

## FIFA scores opening goal

*The honour of scoring the first goal in the 2010 Soccer World Cup has gone to FIFA. In the contest between FIFA and ambush marketers, FIFA shot into an early 1-0 lead. In the first encounter FIFA's main striker, Spoor & Fisher, put a rocket past the defence of Eastwood Tavern during the opening exchanges. In so doing FIFA has shown its supporters and opponents alike what it is made of and what it can do.*

This achievement has not come about through luck or as an opportunistic effort against the run of play. Rather, it has been the result of meticulous planning and a well-formulated strategy and game plan. When the opportunity presented itself, FIFA moved quickly and decisively in implementing its strategy and it went into action as a well drilled team. The result was a deserved goal, which should set the pattern for the remainder of the contest.

FIFA's planning and strategising to overcome its opponents, i.e., the ambush marketers, in the 2010 World Cup began as long ago as in 2004, when the contest was first announced. At that time, FIFA assessed its ability to conquer its opponents under South African conditions, and in particular in terms of South African law. It found the conditions favourable to it because South African law had, by virtue of previous World Cup tournaments, put in place very effective and world-leading legislation dealing with ambush marketing. It also found that the playing fields, and more particularly the South African legal system and specialist intellectual property law firms, were of a world-class standard. This meant that, provided the proper strategy and game plan were put in place and the skills of the players were properly harnessed, there would be a good prospect of it coming out of the contest triumphant.

The first step was to ensure that it could make the most of the favourable conditions. This meant taking comprehensive steps to put measures in place to enable it to assert

its rights in relation to the 2010 tournament. This entailed embarking on an extensive trade mark registration programme, covering trade marks such as SOUTH AFRICA 2010, WORLD CUP 2010 and the like. Once the official emblem had been devised, steps were taken to register it widely as a trade mark, and as a design under the Designs Act.

To supplement these measures, application was made to the Minister of Trade and Industry to declare the principal trade marks associated with the event as prohibited marks under Section 15 of the Merchandise Marks Act. All these measures were, however, somewhat secondary to the main thrust of the plan of attack, which was to utilise the provisions of Section 15A of the Merchandise Marks Act, which empowers the Minister of Trade and Industry to designate major sporting events as so-called "protected events". By this means, ambush marketers can be prevented from competing unlawfully with FIFA by obtaining special promotional benefit from, or associating themselves with, the 2010 World Cup, without being sponsors. This object was achieved in May 2006, when the Minister of Trade and Industry published a notice declaring the event to be a protected event.

Having done all the ground work for the implementation of its game plan, the next step was to harmonise and synchronise its players with the game plan. This entailed preparing a template for a civil court case to be brought against an ambush marketer. In so doing, ground-breaking causes of action and arguments were formulated. In particular, a method had to be devised to enable FIFA to pursue a civil claim against an ambush marketer, based on the anti-ambush marketing provisions of Section 15A of the Merchandise Marks Act, that create a criminal offence. An unlawful competition argument was formulated utilising the principle that, in breaching the criminal provisions, and thus entering into direct competition with FIFA's sponsors for



the 2010 World Cup, ambush marketers were perpetrating conduct which was objectively unlawful, being a criminal offence, and were causing damage to FIFA by prejudicing its relations with its sponsors.

***By virtue of the large sponsorship fees which sponsors of the tournament pay, it is essential to the success of the sponsorship arrangements that FIFA should be able to guarantee and deliver exclusivity of advertising exposure to their sponsors in their various fields of business.***

Damaging the relationship between FIFA and its sponsors by detracting from the exclusive rights given to sponsors, could seriously damage FIFA and indeed place the staging of the World Cup soccer tournaments in jeopardy. Relying on this argument also enables FIFA to utilise the criminal provisions of Section 9(b) of the Trade Practices Act, which prohibits persons from making unauthorised associations between themselves and a sponsored event.

Everything was set for FIFA's game plan to be put into action and to be put to the test. A goal-scoring opportunity was sought. This was provided by Eastwood Tavern, a restaurant located very close to the Loftus Stadium in Pretoria, one of the match venues for the 2010 World Cup. Eastwood Tavern supplemented its main signage displaying its name by emblazing it with the legend "World Cup 2010". At the same time banners were erected featuring the flags of a number of prominent soccer playing countries, accompanied by the numerals 2010 as well as the words "Twenty Ten South Africa". FIFA saw this gap and took it with alacrity by passing the ball to Spoor & Fisher, who used the goal-scoring opportunity to good effect.

An application was launched in FIFA's name in the Pretoria High Court, claiming interdicts against Eastwood Tavern on the grounds of infringing the registered trade marks WORLD CUP 2010, SOUTH AFRICA 2010 and TWENTY TEN SOUTH AFRICA, passing off under the common law, and unlawful competition through violating Section 15A of the Merchandise Marks Act and Section 9(d) of the Trade Practices Act. FIFA also claimed the costs of the court proceedings against Eastwood Tavern. The case achieved the desired result when an order granting all the relief sought was made in the High Court of South Africa (North Gauteng), Pretoria on 7 April 2009. The game plan devised and implemented over a period of five years produced a timely score some two months before the Confederations Cup Tournament, the dress rehearsal for the 2010 World Cup, and just over a year before the main tournament itself.

The implications of the first attack mounted by FIFA resulting in an emphatic goal being scored are significant. FIFA has demonstrated that it has an effective game plan for scoring goals against ambush marketers and that it has the will, the team and generally the wherewithal to score those goals. (Ref: Photo 1)

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