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e-Stamp

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Signature.....

Name : Krishan Kasanwal, Acc. Code UP14016804

Acc. No. Sub-Registrar, Noida, Mob 8287330929

Valid till 19/7/2021-2022, Tehsil & Distt Dadri, G.B Nagar

Certificate No.

: IN-UP41123936271314Y

Certificate Issued Date

: 20-Aug-2026 02:39 PM

Account Reference

: NEWIMPACC (SV)/ up14016804/ GAUTAMBUDDH NAGAR 1/ UP-GBN

Unique Doc. Reference

: SUBIN-UPUP1401680474725536886089Y

Purchased by

: KARNNIKA A SETH

Description of Document

: Article 12 Award - Registerable

Property Description

: INDRP ARBITRATION AWARD No. 2151

Consideration Price (Rs.)

:

First Party

: KARNNIKA A SETH

Second Party

: KARNNIKA A SETH

Stamp Duty Paid By

: KARNNIKA A SETH

Stamp Duty Amount(Rs.)

: 100
(One Hundred only)



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ARBITRATION AWARD

Before the Sole Arbitrator, (Dr.) Karnnika A Seth

IN INDRP Case No. 2151

Statutory Alert:

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.IN REGISTRY
(NATIONAL INTERNET EXCHANGE OF INDIA)
.IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (INDRP)

Disputed Domain Name: workdaytraining.in

Dated: 20 AUGUST, 2026

IN THE MATTER OF:

WORKDAY, INC.

6110 Stoneridge Mall Road,
Pleasanton, California 94588,
United States of America

..... Complainant

Vs.

Krish V (Workday Cloud)

Devanahalli, Bengaluru,
Karnataka – 560037,
INDIA

..... Respondent

1. Parties

- 1.1 The Complainant in the present arbitration proceeding is **WORKDAY, INC.**, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, having its registered office at 6110 Stoneridge Mall Road, Pleasanton, California 94588, United States of America. The Complainant is represented in the present proceedings by **Selvam and Selvam**, Advocates, Chennai,

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through its authorised representatives, namely Mr. Raja Pannir Selvam and Ms. Prachi Jain, duly empowered by a Power of Attorney dated 23rd June 2026 executed in their favour.

1.2 According to the 'WHOIS' database, the Respondent is **Krish V** (organisation name: **Workday Cloud**), having its address at Devanahalli, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560037, INDIA. E-mail id of the registrant is krish4hr@gmail.com. The Registrant has registered the disputed domain name with GoDaddy.

2. **The Dispute-** The domain name in dispute is **workdaytraining.in** registered by the Respondent on 5th February, 2020. According to the .IN 'WHOIS' search, the Registrar of the disputed domain name is GoDaddy (IANA ID 146).

3. Important Dates

S. No	Particulars	Dates (All Communication done in electronic mode)
1.	Date on which NIXI's email was received seeking consent for appointment as Arbitrator.	9 July 2026
2.	Date on which consent was given to act as an Arbitrator in the case.	9 th July, 2026
3.	Date of Appointment as Arbitrator.	15 th July, 2026
4.	Soft Copy of complaint and annexures were received from NIXI through email.	15 th July, 2026
5.	Date on which notice was issued to the Respondent.	15 th July, 2026

6.	Date on which proof of service of complaint on respondent was provided.	16 July, 2026
7.	Date on which Award passed.	20 August, 2026

4. Procedural History

- 4.1 This is a mandatory arbitration proceeding in accordance with the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (INDRP) adopted by the National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI). The INDRP Rules of Procedure (the Rules) were approved by NIXI on 28th June, 2005 in accordance with the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The updated rules are available on <https://www.registry.in/indrprulesprocedure>. By registering the disputed domain name with the accredited Registrar of NIXI, the Respondent agreed to the resolution of the dispute pursuant to the .IN Dispute Resolution Policy and Rules framed thereunder.
- 4.2 In accordance with Rule 5 of INDRP Rules, NIXI formally notified the Respondent of the complaint and appointed (Dr.) Karnnika A Seth as a sole arbitrator for adjudicating upon the dispute in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the rules framed thereunder. The Arbitrator submitted the statement of Acceptance and Declaration of impartiality and independence, as required by NIXI.
- 4.3 The complaint was filed in accordance with the requirements of Rule 3 of the INDRP Rules.
- 4.4 The Arbitrator issued notice to the Respondent on 15th July, 2026 at the email address krish4hr@gmail.com calling upon the Respondent to submit his reply to the complaint within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the Arbitrator's email.

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- 4.5 Despite notice, the Respondent failed to file any reply. Therefore, in accordance with the Rule 17 of INDRP Rules, the Arbitration proceedings were conducted ex-parte and the Award is passed which is binding on both parties herein.

5. Factual Background

- 5.1 The Complainant, **WORKDAY, INC.**, is a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, and is a globally renowned provider of enterprise cloud applications for finance, human resources, and planning. The Complainant has a well-established and substantial business presence in India. The Complainant is the registered proprietor of the trademark **WORKDAY** in India and operates in India through its Indian subsidiary, Workday India Private Limited, incorporated as early as 20th August 2018, with offices in Mumbai, Pune and Chennai. The Complainant also owns and operates the India-specific domain names www.workday.in, which it has owned since at least 8th August 2010, and workday.co.in, registered on 13th September 2011, and is widely recognised amongst the Indian public as a reputable provider of enterprise cloud solutions for human resources, finance and management services. (The Complainant has filed Annexure E and Annexure G in support of its Indian business presence.)

Globally, the Complainant was established in 2005 and has emerged as a leader in the enterprise software industry. The Complainant's services are utilised by more than 11,000 organizations worldwide, including over 65% of Fortune 500 companies, and its solutions are deployed across more than 175 countries and territories, including India, with interfaces available in over 35 languages. The

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Complainant maintains a substantial online presence through its official website at www.workday.com, registered on 13th September 2001, and an active social media presence on platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, X, LinkedIn and YouTube. (The Complainant has filed Annexures E and F showing its websites, worldwide business operations, global presence and reputation).

6. Parties Contention

6.1 Complainant's Submissions

GROUND 1: CLAUSE 4(a) of THE INDRP POLICY – DISPUTED DOMAIN NAME IS IDENTICAL OR CONFUSINGLY SIMILAR TO COMPLAINANT'S TRADEMARK/SERVICE MARK

6.1.1 The Complainant submits that it has been trading under the trademarks “WORKDAY” and “W” (the “WORKDAY marks”- both logo and wordmark) for nearly 20 years in relation to enterprise cloud applications for human capital management, financial management, payroll, analytics and enterprise planning, and has acquired extensive goodwill and reputation worldwide, including in India, through continuous and extensive commercial use of the said marks. (The Complainant has filed Annexures C showing its registrations in trademark (in India and other countries), Annexure E showing use of its trademark in business activities, Annexure F showing its presence in social media and Annexure G for web presence of its India operations evidencing use of its trademark “WORKDAY”.)

6.1.2 The Complainant has registered the mark “**WORKDAY**” in India under Trade Mark No. 2915617 in Class 42, wef 3rd March 2015 (Certificate No. 1689358), and the device mark comprising the word

"workday" with an arch (the Workday logo), Trade Mark No. 2915619 in Class 42, wef 3rd March 2015 (Certificate No. 2053275), both issued by the Trade Marks Registry, Mumbai, under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, apart from numerous registrations across other jurisdictions including the USA, EU and UK. (The Complainant has filed Annexure C to support its claim.)

6.1.3 The Complainant submits that it is also the proprietor of the domain name <workday.com>, registered on 13th September 2001, which is used as its official website, as also the domain names <workday.in> and <workday.co.in>, all of which were registered much prior to the registration of the disputed domain name which was only registered on 5 Feb 2020. (The Complainant has filed Annexure E containing relevant webpages and records of the Complainant's said domain names.)

6.1.4 The Complainant submits that the disputed domain name <workdaytraining.in> is identical and confusingly similar to the Complainant's trademark "WORKDAY" as it incorporates the trademark in its entirety, the only difference being the addition of the descriptive term "training", which does not distinguish the disputed domain name from the Complainant's trademark and instead increases the likelihood of confusion, creating a false impression of association or affiliation with the Complainant's official Indian operations. The addition of the country-code top-level domain ".in" is merely a technical requirement of registration and is irrelevant while determining confusing similarity. (The Complainant has filed Annexure A containing the WHOIS record of the disputed domain name.)

6.1.5 The Complainant further submits that the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name. The

Respondent has never been authorised, licensed or otherwise permitted by the Complainant to register or use the trademark "WORKDAY" or any domain name incorporating the said trademark. The Respondent is neither commonly known by the disputed domain name nor has it acquired any independent rights in the expression "WORKDAY".

**GROUND 2: CLAUSE 4(b) of THE INDRP POLICY –
RESPONDENT HAS NO RIGHTS OR LEGITIMATE INTERESTS
IN THE DOMAIN NAME**

6.1.6 The Complainant submits that the Respondent registered the disputed domain name with full knowledge of the Complainant's prior rights and international reputation in the trademark "WORKDAY". The disputed domain name is being actively used to host and operate a commercial website which prominently features the Complainant's registered WORKDAY trademark and purports to offer training services relating to the Complainant's proprietary WORKDAY platform across various modules, including Workday HCM, Finance, Payroll, Integration and other advanced components, and claims to provide training in more than 40 Workday modules. Such unauthorised commercial use falsely suggests an association, affiliation, sponsorship or endorsement by the Complainant.

6.1.7 The Complainant submits that the Respondent cannot seek refuge under the doctrine of nominative fair use of the Complainant's WORKDAY trademarks, as the registration and use of the impugned domain name would cause the general public to believe that the same is associated or connected with the Complainant in some manner.

6.1.8 The Complainant states that none of the circumstances under Clause 6 of the INDRP Policy which may demonstrate a Respondent's rights or legitimate interests are present in the instant case—

(a) There is no evidence of use of the disputed domain name in connection with any bona fide offering of goods or services; the use made of the disputed domain name is an unauthorised commercial use trading upon the Complainant's trademark.

(b) The Respondent has not been commonly known by the disputed domain name or by the expression “**WORKDAY**” in any capacity.

(c) The Respondent is not making any legitimate non-commercial or fair use of the disputed domain name. Instead, the disputed domain name is being used commercially in a manner that misleads Internet users into believing that it is associated with the Complainant.

6.1.9 The Complainant further submits that its rights in the **WORKDAY** trademark have been recognised and upheld in a previous INDRP proceeding concerning the domain name <workdayindia.in> in INDRP Case No. INDRP/2121, wherein the said domain name was directed to be transferred to the Complainant. (The Complainant has filed Annexure D containing a copy of the said award.)

GROUND 3: CLAUSE 7 OF THE INDRP POLICY – DISPUTED DOMAIN NAME HAS BEEN REGISTERED AND IS BEING USED IN BAD FAITH

6.1.10 The Complainant submits that the Respondent intentionally registered the disputed domain name by adopting a domain name confusingly similar to the Complainant's well-known trademark with the intention of attracting Internet users to the Respondent's website by creating a likelihood of confusion amongst Internet users

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regarding the source, sponsorship, affiliation or endorsement of the disputed domain name, for commercial gain.

6.1.11 The Complainant submits that the disputed domain name was registered on 5th February 2020, long after the Complainant had acquired statutory and common law rights in the trademark “**WORKDAY**”, including its Indian registrations dated 3rd March 2015, and after the Complainant had established substantial goodwill, reputation and business presence in India and worldwide. (The Complainant has relied upon Annexures C, E and G in support of this claim.)

6.1.12 The Complainant submits that the very nature of the Respondent’s use, offering training services specifically relating to the Complainant’s WORKDAY software and modules demonstrates that the Respondent had actual knowledge of the Complainant’s trademark and business at the time of registration of the disputed domain name and an intent to exploit the Complainant’s goodwill for commercial gain.

6.1.13 The Complainant submits that it issued a cease-and-desist notice to the Respondent on 18th October 2025, clearly placing the Respondent on notice of the Complainant’s prior rights in the WORKDAY marks and objecting to the unauthorised registration and use of the disputed domain name. Despite such express notice, the Respondent has wilfully continued to use the disputed domain name and persist with the impugned activities without any authorisation, which further demonstrates the bad faith nature of both registration and use. (The Complainant has filed Annexure H containing a copy of the cease-and-desist notice along with the dispatch receipt.)

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- 6.1.14 The Complainant submits that the Respondent's conduct is calculated to exploit the goodwill and reputation attached to the Complainant's trademark and prevent the Complainant from reflecting its trademark in the corresponding domain name. The Respondent has further adopted the expression "Workday Cloud" as its organisation name in the WHOIS records, which itself incorporates the Complainant's trademark without authorisation.
- 6.1.15 The Complainant further submits that the Respondent has failed to comply with Clause 3 of the INDRP Policy, which places the responsibility upon the Respondent to ensure, before registration, that the domain name does not infringe or violate the rights of any third party. (*Ref. AB Electrolux v. Liheng, INDRP/700, August 03, 2015.*)
- 6.1.16 The Complainant has placed reliance, inter alia, upon *M/s Satyam Infoway Ltd. v. M/s Sifynet Solutions (P) Ltd., AIR 2004 SC 3540; LEGO Juris A/S v. Robert Martin, INDRP/125; Starbucks Corporation v. Mohanraj, INDRP/118; Google Inc. v. Mr. Gulshan Khatri, INDRP/189*; in support of its contentions.

6.2 Respondent's defence

- 6.2.1 Despite service of notice by email, the Respondent failed to reply to notice within stipulated time.
- 6.2.2 The INDRP Rules of Procedure require under Rule 13(b) that the Arbitrator must ensure that each party is given a fair opportunity to present the case. Rule 13(b) reads as follows:

"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."

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6.2.3 Further, the INDRP Rules of Procedure empowers the Arbitrator to proceed with arbitration proceedings ex-parte and decide the arbitration in case any party does not comply with the stipulated time limit to file its response. Rule 17 reads as follows:

“In the event any party breaches the provisions of INDRP rules and/or directions of the arbitrator, the matter can be decided ex-parte by the Arbitrator and such arbitral award shall be binding in accordance with law.”

6.2.4 In present arbitration, despite due service, the Respondent has failed to file any reply to the Complaint and has not sought any further time to answer the Complainant’s assertions, contentions or evidences in any manner. The Arbitrator thus finds that the Respondent has been given a fair chance to present its case. Since the Respondent has failed to reply to Notice to submit its response, Arbitration has been conducted ex-parte in accordance with Rule 17 of the INDRP rules and decided on merits ex-parte.

7. Discussions and Finding

7.1 The .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy in para 4 requires Complainant to establish the following three requisite conditions:

- a) The disputed domain name is identical or confusingly similar to the trademark in which Complainant has right, and
- b) The Respondent has no rights or legitimate interest in the domain name, and
- c) The Respondent’s domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith.

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7.2 The Registrant's domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a name, trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights (Paragraph 4(a))

The Complainant has registered the mark **"WORKDAY"** in India under Trade Mark No. 2915617 in Class 42, dated 3rd March 2015 (Certificate No. 1689358), and the device mark comprising the word "workday" with an arch (the Workday logo), Trade Mark No. 2915619 in Class 42, dated 3rd March 2015 (Certificate No. 2053275), both issued by the Trade Marks Registry, Mumbai, under the Trade Marks Act, 1999. The documentary evidence filed by the Complainant establishes that the trademark registrations are valid and subsisting and predate the registration of the disputed domain name by approximately five years. The disputed domain name was registered on 5 Feb 2020. (The Complainant has filed Annexure C to support its claim.)

The Arbitrator finds that the disputed domain name **"workdaytraining.in"** incorporates the Complainant's trademark **"WORKDAY"** in its entirety. The mere addition of the descriptive term "training" does not distinguish the disputed domain name from the Complainant's trademark; rather, given that the Complainant itself provides education and training services in relation to its WORKDAY software, the addition of the said term aggravates the likelihood of confusion and creates a false impression of association with the Complainant. The disputed domain name is visually, phonetically and conceptually confusingly similar to the Complainant's trademark.

The addition of the country code top-level domain **".in"** is merely a technical requirement of the Domain Name System and does not distinguish the disputed domain name from the Complainant's

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trademark; if anything, the India-specific extension enhances the impression of a connection with the Complainant's Indian operations carried on through Workday India Private Limited and its domain name <workday.in>.

As per WIPO Overview 3.0, while each case is judged on its own merits, 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 the trademark for the purposes of the UDRP. (Ref. *Disney Enterprises, Inc. v. John Zuccarini, Cupcake City and Cupcake Patrol*, WIPO Case No. D2001-0489; *EAuto, L.L.C. v. Triple S. Auto Parts*, WIPO Case No. D2000-0047). It is well settled under the INDRP that a domain name wholly incorporating a complainant's registered trademark may be sufficient to establish identity or confusing similarity, despite the addition of other words to such marks. (Ref. *Starbucks Corporation v. Mohanraj*, INDRP/118; *LEGO Juris A/S v. Robert Martin*, INDRP/125.) Where the added word describes a service which the complainant itself offers, its addition increases rather than decreases the likelihood of confusion. (Ref. *Six Continents Hotels, Inc. v. Helen Siew*, WIPO Case No. D2004-0656 <holiday-inn-reservation.com>; *Trivago N.V. v. Shiv Singh* (<trivagoholiday.in>), INDRP award dated January 17, 2020; *Dell Inc. v. George Dell and Dell Net Solutions*, WIPO Case No. D2004-0512.)

Accordingly, the Arbitrator finds that the first requirement under Paragraph 4(a) of the INDRP Policy has been established.

7.3 The Registrant has no rights or legitimate interest in respect of the domain name (Para 4(b))

Under Paragraph 6 of the INDRP Policy, a Respondent may establish rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name. The Complainant has produced sufficient documentary evidence establishing that it enjoys statutory as well as common law rights in the trademark "**WORKDAY**" and that the disputed domain name is confusingly similar to the said trademark. (Ref to Annexure C filed with the Complaint)

The Complainant has further submitted that it has never authorised, licensed or otherwise permitted the Respondent to use the trademark "**WORKDAY**" or to register any domain name incorporating the said trademark. The Complainant has also produced evidence showing that the disputed domain name is being used to host a commercial website prominently featuring the Complainant's WORKDAY trademark and offering training services in respect of the Complainant's proprietary WORKDAY software across more than 40 modules, without any authorisation. The use of a domain name incorporating another's trademark to offer unauthorised commercial services relating to the said trademark cannot constitute a bona fide offering of goods or services, nor a legitimate non-commercial or fair use. The mere use of another's trademark in a domain name does not confer rights or legitimate interests upon the registrant. (Ref. *L'OREAL v. Jack Sun*, INDRP/343.)

Further, operating a website which repeats the complainant's mark and falsely suggests an association with the complainant is misleading use which cannot amount to a bona fide offering of goods or services or to legitimate fair use. (Ref. *Six Continents Hotels, Inc. v. Helen Siew*, WIPO Case No. D2004-0656; *Compagnie Generale des Etablissements Michelin v. Phil Howard*, WIPO Case No. D2025-3318.)

In my considered view, the Respondent cannot take refuge in nominative fair use, since the disputed domain name, which wholly incorporates the WORKDAY mark together with the descriptive term “training”, would cause the general public to believe that the website is associated with, affiliated to or endorsed by the Complainant. The Respondent’s adoption of the expression “Workday Cloud” as its organisation name in the WHOIS records does not establish that the Respondent is commonly known by the disputed domain name; on the contrary, it reflects an unauthorised appropriation of the Complainant’s trademark.

Despite service of notice, the Respondent has failed to file any response or produce any material establishing rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name. The Arbitrator is therefore of the considered view that the Respondent has failed to establish any rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name. (*Ref. Croatia Airlines d.d. v. Modern Empire Internet Ltd., WIPO Case No. D2003-0455, Banco Itau S.A. v. Laercio Teixeira, WIPO Case No. D2007-0912; Malayan Banking Berhad v. Beauty, Success & Truth International, WIPO Case No. D2008-1393.*)

Accordingly, the Arbitrator finds that the second requirement under Paragraph 4(b) of the INDRP Policy has also been established.

7.4 The Registrant’s domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith (Para 4(c))

For the purpose of Paragraph 4(c) of the INDRP Policy read with Paragraph 7 thereof, the Complainant is required to establish that the disputed domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith. The language of Paragraph 4(c) is clear enough and requires

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that either bad faith registration or bad faith use be proved. (Ref. *Avast Software s.r.o. v. Shashi Kant*, INDRP/1196.)

The Complainant has submitted that it adopted and commenced use of the trademark “**WORKDAY**” many years prior to the Respondent’s registration of the disputed domain name on 5th February 2020, including through its Indian trademark registrations dated 3rd March 2015, its Indian subsidiary incorporated in 2018 and its domain names <workday.com>, <workday.in> and <workday.co.in> registered much prior to disputed domain name. The content of the Respondent’s website, which offers training services specifically in the Complainant’s WORKDAY software and its modules, establishes that the Respondent had actual knowledge of the Complainant’s trademark and business at the time of registration and sought registration to trade upon the Complainant’s earned goodwill.

The Complainant has further submitted that it issued a cease-and-desist notice to the Respondent on 18th October 2025 placing the Respondent on express notice of its rights, and that the Respondent nevertheless continued the impugned use of the disputed domain name. (The Complainant has filed Annexure H in support of this contention.) Such continued use after express notice reinforces the bad faith nature of both the registration and the use of the disputed domain name. Failure to reply to a clear and explicit cease-and-desist letter is itself indicative of bad faith. (Ref. *WhatsApp Inc. v. Warrick Mulder* (<whatsap.in>), INDRP award dated July 22, 2020; *Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. v. EAO Digital Solutions*, WIPO Case No. D2012-0693.)

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It is a settled principle that use of a domain name to intentionally attract, for commercial gain, Internet users to the registrant's website by creating a likelihood of confusion with the complainant's mark as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation or endorsement of the website constitutes evidence of bad faith registration and use. (Ref. *Google Inc. v. Sunil K. et al.*, NAF Claim No. FA1501001599162, February 19, 2015; *PepsiCo Inc. v. Wang Shaung*, INDRP Case No. 400, December 13, 2012.) The incorporation of a well-known trademark into a domain name by a registrant having no plausible explanation for doing so may, in and of itself, be an indication of bad faith. (Ref. *Microsoft Corporation v. Montrose Corporation*, WIPO Case No. D2000-1568; *Aqua Minerals Limited v. Mr. Pramod Borse & Anr.*, AIR 2001 Delhi 467.) Further, under Clause 3 of the INDRP Policy, it was the Respondent's responsibility to ensure, before registering the disputed domain name, that it did not infringe the rights of any third party. (Ref. *AB Electrolux v. Liheng*, INDRP/700.) The use of a disputed domain name to host a website offering goods or services relating to the complainant's own products while prominently displaying its trademark has likewise been held to constitute bad faith registration and use. (Ref. *Bose Corporation v. Namecheap, Inc.*, INDRP/1942 (<boseindia.co.in>); *Compagnie Generale des Etablissements Michelin v. Phil Howard*, WIPO Case No. D2025-3318.)

In the facts and circumstances of the present case, the Arbitrator finds that the Respondent registered the disputed domain name despite the Complainant's long-standing and well-established rights in the trademark "**WORKDAY**" in India and worldwide, has offered unauthorised commercial training services under the Complainant's mark, persisted in such use despite a cease-and-desist notice, and has

failed to establish any legitimate purpose for such registration and use. The cumulative circumstances establish registration and use of the disputed domain name in bad faith.

The Arbitrator accordingly finds that the third requirement under Paragraph 4(c) of the INDRP Policy has also been established.

8. DECISION

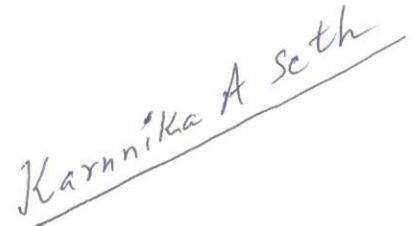
On the basis of the abovesaid findings the Sole Arbitrator finds that:

- a) The Complainant has successfully established three grounds required under the policy to succeed in these proceedings.
- b) Respondent has failed to rebut averments, contentions and submissions of the Complainant.

The Arbitrator directs the .IN Registry of NIXI to transfer the domain name workdaytraining.in to the Complainant.

The Award is passed on 20 August, 2026

Place: NOIDA


(Dr.) Karnnika A Seth
Sole Arbitrator