



MINISTERIO
DE CULTURA

COMISIÓN DE PROPIEDAD
INTELLECTUAL

SECCIÓN SEGUNDA

**BULLETIN OF THE SECOND
SECTION OF THE
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
COMMISSION (S2CPI)
ANNUAL SUMMARY

(31ST DECEMBER 2023)**



INTRODUCTION. LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMMISSION

The Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission (S2CPI), a collegiate body created by the Forty-third Final Provision of *Act 2/2011, of 4th March, on the Sustainable Economy*, whose Secretariat is attached to the Ministry of Culture and Sports, began its activities on 1st March 2012 with the entry into force of *Royal Decree 1889/2011, of 30th December, regulating the functioning of the Intellectual Property Commission*, repealed as of 21st December 2023 by *Royal Decree 1130/2023, of 19th December*, developing the composition and operation of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission and amending *Royal Decree 1023/2015, of 13th November*, which regulates the composition, organization, and exercise of functions of the First Section of the Intellectual Property Commission.

Currently, Articles 193 and 195 of the *Consolidated Text of the Intellectual Property Act* (TRLPI- Spanish acronym), approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/1996, of 12th April, and its implementation through the aforesaid Royal Decree 1130/2023, of 19th December, regulate the **procedure for safeguarding intellectual property rights in the digital environment**, which is handled by the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission and which basically consists of a procedure for notification and removal of content that infringes intellectual property rights, always on the basis of a complaint/request from the right holders or their representatives.

Since the start of its activity in 2012, the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission, under the aforesaid procedure for safeguarding, has ordered the blocking or removal of infringing content from more than 570 infringing websites.

In addition, the activity of the S2CPI's extends to a variety of aspects related to the fight against piracy, including the implementation of awareness campaigns, the promotion of self-regulation, collaboration with entities with similar objectives and participation in international organizations dedicated to the protection of intellectual property.



BALANCE OF PROCESSING DATA OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMMISSION (31st DECEMBER 2023)

1.- TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED

Since the creation of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission (S2CPI), a total of **898 applications** have been filed (**88 of them in 2023**), of which **375** were incomplete and it has been necessary to request their **correction**; and in relation to **52** of them, a voluntary improvement/amendment of the application filed by the applicant has been requested.

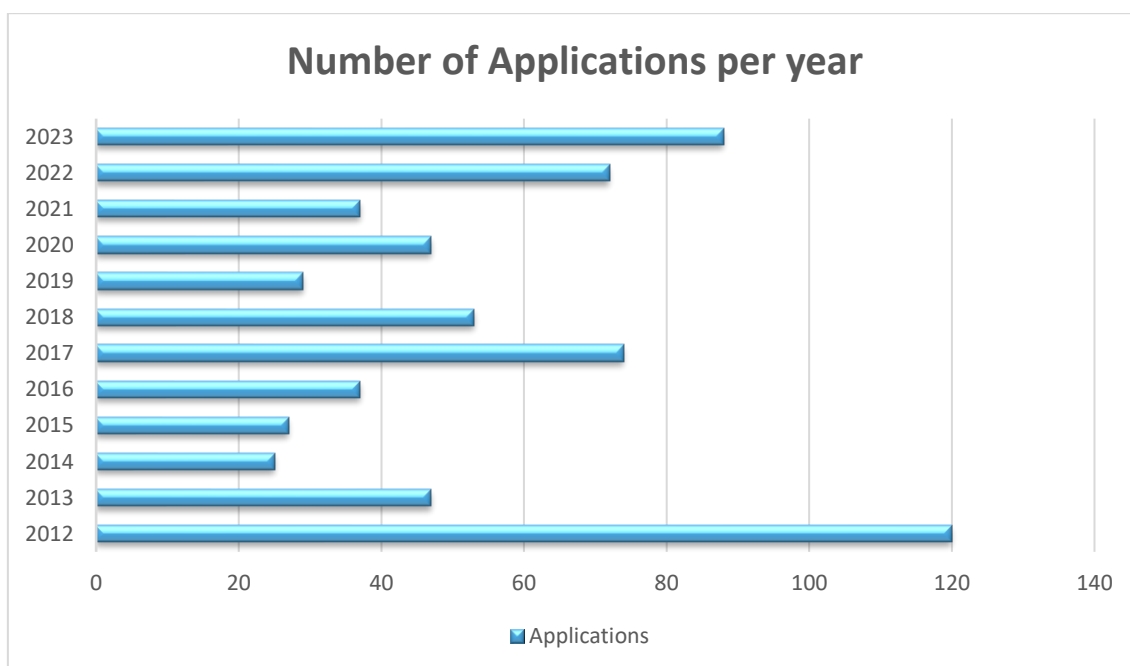


Table of applications for infringement of intellectual property rights on the Internet since the entry into force (in March 2012) of *Royal Decree 1889/2011, of 30th December, regulating the functioning of the Intellectual Property Commission*. In 2012 362 applications were received, although 250 of them did not meet the requirements for admission to consideration and were not improved or corrected despite the applicant being requested to do so and had to be rejected due to abandonment. Source: prepared by S2CPI with own data.

2.- INADMISSIBLE APPLICATIONS.

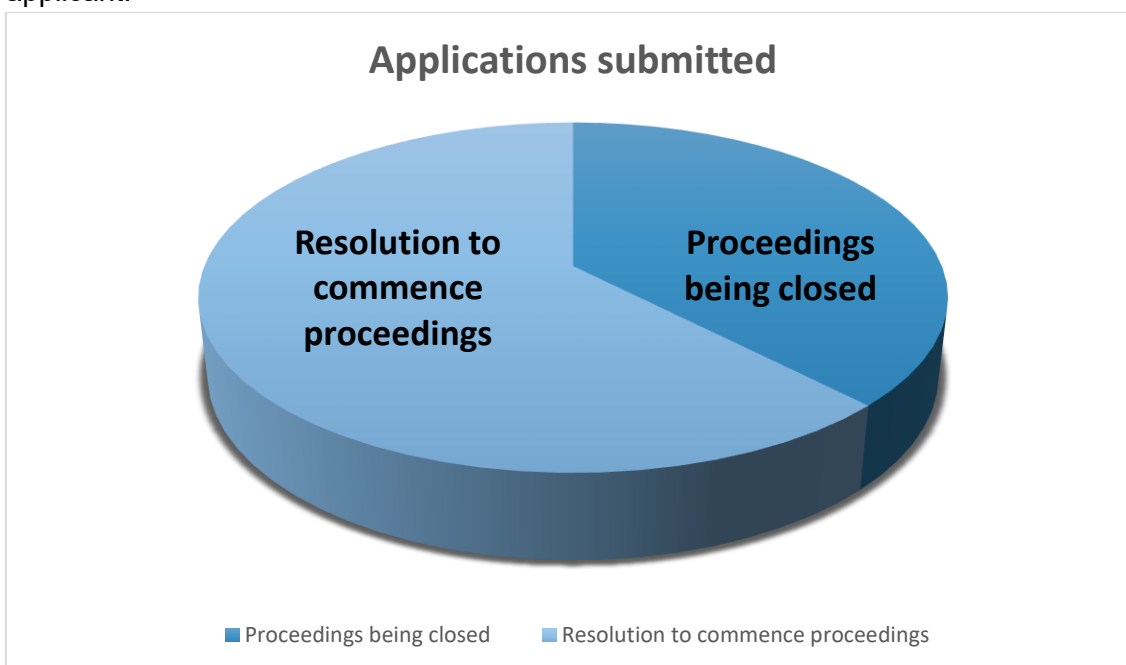
Since it was set up, the S2CPI has rejected only **20 applications**, ten of them in 2023 because it was applying to register a website, not to report an IP infringing website (without prejudice to the 250 requests received when the real purpose of the safeguard procedure was still unknown).



3.- APPLICATIONS ARCHIVED PRIOR TO THE RESOLUTION TO COMMENCE PROCEEDING

1.- Of the applications submitted (888), **335** resulted in the **proceedings being closed** (due to the applicant's withdrawal, failure to remedy a defective application or insufficient grounds for the application, or **due to the disappearance of the object when the website was closed or the infringing content was removed by the person responsible for the website following notification from the Secretariat of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission (S2CPI) during the preliminary investigations phase**).

2.- In **2023**, 16 applications have been closed after the preliminary investigation phase and prior to the resolution to commence proceedings, due to the withdrawal by the applicant.



4.- APPLICATIONS WHICH HAVE RESULTED IN A RESOLUTION TO COMMENCE PROCEEDINGS AND A FINAL WITHDRAWAL OR BLOCKING RESOLUTION.

The amendments to TRLPI made by the *Law 14/2021, of 11th October, amending Royal Decree-Law 17/2020, of 5th May, approving measures to support the cultural sector and tax measures to address the economic and social impact of COVID-2019, as regards the procedure for safeguarding intellectual property rights on the Internet* (articles 193, 195 y 196, mainly) bring, in general, the speeding-up of the procedure and the extension of its application to Internet protocol televisions (IPTV) and to those online services providers which enable the circumvention of the IPR protection, focusing on adapting and working against technological advances in the practice of piracy.

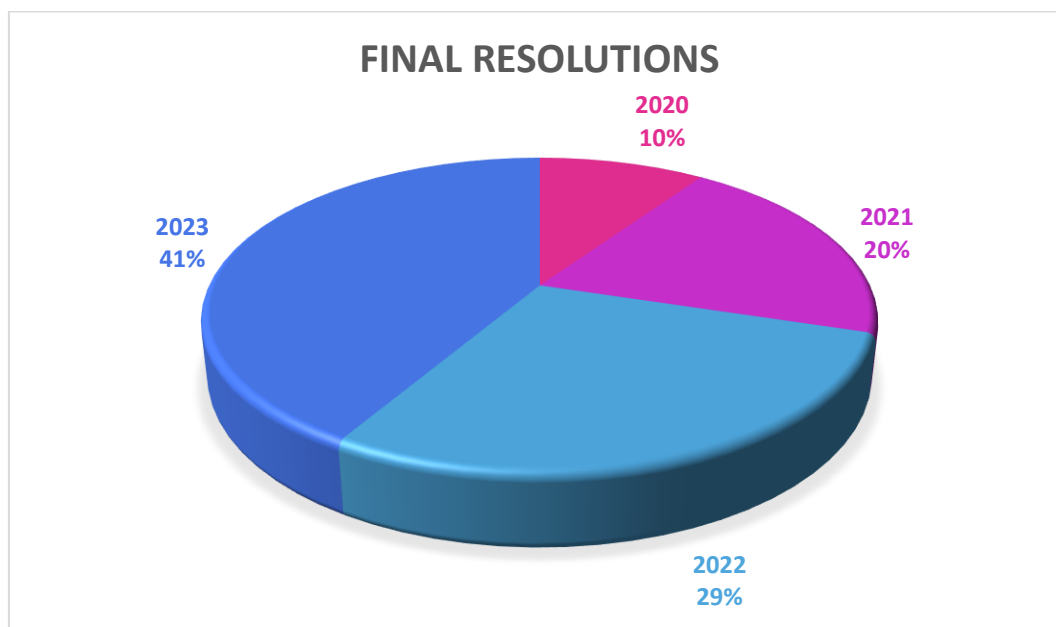


On the other hand, the special procedure is still the one used for most of the complaints/requests. Unlike in the case of the ordinary procedure, the procedure that is started in defence of IPR when the responsible of the information society services is not sufficiently identified in accordance to article 10.1.a) of *Act 34/2002, of 11th July, on Information Society Services and Electronic Commerce*, is considered an special procedure according to which, if the infringer does not remove the contents nor carries out statements to the agreement to commence after being notified to the interested parties, this agreement will become automatically a resolution which is sent to the central Contentious-Administrative Court so that it authorizes the measures the information society service providers in that resolution have to develop.

In this regard, article 122 bis of *Law 29/1998, of 13th July, ruling on the jurisdiction of the administrative courts* is also modified, eliminating the need of an oral hearing when there are not claims by any of the parties, which speeds up significantly both procedures, ordinary and special procedures, with respect to the ruling-making time of the Central Contentious-Administrative Courts.

Of the 553 applications that, until 31st December 2023, have been deemed as complete and in accordance with *Royal Decree 1130/2023, of 19th December, regulating the functioning of the Intellectual Property Commission*, 438 have already been fully processed (ending the file with a final resolution of withdrawal or blocking, or the proceedings being closed).

In 2023 there have been **39 final resolutions**, corresponding to two special procedures (shorter because the responsible party has not been duly identified in accordance with article 10 of *Act 34/2002, of 11th July, on Information Society Services and Electronic Commerce*), and one ordinary procedure.





Of these **553 applications**, **294** have resulted in the respective commencement of proceedings resolution and a further 165 have led to the proceedings being closed due to the applicant's withdrawal, the inactivity of the website that was the object of the application or the disappearance of the subject matter of the proceedings (due to the removal of the infringing content, due to the cessation of the website's activity or due to the impossibility of identifying the owners of the website, the subject of the request, in the case of files corresponding to requests filed prior to the reform of the TRLPI by Act 2/2019, of 1st March, which established the possibility of a summary precautionary measure against websites that fail to comply with the legal obligation of identification).

Of the 294 applications for which it has been resolved to commence proceedings:

a) in **120 cases**, the proceedings have been closed: 116 due to voluntary removal of content or closure of the website by those responsible or necessary collaborators and 4 due to the expiry of the procedure.

b) in **172 cases** there has been a final resolution by the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission (S2CPI) ordering the removal of the unlawful content or, in the most serious cases, the suspension of the information society service:

- in **2 of the cases**, the Sub-Directorate General for Intellectual Property has been notified for processing as a sanctioning procedure and, finally, the imposition of a financial penalty for the commission of a very serious administrative infringement defined in Article 195.6 of the TRLPI has followed.

All the resolutions to commence proceedings processed in 2023 (46) were processed under the special procedure.

5.- SUMMARY OF THE DATA

To sum up, of the **888** applications submitted by 31st December 2023, **773** have been expressly resolved/finalised, that represents 87.04% **of the total number of applications submitted**.

6.- DOMAIN NAMES SUBJECT TO FINAL RESOLUTION OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMMISSION (S2CPI)

Below follows an overview of the **domain names of information society services** in respect of which there has been a final resolution by the **Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission, finding infringement of intellectual property rights**, to encourage and promote the adoption of **voluntary collaboration measures** by intermediary services, electronic payment services and advertising services in respect of these infringing services.

The publication of the domain names of the information society services in respect of which the Final Resolution of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission has been handed down is compatible with *Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 27 April 2016, on the protection of natural persons with*



regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation). The criteria of the State Attorney's Office of the then Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, Report Exp. 17.0.917-MLF, states that domain names "are not personal data specifically protected by the Organic Act and its Regulations".

Likewise, the aforesaid report is based on the criteria expressed by the Data Protection Agency, the highest administrative authority in this sphere, when the State Attorney's Office concluded that this publication "does not have the objective of linking the domain name to a specific, identified and identifiable natural person (...) but rather to implement the collaboration measures of intermediation services, electronic payment services or advertising services with respect to the services of the information society in relation to which the final resolution of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission has been handed down".

In this regard, it should be noted that the information society services in respect of which the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission has issued a final resolution for the removal or blocking of content infringing intellectual property rights are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 320ytmp3.com | 36. espaebook.org |
| 2. 9convert.com | 37. espapdf.com |
| 3. 10downloader.com | 38. espapdf.net |
| 4. akerjandria.com | 39. exclusivedd.com |
| 5. bajaepub.com | 40. exclusivedd.net |
| 6. bajaepubgratis.com | 41. exclusivedd.org |
| 7. bajatodo.net | 42. exdd.net |
| 8. bajatodo.xyz | 43. exvagos.club |
| 9. b-ok.cc | 44. exvagos.com |
| 10. booksmedicos.me | 45. exvagos.li |
| 11. booksmedicos.org | 46. exvagos.me |
| 12. cinefox.tv | 47. exvagos.net |
| 13. clickmp3.com | 48. exvagos.ovh |
| 14. compralia.es | 49. exvagos.pro |
| 15. culturaparatodos.eu | 50. exvagos.tv |
| 16. dafenart.com | 51. exvagos.uk |
| 17. debeleer.com | 52. fiuxy.biz |
| 18. descargalibrosxd.com | 53. fiuxy.bz |
| 19. descargarmusica.me | 54. fiuxy.co |
| 20. divx-latino.com | 55. fiuxy.com |
| 21. divxtotal.com | 56. fiuxy.eu |
| 22. downmagaz.net | 57. fiuxy.net |
| 23. ebookelo.com | 58. fiuxy.org |
| 24. ebookmundo.net | 59. flac24bitsearch.com |
| 25. ebookmundo.org | 60. flipax2.net |
| 26. elitetorrent.com | 61. forowarez.co |
| 27. elitetorrent.net | 62. freelibros.com |
| 28. elsolucionario.org | 63. freelibros.me |
| 29. emudesc.com | 64. freelibros.org |
| 30. epublibrosgratis.com | 65. fuleteo.pro |
| 31. equipo.gdn | 66. genteflowmp3.com |
| 32. equipox.online | 67. genteflowmp3.me |
| 33. equipox.ovh | 68. genteflowmp3.one |
| 34. es.ytmp3.plus/10-youtube-mp3 | 69. genteflowmp3.org |
| 35. espaebook.com | 70. genteflowmp3.tv |



71. goear.cc
72. goear.com
73. goear.eu
74. goear.pub
75. grantorrent.cc
76. grantorrent.com
77. grantorrent.eu
78. grantorrent.la
79. grantorrent.net
80. grantorrent.nl
81. grantorrent.online
82. grantorrent.tech
83. grantorrent.xyz
84. grantorrentt.com
85. gratis-mp3s.net
86. harpofilm.com
87. harpofilm.es
88. holaebook.com
89. idoc.pub
90. Internetculture.xyz
91. lacalleochotv.org
92. lectulandia.cc
93. lectulandia.co
94. lectulandia.com
95. lectulandia.eu
96. lectulandia.me
97. lectulandia.mobi
98. lectulandia.rock
99. lectulandia.top
100. lectulandia.us
101. lectulandia2.com
102. lectulandia2.org
103. lelibros,mforos.com
104. libronube.com
105. libros4.com
106. libros4.com
107. libros4.net
108. librosdemario.com
109. librosgeniales.com
110. librospdgratismundo.com
111. Libzlibraries.com
112. lomusical.com
113. lomusical.com.co
114. lomusical.com.do
115. lomusical.com.mx
116. lomusical.org
117. Loslibrosquenecesitogratis.com
118. Mir-knigi.net
119. mp3-convert.org
120. mp3teca.com
121. mp3xd.com
122. multiestrenos.com
123. Mundoepubgratis2.com
124. musicalcloud.com
125. musicalcloud.es

126. music-bazaar.biz
127. music-bazaar.com
128. musicbazaar.mobi
129. music-bazaar.movi
130. music-bazaar.net
131. music-bazaar.org
132. music-bazaar.pro
133. nasyeli.li
134. newpct.com
135. newpelis24.com
136. nswgame.com
137. onlinevideoconverter.pro
138. peliculasonlineflv.net
139. pelis24.com
140. pelis24.life
141. pelis24.live
142. pelis24.tv
143. pelisespaña.club
144. pelisespaña.life
145. pelisespaña.site
146. pordescargadirecta.com
147. pordescargadirecta1.com
148. quedelibros.com
149. radikal-gamez.net
150. repacklab.com
151. Romxci.com
152. rpgarchive.net
153. rpgonly.com
154. seriesflv.net
155. Snapinsta.io
156. snapsave.io
157. softcobra.net
158. soymp3.live
159. soymp3.net
160. soymp3.org
161. taodung.com
162. thepiratebay.com
163. thepiratebay.net
164. thepiratebay.org
165. thepiratebay.se
166. Tinfoil.io
167. Tinfoil.media
168. todocvcd.com
169. todocvcd.net
170. todoesgratis.online
171. todogamez.com
172. tonina.net
173. tucinecom.com
174. ultimoslanzamientos.com
175. Vdoc.com.br
176. veocine.es
177. vercanalestv1.com
178. verdirecto.tv
179. vooxi.com
180. wwd.simp3s.app



181. wwe.simp3s.app
182. www.goeat.info
183. www.gratis-mp3s.net
184. www.idoc.pub
185. x2download.com
186. x-caleta.com
187. x-caleta2.com
188. yoump3.app
189. yt1s.com
190. yt5s.com

191. ytmp3.mobi
192. Youtube4kdownloader.com
193. . yump3.kim
194. ziperto.com
195. Zlibraries.com
196. Zlibraries,ru
197. Zlibri.it
198. zlibros.es
199. Zlibros.mx

7.- REQUEST FOR CANCELLATION OF DOMAIN NAMES BY RED.ES:

Pursuant to the provisions of Points 1 and 5 of Section Thirteen ("*Rights and obligations arising from the assignment and maintenance of domain names*") of the National Plan for Internet domain names under the country code corresponding to Spain (.es), approved by Order ITC/1542/2005, of 19th May, the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission (S2CPI) has been requesting the public business entity Red.es to cancel the ".es" domain names of the reported websites in which the absence of identification data of those responsible for verifying their veracity and accuracy has been verified.

In total, **15 domain names have been cancelled by Red.es** at the request of the S2CPI.



OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

1.- ROYAL DECREE 1130/2023, OF 19th DECEMBER, ON THE COMPOSITION AND OPERATION OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMMISSION (S2CPI).

On 21st December 2023, *Royal Decree 1130/2023 of 19th December*, which develops the composition and operation of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission and amends *Royal Decree 1023/2015, of 13th November*, which regulates the composition, organization, and exercise of functions of the First Section of the Intellectual Property Commission, entered into force.

This regulation repeals *Royal Decree 1889/2011, of 30th December*, which regulates the functioning of the Intellectual Property Commission, and integrates the numerous amendments that has undergone, over more than ten years since the publication of the first Royal Decree, the revised text of the Intellectual Property Law, approved by *Royal Legislative Decree 1/1996, of 12th April*, and which made it necessary to update the regulatory regulation of both **the composition and the functions of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission**. It also specifies some technical aspects in response to the evolution of technologies in the field of infringement of intellectual property rights.

These amendments include those made by the eleventh final provision of *Royal Decree-Law 17/2020, of 5th May*, which approves measures to support the cultural sector and tax measures to address the economic and social impact of COVID-2019, in the wording given to it by paragraph ten of article eleven of *Law 14/2021, of 11th October*, amending *Royal Decree-Law 17/2020, of 5th May*, approving measures to support the cultural sector and tax measures to address the economic and social impact of COVID-2019. These include the elimination of the request for judicial authorization of injunctions prior to the initiation of the procedure in those cases in which the owner of the allegedly infringing information society service is not correctly identified in accordance with Article 10 of *Law 34/2002, of 11th July, on information society and electronic commerce services*, and the introduction of a special procedure applicable to such cases, characterized because the resolution to commence proceedings is automatically transformed into a resolution proposal when, once notified of the initiation of the procedure, the responsible party does not remove the contents and no allegations are made by the interested parties.

As regards its contents, *Royal Decree 1130/2023, of 19th December*, is structured in three chapters, the third of which is divided into three sections, two additional provisions, a transitory provision, a derogatory provision and four final provisions. It also includes an annex containing the complaint form in proceedings for the restoration of legality for the safeguarding of intellectual property rights in the digital environment, and instructions for its correct completion.

Chapter I dedicates its two articles to specify the purpose of the Royal Decree and to determine the legal regime applicable to the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission, mentioning, among other regulations, apart from the revised text of the Intellectual Property Law, *Law 34/2002, of 11th July, on information society and electronic commerce services*, and *Law 29/1988, of 13th July, regulating the Contentious-Administrative Jurisdiction*, with special reference to its article 122 bis.



Chapter II (articles 3 to 6) contains the provisions relating to the composition, function, actions and operation of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission: develops as regards its composition what is regulated in the revised text of the Intellectual Property Law, points out its function of safeguarding intellectual property rights against infringement by those responsible for information society services, breaks down the actions it may perform for the exercise of such function (mentioning the procedure for safeguarding intellectual property rights on the Internet, and allowing other measures in this field) and specifies the internal functioning of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission, as well as the relations with other bodies and authorities, in the event of identification of offenses or non-compliance by the providers of information society services.

Chapter III, which comprises most of the articles of the Royal Decree (articles 7 to 25), deals with the procedure for the restoration of legality for the safeguarding of intellectual property rights and is made up of three sections:

Section 1, relating to the general provisions on the procedure, begins by determining the scope of application of the safeguard procedure and who are considered to be interested parties. It also refers to the necessary collaboration of the intermediation services, in accordance with the provisions of Article 195.6 of the consolidated text of the Intellectual Property Law and other applicable regulations in Spain and that of the persons in accordance with Article 18 of *Act 39/2015, of 1st October, of the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations*, ending with the mention of the maximum period of three months to resolve and with the non-existence of criminal, civil or contentious-administrative prejudicially.

Section 2, on the ordinary procedure, begins by requiring the filing of a complaint/request for its initiation, prior to which the complainants must have made a request to the allegedly infringing information society service provider to remove or disable access to the contents offered without its authorization. It goes on to specify the form of filing and the content of the complaint/request, regulates the performance of verification actions prior to the start of proceedings and then refers to the commencement of the procedure by agreement of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission, to its minimum content and to whom it must be notified or may be communicated for information purposes, establishing a non-exhaustive list of collaborators for the latter purpose. After mentioning the possibility of accumulating complaints or proceedings and the option between voluntary interruption and allegations by the person responsible for the information society service provider, it is determined what is considered resumption of the infringing activity and the consequences thereof. Subsequently, the evidence phase, its documentation and the subsequent resolution proposal are dealt with. Article 22, dedicated to the resolution of the procedure, indicates the consequences that the declaration that the service reported infringes intellectual property rights entails for the information society intermediary service providers, indicating, in addition, the possibility of extension of such measures and the time limit established for their application. Article 23 refers to the necessary request for judicial authorization for the enforcement of the measures of the resolution, mentioning the essential identification of the intermediation services providers whose collaboration is necessary for such enforcement. Finally, it develops what is related to the subsidiary enforcement of the resolution, ex-post control and extension of its measures to avoid the limitation of its effectiveness by the infringer, if applicable. In its last section, it leaves open the possibility that the offender may avoid the subsidiary enforcement if he voluntarily complies with the measures contained in the resolution.



Section 3 regulates in its article 25 the special procedure in the case of anonymous services, pointing out several special features with respect to the ordinary procedure, such as the release from the obligation to identify the owner of the allegedly infringing information society service provider, the elimination of the obligation of prior notice, unless there is an e-mail address to which the service can be addressed, the verification of the lack of identification of the service in the previous verification actions and the reference to this omission in the resolution to commence proceedings, the automatic transformation of the resolution to commence proceedings into a resolution proposal to be sent to the Courts if there are no allegations, the service is not interrupted and the contents are not removed, and the possible conversion of the special procedure into an ordinary procedure if the service denounced as infringing proceeds to its due identification.

Finally, the additional provisions refer to the procedure foreseen for the imposition of sanctions in Law 39/2015, of 1st October, and to the protection of personal data; the transitory provision determines the application of *Royal Decree 1189/2011, of 30th December*, to the procedures initiated and not completed at the time of the entry into force of the new one; a general derogatory provision is included which only mentions the referred *Royal Decree 1189/2011*; and four final provisions are added: the first one introduces certain amendments to *Royal Decree 1023/2015, of 13th November, which regulates the composition, organization and exercise of functions of the First Section of the Intellectual Property Commission*, with the aim of eliminating the provisions of funds provided for mediation and arbitration proceedings, as they are considered unnecessary, and to specify the procedure applicable to the litigious matters referred to in the new Article 129 bis. 3 .d) of the revised text of the Intellectual Property Law, recently introduced; the second refers to the competency title on which the approval of the Royal Decree is based; the third mentions the power of regulatory development by the Ministry of Culture for the compliance and application of the provisions of the Royal Decree; and the fourth determines its entry into force on the day following the day of its publication.

This regulatory reform has been carried out within the framework of component 24 of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan, dedicated to the "Revaluation of the cultural industry" (C24.R2), which, in turn, has been embodied as milestone 353 of the Council Implementing Decision on the approval of the evaluation of the recovery and resilience plan of Spain, concerning the entry into force of legislative and regulatory measures to strengthen copyright and related rights.

2.- THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION, OF 4th May 2023, ON COMBATING ONLINE PIRACY OF SPORTS AND OTHER LIVE EVENTS

The main value of most **live sports events** and other **live events**, such as concerts and theatre, lies in the exploitation of intellectual property rights during the live transmission and ends when the event ends. The organisation of such events as well as their live transmission and retransmission require substantial investments and contribute to economic growth and job creation in the Union. Therefore, unauthorised retransmissions of live sports events can cause significant loss in revenue for artists, organizers of live sports events, as well as for the TV channels and platforms that broadcast them and thus undermine the viability of the services they offer.



To combat online piracy of sports and other live events, **the European Commission Recommendation, of 4th May 2023**, on combating online piracy of sports and other live events encourages to take effective measures against unauthorised retransmission of live sports events, while guaranteeing the necessary safeguards to protect fundamental rights. That is why one of the keys of the Recommendation is the prompt treatment of notices related to unauthorised retransmissions of live sports events. When processing the notices related to unauthorised retransmissions of live sports events, providers of hosting services should take into consideration the specific nature of live transmissions of sports event to aim at minimising the harm caused during the unauthorised retransmission of such an event. To the same end, dynamic injunctions are encouraged to prevent unauthorised retransmission of such events.

The Recommendation encourages various actors to act within their scope of action: hosting service providers, holders of rights, providers of intermediary services and Member States (MS), in accordance with the binding provisions of Union law.

In particular, EEMMs are encouraged, in relation to live sports events to:

- grant legal standing to sports event organisers that are not entitled to take legal action to prevent, or to prohibit the unauthorised retransmission of a live event.
- provide for injunctions (such as blocking access) against operators of unauthorised retransmissions of live sports events, as well as against providers of intermediary services whose services are misused by a third party for unauthorised retransmissions of live sports events
- provide for the possibility to apply those injunctions to providers of intermediary services which target their activities to recipients of the services in Member States.
- enable holders of rights in live transmission of sports events to apply for an injunction before the start of the sports event, including by submitting evidence before the competent authority showing that the operator in question has already provided access to unauthorised retransmission of similar sports events for which they hold the right.
- Allowing dynamic injunctions (extending measures already imposed on providers that were not identified at the initial moment of application of the injunction) based on a case-by-case methodology for updating the list of internet locations covered by the injunction (identified for instance via a domain name, IP address or URL), including through the cooperation between the holders of rights and the addressees of the injunction. This extends to live events other than sports events.
- For the adoption of injunctions, the EC foresees safeguards (duration in time, strictly targeted, effectiveness...).

In the area of awareness-raising and voluntary cooperation, the aim is to raise awareness on legal offers of live sports and other live events, particularly when trying to access illegal content that has been blocked; to involve national law enforcement agencies and provide them with the means to investigate and fight against operators of unauthorised retransmissions; and to exchange information on services whose access has been blocked by a court order issued by a national authority.

The European Commission, with the support of the **EUIPO Observatory**, in cooperation with stakeholders on the basis of information from the sectors affected and that provided by the Member States, has defined indicators to monitor the implementation and effects of the Recommendation on: measures and actions taken, the volume of unauthorised retransmissions of live sports events, as well as availability and legal offers of content covered by the Recommendation.



By no later than 17th November 2025, the Commission will assess the effects of the Recommendation on the basis of the EUIPO's findings and whether additional measures are needed at EU level.

3.- AGORATEKA

AGORATEKA is a pan-European portal of the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), created by The European Observatory on Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights, in line with the EUIPO's awareness initiative "Ideas Powered" (EUIPO's own IP information). AGORATEKA allows you to browse national portals that link to music, film and television, e-books, video games and sport events websites.



It provides quick and easy access to legal online offers. It has been shown that many EU citizens do not know where to find sources of legal digital content. For example, only half say they know where to go to download TV series legally. AGORATEKA was created to provide a single point of access to national portals to enable EU citizens to find sources of legal content quickly and easily.

AGORATEKA also provides an overview of the situation of websites in different countries that offer creative content. It contains useful information, including statistics, for citizens and businesses. New websites from more countries are continuously added and improvements are incorporated.

Spain in AGORATEKA

Spain's participation in AGORATEKA formally began, on 16th March 2017, with the acceptance by the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (SPTO), at that time the office in charge of the development of the initiative at the national level, of the audiovisual sector portal "**Me siento de Cine**" which had previously applied to the Observatory of the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) for integration into AGORATEKA - The European online content portal.

Following the pilot phase launched in September 2016, in which the first four States (Latvia, Portugal, France and the United Kingdom) kicked off the project, Spain was immediately aware of the need, usefulness and potential of the initiative and quickly requested to participate in the project.

On 25th April 2018, the SPTO was taken over by the then Ministry of Culture and Sport for the development of the initiative from that moment on. Although the initial phase in Spain was led by the SPTO, the development phase is being led by the Directorate General of Cultural Industries, Intellectual Property and Cooperation of the Ministry of Culture.

Year after year, the number of legal content websites in AGORATEKA's Spanish profile has been growing until today. The current number of platforms in the **Spanish profile of AGORATEKA reaches the number of 39 adding a total of 135 web pages of legal offers**, covering the 5 types of content offered in AGORATEKA and different forms of payment.



AGORATEKA 's relevance has been growing both at national and European level from its beginning in 2016. So much so that on 23rd April 2021, the European Parliament asked the European Commission to "regularly update the list of such means of access on agorateka.eu and to ensure that the platform is further developed as a measure to make it easier for consumers to find legal means of accessing sports content online". The Directorate General for Cultural Industries, Intellectual Property and Cooperation of the Ministry of Culture is exploring, under the umbrella of the AGORATEKA initiative, the possibility of

creating a Spanish national portal bringing together all existing legal offers and covering all 5 types of content, which will facilitate easier identification by Spanish citizens and the development of potential awareness campaigns and dissemination of legal content in Spain.

Without prejudice to the above, and in collaboration with the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), it is immersed in the development of actions that seek to provide the AGORATEKA project with additional utilities to that of facilitating quick and easy access to legal online content such as: establishing synergies between AGORATEKA and IPR enforcement, the involvement of citizens in **the identification of legal content pages** susceptible of being added to AGORATEKA's Spanish profile, and consolidating the presence of AGORATEKA's logo in public pages related to copyright and intellectual property defence for redirecting citizens to AGORATEKA's Spanish profile.

Spain does not have a national portal that brings together the existing legal offers and which covers all types of content, although the Ministry of Culture website links to AGORATEKA through various channels. There are numerous links and mentions (on the pages dedicated to books and cinema, for example), apart from the main one in the section dedicated to intellectual property, where it is explained how AGORATEKA can be found, used, and promoted.

The procedure for the validation of legal offers suggested by various information society service providers is as follows: the Ministry receives an email with a list of sites that may be legal and whose inclusion in AGORATEKA may be useful. This requires two checks: first, the S2CPI verifies that the website interested in joining AGORATEKA is not affected by any of its blocking resolutions (in this regard, a brief explanation of what the S2CPI is and its functions is given), secondly, the cultural industries are consulted whether they have any objection to the incorporation of the sites on the list. Once these two checks have been passed, the incorporation is carried out.



As of 31st December 2023, there are 44 content aggregator websites in Spain included in AGORATEKA.

In the last quarter of 2023, work has begun on the development of a notice that would appear when trying to access websites blocked by the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission (S2CPI) and which would warn of the reason for the block, the possibility of accessing legal offer, as well as on the concreteness of such access through a redirection from such notice to AGORATEKA.

4.- AWARENESS CAMPAIGN 2023 AND 2024

The then Ministry of Culture and Sport launched, on 2nd October 2023, the anti-piracy campaign '*Me gusta, lo pago*', '*Soy fan, lo pago*' y '*Lo quiero, lo pago*' ('*I like it, I pay for it*', '*I'm a fan, I pay for it*' and '*I want it, I pay for it*'), with the aim of encouraging respect for intellectual property rights and promoting legal and safe access to artistic, cultural, journalistic and sports content protected by intellectual property.

Aimed at the population aged between 16 and 30 years and with a simple, clear, direct, positive, and powerful message, it highlighted the breadth of the areas covered by intellectual property, from literature and cinema to video games, underlining its relevance as a fundamental pillar in a wide range of cultural expressions.

The campaign consisted of several graphic, sound, and audiovisual pieces that were disseminated through social networks, press, audio and television platforms and advertising media outside university areas during the month of October this year. The hashtags **#MeGustaLoPago**, **#LoQuieroLoPago** and **#SoyFanLoPago** were used to disseminate the campaign.

One of the novelties was the inclusion of a direct reference to the world of sports, recognizing the need to combat piracy of live sports events.

In addition, specific mention was made of the press and magazine sector, with the aim of helping to overcome the challenges posed by piracy through instant messaging applications.

The campaign, whose creativity was developed by the studio 'Tres Tipos Gráficos' in collaboration and coordination with the Sub-directorate for Intellectual Property of the General Directorate for Cultural Industries, Intellectual Property and Cooperation of the then Ministry of Culture and Sports, had the collaboration of DAZN, LaLiga and Telefónica Movistar, which contributed to its dissemination.

IMAGES



CAMPAIGN VIDEOS AND ANIMATIONS

The videos and animations of the campaign are available at the following links:

[Vídeo 1](#) [Animation 1](#) [Animation 2](#) [Animation 3](#)



5.- PROTOCOL ON THE STRENGTHENING OF IPR

The then Minister of Culture and Sports presided over the signing ceremony of a **Protocol to strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights** on 8th April 2021, which took place at the Prado National Museum. The text had been promoted by the Ministry of Culture and Sports through the Directorate General for the Cultural Industries, Intellectual Property and Cooperation, and signed by the members of the Coalition of Creators and Content Industries, and the Spanish Association for Digitalisation (DigitalES), as well as the Eureka and Euskaltel groups.

The then Minister stressed that "proper protection of the rights of creators is a fundamental guarantee for the continued enjoyment of a rich, innovative, varied and fair cultural ecosystem".

Spain is, after Germany, Portugal, and Denmark, the fourth country in the world to achieve such a voluntary code of conduct. Therefore, in the words of the Minister, it is "*a historic, pioneering Protocol, built on consensus between Internet access operators and representatives of intellectual property rights holders, creators and content industries*".

The Protocol is a milestone in self-regulation and a step forward both at European and international level, signed by 98% of the operators' share in Spain. "*The Government is proud to place Spain at the forefront of the Member States that, through a voluntary code of conduct, promote self-regulation between the culture sector and the sector of telecommunications operators*", explained the then Minister.

The overall purpose of the Protocol is to provide a comprehensive response to the efforts that both operators and creators are making to improve the enforcement of existing legislation on the protection of intellectual property rights by ensuring the effectiveness of judicial and administrative rulings that have declared a given digital service to be an infringer of copyright.

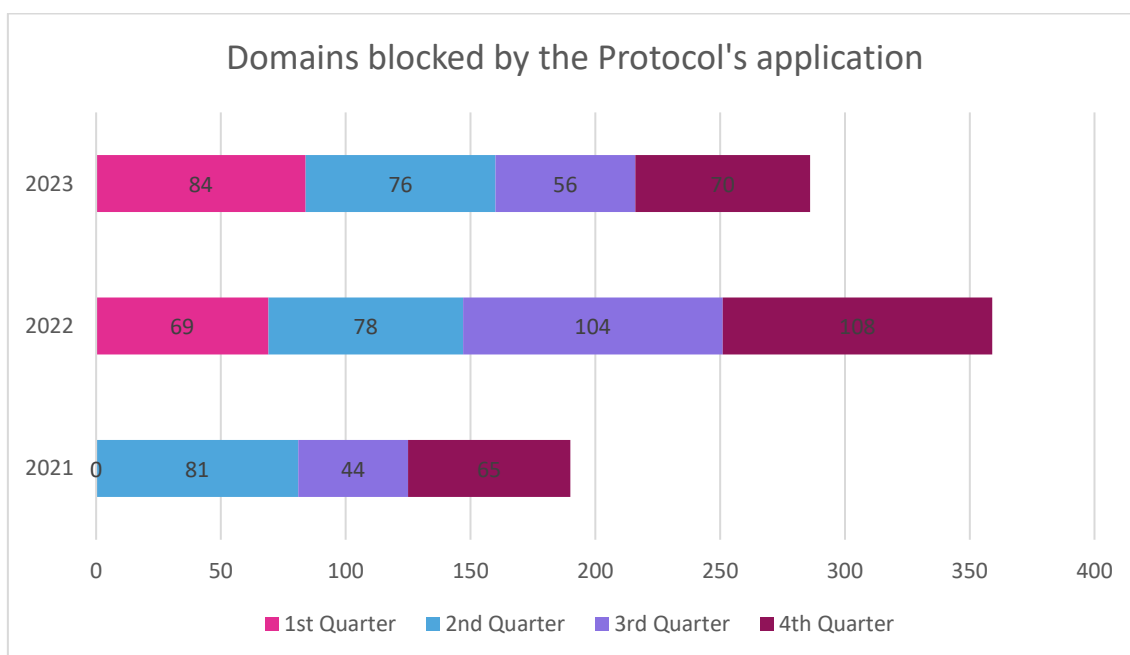
This text, which is the result of the sessions of the Working Table held between the parties involved, convened by the Directorate- General for the Cultural Industries, Intellectual Property and Cooperation since March 2020, seeks to foster dialogue for medium- and long-term self-regulation to help promote a legal digital offer of cultural content and reduce infringement of these rights.

Protocol, which has been reviewed and favourably considered by the National Markets and Competition Commission (CNMC), shall be applicable to those websites whose infringement of intellectual property rights has been judicially declared, having adopted measures to interrupt the Internet access service, provided that certain conditions of repetition of the unlawful conduct are met.

In turn, the Protocol foresees the establishment of a Technical Committee in which the Ministry of Culture and Sport may intervene at the invitation of any of the parties.



As of 31st December 2023, the Technical Committee which represents the parts in the Protocol has submitted **121 queries** (weekly most of the times) whose implementation after the answer of the General Direction of Cultural Industries, Intellectual Property and Cooperation, has affected more than **835 Internet domains** which, in turn, were unfolded in **3850 subdomains**. All of them have been blocked preventing access to them from Spanish territory, by means of the Protocol application by the internet service providers. They have implemented the most adequate technical measures in every moment to avoid or reduce, significantly, in a real and effective way, access these infringing webs, which, in turn, has implied the impossibility to access millions of works (books, musical plays, videogames, audiovisual plays, etc.) that are protected by IP rights and have been illegally made available in those infringing web sites.



All of them are referred to contents of music, books and videogames, with a high volume of audience in our country. They're websites very harmful which made available hundreds of thousands of contents protected by intellectual property without their owner's authorization.

The objective for the coming years is to include internet service providers not included at the moment, and to involve the advertising and electronic payment sector so that, according to their possibilities, they can contribute to the visibility of the fight against Internet domains that infringe intellectual property rights.



6.- WIPO ALERT.

In August 2020, the then Ministry of Culture and Sports joined the new global platform WIPO ALERT against cultural piracy by signing a Memorandum of Understanding.

This platform of the **World Intellectual Property Organisation** (WIPO) allows the Ministry of Culture and Sports, as the Department responsible for copyright, to upload lists of websites that violate international regulations, as is already being done in other WIPO Member States that have joined the project.

Spain is already including in these lists websites that have been declared infringers of rights by a final resolution of the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission (S2CPI), through the administrative-judicial safeguard procedure, as set out in Article 195 of the Consolidated Text of the Intellectual Property Act (TRLPI), and with full respect for current data protection provisions.

The Ministry is uploading the updated lists to the WIPO ALERT platform on a quarterly basis, so that this information may be of interest to authorised users, mainly advertisers and advertising agencies to consult the platform that will thus be able to avoid hosting advertisements on infringing websites.

Within the framework of possible advertising self-regulation, this will help to prevent the financing of unlawful activities, with the consequent possible discredit and reputational damage to the advertised brand image, as the latter would be associated with unlawful activities.

Spain's first participation in the platform took place in 2020, with the inclusion of more than a hundred websites in WIPO ALERT.

WIPO ALERT is a secure platform, protected by several technical mechanisms so that only authorised persons can access it. The service it provides is free of charge to its users and to participating States.

Since 2022, IP-infringing webpages declared by court judgments outside the safeguard procedure of the Ministry of Culture through the Protocol, are included in the WIPO ALERT lists, which has significantly contributed to increase the number of websites included in the lists.

As of 31st December 2023, they are:



Infringing websites

- 1.- 1337x.abcproxy.org
- 2.- 1337x.buzz
- 3.- 1337x.gd
- 4.- 1337x.proxyninja.org
- 5.- 1337x.st
- 6.- 1337x.to
- 7.- 1337x.torrentbay.to
- 8.- 1337x.unblockit.app
- 9.- 1337x.unblockit.cat
- 10.- 1337x.unblockit.ltd
- 11.- 1337x.unblockit.nz
- 12.- 1337x.unblockninja.com
- 13.- 1337xto.to
- 14.- 1337xx.to
- 15.- 1337xxx.to
- 16.- 1377.gd
- 17.- 1377x.to
- 18.- 1lib.education
- 19.- 1lib.limited
- 20.- 217jc07.com
- 21.- 2conv.biz
- 22.- 2conv.com
- 23.- 2lib.org
- 24.- 320ytmp3.com
- 25.- 320ytmp3.info
- 26.- 320ytmp3.info
- 27.- 320ytmp3.org
- 28.- 3lib.net
- 29.- 3wp2hb.club
- 30.- 88yespay.com
- 31.- 9convert.com
- 32.- adaptiveequip.com
- 33.- ak47full.com
- 34.- ak47full.net
- 35.- ak47full.org
- 36.- ar.art1lib.org
- 37.- art1lib.org
- 38.- atomixhq.club
- 39.- atomixhq.tel
- 40.- atomixhq.xyz
- 41.- atomohd.app
- 42.- atomohd.art
- 43.- atomohd.cc

- 44.- atomohd.ch
- 45.- atomohd.click
- 46.- atomohd.com
- 47.- atomohd.cx
- 48.- atomohd.eu
- 49.- atomohd.fi
- 50.- atomohd.in
- 51.- atomohd.li
- 52.- atomohd.link
- 53.- atomohd.live
- 54.- atomohd.net
- 55.- atomohd.nu
- 56.- atomohd.one
- 57.- atomohd.org
- 58.- atomohd.pl
- 59.- atomohd.pm
- 60.- atomohd.re
- 61.- atomohd.run
- 62.- atomohd.tel
- 63.- atomohd.tw
- 64.- atomohd.vet
- 65.- atomohd.vip
- 66.- atomohd.wf
- 67.- atomohd.win
- 68.- atomohd.xyz
- 69.- atomohd.yt
- 70.- bajaepubgratis.com
- 71.- bajaepubgratis.com
- 72.- bajartonos.org
- 73.- b-ok.africa
- 74.- b-ok.as
- 75.- b-ok.cc
- 76.- b-ok.global
- 77.- b-ok.xyz
- 78.- book4you.org
- 79.- booksc.org
- 80.- booksc.xyz
- 81.- buentema.bar
- 82.- buentema.cc
- 83.- buentema.uno
- 84.- buentono.biz
- 85.- buentono.org
- 86.- c3.cuevana3.me



87.- conv.pw
88.- converter.cx
89.- corourbano.app
90.- corourbano.cc
91.- corourbanos.com
92.- cuevana3.ai
93.- cuevana3.ch
94.- cuevana3.vc
95.- culturaparatodos.eu
96.- descargarepubgratis.org
97.- descargasdd.org
98.- don.ms
99.- dontorrent.art
100.- dontorrent.bet
101.- dontorrent.bid
102.- dontorrent.bz
103.- dontorrent.cab
104.- dontorrent.cat
105.- dontorrent.ch
106.- dontorrent.click
107.- dontorrent.contact
108.- dontorrent.cx
109.- dontorrent.dev
110.- dontorrent.dog
111.- dontorrent.durban
112.- dontorrent.eu
113.- dontorrent.fail
114.- dontorrent.fans
115.- dontorrent.fi
116.- dontorrent.fit
117.- dontorrent.fun
118.- dontorrent.futbol
119.- dontorrent.gs
120.- dontorrent.gy
121.- dontorrent.ink
122.- dontorrent.ist
123.- dontorrent.it
124.- dontorrent.joburg
125.- dontorrent.kim
126.- dontorrent.li
127.- dontorrent.ltd
128.- dontorrent.mba
129.- dontorrent.me
130.- dontorrent.men
131.- dontorrent.moe
132.- dontorrent.nagoya
133.- dontorrent.nl

134.- dontorrent.nu
135.- dontorrent.party
136.- dontorrent.pet
137.- dontorrent.pl
138.- dontorrent.pm
139.- dontorrent.pub
140.- dontorrent.pw
141.- dontorrent.re
142.- dontorrent.red
143.- dontorrent.rodeo
144.- dontorrent.rs
145.- dontorrent.run
146.- dontorrent.se
147.- dontorrent.si
148.- dontorrent.sk
149.- dontorrent.soy
150.- dontorrent.tel
151.- dontorrent.tf
152.- dontorrent.top
153.- dontorrent.tw
154.- dontorrent.vet
155.- dontorrent.vg
156.- dontorrent.vin
157.- dontorrent.vip
158.- dontorrent.wales
159.- dontorrent.wf
160.- dontorrent.win
161.- dontorrent.ws
162.- dontorrent.wtf
163.- dontorrent.xyz
164.- dontorrent.yt
165.- ebiblioteca.org
166.- epublibre.org
167.- epublibre.xyz
168.- epublibrosgratis.com
169.- es.1lib.limited
170.- es.3lib.net
171.- es.art1lib.org
172.- es.b-ok.global
173.- es.b-ok.xyz
174.- es.booksc.org
175.- es.savefrom.net
176.- es.ytmp3.plus/10-youtube-mp3
177.- exdd.net
178.- extratorrent.si
179.- extratorrents.it
180.- f3mp3.com



181.- f3mp3.com
182.- flac-album.com
183.- flipax.foroactivo.com
184.- flipax2.me
185.- flipax2.net
186.- flv2all.com
187.- flv2mp3.by
188.- flvconverter.org
189.- flvto.biz
190.- flvto.com.mx
191.- flvto.pro
192.- flvtomp3.cc
193.- foodcdnreviews.com
194.- forowarez.cc
195.- free520.net
196.- fullvicio.com
197.- grantorrent.fi
198.- grantorrent.si
199.- gratis-mp3s.net
200.- hanouz.com
201.- hkepet.com
202.- holaebook.com
203.- holaebook.org
204.- holaepub.com
205.- igmp3.download
206.- ipauta.com
207.- itnetwork.store
208.- k1.cuevana3.me
209.- k3.cuevana3.me
210.- knaben.ru
211.- lectuepubgratis3.com
212.- lectuepubgratis3.com
213.- leer.librosdemario.com
214.- lelibros.online
215.- libgen.click
216.- libgen.ee
217.- libgen.fun
218.- libgen.gs
219.- libgen.gs
220.- libgen.is
221.- libgen.lc
222.- libgen.li
223.- libgen.pm
224.- libgen.rocks
225.- libgen.rocks
226.- libgen.rs
227.- libgen.rs

228.- libgen.st
229.- libros4.net
230.- libros4.org
231.- libros4.org
232.- librosgratisxd.net
233.- librosgratisxd.xyz
234.- librosgratisxd1.com
235.- librosgratisxd2.com
236.- librosmania.com
237.- limetorrent.cc
238.- limetorrent.ws
239.- limetorrent.xyz
240.- limetorrents.cyou
241.- limetorrents.lol
242.- limetorrents.pro
243.- limetorrents.to
244.- limetorrents.torrentsbay.org
245.- limetorrents.unblockninja.com
246.- limetorrentx.cc
247.- listenvid.net
248.- megaepubs.com
249.- megaepubsgratis.com
250.- mirrorbay.top
251.- mixnuevo.com
252.- mixtema.com
253.- mp3.casa
254.- mp3cielo.app
255.- mp3cielo.co
256.- mp3cielo.wiki
257.- mp3clan.com
258.- mp3gato.com
259.- mp3hub.net
260.- mp3meow.com
261.- mp3paw.app
262.- mp3quack.app
263.- mp3quack.wiki
264.- mp3snow.com
265.- mp3teca.app
266.- mp3teca.biz
267.- mp3teca.co
268.- mp3teca.info
269.- mp3teca.info
270.- mp3teca.ws
271.- mp3tecas.net
272.- mp3xd.com
273.- mp3xd.com
274.- mp3xd.tools



275.- mp3y.download/en/free-mp3-convert
276.- mp3-youtube.download
277.- mpgun.com
278.- mundoepub.com
279.- mundoepub1.com
280.- myfreemp3juices.cc
281.- myfreemp3music.com
282.- newalbumreleases.net
283.- noticiasatuais.info
284.- notube.io
285.- notube.site
286.- nsw2u.com
287.- nsw2u.in
288.- nsw2u.org
289.- nsw2u.tk
290.- nsw2u.xyz
291.- nswgame.com
292.- nswrom.com
293.- nxbrew.org
294.- obrintpas.com
295.- onlinevideoconverter.com
296.- onlinevideoconverter.pro
297.- peggo.fun
298.- pelis24.pl
299.- pelis24.se
300.- piratebayproxy.uk
301.- pirate-bays.net
302.- pirate-proxy.cc
303.- pirate-proxy.club
304.- pirateproxy.live
305.- pirate-proxy.onl
306.- pirate-proxy.pw
307.- piratez.xyz
308.- remnantvt.com
309.- repacklab.com
310.- romslab.com
311.- rpgarchive.net
312.- savefrom.net
313.- simp3.page
314.- simp3s.blog
315.- singemp3.app
316.- smg.taxi
317.- songswave.com
318.- songswave.tel
319.- ssyoutube.bz
320.- ssyoutube.com

321.- ssyoutube.com
322.- ssyoutube.com.co
323.- ssyoutube.mobi
324.- thepiratebay.org
325.- thepiratebay.party
326.- thepiratebay3.to
327.- todoesgratis.online
328.- toolssolar.com
329.- torlock.unblockit.club
330.- torlock2.com
331.- tpb.wtf
332.- tpbpirateproxy.org
333.- turkeynews.org
334.- u3.cuevana3.me
335.- v1.mp3teca.ws
336.- v1.simp3s.online
337.- v2.y2mate.bz
338.- v3.mp3teca.ws
339.- viciovip.net
340.- viciovip.site
341.- video-to-mp3-converter.com
342.- www.gratis-mp3s.net
343.- ww2.ebookelo.com
344.- ww2.lectulandia.com
345.- ww3.cuevana3.me
346.- wwi.buentema.cc
347.- www.atomohd.vg
348.- www.booksmedicos.net
349.- www.booksmedicos.org
350.- www.clickmp3.com
351.- www.cuevana3.fm
352.- www.dontorrent.uno
353.- www.ebookelo.com
354.- www.epublibre.org
355.- www.espaebook2.com
356.- www.flvtomp3.cc
357.- www.forowarez.cc
358.- www.freelibros.me
359.- www.lectulandia.co
360.- www.libronube.com
361.- www.libronube.com
362.- www.librosdemario.com
363.- www.onlinevideoconverter.vip
364.- www.pirate-proxy.one
365.- www.todocvcd.nz
366.- www.y2mate.com/es59
367.- www.youroutubetomp3.com



368.- www.youzik.net
369.- www1.cuevana3.ch
370.- www1.cuevana3.fm
371.- www1.cuevana3.vc
372.- www1.grantorrent.wf
373.- www11.libros4.net
374.- www12.libros4.net
375.- www13.libros4.net
376.- www14.libros4.net
377.- www15.libros4.net
378.- www2.cuevana3.ch
379.- www2.cuevana3.pe
380.- www3.cuevana3.ch
381.- www3.cuevana3.me
382.- www4.cuevana3.ch
383.- www4.libros4.net
384.- www5.libros4.net
385.- www6.libros4.net
386.- www7.libros4.net
387.- www8.libros4.net
388.- x1337x.eu
389.- x1337x.se
390.- x1337x.ws
391.- x2convert.com
392.- x2convert.pro
393.- x2convert.video
394.- x2download.app
395.- x2download.app
396.- x2download.com
397.- x2download.com
398.- x2download.net
399.- y2mate.bz
400.- y2mate.com
401.- y2mate.com/es59

402.- y2mate.is
403.- y2meta.app
404.- y2meta.com
405.- y2meta.com
406.- y2meta.com
407.- y2meta.mobi
408.- yoump3.dad
409.- yoump3.day
410.- yoump3.dev
411.- yoump3.fans
412.- yoump3.top
413.- youtubemp3cut.com
414.- youtubemp4.kim
415.- youtube-to-mp3.com.se
416.- youtubex2.com
417.- youzik.net
418.- yt1s.com
419.- yt1s.kim
420.- yt1s.pm
421.- yt5s.best
422.- yt5s.com
423.- yt5s.com
424.- yt5s.in
425.- yt5s.io
426.- yt5s.io
427.- ytmate.tools
428.- ytmp3.cafe
429.- ytmp3.cc
430.- ytmp3.icu
431.- ytmp3.network
432.- ytmp3.plus
433.- ytmp3.works
434.- ytmp3eu.com
435.- z2.cuevana3.me
436.- zonadelibrosxyz2.com



7.- AGREEMENT WITH THE LEAGUE ON THE SAFEGUARDING OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE DIGITAL ENVIROMENT (2017-2021 y 2021-2025).

Technology, when used by those who seek to break the law by destroying effort, wealth, and job creation, must **be fought equally with technology and with the law itself**. To this end, collaboration was initiated with the Spanish National Professional Football League, through the signing of the ***Collaboration Agreement of 13th June 2017 between the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport and the Spanish National Professional Football League, on the safeguarding of intellectual property rights in the digital environment*** (Official Gazette of 29th June 2017).

The Spanish Football League granted the then MECD a free, non-exclusive **licence to use the *software developed by the League***, Lumière, specialised in the fight against IPR infringement, which made it possible to **reduce the duration of the procedure by months (in particular by reducing the preliminary investigation phase of the infringing websites)**. This *software* was installed on the equipment of the ICC Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission Secretariat and is used by its staff, who are trained by the Spanish Football League.

The implementation of the two Agreements (the second one, signed 19th October 2021 and with validity up to 2025), which has not generated any new financial obligations for the Ministry or for taxpayers, is an example of how public-private partnerships can achieve results and synergies that would be impossible when both go their separate ways.



8.- SANCTIONING PROCEDURES FOR REPEATED NON-COMPLIANCE.

Article 195.4 of the TRLPI classifies as a very serious administrative infringement, punishable by a fine of **between EUR 150,001 and 600,000**, the failure by the same information society service provider to comply with orders to remove content declared to be infringing intellectual property rights, as a result of final resolutions adopted by the Second Section of the Intellectual Property Commission (S2CPI), from the second time that such failure occurs.

Until 31st December 2023, there have been two resolutions in sanctioning proceedings initiated against this very serious administrative infringement.

By Resolution of 15th June 2018, the then Minister of Culture and Sports imposed a fine of EUR 375,000 on the owner of the website www.x-caleta.com, along with ancillary measures of publicising and blocking (Official Gazette of 15th November 2018).

On 7th October 2019, the then Minister of Culture and Sports resolved the administrative sanctioning procedure against the owner of the website www.exvagos.com, for the commission of an administrative infringement classified as very serious, typified in Article 195.6 of the TRLPI. The administrative sanction consisted of a fine of EUR 400,000, the cessation of the website's activity for one year and the publication of the sanctioning resolution in the Official Gazette.