





Developing Domain Name Dispute Resolution System: the Serbian Experience

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General notes about registry



- Private, non-for-profit, non governmental organization
- Policies are established by the registry
- No domain name related law in Serbia
- More than 100.000 .rs and more than 2.500 .cp6
- Registry-registrar model
- No limits for registrants

ADR rules



- Three stages of ADR evolution
- .yu with no particular ADR rules
- ADR was formed in the same year as registry
- First model was mixture of classical arbitration and UDRP

Problem with previous rules



- Arbitration within registry
- Lack of administrative capacity
- Very strict terms for arbitration clause
- Rigid procedural terms

Policy update



- New policy development process initiated
- Panel and registry divided
- Rules disconnected of Arbitration Law
- Model highly similar to ICANN's UDRP

Main characteristics



- Jurisdiction acceptation (registrant/plaintiff)
- Independent body
- Three panelists
- Duration 60 days
- Both parties has right to initiate proceeding before the competent court

Cases solved – big brands









Comparative study



- Comparing policies of several countries from Eastern Europe and Asia
- Three groups recognised
 - 1. Relies on court proceedings
 - 2. Adopting UDRP
 - 3. Developed their own out-of-court model
- Link: https://www.rnids.rs/en/publications/books

Compliance procedures



- Always repeating: registy has nothing to do with content...
- In most cases it works... but when it doesn't, there are comliance procedures
- Besides that, on proper request we are sharing data with authorities and attorneys



Thank you!

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