



தமிழ்நாடு தமில்நாடு TAMILNADU

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29.2.16

Dr. Sudhir Raja Ravindran
Chennai

BA 887824

S. AYATH BASHA
STAMP VENDOR

L.NO. 3 / ஆ3 / 2000

No.43, SEETHAMMAL ROA
TEYNAMPET, CHENNAI -

Phone : 9841640694

BEFORE THE SOLE ARBITRATOR, DR. SUDHIR RAJA RAVINDRAN

.IN REGISTRY

(NATIONAL INTERNET EXCHANGE OF INDIA)

.IN DOMAIN NAME DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY (INDRP)

ARBITRATION AWARD

DATED: February 29, 2016

AMUNDI

Immeuble Contentin

90, Boulevard Pasteur

75730 PARIS CEDEX 15 (FR)

COMPLAINANT

VERSUS

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GaoGou

YERECT

Suit 1100 South Tower

175 Bloor Street, East

M4W3R8 Toronto,

Ontario

Canada

RESPONDENT

DISPUTED DOMAIN NAME: "AMUNDI.CO.IN"

1. Parties

1.1. The Complainant in this arbitration proceeding is AMUNDI, represented by Nameshield.

1.2. The Respondent in this arbitration proceeding, according to the WHOIS database accessed via the .IN Registry's website, is GaoGou.

2. The Dispute: The domain name in dispute is AMUNDI.CO.IN. According to the WHOIS search utility of the .IN Registry, the Registrar of the disputed domain name is IN Registrar d.b.a. in registrar.com.

3. Calendar of Major Events:

S. No	PARTICULARS	DATE
1.	Date on which NIXI'S letter was received for appointment as Arbitrator	29.01.2016
2.	Date on which consent was given to act as an Arbitrator	29.01.2016
3.	Date of appointment of Arbitrator	10.02.2016
4.	Date on which the Hard copy of the complaint was received	12.02.2016



5.	Date on which notice was issued to the Respondent	12.02.2016
6.	Due date for filing of Counter Statement by the Respondent	19.02.2016

4. Procedural History

- 4.1. This arbitration proceeding is in accordance with the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (INDRP), adopted by the National Internet Exchange of India ("NIXI"). The INDRP Rules of Procedure ("Rules") were approved by NIXI on June 28, 2005 in accordance with the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. By registering the disputed domain name with the NIXI accredited Registrar, the Respondent agreed to the resolution of the disputes pursuant to the .IN Dispute Resolution Policy and Rules framed thereunder.
- 4.2. In accordance with the Rules 2(a) and 4(a), NIXI formally notified the Respondent of the complaint and appointed Dr. Sudhir Raja Ravindran as the sole arbitrator for adjudicating upon the dispute in accordance with the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy and the Rules framed thereunder and the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the Rules framed thereunder. The Arbitrator submitted the Statement of Acceptance and Declaration of Impartiality and Independence, as required by the NIXI.
- 4.3. The Complaint was filed in accordance with the requirements of the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (INDRP).
- 4.4. On February 12, 2016, the Arbitrator issued a notice to the Respondent intimating the Respondent of the appointment of the Arbitrator and calling upon the Respondent to submit his response within 7 days, i.e. on or before February 19, 2016.

5. Factual Background:

- 5.1. The complainant is a subsidiary jointly created in 2010 by Credit Agricole (80%) and Société Générale (20%) to regroup their activities of asset management. The complainant ranks in

the worldwide top 10 in the asset management industry with AUM more than € 850 billion worldwide.

- 5.2. The complainant is recognised as the European leader in asset management for product performance and transparency, quality of client relationships based on a long-term advisory approach, efficiency in its organisation and teams' promise to serving its clients, commitment to sustainable development and socially responsible investment policies.
- 5.3. The complainant has offices in Europe and all around the world, also throughout Asia, that allow it to obtain a strong presence and business activity in many countries of Asia, such as in India (Mumbai), Thailand (Bangkok), or China (Beijing, Shanghai).
- 5.4. The Respondent registered the disputed name <AMUNDI.CO.IN> on August 18, 2013.

6. Parties Contentions

6.1. Complainant's Submission:

- 6.1.1. The Complainant has registered its trademark AMUNDI which is distinctive and has an established reputation in many countries in the world.
- 6.1.2. In India, the Complainant has obtained registration from the Indian Trademark Registry for the trademarks AMUNDI in Class 36 under trademark registration number 1889114.
- 6.1.3. The Complainant owns the domain names which incorporate the AMUNDI mark including <AMUNDI.com>, <AMUNDI.in>, <AMUNDI.biz>, <AMUNDI.net>, <AMUNDI.asia> and <AMUNDI.info>.
- 6.1.4. The Complainant claims that the disputed domain name points to commercial links in relation with the Complainant's activity, especially "Amundi ETF, Growth mutual funds, Bond funds performance, Funds investment, dividend ETF Funds".



6.1.5.The Complainant claims that the Respondent has no rights and legitimate interests in the disputed domain.

6.1.6.The Complainant further claims that the disputed domain name was registered and used in bad faith as the Respondent seeks to make unlawful gains out of the disputed domain name by hosting pay-per-click links on the domain name. The disputed domain name carries sponsored links which is likely to result in deception and confusion to the internet users.

6.1.7.The Complainant contents that the Respondent is not commonly known by the disputed domain and has no Trademark or Service Mark related to the AMUNDI term.

6.1.8.The Complainant further contents that the Respondent has not intended or made preparations to use the disputed domain name in connection with a bona fide offer of goods or services and that the complainant states that the Respondent does not make a legitimate non-commercial or fair use of the domain name.

6.1.9.In support of its contentions, the Complainant relied on the decisions in the cases of WIPO Case No. D2003-0455, Croatia Airlines d.d. v. Modern Empire Internet Ltd., WIPO Case No. D2010-1046, Woolworths Limited v. DomainAdminkPrivacyProtect.org/Smvs Consultancy Privacy Limited, WIPO Case No. D2009- 0776, Aspen Holdings Inc. v. Rick Natsch, Potrero Media Corporation, WIPO Case No. D2007- 1695, Mayflower Transit LLC v. Domains by Proxy Inc./Yariv Moshe.

6.1.10. The Complainant requests for the following relief: "requests the Administrative Panel appointed in this administrative proceedings that <AMUNDI.CO.IN> be transferred to the Complainant".

6.2. Respondent:

6.2.1.The Respondent did not file any reply to the Complaint.

Handwritten signature and initials, possibly 'Just' and 'K', in blue ink.

7. Discussion and Findings

7.1. Under the .IN Policy, the registrant of the domain name is required to submit to a mandatory arbitration proceeding in the event that a complaint is filed in the .IN Registry, in compliance with the .IN Policy and the INDRP Rules.

7.2. The .IN Policy, Paragraph 4 requires the Complainant, to establish the following three elements:

7.2.1. The domain name is identical or confusingly similar to the trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights, and

7.2.2. The Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and

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

7.3. Identical or Confusingly Similar

7.3.1. The first element requires the Complainant to prove that the domain name registered by the Respondent is identical or confusingly similar to a mark in which the Complainant has rights.

7.3.2. It is well established that trademark registration is recognized as prima facie evidence of rights in a mark. The Complainant by filing documents of its registered trademarks has established that it has rights in the trademark "AMUNDI" in numerous jurisdictions including India.

7.3.3. The disputed domain name incorporates the trademark "AMUNDI" in its entirety and this is adequate to prove that the disputed domain name is either identical or confusingly similar to the mark. A domain name that entirely incorporates a Complainant's mark is sufficient to establish the confusing similarity of the disputed domain name with the mark.



7.3.4. The Arbitrator finds that the Complainant has satisfied the first element under paragraph 4 of the Policy.

7.4. Rights and Legitimate Interests

7.4.1. The second element requires the Complainant to show that the Respondent has no rights and legitimate interests in the disputed domain name.

7.4.2. The Complainant has asserted that the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name. Under Paragraph 7 of the Policy, a Respondent or a registrant can establish rights in the domain name, if (i) before notice of the dispute, the registrant had used or made demonstrable preparations to use the domain name in connection with a bonafide offering of goods or services or (ii) the registrant (as an individual, business organization) has been commonly known by the domain name, or (iii) The registrant is making legitimate, non commercial or fair use of the domain name without intent for commercial gain.

7.4.3. The Respondent has not responded in these proceedings and has not provided any material to show rights in the disputed domain name. The Arbitrator finds the material on record does not show the Respondent is commonly known by the disputed domain name. If the Respondent does not put forward any evidence that it is known by the disputed domain name, it is a strong basis to infer that the Respondent lacks rights. Further, there is no indication from the material on record that the Respondent is using the disputed domain name for any legitimate purposes such as non-commercial fair use purposes.

7.4.4. The use of the Complainant's mark in the disputed domain name in the Arbitrator's view is likely to mislead the public and Internet users that the disputed domain name may refer to the Complainant. Misleading users by incorporating others trademarks in



a domain name gives a false impression to users and does not constitute a bonafide use under the Policy.

7.4.5.The Arbitrator finds the Complainant has made a prima facie case that the Respondent has no rights and legitimate interests in the disputed domain name and has satisfied the second element under paragraph 4 of the Policy.

7.5. Bad Faith

7.5.1.Under the INDRP Policy the Complainant is required to establish that the domain name was registered or is being used in bad faith.

7.5.2.The Complainant has asserted that the Respondent has registered and uses the disputed domain name in bad faith for the reasons that the Complainant has established rights in the trademark "AMUNDI", and that the Respondent seeks to exploit its famous mark to attract Internet users for commercial purpose. The disputed domain name carries pay-per-click views and sponsored links to the products and services of the Complainant and the Complainant's competitors. The Complainant's prior adoption of the mark predates the Respondent's domain name registration and the registration of a name that is so obviously connected with the Complainant is suggestive of the Respondent's bad faith.

7.5.3.The Arbitrator finds the Complainant has established its prior adoption and rights in the trademark "AMUNDI". Further, the Complainant's trademark applications were clearly made before the disputed domain name was registered. The evidence on record show the Complainant's trademark is well known and that the Respondent was aware of the Complainant's prior rights in the trademark when he registered the disputed domain name. The choice of the domain name does not appear to be a mere coincidence, but is a deliberate use of a well-recognized mark to attract unsuspecting



users to the Respondent's website, such registration of a domain name, based on awareness of a trademark is indicative of bad faith registration under the Policy.

7.5.4. The Registration of a domain name that is confusingly similar or identical to a famous trademark by an entity that has no relationship to the mark is sufficient evidence of bad faith registration and use. Internet users may falsely believe that the Respondent's domain name and website are being operated or endorsed by the Complainant.

7.5.5. Under Paragraph 6 (iii) of the Policy, if the registrant of the domain name in dispute, has used the domain name to intentionally attract Internet users to the Registrant's website or other online location by creating a likelihood of confusion with the trademark of another, it is considered evidence of bad faith. The Arbitrator finds the circumstances here suggest that there is no reasonable explanation for the registration and use of the disputed domain name by the Respondent. This indicates that the Respondent has engaged in registration of the disputed domain name in bad faith.

7.5.6. The Respondent has deliberately given wrong address which leads to the presumption that the domain name in dispute was registered by the Respondent in bad faith.

7.5.7. For the reasons discussed, the Arbitrator finds the disputed domain name has been registered and used in bad faith under the Policy.

7.6. In a previous decision in the case *Intercontinental Hotels Corporation v. Jaswinder Singh*, Case No. INDRP/265, the Respondent in the proceeding had not filed any response or submissions to the complaint despite being given adequate notification and several opportunities by the Arbitrator. Since no formal response was received from the Respondent the learned Arbitrator proceeded with the award ex-parte and held that the Respondent has got registered and used the disputed domain name in bad faith.

7.7. In the case *Intercontinental Hotels Corporation v. Abdul Hamid*, Case No. INDRP/278, the facts of which are similar to the present case, the Respondent was using the mark of the



Complainant in its entirety and further used the disputed domain name with a website containing links to other hotels that compete with the Complainant's business. The use of the Complainant's mark in the disputed domain name in the Arbitrator's view is likely to mislead the public and internet users that the disputed domain name may refer to the Complainant. The Arbitrator found that the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name and the disputed domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith.

7.8. The abovementioned contentions and submissions of the Complainant have not been rebutted by the Respondent, as such, they are deemed to be admitted by him.

8. Decision

8.1. The Complainant has successfully established the three grounds required under the Policy to succeed in these proceedings.

8.2. For reasons discussed, the .IN Registry of the NIXI is hereby directed to transfer the domain name < AMUNDI.CO.IN> to the Complainant.

8.3. The Award is accordingly passed on this day of February 29, 2016.

Place: Chennai


Dr. Sudhir Raja Ravindran
Sole Arbitrator