Remarks by

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before the

WIPO Conference on Intellectual Property Questions Relating to the ccTLDs

Panel Discussion on Registration Practices in ccTLDs: WHOIS/Domain Name Registrant Contact

Geneva, Switzerland February 20, 2001

[Slide 1—Opening; no text]

Introduction

[Slide 2—Paul Hughes name and title] Good morning. I am Paul Hughes, Public Policy Advisor at Adobe Systems Incorporated, a major software publisher headquartered in San Jose, California. Adobe has sales of over \$1 billion per year and employs more than 2,800 persons worldwide. Every day, millions around the globe turn to Adobe software to bring ideas to life on the Web, the printed page, and video. Adobe's principal Web site is located at http://www.adobe.com. [Slide 3—Adobe WHOIS] In fact, here is Adobe's WHOIS entry.

[Slide 4—BSA WHOIS] I am also privileged to chair the worldwide Policy Council of the Business Software Alliance (BSA), a trade association of 19 leading software and hardware companies. I will be speaking to you today wearing both my Adobe and BSA "hats." Background on the Software Industry and the Internet

Let me open by briefly giving you some background on how the Internet relates to the software industry. Adobe and other software firms rely increasingly on the Internet to reach customers and partners. [Slide 5—BSA CEO Study] According to a June 2000 study by the Business Software Alliance, over 60% of all software will be distributed over the Internet by 2005, up from only 12% today.

The Internet, however, is more than a sales tool. It is a vital part of our efforts to provide customers and investors with updated information about services, training, and technical support. Anything that disrupts the smooth flow of information on the Internet is a significant concern to us, as it would be for you as a ccTLD manager.

At the same time that Adobe looks to the Internet to grow its businesses, the Internet presents a serious challenge: piracy. Like all business software, Adobe products [Slides 6 & 7—Adobe products] are

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subject to outright theft and unauthorized redistribution over the Internet. This Internet "piracy" takes many forms, and our software has turned up on Web and FTP sites, in Internet Relay Chat channels, instant messaging systems, and via peer-to-peer software such as Gnutella, Freenet, Hotline, and Wrapster. [Slides 8, 9, 10—Piracy Stats] Worldwide we estimate that 34% of software in use today is stolen. Some countries have piracy rates in excess of 90%.

In addition to the impact on company bottom lines—software sales lost to piracy amount to almost \$12 billion worldwide annually, according to the BSA—theft of software has a serious impact on every nation's economy. Software piracy results in diminished sales and value-added tax revenue for governments, which translates into less public money to invest in education, infrastructure, and research and development (It may even be that the fiber or copper that forms your nations' communication backbones were paid for in part by taxes on our products.) Of

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course, software piracy also affects our comapanies' ability to reinvest in more research and development, which in turn costs jobs. These job losses result in another tax hit for governments, through lower payroll tax receipts. To give just one example, in 1998 software piracy cost the U.S. economy 109,000 jobs, \$4.5 billion in wages, and nearly \$991 million in tax revenues, according to a BSA study.

Review of existing WHOIS: Piracy...

Owners of intellectual property have three broad areas of use for WHOIS data:

- Protecting our trademarks;
- Helping fight piracy; and

• Ensuring the smooth operation of the domain name system. Trademark issues will be addressed in a session this afternoon. In my comments now, I would like to focus on the second and third of these issues, both of which involve the administration of, and access to, WHOIS databases. Let me turn first to ways in which WHOIS helps combat piracy. On the Internet, a principal threat is posed by so-called "warez sites" [Slide 11—PimpX] that offer software downloads for little or no cost and without authorization by the copyright owner. Often warez sites also traffic in other potentially illegal content, such as hard-core pornography. Since the vast majority of warez sites use connectivity provided by others, we use WHOIS to identify the owner of that domain and its Internet service provider (ISP). [Slide 12—WHOIS on PimpX] BSA then works with the ISP to shut down the warez site. Depending upon the level on piracy occurring, BSA may also contact local law enforcement.

Today, practices with respect to WHOIS data vary widely. Some ccTLDs have a full WHOIS. [Slide 13 & 14—adobe.ca] Other ccTLDs provide much less information. [Slide 15—adobe.co.uk]

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... Other WHOIS Uses...

WHOIS data is critical not only to copyright owners but to a broad array of persons and governments. Internet Service Providers use WHOIS to resolve technical problems. Ordinary Internet users use WHOIS to track down those who flood their e-mail inboxes with unwanted solicitations. And governments use WHOIS to track down those who traffic in child pornography or commit other crimes such as consumer fraud. Let me give a few examples.

In my own country, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration [Slide 16—FDA] uses WHOIS to contact the operators of websites that make unsubstantiated medical claims about their products. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission [Slide 17—SEC] uses WHOIS to ensnare those who attempt to manipulate the financial markets through deceptive or erroneous investor news or chat sites. The U.S. Federal Trade Commission [Slide 18—FTC] and U.S. Postal Service [Slide 19—USPS] use WHOIS to help stop consumer fraud. Finally, privacy advocates can use WHOIS to identify those whose websites are violating the privacy of others, through the sending of unsolicited commercial e-mail, for example.

... and Ensuring Smooth Network Operation

Let me now turn to how WHOIS data helps the UDRP operate. Adobe has successfully used the UDRP in a dispute over the use of Adobe's trademarks concerning one of our premier products, Adobe Acrobat. [Slide 20—UDRP page 1] The domains in dispute, adobeacrobat.com and acrobatreader.com, were listed as being registered to someone named "OZ" or "O Z," living in Los Angeles with no street address. Even though these domains inferred some connection to Adobe, potentially confusing our customers, "OZ" was in no way affiliated with Adobe.

After Adobe was unable to contact the registered domain owner, Adobe paid the \$1000 filing fee to WIPO to start the UDRP process for these domains. As is common in the UDRP process, the defendant failed to file a reply brief and lost the case. Perhaps because of the lack of accurate WHOIS information, the defendant may not have even known about the UDRP case that Adobe filed. [Slide 21—UDRP page 2] This devotee of L. Frank Baum, by the way, has registered approximately 160 other questionable domain names, including lotus123.com and encarta2000.com. [Slide 22 & 23—lotus123.com and encarta 2000.com]

The existence of WHOIS data is crucial to the smooth running of the UDRP. WHOIS data ensures due process for the respondent, and inaccurate WHOIS data deprives the owner of a disputed domain name of the chance to file a reply brief. I would suggest to the conference participants that a domain name with false contact information should raise concerns in your mind about the possible misuse of your ccTLD.

WHOIS data is also crucial in ensuring reliable operation of the Internet. To give just one example, Adobe had its adobe.com domain hijacked last October and redirected to an ISP in China. [Slide 24—Bogus adobe.com WHOIS in China] As a result, Internet domain name servers no longer pointed our users to the correct IP address, and adobe.com was unreachable for a short time. However, Adobe was able to use the WHOIS information you see on the screen to recover adobe.com relatively quickly.

Challenges: Verification...

Going forward, there are two principal challenges to the way WHOIS is currently utilized in the context of ccTLDs: verification and privacy. As I have mentioned, WHOIS data can be useful only if it contains accurate information. (There is no point in collecting information about a domain registrant if that information is false or out of date.) So, what can be done? Accuracy of WHOIS records can be ensured in many ways, including:

• First, at the time of the initial registration, a basic validity check on the registrant's data can be made;

- Second, on a periodic basis, record sampling by the registrar or registry can weed out false information, and;
- Third, registrars and registries can create a process by which third parties can notify them when they come across inaccurate WHOIS information.

Let me first show you two examples of obviously bad contact data in WHOIS entries. [Slide 25, 26, 27—digitalinet.com and hacknvp.com] But, sometimes, the deception can be more subtle. [Slide 28—PimpX WHOIS] Although the fine people at PimpX.com appear to have a legitimate address in their WHOIS entry, I can quickly determine that this contact information is false by using the U.S. Postal Service's online address verification tool to show that there is no town by this name, nor is there such a postal code. [Slide 29—USPS address finder] Other countries, such as the United Kingdom, maintain similar online address verification tools. [Slide 30—UK Postcode Finder] Although your home countries may not maintain such online tools, you will receive registration requests from around the world,

including some from countries that do have such tools. No matter who registers a domain name on your ccTLD, one basic verification tool would be the blocking of registrations that contain blank spaces or repeated dashes.

Some ccTLDs allow only specific persons with ties to their nations to register a domain name, for example Canada and Ireland [Slide 31 & 32—.ca and .ie domain info]. In these cases, verification of a domain registrant's contact information is made easier since the domain applicant must provide documentation to prove his or her relationship to that ccTLD in order to register. This registrantsupplied information can also serve as the basis for their WHOIS record.

There are other tools that can be used to verify WHOIS accuracy. The EU maintains an online database of companies registered to operate in the EU. For domains registered to a company authorized to conduct business in the EU, this database can also be used to verify the WHOIS information of the registrant.

... and Privacy Protection

Adobe and BSA feel that privacy is an integral part of the growth of the Internet. However, we believe that these concerns can be addressed. For example, in the .com environment, ICANN has set up a process to shield the WHOIS records of individual domain owners at their request. Under the provisions listed in Section II J. 7 of the ICANN registrar agreement, registrars can list their own contact information instead of the actual registrant. [Slide 33—ICANN agreement] For those registrants whose activities depend upon anonymity, this procedure protects their privacy while still allowing a mechanism to contact the real domain owner through the domain registrant.

Why should ccTLDs care and how can they help?

ccTLDs are an important part of any nation's economy, although some ccTLDs such as .tv and .md are being managed by interests outside that country. [Slide 34 & 35—.tv and .md] ccTLDs are also part of a country's identity. Adobe.ch [Slide 36—adobe.ch] is the point of local contact for Swiss customers of Adobe products. It signifies Adobe's commitment to Switzerland, just as Adobe's Korean site [Slide 37—Adobe Korea] signifies our commitment to that market.

ccTLD registrars are entrusted to run their domain spaces for the benefit of their communities. And running a domain that contains a large number of misleading registrations does little to benefit the local community. Domains that are perceived as havens for illegal activities may scare away the legitimate businesses that you do want to attract. Domains identify a nation and provide a place for its citizens to create their own corner of the Internet. Just as I would not knowingly invite someone I know to be a criminal into my home, I would ask you to not invite them into your domain space either.

Let me stress: intellectual property owners are *not* asking ccTLDs to monitor websites under their domains. Instead, what intellectual property owners are simply asking for is an accurate and complete WHOIS record that we can use to pursue those who steal intellectual property, misuse our trademarks, or interfere with the operations of the Internet.

Conclusion

Adobe and BSA feel that accurate WHOIS records for all ccTLDs is a vital part of the functioning of the Internet that must continue. I welcome the opportunity to discuss the WHOIS issue with you further either at lunch or at the reception tonight. Let me close by thanking the staff at WIPO both for organizing this valuable conference and for the invitation to speak. Thank you. [Slide 38—closing; no text]



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WIPO Conference on IP Questions Relating to the ccTLDs

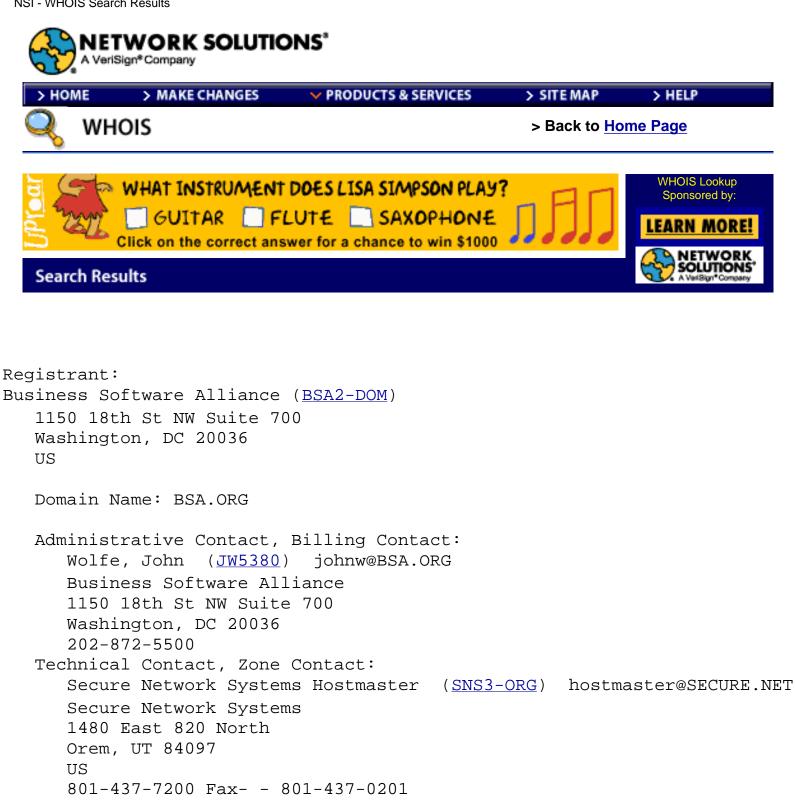
Paul Hughes Public Policy Advisor, Adobe Systems Incorporated





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408 536-3295 (FAX) 408 537-4038
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Record last updated on 20-Oct-2000.



Fax- - - 801-224-6820

Record last updated on 19-Jul-2000. Record expires on 08-Sep-2005. Record created on 07-Sep-1994. Database last updated on 23-Oct-2000 05:17:05 EDT.

Domain servers in listed order:

Opportunities and Growth: A Vision for the Future, 2000-2005



Adobe	PRODUCTS	ABOUT ADOBE	REGISTRATION	SUPPORT	SEARCH/SITEMAP	PERSO	NAL ADOBE	FEEDBACK
Auobe	ADOBE ST	ORE SHOPPI	NG CART	WEB	PRINT M	OTION	ePAPER	
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PRODUCTS (alphabetical listing) 🔻

Adobe products

► WEB

Adobe GoLiveTM 5.0

Adobe LiveMotionTM 1.0

Adobe <u>Illustrator® 9.0</u>

Adobe Photoshop® 6.0

Adobe Photoshop® Elements

Adobe <u>StreamlineTM</u> 4.0

Adobe StudioTM

Adobe **<u>SVG Viewer</u> 1.0**

Adobe Web Collection

MOTION

Adobe After Effects® 4.1

Adobe Premiere® 6.0

Adobe Photoshop® 6.0

Adobe **Dynamic Media Collection**

PRINT

Adobe <u>Illustrator® 9.0</u>

Adobe Photoshop® 6.0

Adobe Photoshop® Elements

Adobe InDesignTM 1.5

Adobe InCopyTM 1.0

Adobe Acrobat InProductionTM 1.0

Adobe InScopeTM 1.0

Adobe PageMaker® 6.5 Plus

Adobe <u>FrameMaker® 6.0</u>

Adobe FrameMaker®+SGML 6.0

Adobe FrameViewer® 6.0

Adobe PressReady[™] 1.0

Adobe printer drivers

Adobe Dimensions® 3.0

Adobe StreamlineTM 4.0

Adobe StudioTM

Adobe **Design Collection**

Adobe **Publishing Collection**



Adobe Products

DIGITAL IMAGING

Adobe Photoshop® 6.0

Adobe Photoshop® Elements

AdobePhotoshop® Limited Edition 5.0

AdobePhotoDeluxe® Home Edition 4.0 Win

Adobe PhotoDeluxe® 2.0 Mac

Adobe<u>PhotoDeluxe® Business Edition</u> <u>1.0 Win</u>

Adobe <u>ActiveShareTM</u>

THIRD PARTY PLUG-INS

COLLECTIONS

Adobe **Design Collection**

Adobe Dynamic Media Collection

Adobe Publishing Collection

Adobe Web Collection

TECHNOLOGIES

AdobePortable Document Format (PDF)

Adobe PostScript® 3™

Adobe ExtremeTM

Adobe printer drivers

Adobe SVG Viewer 1.0

ePAPER

Adobe Acrobat® 4.0

Adobe Acrobat® Business Tools 4.0

Adobe <u>Acrobat® Capture® 3.0</u>

Adobe Acrobat® Distiller® Server

Adobe Acrobat® eBook ReaderTM 2.0

Adobe Acrobat® MessengerTM 1.0

Adobe Acrobat® ReaderTM 4.0

Adobe Content Server 2.0

Adobe Document Server 1.0

Adobe PDF MerchantTM 1.0

Adobe Web Buy

Create Adobe PDF Online

► TYPE

Adobe Font FolioTM 9.0

Adobe Type Basics

Adobe Type Library

AdobeType Manager® (ATM®) Deluxe Mac, Win

AdobeType Manager® (ATM®) Light

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D. 1999 BSA/SIIA Piracy Study Results

		_										etail Softw						
		F	Piracy I	Rates							Lo	st to Pirac		JS\$ Millior	ıs)			
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1994	1	1998	5	1996	5	1997	7	1998	3	1999
WESTERN EUROPE																		
Austria	47%	47%	43%	40%	38%	36%	\$	41.2	\$	67.0	\$	50.3	\$	41.6	\$	51.2	\$	66.9
Belgium/Luxembourg	53%	48%	38%	36%	35%	36%	\$	76.0	\$	78.2	\$	49.2	\$	51.5	\$	53.4	\$	77.4
Denmark	48%	47%	35%	32%	31%	29%	\$	67.3	\$	82.7	\$	37.5	\$	45.8	\$	42.1	\$	59.2
Finland	53%	50%	41%	38%	32%	30%	\$	56.1	\$	80.6	\$	36.3	\$	37.8	\$	36.1	\$	50.6
France	53%	51%	45%	44%	43%	39%	\$	421.1	\$	537.6	\$	412.0	\$	407.9	\$	425.2	\$	548.4
Germany	48%	42%	36%	33%	28%	27%	\$	671.1	\$	775.9	\$	498.0	\$	508.9	\$	479.4	\$	652.4
Greece	87%	86%	78%	73%	74%	71%	\$	28.8	\$	40.6	\$	45.8	\$	44.5	\$	55.4	\$	67.7
Ireland	74%	71%	70%	65%	56%	51%	\$	30.6	\$	40.6	\$	45.7	\$	46.8	\$	61.0	\$	117.9
Italy	69%	61%	55%	43%	45%	44%	\$	288.5	\$	503.6	\$	340.8	\$	271.7	\$	356.9	\$	421.4
Netherlands	64%	63%	53%	48%	45%	44%	\$	206.7	\$	275.3	\$	221.1	\$	195.1	\$	195.8	\$	264.4
Norway	53%	54%	54%	46%	40%	37%	\$	80.1	\$	97.0	\$	103.9	\$	104.3	\$	72.5	\$	87.6
Portugal	65%	61%	53%	51%	43%	47%	\$	36.1	\$	50.2	\$	36.2	\$	41.0	\$	36.1	\$	49.9
Spain	77%	74%	65%	59%	57%	53%	\$	190.7	\$	229.9	\$	148.8	\$	167.3	\$	235.1	\$	247.7
Sweden	54%	54%	47%	43%	38%	35%	\$	152.0	\$	206.3	\$	112.5	\$	127.1	\$	119.1	\$	131.4
Switzerland	38%	47%	43%	39%	33%	33%	\$	65.8	\$	132.8	\$	99.5	\$	92.9	\$	76.5	\$	107.1
UK	42%	38%	34%	31%	29%	26%	\$	370.8	\$	444.6	\$	337.3	\$	334.5	\$	464.8	\$	679.5
TOTAL W. EUROPE	52%	49%	43%	39%	36%	34%	\$	2,783.0	\$	3,642.9	\$	2,574.9	\$	2,518.7	\$	2,760.3	\$	3,629.4
EASTERN EUROPE																		
Bulgaria	94%	94%	98%	93%	90%	80%	\$	19.3	\$	20.4	\$	9.6	\$	13.2	\$	17.7	\$	11.2
CIS - less Russia	95%	94%	95%	92%	93%	90%	\$	31.5	\$	37.0	\$	49.5	\$	44.3	\$	47.5	\$	43.5
Czech	66%	62%	53%	52%	45%	42%	\$	97.1	\$	56.1	\$	69.2	\$	52.0	\$	43.3	\$	36.9
Hungary	76%	73%	69%	58%	57%	52%	\$	101.9	\$	55.1	\$	43.0	\$	25.5	\$	38.5	\$	37.3
Poland	77%	75%	71%	61%	61%	60%	\$	208.2	\$	150.3	\$	169.2	\$	107.6	\$	142.5	\$	164.9
Romania	93%	93%	86%	84%	86%	81%	\$	19.0	\$	20.2	\$	8.4	\$	15.3	\$	21.5	\$	12.1
Russia	95%	94%	91%	89%	92%	89%	\$	516.3	\$	301.1	\$	383.3	\$	251.8	\$	273.1	\$	165.5
Slovakia	66%	62%	56%	58%	50%	46%	\$	23.7	\$	13.7	\$	14.1	\$	17.0	\$	11.2	\$	9.7
Slovenia	96%	96%	91%	76%	73%	70%	\$	19.1	\$	20.2	\$	8.7	\$	9.2	\$	12.2	\$	10.4
Other Eastern Europe	82%	84%	73%	62%	57%	52%	\$	64.8	\$	74.1	\$	27.6	\$	25.5	\$	32.5	\$	13.7
TOTAL E EUROPE	85%	83%	80%	77%	76%	70%	\$	1,100.8	\$	748.1	\$	782.5	\$	561.4	\$	640.0	\$	505.2
NORTH AMERICA																		
US	31%	26%	27%	27%	25%	25%	\$	3,589.5	\$	2,940.3	\$	2,360.9	\$	2,779.7	\$	2,875.2	\$	3,191.1
Canada			42%				\$	341.6	\$	347.1		357.3		294.6		320.6	\$	440.1
TOTAL US/CANADA			28%													3,195.8		
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											R	etali Softw	are	Revenue				
		F	Piracy	Rates							Los	st to Pirac	y (L	JS\$ Millior	ıs)			
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1994	1	1995	5	1996	5	1997	,	1998	3	1999
LATIN AMERICA																		
Argentina	80%	80%	71%	65%	62%	62%	\$	160.8	\$	151.8	\$	122.4	\$	105.2	\$	123.8	\$	192.0
Bolivia	93%	92%	89%	88%	87%	85%	\$	3.3	\$	4.0	\$	3.5	\$	3.9	\$	4.9	\$	5.1
Brazil	77%	74%	68%	62%	61%	58%	\$	293.8	\$	441.6	\$	356.4	\$	395.0	\$	366.7	\$	392.0
Chile	70%	68%	62%	56%	53%	51%	\$	37.8	\$	47.9	\$	40.0	\$	33.1	\$	39.5	\$	58.5
Colombia	74%	72%	66%	62%	60%	58%	\$	78.6	\$	103.3	\$	85.9	\$	65.1	\$	83.6	\$	61.8
Costa Rica	89%	89%	82%	74%	72%	71%	\$	5.9	\$	7.3	\$	6.7	\$	7.1	\$	8.4	\$	11.5
Dominican Republic	89%	89%	80%	76%	73%	72%	\$	5.8	\$	7.2	\$	5.5	\$	7.6	\$	9.0	\$	15.3
Ecuador	90%	88%	80%	75%	73%	71%	\$	13.7	\$	15.5	\$	12.9	\$	13.2	\$	15.6	\$	25.1
El Salvador	97%	97%	92%	89%	87%	83%	\$	11.4	\$	13.2	\$	11.5	\$	10.4	\$	12.9	\$	16.7
Guatemala	94%	94%	89%	86%	85%	80%	\$	8.7	\$	10.1	\$	8.7	\$	7.9	\$	9.4	\$	15.6
Honduras	89%	88%	83%	78%	77%	75%	\$	4.2	\$	4.6	\$	3.9	\$	3.5	\$	4.3	\$	6.3
Mexico	78%	74%	67%	62%	59%	56%	\$	192.4	\$	135.9	\$	105.9	\$	133.1	\$	147.1	\$	134.0
Nicaragua	94%	92%	89%	83%	81%	80%	\$	5.8	\$	6.5	\$	5.8	\$	5.0	\$	6.1	\$	6.8
Panama	78%	77%	74%	72%	70%	66%	\$	6.5	\$	7.3	\$	6.4	\$	5.9	\$	7.0	\$	12.8
Paraguay	95%	95%	89%	87%	85%	83%	\$	5.1	\$	6.3	\$	5.4	\$	5.0	\$	6.4	\$	8.2
Peru	86%	84%	74%	66%	64%	63%	\$	32.3	\$	40.5	\$	32.4	\$	31.0	\$	37.5	\$	27.2
Puerto Rico	71%	71%	50%	49%	49%	48%	\$	19.5	\$	24.3	\$	17.4	\$	18.8	\$	22.9	\$	25.0
Uruguay	86%	84%	79%	74%	72%	70%	\$	16.7	\$	18.9	\$	16.1	\$	13.6	\$	16.1	\$	19.6
Venezuela	72%	72%	70%	64%	62%	60%	\$	46.2	\$	58.0	\$	51.3	\$	54.9	\$	68.3	\$	56.8
Other Latin America	79%	78%	75%	75%	72%	72%	\$	32.8	\$	37.3	\$	82.5	\$	58.7	\$	56.1	\$	37.4
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	78%	76%	69%	64%	62%	59%	\$	981.2	\$	1,141.5	\$	980.6	\$	978.0	\$	1,045.5	\$	1,127.6
ASIA/PACIFIC	270/	250/	220/	220/	220/	220/	¢	450 7	¢	100.1	۴	100.0	۴	100.4	۴	102.0	۴	450.4
Australia	37%	35%	32%	32%	33%	32%	\$	158.7	\$	198.1	\$	128.3	\$	129.4	\$	192.2	\$	150.4
China	97%	96%	96%	96%	95%	91%	\$	364.0	\$	443.9	\$	703.8	\$	1,449.5	\$	1,193.4	\$	645.5
Hong Kong	62%	62% 78%	64% 79%	67%	59%	56%	\$	64.5	\$	122.9	\$	129.1	\$	122.2	\$	88.6	\$	110.2
India Indonesia	79% 97%	98%	97%	69% 93%	65% 92%	61% 85%	\$ \$	103.1 104.5	\$ \$	155.6 150.9	\$ \$	255.3 197.3	\$ \$	184.7 193.3	\$ \$	197.3 58.8	\$ \$	214.6 42.1
	66%	55%	97 % 41%		92 % 31%	31%	φ \$	1,399.8	φ \$	1,648.5	φ \$	1,190.3	ֆ Տ	752.6	ֆ \$	596.9	φ \$	975.4
Japan Korea	75%		70%				φ \$	510.6	φ \$	675.3	φ \$	515.5	ֆ \$	582.3	ֆ \$	197.5	ֆ \$	975.4 197.3
Malaysia	82%	77%	80%		73%		φ \$	66.7	φ \$	80.6	φ \$	121.5	ֆ \$	82.6	ֆ \$	79.3	ֆ \$	84.2
New Zealand	43%	40%	35%		32%	31%		26.0	φ \$	26.1		29.3	ֆ \$	20.3	ֆ \$	21.8	φ \$	19.7
Pakistan	43% 95%	40 <i>%</i> 92%			32 <i>%</i> 86%	83%	\$ \$	10.9	э \$	14.2	\$ \$	29.5	ֆ \$	20.3	э \$	21.0	э \$	19.7
	95 % 94%	92 % 91%			77%		φ \$	40.6	φ \$	45.0	φ \$	70.7	÷	49.2		31.1		33.2
Philippines Singapore	94% 61%	91% 53%	92% 59%		52%		э \$	40.6 37.3	э \$	45.0 40.4	э \$	70.7 56.6	\$ \$	49.2 56.6	ֆ \$	58.3	\$ \$	55.2 61.8
Taiwan	72%	53% 70%	66%		52%		э \$	112.0	э \$	40.4 165.5	э \$	117.0	ֆ \$	136.9	ֆ \$	141.3	э \$	122.9
Thailand	87%	70% 82%	80%		82%	54 % 81%	ֆ \$	67.8	э \$	99.1	э \$	137.1	ֆ \$	94.4	ֆ \$	48.6	э \$	82.2
Vietnam	100%	82% 99%			82% 97%		э \$	07.0 3.9	э \$	99.1 35.1	э \$	157.1	ֆ \$	94.4 10.1		40.0	ъ \$	02.2 13.1
Other Asia/Pacific	96%	99% 95%			97% 74%		ъ \$	3.9 74.2	э \$	90.1	э \$	49.1	ծ \$	32.0	ֆ \$	10.3	ъ \$	20.3
TOTAL ASIA/PACIFIC	90% 68%	95% 64%		52%		47%	э \$	3,144.5	э \$	3,991.4	э \$		ֆ \$	3,916.2	э \$	2,954.8	э \$	20.5
	00 70	0470	55%	JZ 70	4370	4/ 70	φ	5, 144.5	φ	5,551.4	φ	5,138.5	φ	5,510.2	φ	2,904.0	φ	2,191.0

Retail Software Revenue

		F	Piracy	Rates							Los	t to Pirac	y (U	S\$ Millior	is)			
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1994	1	1995	5	1996	6	1997	,	1998	3	1999
MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA																		
Bahrain	92%	92%	90%	89%	89%	82%	\$	3.6	\$	4.2	\$	4.5	\$	3.6	\$	3.0	\$	6.0
Cyprus	77%	77%	70%	68%	68%	67%	\$	2.2	\$	2.6	\$	2.5	\$	1.8	\$	1.5	\$	3.3
Israel	78%	75%	69%	54%	48%	44%	\$	41.4	\$	55.6	\$	77.3	\$	57.1	\$	63.2	\$	72.5
Jordan	87%	87%	83%	80%	80%	75%	\$	2.2	\$	2.6	\$	2.7	\$	1.9	\$	1.6	\$	3.3
Kuwait	91%	91%	89%	88%	88%	81%	\$	8.7	\$	10.3	\$	10.8	\$	7.9	\$	6.6	\$	13.2
Lebanon	93%	91%	88%	93%	93%	88%	\$	1.4	\$	1.6	\$	1.7	\$	1.3	\$	1.1	\$	2.1
Malta	77%	77%	70%	64%	63%	58%	\$	1.7	\$	2.0	\$	2.0	\$	1.3	\$	1.1	\$	2.2
Mauritius	90%	90%	88%	77%	78%	70%	\$	1.4	\$	1.6	\$	1.6	\$	1.1	\$	0.9	\$	1.3
Oman	96%	96%	95%	93%	93%	88%	\$	6.3	\$	7.4	\$	7.9	\$	5.7	\$	4.8	\$	9.8
Qatar	91%	91%	89%	87%	87%	80%	\$	2.6	\$	3.0	\$	3.2	\$	2.8	\$	2.3	\$	4.5
Reunion	70%	72%	66%	59%	59%	54%	\$	1.6	\$	1.9	\$	1.9	\$	1.2	\$	1.0	\$	1.5
Saudi Arabia	78%	77%	79%	74%	73%	64%	\$	49.7	\$	59.7	\$	65.2	\$	46.2	\$	38.8	\$	39.9
Turkey	90%	90%	85%	84%	87%	74%	\$	69.3	\$	95.2	\$	90.7	\$	64.3	\$	55.8	\$	98.3
UAE	86%	86%	50%	50%	49%	47%	\$	7.5	\$	9.6	\$	6.0	\$	4.4	\$	3.6	\$	7.6
Other Middle East	79%	78%	73%	73%	73%	69%	\$	6.9	\$	7.5	\$	7.5	\$	5.5	\$	4.7	\$	19.1
TOTAL MIDDLE EAST	84%	83%	79%	72%	69%	63%	\$	206.4	\$	264.8	\$	285.5	\$	206.0	\$	190.1	\$	284.4
Egypt	84%	84%	88%	85%	85%	75%	\$	8.2	\$	10.7	\$	18.1	\$	12.9	\$	10.9	\$	33.2
Kenya	82%	82%	77%	72%	72%	67%	\$	0.3	\$	0.4	\$	0.4	\$	0.3	\$	0.3	\$	0.4
Могоссо	82%	82%	77%	72%	72%	64%	\$	5.1	\$	6.6	\$	6.7	\$	4.6	\$	3.8	\$	5.3
Nigeria	82%	82%	77%	72%	72%	67%	\$	2.8	\$	3.6	\$	3.7	\$	2.5	\$	2.1	\$	3.0
South Africa	64%	58%	49%	48%	49%	47%	\$	68.5	\$	88.3	\$	43.8	\$	69.8	\$	94.2	\$	84.1
Other Africa	87%	87%	83%	71%	70%	67%	\$	114.5	\$	146.9	\$	152.5	\$	95.4	\$	78.6	\$	67.8
TOTAL AFRICA	77%	74%	70%	60%	58%	56%	\$	199.5	\$	256.5	\$	225.2	\$	185.5	\$	189.9	\$	193.7
TOTAL MID EAST/AFRICA	80%	78%	74%	65%	63%	60%	\$	405.9	\$	521.3	\$	510.8	\$	391.5	\$	380.0	\$	478.2
TOTAL WORLD	49%	46%	43%	40%	38%	36%	\$ 1	2,346.5	\$	13,332.6	\$	11,306.3	\$ [^]	1,440.1	\$ 1	10,976.5	\$ [^]	12,163.2



main

- **top 10**
- games
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- games #3
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You are Solid Snake, the unseen contingency in terrorist plans. Using stealth as your main weapon, ou're to infiltrate the seized weapons disposal facility n Alaska's Fox Archipelago. File: 1.2.3.4.5...

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Norton Utilities

Norton Utilites 2001

Norton Utilities 2001 5.0 makes fixing and preventing PC problems automatic and easy. New features for this version include support for Microsoft Windows NT and Windows 2000. File: 1.2.3.4.5...



Norton Ghost 2001

Norton Ghost 2001 offers fast and easy PC cloning and imaging. Support for Microsoft PC file systems (including FAT 16, FAT 32, and NTFS) lets you clone both older and newer systems. Multiple cloning methods F 1.2.3.4.5...

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```
Registrant:
Pimp X Network (PIMPX-DOM)
   21844 Newport St
   Oklaga, AK 92344
   US
   Domain Name: PIMPX.COM
   Administrative Contact, Technical Contact, Billing Contact:
      Christopher Miseresky (MC650-ORG) spec_tare@HOTMAIL.COM
      TesliaNET
      26 Baby Point Rd
      Toronto, ON M6S2G1
      CA
      416-826-8718 Fax- 416-769-2370
  Record last updated on 17-May-2000.
  Record expires on 05-Jan-2001.
   Record created on 05-Jan-1999.
   Database last updated on 19-Jan-2001 10:00:10 EST.
   Domain servers in listed order:
   NS1.TESLIANET.COM
                                216.13.28.101
   NS2.TESLIANET.COM
                                24.112.78.214
```

CIRA.ca > Register a new domain name > Register a new domain name



INFORMATION ON DOMAIN

Domain adobe.ca

CHOOSE A REGISTRAR

WHOIS

REGISTRATION DOCS

.ca

Enter the domain name to obtain its information.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

REGISTER F.A.Q.

Organization	Adobe (TM), Adobe Systems Incorporated
Registrar	Webnames.ca (UBC Research Enterprises Inc.)
Renewal Date	2002/10/19
Date approved	2000/10/26
Last changed	2001/02/07
Description	Adobe (TM), Adobe Systems Incorporated
Registrar Number	70
Registrant Number	41708
Domain Number	41708
DNS1	
adobe-dns.adobe.com	
DNS2	
adobe-dns-2.adobe.com	l l
DNS3	

Administrative Contact

Name David Della-rocca

Job Title Channel Marketing Specialist

DAVID DELLA-ROCCA CHANNEL MARKETING SPECIALIST ADOBEPostal Address(TM), ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED ADOBE (TM), ADOBE
SYSTEMS INCORPORATED 77 MOWAT SUITE 600 TORONTO ON M6K
3E3 CANPhone +1 413-538-0100
Fax +1 413-538-0568
Email ddellaro@adobe.com

CIRA.ca > Register a new domain name > Register a new domain name

Technical Contact

Name Todd Rosenberger

Job Title Internet Administrator, IS

TODD ROSENBERGER INTERNET ADMINISTRATOR, IS ADOBE Postal Address SYSTEMS INCORPORATED 345 PARK AVENUE SAN JOSE UNITED STATES CA 95110 USA

Phone +1 408 536 3426

Fax +1 408 537 4000

Email trosenbe@adobe.com



WHOIS query result

WHOIS query result:

Domain Name: ADOBE.CO.UK

Registered For: Adobe

Domain Registered By: UUNETPIPEX

Record last updated on 06-Feb-2001 by ticket-1029931@support.uk.uu.net.

Domain servers listed in order:

PDNS01.LNDN01.EXODUS.NET	212.62.1.87
NS2.NJ.EXODUS.NET	209.1.10.234

WHOIS database last updated at 17:10:01 15-Feb-2001

The NIC.UK Registration Host contains ONLY information for domains within co.uk, org.uk, net.uk, ltd.uk and plc.uk. Please use the whois server at rs.internic.net for Internet Information or the whois server at nic.ddn.mil for MILNET Information.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration

FDA Enforcement Activities

On This Page:

Recalls

Warning Letters

Enforcement Reports

Import Alerts

Import Detentions

Online Sales of Medical Products

Debarment List

Restricted Clinical Investigators

PHS Actions

NIDPOE Letters

Investigators' Reports

Court Summaries

FDA is charged with protecting American consumers by enforcing the <u>Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act</u> and several related <u>public</u> <u>health laws.</u>

When a problem arises with a product regulated by FDA, the Agency can take a number of actions to protect the public health. Initially, the agency works with the manufacturer to correct the problem voluntarily. If that fails, legal remedies include asking the manufacturer to recall a product, having federal marshals seize products if a voluntary recall is not done, and detaining imports at the port of entry until problems are corrected. If warranted, FDA can ask the courts to issue injunctions or prosecute those that deliberately violate the law. When warranted, criminal penalties--including prison sentences--are sought.

FDA publishes information about its regulatory and enforcement activities in a number of reports:

<u>Recalls</u> -- Actions taken by firms to remove problem products from the market. Recalls may be conducted on a firm's own initiative, by FDA request, or by FDA order under statutory authority.

Warning Letters -- Sent from FDA to regulated companies about regulatory issues.

Enforcement Reports -- A weekly report of FDA regulatory activities.

Import Alerts -- Identify problems with commodities and shippers



Internet Enforcement Program

About the Office of Internet Enforcement

The Office of Internet Enforcement (OIE), <u>formed in July 1998</u>, administers the Enforcement Division's Internet program. The Internet has brought significant benefits to investors; most notably, enhanced access to information (both in speed and quantity) and lower costs to execute trades. At the same time, unfortunately, the Internet has opened new avenues for fraud artists to attempt to swindle the investing public. To combat this online fraud, OIE:

- identifies areas of surveillance;
- formulates investigative procedures;
- provides strategic and legal guidance to Enforcement staff nationwide;
- conducts Internet investigations and prosecutions (a task it shares with the entire Enforcement staff);
- performs training for Commission staff and outside agencies; and
- serves as a resource on Internet matters for the entire Commission.

In addition, OIE coordinates the activities of the "CyberForce" – a group of over 200 Commission attorneys, accountants and investigators nationwide – whose purpose is Internet surveillance. OIE also manages the <u>Division of Enforcement's online complaint center</u>, which receives hundreds of complaints per day. OIE coordinates Internet-related "Enforcement Sweeps," in which similar types of Internet misconduct are targeted for investigation and, where appropriate, prosecution. This allows for the coordinated filing of Enforcement actions and allows the Commission to deliver its message more forcefully and effectively. OIE also serves as a liaison on Internet matters with other regulatory agencies and both national and international law enforcement agencies. OIE can be reached at <u>enforcement@sec.gov</u>.

- Internet-Related <u>SEC Interpretive Releases</u>
- Recent Internet-Related Litigation and Administrative Proceedings Announcements

Complaint Input Form : Complaint Input Form

FTC Consumer Complaint Form

OMB #3084-0047

Use this form to submit a complaint to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Bureau of Consumer Protection about a particular company or organization. The information you provide is up to you. However, if you do not provide your name or other information, it may be impossible for us to refer, respond to, or investigate your complaint or request. To learn how we use the information you provide, please read our <u>Privacy Policy</u>.

While the FTC does not resolve individual consumer problems, your complaint helps us investigate fraud, and can lead to law enforcement action. The FTC enters Internet, telemarketing, identity theft and other fraud-related complaints into <u>Consumer Sentinel</u>, a secure, online database available to hundreds of civil and criminal law enforcement agencies worldwide.

We use secure socket layer (SSL) encryption to protect the transmission of the information you submit. The information you provide is stored securely offline.

If you would like to submit a report about **Identity Theft**, please use our <u>Identity Theft Complaint Form</u>.

If you would like to forward **unsolicited commercial e-mail** (spam) to the Commission, please send it directly to <u>UCE@FTC.GOV</u> without using this form.

How Do We Reach You?

First Name:	
Last Name:	
Age Range:	"Click" Arrow for Choices
Street Address:	
City:	
State or Canadian Province: Country:	''Click'' Ar
Zip Code or Postal Code:	

E-Mail Address:

"Click" Arrow for Choices

"Click" Arrow for Choices



The form below allows you to send a complaint to the U.S. Postal Inspection Service if you suspect you are a victim of mail fraud.

Although the Inspection Service cannot resolve routine business disputes between companies and their customers, it can act against a company or individual if there is a pattern of activity suggesting a potential scheme to defraud. Completion of this form is voluntary, but the more information that you enter, the better the Inspection Service may be able to help.

Please note we may share the information you provide with other agencies when a possible violation concerns their jurisdiction. Read the Contact Us page for more information.

If this is an urgent matter, immediately contact your nearest law enforcement agency.

If you would rather file a complaint via U.S. Mail, click here and print it.

Who Are You	
First Name:	
Last Name:	
Street Address:	
City:	
State or Canadian Province:	"Click" Down Arrows for Choices
ZIP Code or Postal Code:	
Country:	"Click" Down Arrows for Choices
E-Mail Address:	
Home Phone:	-
Work Phone:	- X
Year of Birth:	This information is optional, but penalties may increase when certain crimes target an age group.
Tell Us Your Complaint	



WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

ADMINISTRATIVE PANEL DECISION

Adobe Systems Incorporated v. Domain OZ

Case No. D2000-0057

1. The Parties

The Complainant is Adobe Systems Incorporated, a corporation organized in the State of Delaware, United States of America (USA), with principal place of business in San Jose, California, USA.

The Respondent is Domain OZ. with address in Los Angeles, California, USA. Respondent is also known as Names O Z, with address in Los Angeles, California, USA.

2. The Domain Name(s) and Registrar(s)

The disputed domain names are "adobeacrobat.com" and "acrobatreader.com".

The registrar of the disputed domain names is Network Solutions, Inc., with business address in Herndon, Virginia, USA.

3. Procedural History

The essential procedural history of the administrative proceeding is as follows:

a. The Complainant initiated the proceeding by the filing of a complaint via e-mail, received by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center ("WIPO") on February 11, 2000, and by courier mail received by WIPO on February 14, 2000. Payment by Complainant of the requisite filing fees accompanied the courier mailing. On February 16, 2000, WIPO completed its formal filing compliance requirements checklist.

b. On February 16, 2000, WIPO transmitted notification of the complaint and initiation of the proceeding to the Respondent via e-mail and registered priority air mail. This date represents the commencement of this administrative proceeding (Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy, para. 4(c)). Respondent has not provided a fax communications number in its domain name registration. Respondent's use of a post office box as its sole physical address precludes WIPO's use of such express air courier service as it otherwise employs in administrative panel proceedings for delivery of hard copy documentation to respondents. On

February 16, 2000 WIPO transmitted notification of the complaint to ICANN, Network Solutions and Complainant's authorized representative.

c. On March 8, 2000, WIPO transmitted notification to Respondent of its default in responding (to the complaint transmitted on February 16, 2000) by registered priority air mail and e-mail.

d. On March 6, 2000, WIPO invited the undersigned to serve as panelist in this administrative proceeding, subject to receipt of an executed Statement of Acceptance and Declaration of Impartiality and Independence ("Statement and Declaration"). On March 6, 2000 the undersigned transmitted by fax the executed Statement and Declaration to WIPO.

e. On March 9, 2000, the Complainant and Respondent were notified by WIPO of the appointment of the undersigned sole panelist as the Administrative Panel (the "Panel") in this matter. On March 11, 2000, the Panel received the file in this matter by courier from WIPO. WIPO notified the Panel that, absent exceptional circumstances, it would be required to forward its decision to WIPO by March 22, 2000.

The Panel has not received any requests from Complainant or Respondent regarding further submissions, waivers or extensions of deadlines, and the Panel has not found it necessary to request any further information from the parties (taking note of Respondent's default in responding to the complaint). The proceedings have been conducted in English.

4. Factual Background

Complainant has provided a copy (Exhibit C to its complaint) of its U.S. Patent and Trademark Office trademark registration dated April 19, 1994, for "ADOBE ACROBAT" number 1,832,019, on the Principal Register. Complainant states that the "ADOBE ACROBAT" trademark is in continuous use with respect to computer programs and related development and technical support services in the United States and abroad, including on the Internet. Complainant has furnished evidence in the form of Internet website printouts showing the use of the "ADOBE ACROBAT" trademark in commerce (Complainant's Exhibit D). The validity of Complainant's trademark registration for "ADOBE ACROBAT" has not been contested by Respondent, and the Panel accepts as an undisputed fact that Complainant is the holder of a valid trademark registration for "ADOBE ACROBAT" in the United States.

Complainant has provided a copy (Exhibit C to its complaint) of its U.S. Patent and Trademark Office application for trademark registration on the Principal Register, dated September 9, 1999, for "ACROBAT READER", application serial number 75/796153. Complainant states that the "ACROBAT READER" trademark is in continuous use with respect to computer programs and related development and technical support services in the United States and abroad, including on the Internet. Complainant has furnished evidence in the form of Internet website printouts showing the use of the "ACROBAT READER" trademark in commerce (Complainant's Exhibit D). The fact of Complainant's application for trademark registration for "ACROBAT READER" has not been contested by Respondent, and the Panel accepts as an undisputed fact that Complainant has applied for trademark registration for "ACROBAT READER" in the United States.

Complainant maintains several additional trademark registrations on the Principal Register of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office regarding the trademarks "ADOBE", "ACROBAT", "ACROBAT EXCHANGE" and "ABODE CAPTURE" (Complainant's Exhibit C).

Network Solutions' WHOIS database query response (Complainant's Exhibit A) indicates that Domain OZ, with Administrative Contact at "WWWHOSTMASTER" is the registrant of the domain name "ADOBEACROBAT.COM". The record of this registration was created on April 28, 1998, and was last updated on September 2, 1999.

Network Solutions' WHOIS database query response (Complainant's Exhibit A) indicates that Names O Z, with Administrative Contact at "WWWHOSTMASTER" is the registrant of the domain name "ACROBATREADER.COM". The record of this registration was created on April 30, 1998, and was last updated on June 4, 1999.





Search Results

```
Registrant:
Names O Z (ENCARTA3-DOM)
   POBox 480167
   Los Angeles, CA 90048
   US
   Domain Name: ENCARTA2000.COM
   Administrative Contact, Technical Contact, Billing Contact:
                     (OD76-ORG) AMEGA@PACBELL.NET
      WWWHOSTMASTER
      WWWHOSTMASTER
      POB 480167
      LOS ANGELES, CA 90048
      US
      3102036699
  Record last updated on 30-Apr-1998.
  Record expires on 30-Apr-2000.
  Record created on 30-Apr-1998.
   Database last updated on 16-Feb-2001 15:10:38 EST.
   Domain servers in listed order:
                                205.216.134.37
   NS.ZF.NET
                                216.102.246.43
   DNS.ZF.NET
```

The Data in Paycenter's WHOIS database is provided by Paycenter for information purposes, and to assist persons in obtaining information about or related to a domain name registration record. Paycenter does not guarantee its accuracy. By submitting a WHOIS query, you agree that you will use this Data only for lawful purposes and that, under no circumstances will you use this Data to: (1) allow, enable, or otherwise support the transmission of mass unsolicited, commercial advertising or solicitations via e-mail (spam); or (2) enable high volume, automated, electronic processes that apply to Paycenter or its systems. Paycenter reserves the right to modify these terms at any time. By submitting this query, you agree to abide by this policy. Domain Name:adobe.com Registrant: Adobe Systems Inc 15E ChangAn Building No.77 Luling Road xiamen ÇëN;Ôñ 361009 China Administrative Contact: Hill,Lee Oldblack Unit E 15TH Floor, Changan Building, No.77 Luling Road, Xiamen City, Fujian Province Xiamen CëÑ;Ôñ 361009 China tel: 86 0136 06920500 fax: 86 592 5528836 oldblack@mail.com Technical Contact: Hill,Lee Oldblack Unit E 15TH Floor, Changan Building, No.77 Luling Road, Xiamen City, Fujian Province Xiamen CeN;Ôñ 361009 China tel: 86 0136 06920500 fax: 86 592 5528836 oldblack@mail.com Billing Contact: Hill,Lee Oldblack Unit E 15TH Floor, Changan Building, No. 77 Luling Road, Xiamen City, Fujian Province Xiamen ÇëÑ;Ôñ 361009 China tel: 86 0136 06920500 fax: 86 592 5528836 oldblack@mail.com Registration Date: 2000-10-08 Update Date: 2000-10-08



EARN MORE



```
Registrant:
digital internet services (DIGITALINET2-DOM)
   none
   Tampa, FL 34689
   US
   Domain Name: DIGITALINET.COM
   Administrative Contact, Billing Contact:
      Digitalinet, John (<u>YJ735</u>) john@DIGITALINET.COM
      none
      none
      none, no none
      none (FAX) none
   Technical Contact:
      Digitalinet, Yagger (YJ749) digitalinet@YAHOO.COM
      none
      none
      none, no 333666
      none (FAX) none
  Record last updated on 28-Aug-2000.
  Record expires on 17-Feb-2003.
  Record created on 17-Feb-1999.
   Database last updated on 19-Jan-2001 09:55:47 EST.
```

"hacknvp.com" is already registered. Info follows:

Whois Server Version 1.3

Domain names in the .com, .net, and .org domains can now be registered with many different competing registrars. Go to http://www.internic.net for detailed information.

Domain Name: HACKNVP.COM Registrar: ABACUS AMERICA, INC. DBA NAMES4EVER Whois Server: whois.names4ever.com Referral URL: www.names4ever.com Name Server: NS.DIGITALINET.COM Name Server: NS1.DIGITALINET.COM Updated Date: 10-jan-2001

>>> Last update of whois database: Fri, 19 Jan 2001 06:02:15 EST <<<

The Registry database contains ONLY .COM, .NET, .ORG, .EDU domains and Registrars.

Info from whois.names4ever.com:

The information below is provided by NAMES4EVER for personal use only. NAMES4EVER does not guarantee its accuracy. By submitting a query, you agree that you will use this information only for lawful purposes and that; under no circumstances will you use this information from NAMES4EVER to: (a) allow, enable, or otherwise support the transmission of mass commercial advertising or solicitations via e-mail; (b) enable high volume, automated, electronic processes that apply to NAMES4EVER and (c) sell the information. NAMES4EVER reserves the right to modify these terms at any time. By submitting this query, you agree to abide by this policy by NAMES4EVER. NAMES4EVER is ICANN accredited Registrar for .com .org and .net domain names.

```
Registrant:
```

Jonny Rotten

, US

Domain Name: hacknvp.com

Administrative Contact:

```
NAMES4EVER WHOIS
```

```
(N4UK2) webwatch1@excite.com
   Jonny Rotten
   1
   US
   Phone:
Technical Contact:
   DNS Support (Q3SFZ) webwatch1@excite.com
   1
   Phone:
Billing Contact:
   Billing Info (L3J43) webwatch1@excite.com
   1
   Phone:
Record last updated on 2001-01-10 18:48:19.543
Record created on 2000-06-27 11:01:35.263
Record expires on 2001-06-27 11:01:35.263
Domain servers in listed order:
   ns.digitalinet.com 216.65.44.2
  nsl.digitalinet.com 216.65.44.3
```

Register your domain name at http://www.names4ever.com



Web hosting and e-commerce. Pays your domain registration fee.

Affordable web hosting. Pays your domain registration fee.



EARN MORE



```
Registrant:
Pimp X Network (PIMPX-DOM)
   21844 Newport St
   Oklaga, AK 92344
   US
   Domain Name: PIMPX.COM
   Administrative Contact, Technical Contact, Billing Contact:
      Christopher Miseresky (MC650-ORG) spec_tare@HOTMAIL.COM
      TesliaNET
      26 Baby Point Rd
      Toronto, ON M6S2G1
      CA
      416-826-8718 Fax- 416-769-2370
  Record last updated on 17-May-2000.
  Record expires on 05-Jan-2001.
   Record created on 05-Jan-1999.
   Database last updated on 19-Jan-2001 10:00:10 EST.
   Domain servers in listed order:
   NS1.TESLIANET.COM
                                216.13.28.101
   NS2.TESLIANET.COM
                                24.112.78.214
```



<u>Home</u>



City/State/ZIP Code Associations

City and State

- To locate **associated ZIP Codes**, enter a city and state name (e.g., Memphis TN). A list of <u>Official USPS Abbreviations</u>, including state and US territory abbreviations, is provided for assistance.
- To locate associated cities, enter a ZIP Code (e.g., 94116).

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Introduction

Postcode Finder

Address Finder

Help and hints

English / Welsh

Postcodes On-line

Postcode Finder

Please enter your address below using a <u>combination</u> of <u>Premises</u>, <u>Street</u> and <u>Town</u>, then click the Search button.

Premises

(e.g. number, building name or business name)

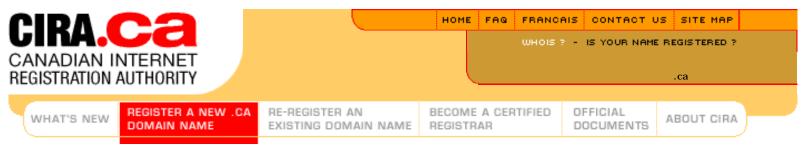
Street

Town

Click <u>here</u> for input guidance, or click on the highlighted search words above.

If you do not know your address but know your Postcode, please use our <u>Address Finder</u>.

CIRA.ca > Register a new domain name > Register a new domain name





TOP

REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS

As a .ca domain name registrant, you will be asked to read and sign a registration agreement. In addition, you must meet certain Canadian presence requirements. In order to expedite the registration process, you may want to read these documents before proceeding with your registration.

CANADIAN PRESENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRANTS

Persons who wish to register a .ca domain name or sub-domain name on and after November 8, 2000 must meet certain Canadian Presence Requirements. Documents: <u>PDF TXT DOC</u>

REGISTRANT AGREEMENT

This agreement is between the registrant and CIRA. Documents: <u>PDF TXT DOC</u>

OPERATIONAL TRANSFER DATE REGISTRATION RULES AND PROCEDURES

Rules and procedures for the registration and re-registration of .ca domain names. Documents: <u>PDF TXT DOC</u>

REGISTRATION RULES

Rules and procedures for the registration of new .ca domain names. Documents: <u>PDF TXT DOC</u>

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Obtaining an Internet domain within IE

1. Introduction

The top-level Internet domain name for Ireland is IE. In common with other top-level domains, the IE domain is administered by a naming authority. This function is provided for the IE domain as a public service by IE Domain Registry Limited.

The IE Domain Registry team has been taking care of this work since 1991. Until November 2000, the registry team was a part of <u>University College Dublin Computing</u> <u>Services</u>. This team has developed policies and procedures based on Internet standards, on discussions with service providers and other interested parties both within and outside Ireland, and on its own experience.

The naming authority for IE deals only with primary sub-domains of the top-level domain IE. Second- (or lower-) level sub-domain registration is the responsibility of the administrative contact-person for the primary sub-domain.

Acceptable requests are processed and registered on a "First come, first served" basis. No acceptable request is "more acceptable" than another.

2. Procedure

Section II. J of ICANN Registrar Accreditation Agreement {Original at http://www.icann.org/nsi/icann-raa-04nov99.htm}

7. Registrar shall require all SLD holders to enter into an electronic or paper registration agreement with Registrar including at least the following provisions:

a. The SLD holder shall provide to Registrar accurate and reliable contact details and promptly correct and update them during the term of the SLD registration, including: the full name, postal address, e-mail address, voice telephone number, and fax number if available of the SLD holder; name of authorized person for contact purposes in the case of an SLD holder that is an organization, association, or corporation; and the data elements listed in <u>Section II.F.1.b, c</u>, and <u>h through i</u> above.

An SLD holder's willful provision of inaccurate or unreliable information, its willful failure promptly to update information provided to Registrar, or its failure to respond for over fifteen calendar days to inquiries by Registrar concerning the accuracy of contact details associated with the SLD holder's registration shall constitute a material breach of the SLD holder-registrar contract and be a basis for cancellation of the SLD registration.

Any SLD holder that intends to license use of a domain name to a third party is nonetheless the SLD holder of record and is responsible for providing its own full contact information and for providing and updating accurate technical and administrative contact information adequate to facilitate timely resolution of any problems that arise in connection with the SLD. An SLD holder licensing use of an SLD according to this provision shall accept liability for harm caused by wrongful use of the SLD, unless it promptly discloses the identity of the licensee to a party providing the SLD holder reasonable evidence of actionable harm.

b. Registrar shall provide notice to each new or renewed SLD holder stating:

i. The purposes for which any Personal Data collected from the applicant are intended;

ii. The intended recipients or categories of recipients of the data (including the Registry and others who will receive the data from Registry);

iii. Which data are obligatory and which data, if any, are voluntary; and

iv. How the SLD holder or data subject can access and, if necessary, rectify the data held about them.

c. The SLD holder shall consent to the data processing referred to in Section II.J.7.b.

d. The SLD holder shall represent that notice has been provided equivalent to that described in <u>Section II.J.7.b</u>. above to any third-party individuals whose Personal Data are supplied to Registrar by the SLD holder, and that the SLD holder has obtained consent equivalent to that referred to in <u>Section II.J.7.c</u> of any such third-party individuals.

e. Registrar shall agree that it will not process the Personal Data collected from the SLD holder in a way incompatible with the purposes and other limitations about which it has provided notice to the SLD holder in accordance with <u>Section II.J.7.b</u>, above.

d o t T V





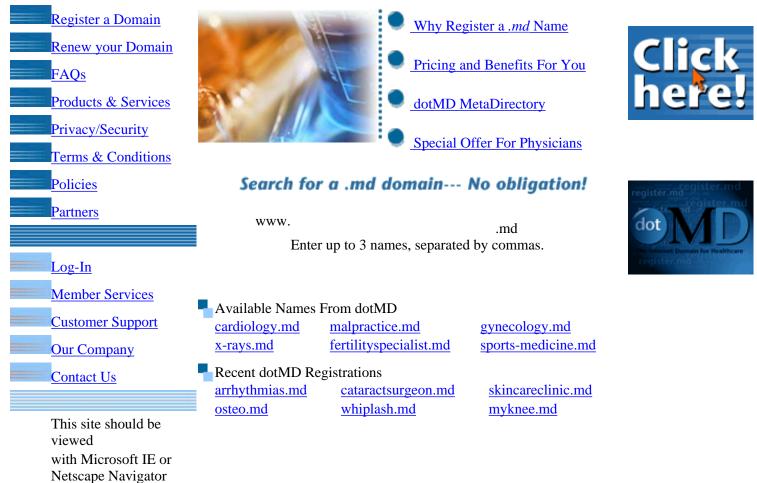
version 4.0 or higher

∞MD



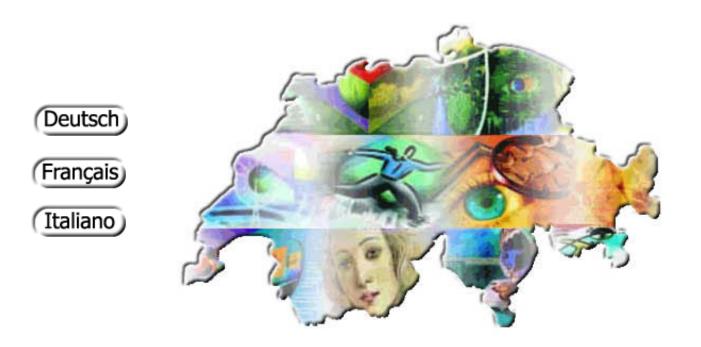


The Internet Domain for Healthcare **











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Imaging Software



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anyone any time anyplace

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ny device