

INDRP ARBITRATION
BEFORE MANISH PALIWAL, SOLE ARBITRATOR,
AT NEW DELHI
UNDER THE NATIONAL INTERNET EXCHANGE OF INDIA [NIXI]
(UNDER .IN DOMAIN NAME DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY)
INDRP CASE NO.2107

Disputed Domain Name: <hcltech.in>

IN THE ARBITRATION MATTER OF:

HCL Corporation Private Ltd.
(Through Authorized Representative)

Having Office At:

A-9, Sector-3,
No.44, Friends Colony (East),
New Delhi - 110065.

...Complainant

VERSUS

Ravi Yadav
D-33, Sector-62, Noida,
Uttar Pradesh-201301
India
Phone: +919621232220
Email: ravi01990yadav@gmail.com

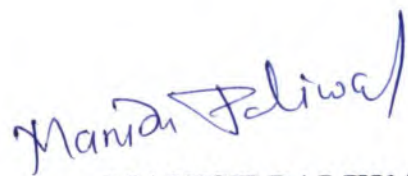
...Respondent

ARBITRATION AWARD

A DISPUTE RELATING TO THE DOMAIN NAME <www.hcltech.in>

PLACE: NEW DELHI

DATE: 16.05.2026



MANISH PALIWAL
SOLE ARBITRATOR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S. No.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
I.	PARTIES TO THE ARBITRATION	3
II.	APPLICABLE LAW AND JURISDICTION	3-5
III.	THE DOMAIN NAME, REGISTRAR AND REGISTRANT	5-7
IV.	PROCEDURAL HISTORY	8-11
V.	FACTUAL BACKGROUND	11-15
VI.	COMPLAINANT'S SUBMISSIONS	15-19
VII.	RESPONDENT'S SUBMISSIONS	19-20
VIII.	REASONING AND FINDINGS	20-28
IX.	DISPOSITION/ SUMMARY OF THE AWARD	28-29

Mandi Talwar

I. PARTIES TO THE ARBITRATION

1. The Complainant is HCL Corporation Private Ltd., having Office At - A-9, Sector – 3, No.44, Friends Colony (East), New Delhi - 110065, (Through Authorized Representative, namely Anand & Anand, Attorney Twinky Rampal, having Office At - First Channel, Plot No.17A, Sector 16A, Film City, Noida, Telephone 91-120-4059300, E-mail: Twinky@anandandanand.com)
2. The Respondent is the Registrant of the disputed Domain Name www.hcltech.in >, namely, Ravi Yadav, R/o - D-33, Sector-62, Noida-201301 Uttar Pradesh, Phone: +919621232220, Email: ravi01990yadav@gmail.com

II. APPLICABLE LAW AND JURISDICTION

A. The .IN Domain Name Resolution Policy

1. The present arbitration proceeding is under and in accordance with the .IN Domain Name Dispute Policy (*hereinafter referred as “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. In the present case, by registering the domain name www.hcltech.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 (the Rules) were approved by NIXI in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.1996.

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

2. The Complainant filed the Complaint under the .IN Domain Name Resolution Policy against the Respondents, seeking transfer of the Domain Name <www.hcltech.in> to the Complainant as well as the imposition of costs upon the Respondent.
3. On 12.03.2026, Mr. Manish Paliwal was appointed as the Independent Sole Arbitrator (*hereinafter referred as "Arbitral Tribunal"*) under 5(b) of the Rules, to adjudicate the present case.
4. Subsequently, the dispute/complaint relating to the domain name "hcltech.in" was handed over to the Arbitral Tribunal in accordance with Rule 3 of INDRP Rules of Procedure.
5. On 15.03.2026, the Arbitral Tribunal issued the Notice of Commencement of Arbitration Proceedings to the Respondent under the provision of 5(c) of the INDRP Rules of Procedure to file its Reply/Response to the Complaint within fifteen (15) days.
6. On 18.03.2026, the Complainant provided additional documents to support the claims made in paragraph 27 to 33 of the said Complaint along with the apostille/notarized Power of Attorney.

Manish Paliwal

7. Subsequently the Complainant was further directed under Rule 3(d) of the INDRP Rules, to serve copies of the domain complaint along with complete sets of documents in soft copies as well as in physical copies via courier or post to the Respondent Registrant at the available address as per the WHOIS details of the domain and to furnish the proof of service and proof of delivery of the same to the Arbitral Tribunal. In addition, the Respondent was directed to file its reply within fifteen (15) days.
8. The Arbitral Tribunal has been constituted properly and in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, the INDRP Policy and the Rules. No party has objected to the constitution and jurisdiction of the Arbitral Tribunal and to the arbitrability of the dispute.

III. THE DOMAIN NAME, REGISTRAR & REGISTRANT

The particulars of the registration of the domain name <www.hcltech.in> as found in the .IN Registry database are set out below:

DNS Form	hcltech.in
User Form	hcltech.in
ROID	DD676C66890CB4A45A7AB409B86C2F95 6-IN
Registrar Name	GoDaddy
IANA ID	146
Create Date	2025-01-28T09:18:40

Expiry Date	2027-01-28T09:18:41
Last updated Date:	2026-02-13T06:40:34
EPP Status	clientDeleteProhibited clientRenewProhibited clientTransferProhibited clientUpdateProhibited serverDeleteProhibited serverRenewProhibited serverTransferProhibited
Domain State	autoRenewPeriod
Assigned Nameservers	ns05.domaincontrol.com ns06.domaincontrol.com
Registrant Client ID	cr861329722
Registrant ROID	C101E427CC31F40C99DC299A8BD009D34-IN
Registrant Create Date	2025-01-28T09:18:39
E-mail	ravi01990yadav@gmail.com
Phone	+91 9621232220
Phone Extension	
Fax	
Fax Extension	
International Postal Name	Ravi Yadav
International Postal Organization	
International Postal Street Line 1	d33
International Postal Street Line 2	sector 62

International Postal Street Line 3	
International Postal City	Noida
International Postal State	Uttar Pradesh
International Postal Postcode/Zip Code	201301
International Postal Country	IN
Local Postal Name	
Local Postal Organization	
Local Postal Street Line 1	
Local Postal Street Line 2	
Local Postal Street Line 3	
Local Postal City	
Local Postal State	
Local Postal Postcode/ Zip Code	
Local Postal Country	
Registrant Registrar Name	GoDaddy
Registrant Registrar IANA ID	146

IV. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

1. Initially the Complainant registered a Complaint against the Respondent regarding disputed Domain Name www.hcltech.in under the Policy on 12.02.2026.
2. Thereafter, on 13.02.2026, as per direction from NIXI to the Registrar, GoDaddy, the details of the Respondent were received, and the Complaint was filed with complete details of the Respondent.
3. Subsequently, the Arbitral Tribunal was appointed on 12.03.2026 by NIXI for the adjudication of the present case, i.e. INDRP case No. 2107, regarding the disputed Domain Name www.hcltech.in.
4. On 15.03.2026, the Arbitral Tribunal issued the Notice of Commencement of Arbitration Proceedings to the Respondent under the provision of 5(c) of the INDRP Rules of Procedure to file its Reply/Response to the Complaint within fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt of this Notice, i.e., on or before 29.03.2026.
5. Despite the issuance of the above-said Notice, the Respondent did not respond to the notice.
6. On 18.03.2026, the Complainant provided additional documents to support the claims made in paragraphs 27 to 33 of the said Complaint, along with the apostilled/notarized Power of Attorney.

7. Subsequently on 02.04.2026, the Arbitral Tribunal issued fresh Notice to the Parties to comply with the INDRP Rules of Procedure. The Complainant was further directed under Rule 3(d) of the INDRP Rules, to serve copies of the domain complaint along with complete sets of documents in soft copies as well as in physical copies via courier or post to the Respondent Registrant at the available address as per the WHOIS details of the domain and to furnish the proof of service and proof of delivery of the same to the Arbitral Tribunal. In addition, the Respondent was directed to file its reply within fifteen (15) days.
8. Vide Communication dated 11.04.2026, the Arbitral Tribunal sent a reminder to the Complainant to provide proof of delivery of the complaint to the Respondent in compliance with Rule 3(d) of the INDRP Rules.
9. Further, on 13.04.2026, the Complainant responded to the previous communication of the Arbitral Tribunal informing about the proof of courier delivery via DTDC AWB No. Z66411187.
10. Since the STATUS in the Tracking Report was shown as "*Return – Delivered*" and "*RTO Delivered*", vide Communication dt.14.04.2026, the Arbitral Tribunal directed the Complainant to comply with the delivery requirements as per the INDRP Rules of Procedure.
11. During the ongoing arbitral proceeding vide email dated 23.04.2026, the Complainant/Claimant was directed to file the Affidavit of Service,

evidencing due service of the Complaint/Statement of Claim to the Respondent, supported by the relevant proof of dispatch and delivery (including postal tracking reports, courier receipts, and/or email delivery confirmations, as applicable), within seven (7) days.

12. Subsequently the Complainant/Claimant vide email dated 30.04.2026 submitted the Affidavit of Service dt.30.04.2026 along with a screenshot of service via email communication, courier, speed post receipts, and pages of the Dak Register. It is evident from the said Affidavit that the Complaint, along with its annexures, was served to the Respondent on 07.04.2026 via email sent from the Complainant's Representative Email ID, i.e., email2@anandandanand.com, with Status "*Delivered*" and along with copies marked to the Arbitral Tribunal and the .IN Registry of NIXI.
13. Further, as per the above-said Affidavit, the courier tracking report of DTDC Express Limited reflects that the consignment was returned, and the status is shown as "*Return / RTO Delivered*" on 11.04.2026. Further, the Speed Post Tracking Report dated 29.04.2026 evidenced that the article was returned to the sender with the remark "*No such person in the address*".
14. Since service upon the Respondent through DTDC courier and Speed Post could not be implemented and was returned undelivered, the only effective mode of service remains the email dated 07.04.2026 sent by the

Complainant's authorized representative Email ID email2@anandandanand.com to the Respondent's email address ravi01990yadav@gmail.com as reflected in the WHOIS records. Therefore as per the above-said Affidavit of Service, the said email was successfully transmitted and no delivery failure or bounce-back notification has been received, thereby indicating successful electronic service upon the Respondent.

15. Accordingly, service upon the Respondent is treated as sufficient and deemed complete for the purposes of the present proceedings.
16. Vide passing Procedural Order dated 06.05.2026, in view of the Respondent's failure to respond to the present arbitral proceedings, despite due service of the Notice under Rule 5(c) of the INDRP Rules as well as the Complaint along with the complete set of supported documents, the Arbitral Tribunal directed the proceedings to be continued ex-parte for further consideration of the record and passing of the Award.
17. Further, the Complainant/Claimant submitted a compilation of Twenty (20) Arbitral Decisions relied upon in the INDRP Domain Name Complaint to support its case.

V. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

1. The Complainant is the registered proprietor of the trademark "HCL" in classes 9 and 16 since 2003 and classes 42, 37, 38 and 39 since

Manish Jaiswal

2004 in India, and has been continuously and extensively using the trademark “**HCL**” since 1976. Further, the Complainant and its group companies are the proprietors of the trademarks “**HCL**” and “**HCLTECH**” internationally as well as in India. The Complainant owns and operates its websites using the domain names www.hcl.com and www.hcltech.com, which were registered in the Complainant’s name since 1992 and 1998 respectively. To support its averment, the Complainant relies upon the Internet extract of the WHOIS details of the Complainant’s domain name as well as website extracts of www.hcl.com which is annexed as **ANNEXURE B**. In addition, the Internet extract of the Complainant’s websites and the Complainant’s domain name registration details are annexed as **ANNEXURE C**.

2. It is submitted by the Complainant that the Complainant’s marks **HCL** and **HCLTECH** are extremely recognized by the Indian and global consumers also due to their exposure through advertisements of the products and services under the mark HCL in various prominent magazines and by the advertisements. The Complainant also has huge presence of social media platforms such as YouTube, Facebook and Twitter. By virtue of continuous and extensive use, the Complainant’s **HCL** and **HCLTECH** trademarks have become popular and have gained immense goodwill and reputation among

Manish Jaiswal

the relevant section of public, and the consumers associate the trademarks exclusively with the Complainant. To support its averments, the Complainant annexed the Internet extracts showcasing the coverage of Complainant's services under the trademark/ tradename **HCL** on third party online magazines/articles including Forbes Magazine as **ANNEXURE D**. In addition, the Internet extracts from the social media accounts of the Complainant is also annexed with the Complaint as **ANNEXURE E**.

3. Further, it is submitted that the Complainant has statutory rights over the HCL trademark in India, as shown below:

Sr. No.	Trademark Name	Application Number	Classes	Date of Application	Date of Usage
1.	H C L	1268510	42	23-02-2004	01-06-1997
2.	HCL	1183582	9	17-03-2003	01-06-1997
3.	HCL	1183583	16	17-03-2003	01-06-1997
4.	HCL	1183584	9	17-03-2003	01-05-1986
5.	HCL	1183585	16	17-03-2003	01-05-1986
6.	HCL	1268511	42	23-02-2004	01-05-1986
7.	HCL	1268512	37	23-02-2004	01-05-1986
8.	HCL	1268513	37	23-02-2004	30-06-1997
9.	HCL	1268514	38	23-02-2004	01-05-1986
10.	HCL	1268515	38	23-02-2004	30-06-1997

11.	HCL	1268516	39	23-02-2004	30-06-1997
12.	HCL	1268517	39	23-02-2004	01-05-1986
13.	HCL	1403857	9	02-12-2005	26-07-2005
14.	HCL	1403858	16	02-12-2005	26-07-2005
15.	HCL	1403859	37	02-12-2005	26-07-2005
16.	HCL	1403860	38	02-12-2005	26-07-2005
17.	HCL	1403861	39	02-12-2005	26-07-2005
18.	HCL	1403862	42	02-12-2005	26-07-2005

4. To support its averments, the Complainant has annexed the abovementioned Trademark Registration Certificates of the Complainant with the Complaint, which has been marked as **ANNEXURE G.**

5. Further the Complainant submitted that 7 job aspirants received emails purportedly bearing the signature of Mr. R. Anand (Principal Consultant & Advisor-HR of the Complainant) with the "HCLTech" logo, of whom 2 confirmed that the said emails were received from careers@hcltech.in with name "HCL Technologies Ltd." as set out in Annexure-H to the Complaint. Two of the said emails on record (filed with the additional documents dated 18.03.2026) are styled as "Interview Outcome and Appointment Appointment Letters from careers@hcltech.in with name "HCL Technologies Ltd." and

Complainant's Logo "HCLTech". To support its averment, the Complainant relied upon the screenshots of the said emails, which was annexed and marked with the Complaint as **ANNEXURE – H** and emails annexed as Additional Documents dt.18.03.2026.

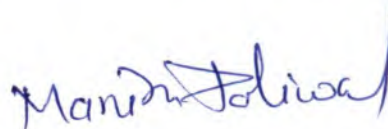
6. It is further submitted that the Respondent has registered the disputed domain name "**www.hcltech.in**" on 28th January 2025, which incorporates the Complainant's registered and reputed marks "**HCL**" and "**HCLTECH**" entirely. To support its averments, the Complainant relied upon the Internet extract of the WHOIS details of the disputed Domain as well as WHOIS details received from NIXI, which was annexed with the Complaint and marked as **ANNEXURE A**.
7. Further, it is submitted that the impugned/disputed domain name i.e. www.hcltech.in adopts the Complainant's trading style www.hcltech.com and registered trademark "HCLTECH" entirely and is thus identical or confusingly similar to the Complainant's trademark, trading style and domain name.

VI. COMPLAINANT'S SUBMISSIONS:

1. The Complainant was founded in 1976 as one of India's original IT garage start-ups. The HCL Enterprise is a pioneer of modern computing with many firsts to its credit, including the introduction of the 8-bit microprocessor-based computer in 1978 well before its global peers. The

Complainant is the registered proprietor of the said trademark in India in Classes 9 and 16 since 2003, and in Classes 42, 37, 38, and 39 since 2004. Further, the Complainant along with its group companies holds proprietary rights over the trademarks “HCL” and “HCLTECH” both in India and across various international jurisdictions. The Complainant also owns and manages the domain names www.hcl.com since 1992 and www.hcltech.com, since 1998.

2. The Complainant submits that the Complainant has a legal, vested and common law right to the exclusive use of its trademarks in India. The Complainant has a further right to restrain the use of the same, a deceptive or an identical trademark through the process of law, being infringement and passing off of its rights. Any use of an identical and/or deceptively similar trademark by any other person without the Complainant’s permission amounts to infringement and passing off of the Complainant’s trademark and the services thereunder and constitutes civil and criminal offences under the applicable Indian laws.
3. The Complainant submits that Respondent has registered the domain name www.hcltech.in on 28.01.2025, which fully incorporates the Complainant’s trading style www.hcltech.com and registered trademark “HCLTECH” entirely, and is thus identical to the Complainant’s trademark, trading style and domain name www.hcltech.com. It is further submitted that the Complainant has owned and operates the



domain name www.hcltech.com since 1998 and therefore, the Impugned/disputed domain name would inevitably confuse and deceive the consumers and the members of the trade and public.

4. The Complainant further submits that the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name and is using it in bad faith. By using the domain name, the Respondent has intentionally attempted to attract Internet users to the Respondent's 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 Respondent's website or location or of a product or service on the Respondent's website or location.
5. Further it is submitted that WIPO panelists have, over the years, arrived at a consensus that if a complainant owns a trademark registration, then it generally satisfies the threshold requirement of trademark rights. Most importantly, .IN is a country code and non-distinctive. It is an essential part of every domain name. Thus, the .IN part of the impugned domain name does not distinguish the impugned domain name from the Complainant's trademark and trading style "HCL" as well as "HCLTECH". The Complainant further submitted that addition of generic terms to a reputed trademark does not prevent the finding of confusing similarity between the disputed domain name and the Complainant's trademark and trading style.

Manish Talwar

6. Furthermore, it is submitted that the Respondent has no relationship with the Complainant, and the Complainant has never authorized or licensed the Respondent to register or use the impugned domain name. The impugned domain name is being solely used to mislead viewers and consumers looking for the Complainant's services.
7. Further, it is submitted that the Respondent's intention, while registering the impugned domain name was to misappropriate the reputation and goodwill of the Complainant's trademark and trading style, and unfairly benefit therefrom. The Complainant had not assigned, granted, licensed, sold, transferred or authorized the Respondent to register or use the "**HCL**" or "**HCLTECH**" trademark.
8. To support its case, the Complainant further relies upon Clause 7 of the INDRP Policy and submits that the Complainant is the owner and registered proprietor of the trademarks "**HCL**" and "**HCLTECH**" and the Respondent's impugned domain name wholly incorporating and adopting the Complainant's trademark and trading style "**HCLTECH**" in 2025 is of concern due to the grave likelihood of creating confusion in the minds of the public. The impugned domain name is identical to the Complainant's trademark and trading style, in which the Complainant has a substantial interest, as the impugned domain name comprises the Complainant's registered trademark "**HCLTECH**" in conjunction with the top-level domain name ".in".

Manoj Felious

9. The Complainant submits that the impugned domain name is clearly registered and parked to capitalize on the Complainant's enormous reputation and goodwill in the "HCL" and "HCLTECH" trademarks and trading style, which has been entirely and unauthorizedly incorporated into the impugned domain name registered by the Respondent.

VII. RESPONDENT'S SUBMISSIONS

1. The Respondent has not filed any response to the Notice of Commencement of Arbitration proceedings dated 15.03.2026 & 02.04.2026. The Respondent has not replied to the contentions of the Complainant even though the Respondent has been served the Notice of Arbitration as required by the INDRP Rules. After giving the opportunity to respond twice, the Respondent has failed to file the response/reply in writing in opposition to the Complaint, if any, along with evidence in support of its stand or contention.
2. On 30.04.2026, the Arbitral Tribunal received the Affidavit of Service along with the screenshot of service via email communication, courier receipts, speed post receipts, and extracts of the Dak Register. Therefore, it is evident that the Complaint, along with its annexures, was served to the Respondent on 07.04.2026 via email sent from the Complainant's Authorized Representative Email ID, i.e.,

email2@anandandanand.com, with Status “*Delivered*” and along with copies marked to the Ld. Sole Arbitrator and the .IN Registry.

3. Despite valid and effective service of the Complaint upon the Respondent on 07.04.2026 through electronic mail at the email address ravi01990yadav@gmail.com as reflected in the WHOIS records, the Respondent has failed and/or neglected to file any Response or Reply to the Complaint within 15 days of service. The period for filing of Response having lapsed, the Respondent stands in default and is precluded from filing a Response in the present proceedings held vide Procedural Order dt.06.05.2026.

VIII. REASONING AND FINDINGS

1. 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; and
 - c) The Respondent’s domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith.
2. Accordingly, the Arbitral Tribunal shall deal with each of the elements as under:

A. Whether the Respondent domain < www.hcltech.in> is identical and/or deceptively similar to domain name and trademarks of the Complainant?

- i. The Complainant provided evidence to establish that the Disputed Domain name is identical or confusingly similar to the Complainant's registered and distinctive trademarks "HCL" and "HCLTECH" since the disputed domain name by Respondent was acquired long after the HCL and HCLTECH trademarks were recognized. Prima facie upon perusal of WHOIS details of the Complainant's domain names i.e. www.hcl.com and www.hcltech.com and the Respondent's domain name, i.e. www.hcltech.in, it is evident that Respondent's Domain name is identical or confusingly similar to that of the Complainant's. The only difference between the two domain names is in generic terms. However, it is well settled in law that if a complainant owns a trademark registration, then it generally satisfies the threshold requirements of trademark registration and .IN is a country code and non-distinctive in nature. Further, in *Accenture Global Services Private Limited v. Sachin Pandey, INDRP/828*, the Ld. Arbitral Tribunal held that:

"The addition of merely generic, descriptive terms to a trademark in a domain name would normally be insufficient in itself to avoid confusing similarity. In such instances, trademark is generally perceived to constitute the dominant or principal component of the domain name.

Mary Delivaa

The applicable top-level domain like “.com” ought to be disregarded and “.in” being the Internet country code top-level domain (ccTLD for India) would usually be disregarded under the confusing similarity test (as it is a technical requirement or registration).”

ii. In **COSRX INC vs. Tejas Taori INDRP Case No. 1805**, the Ld. Arbitral Tribunal held that:

“It is well established that in cases where a domain name incorporates the entirety of a trademark, or where at least a dominant feature of the relevant mark is recognizable in the domain name, the domain name will normally be considered confusingly similar to that mark.”

iii. Furthermore, it is evident from the Trademark Registration Certificates that the Complainant’s trademark was registered in India in respect of Classes 9 and 16 with effect from 17.03.2003, and in respect of Classes 37, 38, 39 and 42 with effect from 23.02.2004, prior to the impugned/disputed domain name registration, i.e. in 2025. Therefore, the Complainant has prior rights in trademarks and trading styles, i.e. “**HCL**” and “**HCLTECH**” globally, as well as in India, much prior to the registration of the impugned domain name of the Respondent.

iv. After taking into consideration the facts of the present case and the settled law on the issue, the Arbitral Tribunal concludes that the disputed domain name registered by the Respondent establishes a likelihood of confusion with the Complainant's trademark and this

Mansh Palwal

would mislead the consumers as it is confusingly identical. Accordingly, the Arbitral Tribunal holds that the requirement of the first element in Paragraph 4(a) of the INDRP Policy is satisfied as the domain name is confusingly similar to Complainant's registered and distinctive 'HCL' and 'HCLTECH' trademarks.

B. Whether the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name < www.hcltech.in>?

- 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.
- ii. It is submitted by the Complainant that the Complainant had not assigned, granted, licensed, sold, transferred or authorized the Respondent to register or use “HCL” or “HCLTECH” trademark. The inclusion of the Complainant’s registered and well-known marks “HCL” or “HCLTECH” in the impugned domain name suggests that the Respondent’s malafide intention is to deceive the public/consumers into believing that some association or commercial nexus exists between the Complainant and the Respondent.
- iii. Upon perusal of ANNEXURE H of the Complaint as well as the Additional Documents dt.18.03.2026, the Arbitral Tribunal is convinced that the Complainant provided evidence which

established that the Respondent's actions are not bona fide offering of goods or services under Paragraph 6(a) of the Policy and therefore disputed domain name impersonates the Complainant's trademark.

- iv. In ***Radisson Hospitality Belgium BV/SRL v. Najim (INDRP/1818)***, the Ld. Arbitral Tribunal held that

“In the WIPO Overview of WIPO Panel Views on Selected UDRP Questions, Second Edition (“WIPO Overview 2.0”), the consensus view has been adopted that “While the overall burden of proof rests with the complainant, panels have recognized that this could result in the often impossible task of proving a negative, requiring information that is often primarily within the knowledge of the respondent. Therefore, a complainant is required to make out a prima facie case that the respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests. Once such prima facie case is made, the burden of production shifts to the respondent to come forward with appropriate allegations or evidence demonstrating rights or legitimate interests in the domain name. If the respondent fails to come forward with such appropriate allegations or evidence, a complainant is generally deemed to have satisfied paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the UDRP...”

- v. In the present case, the Complainant has established case for the absence of rights or legitimate interests in respect of the Impugned/Disputed Domain name in favour of the Respondent as stipulated under Para 4 (b) of the Policy. Subsequently, the Respondent has to submit evidence against the allegations. However, despite being provided multiple opportunities, the Respondent fails to file any reply to the Complaint. The

Mamun Adhwal

Respondent's mere registration of the Disputed Domain name does not establish rights or legitimate interests in a domain name.

vi. In *Deutsche Telekom AG v. Phonotic Ltd. (WIPO Case No. D2005-1000)*, the Ld. Arbitral Tribunal held that:

“The Respondent has not demonstrated or argued that he used or prepared to use the disputed domain name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services or that any other right or legitimate interest exists. Registration of a domain name in itself does not establish rights or legitimate interests for purposes of paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the Policy. In conclusion, the Respondent has not presented any evidence of rights or legitimate interests in using the disputed domain name and has no obvious connection to it.”

vii. Upon perusal of WHOIS details of the Complainant and Respondent, emails sent to job aspirants from careers@hcltech.in with “**HCL Technologies Ltd.**” and logo '**HCLTech**', Trademark Registration Certificates, internet extract of the Complainant's Website, Articles, Magazines, extracts from Google Search for HCL and HCLTECH, Social Media handles, this Arbitral Tribunal holds that the Complainant has made out a case that the Respondent has no rights and legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name <**www.hcltech.in**> as Complainant has never assigned, granted, licensed, sold, transferred, or otherwise authorized Respondent to register or use the Disputed Domain Name or the HCL and HCLTECH trademark 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.

Manoj Palival

C. Whether the Respondent's domain name, i.e., <www.hcltech.in>, was registered or is being used in absolute bad faith?

- i. The domain name '**hcl.com**' was registered by the Complainant since 1992 and '**hcltech.com**' was registered by the Complainant since 1998 whereas the disputed domain name hcltech.in was registered by the Respondent in 2025 with a NIXI-accredited registrar. The Complainant relied on Paragraph 7 of the INDRP Policy and is vested with statutory and common law rights in the trademarks "HCL" and "HCLTECH" in India for the past many years. On perusal of trademark registration certificates and WHOIS details of the Complainant and Respondent, it is well established that the Complainant is the owner and registered proprietor of the "the trademarks "HCL" and "HCLTECH", much prior to the registration of the Disputed domain name.
- ii. The impugned domain name is identical to the Complainant's trademark and trading style, in which the Complainant has a substantial interest, as the impugned domain name comprises the Complainant's registered trademark "HCLTECH" in conjunction with the top-level domain name ".in". The Respondent's conduct clearly reflects its dishonesty and shows its mala fide intention. Registration of a domain name containing a well-known trademark is strong evidence of bad faith.

Manish Jaiswal

iii. The Respondent sent emails to job aspirants from careers@hcltech.in with the name of "HCL Technologies Ltd" and logo of **HCLTech** constitutes fraud, misrepresentation, and constitutes as prima facie dishonesty, and are prejudicial to the Complainant's rights and to the members of the trade and public. The Respondent's activities constitute bad faith usurpation of the recognition and fame of the Complainant's registered and well-known trademarks "HCL" and "HCLTECH", to improperly benefit the Respondent financially and are in violation of the applicable laws. Thus, the Respondent's bad faith registration of the impugned domain name is established.

iv. In *Zurich American Insurance Company vs. Administrator, Domain Case No. D2007-0481*, the Ld. Arbitral Tribunal held that:

"Past panel decisions on this subject, including Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications International AB, Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson, Sony Corporation v. Party Night Inc., WIPO Case No. D2002-1128, found that the deliberate creation of initial Internet confusion and the consequent diversion of Internet traffic is sufficient to establish bad faith on the respondent's part notwithstanding that the Internet users who have visited the respondent's site would not be confused into believing that it was the complainant's site. This Panel agrees with the view that initial interest confusion, when coupled with sufficient evidence of intention or deliberate creation, can give rise to bad faith."

v. Upon perusal of WHOIS details of the Complainant and Respondent, Trademark Registration Certificates and screenshots

of the emails sent to job aspirants from careers@hcltech.in with the name "HCL Technologies Ltd" and logo of **HCLTech**, and careful consideration of the above findings, the Arbitral Tribunal holds that the Respondent domain name <www.hcltech.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.

IX. DISPOSITION/SUMMARY OF THE AWARD

The Arbitral Tribunal holds that the Respondent's domain name <www.hcltech.in> is identical and confusingly similar to the name, trademark and brand name "**HCLTECH**" owned by the Complainant. The Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the domain name <www.hcltech.in>, and the domain name was registered in bad faith. The three elements set out in Paragraph 4 of the INDRP Policy have been established by the Complainant.

Arbitral Award

I, **MANISH PALIWAL**, the Sole Arbitrator, after examining and considering the pleadings and documentary evidence produced before and having applied mind and considering the facts, documents and other evidence with care, do hereby publish award in accordance with the INDRP Rules of Procedure and .IN Domain Name Dispute

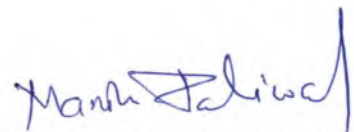


Resolution Policy (INDRP) and The Arbitration And Conciliation Act,1996, as follows:

Arbitral Tribunal orders that the disputed domain name <www.hcltech.in> be forthwith TRANSFERRED from Respondent to Complainant (HCL Corporation Private Ltd.). In the facts and circumstances of the present case and having regard to the Complainant's prayer for costs in paragraph 34 of the Complaint, the Arbitral Tribunal makes no order as to costs.

PLACE: NEW DELHI

DATE: 16.05.2026



MANISH PALIWAL

SOLE ARBITRATOR