

BEFORE BHARAT S KUMAR, SOLE ARBITRATOR
.IN REGISTRY
NATIONAL INTERNET EXCHANGE OF INDIA (NIXI)
INDRP ARBITRATION
INDRP Case No. 2084
DISPUTED DOMAIN NAME:< REXROTHDEALER.CO.IN>
ARBITRATION AWARD DATED FEBRUARY 27, 2026

IN THE MATTER OF:

BOSCH REXROTH (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Sanand Viramgam Highway,

Taluka Sanand,

Ahmedabad, Sanand,

Gujarat - 382170,

India

Complainant

VERSUS

Rohit Mehta

Rohini,

New Delhi,

Delhi-110085,

India

Respondent

1. **The Parties in the proceeding:**

The complainant in this administrative proceeding is Bosch Rexroth (India) Private Limited, Sanand Viramgam Highway Mouje Iyava, Taluka Sanand, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, 382170 (hereinafter referred to as the 'complainant'). The complainant's authorized signatory is Mr. Julick Isaiah, C/o




M/s. DePenning & DePenning. Mr. Isaiah has been authorized by Mr. BV Ramesh, the complainant's Managing Director, vide Power of Attorney (POA) dated October 17, 2025 in the present proceedings.

The respondent in the present proceedings is Mr. Rohit Mehta, having his address at Rohini, Delhi - 110085, India. The respondent's email address is surbhimehta3732@gmail.com. The complainant has also filed the publicly-available WHOIS record, for the domain name < www.rexrothdealer.co.in >.

2. **Domain Name and Registrar:-**

The disputed domain name is < www.rexrothdealer.co.in >. The domain name was registered on July 11th, 2021. The registrar with which the domain name is registered is GoDaddy.com LLC, Corporate Headquarters 14452 IN, Hayden Road, Scottsdale AZ 85260, USA. The email address of the registrar is UDRPdisputes@godaddy.com.

3. **Procedural History:**

3.1 This arbitration proceeding is in accordance with the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the "Policy") adopted by the National Internet Exchange of India ("NIXI") and the INDRP Rules of Procedure (the "Rules"). The arbitration proceeding is approved in accordance with the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. By registering the disputed domain name with a NIXI accredited Registrar, the respondent has agreed to the resolution of disputes pursuant to the said Policy and the Rules.

3.2 The complaint was filed by the complainant with NIXI against the respondent. On 29.12.2025, to ensure compliance, I had submitted statement of acceptance and declaration of impartiality and independence as required by the Arbitrator's Empanelment Rules (Rule 5). On 31.12.2025, I was appointed as the sole arbitrator to decide the disputes between the parties. NIXI notified both the parties of my appointment as arbitrator via email.

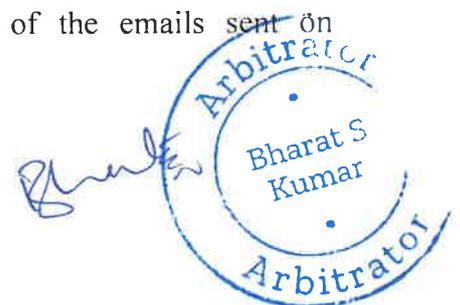


dated 31.12.2025. NIXI had also served by email an electronic copy of the complainant with annexures, on the respondent at the email address of the respondent, surbhimehta3732@gmail.com, whilst appointing me as an arbitrator.

3.3 On 01.01.2026, I had issued notice to the respondent on surbhimehta3732@gmail.com and directed the complainant to serve the complete paperbook on the respondent through post and email, i.e. the complaint which was filed by the complainant and the complete annexures. In the same email, I had also stated to the parties that I have been appointed by NIXI and should any of them require a change in the arbitrator, they may approach NIXI for the same. That, pursuant to my email, the service was done by the complainant's counsel, Mr. Julick Isaiah, on 02.01.2026, on the email address present through a WHOIS lookup, i.e. surbhimehta3732@gmail.com. The courier receipt of the physical delivery was also shared by him in the same email. It may be noted that I had on 01.01.2026 also granted the respondent a time period of 15 days, to file a response to the complaint, from my email and the delivery of service of the complete paperbook.

3.4 That pursuant to no response from the respondent for 15 days after service of the complaint and the documents(annexures), I had on 27.01.2026 sent an email to the respondent apprising it of its rights to file a defence (response), being closed. It is pertinent to note that this was only after about 25 days from the service of the paperbook. That in the same email, I had also asked the complainant's counsel whether they wish to seek any personal hearing, to which they declined the same and requested that the complaint further proceed on merits.

3.5 That, all the communications to the complainant, respondent and NIXI by this tribunal have been through email. None of the emails sent on



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surbhimehta3732@gmail.com have bounced or returned. I therefore hold that the service is complete as per the INDRP rules as all correspondences effectively took place on surbhimehta3732@gmail.com.

Respondent being proceeded *ex-parte*:

3.6 I wish to highlight Clause 13(b) of the INDRP Rules of procedure requires that the arbitrator shall at all times treat the parties with equality and provide each one of them with a fair opportunity to present their case. Clause 17 of the INDRP Rules of procedure grant the power to an arbitrator to proceed *ex-parte*, in the event any party breaches the provisions of INDRP rules and/or directions of the arbitrator.

3.7 The respondent has been given a fair opportunity to represent itself, respond to the complainant's assertions & contentions and counter the same, if it so wishes to. However, there has been no response by the respondent, despite effective service. It is noteworthy that Clause 18 of the INDRP Rules of procedure mandate that an arbitrator shall decide a complaint on the basis of the pleadings submitted and in accordance with the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 amended as per the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 read with the Arbitration & Conciliation Rules, Dispute Resolution Policy, the Rules of Procedure and any by-laws, and guidelines and any law that the arbitrator deems to be applicable, as amended from time to time. In these circumstances this tribunal proceeds to decide the complaint on merits, in accordance with said act, policy and rules on respondent's failure to submit a response, despite having been given sufficient opportunity and time to do so and represent itself. As a result of the aforementioned, the respondent is proceeded *ex-parte*.



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4. **Legitimate rights under which a complainant can approach NIXI:**

4.1 The complainant has invoked Clause 4 of the INDRP policy to initiate the arbitration proceeding. Clause 4 reads as under:

4. Any person who considers that a registered domain name conflicts with his/her legitimate rights or interests may file a Complaint to the .IN Registry on the following premises:

(a) the Registrant's domain name is identical and/or confusingly similar to a Name, Trademark or Service Mark etc. in which the Complainant has rights; and

(b) the Registrant has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and

(c) the Registrant's domain name has been registered or is being used either in bad faith or for illegal/unlawful purpose.

The complainant therefore has to satisfy this arbitral tribunal on all the three aforementioned clauses/conditions, i.e 4 (a), (b) and (c).

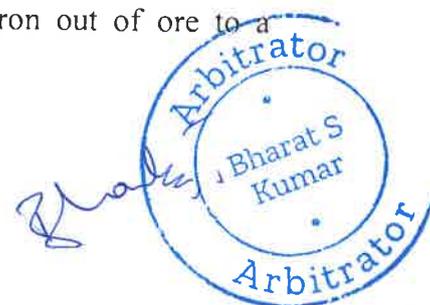
5. **Case of the complainant**

5.1 The complainant states that it, BOSCH REXROTH (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, is a private limited company under the Indian Companies Act which has been incorporated in India since 18th February, 1974. The complainant avers that it caters to the following industries in India, such as agriculture and forestry, automotive, battery production, chemical processing, construction and infrastructure, consumer goods, energy and utilities, healthcare, hydrogen, logistics and transport, materials and resources, pharmaceuticals, recycling and waste handling, renewable energies, semiconductors and electronics and testing technology. The complainant avers that it is a part of Bosch Rexroth AG, a German company



headquartered at Jahnstraße 3–5, D-97816 Lohr am Main, Germany. The complainant states that it traces its origins back to 1795, when Georg Ludwig Rexroth established an iron foundry. Over the centuries, it evolved into a leading provider of industrial technologies, expanding into hydraulics, electric drives, control systems and eventually merged with the Bosch Group.

- 5.2 The complainant avers that on a global scale, its group company provides automation solutions tailored for both industrial and mobile applications. The innovative products and services offered by its group empower customers to transport everything that requires movement with both ease and efficiency, thereby assisting them in achieving success within their respective sectors. The complainant avers that its group is actively contributing to shaping the future. By prioritizing digital innovation, sustainability, and human resources, the complainant states it is not merely facilitating movement but is also transforming industries to enhance the well-being of the planet. A brief profile of the complainant's group has been filed as '**Annexure D**'. This attachment also has their "Rexroth" logo.
- 5.3 The complainant avers that it focuses on drive and control technologies, which include hydraulics, electric drives, and assembly technologies designed for mobile applications, factory automation, and process plant engineering. It states that it engages in the design, development, and production of these components and systems, providing solutions that enhance the speed, efficiency, and safety of machinery and industrial processes. Their products are utilized across various industries, such as automotive, aerospace, and renewable energy, and they also provide services like technical support, training, and digital solutions.
- 5.4 The complainant avers that its unique industry expertise has become synonymous with tailored solutions. From forging iron out of ore to a



foundry for cast iron, the complainant avers to have entered the hydraulics market in the 1950s and laid the foundation to become a global market leader. The merger of Mannesmann Rexroth with Bosch Automationstechnik, its states establishes a global leader for Drive & Control solutions.

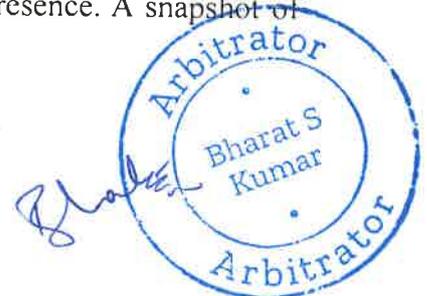
The mark “REXROTH”:

5.5 The complainant avers that the mark REXROTH has always been part of the its group’s trading name and trademark which is also used in conjunction with BOSCH. It states that the repute and the popularity of the trademark and trade-name REXROTH has been unequivocally etched in the minds of the Indian consumers as well as members of the trade on account its incessant use and stellar reputation. The trademark and trade name REXROTH, it avers, is also prominently used and displayed in all its websites, including its official website <https://www.boschrexroth.com/>.

Trademark registrations of REXROTH:

5.6 The complainant avers that in addition to the recognized common law rights associated with the trade and service mark **REXROTH** in **India** and multiple jurisdictions, the complainant’s group is the registered owner of the **REXROTH** trademark in more than 100 countries globally including India. Filed as **Annexure-E** is the list of the registrations for the trademark in India and around the world along with few copies of the registration certificates. **The trademark registration numbers of “REXROTH” in India are 934402, 934403, 934404 and 934405.**

5.7 The complainant states that its group has devoted an enormous amount of time, effort, and energy to promoting and advertising the **REXROTH** and the said mark is consequently identified solely with the complainant. The complainant avers that it has a significant online presence. A snapshot of



Google search results has been filed as 'Annexure-F' and the list of domain names owned by the complainant's group is attached as 'Annexure-G'.

6. **The dispute raised before this tribunal – case of the complainant:**

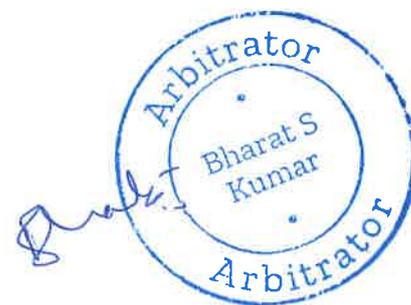
The Domain Name and associated website

6.1 The complainant states that it recently came across the respondent's domain name < rexrothdealer.co.in > (*'disputed domain name'*) which was registered on 11.07.2021. The complainant avers that the respondent uses the complainant's registered trademark **REXROTH** as the dominant part of the impugned domain name. The complainant emphasizes that this is a calculated and deliberate use of the complainant's registered trademark by the respondent. The complainant states that this amounts to infringement of the complainant's rights in its trademark **REXROTH** as mentioned in the complaint. The complainant has attached the WHOIS extract of the disputed domain as with the complaint filed by it.

7. **Analysis**

7.1 It is pertinent to note that Paragraph 4 of the INDRP Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy, mentions about class of disputes, which grants any person who considers that a registered domain name conflicts with his/her legitimate rights or interests, the right to file a complaint with the .IN Registry. There are 3 conditions which an aggrieved right holder may file the complaint under. The complainant has in the present complaint mentioned that its rights under all the three conditions have been violated:

- i. Condition 4(a) - The Registrant's domain name is identical and/or confusingly similar to a name, trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights;



The complainant states in the complaint that it has statutory and common law rights in the trademark(s) **REXROTH** as mentioned above and such rights predate the registration of the disputed domain name by many years. The complainant asserts that the respondent's domain name, www.rexrothdealer.co.in is highly similar to the complainant's trademark, **REXROTH**. The complainant avers that it has overwhelming common law and statutory rights in its trademark, **REXROTH** around the world including India. Therefore, it states that the complainant is the sole legitimate owner of the trademark **REXROTH**. It states that the distinctive element of the respondent's domain name is the term 'REXROTH', while the word 'DEALER' is merely descriptive and does not convey any independent brand value. The complainant avers that the presence of the term 'DEALER' in the disputed domain name, does not render the same distinguishable from the complainant's prior adopted, **REXROTH** mark. It relies upon the decisions of this Hon'ble Arbitration and Mediation Centre, NIXI passed in the case of INDRP:1684 Robert Bosch GmbH, Germany vs IBK Engineers Private Limited, India- www.boschtools.in. The case has been filed as 'Annexure -H'.

I have gone through the pleadings and documents filed by the complainant. With regard to the fulfilment of paragraph 4(a) of the INDRP policy, it is evident that the complainant has been continuously and extensively using the registered trademark **REXROTH** in the course of trade and commerce since its adoption in the year 1974. Pertinently, the trademark **REXROTH** is registered in India, with the date of application, dating back to the year 2000. The same indicates the complainant's presence in India in automotive goods, drive and control technologies. The complainant has also registered its trademark **REXROTH** across myriad classes (trademark registrations) and across numerous jurisdictions. Its trademarks are registered under trademark numbers 934402, 934403, 934404 and 934405. Its statutory rights thus, in the trademark **REXROTH** is well established. It is pertinent to note that the



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disputed domain name <rexrothdealer.co.in> was registered on July 11, 2021, atleast 20 years after the adoption and subsequent registration of the complainant's registered trademark, REXROTH.

It is noteworthy that a perusal of the disputed domain name 'rexrothdealer.co.in' of the registrant/respondent shows that the respondent has used the complainant's trademark REXROTH in its entirety and merely added the word "dealer", to it. It is well established that the mere addition of a TLD such as "co.in" and even words, such as 'dealer' to a registered trademark, are not significant in distinguishing a domain name. It has been held by prior panels deciding under the INDRP, such as in *Kenneth Cole Productions v. Viswas Infomedia INDRP/093*, that there is confusing/deceptive similarity where the disputed domain name wholly incorporates a complainant's trade mark. It is further noteworthy that, a TLD/ccTLD such as "co.in" is an essential part of domain name. Therefore, it cannot be said to distinguish the respondent's domain name 'rexrothdealer.co.in' from the complainant's trademark REXROTH. In **Satyam Infoway Ltd vs Siffynet Solutions Pvt. Ltd AIR 2004 SC 3540**, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India stated that the law pertaining to the Trademark Act, 1999 shall be applicable to domain names in India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India also observed that domain names have the same characteristics of a trademark and thus act as a source and business identifier. In *M/s Retail Royalty Company v. Mr. Folk Brook INDRP/705*, wherein on the basis of the complainant's registered trademark and domain names for "AMERICAN EAGLE", having been created by the complainant much before the date of creation of the disputed domain name <americaneagle.co.in> by the respondent, it was held that:

"The disputed domain name is very much similar to the name - and trademark of the complainant. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has recently held that the domain name has become a business identifier. A

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domain name helps identify the subject of trade or service that an entity seeks to provide to its potential customers. Further that there is a strong likelihood that a web browser looking for AMERICAN EAGLE products in India or elsewhere would mistake the disputed domain name as of the complainant. "

A precedent, pertinent to the present case at hand, it being *WhatsApp, Inc. v. Nasser Bahaj*, WIPO Case No. D2016-058. The relevant excerpts are highlighted as hereinunder:

"The disputed domain name <ogwhatsapp.org> comprises the Complainant's trademark WHATSAPP combined with the letters "og" which are the initials of the developer Osama Ghoraiab as indicated on the website of the Respondent. Adding these two letters does not in any way eliminate the confusing similarity with the Complainant's trademark. As for the gTLD ".org", it is established that a gTLD does not typically eliminate confusion.

The disputed domain name <whatsapp-plus.org> comprises the Complainant's trademark WHATSAPP in its entirety. Adding the term "plus" not only does not eliminate confusion but on the contrary gives the impression that new and enhanced versions of the Complainant's application are available through the website the disputed domain name resolves to."

The complainant has rights in the trademark REXROTH by way of trademark registrations across myriad classes, and by virtue of use in the course of trade, as part of their company. Pertinently, the use is much prior to the date on which the respondent created the impugned domain <rexrothdealer.co.in> incorporating the complainant's trademark and trade name REXROTH in totality and as a whole. I agree that merely adding the word "dealer" not only creates confusion, but may even make a potential web user believe that this may well be associated with the complainant.



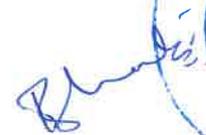
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The respondent has not filed any response to the assertions put forth by the complainant. The averments of the complainant thus remain unrebutted.

In view of the above facts and submissions of the complainant, on perusal of the documents filed and annexed with the complaint, I therefore hold that the disputed domain name <rexrothdealer.co.in> of the registrant (respondent) is near identical and/or confusingly/deceptively similar to the trademark REXROTH of the complainant.

- ii. Condition no.4 (b) the Respondent (Registrant) has no rights or legitimate interest in respect of the domain name:

The complainant asserts that the respondent is unable to invoke any of the circumstances set out in Paragraph 6 of the .IN Policy to demonstrate rights or legitimate interests in the domain name. To further its claims, the complainant states that its group is the sole legitimate owner of the trademark **REXROTH**. The complainant avers that it has not licensed or otherwise permitted the respondent to use the trademark **REXROTH** or to apply for any domain name incorporating the said trademark. The complainant also asserts that the respondent has a disclaimer in its website which reads “Multitech India is not Linked or Associated with any Brand Like Rexroth, Veljan, Yuken, Parker or Eaton Etc. We are an independent Firm. Brand Images Have been used for Reference Purpose Only”. Its states that, however, the mere presence of such a disclaimer does not absolve the respondent from liability for trade mark infringement and passing-off. It avers that the imitation and unauthorized use of the its mark in their domain name even with a disclaimer amounts to trademark infringement and passing off. **It states that the blatant use of its brand in the respondent’s domain name, along with the display of its products, is likely to mislead consumers and the**


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trade fraternity into believing that there is a connection, affiliation, or endorsement by the Complainant. It avers that such conduct not only infringes upon the complainant's intellectual property rights but also unfairly capitalizes on its established goodwill and reputation of the complainant groups mark REXROTH.

The complainant also avers that the respondent's use of the disputed domain name is purportedly for commercial gain. It states that the respondent's use of the complainant's REXROTH trademark is unauthorised. The complainant states that the respondent's acts are probative of its intention to make profit from unauthorised use of complainant's REXROTH trademark. It further states that the respondent has been using its trademark to show an association and connection with it. Therefore, it states that the respondent has no legitimate interest in the disputed domain name, rather the sole purpose of its registration is to misappropriate the reputation associated with the complainant's popular trademark, REXROTH.

The complainant claims that it has therefore established a *prima facie* case that the respondent has no rights and legitimate interests in the disputed domain name.

I agree with the assertions put forth by the complainant. I believe that the complainant has established its rights in the trade mark REXROTH.

It is significant to note that the use of REXROTH in the respondent's domain name is definitely likely to give a false impression to internet users that the disputed website is either owned by the complainant or is affiliated to the complainant in some manner. A mere use of a disclaimer on the respondent's website does not negate this



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assumption. The respondent cannot conceivably claim that its use of the complainant's trademark is *bona fide* as per paragraph 6(a) of the .IN Policy or is commonly known by the domain name in accordance with paragraph 6(b) of the .IN Policy.

The mere fact that the disputed domain name is registered does not imply that the respondent has any rights or legitimate interests in it. In *Deutsche Telekom AG v. Phonotic Ltd.* (WIPO Case No. D2005-1000), it has been held that "*Registration of a domain name in itself does not establish rights or legitimate interests for purposes of paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the Policy*". Therefore, any use of the disputed domain name by the respondent is not a legitimate, non-commercial or fair use. The respondent thus has no rights or legitimate interests in, the disputed domain name.

The adoption of word/mark "REXROTH", therefore in the disputed domain name affirms the *mala fide* intention of the respondent to make use of and ride on the coat tails of the complainant for earning commercial benefits. Such a conduct demonstrates anything, but a legitimate interest in the domain name.

It is pertinent to note that the complainant has also not licensed the use of the mark, REXROTH, to the respondent. In such as situation, there is no reason for the respondent to use the same as its domain name. The use is therefore clearly unauthorized. A decision of a previous panel, *Wacom Co. Ltd. v. Liheng*, INDRP/634, is relevant in this case. It was stated that:

"the Complainant has not licensed or otherwise permitted the Respondent to use its name or trademark or to apply for or use the domain name incorporating said name"

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It is reiterated that the respondent (registrant) has not filed any response to counter the complainant's assertions, despite service. The respondent has thus failed to satisfy the conditions contained in clauses 6(a),(b) and (c) of INDRP Policy. Significantly, the respondent has never been identified with the disputed domain name or any variation thereof. The respondent's (Registrant) use of the disputed domain name will inevitably create a false association and/or affiliation with complainant and its trademark (s), REXROTH.

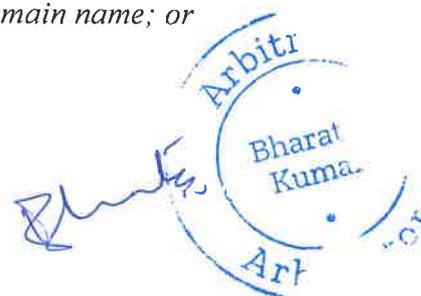
Therefore, in view of the submissions made in the complaint and on perusal of the accompanying documents, I am of the opinion that the respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name. Accordingly, condition 4(b) of the INDRP policy is decided in the favour of the complainant.

- iii. Condition 4(c): The Registrant's domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith:

To look into condition 4 (c) of the INDRP policy, clause 7 is to be looked into. Clause 7 of the INDRP policy states as under:

For the purposes of Clause 4(c), the following circumstances, in particular but without limitation, if found by the Arbitrator to be present, shall be evidence of the Registration and use of a domain name in bad faith:

(a) circumstances indicating that the Registrant has registered or acquired the domain name primarily for the purpose of selling, renting, or otherwise transferring the domain name registration to the Complainant, who bears the name or is the owner of the Trademark or Service Mark, or to a competitor of that Complainant, for valuable consideration in excess of the Registrant's documented out-of-pocket costs directly related to the domain name; or

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- (b) the Registrant has registered the domain name in order to prevent the owner of the Trademark or Service Mark from reflecting the mark in a corresponding domain name, provided that the Registrant has engaged in a pattern of such conduct; or*
- (c) by using the domain name, the Registrant has intentionally attempted to attract Internet users to the Registrant's website or other on-line location, by creating a likelihood of confusion with the Complainant's name or mark as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement of the Registrant's website or location or of a product or service on the Registrant's website or location; or*
- (d) The Registrant has registered the domain name primarily for the purpose of disrupting the business of a competitor.*

The complainant states that the issue at hand falls 7 (c) of the INDRP policy as the Registrant (respondent) has intentionally attempted to attract users to the Registrant's website. The complainant states that the respondent has registered the disputed domain name subsuming the complainant's trademark REXROTH, with the sole reason of attracting gaining commercially. The complainant states that by using the disputed domain name, the respondent was attracting users to its website in order to make commercial gains. The complainant further states that the respondent's bad faith is readily established by its brazen and unauthorized use of the mark REXROTH, as detailed in the complaint.

It is pertinent to reiterate that the complainant is vested with statutory rights across myriad classes in its REXROTH trademark in India and across the globe. The use of the trademark REXROTH has been atleast from the year 2000 in India, as entailed in its trademark applications. The respondent's registration of a disputed domain name wholly incorporating the complainant's trademark is most certainly to

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ride on the coat tails of the complainant's commercial success which its REXROTH trademark has attained over the past many years. It is also noteworthy that the actions of the respondent seem to fall squarely within subclause (c) hereinabove.

Given the enormous success of the complainant's business, its known trademark REXROTH, there seems to be no reason for the respondent to adopt an identical name/ mark with respect to the impugned domain name. This adoption by the respondent, of course seems to create a deliberate and false impression in the minds of users that the respondent is somehow associated with or endorsed by the complainant. A case by a previous panel, *M/s Merck KGaA v Zeng Wei JNDRP/323*, can be referred wherein it was stated that:

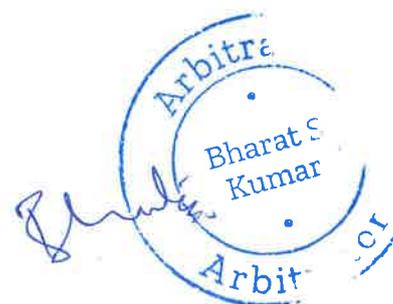
"The choice of the domain name does not appear to be a mere coincidence, hut a deliberate use of a well-recognized mark... such registration of a domain name, based on awareness of a trademark is indicative of bad faith registration. "

It is noteworthy that Rule 3 of .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (INDRP), casts obligations on a registrant, such as the respondent here. The same provides as under:

3. Registrant's Representations

By applying to register a domain name, or by asking a Registrar to maintain or renew a domain name registration, the Registrant hereby represents and warrants that:

- (a) the credentials furnished by the Registrant for registration of domain name are complete and accurate;
- (b) to the knowledge of Registrant, the registration of the domain name will not infringe upon or otherwise violate the rights of any third party;***

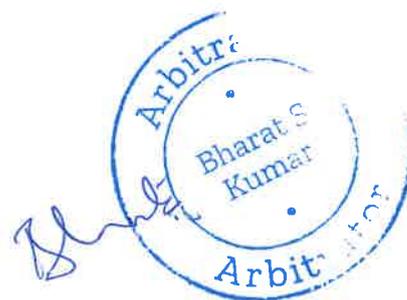


(c) the Registrant is not registering the domain name for an unlawful and malafide purpose; and

(d) the Registrant will not knowingly use the domain name in violation or abuse of any applicable laws or regulations. It is the sole responsibility' of the Registrant to determine whether their domain name registration infringes or violates someone else's rights.

It is evident from above rule that rule 3(b) and (d) puts an obligation on the Registrant, the respondent herein, before registering a domain name. The registrant is to verify that the registration of the domain name will not infringe upon or otherwise violate the rights of any third party.

From a perusal of the averments and documents filed herewith, there is therefore no doubt that the respondent has got the disputed domain name registered in bad faith and to ride on the complainant's REXROTH trademark's goodwill and reputation. The actions of the respondent are thus in contravention with paragraph 4(c) of the INDRP policy. I therefore hold that the respondent's domain name has been registered in bad faith.

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Decision

In view of the foregoing, I hold that the disputed domain name, <rexrothdealer.co.in> is confusingly similar to the complainant's 'REXROTH' trademark(s). I further hold that the respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name and that the same was registered in bad faith by the respondent.

In accordance with the INDRP Policy and Rules, I direct that the disputed domain name registration be transferred to the complainant.

No order as to costs.

Date: 27.02.2026

Place: New Delhi

