

Summary Sheets

Compared to other venues for arbitration in Asia, Hong Kong probably handles the largest number of cases in which neither party is local

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AAA	204	207	187	180	226	320	387	453	510
CIETAC	267	486	829	802	778	723	645	609	543
HKIAC	185	139	150	184	197	218	240	257	298
ICC	337	352	384	427	433	452	466	529	541
JCAA	5	3	4	7	8	13	14	12	10
KCAB	N/A	28	33	18	34	51	59	40	N/A
KUALA LUMPER	4	3	8	12	6	8	15	19	N/A
LCIA	21	29	39	49	37	52	70	56	81
SIAC	7	15	22	37	25	43	67	67	N/A
STOCKHOLM	44	78	74	70	75	82	92	104	73
VANCOUVER	7	6	10	2	5	5	N/A	5	4
VIENNA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	N/A

AAA	American Arbitration Association
CIETAC	China International Commercial Dispute Resolution
HKIAC	Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
JCAA	Japan Commercial Arbitration Association
KCAB	The Korean Commercial Arbitration Board
KUALA LUMPUR	Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration
LCIA	London Court of International Arbitration
SIAC	Singapore International Arbitration centre
STOCKHOLM	Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce
VANCOUVER	British Columbia International Commercial Arbitration Centre
VIENNA	International Arbitral Centre of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber

- The HKIAC as an international centre handled 298 arbitration cases in 2000 compared with 9 cases in 1985 when it was first established. In terms of caseload in Asia, it is ranked second after the Mainland of China. Amounts in dispute range from HK\$ 353,440.00 to HK\$ 300 million and parties nationalities range from Singaporean, Thai, Chinese (Mainland of China), Chinese (Hong Kong SAR), Korean, Australian, American, British, German, Swiss and French.
- Of the 298 cases in the Year 2000, 5 cases were from the Mainland of China, where both parties were entities/nationals of the Mainland of China in which the arbitration clause specified Hong Kong as the place of arbitration.

Domain Name Dispute Resolution/ Arbitration

Definitions (Technical Terminology)

Domain Name: In short, a domain name is nothing more than an alias for a numeric web address. Each web site on the Internet has a numeric address that functions like a coordinator on a map. Instead of pointing to a geographic location on earth, these numeric addresses, called Internet Protocol (IP) addresses, point to a geographical location on the Internet. Computers have no problems with locating and remembering numeric addresses. In contrast, most humans have trouble remembering long, complicated sequences of numbers. So, to make surfing the web easier, the domain name system was invented. This system allows people to use easy to remember names for web sites instead of those numerical numbers.

IP Address: Every machine that is on the Internet has a unique IP number - if a machine does not have an IP number, it is not really on the Internet.

Root Server System: On the Internet, the root server system is an authoritative master that controls and maintains lists of top-level domain names (such as .com, .net, .org, and individual country codes). The system consists of 13 file servers. The central or "A" server is operated by Network Solutions, Inc., the company that currently manages domain name registration, and the master list of top-level domain (TLD) names is kept on the A server. On a daily basis, this list is replicated to 12 other geographically dispersed file servers that are maintained by an assortment of agencies.

Top-Level Domain (TLD): On the Internet, a top-level domain identifies the most general part of the domain name in an Internet address. A TLD is either a generic top-level domain (gTLD), such as "com" for "commercial," "edu" for "educational," and so forth, or a country code top-level domain (ccTLD), such as "cn" for China or "hk" for Hong Kong.

Overview of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

- Formed in October 1998, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is a non-profit, Private-sector Corporation formed by a broad coalition of the Internet's business, technical, academic, and user communities. ICANN has been recognized by the United States of America and other governments as the global consensus entity to:
 - coordinate the technical management of the internet's domain name system;
 - coordinate policies relating to the unique assignment of
 - Internet domain names
 - Numerical Internet Protocol (IP) Address
 - manage the root server system
- All registrars (i.e. the organizations which help people to register their domain names) in the .biz, .com, .info, .name, .net, and .org top-level domains follow the Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy (UDRP). Under the policy, most types of trademark-based domain-name disputes must be resolved by agreement, court action, or arbitration before a registrar will cancel, suspend, or transfer a domain name. Disputes alleged to arise from abusive registrations of domain names may be addressed by expedited administrative proceedings that the holder of trademark rights initiates by filing a complaint with an approved dispute-resolution service provider (this administrative process has been in place since December 1999, with World Intellectual Property Organization being the first provider to be approved by ICANN)
- The UDRP encompasses 3 documents:
 - Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy
 - Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy
 - The selected administrative-dispute-resolution service provider's Supplemental Rules
- As of today, ICANN has approved four dispute resolution service providers:
 - CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution (CPR) in United States
 - eResolution (eRes) in Canada
 - National Arbitration Forum (NAF) in United States
 - World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Europe

Summary Sheets

Note: Currently none of the above-mentioned service providers are based in Asia Pacific region.

- The number of proceedings handled by each provider is as follow:

CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution	32
Resolution	277
National Arbitration Forum	1515
World Intellectual Property Organization	2757
Total (as of 18th October 2001)	4581