

Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

e-Stamp

Certificate No.	: IN-DL79572970297870Y
Certificate Issued Date	: 20-Aug-2026 11:15 AM
Account Reference	: IMPACC (IV)/ dl984903/ DELHI/ DL-SAD
Unique Doc. Reference	: SUBIN-DL79572970297870Y
Purchased by	: DR PANKAJ GARG
Description of Document	: Article 12 Award
Property Description	: Not Applicable
Consideration Price (Rs.)	: 0 (Zero)
First Party	: DR PANKAJ GARG
Second Party	: Not Applicable
Stamp Duty Paid By	: DR PANKAJ GARG
Stamp Duty Amount(Rs.)	: 100 (One Hundred only)



Please write or type below this line

**THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL COMPRISING OF SR. ADVOCATE,
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA, DR. PANKAJ GARG
SOLE ARBITRATOR**

In the matter: Complaint No. INDRP Case No. 2146 titled as ‘Accenture Global Services Limited Versus Manisha Gautam’ —Domain Dispute name—accentureinternship.in



Security Alert:

- Stamp Alert:**
1. The authenticity of this Stamp certificate should be verified at 'www.shcilestamp.com' or using e-Stamp Mobile App of Stock Holding. Any discrepancy in the details on this Certificate and as available on the website / Mobile App renders it invalid.
 2. The onus of checking the legitimacy is on the users of the certificate.
 3. In case of any discrepancy please inform the Competent Authority.

GARG DR PANKAJ GARG DR PANKAJ GARG DR PANKAJ GARG DR PANKAJ GARG DR

IN THE MATTER OF ARBITRATION BETWEEN:

**ACCENTURE GLOBAL SERVICES LIMITED
3 GRAND CANAL PLAZA
UPPER GRAND CANAL STREET, DUBLIN 4,
IRELAND
THROUGH ITS AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY
EMAIL: INF@SSRANA.COM**

...COMPLAINANT

**THROUGH: MR. VIKRANT RANA,
S.S RANA & CO., ADVOCATES**

VERSUS

**MANISHA GAUTAM
WING 3 GLA UNIVERSITY,
CHUMUHAN, MATHURA,
UTTAR PRADESH-281406, INDIA
EMAIL: MANISHA.ON.COCK@GMAIL.COM**

...RESPONDENT

THROUGH: NONE

AWARD SIGNED AND PRONOUNCED ON 20.08.2026

DISPUTED DOMAIN NAME: ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
A.	CONSTITUTION OF THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL	1-2
B.	JURISDICTION OF THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL	2-3
C.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTIES	3
D.	FACTUAL BACKGROUND	3-36
E.	ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS HELD ON 24.06.2026	36-37
F.	ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS HELD ON 06.07.2026	38-40
G.	ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS HELD ON 09.07.2026	40-43
H.	ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS HELD ON 16.07.2026	43-46
I.	ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS HELD ON 24.07.2026	46-49
J.	ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS HELD ON 04.08.2026	49-77
K.	FINDINGS AND ORDER/AWARD	77-83



**THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL COMPRISING OF SR. ADVOCATE,
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA, DR. PANKAJ GARG
SOLE ARBITRATOR**

**In the matter: Complaint No. INDRP Case No. 2146 titled as 'Accenture
Global Services Limited Versus Manisha Gautam' —Domain
Dispute name—accentureinternship.in**

IN THE MATTER OF ARBITRATION BETWEEN:

**ACCENTURE GLOBAL SERVICES LIMITED
3 GRAND CANAL PLAZA
UPPER GRAND CANAL STREET, DUBLIN 4,
IRELAND
THROUGH ITS AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY
EMAIL: INF@SSRANA.COM**

...COMPLAINANT

**THROUGH: MR. VIKRANT RANA,
S.S RANA & CO., ADVOCATES**

VERSUS

**MANISHA GAUTAM
WING 3 GLA UNIVERSITY,
CHUMUHAN, MATHURA,
UTTAR PRADESH-281406, INDIA
EMAIL: MANISHA.ON.COCK@GMAIL.COM**

...RESPONDENT

THROUGH: NONE

A. CONSTITUTION OF THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

The constitution of the present Arbitral Tribunal was initiated by the National Internet Exchange of India (hereinafter referred to as "NIXI") on 23.06.2026 by way of a reference addressed to Dr. Pankaj Garg, for the adjudication of the disputes and differences between Accenture Global Services Limited and



Manisha Gautam with regard to the Domain Name 'accentureinternship.in', in terms of .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (hereinafter referred to as "INDRP Policy") and INDRP Rules of Procedure (hereinafter referred to as "INDRP Rules"). In response to the E-mail dated 23.06.2026, the consent to arbitrate the issue was given by Dr. Pankaj Garg to the NIXI on 23.06.2026 along with a statement of the impartiality. On 24.06.2026, a notice was issued to the parties through email with the direction to the Complainant to supply within three days the hard copy of the Complaint to the Respondent and the Respondent was also directed to file the objections/reply on the Complaint latest by 02.07.2026. Thus, this Arbitral Tribunal was constituted on 24.06.2026 when the notices were issued to the parties.

In terms of Rule 5(d) of INDRP Rules, the date of commencement of the arbitration proceedings is the date on which the Arbitrator issued notice to the Respondent. Therefore, the present arbitration proceedings commenced on 24.06.2026 when the notice was issued by the Tribunal. In terms of Rule 5(e) of the INDRP Rules, an Award is mandatorily to be passed within 60 days from the date of commencement of the arbitration proceedings and in exceptional circumstances, this period of 60 days may be further extended by a maximum period of 30 days by the Arbitrator subject to a reasonable justification in writing.

The Award in the present arbitration proceedings in terms of Rule 5(e) of INDRP Rules has to be passed and pronounced necessarily up to 24.08.2026 and thereafter in terms of Rule 5(f) has to be communicated to the parties as well as to NIXI.

B. JURISDICTION OF THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

This Tribunal has been constituted under the INDR Policy and INDRP Rules exercises the jurisdiction to adjudicate the domain dispute covered under Clause 4 of INDR Policy.



The Tribunal constituted under the INDR Policy and Rules exercises the general powers under Rule 13 of INDRP Rules. Under this Rule, the arbitration proceedings have to be conducted in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 amended as per the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019 read with the Arbitration and Conciliation Rules, Dispute Resolution Policy and its bylaws and guidelines, as amended from time to time. Therefore, the present arbitration proceedings are not only being governed by the INDR Policy and Rules but are also being governed by the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTIES

The Complainant is an international business that provides a broad range of services in strategy, consulting, digital, technology, healthcare and operations under the name **ACCENTURE** and is the owner of the **ACCENTURE** trademark and company name and marks fully incorporating the **ACCENTURE** trademark (collectively the “**ACCENTURE Marks**”).

The Respondent, Manisha Gautam is the person who advertises internship/job alerts and preparation strategies for tech aspirants in India under the name **InternAccenture** and has got registered the disputed domain name ‘**ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN**’

D. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The facts submitted by the Complainant in its Complaint are being reproduced as under:-

- 1. Complainant began using the mark **ACCENTURE** in connection with various services, including management consulting, technology services and outsourcing services, on January 1, 2001. Reliance is placed on previous decisions of this Panel finding that Complainant has rights in the mark*



ACCENTURE in *Accenture Global Services Limited v. Sachin Pandey* (INDRP/828), *Accenture Global Services Limited v. Mr. Upendra Singh* (INDRP/829), *Accenture Global Services Limited v. Accenture Accenture* (INDRP/998), *Accenture Global Services Limited v. Vishal Singh* (INDRP/999), *Accenture Global Services Limited v. Tech Narayana Software Pvt. Ltd* (INDRP/1250), *Accenture Global Services Limited v. Lokesh Kumar* (INDRP/1270) and *Accenture Global Services Limited v. Axcenture Inc.* (INDRP/1394).

2. Since January 2001, Complainant has extensively used and continues to use the mark **ACCENTURE** in connection with various services and specialties, including management consulting and business process services, which comprises various aspects of business operations such as project management, supply chain and logistics services, digital innovation, as well as technology services and outsourcing services, to name only a few. Today, Complainant has offices and operations in more than 200 cities in 52 countries.
3. To protect its trademark rights in the **ACCENTURE** Marks and to put others on notice of those rights, on October 26, 2000, Complainant filed a United States trademark application (Application Serial No. 76154620) for the mark **ACCENTURE**, covering computer software, pamphlets, business consulting services, financial services, computer installation services, educational services and computer consulting services, among many other goods and services. This application matured to registration (Reg. No. 3091811) on May 16, 2006. Besides this, Complainant owns registrations and/or pending applications for the mark **ACCENTURE**, and variations thereof, in many other countries including, but not limited to, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, European Union, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand,



Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey, UAE and U.K. Complainant owns more than 1,000 trade mark registrations in more than 140 countries for its various **ACCENTURE** Marks. A representative sampling of Complainant's registrations for the **ACCENTURE** Marks in foreign jurisdictions is attached herewith and marked as **Annexure C-2**. These registrations are valid and subsisting, and serve as *prima facie* evidence of Complainant's ownership and validity of the **ACCENTURE** Marks. Furthermore, some of these registrations are incontestable and are conclusive evidence of Complainant's exclusive right to use the **ACCENTURE** Marks in connection with the stated goods and services.

4. With specific reference to India (where Respondent is situated), Complainant owns registrations for the **ACCENTURE** Marks, and variations thereof, in a wide variety of goods and services in various classes in India. Details of some of the India registrations are as follows:

S. No.	Registration No.	Trademark	Class	Date
1.	967046	ACCENTURE	9	October 30, 2000
2.	967047	ACCENTURE	16	October 30, 2000
3.	1008458		9	May 10, 2001
4.	1008459		16	May 10, 2001



S. No.	Registration No.	Trademark	Class	Date
5.	1240311		35, 36, 37, 41, 42	September 29, 2003
7.	1520281	ACCENTURE	16	December 26, 2006
8.	1521351	ACCENTURE	35, 41	January 2, 2007
9.	1758410	ACCENTURE	35	November 27, 2008
10.	2034134	ACCENTURE (WITH DEVICE)	9	October 7, 2010
11.	2034135	ACCENTURE (WITH DEVICE)	16	October 7, 2010
12.	2034136	ACCENTURE (WITH DEVICE)	35	October 7, 2010
13.	2034137	ACCENTURE (WITH DEVICE)	36	October 7, 2010
14.	2034138	ACCENTURE (WITH DEVICE)	37	October 7, 2010



S. No.	Registration No.	Trademark	Class	Date
15.	2034139	ACCENTURE (WITH DEVICE)	41	October 7, 2010
16.	2034140	ACCENTURE (WITH DEVICE)	42	October 7, 2010
17.	2035847	ACCENTURE (WITH DEVICE)	35	October 11, 2010

The aforesaid trade mark registrations are valid and subsisting. By virtue of such registrations, Complainant has the exclusive statutory right to use these trade marks in India for the goods and services in respect of which they are registered. A representative sampling of the aforesaid registration certificates are attached herewith and marked collectively as Annexure C-3.

- Complainant has developed substantial goodwill in its ACCENTURE name and mark, as well as its official domain names ACCENTURE.COM and ACCENTURE.NET that were registered by Complainant on August 29, 2000 and October 09, 2000 respectively. These domains predate the creation date of the disputed domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> by more than two decades. Copies of the WHOIS records for Complainant's domains ACCENTURE.COM and ACCENTURE.NET are attached herewith and marked as Annexure C-4. At these websites, Internet users can find detailed information about the management consulting, technology services, outsourcing and myriad other services offered by Complainant and its global offices in connection with the ACCENTURE Marks. The Complainant's website demonstrating use of its ACCENTURE Marks may be accessed here (<https://www.accenture.com/in-en>).*



6. As Complainant's business expanded globally, it began operating websites that use Country Code Top-Level Domain Names that are specific to individual countries. In India, Complainant owns the top-level Indian domain names **ACCENTURE.CO.IN** (registered in 2004), **ACCENTURE.IN** (registered in 2005) and **ACCENTURE.NET.IN** (registered in 2012). Copies of WHOIS results for these domain names are attached herewith and marked collectively as Annexure C-5.

7. In addition to the official websites, the Complainant also use the medium of social networking to promote their goods/services under the **ACCENTURE** trade mark. The Complainant have an active presence on various social media websites such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn etc. The number of followers, subscribers and likes on the aforementioned social media websites (as on May 01, 2026) are increasing on a daily basis.

NAME	FACEBOOK	X	INSTAGRAM	LINKEDIN	YOUTUBE
ACCENTURE	1M followers	533K followers	386K followers	13 Million followers	89.3K subscribers
ACCENTURE INDIA	514K followers	49K followers	142K followers	3 Million followers	37.2K subscribers

8. Complainant's Indian predecessor company was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, on July 05, 1999. On December 05, 2000, the name of this predecessor company became **ACCENTURE SERVICES PVT. LTD.** A copy of the incorporation certificate of Complainant is attached herewith and marked as Annexure C-6. Complainant has offices located in major cities of



India such as Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida, Gurgaon, Bangalore, Chennai, Pune, Hyderabad and Kolkata. Relevant web pages showing the locations of Complainant's offices in India may be accessed here (<https://www.accenture.com/us-en/about/locations/office-details?loc=India>).

9. The annual worldwide revenue generated under the **ACCENTURE** Marks totals many billions of U.S. Dollars. The details of Complainant's worldwide revenues for the last few years are reproduced below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Net Revenues (US \$ amount in billions)</i>
2001	\$11.4
2002	\$11.6
2003	\$11.8
2004	\$13.7
2005	\$15.5
2006	\$16.6
2007	\$19.7
2008	\$23.4
2009	\$21.6
2010	\$21.6



<i>Year</i>	<i>Net Revenues (US \$ amount in billions)</i>
2011	\$25.5
2012	\$27.9
2013	\$28.6
2014	\$30.0
2015	\$31.0
2016	\$32.9
2017	\$34.9
2018	\$40.9
2019	\$43.2
2020	\$44.3
2021	\$50.5
2022	\$61.6
2023	\$64.1
2024	\$64.9
2025	\$69.7



10. The ACCENTURE Marks have been advertised in connection with various forms of media and have been written about in the press. Below is a list of Complainant's annual advertising expenditures worldwide since 2009.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Advertising Expenditures (USD)</i>
2009	\$77 million
2010	\$67 million
2011	\$66 million
2012	\$67 million
2013	\$69 million
2014	\$70 million
2015	\$67 million
2016	\$67 million
2017	\$69 million
2018	\$67 million
2019	\$33 million
2020	\$32 million
2021	\$132 million



<i>Year</i>	<i>Advertising Expenditures (USD)</i>
2022	\$94 million
2023	\$85.8 million
2024	\$70.3 million
2025	\$54 million

A representative sampling of Complainant's global advertisements and press clippings featuring the ACCENTURE Marks is attached herewith and marked as Annexure C-7.

11. Reputable brand consulting companies in the industry have recognized the ACCENTURE mark as a leading global brand. The ACCENTURE mark has been recognized in Interbrand's Best Global Brands Report since 2002, when it ranked 53rd. The ACCENTURE mark ranked 37th in the year 2025 in Interbrand's Best Global Brands Report in the report. The report can be accessed at here (<https://interbrand.com/best-global-brands/global/>).

12. The ACCENTURE mark has been recognized by Kantar Millward Brown, a leading market research and brand valuation company, in its annual BrandZ – Top 100 Brand Rankings since 2006 when it was ranked 58th. In 2025, the ACCENTURE brand ranked 20th. A true and correct copy of selected page of Kantar Millward Brown's 2025 BrandZ – Top 100 Brand Ranking is attached herewith and marked as Annexure C-8.



13. Complainant has been recognized in many rankings for its business, services and brand recognition. As a global corporation and industry leader, **ACCENTURE** has appeared in various top rankings by Fortune, consecutively since the year 2009. A chart summarizing a representative sampling of these awards is shown below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Award</i>
2025	<i>Fortune World's Best Workplaces For Ranking #4</i> <i>*Complainant has appeared on this list for 4 consecutive years</i>
2025	<i>Fortune World's Most Admired Companies</i> <i>*Complainant is No. 1 in their industry for the 13th consecutive years</i>
2023	<i>Fortune Global 500 Ranking #220</i>
2023	<i>Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For Ranking #5</i>
2022	<i>Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For in USA Ranking #06</i>
2021	<i>Fortune Global 500 Ranking #258</i>
2020	<i>Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For Ranking #41</i>
2019	<i>Fortune Global 500 Ranking #298</i>



<i>Year</i>	<i>Award</i>
2018	<i>Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For Ranking #60</i>
2017	<i>Fortune 100 Most Admired Companies Ranking #41 (#1 in the IT Services category)</i>
2016	<i>Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For Ranking #84</i>
2015	<i>Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For Ranking #98</i>
2014	<i>Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For Ranking #90</i>
2013	<i>Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For Ranking #91</i>
2012	<i>Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For Ranking #92</i>
2012	<i>Fortune 100 Most Admired Companies Ranking #49</i>
2011	<i>Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For Ranking #99</i>
2010	<i>Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For Ranking #84</i>



<i>Year</i>	<i>Award</i>
2009	<i>Fortune 100 Most Admired Companies Ranking #49</i>
2009	<i>Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For Ranking #52</i>

14. Complainant has received numerous awards in respect of its business, products and services provided under the **ACCENTURE** Marks. A sampling of these awards is detailed in the chart below:

<i>Term</i>	<i>Award</i>
2008 - 2024	<i>World's Most Ethical Companies list</i>
2015 - 2020	<i>Ranked No. 20 on Corporate Knights Global 100</i>
2018 - 2024	<i>PEOPLE Magazine and Great Place to Work's 50 Companies that Care</i>
2015 - 2020	<i>CDP's Climate Change "A List"</i>
2015	<i>Ranked No. 29 on Barron's 500</i>
2019 - 2020	<i>Ranked No. 2 on Barron's Most Sustainable International Companies</i>
2002 - 2020	<i>Working Mother's 100 Best Companies – Hall of Fame</i>



<i>Term</i>	<i>Award</i>
2006 - 2020	<i>Ranked No. 5 on Diversity Inc's Top 50 Companies for Diversity</i>
2012	<i>Accenture was named as one of Dividend Channel's Top 25 Socially Responsible Dividend Stocks</i>
2012	<i>Ranked No. 69 on Forbes' inaugural World's Most Powerful Brands</i>
2012	<i>Ranked No. 79 on Consumer Perception</i>
2012	<i>Ranked No. 139 of the 500 largest publicly traded companies</i>
2012	<i>Recognized as America's Top Corporations of Women's Business Enterprises list (2009-2012)</i>
2011	<i>Included in Standard & Poor's S&P 500</i>
2011	<i>Ranked No. 44 as top 500 companies with best image in the Netherlands</i>
2011	<i>Ranked No. 157 in Brand Finance's Global 500</i>
2010	<i>Recognized for the thirteenth time as a Global Most Admired Knowledge Enterprise</i>



<i>Term</i>	<i>Award</i>
2020	<i>Ranked No. 35 on Forbes' World's Most Powerful Brands</i>

15. Complainant supports numerous social development projects worldwide in connection with the **ACCENTURE** Marks including, but not limited to, its **SKILLS TO SUCCEED** initiative, which has equipped more than 5.8 million people around the world with the skills to find a job or build a business. Information regarding Complainant's **SKILLS TO SUCCEED** initiative may be accessed here (<https://s2sacademy.org/about-academy/>).

16. Millions of sports fans encounter the **ACCENTURE** Marks, as Complainant has served as the Official Technology Partner for the RBS 6 Nations Rugby Championship since 2012. Moreover, Complainant was a global umbrella sponsor of the World Golf Championships and the title sponsor of the series' season-opening event, the Accenture Match Play Championship. Information regarding Complainant's involvement in the RBS 6 Nations Rugby Championship is attached herewith and marked as Annexure C-9.

17. Complainant also has collaborated with various groups on cultural initiatives across the world. For example, it collaborated with the Louvre Museum to develop new technological programs designed to support the Louvre's initiatives to spread culture, enhance its image and reach new segments of the public. Complainant is also an official connections partner of the Cannes Lions Festival, and in 2017, Complainant introduced innovative wearable technologies allowing delegates to exchange business information by simply bumping wrists. Information regarding Complainant's collaboration with the



Louvre Museum and Cannes Lions may be accessed here (<https://www.accenture.com/in-en/about/events/cannes-lions>).

18. The growth of Complainant and all of its achievements over twenty years has attracted tremendous positive attention in the news media around the world including in India (where Respondent is situated). Many news articles have been written and news stories broadcasted about Complainant over the past few years in India, adding widespread awareness about Complainant and its products and services among the trade as well as present and potential consumers. Complainant has been the subject matter of media coverage and public comment and has been featured in leading newspapers and magazines in India dating back to 2001. Details of the press coverage that Complainant has received in India along with copies of some of the articles is attached herewith and marked as Annexure C-10.

19. Complainant has extensively placed its advertisements at major airports in India in the cities of Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Copies of some of the advertisements are attached herewith and marked collectively as Annexure C-11.

20. It is a matter of common knowledge that, in these days of extensive use of the global communications network, the reputation of a trade mark is not limited by geographical or political boundaries as communications, people and reputations travel around the world crossing such boundaries as if they did not exist. As such, Internet users worldwide, including those in India, are exposed to and aware of the reputation and goodwill of such trademarks. Complainant's **ACCENTURE** Marks are no different in this regard. Indeed, the goodwill and reputation enjoyed by the **ACCENTURE** Marks has accrued to Complainant by diverse means such as electronic and print media publicity, advertisements on television and in leading international dailies, magazines



and journals, which enjoy circulation and readership in India and through its offices located in major cities of India such as Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida, Gurgaon, Bangalore, Chennai, Pune, Hyderabad and Kolkata.

21. As a result of the above-described extensive use and promotion, the **ACCENTURE** Marks have become distinctive and famous globally and have enjoyed such distinctiveness and repute since long prior to the date on which Respondent registered the disputed domain name.
22. In view of Complainant's prominent presence on the web across the world under its trade mark and trading style and variations thereof, advertisements and articles featuring the **ACCENTURE** Marks in print as well as in electronic media, prestigious awards and recognitions conferred on it, steady growth in revenue, Complainant's trade mark and trading style, the **ACCENTURE** Marks and variations thereof have become well-known and famous. Further, Complainant's **ACCENTURE** Marks have been derived from its corporate name and are therefore also eligible for protection in accordance with Article 8 of the Paris Convention in this regard.
23. Complainant considers the trademarks **ACCENTURE** and variations thereof as well as various domain names owned by Complainant consisting of the **ACCENTURE** Marks as valuable intellectual property right and makes every effort to protect them. Protection of Complainant's trademarks extends beyond registration activities to enforcement actions, which range from filing domain complaints (including before the instant forum) and opposing trade mark applications for same/similar marks, to sending cease and desist letters to infringers of identical/similar marks, all over the world and the commencement of legal action, in a court of law, if necessary. Details of few of the successful actions taken by Complainant under the INDRP for recovery of domains incorporating Complainant's mark **ACCENTURE** are as under:



<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Infringing Party</i>	<i>Trade mark / Domain Name</i>	<i>Action taken</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	Abhishek Das (India)	Accenture.net.in	INDRP complaint filed	Domain name transferred.
2.	Sachin Pandey (India)	Accenturerecruitment.in	INDRP complaint filed	Domain name transferred.
3.	Upendra Singh (India)	Accentureinfotech.in	INDRP complaint filed	Domain name transferred.
4.	Accenture Accenture (India)	Accentures.in	INDRP complaint filed	Domain name transferred.
5.	Vishal Singh (India)	Accenturesoftware.co.in	INDRP complaint filed	Domain name transferred.
6.	Tech Narayana Software Pvt. Ltd. (India)	Accenture.org.in	INDRP complaint filed	Domain name transferred.



<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Infringing Party</i>	<i>Trade mark / Domain Name</i>	<i>Action taken</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
7.	Lokesh Kumar (India)	Accenture.ind.in	INDRP complaint filed	Domain name transferred.
8.	Axcenture Inc.	Axcenture.in	INDRP complaint filed	Award passed in favour of the Complainant.
9.	Cloven & Works Private Limited (India)	Myaccenture.in	INDRP complaint filed	Domain name transferred.

24. In view of Complainant's proprietary rights in its trade mark **ACCENTURE**, its domain names and company name, both under common law and statutory protection, Complainant has the exclusive right to use the said marks / domain names and no one can be permitted to use the same or any other deceptively similar trade mark / trade name / trading style / domain name in any manner whatsoever without the permission, license or consent of Complainant.

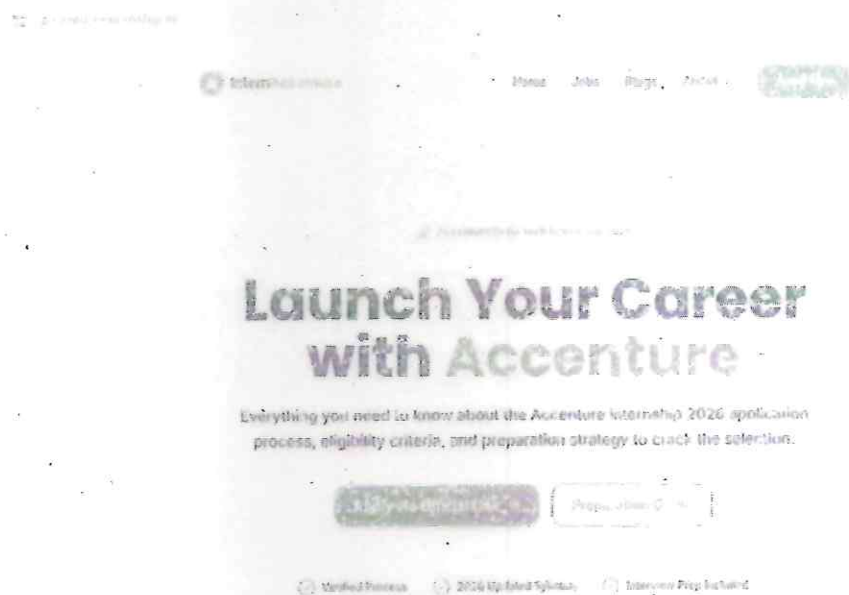
25. The mark **ACCENTURE**, by virtue of extensive use and publicity over the past decade in connection with high-quality services, substantial global revenue and valuable trademark registrations, has acquired significant goodwill and reputation. Consequently, the mark **ACCENTURE** and its variants are exclusively associated with Complainant, and no one else.

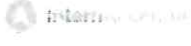


26. As a result of the above-described extensive use and promotion, Complainant's mark **ACCENTURE** has become distinctive and well-known and has enjoyed distinctiveness, goodwill and reputation long prior to the date on which Respondent registered the domain name.

DISPUTED DOMAIN NAME

27. It was recently brought to Complainant's attention that a domain name, namely <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>, was registered recently on **April 19, 2026** by the Respondent. An Internet search as recent as on **May 04, 2026** revealed that the same advertises internship/job alerts, and preparation strategies for tech aspirants in India under the name **InternAccenture**. Relevant snapshot of the impugned webpage has been pasted below:



28. The domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> is phonetically, visually, conceptually, deceptively and confusingly similar to Complainant's registered trade mark **ACCENTURE**, domain names **ACCENTURE.COM**, **ACCENTURE.NET**, **ACCENTURE.CO.IN**, **ACCENTURE.IN** and **ACCENTURE.NET.IN**. Further, the mark/logo  as adopted and being advertised on the website by the Respondent, is conceptually



similar/identical to the Complainant's mark **accenture** wherein, in addition to incorporating Complainant's registered trade mark **ACCENTURE**, the mark/logo resembles the Complainant's distinctive "greater-than" symbol and as Respondent has adopted a purple and black color scheme on the website, closely mirroring the Complainant's established branding. In consideration of the above factors, the Complainant is constrained to file the present complaint, in order to safeguard its valuable Intellectual Property rights as these elements demonstrate a deliberate attempt to imitate the Complainant's trademark, thereby misleading users and infringing upon the Complainant's rights.

29. As required by the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy, the three legal grounds required to be established are substantiated as follows:

1. The domain <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> is identical and/or confusingly similar to the Complainant's trade mark ACCENTURE in which the Complainant has rights (Paragraph 4(a) of the .IN Policy)

30. Complainant is the registered proprietor of the trademark **ACCENTURE** in many countries around the world, including in India, and has been continuously and exclusively using the same in relation to its business for many years. As stated in the aforesaid paragraphs, Complainant adopted the mark **ACCENTURE** in 2000, i.e. almost 26 years prior to the date on which Respondent registered the domain <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>. By virtue of long standing use and registration, Complainant's trademark **ACCENTURE** qualifies to be a well-known mark and is liable to be protected.

31. The disputed domain name <ACCENTURINTERNSHIP.IN> is comprised of the **ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP** name and mark which incorporates the Complainant's registered trademark **ACCENTURE** in toto and is therefore phonetically, visually, deceptively and confusingly similar/identical to the



Complainant's registered trademark **ACCENTURE** as well as their domains **ACCENTURE.COM**, **ACCENTURE.NET**, **ACCENTURE.CO.IN**, **ACCENTURE.IN** and **ACCENTURE.NET.IN**. The disputed domain name **<ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>**, owing to its identity with the Complainant's trademarks and domains, is highly likely to mislead, confuse and deceive the Complainant's customers as well as the general public as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation or endorsement of the Respondent's domain name.

It is a well-settled principle and has been held by prior panels deciding under the INDRP that where the disputed domain name wholly incorporates the Complainant's trade mark, the same shall be sufficient to establish deceptive similarity. Some notable decisions in this regard are *Kenneth Cole Productions v. Viswas Infomedia INDRP/093*, *Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation v. Jaswinder Singh (INDRP/278)* and *Starbucks Corporation v. Mohanraj (INDRP/118)*, *Raaddison Hospitality Belgium BV/SRL v. Najim (INDRP/1818)*.

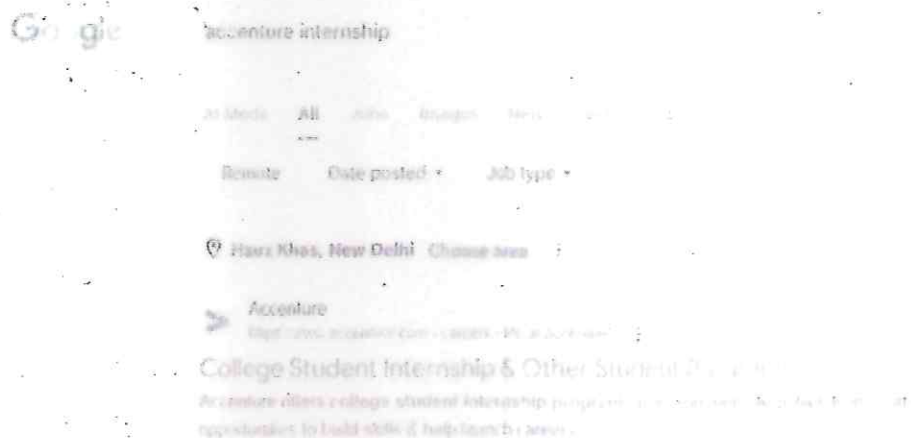
32. The Complainant submits that the only difference between the two marks is an addition of the suffix **"INTERNSHIP"** to the coined term **"ACCENTURE"** that deceive the Complainant's customers as well as the general public into believing that the disputed domain name is actually run by the Complainant, or that it is officially connected to them. For example, students looking for internships might believe that the disputed domain name is a genuine Complainant's website.

Therefore, the domain name **<ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>** is phonetically, visually, deceptively and confusingly similar/identical to Complainant's company name, trade name and registered trademarks, as well as domain names incorporating **ACCENTURE**. The use of the term



"INTERNSHIP" in the disputed domain name does nothing to distinguish it from our Respondent's trade name and trade mark, or to prevent the public from associating it with the Respondent. Similarly, the mere addition of the suffix "INTERNSHIP" to the domain at issue, forming <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>, is likely to cause confusion that the said domain acts as the official platform for advertising internship opportunities offered by the Complainant or has some connection, affiliation or association with the Complainant and its internship opportunities, when it is not so.

33. It is further submitted that a Google search for the name and mark "ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP" reveals search results referring to and depicting information about the Complainant as well as the internship opportunities offered by it under its registered trademark "ACCENTURE" instead. Relevant extract of the search results is shown below:



34. Reliance is placed on previous decisions of this Panel in favour of the Complainant in Accenture Global Services Limited v. Sachin Pandey (INDRP/828), Accenture Global Services Limited v. Mr. Upendra Singh (INDRP/829), Accenture Global Services Limited v. Accenture Accenture (INDRP/998) and Accenture Global Services Limited v. Vishal Singh (INDRP/999) and more recently in Accenture Global Services Limited v.



*Axcenture Inc. (INDRP/1394) wherein the Panel found that Complainant has rights in the name/ mark **ACCENTURE** and the disputed domains incorporating **ACCENTURE** or variations thereof were transferred to Complainant.*

35. *Given that the disputed domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> incorporates the Complainant's mark **ACCENTURE** in toto along with the descriptive term "**INTERNSHIP**" as suffix, its use is likely to cause confusion and deception in the minds of the public, that Respondent or the internship opportunities featuring on the disputed domain have been authorized or are connected, associated or affiliated with Complainant, when it is not so. Further, it is a well-established fact that the country code top level domains (ccTLDs) as well as general top level domains (gTLDs), such as ".in", ".co.in" and/or ".com" are an essential part of a domain name and not capable of sufficiently distinguishing the Respondent's domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> from the Complainant's registered mark **ACCENTURE** or its existing domain names <ACCENTURE.COM>, <ACCENTURE.IN>, <ACCENTURE.CO.IN> as well as Complainant's other **ACCENTURE**-formative domain names comprising prominently of the name/mark **ACCENTURE**. The mere technical requirement of the addition of the ccTLD does not grant any distinction to the Respondent, and the same has been upheld in prior decisions of the panel in *Urban Outfitters Inc. v. Hua An Holdings (H.K.) Limited (INDRP/601)*, *Starbucks Corporation v. Aditya Khanna (INDRP/614)*, *Sudhir Kumar Segar v. John Doe (INDRP/1645)*. A generic TLD/ccTLD, such as ".in", as being used in the disputed domain, is a standard registration requirement and therefore cannot be said to distinguish the Respondent's domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> from the Complainant's registered trademark **ACCENTURE** or their domain names. Reliance is also placed on *Equifax Inc. v. Nikhlesh Kunwar INDRP/1038*.*



Further, when the domain name includes the Trademark, or a confusingly similar approximation, regardless of the other terms in the domain name, it is to be considered identical or confusingly similar for the purposes of the Policy, and the same has been upheld in prior decision of Walmart Stores, Inc. v. Richard MacLead (WIPO Case No. D2000-0662).

*36. The evident identity between Respondent's domain name and Complainant's marks, domain names and company name incorporating **ACCENTURE** is likely to mislead, confuse and deceive Complainant's customers as well as the general lay public as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation or endorsement of Respondent's domain name. As evidenced in the preceding paragraphs, Complainant's rights over the marks **ACCENTURE** predate Respondent's registration of the disputed domain <**ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN**> by more than two decades, which, as per the WHOIS records, was only registered/created recently on April 19, 2026.*

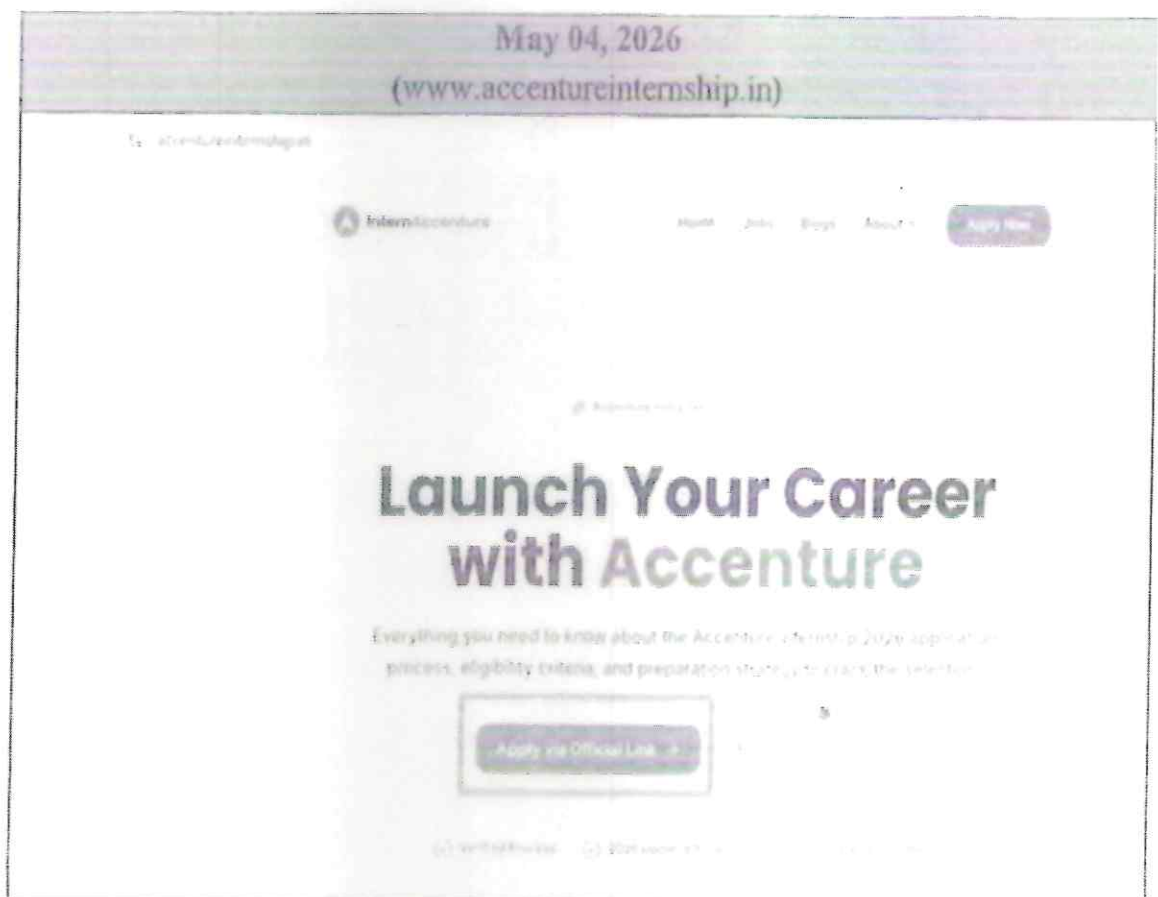
37. Therefore, the conditions under the INDRP Paragraph 4(a) stand suitably established.

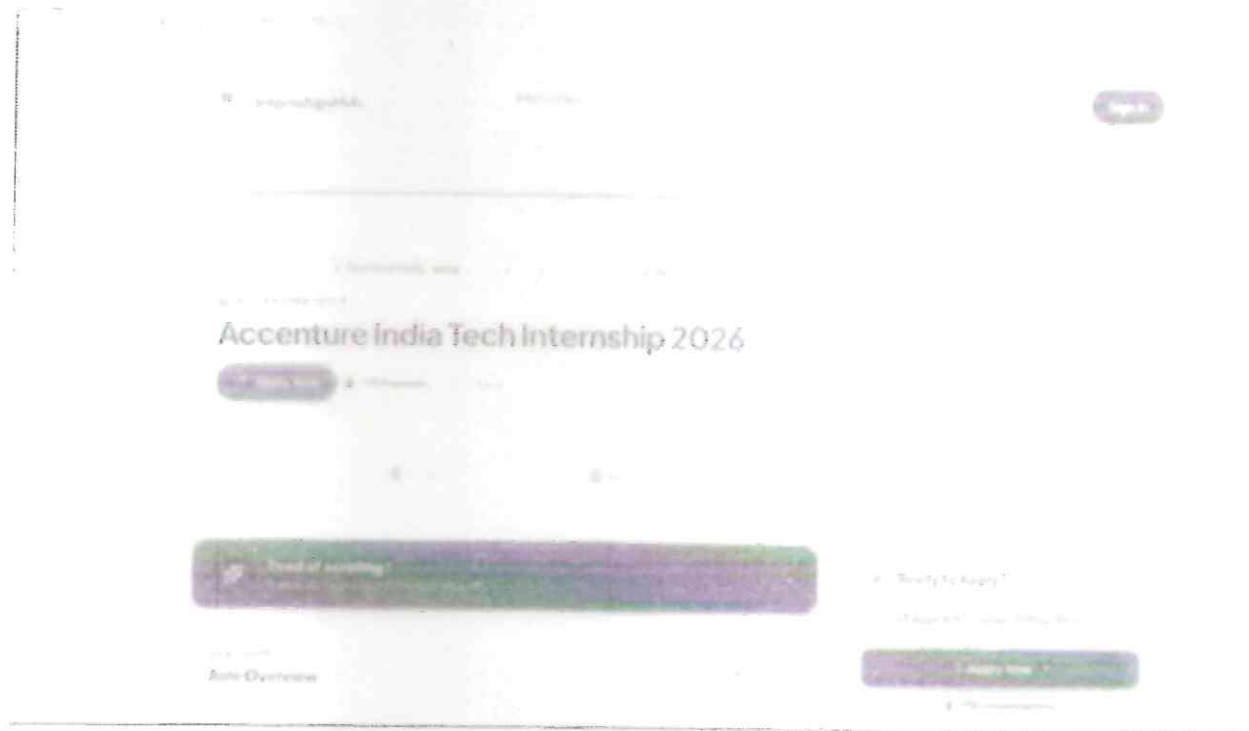
II. Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name (Paragraph 4(b) and Paragraph 6 of the .IN Policy)

*38. For the facts stated hereinabove, the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the domain name <**ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN**>. Complainant has not authorized, licensed or otherwise allowed Respondent to make any use of its registered trade mark and trade name **ACCENTURE** and/or its phonetic equivalents/variations, and Respondent does not have any affiliation or connection with Complainant or with Complainant's services under the name/mark **ACCENTURE**. Therefore, the same constitutes prima facie proof in favour of Complainant under Paragraph 4(b) – that Respondent*



does not have any rights or legitimate interests in the domain name. This has been held by a prior WIPO panel in *CareerBuilder, LLC v. Stephen Baker*, (WIPO Case No. D2005-0251). Further, Respondent cannot assert that it is using the domain name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods and services in accordance with Paragraph 6(a) of the .IN Policy, as disputed domain name redirects users to a separate website operated under the name "Internship Hub," which clearly indicates that the Respondent's primary business activities are conducted under a different name and trading style. Furthermore, the disputed domain name is being used to advertise purported internship and/or employment opportunities relating to the Complainant without any authorization, approval, or affiliation. Such use is clearly intended to exploit the goodwill and reputation vested in the Complainant's trademark and does not constitute a bona fide offering of services.





39. The Respondent cannot assert that they are commonly known by the disputed domain name. The available evidence demonstrates that the Respondent operates under the name "Internship Hub" and not under the name corresponding to the disputed domain name. There is no material to show that the Respondent, whether as an individual, business, or organization, has been commonly known or identified by the name "Accenture Internship" or by the disputed domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> or any similar designation. Accordingly, the Respondent cannot claim any rights or legitimate interests on this ground under Paragraph 6 of the INDRP.

Further, it is also clear that the Respondent is not making any legitimate non-commercial or fair use of the disputed domain name so as to fall within the ambit of Paragraph 6(c) of the INDRP. On the contrary, the Respondent's use of the disputed domain name, which is identical or confusingly similar to the Complainant's well-known trademark **ACCENTURE** as well as their domains **ACCENTURE.COM**, **ACCENTURE.NET**, **ACCENTURE.CO.IN**, **ACCENTURE.IN** and **ACCENTURE.NET.IN**, is calculated to mislead and



divert internet users seeking the Complainant's official website and services. Such use is evidently for commercial gain and constitutes an attempt to derive illegitimate benefit from the Complainant's reputation.

40. Respondent herein has registered the disputed domain **<ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>** approximately 26 years after the adoption of the **ACCENTURE** trade mark by Complainant. Under the circumstances of this case Respondent's use of the disputed domain name is not "bona fide" within the meaning of Paragraph 6(a) of the .IN Policy since there is no apparent legitimate justification for Respondent's registration of the **<ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>** domain name, that is visually, phonetically, conceptually, deceptively and confusingly similar/identical to Complainant's trade name/mark **ACCENTURE** as well as their domains **ACCENTURE.COM**, **ACCENTURE.NET**, **ACCENTURE.CO.IN**, **ACCENTURE.IN** and **ACCENTURE.NET.IN**.

41. For the reasons stated in the foregoing paragraphs, it is not possible to conceive of any plausible use of the domain name **<ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>** by Respondent that would not be illegitimate, as it would inevitably create a false association and affiliation with Complainant and its well-known trade mark **ACCENTURE**. Therefore, it is submitted that Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name as well as Complainant's well-known trademark **ACCENTURE** as well as their domains **ACCENTURE.COM**, **ACCENTURE.NET**, **ACCENTURE.CO.IN**, **ACCENTURE.IN** and **ACCENTURE.NET.IN**.

42. Therefore, the conditions under the INDRP Paragraph 4 (b) stand suitably established.



III. The domain name was registered or is being used in bad faith

(Paragraph 4(c) and Paragraph 7 of the .IN Policy)

43. In consideration of Complainant's reputation in India where Complainant has extensive business operations (as demonstrated in the preceding paragraphs) as well as its reputation worldwide, and the ubiquitous presence of Complainant's mark **ACCENTURE** on the Internet, Respondent was aware of Complainant's trademarks long prior to registering the domain name. In fact, by using the disputed domain name <**ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN**>, the Respondent has intentionally attempted to attract Internet users to its website and other online locations by creating a likelihood of confusion with the Complainant's name and trademark as to source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement. The disputed domain name resolves to a webpage that prominently features content relating to "Accenture internships" and contains a link redirecting users to another website operated by the Respondent (namely, "Internships Hub"), which appears to be its primary platform. This redirection mechanism clearly evidences an attempt to divert traffic by capitalizing on the Complainant's goodwill.

Complainant relies on the decision passed by previous Panel under the WIPO in the matter of *Confederation nationale du credit mutual v. Yu Ke Rong* (WIPO Case No. D2018-0948) wherein it was held that:

"...Given the reputation and fame of the Complainant's trademark and the Complainant's prior registration of almost identical domain names, the registration of the disputed domain name is clearly intended to mislead and divert consumers to the disputed domain name. Even a cursory internet search would have already made it clear to the Respondent that the Complainant owns a trademark



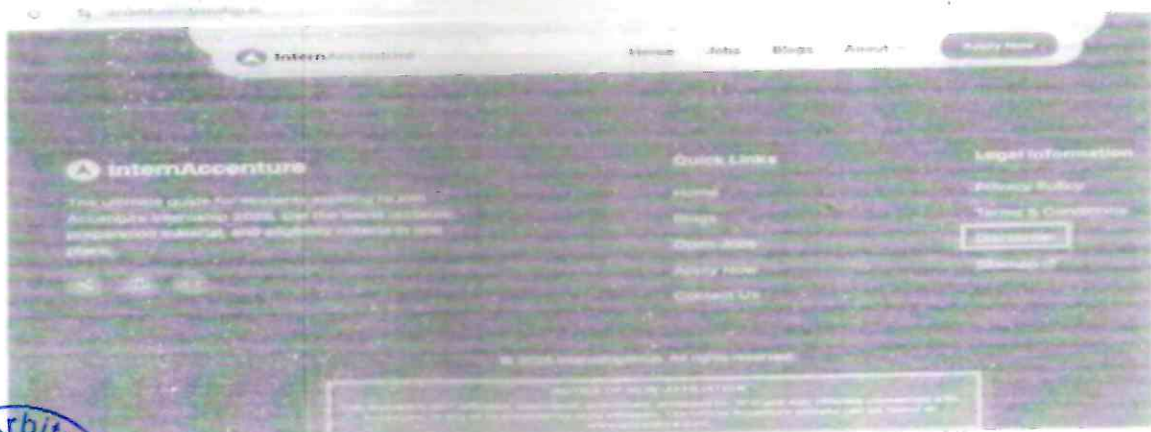
in CREDIT MUTUEL and uses it extensively... In the Panel's view, this clearly indicates the bad faith of the Respondent, and the Panel therefore rules that the Respondent registered the disputed domain name in bad faith."

44. Further, the Respondent has adopted and is prominently advertising the mark

 *on the website operating from the disputed domain, which, in addition to incorporating the Complainant's well known trade name/mark **ACCENTURE**, borrows other visual elements from the Complainant's mark*

accenture, including an arrow device deceptively similar to the Complainant's well-known "greater-than" logo, along with a similar colour scheme. Such conduct on part of the Respondent clearly reinforces the bad faith adoption and registration of the disputed domain, ultimately intended to create a false impression of association with the Complainant and to mislead users and exploit the Complainant's reputation for commercial gain.

Further, the impugned website includes a disclaimer, which disclaims any affiliation with the Complainant. It is further noted that said disclaimer does not appear as a pop-up upon entry to the website. Instead, the said disclaimer is positioned at the bottom of the website as shown below:



It is well settled that the mere inclusion of a disclaimer does not cure or legitimize the unauthorized use of a registered trademark, particularly where the infringing mark forms an integral part of the domain name itself and is prominently used across the website. Moreover, the disclaimer is inconspicuously placed at the bottom of the webpage, rather than being prominently displayed (such as by way of a banner or pop-up), and is therefore insufficient to dispel the likelihood of confusion, especially at the stage of initial user interest.

Reliance is placed on a prior decision in Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. v. Registration Private, Domains By Broxy, LLC / Brian Jackson wherein it was stated that:

“A clear and sufficiently prominent disclaimer would lend support to circumstances suggesting its good faith in cases where the respondent appears to otherwise have a right or legitimate interest in a disputed domain name. On the other hand, where the overall circumstances of a case point to the respondent's bad faith, the mere existence of a disclaimer cannot cure such bad faith. In such cases, panels may consider the respondent's use of a disclaimer as an admission by the respondent that users may be confused.”

45. The Respondent's actions not only amount to infringement of the Complainant's rights in its well-known and registered trade name/mark **ACCENTURE** but are also disruptive of the Complainant's business. By creating a misleading impression of affiliation and diverting users seeking legitimate internship opportunities with the Complainant, the Respondent interferes with the Complainant's ability to communicate authentic opportunities to the public and undermines its brand integrity. Such conduct



amounts to disruption of the Complainant's business and further evidences bad faith registration and use of the disputed domain name.

46. Furthermore, the fact that the mark **ACCENTURE** is a coined word that has no dictionary meaning further aggravates Respondent's bad faith, in as much as, Respondent is using the visually, phonetically and confusingly similar/identical name/mark with respect to the disputed domain name **<ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>**. There can be no other plausible explanation as to how Respondent arrived at the disputed domain name **<ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>** which incorporates the Complainant's mark **ACCENTURE**. In light of the continuous and exclusive use of the mark **ACCENTURE** by Complainant over the past two decades, this mark can have no meaning other than as an identifier of Complainant and their businesses. Reliance is placed on a prior decision in *M/s Merck KGaA v Zeng Wei* INDRP/323 wherein it was stated that:

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

Hence, Respondent had no reason to adopt a confusingly similar name/combination with respect to the disputed domain name except to create a deliberate and false impression in the minds of consumers that Respondent is somehow associated with or endorsed by Complainant, with the sole intention to ride on the massive goodwill and reputation associated with Complainant and to unjustly enrich from the same.

The facts and contentions enumerated above establish that Respondent's domain name registration for **<ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>** is clearly contrary to the provisions of paragraph 4(c) of the INDRP.



47. In view of the above, Complainant has established that the mark **ACCENTURE** is distinctive and well known. Owing to the fame attached to Complainant's mark **ACCENTURE**, which is a result of extensive use and promotion in relation to its world-renowned services, and the fact that Complainant's services are available all over the world, including in India (wherein Respondent resides), it is implausible for Respondent to have registered the domain name for any reason other than to trade off the reputation and goodwill of Complainant's mark **ACCENTURE**.

ADDITIONAL SUBMISSIONS/CERTIFICATIONS

48. Complainant, by submitting the Complaint agrees to the settlement of the dispute, regarding the domain name which is the object of the Complaint by final and binding arbitration in India in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy or .IN Registry Rules of Procedure and any by-laws, rules or guidelines framed there under.

49. Complainant agrees that its claims and remedies concerning the registration of the domain name, the dispute, or the dispute's resolution shall be solely against the domain name holder and waives all such claims and remedies against the .IN REGISTRY, as well as their directors, officers, employees, and their agents and the learned Arbitrator who will hear the dispute.

50. Complainant by submitting this Complaint agrees that the decision of the arbitrator to be appointed in this matter may be made public and may be published on the website including without limitation other forms of publication of the .IN REGISTRY.



51. Complainant certifies that the information contained in this Complaint is to the best of Complainant's knowledge, complete and accurate and that this Complaint is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass Respondent etc.

52. It is submitted that it is a fit case where Respondent/Registrant's domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> is liable to be cancelled or the domain name registration to be transferred to Complainant.

53. It is, therefore, most humbly prayed that the learned Arbitrator may be pleased to order cancellation of Respondent's domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> and/or transfer the same to Complainant and costs of the proceedings be awarded in favor of Complainant and against Respondent.

E. ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS HELD ON 24.06.2026

On 24.06.2026, taking note of the Complaint for the domain name dispute 'Accentureinternship.in' preferred by Accenture Global Services Limited, against the Respondent, Notice was issued to Accenture Global Services Limited (Complainant) and Manisha Gautam (Respondent) with the following directions:

1. The Complainant shall file and supply a hard copy of the Complaint before this Tribunal and simultaneously serve a hard copy upon the Respondent within **three (3) days** from today, alongwith an Affidavit of Service with this Tribunal.

2. The Respondent shall file its Reply/Counter before this Tribunal, along with all documents and evidence relied upon, **latest by 02.07.2026**, through E-mail at



arbitratordrpankajgarg.1962@gmail.com, with an advance copy to Accenture Global Services Limited through its Attorneys, namely, Vikrant Rana, S.S Rana & Co., Advocates, having its office at 317, Lawyers Chambers, High Court of Delhi, New Delhi-110003, India, (Telephone No. +91 11-40123000, +91 8448584681), (Email id: inf@ssrana.com) alongwith an Affidavit of Service with this Tribunal.

3. The Respondent shall also file the hard copy of the Reply/Counter before this Tribunal and serve the same upon the Complainant, alongwith an Affidavit of Service with this Tribunal.
4. The Complainant through its Attorneys, namely, Vikrant Rana, S.S Rana & Co., Advocates, having its office at 317, Lawyers Chambers, High Court of Delhi, New Delhi-110003, India, (Telephone No. +91 11-40123000, +91 8448584681), (Email id: inf@ssrana.com), shall be at liberty to file a Rejoinder, if so desired, within three (3) days thereafter, i.e., by 05.07.2026, at the Tribunal's E-mail ID mentioned above, with an advance copy to the Respondent on its E-mail id: manisha.on.cock@gmail.com. Hard copies of the same shall also be supplied to the Tribunal as well as the Respondent and an Affidavit of Service of the same be also filed with this Tribunal.

The next date of hearing was fixed on 06.07.2026 at 4:00 pm for further proceedings/Orders.



F. ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS HELD ON 06.07.2026

On **24.06.2026** at **2:58 PM**, the Notice dated **24.06.2026** was duly served upon the Parties by this Tribunal on the E-mail ids as mentioned in the Complaint, and the same was not returned or bounced back.

Vide the said Notice, the Complainant was directed to furnish hard copies of the Complaint to this Tribunal as well as to the Respondent. In compliance thereof, on **25.06.2026** at **3:49 PM**, the Complainant duly served the complete set of the Complaint along with Annexures upon the Respondent through E-mail as well as by way of Courier.

Thereafter, on **26.06.2026** at **3:35 PM**, an Affidavit of Service dated **26.06.2026** was filed by the Complainant, through E-mail, stating that the service upon the Respondent has been successful through E-mail, however, the service of the hard copy through courier was '*in transit*' as on that date, contents of which are reproduced herein below:

"AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

I, Pranit Biswas, son of Mr Prasanta Kumar Biswas, aged 34 years, of the office address 317, Lawyers' Chamber, Delhi High Court, New Delhi – 110003, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under;

- 1. That I am the Counsel for the Complainant in the present complaint, and I am familiar with the facts of the present case and competent to swear this affidavit.*



2. That I have served a copy of Complaint as well as annexures to the Respondent at the email IDs manisha.on.cock@gmail.com, and support@internshipshub.in on June 25, 2026, from the email ID inf@ssrana.com.
3. The said emails have been delivered to the respective recipient as the same has not bounced back into my system. Further, a copy of the email delivery receipt evidencing successful service, is annexed herewith as **Annexure A**.
4. That I have dispatched the hard copy of the domain complaint along with annexures to the respondent vide blue dart AWB number **21058756493** to the Respondent's address (as per the WHOIS records provided by NIXI), which is currently in transit.
5. That I am filing the present affidavit in accordance with instructions issued by the Learned Arbitrator vide Email/Order dated June 24, 2026.

DEPONENT

(Pranit Biswas)

VERIFICATION:

I, Pranit Biswas, the above-named deponent, do hereby verify that the contents of paragraphs 1 to 5 of this affidavit are true to my knowledge and that no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at New Delhi on this 26th day of June 2026.



DEPONENT
(Pranit Biswas)''

Subsequently, on **27.06.2026**, the hard copy of the Complaint along with the Affidavit of Service dated **26.06.2026** was received by this Tribunal. It was, however, observed that the same did not carry the tracking report reflecting delivery status of the Complaint dispatched to the Respondent through courier, and no such tracking report had been filed on record.

In view of the aforesaid, in order to satisfy this Tribunal as to due compliance with the requirement of service through courier, the Complainant was directed to file an Affidavit of Service specifically confirming the service effected upon the Respondent through courier, along with the complete tracking details/tracking report reflecting the delivery status of the said courier, within a period of **two (2) days**.

The next date of hearing was fixed on **09.07.2026** at **4:00 pm** for further proceedings/Orders.

G. ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS HELD ON 09.07.2026

An Affidavit of Service dated **26.06.2026** was filed by the Complainant stating that the service upon the Respondent has been successful through E-mail, however, the service of the hard copy through courier was '*in transit*' as on that date.

Upon the perusal of the said Affidavit of Service, the Complainant, vide Order dated **06.07.2026**, was directed to file another Affidavit of Service specifically confirming the service effected upon the Respondent through Courier, alongwith the complete tracking details/tracking report reflecting the delivery status of the said courier.

In pursuance of the said Order dated **06.07.2026**, on **08.07.2026** at **11:43 AM**, a soft copy of Affidavit of Service dated **07.07.2026** alongwith the tracking details, was filed by the Complainant, contents of which are reproduced herein below:



“AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

I, Pranit Biswas, son of Mr. Prasanta Kumar Biswas, aged 34 years, of the office address 317, Lawyers’ Chamber, Delhi High Court, New Delhi – 110003, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

- 1. That I am the Counsel for the Complainant in the present complaint, and I am familiar with the facts of the present case and competent to swear this affidavit.*
- 2. That I had dispatched the hard copy of the domain complaint along with annexures to the respondent vide Blue Dart AWB number 21058756493 to the Respondent’s address (as per the WHOIS records provided by NIXI) on June 25, 2026. The delivery at the respondent’s address was attempted by the courier company on June 27, 2026, and June 29, 2026; however, the premises were found closed on both attempts. The tracking details have been attached herewith as **Annexure A**.*
- 3. That I am filing the present affidavit in accordance with instructions issued by the Learned Arbitrator vide Email/Order dated July 06, 2026.*

*DEPONENT
(Pranit Biswas)*

VERIFICATION:

I, Pranit Biswas, the above-named deponent, do hereby verify that the contents of paragraphs 1 to 3 of this affidavit are true to my knowledge and that no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at New Delhi on this _ day of July, 2026



DEPONENT

(Pranit Biswas)''

The said Affidavit of Service alongwith the tracking details was taken on record.

Upon perusal of the aforesaid Affidavit of Service and the material placed on record, this Tribunal noted that an attempt was made to effect service upon the Respondent through courier; however, the same could not be successfully completed as the courier was returned with the remark "**Premises Closed**".

It was further observed that the service upon the Respondent through E-mail had been duly effected, with no indication of failure or non-delivery, and was therefore held to be sufficient and in due compliance with **Rule 2(d)** of the **INDRP Rules of Procedure**, which prescribed the mode and validity of service as under:

"d. Except as otherwise provided in these Rules of Procedure, or as may be decided by the Arbitrator, all communications under these Rules shall be deemed to have been duly served:

- (i) if delivered through facsimile transmission, on the date indicated on the confirmation of transmission; or*
- (ii) if sent by Registered Post or Speed Post, on the date reflected on the acknowledgement receipt or on the third day from the date of dispatch; or*
- (iii) if transmitted via the Internet, on the date of transmission, provided that such date is verifiable."*



In view of the aforesaid, this Tribunal was satisfied that the Respondent had been duly and sufficiently served with notice of the present proceedings. Despite such service, the Respondent had neither entered appearance nor filed any Response within the prescribed period. Consequently, the Respondent was proceeded against '*Ex-parte*'.

Accordingly, the Complainant was directed to file its Evidence by way of Affidavit, along with all supporting documents constituting its primary evidence in support of the Complaint, within **seven (7) days**.

Date was now fixed on **20.07.2026 at 4:00 PM**, for further Orders.

H. ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS HELD ON 16.07.2026

The matter was taken up '*suo motu*' by this Tribunal on the basis of an E-mail received from the Ld. Counsel for the Complainant on **13.07.2026 at 7:52 PM**, the contents whereof are reproduced hereinbelow:

"Dear Ld. Arbitrator,

We acknowledge safe receipt of your below email dated July 11, 2026, as well as your order dated July 09, 2026, and the directions enumerated therein.

We respectfully submit that the Order requires the filing of an Evidence Affidavit within seven (7) days from the date of the Order, i.e., July 9, 2026. However, we wish to bring to your kind attention that the email communicating the said Order was received by us only on July 11, 2026.

In view of the above, we would be grateful if you could kindly confirm whether the effective deadline for filing the Evidence Affidavit is July 18, 2026.

In this regard, we further submit that all relevant evidence pertaining to the Complaint was filed along with the Complaint itself in the form of annexures.



Additionally, the verification clause contained in the Complaint was duly signed and affirmed by the authorized representative of the Complainant Company.

In the circumstances, we humbly and respectfully request that the requirement for an Evidence Affidavit may kindly be waived.

We thank you for your kind consideration and look forward to hearing from you in this regard.

Priyanka Sukhija (Ms.) & Pranit Biswas (Mr.) | SSRANA & Co.

Associate Partner / Managing Associate

Counsels For Complainant”

Further, on **15.07.2026 at 2:29 PM**, another E-mail was received by this Tribunal on behalf of the Ld. Counsel for the Complainant, the contents whereof are reproduced hereinbelow:

“Dear Learned Arbitrator,

We write with reference to our email dated July 13, 2026, regarding the filing of the Evidence Affidavit pursuant to the Order dated July 9, 2026.

We respectfully seek an update regarding our submission that all relevant evidence in support of the Complaint has already been placed on record through the annexures accompanying the Complaint, and that the Complaint has been duly verified by the authorized representative of the Complainant Company. In these circumstances, we had requested that the requirement of filing a separate Evidence Affidavit be kindly dispensed with.



We would be grateful for the Learned Arbitrator's guidance in this regard so that the Complainant may ensure full compliance with the directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

We thank you for the kind consideration of the above and look forward to receiving your response.

Kind regards,

***Priyanka Sukhija (Ms.) & Pranit Biswas (Mr.) | SSRANA & Co.
Associate Partner / Managing Associate”***

The aforesaid E-mail communications were taken on record.

Through the above communications, the Complainant had, firstly, sought clarification as to the effective deadline for filing the Evidence Affidavit, on the ground that the Order dated **09.07.2026**, though directing filing within seven days therefrom, was communicated to the Complainant's Counsel only on **11.07.2026**; and, secondly, prayed that the requirement of filing a separate Evidence Affidavit be dispensed with altogether, on the ground that the entirety of the evidence relied upon in support of the Complaint already stood filed as annexures along with the Complaint, and that the Complaint bears a duly signed verification clause affirmed by the authorized representative of the Complainant Company.

Insofar as the request for clarification of timelines was concerned, the Tribunal took note of the fact that the Order dated **09.07.2026** was communicated to the Complainant only vide E-mail dated **11.07.2026**.

It was clarified that the time for filing the Evidence Affidavit was on or before **18.07.2026**.



Insofar as the prayer for dispensation of the Evidence Affidavit was concerned, it was clarified that the filing of documents as annexures to the Complaint, and the verification of the Complaint by the authorized representative of the Complainant Company, were distinct from, and did not substitute, the requirement of proving such documents by way of a duly sworn Evidence Affidavit in accordance with law. Mere annexure of documents to the pleadings did not *ipso facto* render them admissible or proved. The prayer for waiver of the Evidence Affidavit was, accordingly, not accepted.

The Complainant was directed to comply with the applicable statutory provisions of the **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA)** for the admissibility of the electronic records annexed to the Complaint, and was at liberty to file the Evidence Affidavit in support of the Complaint in conformity with the said statutory requirements, on or before **24.07.2026**.

Date was fixed on **24.07.2026** at **4:00 pm** for further orders. The date previously fixed i.e. **20.07.2026** stood cancelled accordingly.

I. ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS HELD ON 24.07.2026

The matter was listed today in terms of the Order dated **16.07.2026** for filing of Evidence Affidavit by the Complainant in support of the Complaint in conformity with the statutory requirements/provisions of **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA)** and for further Orders.

Pursuant to the said Order, the Complainant, vide E-mail dated **22.07.2026** at **7:19 PM**, filed its Evidence Affidavit before this Tribunal. However, upon scrutiny, it was found that the said Affidavit was neither attested nor notarized.

Thereafter, vide a subsequent E-mail dated **23.07.2026** at **12:10 PM**, the Complainant filed a duly notarized copy of the Evidence Affidavit. The contents of the said Evidence Affidavit are reproduced hereinbelow:



“EVIDENCE AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF THE COMPLAINT

I, Ernst Kraaij, Managing Director of Accenture Global Services Limited, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

- 1. That I am the Director of the Complainant company in the present arbitration, and I am familiar with the facts of the present case and competent to swear this affidavit.*
- 2. That the Complainant has submitted the complaint to arbitration for decision in accordance with the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (INDRP) and the INDRP Rules of Procedure with respect to recovery of the domain Accentureinternship.in on June 17, 2026.*
- 3. That I submit that the contents of the Complaint (Pages 1-26) along with Annexures C-1 to C-11 (Pages 1-100) as filed before NIXI on June 17, 2026, are re-iterated as complaint before the Learned Arbitrator.*
- 4. I am filing the present affidavit in accordance with instructions issued by the Learned Arbitrator vide Order dated July 16, 2026.*

DEPONENT
(Ernst Kraaij)

VERIFICATION:

I, Ernst Kraaij, the above-named deponent, do hereby verify that the contents of paragraphs 1 to 4 of this affidavit are true to my knowledge and that no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at Amsterdam on this 17th day of July 2026.

DEPONENT
(Ernst Kraaij)

ISSUED AS A TRUE COPY of an Affidavit of Accenture Global Services Limited
dated 17 July 2026, that has been shown to me and of which this true copy has



been made, after which the original has been returned to its presenter, by me, Kim Francis Tan, civil-law notary in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

This statement explicitly contains no judgment as to the contents of this document.

Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 22 July 2026”

The aforesaid duly notarized Evidence Affidavit was taken on record. The Complainant was directed to file the original hard copy of the same before this Tribunal on or before the next date of hearing.

Upon perusal of the said Evidence Affidavit, it was observed that the Complainant had not filed an Affidavit under Section 63 of the **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA)** with respect to the admissibility of the electronic records relied upon in support of the Complaint.

In the absence of the requisite Affidavit under Section 63 of the BSA, the evidentiary value and admissibility of the electronic records would be considered at the appropriate stage. Accordingly, the present matter would proceed on the basis of the pleadings, documents and other material already placed on record, subject to the admissibility of the evidence in accordance with law.

The Complainant was directed to file its Written Submissions, along with the relevant judicial precedents relied upon in support of the Complaint, on or before **03.08.2026**, after serving an advance copy thereof upon the Respondent. Proof of such service would also be placed on record before this Tribunal.



The Ld. Counsel for the Complainant was also directed also file the original hard copy of the aforesaid Written Submissions before this Tribunal on the next date of hearing.

The matter was fixed on **04.08.2026** at **4:00 PM** for filing of the Written Submissions on behalf of the Complainant and for further orders.

J. ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS HELD ON 04.08.2026

The matter was listed in terms of the Order dated **24.07.2026** for filing of the Written Submissions on behalf of the Complainant and for further orders.

Pursuant to the said Order, the Complainant, vide E-mail dated **31.07.2026** at **3:43 PM**, served an advance soft copy of the Written Submissions upon the Respondent and also dispatched the hard copy thereof.

Thereafter, vide a subsequent E-mail dated **31.07.2026** received at **6:20 PM**, the Complainant filed the soft copies of the following documents before this Tribunal:

1. Written Submissions on behalf of the Complainant along with the annexures thereto, contents of which are reproduced herein below:

“Sub: Written submission on behalf of the complainant with respect to INDRP Case No: 2146 filed against the domain name Accentureinternship.in

I, Pranit Biswas authorized counsel for the Complainant i.e. Accenture Global Services Limited in the above matter. The Vakalatnama dated June 09, 2026, is attached herewith.



A. I refer to the Learned Arbitrator's directions vide order dated July 24, 2026, wherein the Complainant's Counsel was directed to provide written submissions with respect to the present INDRP Case No. 2146.

B. The Complainant relies upon the Domain Complaint dated June 09, 2026 and the annexures thereto, which may be treated as part and parcel of the below written submission.

The written submissions have been enumerated below:

- i. The domain <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> is identical and/or confusingly similar to the Complainant's trademark ACCENTURE in which the Complainant has rights (Paragraph 4(a) of the .IN Policy)

Complainant is the registered proprietor of the trademark **ACCENTURE** in many countries around the world, including in India, and has been continuously and exclusively using the same in relation to its business for many years. As stated in the aforesaid paragraphs, Complainant adopted the mark **ACCENTURE** in 2000, i.e. almost 26 years prior to the date on which Respondent registered the domain <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>.

The disputed domain name <ACCENTURINTERNSHIP.IN> is comprised of the **ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP** name and mark which incorporates the Complainant's registered trademark **ACCENTURE** in toto and is therefore phonetically, visually, deceptively and confusingly similar/identical to the Complainant's registered trademark **ACCENTURE** as well as their domains **ACCENTURE.COM**, **ACCENTURE.NET**, **ACCENTURE.CO.IN**, **ACCENTURE.IN** and **ACCENTURE.NET.IN**.

The only difference between the disputed domain and the client's prior registered marks and domains is that the disputed domain comprises of the suffix **INTERNSHIP** to the coined term "**ACCENTURE**". Therefore, the disputed



domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>, owing to its identity with the Complainant's trademarks and domains, is highly likely to mislead, confuse and deceive the Complainant's customers as well as the general public as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation or endorsement of the Respondent's domain name.

It is a well-settled principle and has been held by prior panels deciding under the INDRP that where the disputed domain name **wholly incorporates the Complainant's trademark**, the same shall be sufficient to establish deceptive similarity. Some notable decisions in this regard are tabulated below:

<i>Decisions</i>	<i>Case No</i>	<i>Relevant excerpt from the awards</i>
<i>Kenneth Cole Productions v. Viswas Infomedia,</i>	<i>INDRP/093</i>	<i>The panel held that as the disputed domain name incorporates the complainant's registered trademark, it is confusingly similar to the Complainant's prior registered trademark.</i>
<i>Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation v. Jaswinder Singh</i>	<i>INDRP/278</i>	<i>The panel held that the having a trademark registration is sufficient to prove rights in the said mark. Further, the panel held that as the disputed domain name incorporates the complainant's registered trademark as a whole, it is adequate to prove that the disputed domain name is either identical or confusingly similar to complainant's registered trademark.</i>



<i>Decisions</i>	<i>Case No</i>	<i>Relevant excerpt from the awards</i>
<i>Starbucks Corporation v. Mohanraj</i>	<i>INDRP/118</i>	<i>The panel held that as the respondent does not have any trademark rights and the complainant has been able to establish rights in the registered trademark that incorporates the disputed domain name as a whole, the disputed domain name is confusingly identical and/or confusingly similar to the complainant's registered trademark and thus satisfies the requirement under the paragraph 4 (a) of the .IN policy</i>

Copies of the said awards have been attached herewith as Annexure 1 (Collectively).

Additional judicial precedents wherein it has been upheld that adding prefix/suffix to a registered mark (to make it one word) amounts to trademark infringement

- ***American Home Products Corporation & Another v/s Lupin Laboratories Ltd, Bombay High Court, 1996 IPLR 61***

*In the said matter, the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay held that the adoption of the name/mark **TOROLAC** by the defendant i.e. mere addition of the prefix 'TO' to the plaintiff's registered trademark **ROLAC** amounts to trademark infringement. The relevant section of the judgment has been highlighted below for your ease of reference:*

"Applying the tests laid down by the Supreme Court to the facts of the present case, I find considerable merit in the contentions advanced on behalf of the



plaintiffs on the question of applying the test to ascertain deceptive similarity between the two marks. In the present case, I am at an interim stage. At this stage, the question is whether use of the mark "TOROLAC" infringes the registered trade mark "ROLAC". Firstly, it may be noted that the trade mark "ROLAC" has been registered in the year 1986. The said registration as given adequate publicity. It was advertised in the Trade Marks Journal No. 953 dated 16th February, 1989. The said, the word **ROLAC** is an invented word which is very important in the matters of deciding whether infringement has resulted or not. It is not an ordinary word or a general word like "COLA" which can be used with "COCA-COLA" or "PEPSI-COLA" which is known to the trade..... Fourthly, it is pointed out that the entire registered trade mark "TOROLAC" has been borrowed and adopted by merely prefixing it with the two letters "TO" which clearly indicates that even on first impression, the essential features of both the marks are deceptively similar and it constitutes coloured imitation or nearing resemblance. In the circumstances, probable confusion cannot be ruled out. It is well settled that when considering the infringement of registered trade mark, it is important to bear in mind the difference between the test for infringement and the test in passing off action. In a passing off action, the Courts look to see whether there is misrepresentation whereas in infringement matters it is important to note that the Trade marks Act gives to the Proprietor, an exclusive right to the use of the mark which will be infringed in the case of identical marks and, in the case of similar marks, even though there is no misrepresentation, infringement can still take place.The above test is also laid down in several judgments of the Supreme Court, in the present case, there is resemblance between ROLAC and TOROLAC. The said resemblance is structural as well as visual and phonetic. The sound of one word resembles the sound of another, on first impression..... In the above circumstances, the doctrine of worderment is also applicable to the facts of the present case.



In the present case, I do not find any merit in the contention of the defendants that the word TORO will make a difference. There is also no merit in the contention of the defendants that the word TORO is emphatic because in such cases meticulous comparison of the two words, letter by letter and syllable by syllable pronounced with the clarity to be expected from a teacher of illiteration is not possible. Applying the above test, in the present case, I am satisfied that the plaintiffs have raised a serious contention which requires consideration. It is not possible for the defendants to contend that serious consideration of the facts is not involved at the trial of the suit, particularly when the two marks are confusingly similar."

- *Aktiebolaget Volvo & Ors vs Sparsh Industries, Delhi High Court, CS(COMM)No.148/2020*

In the said matter, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi held that the defendant's use of the impugned name/mark "SP VOLVOIL" is deceptively similar to the plaintiff's mark 'VOLVO' and continued use of the impugned trademark by the defendant would create confusion amongst the general public such that the products in question are related/associated or in fact are an extension of the plaintiff's range of products.

Moreover, despite the defendant's contentions of VOLVOIL being one word i.e. not two separate words 'VOLVO' and 'OIL', the court was of a different opinion and held the following:

"It is not disputed that the defendant is using its trademark for trading in lubricants. The plaintiff, inter alia, is also in the business of manufacturing and selling lubricants. The impugned trademark, if not identical, is deceptively similar to the plaintiff's mark.



Therefore, in my opinion, the plaintiffs have made out a strong prima facie case for confirming the interim order dated 04.06.2020 given the fact that the balance convenience is also in its favour having regard to its turnover and advertisement spend. I am persuaded to hold this view as continued use of the impugned trademark by the defendant would not only cause irreparable damage to the plaintiff but would impact public interest as well."

The said suit stands decreed as on February 22, 2024, in favour of the plaintiff and against the Defendant and latter has also been directed to remit damages of Rs. 1,25,000. Moreover, the Defendant was also directed to withdraw its trademark application for the mark "SP VOLVOIL" from the Trade Marks Registry.

The copy of the said orders have been annexed herewith as *Annexure 2* (collectively)

ii. Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name

(Paragraph 4 (b) and Paragraph 6 of the .IN Policy)

Complainant submits that it has not authorized, licensed or otherwise allowed Respondent to make any use of its registered trademark and trade name **ACCENTURE** and/or its phonetic equivalents/variations, and Respondent does not have any affiliation or connection with Complainant or with Complainant's services under the name/mark **ACCENTURE**. It is further submitted that as the Respondent has not submitted any reply to prove they have any legitimate rights or interests in the disputed domain name, the Complainant has been able to discharge their burden to show that the Respondent does not have rights or legitimate interests in the said disputed domain name.



Therefore, the same constitutes prima facie proof in favour of Complainant under Paragraph 4(b) – that Respondent does not have any rights or legitimate interests in the domain name. This has been held by a prior WIPO panel in *CareerBuilder, LLC v. Stephen Baker*, (WIPO Case No. D2005-0251). Relevant excerpt from the decision has been reproduced below:

"The Complainant contends that the Respondent is not licensed or otherwise authorized to use the disputed domain name. It is now well-established under the Policy that this constitutes prima facie proof for the Complainant under paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the Policy, for the Complainant cannot be required to prove a negative (see *H.J.M. De Vries, Leidseplein Beheer B.V. v. O.E.W. van der Zwan*, WIPO Case No. D2004-0174 (June 7, 2004); and *Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation v. Khaled Ali Soussi*, WIPO Case No. D2000-0252 (July 5, 2000)). Rather, in the face of the Complainant's prima facie case, it is incumbent on the Respondent to show that it does have rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name as provided in paragraphs 4(c)(i-iii) of the Policy. In the case at hand, the Respondent is in default and thus has chosen not to attempt to show rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name. The Panel therefore finds the Complainant has discharged its burden to show that the Respondent does not have rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name."

Reliance is also placed on *Huolala Global Investment Limited v. Li Chenggong* (INDRP Case No. 1027) wherein it was held that the second element requires the Complainant to make out a prima facie case that the Respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests, and once such case is established, the onus of proving rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name lies on the Respondent. If the Respondent fails to come forward with relevant evidence to prove rights and legitimate interests in the disputed



domain, then the Complainant prevails and is deemed to have satisfied paragraph 4(b) of the Policy.

Copies of the aforesaid decision has been attached herewith as Annexure 3

Well- Known status of the Applicant's registered trademark ACCENTURE

Complainant's registered trademark ACCENTURE has been declared to be a well-known mark within the meaning of **Section 2(1)(zg) of the Trade Marks Act, 1999** by the Registrar of Trademarks.

For ease of reference, we have reproduced below section 2(1)(zg) of the Trademarks Act, 1999:

"well-known trade mark, in relation to any goods or services, means a mark which has become so to the substantial segment of the public which uses such goods or receives such services that the use of such mark in relation to other goods or services would be likely to be taken as indicating a connection in the course of trade or rendering of services between those goods or services and a person using the mark in relation to the first-mentioned goods or services."

Moreover, the Complainant's mark ACCENTURE is also listed on the website of the Trademarks Registry as one of the well-known marks in India. Details thereof are available at the link:

https://tmrsearch.ipindia.gov.in/tmrpublicsearch/docs/List_of_Well-Known_Trade_Marks_as_of_10.02.2025.pdf

By virtue of the same, the Complainant's trademark ACCENTURE is entitled to protection across wide spectrum of goods and services.

For the reasons stated in the foregoing paragraphs and in view of the Complainant's prior rights in its well-known trademark ACCENTURE as well

as their domains ACCENTURE.COM, ACCENTURE.NET,



ACCENTURE.CO.IN, ACCENTURE.IN and ACCENTURE.NET.IN, it is not possible to conceive of any plausible use of the domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> by Respondent that would not be illegitimate.

iii. The domain name was registered or is being used in bad faith

(Paragraph 4(c) and Paragraph 7 of the .IN Policy)

It is submitted that the Complainant's reputation in India where Complainant has extensive business operations as well as its reputation worldwide, and the ubiquitous presence of Complainant's mark ACCENTURE on the Internet, Respondent was aware of Complainant's trademarks long prior to registering the domain name. In fact, by using the disputed domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>, the Respondent has intentionally attempted to attract Internet users to its website and other online locations by creating a likelihood of confusion with the Complainant's name and trademark as to source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement. The disputed domain name resolves to a webpage that was previously prominently featuring content relating to "Accenture internships" and contained a link redirecting users to another website operated by the Respondent (namely, "Internships Hub"), which appeared to be its primary platform. Such conduct clearly evidences an attempt to divert traffic by capitalizing on the Complainant's goodwill.

Further, the disputed domain was prominently advertising the mark



InternAccenture

on the website operating from the disputed domain, which, in addition to incorporating the Complainant's well known trade name/mark ACCENTURE, borrows other visual elements from the

Complainant's mark **accenture** *, including an arrow device deceptively similar to the Complainant's well-known "greater-than" logo, along with a*



similar colour scheme. Such conduct on part of the Respondent clearly reinforces the bad faith adoption and registration of the disputed domain, ultimately intended to create a false impression of association with the Complainant and to mislead users and exploit the Complainant's reputation for commercial gain.

Complainant relies on the decision passed by previous Panel under the WIPO in the matter of Confederation nationale du credit mutual v. Yu Ke Rong (WIPO Case No. D2018-0948<https://www.wipo.int/amc/en/domains/decisions/text/2018/d2018-0948.html>) wherein it was held that:

"Given the reputation and fame of the Complainant's trademark and the Complainant's prior registration of almost identical, domain names, the registration of the disputed domain name is clearly intended to mislead and divert consumers to the disputed domain name. Even a cursory Internet search would have already made it clear to the Respondent that the Complainant owns a trademark in CREDIT MUTUEL and uses it extensively. The choice of generic Top-Level Domain ".store" is, in this case, even likely to increase the likelihood of confusion. It may induce Internet users to believe that there is an association between the disputed domain name and the Complainant, as it suggests that the disputed domain name leads to the Complainant's official website or online services or sales system. In the Panel's view, this clearly indicates the bad faith of the Respondent, and the Panel therefore rules that the Respondent registered the disputed domain name in bad faith".

*Complainant further relies on the Delhi High Court's Judgement in case of **Info Edge (India) Pvt. Ltd. And Anr. vs Shailesh Gupta And Anr. on 5 March, 2002** wherein it was held:*



"Both the domain names "Naukri.com" of the plaintiff and "Naukri.Com" of the defendant, depicting the nature and type of business activity they carry on are identical or confusingly similar trade mark or service marks. It is also a possibility for an internet user while searching for the website of the plaintiff to enter into the website of the defendant through only a small mis-spelling of the domain name and, in fact, such incident has occurred in the case of the plaintiff itself vis-a-vis the defendant in proof of which a documents is also placed on record. Such diversion of traffic with the sole intention of ulterior gain in the similar business activity by a competitor, requires protection. A court discharging equitable justice should come in aid and for protection of the honest user as opposed to a dishonest user acting on bad faith."

Copy of the aforesaid order/decision has been attached herewith as Annexure 4 (collectively).

iv. Complainant's rights in the name/mark ACCENTURE upheld by the various arbitral panels under National Internet Exchange of India

The Arbitral Panels in multiple cases, have recognized the Complainant's exclusive rights in the name/mark ACCENTURE and have passed favorable orders against third party entities using the name/mark ACCENTURE. The details of the said awards have been reiterated below for your due consideration:



<i>S. No</i>	<i>INDRP Case No.</i>	<i>Case title</i>	<i>Trade mark / Domain Name</i>	<i>Action taken</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	828	Accenture Global Services Limited vs Sachin Pandey (India)	Accenturerecruitment.in	INDRP complaint filed	Award passed in favour of the Complainant.
2.	829	Accenture Global Services Limited vs Upendra Singh (India)	Accentureinfotech.in	INDRP complaint filed	Award passed in favour of the Complainant.
3.	998	Accenture Global Services Limited vs Accenture Accenture (India)	Accentures.in	INDRP complaint filed	Award passed in favour of the Complainant.



<i>S. No</i>	<i>INDRP Case No.</i>	<i>Case title</i>	<i>Trade mark / Domain Name</i>	<i>Action taken</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
4.	999	Accenture Global Services Limited vs Vishal Singh (India)	Accenturesoftware.co.in	INDRP complaint filed	Award passed in favour of the Complainant.
5.	1250	Accenture Global Services Limited vs Tech Narayana Software Pvt. Ltd. (India)	Accenture.org.in	INDRP complaint filed	Award passed in favour of the Complainant.
6.	1270	Accenture Global Services Limited vs Lokesh Kumar (India)	Accenture.ind.in	INDRP complaint filed	Award passed in favour of the Complainant.



<i>S. No</i>	<i>INDRP Case No.</i>	<i>Case title</i>	<i>Trade mark / Domain Name</i>	<i>Action taken</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
7.	1394	<i>Accenture Global Services Limited vs Accenture Inc. (India)</i>	<i>Axcenture.in</i>	<i>INDRP complaint filed</i>	<i>Award passed in favour of the Complainant.</i>
8.	1545	<i>Accenture Global Services Limited vs Cloven & Works Private Limited (India)</i>	<i>Myaccenture.in</i>	<i>INDRP complaint filed</i>	<i>Award passed in favour of the Complainant.</i>

The copy of the aforesaid awards has been attached herewith as Annexure 5 (collectively).

C. Therefore, it is most humbly and respectfully prayed that the Learned Arbitrator may be pleased to take into consideration the Complainant's written submission and predicament of the present Complainant and may be pleased to order the transfer of the domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> to Complainant and costs of the proceedings be awarded in favor of Complainant and against Respondent.



Pranit Biswas

Counsel for Complainant"

2. Affidavit of Service evidencing service of the advance copy of the Written Submissions upon the Respondent, together with the E-mail delivery receipt, contents of which are reproduced herein below:

"AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

I, Pranit Biswas, son of Mr Prasanta Kumar Biswas, aged 34 years, of the office address 317, Lawyers' Chamber, Delhi High Court, New Delhi – 110003, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under;

1. *That I am the Counsel for the Complainant in the present complaint, and I am familiar with the facts of the present case and competent to swear this affidavit.*
2. *That I have served a copy of written submissions as well as annexures to the Respondent at the email IDs manisha.on.cock@gmail.com, on July 31, 2026, from the email ID inf@ssrana.com.*
3. *The said emails have been delivered to the respective recipient as the same has not bounced back into my system. Further, a copy of the email delivery receipt evidencing successful service, is annexed herewith as **Annexure A**.*
4. *That I have dispatched the hard copy of the written submissions as well as annexures to the respondent vide blue dart AWB number **21081538435** to the*



Respondent's address (as per the WHOIS records provided by NIXI) on July 31, 2026.

5. *That I am filing the present affidavit in accordance with instructions issued by the Learned Arbitrator vide Email/Order dated July 24, 2026.*

DEPONENT

(Pranit Biswas)

VERIFICATION:

I, Pranit Biswas, the above-named deponent, do hereby verify that the contents of paragraphs 1 to 3 of this affidavit are true to my knowledge and that no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at New Delhi on this 31st day of July 2026.

DEPONENT

(Pranit Biswas)"

3. Certificate under Section 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, contents of which are reproduced herein below:

**"CERTIFICATE PERTAINING TO SECTION 63(4)(c) OF THE
BHARATIYA SAKSHIYA ADHINIYAM, 2023**

I, Pranit Biswas, son of Mr. Prasanta Kumar Biswas aged about 34 years, of the office address 317, Lawyers' Chamber, Delhi High Court, New Delhi – 110003, do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely state and submit as follows:

I have been authorised by the complainant to sign the present certificate vide Vakalatnama dated June 09, 2026.



I have produced electronic record/output of the digital record taken from the following device/ digital record source:

Computer/Storage ☒ Media ☐ DVR ☐ Mobile ☐

Flash Drive ☐ CD/DVD ☐ Server ☐ Cloud ☐

Other: _____

Make & Model: B150M-D3H Color: Black

Serial number: Not Available (Assembled System)

IMEI/UIN/UID/MAC/Cloud ID 40-8D-5C-CA-30-89 and any other relevant information, if any, about the device/digital record.

The digital device or the digital record source was under the lawful control for regularly creating, storing or processing information for the purposes of carrying out regular activities and during this period, the computer or the communication device was working properly and the relevant information was regularly fed into the computer during the ordinary course of business. If the computer/digital device at any point of time was not working properly or out of operation, then it has not affected the electronic/digital record or its accuracy. The digital device or the source of the digital record is :-

Owned ☐ Maintained ☐ Managed ☐

Operated by me ☒

1) Copy of the .IN Registry WHOIS search results for the domain.

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is
d2c5fdd3371c5d369c1b220d08f0dd5b659b68828eb456b58d29d70c6a8

b58e (SHA 256) obtained through the following algorithm:



☐ SHA 1

☒ SHA 256

☐ MD5

☐ Other:

2) Copy of the WHOIS details for the domain as received from NIXI.

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 4d3e994a22932ed6a0c0ccc4b06d47e5 (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other:

3) Representative sampling of Complainant's registrations for the ACCENTURE Marks in foreign jurisdictions

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 470db40b414067c2643a4814921f7b2d (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other:



4) Copy of WHOIS results of the domain name ACCENTURE.COM

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 98761668f6658b74f33be275b8143bf76ecb07f27ab6dccbe3df30b9d897fc3 a (SHA 256) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☒ SHA 256

☐ MD5

☐ Other:

5) Copy of WHOIS results of the domain name ACCENTURE.NET

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 98761668f6658b74f33be275b8143bf76ecb07f27ab6dccbe3df30b9d897fc3 a (SHA 256) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☒ SHA 256

☐ MD5

☐ Other:

6) Copies of WHOIS results of Indian domain name ACCENTURE.CO.IN

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is d2c5fdd3371c5d369c1b220d08f0dd5b659b68828eb456b58d29d70c6a80b58e (SHA 256) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☒ SHA 256

☐ MD5



☐ Other:

7) Copies of WHOIS results of Indian domain name ACCENTURE.IN

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is d2c5fdd3371c5d369c1b220d08f0dd5b659b68828eb456b58d29d70c6a80b58e (SHA 256) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☒ SHA 256

☐ MD5

☐ Other:

8) Copies of WHOIS results of Indian domain name ACCENTURE.NET.IN

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is d2c5fdd3371c5d369c1b220d08f0dd5b659b68828eb456b58d29d70c6a80b58e (SHA 256) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☒ SHA 256

☐ MD5

☐ Other:

9) Copy of selected page of Kantar Millward Brown's 2025 BrandZ – Top 100 Brand Ranking



I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is d5c936bb21ad304fb0874d2a3c4a536a (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

- ☐ SHA 1
- ☐ SHA 256
- ☒ MD5
- ☐ Other:

10) Copy of the incorporation certificate of the Complainant's Indian Company

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is fb54bb625882974c201c01881b137517 (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

- ☐ SHA 1
- ☐ SHA 256
- ☒ MD5
- ☐ Other:

11) Details of press coverage that Complainant has received in India

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 70f0e89c7b7b8419d8de5f0dd96ff342 (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

- ☐ SHA 1
- ☐ SHA 256
- ☒ MD5
- ☐ Other:

12) Copies of some of the complainant's advertisements at major India Airports



I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 21c360c6f330c955700fe293bdbde0e7 (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other:

13) Representative Sampling of Complainant's global advertisements featuring the Accenture marks

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 2d7114e9a496041df4fc408aee0db7bf (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other:

14) Information regarding complainant's involvement in the RBS Nations Rugby Championship

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is f71b25ceeeba8c4abe3c573ddae35ee3 (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256



☒ MD5

☐ Other:

15) Copy of the Complainant's registration no. 2034134, dated April 19,

 2012 for the trade mark *High performance. Delivered.* in
class 09

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is
9e083d65085c737605b4787d238264b1 (MD5) obtained through the
following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other

16) Copy of the Complainant's registration no. 2034135, dated April 20,

 2012 for the trade mark *High performance. Delivered.* in class 16

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is
93ab440e7fec5b46911e637a4784a234 (MD5) obtained through the
following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5



☐ Other

17) Copy of the Complainant's registration no. 2034136, dated April 20,

accenture

2012 for the trade mark

High performance. Delivered.

in class

35

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is a0cc2a90b30a2b52f6e31a67b42fdfa0 (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other

18) Copy of the Complainant's registration no. 2034137, dated April 21,

accenture

2012 for the trade mark

High performance. Delivered.

in class 36

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 421e38f6f7708ef43726c503b9661b4b (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other



19) Copy of the Complainant's registration no. 2034138, dated April 20,

accenture

2012 for the trade mark High performance. Delivered. in class 37

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 7d5a972a2c57db42c4e761965fd802bd (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other

20) Copy of the Complainant's registration no. 2034139, dated April 20,

accenture

2012 for the trade mark High performance. Delivered. in class 41

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 687c69975c2ba2490cd208e511bcf51e (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other

21) Copy of the Complainant's registration no. 2034140, dated April 20,

accenture

2012 for the trade mark High performance. Delivered. in class 42



I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 207a8f0157eca782320dcbf09b7dec42 (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other

22) Copy of the Complainant's registration no. 2035847, dated April 20, 2012

for the trade mark



in class 35

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 618c2a2b55e7fc934d2e32fbb4fdf831 (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other

23) Copy of the Legal Proceeding certificate of Complainant's registration no.

1521351, dated January 02, 2017 for the trade mark



in class

35



I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is a32cb47034929f146e4947d47748977e (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other

24) Copy of the Complainant's registration no. 1758410, dated November 27,

2008 for the trade mark:



in class 35

I state that the HASH value of the electronic/digital record is 49b97c77a0bdd0a2b250d351d580eaa3 (MD5) obtained through the following algorithm:

☐ SHA 1

☐ SHA 256

☒ MD5

☐ Other

Pranit Biswas

(Counsel For Complainant)

Date: July 31, 2026

Time: 1:00 PM

Place: Delhi"



The hard copies of the aforesaid documents were received by this Tribunal on **01.08.2026**. The same were hereby taken on record.

Since the Complainant had completed its submissions and the record stood completed, the matter was reserved for Orders.

The Order/Award would be pronounced on **20.08.2026** at **5:00 PM**.

K. FINDINGS

This Tribunal has carefully perused the pleadings, documents, and Evidence Affidavit placed on record by the Complainant, together with the record of the proceedings set out in the preceding paragraphs. As already noted, notice of these proceedings was duly and sufficiently served upon the Respondent in terms of Rule 2(d) of the INDRP Rules, yet the Respondent neither entered appearance nor filed any Response, Counter-statement, or evidence in rebuttal despite adequate opportunity having been afforded to her. The Respondent was accordingly proceeded against **Ex-parte** vide the Order dated **09.07.2026**. In these circumstances, this Tribunal proceeds to render its findings on the basis of the pleadings, documents, and material placed on record by the Complainant, which stand wholly un rebutted and uncontroverted.

It is further noted that although the Complainant's Evidence Affidavit, as originally filed on **22.07.2026**, was not accompanied by a certificate under Section 63 of the **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA)**, the Complainant subsequently filed, along with its Written Submissions on **31.07.2026**, a Certificate under Section 63(4)(c) of the BSA in respect of the electronic records relied upon in support of the Complaint, the hard copy whereof was taken on record by this Tribunal on **01.08.2026**. The deficiency earlier noted in the Order



dated **24.07.2026** thus stands cured, and the electronic records annexed to the Complaint are admissible in evidence. In any event, the material facts asserted in the Complaint and the Evidence Affidavit find independent corroboration in the trade mark registration certificates, WHOIS records, and other documentary annexures filed along with the Complaint, none of which has been questioned or controverted by the Respondent. This Tribunal is accordingly satisfied that the pleadings and material on record, taken cumulatively, are sufficient to enable it to render its findings on merits.

Under Paragraph 4 of the INDRP Policy, the Complainant is required to establish, cumulatively, that: (i) the disputed domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trade mark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights; (ii) the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name; and (iii) the disputed domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith. Each of these elements is examined in turn.

i. Whether the disputed domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> is identical or confusingly similar to a trade mark in which the Complainant has rights (Paragraph 4(a) of the INDRP Policy)

The Complainant has placed on record a substantial body of trade mark registrations, spanning more than a hundred and forty countries including India, evidencing rights in the mark **ACCENTURE** since the year 2000, along with continuous and extensive use of the mark for over two decades prior to the registration of the disputed domain name. The Complainant's domain names **ACCENTURE.COM**, **ACCENTURE.NET**, **ACCENTURE.CO.IN**, **ACCENTURE.IN** and **ACCENTURE.NET.IN** likewise predate the disputed domain name by many years. This Tribunal finds that the Complainant has duly established its rights in the mark **ACCENTURE**.



The disputed domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> wholly incorporates the Complainant's registered and well-known mark **ACCENTURE**, with the mere addition of the descriptive term "INTERNSHIP". It is well settled under the INDRP Policy, and consistently held by prior panels including in *Kenneth Cole Productions v. Viswas Infomedia* (INDRP/093), *Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation v. Jaswinder Singh* (INDRP/278), and *Starbucks Corporation v. Mohanraj* (INDRP/118), that wholesale incorporation of a complainant's registered mark within a disputed domain name is sufficient to establish confusing similarity, irrespective of any additional descriptive or generic term appended thereto. If anything, the addition of the term "INTERNSHIP" heightens rather than dispels the likelihood of confusion, given that Complainant is a well-known global recruiter and its **ACCENTURE** mark is closely associated with internship and employment opportunities in India. The addition of the country-code top-level domain ".in" is a technical registration requirement that does not serve to distinguish the disputed domain name from the Complainant's mark.

FINDINGS OF THE TRIBUNAL

This Tribunal accordingly finds that the disputed domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> is confusingly similar to the Complainant's registered trade mark **ACCENTURE**, in which the Complainant has established rights. The requirement under Paragraph 4(a) of the INDRP Policy stands satisfied.

ii. Whether the Respondent has any rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name (Paragraph 4(b) read with Paragraph 6 of the INDRP Policy)

The Complainant has affirmed that it has not licensed, authorized, or otherwise permitted the Respondent to use the mark **ACCENTURE**, and that the Respondent has no affiliation whatsoever with the Complainant. The material on



record shows that the disputed domain name resolves to a website that prominently advertises purported internship opportunities under the Complainant's name, while redirecting users to a separate platform operated under the distinct trading name "Internship Hub", under which the Respondent appears to be conducting her primary business. There is no material on record to suggest that the Respondent has, at any point, been commonly known by the disputed domain name or by any name similar thereto. Nor is there anything to indicate that the disputed domain name is being put to any legitimate non-commercial or fair use; on the contrary, the use made of it is calculated to divert internet users seeking information about the Complainant and its internship programmes for the Respondent's own commercial advantage.

The disclaimer appearing on the impugned website, positioned inconspicuously at the foot of the page rather than displayed prominently at the point of entry, does not, in the facts of this case, cure the unauthorized adoption of the Complainant's mark or dispel the initial-interest confusion already caused by the disputed domain name itself.

FINDINGS OF THE TRIBUNAL

On these facts, this Tribunal finds that the Complainant has made out a prima facie case that the Respondent lacks any rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name, and the burden accordingly shifted to the Respondent to demonstrate such rights or interests. The Respondent, having chosen not to participate in these proceedings, has failed to discharge that burden. The requirement under Paragraph 4(b) read with Paragraph 6 of the INDRP Policy stands satisfied.



iii. Whether the disputed domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith (Paragraph 4(c) read with Paragraph 7 of the INDRP Policy)

ACCENTURE is a coined and invented term with no independent dictionary meaning, and one that has, over more than two decades of continuous and extensive use, come to be exclusively associated with the Complainant. Given the size, reputation, and visibility of the Complainant's business in India, where the Respondent is situated, this Tribunal finds it wholly implausible that the Respondent arrived at the disputed domain name by coincidence, or for any purpose other than to trade upon the goodwill attaching to the Complainant's mark. This inference is reinforced by the Respondent's adoption, on the website resolving from the disputed domain name, of visual elements deceptively similar to the Complainant's distinctive arrow device and colour scheme, a choice that cannot plausibly be explained except as a deliberate attempt to create a false impression of association with the Complainant.

The disputed domain name has been used to attract internet users, including prospective candidates genuinely seeking internship opportunities with the Complainant, by creating a likelihood of confusion as to source, sponsorship, or affiliation, before redirecting such users to the Respondent's own commercial platform. Such conduct is disruptive of the Complainant's business and its ability to communicate authentic opportunities to the public, and is indicative of an intention to derive commercial benefit from the resulting confusion. The disclaimer relied upon does not assist the Respondent; where, as here, the overall circumstances point to bad faith, the presence of a disclaimer, particularly one placed inconspicuously, is more readily read as an acknowledgment of the very confusion it purports to address than as evidence of good faith.



FINDINGS OF THE TRIBUNAL

This Tribunal accordingly finds that the disputed domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> was registered, and is being used, in bad faith within the meaning of Paragraph 4(c) read with Paragraph 7 of the INDRP Policy.

In view of the foregoing findings, this Tribunal holds that the Complainant has successfully established, cumulatively, all three conditions required under Paragraph 4 of the INDRP Policy, namely, that the disputed domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> is confusingly similar to the Complainant's registered trade mark **ACCENTURE**, in which the Complainant has rights; that the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name; and that the disputed domain name has been registered and is being used in bad faith. The Complaint accordingly succeeds.

The disputed domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> is accordingly liable to be transferred to the Complainant, and the following Order/Award is passed.

ORDER/AWARD

For the reasons recorded above, this Tribunal passes the following Order/Award:

- a) It is ordered that the Complainant, **Accenture Global Services Limited**, has an exclusive right and interest in the disputed domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN>, and that the Respondent, **Manisha Gautam**, has no right or legitimate interest therein.
- b) The disputed domain name <ACCENTUREINTERNSHIP.IN> is directed to be transferred by the Respondent to the Complainant forthwith. The Respondent, and her agents, servants, or any other person(s) acting for and on



her behalf, are permanently restrained from using the disputed domain name, or any other domain name or mark deceptively similar to the Complainant's mark **ACCENTURE**, or from doing any act likely to cause confusion or deception as to the source, sponsorship, or affiliation of any goods, services, or activity with the Complainant.

- c) The Complaint is allowed in the above terms.
- d) Cost of **Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs Only)** is imposed upon the Respondent in favour of the Complainant, be paid by the Respondent to the Complainant, within **thirty (30) days** from today.
- e) The National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) is directed to take all consequential and incidental steps necessary to give effect to the transfer of the disputed domain name in terms of this Award.




(DR. PANKAJ GARG)
SOLE ARBITRATOR

PLACE: NEW DELHI

DATE: 20.08.2026