

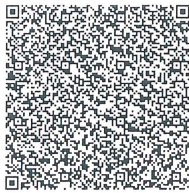
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Property Description	: Not Applicable
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BEFORE THE .IN REGISTRY OF INDIA
INDRP CASE NO. 1292

**IN THE MATTER OF AN ARBITRATION UNDER THE .IN DOMAIN NAME DISPUTE
 RESOLUTION POLICY ("INDRP" or "the Policy"); THE INDRP RULES OF
 PROCEDURE ("the Rules") AND THE ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT,
 1996**

FINAL AWARD

Page 1 of 19

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RESOLUTION POLICY ("INDRP" or "the Policy"); THE INDRP RULES OF PROCEDURE
("the Rules") AND THE ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1996

IN THE MATTER OF

DXC Technology Company
1775 Tysons Boulevard
Tysons, Virginia 22102, USA

... Complainant

versus

Keerthi Raj
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh 500024
Email- keerthiraj1426@gmail.com
Registrant ID : CR363801398

... Respondent

AND

IN THE MATTER OF

A DISPUTE RELATING TO THE DOMAIN NAME DXCTECHNOLOGY.CO.IN

FINAL AWARD

Dated this the 6th day of January 2021
Venue: New Delhi, India


ROBIN RATNAKAR DAVID
SOLE ARBITRATOR

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I. PARTIES TO THE ARBITRATION

1. The Complainant

The Complainant, DXC Technology Company is a Nevada Corporation, USA having its address at 1775 Tysons Boulevard, Tysons, Virginia 22102, United States of America. The Complainant is represented by Mr. Pranav Taneja of M/s Lall and Sethi, Attorneys, D-17 South Extension-II, New Delhi – 110049, India.

2. The Respondent

The Respondent is Keerthi Raj, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh 500024 having Registrant Client ID: CR 363801398 and email: keerthiraj1426@gmail.com.

II. APPLICABLE LAW AND JURISDICTION

The .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy

1. The present arbitration proceeding is under and in accordance with the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (**the Policy**) which was adopted by the National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) and sets out the legal framework for resolution of disputes between a domain name registrant and a Complainant arising out of the registration and use of an .IN Domain Name. By registering the domain name dxctechnology.co.in with the NIXI accredited Registrar, the Respondent agreed to the resolution of disputes under the .IN Dispute Resolution Policy and Rules framed thereunder. The Policy and the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Rules of Procedure posted on 16



September 2020 (**the Rules**) were approved by NIXI in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

Filing of the Complaint and Constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal

2. The Complainant filed a complaint under the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy against the Respondent, seeking the transfer of Domain Name **dxctechnology.co.in** to the Complainant. On 2 November 2020 the .IN Registry sought the consent of Mr. Robin Ratnakar David (the undersigned), who is a listed .IN Dispute Resolution Arbitrator under Rule 5 (a) of the Rules, to act as Arbitrator in the said matter. On 3 November 2020, Mr. David, gave his consent along with the signed Statement of Acceptance and Declaration of Impartiality and Independence to act in the matter as Arbitrator.
3. On 5 November 2020, the **Arbitral Tribunal** comprising of the said Mr. Robin Ratnakar David, Sole Arbitrator, was constituted under Rule 5 (b) of the Rules¹ in respect of the Complaint filed by DXC Technology Company, USA against Keerthi Raj, the Respondent.
4. On 9 November 2020, the Arbitral Tribunal noted that the Complaint, as filed was not in compliance with Rule 4(b), was not indexed and paginated and was not in compliance with Rule 4(a) of the Rules which prescribed a maximum word limit of 5,000 words for pleadings and a maximum page limit of 100 pages for annexures.² Therefore, the Arbitral Tribunal directed the Complainant to submit a fresh/amended Complaint in conformity with the Rules within three days. Thereafter, on 11 November 2020 Mr. Pranav

¹ INDRP Rules of Procedure, Rule 5 (b) – The .IN Registry shall appoint an Arbitrator from the .IN Registry's list and shall forward the Complaint along with supporting documents to such Arbitrator.

² INDRP Rules of Procedure, Rule 4 (a) – The (maximum) word limit shall be 5,000 words for all pleadings individually (excluding annexures). Annexures shall not be more than 100 pages in total. Parties shall observe this rule strictly subject to Arbitrator's discretion.



Taneja, counsel for the Complainant requested for more time to file the complaint. On 11 November 2020 the Arbitral Tribunal directed the Complainant to file the Complaint with annexures by 18 November 2020. Pursuant to the said directions, on 18 November 2020 the Complainant submitted a Complaint dated 17 November 2020 with annexures (hereinafter "the Complaint") on 18 November 2020. On the very same day, namely, 18 November 2020 the Arbitral Tribunal issued the **Notice of Arbitration** under Rule 5(c) of the Rules.

5. This Arbitral Tribunal has been constituted properly and in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the INDRP Policy and the Rules as amended from time to time. No party has objected to the constitution and jurisdiction of the Arbitral Tribunal and to the arbitrability of the dispute.

III. THE DOMAIN NAME, REGISTRAR & REGISTRANT

1. The domain name which is the subject matter of the Complaint is www.dxctechnology.co.in.
2. The Sponsoring Registrar is GoDaddy.com LLC (Registered IANA ID: 146173-AFIN) accredited with the .IN Registry having its address at 14455 N Hayden Rd. Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85260, USA.
3. The Registrant is Keerthi Raj Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh 500024 having Registrant Client ID: CR 363801398 and email: keerthiraj1426@gmail.com.

IV. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

1. On 18 November 2020, the Arbitral Tribunal issued the Notice of Arbitration to the Respondent with the Complaint and annexures by email. The Respondent was directed to file a Response in writing in opposition to the



Complaint, if any, along with evidence in support of its stand or contention on or before 25 November 2020. In addition, the Complainant was directed to serve a hard copy and a soft copy of the Notice of Arbitration with the Complaint and annexures on the Respondent. On 20 November 2020 the Complainant, in compliance with the said direction sent a soft copy of the Notice of Arbitration with Complaint and Annexures to the Respondent. The counsel for the Complainant informed the Arbitral Tribunal that the address provided by the Respondent is incomplete. The Complaint (including annexure) was sent at the email address of the Respondent shown in the WHOIS details and service on the Respondent was done in accordance with Rule 2 of the Rules. However, the Respondent did not file a response to the Complaint by 25 November 2020, the timeline set by the Arbitral Tribunal.

2. Further, in the interest of justice, on 26 November 2020, the Respondent was granted a second and a final opportunity to file a response to the Complaint within a week, that is on or before 3 December 2020. It was also mentioned that in case a response is not filed by the Respondent on or before 3 December 2020, the Complaint will be determined by the Arbitral Tribunal after considering the Complaint and evidence on record in accordance with the law.
3. Pursuant to the direction dated 26 November 2020, the Complaint (including annexure) was sent at the email address of the Respondent shown in the WHOIS details by the Complainant in addition. Service of Complaint on the Respondent was done in accordance with Rule 2 of the Rules. However, the Respondent did not file a response to the Complaint by 3 December 2020.
4. The Arbitral Tribunal received no response from the Respondent and has not been informed of any settlement between the parties. Further, the Arbitral Tribunal did not receive any delivery failure notification from the



Respondent's email address shown in WHOIS details. Accordingly, the Respondent was served at its email address provided in the WHOIS details by the Arbitral Tribunal on 18 November 2020 and again on 26 November 2020 and by the Complainant pursuant to directions dated 18 and 26 November 2020. Consequently, the Notice of Arbitration and Complaint and annexures were served on the Respondent as required by Rule 2 of the Rules.

5. All emails from the Arbitral Tribunal were copied to the Complainant and Respondent as well as NIXI.
6. The key procedural steps in these proceedings are summarised by the Arbitral Tribunal below:

No.	Date	Event
1.	2 November 2020	The .IN Registry sought the consent of the .IN Dispute Resolution Arbitrator to act in the matter as Arbitrator.
2.	3 November 2020	The Arbitrator gives his consent along with a signed Statement of Acceptance and Declaration of Impartiality and Independence.
3.	5 November 2020	The Arbitral Tribunal was constituted.
4.	9 November 2020	The Arbitral Tribunal directs the Complainant to submit the complaint in conformity with the Rules within three days.
5.	11 November 2020	Further to the direction dated 9 November, the Complainant requests for further time to file a complaint in conformity with the Rules.
6.	11 November 2020	On considering the request of the Complainant, the Arbitral Tribunal directs the Complainant to file the complaint by 18 November 2020.
7.	18 November 2020	Pursuant to directions of the Arbitral Tribunal Complainant files Complaint (with Annexures) dated 17 November 2020.



8.	18 November 2020	Notice of Arbitration issued under 5(c) of the Rules by email with Complaint and annexures. Complainant also directed to serve the Respondent with a hard and a soft copy, in addition. Respondent directed to file Response/Reply by 25 November 2020. The Notice of Arbitration and Complaint (including annexures) was sent at the email address of the Respondent shown in the WHOIS details and service on the Respondent was done in accordance with Rule 2 of the Rules.
9.	20 November 2020	The Complaint (including annexure) was sent at the email address of the Respondent shown in the WHOIS details and service on the Respondent was done in accordance with Rule 2 of the Rules. The Complainant stated that hard copy could not be sent to the Respondent as the address provided is incomplete.
10.	25 November 2020	No response filed by the Respondent.
11.	26 November 2020	Respondent granted a second and final opportunity to file Response/Reply by 3 December 2020. The email with Complaint and annexures sent to Respondent. Complainant directed to serve the Respondent. The Complaint (including annexure) was sent at the email address of the Respondent shown in the WHOIS details and service on the Respondent was done in accordance with Rule 2 of the Rules.
12.	27 November 2020	The Complaint (including annexure) was sent at the email address of the Respondent shown in the WHOIS details and service on the Respondent was done in accordance with Rule 2 of the Rules.
13.	3 December 2020	No response filed by the Respondent.



V. THE PLEADINGS

COMPLAINT

1. The Complaint states that the disputed domain name DXCTECHNOLOGY.CO.IN was created on 14 May 2018 by the Respondent and is identical to the Complainant's trademark DXC TECHNOLOGY and the domain names <DXC.TECHNOLOGY> and <DXCTECHNOLOGY.COM> which it has been using since 2017. The dominant and distinctive feature of the disputed domain name is the incorporation of the Complainant's entire trademark, with the addition of only the top-level country-code domain for India, .CO.IN. It is alleged that the Respondent is using the disputed domain name for a fraudulent scheme being run by an unknown person impersonating the employees of the Complainant's subsidiary company in India by inviting applications for fake job offers with an attempt to gain personal information and also requesting the unsuspecting applicants for sums of money in violation of the Policy.
2. It is stated that on 3 April, 2017, the Complainant became a publicly-traded company on the New York Stock Exchange under the "DXC" ticker symbol and opened the day's trading by ringing the NYSE bell. The Complainant made substantial and extensive investments of time and money to market and launch DXC Technology and the mark DXC, which are well-known trademarks worldwide and identified with Complainant.
3. It is stated that the Respondent is not affiliated with Complainant and not licensed to use the earlier trademarks DXC and DXC TECHNOLOGY. The Complainant holds statutory rights in the said trademarks and such use of the disputed domain name violates the Complainant's rights. The Respondent is not an authorized employee, vendor, supplier, distributor, or customer relations agent for the Complainant's goods or services.



4. The Complainant placed reliance on Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation v. Whois Agent, Whois Privacy Protection Service, Inc. / Fred Adams, Case No. D2016/0715 which said that the fraudulent use of the disputed domain name as part of an employment offer scam and passing off as the Complainant *qualifies neither as a bona fide offering of goods or services nor as a legitimate noncommercial or fair use*. The Complainant referred to Terex Corporation v Williams Sid, Partners Associate, Case No. D2014-1742 where the disputed domain name was used as part of the email address, which was confusingly similar to Complainant's trademark for sending scam letters offering false employment opportunities with Complainant and attaching documents requiring personal information from potential responders seeking such employment.
5. The Complainant states that the Respondent has no legitimate interest in the disputed domain name dxctechnology.co.in and the same has registered and is using the same in bad faith. The Complaint alleged that the Respondent must have been aware of the Complainant's trademark when it registered the disputed domain name. Furthermore, the Complainant urged and reiterated that the Respondent used the disputed domain name in connection with an employment scam, which establishes use in bad faith.
6. The Complainant prays for a ruling that the disputed domain name dxctechnology.co.in be transferred to Complainant and costs as may be awarded as deemed fit.

RESPONDENT:

1. The Respondent has not filed a response to the Notice of Arbitration dated 18 November 2020. The Respondent has not responded to the second and final opportunity granted on 26 November 2020. The Respondent did not respond to the Notice of Arbitration or reply to the contentions of the



Complainant even though the Respondent has been served in accordance with the Rules. However, the Respondent's default does not automatically result in a decision in favour of the Complainant as held by the Supreme Court in Sudha Agrawal v X Additional District Judge and others (1996) 6 SCC 332 that even in an uncontested matter the petitioner's case must stand on its own legs and it cannot derive any advantage by the absence of the defendants. Therefore, the Complainant must still establish each of the three elements required by paragraph 4 of the Policy.

VI. ANALYSIS AND DETERMINATION BY THE TRIBUNAL

1. A complainant who alleges that the disputed domain name conflicts with its legitimate rights or interests must establish the following three elements contained in Paragraph 4 of the Policy³ namely:

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

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

³ 4. Class of Disputes

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

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



2. The Registrant's domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a name, trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights.

2.1 The Complainant is the registered proprietor of the trademark "DXC" (device) No. 3602298 dated 29 July 2017 and trademark "DXC TECHNOLOGY" No. 3644115 dated 26 November 2017 from the Registrar of Trademarks, Trademarks Registry, Mumbai Government of India. The Complainant owns trademark registrations for the marks DXC and DXC TECHNOLOGY in Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Singapore. The Complainant's domain name www.dxctechnology.com was created on 30 April 2012 and www.dxc.technology was created on 30 January 2017. The trademarks DXC and DXC TECHNOLOGY have been used by the Complainant since 2017. The Complainant owns domain names <dxc.technology>, <dxc.com>, <dxc.org>, <dxctechnology.com>, and <mydxc.technology>. a careful consideration of the Trademark registrations and extracts of the WHOIS records filed by the Complainant establish that the Complainant owns and holds intellectual property rights in the name, trademark and service mark DXC and DXC TECHNOLOGY in India and other jurisdictions and the Complainant owns the domain names <dxc.technology>, <dxc.com>, <dxc.org>, <dxctechnology.com> and <mydxc.technology>.

2.2 A visual comparison of the disputed domain name dxctechnology.co.in of the Respondent with the Complainants name, trademark, service mark DXCTECHNOLOGY and the domain names dxc.technology and dxctechnology.com, demonstrate that "Dxctechnology" is entirely contained in the disputed domain name of the Respondent. Further, the dominant and distinctive feature of the disputed domain name is the incorporation of the Complainant's trademark in its entirety.

2.3 The mark "Dxctechnology" is a specific name used by the Complainant and there is no explanation why the Respondent has chosen to adopt this particular identical mark in its domain name.



2.4 In Yahoo! Inc. v Akash Arora & Anr. (1999 PTC (19)210 Delhi), the Delhi High Court enjoined the use of domain name 'yahooindia.com' in a suit filed by Yahoo! Inc., the owner of the trademark "Yahoo" and the domain name <yahoo.com> by holding that defendant's domain name incorporated the plaintiff name in its entirety and was deceptively similar and could be perceived as being of the Plaintiff's. In eBay, Inc v. Progressive Life Awareness Network, WIPO Case No. D2001-0068, the UDRP returned a finding that the domain name <gayebay.com> incorporated the complainant's mark "ebay" in its entirety which is confusingly similar to complainant's mark.

2.5 The registered trademark "dxctechnology" and the domain names dxc.technology and dxctechnology.com are distinctive and the Respondent's domain name dxctechnology.co.in bears the Complainant's registered trademark "dxctechnology" in its entirety. In Humor Rainbow Inc. v Yin Jun China (INDRP/1153) it was held that incorporation of a trademark in its entirety without any addition, subtraction or any other modifications result in an identical domain name and that the ".in" suffix of the domain name would be immaterial for the comparison. Considering the similarity between the Complainant's trademark domain name "Dxctechnology" and the disputed domain name dxctechnology.co.in of the Respondent, the Arbitral Tribunal finds that an average consumer would be led to believe that the Complainant and the Respondent or the disputed domain name are related. After taking into consideration the facts of the present case and the settled law on the issue, the Arbitral Tribunal finds that the disputed domain name dxctechnology.co.in is identical and confusingly similar to the Complainant's registered trademarks "dxctechnology" and DXC as also the domain names – <dxc.technology>, <dxc.com>, <dxc.org>, <dxctechnology.com>, and <mydxc.technology>. Accordingly, the Arbitral Tribunal holds that the requirement of the first element in the INDRP Policy paragraph 4(a) is satisfied.



3. The Registrant has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name

3.1 To pass muster under paragraph 4(b) of the Policy, the Complainant has to show that the Respondent has no rights under paragraph 6 of the Policy⁴.

3.2 According to paragraph 3 of the Policy⁵, it is the obligation of the Respondent (registrant) to provide complete and accurate particulars and find out before registration that the domain name intended for registration does not violate the rights of any third party. A bare perusal of the WHOIS Domain name information (Annexure A at page 1 of the documents) shows that dxctechnology.co.in was created on 14 May 2018 and the registrant name is provided as Keerthi Raj mentioning the address as Hyderabad, Haiderabad, Andhra Pradesh 500024. The address provided by the Respondent did not contain a street number or street name. The Arbitral Tribunal notices that the Pin code 500024 belongs to Hyderabad, Telangana and Hyderabad ceased to be a part of Andhra Pradesh in 2014 after the Andhra Pradesh State Reorganising Act, 2014. Accordingly, the Arbitral Tribunal draws the

⁴ 6. Registrant's Rights and Legitimate Interests in the domain name

Any of the following circumstances, in particular but without limitation, if found by the Arbitrator to be proved based on its evaluation of all evidence presented, shall demonstrate the Registrant's rights to or legitimate interests in the domain name for the purposes of Clause 4 (b) :

- (a) before any notice to the Registrant of the dispute, the Registrant's use of, or demonstrable preparations to use the domain name or a name corresponding to the domain name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services;
- (b) the Registrant (as an individual, business, or other organization) has been commonly known by the domain name, even if the Registrant has acquired no trademark or service mark rights; or
- (c) the Registrant is making a legitimate non-commercial or fair use of the domain name, without intent for commercial gain to misleadingly divert consumers or to tarnish the trademark or service mark at issue.

⁵ Paragraph 3 of the INDRP:

3. Registrant's Representations

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

- (a) the credentials furnished by the Registrant for registration of domain name are complete and accurate;
- (b) to the knowledge of registrant, the registration of the domain name will not infringe upon or otherwise violate the rights of any third party;
- (c) the Registrant is not registering the domain name for an unlawful and malafide purpose; and
- (d) the Registrant will not knowingly use the domain name in violation or abuse of any applicable laws or regulations.



inference that the Respondent has deliberately not provided the complete and accurate details as required by paragraph 3 (a) of the Policy.

3.3 To appreciate the contention of the Complainant that the disputed domain name is being used in an email offering employment scam, the Arbitral Tribunal has carefully considered the email produced at page 93 Annexure V of the documents. The said email appears to be a letterhead of "DXC.technology" bearing the registered trademark DXC and is titled as "LETTER OF INTENT TO OFFER" from "DXC Technology India Pvt Ltd" with an address of Bengaluru, Karnataka. Significantly, the disputed domain name www.dxctechnology.co.in is used to extend an offer of employment to an individual. From the above it is abundantly clear that the Respondent/Registrant of www.dxctechnology.co.in had knowledge of the existence of the Complainant's domain name and trademark and trade name and used the same to offer employment without any authorisation. In support of its contention the Complainant placed Terex Corporation v Williams Sid, Partners Associate, Case No. D2014-1742 where the Respondent used the disputed domain name as part of the email address 'carrers@terex-us.com', which was confusingly similar to Complainant's TEREX trademark, as an email address for forwarding scam letters offering false employment opportunities with Complainant and attaching documents requiring personal information from potential responders seeking such employment. In the facts of the present case, the domain name www.dxctechnology.co.in is being used to extend an offer of employment to an individual as seen from Annexure -V at page 93 of the documents.

3.4 The Complainant has been able to establish that it owns and holds intellectual property rights in the name, trademark and service mark DXC and DXC TECHNOLOGY in India and other jurisdictions and Complainant owns the domain names <dxc.technology>, <dxc.com>, <dxc.org>, <dxctechnology.com> and <mydxctechnology>. and has a global presence of the Complainant and is a publicly-traded company on the New York Stock



Exchange. However, the disputed domain name www.dxctechnology.co.in was created on 14 May 2018 by the Respondent by providing incorrect credentials of the Respondent to infringe and violate the rights of the Complainant by way of an employment scam. Further, the Respondent has not made any demonstrable preparations for the use of the disputed domain name, the Respondent was not known by the disputed domain name and the disputed domain name is being used in an employment scam and is clearly hit by paragraph 6 of the Policy.

3.5 In view of the above, the Arbitral Tribunal finds that the Complainant has made a prima facie case that the Respondent has no rights and legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name www.dxctechnology.in and has satisfied the second element under paragraph 4 (b) of the Policy.

4. The Registrant's domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith

4.1 As discussed in para 3.3 above, the Complainant contends that the use of the disputed domain name in an email offering employment scam is bad faith use of the disputed domain name relying on Terex Corporation v Williams Sid, Partners Associate, where the Respondent used the disputed domain name as part of the email address which was confusingly similar to Complainant's trademark, as an email address for forwarding scam letters offering false employment opportunities with Complainant. The documents filed by the Complainant demonstrate that the disputed domain name www.dxctechnology.co.in is being used to extend an offer of employment to an individual. In *Inter-Continental Hotel Corporation* Case No.D2016/0715 it was held that the Respondent must have had the complainant's trademark in mind while registering the disputed domain name which was used as a part of an employment and phishing scam and the conduct of the Respondent in this case is no different.



4.2 In Aditya Birla Management Corporation v Chinmay INDRP/1197 (decided on January 23, 2020) it was held the Respondent is involved in cyber-squatting by registering a domain name containing the well-known trademark of the complainant and thereby gaining illegal benefits.

4.3 For the reasons that the disputed domain name was used for offering false employment which is a violation of paragraph 7(c) of the Policy and that incorrect and incomplete particulars were provided by the Respondent intentionally when registering the dispute domain name, the Arbitral Tribunal holds that the Respondent's domain name has been registered and is being used in bad faith. Therefore, the requirement of the third element in paragraph 4(c) of the Policy has been satisfied.

VII. COSTS

The prayer for costs reads as: "*Costs as may be deemed fit, may also be awarded*" and Arbitral Tribunal has taken note of the prayer for costs. However, as no submissions have been made by the Complainant on costs and accordingly, the Arbitral Tribunal holds that the parties are left to bear their own respective costs.

VIII. DISPOSITIONS

The Arbitral Tribunal holds that the Respondent's domain name www.dxctechnology.co.in is identical and confusingly similar to the name, trademark and service name "Dxctechnology" and "DXC" owned by the Complainant. The Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the domain name www.dxctechnology.co.in and the same has been registered in bad faith. The three elements set out in paragraph 4 of the INDRP Policy have been established by the Complainant.



Accordingly, and in terms of the .INDRP Policy, the Arbitral Tribunal hereby directs that the disputed domain name www.dxctechnology.co.in be transferred to the Complainant namely DXC Technology Company having its address at 1775 Tysons Boulevard, Tysons, Virginia 22102, United States of America.

Place of Arbitration: New Delhi

Date: 6th January 2021



Robin Ratnakar David

Sole Arbitrator

The Arbitral Tribunal