JURISDICTION SUBGROUP ICANN LITIGATION SUMMARY

Name of Case:	Ben Haim v. Islamic Republic of Iran; Calderon-Cardona v. Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Rubin v. Islamic Republic of Iran; Stern v. Islamic Republic of Iran; Weinstein v. Islamic Republic of Iran; Wyatt v. Syrian Arab Republic
Parties:[1]	Susan Weinstein (P) - USA Islamic Republic of Iran (D) - Iran ICANN (Garnishee) – USA United States (AC)
Citizenship of Parties:	See above
Court/Venue:	US District Court for the district of Columbia
Choice of Law/Governing Law:	
Date Case Began:	24 June 2014
Date Case Ended:	27 September 2016
Causes of Action:	Writs of attachment (seize an asset) of .ir ccTLD
Issues Presented:	ccTLDs are / are not attachable property ; FSIA Exceptions
Preliminary Relief?:	No
Outcome:	Writs of attachment quashed (motion denied)
Was Jurisdiction Contested?[2]	No
Did the case have an impact on ICANN's accountability or the operation of ICANN's policies ? [3]	The case would have over-ruled ccTLD policy and operations. As ICANN stated in one of its briefs "it would wreak havoc on the DNS system".
1) What relief was requested by the plaintiff from ICANN (or ICANN from defendant if ICANN was a plaintiff)?	The plaintiff requested ICANN to seize the .ir ccTLD from the Islamic Republic of Iran

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[1] Indicate whether each party is Plaintiff (P) or Defendant (D), or other status. Please also list non-party participants, such as Amicus Curiae (AC).

[2] For example, challenge to venue, challenge to change of venue, challenge to governing law, challenge to application of "choice of law" provision. Please describe the outcome as well as the challenge.

[3] Indicate whether the case had or will have an effect on ICANN's accountability mechanisms or the operation of ICANN's policies..

2)	What relief, if any, was granted to the plaintiff?	None
3)	Did the Court in its decision offer any conclusion as to the lack of merit/frivolity of the plaintiff's claim?	No
Key Documents:		