



सत्यमेव जयते

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

Government of Tamil Nadu

e-Stamp

Certificate No. : IN-TN22783163536736X
Certificate Issued Date : 16-Dec-2025 12:12 PM
Account Reference : SHCIL (FI)/ tnshcil01/ Saidapet-SRO/ TN-CS
Unique Doc. Reference : SUBIN-TNTNSHCIL0196034164108435X
Purchased by : N V SAISUNDER
Description of Document : Article 12 Award
Property Description : AWARD 12
Consideration Price (Rs.) : 0
(Zero)
First Party : N V SAISUNDER
Second Party : N V SAISUNDER
Stamp Duty Paid By : N V SAISUNDER
Stamp Duty Amount(Rs.) : 200
(Two Hundred only)



Please write or type below this line

NV SAISUNDER
SOLE ARBITRATOR

.IN REGISTRY- INTERNET EXCHANGE OF INDIA

INDRP CASE NUMBER: 2058

DISPUTED DOMAIN NAME: < Parimatch1.in >



GG 0033790002

Statutory Alert:-

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

IN THE MATTER OF ARBITRATION BETWEEN:

Rillius Holding Limited

Spyrou Kyprianou, 120, 3rd floor,
Mesa Geitonia, 4004, Limassol, Cyprus

..... **Complainant**

Versus

Arman Ravind

Michaelkirchstr. 93,
Heessen, 31707 (DE)

..... **Respondent**

ARBITRATION AWARD

DATED: 03/02/2026

1. PARTIES:

The Complainant in this proceeding is Rillius Holding Limited Spyrou Kyprianou, 120, 3rd floor, Mesa Geitonia, 4004, Limassol, Cyprus. The Complainant is represented by M&P IP PROTECTORS, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India – 380009.

The Respondent in this proceeding is **Arman Ravind** Michaelkirchstr 93, Heessen, 31707 (DE), as per the WHOIS details disclosed by NIXI.

2. DOMAIN NAME AND REGISTRAR:

The disputed domain name <parimatch1.in> is registered with Netim Sarl.

3. PROCEDURAL HISTORY:

The Statement of Acceptance and Declaration of Impartiality was submitted by me on 13th October 2025, as required by NIXI. Further, in accordance with Rules 3 and 5(b), NIXI appointed me as the sole arbitrator for deciding on the complaint filed in respect of the disputed domain name on 5th December 2025 to arbitrate the dispute between the Parties in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and accordingly notified the



5. PARTIES CONTENTIONS:

A. Complainant:

The Complainant has contended that all three elements of the INDRP are applicable to the present case.

The Complainant claims that the disputed domain name is identical and confusingly similar to the Subject Mark and that the Respondent has merely added the numerical "1" to the Subject Mark, which is neither legitimate or coincidental. The Complainant submits that the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests whatsoever in respect of the disputed domain name and the Respondent is maliciously and unlawfully using the disputed domain name to ride on the goodwill of the Complainant. Further use of the disputed domain name which mirrors the Complainant's official website falls within the scope of bad faith registration and use, as the Respondent has been misleading the internet users to believe that the disputed domain name belongs to the Complainant and have also been causing financial harm to the public by collecting security deposits for playing games through the disputed domain.

B. Respondent:

The Respondent did not file any response to the submissions of the Complainant.

6. DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS:

Under the INDRP, the following three elements are required to be established by the complainant in order to obtain the remedy of transfer of the disputed domain name to the complainant:

- (i) The disputed domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a name, trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights; and,
- (ii) The Respondent lacks 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.

A. Identical or confusingly similar:

It is a well-accepted principle that the first element functions primarily as a standing requirement. The threshold test for confusing similarity involves a reasoned but



relatively straightforward comparison between the Complainant's trademark and the disputed domain name. The Complainant has uncontested rights in the Subject Mark by virtue of its trademark registrations. Ignoring the ccTLD extension ".in" the disputed domain name comprises the entirety of the Subject Mark with the addition of the numerical element "1". In the view of the Panel, the addition of this number does not prevent a finding of confusing similarity between the Subject Mark and the disputed domain name. Accordingly, the Panel finds that the disputed domain name is confusingly similar to a trademark in which the Complainant has rights.

B. Rights or Legitimate interest

Paragraph 6 of the Policy provides a list of circumstances in which the registrant of a domain name may demonstrate rights or legitimate interests in a disputed domain name. While the overall burden of proof in the proceedings is on the complainant, panels have recognized that proving a respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests in a domain name may result in the often impossible task of "proving a negative", requiring information that is often primarily within the knowledge or control of the respondent. As such, where a complainant makes out a prima facie case that the respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests, the burden of production on this element shifts to the respondent to come forward with relevant evidence demonstrating rights or legitimate interests in the domain name. If the respondent fails to come forward with such relevant evidence, the complainant is deemed to have satisfied the second element.

Here, this panel is of the view that the Complainant could have fortified its plea that the Respondent lacked or lacks rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name by adducing further robust and dependable evidence that would have assisted the panel in ex-facie determining the second element in favour of the Complainant. However, the Respondent has chosen not to respond formally to the Complaint or to take any steps to counter the prima facie case established by the Complainant. In the circumstances, the Panel is prepared to find that the Respondent does not have any rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name.

The second element under paragraph 4(b) of the Policy has been met by the Complainant.



C. Registered and/or used in bad faith:

The Panel notes that, for the purposes of paragraph 4(c) of the Policy, paragraph 7 of the Policy establishes circumstances, in particular, but without limitation, that, if found by the Panel to be present, shall be evidence of the registration and/or use of a domain name in bad faith.

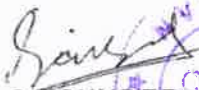
On the basis of the Complainant's bare assertions, the Respondent has used the disputed domain name for a website providing gambling services featuring the Subject Mark. The screenshots of the disputed domain name provided by the Complainant indicates that the Respondent has been operating website for online gambling. In the circumstances, with no response from the Respondent, the Panel is prepared to accept on the balance of probabilities that the Respondent did have the Complainant and the Subject Mark in mind when it registered the disputed domain name. Further, the allegation that the Respondent may be unduly enriching itself through payment received from internet users/players who believe the disputed domain name to be operated by the Complainant is also accepted thereby indicating direct bad faith registration and use.

On the Complainant's case, the Panel considers that the Respondent has registered and used the disputed domain name to deceive Internet users into believing that the disputed domain name is operated or authorized by the Complainant, and to attract Internet users by creating a likelihood of confusion with the Subject Mark, with a view to making commercial gain from gambling services. The Panel considers that this amounts to bad faith registration and use.

For reasons stated above, it is established that the disputed domain name was registered and used in bad faith and the third element under paragraph 4(c) of the Policy has been met by the Complainant

7. DECISION:

In view of the above findings, it is ordered that the disputed domain name <parimatch1.in> be transferred to the Complainant.


N V SAISUNDER
Arbitrator
Date: 03rd February 2026

