

தமிழ்நாடு தமில்நாடு TAMILNADU

EU 689616

12 6 MAY 2026

BEFORE THE SOLE ARBITRATOR

K. SANKAR (s.v)

L No: 1481/94

UNDER THE .IN DOMAIN NAME DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY

Chennai-17

PRESENT: TMT.M. SHIRIJHA, B.Sc.

23rd MAY 2026

COMPLAINT INDRP Case No. 2116

IN THE MATTER OF AN ARBITRATION

FOR A DISPUTE RELATING TO THE
DOMAIN NAME " louis-vuitton.in "

Louis Vuitton Malletier

2 rue du Pont Neuf

75001 Paris, FranceSan Jose,

California 95131, United States of America

...Complainant

-verses-

Abhishekia,

31 new deluxe apartment, sector 9, Rohini,

New Deluxe Apartment, Sector - 9 Rohini,

Opposite Sports Complex, Raja Pur Kalan,

Narela, North West Delhi, Delhi- 110085.

.... Respondent



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**AWARD PASSED UNDER THE INDRP RULES OF PROCEDURE
& THE ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1996**

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I. PARTIES TO THE ARBITRATION

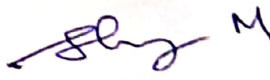
1. The Complainant is Louis Vuitton Malletier, 2 rue du Pont Neuf, 75001 Paris, France represented by their Power of Attorney Mr. Luca Barbero, c/o Studio Barbero S.p.A., Corso Massimo d'Azeglio 57, 10126 Torino, Italy, E-mail: info@studiobarbero.

2. The Respondent is abhisheklal, 31 new deluxe apartment, sector 9, Rohini New Deluxe Apartment, Sector - 9 Rohini, Opposite to Sports Complex, Raja Pur Kalan, Narela North West Delhi, Delhi 110085, Email: ialabhishek0108@gmail.com

II. APPLICABLE LAW AND JURISDICTION

The .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy

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The present arbitration proceeding is under and in accordance with the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the Policy) which was adopted by the National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) and sets out the legal framework for resolution of disputes between a domain name registrant and a Complainant arising out of the registration and use of an .IN Domain Name. By registering the domain name "louis-vuitton.in" with the NIXI accredited Registrar, the Respondent has agreed to the resolution of disputes under the .IN Dispute Resolution Policy and Rules framed thereunder. The Policy and the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Rules of Procedure posted 2020 (the Rules) were approved by NIXI in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

III. Filing of the Complaint and Constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal

1. The Complainant filed the Complaint under the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy against the Respondents, seeking transfer of the said Domain "louis-vuitton.in" to the Complainant, following which, the .IN Registry sought the consent of *Tmt.M. SHIRIJHA* (the undersigned), who is a listed .IN Dispute Resolution Arbitrator under 5 (a) of the Rules, to act as Arbitrator in the said matter.
2. On 13th April 2026, the Arbitral Tribunal consisting of the said *Tmt.M. SHIRIJHA* as Sole Arbitrator was constituted under 5(b) of the Rules in respect of the Complaint filed by PayPal, Inc. against the Respondent WhoIs the Registrant of the said domain name.
3. On perusing the documents, on 14th April 2026, The Arbitral Tribunal directed the Complainant to file the proper Authorisation document executed by the Complainant which was compiled on 22nd April 2026. Immediately thereafter, on 30th April 2026, the Arbitral Tribunal issued the Notice of Arbitration under 5(c) of the Rules. to the parties for commencement of Arbitral Proceedings.
4. The Arbitral Tribunal has been constituted properly and in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, the INDRP Policy and the Rules as amended from time to time. No party has objected to the constitution and jurisdiction of the Arbitral Tribunal and to the arbitrability of the dispute.


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IV. THE DOMAIN NAME, REGISTRAR & REGISTRANT

The particulars of the registration of the domain name "xoompay.in" as found in the .IN Registry database are set out below:

- i. Name : HIOX SOFTWARES PRIVATE LIMITED
 - ii. Registrar's Address: No.7A-F, Ganesha Complex Campus, N.K.Palayam Road, Singanallur, 641005 Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.
 - iii. Email Address : abuse@hioxindia.com; support@hioxindia.com; grievance.officer@hiox.com
- IV. Registered on : April 17, 2024.

V. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

1. The Sole Arbitrator *Tmt.M. Shirijha* was appointed On 13th April 2026, for the INDRP case no. 2116 regarding the Complaint..
2. On perusing the documents, on 14th April 2026, The Arbitral Tribunal directed the Complainant to file the proper Authorisation document executed by the Complainant which was compiled on 22nd April 2026. Immediately thereafter, on 30th April 2026, the Arbitral Tribunal issued the Notice of Arbitration under 5(c) of the Rules. to the parties for commencement of Arbitral Proceedings.
3. On 22nd May 2026, the Delivery of the Notice to the Respondent both offline and online was informed to this Tribunal with sufficient documentary evidence and Accordingly the Service made to the Respondent was held sufficient and as the Respondent did not appear before the Tribunal nor filed their version, even though sufficient opportunity was given, he was set exparte.

VI. COMPLAINANT'S CONTENTIONS IN BRIEF:

1. This Complaint is filed by Louis Vuitton Malletier, a French fashion house part of the multinational luxury goods conglomerate LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton, known as LVMH,

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whose origin dates back to over 170 years ago when Complainant began to diversify its products by creating soft bags in 1920's and, In 1998, LOUIS VUITTON fashion label was launched and has thus been used by Complainant for more than 165 years in connection with luxury leather goods, accessories as well as fragrances and cosmetics. LVMH Group currently employs over 210,000 people of 190 nationalities and is the world's leading luxury products group. LVMH Group brands generated revenues of 84.7 billion euros in 2024 and 80.8 billion euros in 2025, and LVMH runs over 5,600 stores worldwide. The Complainant has a commercial presence in India, where it operates three flagship stores and offers its products online to Indian users via its website <https://in.louisvuitton.com>. Furthermore, the LOUIS VUITTON trademark is supported by intensive advertising campaigns worldwide. According to Interbrand Best Global Brands, the LOUIS VUITTON trademark – which has been featured in the list since 2000 - was valued US \$ 50,900 Million in 2024, being ranked the 12th most valuable brand in the world. In light of Complainant's significant investments in marketing, sales and distribution channels, as well as the existence of a truly impressive client base for its products, LOUIS VUITTON is undisputedly a well-known trademark worldwide, including in India. In order to protect and promote the trademark LOUIS VUITTON on the Internet, Complainant registered many domain names including said distinctive sign, such as, inter alia, <louisvuitton.com>, registered on February 18, 1997, <louisvuitton.in>, registered on February 18, 2005, and <louisvuitton.co.in>, registered on November 30, 2015. Complainant operates the website <http://www.louisvuitton.com/> as its primary web portal for global promotion of the LOUIS VUITTON trademark and products as well as its official online store.

2. The Respondent registered the Domain Name - without authorization of Complainant and of any of the Complainant's affiliated companies – on April 17, 2024, well after Complainant's filing and registration of the trademarks. Since the time of its registration, the Domain Name has been redirected to a website misappropriating Complainant's trademark and featuring content, including images and descriptions, relating to Louis Vuitton, its previous collections and products, without providing any disclaimer of non-affiliation with Complainant. The website displayed, and still displays, misleading indications - such as the copyright notice "Louis Vuitton India © 2012" and "History of our foundation" (in the "Privacy Policy" section) – which falsely

suggest that the Domain Name and correspondent website are owned and operated by Complainant or, at least, by one of its affiliated entities, and are used to promote the LOUIS VUITTON trademark amongst Indian users. Furthermore, the website includes a "Shop list" section, which could have been used in the past, or could be used in the near future, for the unauthorized promotion and offer for sale of Louis Vuitton products from Complainant's previous collections, as well as a contact form where users can insert their personal information, including name and email address, in order to send inquiries to the website owner. Complainant's verifications also highlighted that mail exchanger records (MX records) for use in connection with email communication were displayed in the DNS configuration of the Domain Name. The presence of MX records in the zone files suggests the possible use of the Domain Name in connection with the receipt as well as the sending of emails from email addresses based on the Domain Name. Hence this Complaint.

VII. DISCUSSIONS AND FINDINGS:

The Hon'ble Apex Court of India has repeatedly held that even in an uncontested matter the Plaintiff's case must stand on its own legs and it cannot derive any advantage by the absence of the defendants. Accordingly, A Complainant who alleges that the disputed domain name conflicts with its legitimate rights or interests must establish the following three elements required by Paragraph 4 of the INDRP Policy namely:

- a) The Respondent's domain name is identical and confusingly similar to the trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights.
- b) The Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name
- c) The Respondent's domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith.

Accordingly, the Arbitral Tribunal shall deal with each of the elements as under:

a) Whether the Respondent's domain name is identical and/or deceptively similar to domain name and trademarks of the Complainant?

i) The copy of the trademark registration certificate of Domain Name 'louis-vuitton.in' and WHOIS records shows Complainant is the owner of the said trademark registrations in India. It is further evident that the disputed domain name by Respondent was acquired long

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after the Trademark LOUIS VUITTON and Domain names <louisvuitton.in>, registered on February 18, 2005, and <louis-vuitton.co.in>, registered on November 30, 2015. registered on November 30, 2015.

ii) The Annexures shows that The Complainant holds LOUIS VUITTON trademark registrations in India and because of the extensive use and promotion of the trademark and the brand has gained recognition and the overwhelming success of the Complainant's LOUIS VUITTON trademark as being synonymous with electronic funds transfer, payment software and related services has resulted in the Complainant gaining extensive goodwill and reputation in the said mark worldwide and in India and On account of its extensive use and popularity, the domain name/mark LOUIS VUITTON is exclusively associated with the Complainant and none other and hence the Complainant owns the intellectual property in the trademark and domain name LOUIS VUITTON including its trademark registrations and domain name registrations.

iii) It is the contention of the Complainant that the domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights. for the Domain Name <louis-vuitton.in> entirely reproduces Complainant's trademark LOUIS VUITTON, which has been registered by Complainant in India and several other Countries, being amongst the most popular luxury brands worldwide and also included in the list of well-known trademarks as determined by the High Court of Delhi in cases CS (OS) 270/2014 and CS (OS) 90/2006. Reliance is also placed on the decisions in Perfetti Van Melle Benelux BV v. Jing Zi Xin [INDRP/665] wherein it was held that *"if a well-known trademark is incorporated in its entirety, it may be sufficient to establish that a domain name is identical or confusingly similar to Complainant's registered mark."* Further, it was held in Disney Enterprises, NC. v. John Zuccarini, Cupcake City and Cupcake Patrol [WIPO Case No. D2001-0489] that *"domain names that incorporate well known trademarks can be readily confused with those marks";* *"A domain name is "nearly identical or confusingly similar" to a complainant's mark when it "fully incorporates said mark."* PepsiCo. Inc. v. PEPSI SRL, WIPO Case No. D2003-0696. *yahoosignup.com domain name was confusingly similar to complainant's famous YAHOO!*

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mark " (*Yahoo! Inc. v. Chan*, FA162050); "The mere addition of common terms such as 'sports,' 'basketball,' 'soccer,' 'volleyball,' 'rugby' and the like to the 'PEPSI' mark, does not change the overall impression of the designations as being domain names connected to the Complainant"(*PepsiCo., FA466022*); "<sapcertified.com> and <sapcertified.info> are confusingly similar to the trademark owned by the Complainant since, pursuant to a number of prior decisions rendered under the Policy, the addition of a descriptive term to a trademark is not a distinguishing feature." (*SAP AG vs. PrivacyProtect.org/John Havard [WIPO Case No. D2013-1097, August 9, 2013]*);

iv) As contended by the Complainant it is true that the Domain Name differs from Complainant's trademark "LOUIS VUITTON" by the addition of a hyphen between "louis" and "Vuitton", followed by the ccTLD .in, does not affect the confusing similarity as held in *Batnesto Ltd v. Ian Chris Julio Esther [INDRP Case No. 2051]*, <mel-bet.com.in>; *Reliance Retail Limited v. Shradhdha Barochia [INDRP No. 1869]*, <campa-cola.in>; *Royal Multisport Private Limited v. Alexey Antonchenko [INDRP Case No. 1925]*, <rajasthan-royals.in>; *Bollore SE v. Jimmy Coutance [INDRP Case No. 1583]*, <bollore-energy.in>. There is quite chance of the users likely to assume that it is a sponsored or approved listed site of the Complainant directed towards the internet users and customers as it carries out similarly related business as that of the Complainant 's business of software services, allowing users to send payments to others. Further A domain name registrant may not avoid likely confusion by simply adding a descriptive or non-distinctive term to another's mark. The Annexures filed on the side of Complainant also confirms their case and the cases relied upon by them are squarely applicable to the case in hand.

Hence this Tribunal holds that the Complainant has established their case under Paragraph 4 of INDRP i.e. The Respondent's domain name is identical and confusingly similar to the trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights and decides in favour of them.

b) Whether the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name?

i) To pass muster under Paragraph 4(b) of the INDRP Policy, the Complainant has to show that the Respondent has no rights and legitimate interests in the disputed domain name under Paragraph 6 of the Policy. The Complainant's case is that the Respondent is not a part of nor is it related to the Complainant and they have never assigned, granted, licensed, sold, transferred or in any way authorized the Respondent to use Complainant's trademark "LOUIS VUITTON" as a part of Respondent's trade name; The Respondent is misusing and misappropriating the Complainant's mark/ name "LOUIS VUITTON" as part of their domain name as well as on the contents of their website to misrepresent trade connection with the Complainant and lend legitimacy to their business operations and On information and belief, Respondent is not commonly known by the disputed domain name.

ii) In support of their contention that the Complainant has legitimate interest in the registered and well-known trademark LOUIS VUITTON as it registered said trademark in many jurisdictions, including India they have filed Annexures showing that

a). The trademark has been openly, continuously and extensively used worldwide for several years; Moreover, by virtue of its long and extensive use and advertising, including online via Complainant's website www.louisvuitton.com, www.louisvuitton.in, the trademark LOUIS VUITTON has become well-known worldwide well before the registration of the Domain Name.

b) Respondent is not a licensee, an authorized agent of Complainant, or in any other way authorized to use Complainant's trademark LOUIS VUITTON. Reliance is placed on the decision in *Pharmacia & Upjohn Company v. Moreonline*, [WIPO Case No. D2000-0134], wherein it was held that "the mere registration, or earlier registration, does not establish rights or legitimate interests in the Domain Name." *Perfetti Van Melle Benelux BV v. Jing Zi Xin* [INDRP Case No. 665]

c) Further, Respondent, whose name and contact information are not displayed in the public Whois records and who turned out to be "abhisheklal" based on the information provided by NIXI after the filing of the Complaint – cannot claim to be commonly / popularly known in the public by the Domain Name and, based on the searches performed by Complainant's representative, has not applied for any registration of the trademark LOUIS VUITTON. Indeed, no trademark registration or application could be found in the name of "abhisheklal" on the WIPO Global Brand Database.

d) Respondent has not provided Complainant with any evidence of its use of, or demonstrable preparations to use, the Domain Name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services before any notice of the dispute.

e) The disputed Domain Name, entirely encompassing the LOUIS VUITTON trademark, has been, in fact, intentionally registered and is used by Respondent, as described in the factual section, for prima facie fraudulent purposes. Indeed, Respondent has been and still is redirecting the disputed Domain Name to a website which misappropriates Complainant's trademark and features content relating to Louis Vuitton, its previous collections and products, without providing any disclaimer of non-affiliation with Complainant. Moreover, the website displays misleading statements which falsely suggest that the Domain Name is operated by Complainant or, at least, by one of its affiliated entities.

f) Such willful conduct clearly demonstrates that Respondent is not using the Domain Name in connection with any legitimate purpose and such use cannot certainly be considered a legitimate non-commercial or fair use without intent for commercial gain, because Respondent is attempting to impersonate Complainant in order to attract users to its website; *L'Oréal contact Privacy Inc. Customer 0149511181 / Jerry Peter, WIPO Case No. D2018-1937 and PUMA SE v. Raghu Prem Telukuntla, WIPO Case No. D2022-4507. As to the likelihood of confusion created by Respondent's website, the content appears designed to reinforce the Internet user's impression that the Domain Name belong to the Complainant and such use cannot constitute a bona fide offering of goods or services; Moncler S.R.L. v. World Top Sale Inc /WTS, WIPO Case No. D2012-2537].*

g) The Domain Name, being almost identical to the well-known trademark LOUIS VUITTON, from which it differs only by the addition of a hyphen, carries a high risk of implied affiliation with Complainant. As stated in section 2.5.1 of the WIPO Overview 3.0, domain names identical to a complainant's trademark carry a high risk of implied affiliation.

iii) From the evidence adduced, the Complainant has shown prima facie evidence in order to shift the burden of production on Respondent but the Respondent neither has appeared nor has raised any objection to the claim of the Complainant. In *Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. v. Josh Decker d/b/a I GOT YOUR TIX*, WIPO Case No. D2005-0179 (Apr. 20, 2005) and *Accord Young Genius Software AB v. MWD, James Vargas*, WIPO Case No. D2000-0591 (Aug. 7, 2000), it was held that "Where a Respondent has constructive notice of a trademark, and yet registers a confusingly similar domain name thereto, the Respondent cannot be said to have a legitimate interest in the domain name". In *Fair Isaac Corp. v. Michele*, FA486147; *Google Inc. v. Mikel M Frieje*, FA0102609 (Forum Jan. 11, 2002); *Google Inc. v. Jan Jettes*, DAU2008-0012 (Forum October 20, 2008) it was held that "there is no evidence to show that the Respondent is affiliated with, associated with, or otherwise endorsed by the Complainant. Hence Unlicensed and unauthorized use of a domain that incorporates a complainant's trademark is strong evidence that a respondent has no rights or legitimate interest in the domain name".

iv) Accordingly, the Arbitral Tribunal finds that the Complainant has made out a prima facie case that the Respondent has no rights and legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name as Complainant has never assigned, granted, licensed, sold, transferred, or otherwise authorised Respondent to register or use the Disputed Domain Name / Trademark LOUIS VUITTON and the same is also not used for making legitimate non-commercial use. Thus, it satisfies the second element under Paragraph 4 (b) of the Policy.

c) Whether the Respondent domain name was registered or is being used in absolute bad faith?

i) This Tribunal has already held that the Complainant has satisfied the first two elements of the Policy. We have concluded that the Complainant has established by the fact that (a) the Impugned Domain Name is confusingly similar to the Complainant's prior

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trademark/name LOUIS VUITTON (b) the Respondent is providing services identical to those of the Complainant (c) the Respondent is portraying itself to be the Complainant and/or closely associated with the Complainant. Whether these elements amount to Registration of the disputed Domain name by the Respondent in absolute bad faith has to be seen.

ii) The Complainant submits that Respondent was well aware of Complainant's trademark rights at the time of registration and that it registered and has been using the Domain Name in bad faith. The trademark LOUIS VUITTON was registered before the registration of the Domain Name, has been extensively used since 1850s in connection with Complainant's advertising and sales of LOUIS VUITTON products worldwide and has been widely publicized globally and constantly featured throughout the Internet. The well-known character of the trademark LOUIS VUITTON has been recognized, in *Louis Vuitton Malletier v. WhoIs Privacy, Private by Design, LLC / Julien Colinet, WIPO Case No. D2022-3000*; *Louis Vuitton v. Net-Promotion, WIPO Case No. D2000-0430*; *Louis Vuitton Malletier SAS v. Jamey, Wakeen Industries LLC, WIPO Case No. D2021-1201*; and *Louis Vuitton Malletier v. Jester Freak, Jest Inc., WIPO Case No. D2024-2531*. Moreover, LOUIS VUITTON is included in the list of well-known trademarks; The Complainant submits that therefore, Respondent could not have possibly ignored the existence of Complainant's well-known trademarks when it registered the Domain Name <louis-vuitton.in>, which is substantially identical, and confusingly similar, to the LOUIS VUITTON trademark and to Complainant's domain names <louisvuitton.in> and <louis-vuitton.co.in>. They would further contend that Several INDRP and UDRP decisions confirmed that the well-known character of a trademark incorporated in a disputed domain name is a relevant circumstance in the assessment of bad faith registration as held in *Accor v. Jiangdeyun, [WIPO Case No. D2011-2277]*; *Perfetti Van Melle Benelux BV v. Jing Zi Xin [INDRP Case No.665]*; *Bulgari S.p.A. v DomainBook [INDRP Case No.1002]*; *Amazon Technologies Inc. v. Surya Pratap [INDRP Case No. 835]*. The Complainant submits that, by using the Domain Name, Respondent has intentionally attempted to attract Internet users to its website, by creating a likelihood of confusion with Complainant's trademark as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation or endorsement of Respondent's website. Hence this Compliant is filed to stop the said misuse and for the transfer of the Disputed Domain name in favour of the

Complainant. products and services promoted through Respondent's website, according to Rule 7 (c) of INDRP Policy.

iii) on perusing the Annexures and on verifying the disputed Domain Name, As argued on the side of Complainant, the disputed Domain Name has been redirected to a website on which Complainant's trademarks are misappropriated and information on the Complainant as well as on its past collections and products are provided, along with some misleading indications such as "Louis Vuitton India © 2012" which clearly demonstrates Respondent's actual knowledge of Complainant's trademark rights and appears to be deliberately designed to reinforce the impression that the Respondent's website is managed by Complainant or by one of its affiliated entities in India. The circumstances of the case undoubtedly suggest that Respondent's purpose in registering the Domain Name, which encompasses Complainant's mark LOUIS VUITTON in its entirety, was to capitalize on the reputation of Complainant's trademark by diverting Internet users seeking Complainant's official website dedicated to India to Respondent's website, for commercial gain. As pointed out by the Complainant, in *Sparkol Limited v. Mr. Shripal* [INDRP/1069] it was held that "*In light of the respondent's presumed knowledge of the complainant's rights, it is reasonable to infer that the respondent registered the disputed domain name without any intention of using it for genuine business or commercial activities*", *Bulgari S.p.A. v DomainBook* [INDRP/1002] where the Panel held that, "*On perusal of the dispute domain name the panel found that the Respondent has used the disputed domain name to intentionally attract internet website users to its website or the on-line location by creating a likelihood of confusion with the complainants BULGARI/BVLGARI Trademarks as to source, sponsorship or affiliation or endorsement of the website 'www.bulgari.co.in'.*"

iv). considering that MX records have been set up in the DNS configuration of <louis-vuitton.in >, it is likely that the Domain Name may be used for the receipt as well as for the sending of email communications from @louis-vuitton.in addresses, which may mislead recipients into believing that the messages are sent by Complainant or one of its affiliated entities. in *bioMérieux v. Registration Private, Domains By Proxy, LLC / Milton Bard mess,*

WIPO Case No. D2020-3499: "Given the Respondent's lack of rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name, and the confusing similarity of the disputed domain name to the Complainant's distinctive trademark, any use of the disputed domain by the Respondent for email communication would almost certainly imply an affiliation with the Complainant that does not exist, and so would be a use in bad faith. [...] The establishment of MX records for a domain name is a use of it. Where the use of the disputed domain name sets up the Respondent to engage in behaviour that would falsely imply an affiliation with the Complainant, that is a use of the disputed domain name in bad faith" and pleads that in view of the above, it is clear that the Domain Name was registered and is being used by Respondent in bad faith according to Paragraph 4(c) of the INDRP.

v) This Tribunal fully agree with the contention of the Complainant that The Respondent's use of the disputed domain to resolve a website that makes unauthorized use of Complainant's mark is intentionally designed to mislead users to believe that the website is connected to the Complainant and its software and services are neither a bona fide offering of goods or services. As there is no credible legitimate reason for the Respondent to have chosen to adopt the disputed domain name consisting of an identical XOOM mark. Which establishes the facts that a) the Respondent used the LOUIS VUITTON_trademark without consent from the Complainant. b) Respondent was aware of Complainant's rights in its well-known trademark as a consequence of Complainant's substantial use of the trademark which predates before the Respondent acquired the domain name. c) The domain name is only registered with no apparent legitimate purpose and holding on to the same with absolute no justification except to make wrongful profit therefrom. d) The Respondent impersonated the Complainant's domain name which demonstrates its purpose to deceive users for commercial benefit and to harm Complainant's business by redirecting people to the infringing domain name and also making illegitimate commercial gains by banking on the hard-earned goodwill and reputation of the Complainant which is done in bad faith.

vi) Moreover, as rightly contended by the learned Counsel for the Complainant, A finding of bad faith is also appropriate here because Respondent's unauthorized registration and use of the disputed domain name prevent Complainant from registering the disputed domain name. Companies routinely purchase domain names containing their entire trademarks, so it is reasonable for the relevant public to believe that the disputed domain name, which contains the Complainant's well-known LOUIS VUITTON mark, would resolve to a website owned or operated by the Complainant and as held in WIPO Case No. D2000-1493 , "consumers expect to find a company on the Internet at a domain name address comprised of the company's name or trademark"

Hence The Arbitral Tribunal accepts the contentions of the Complainant and holds that the Respondent's domain name <"xoompay.in"> has been registered with an opportunistic intention and is being used in bad faith. Therefore, the third element in paragraph 4(c) of the Policy has been satisfied.

VIII. DISPOSITIONS

The Arbitral Tribunal holds that the three elements set out in paragraph 4 of the INDRP Policy that

i) The Respondent domain name " **louis-vuitton.in** " is identical and confusingly similar to the name, trademark and brand name of the Complainant .

ii) The Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the domain name " **louis-vuitton.in** "and

iii) the same has been registered in bad faith.

have been established by the Complainant and hence It is entitled for the relief sought for.

For the foregoing reasons stated above, The Arbitral Tribunal directs that: The Disputed Domain name " **louis-vuitton.in** "be transferred to the Complainant.

Place: Chennai

Dated: 23rd May 2026.


(M. SHIRIJHA)

Sole Arbitrator, The Arbitral Tribunal

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