



INDIA NON JUDICIAL

Government of Uttar Pradesh

IN-UP25171773313587X

e-Stamp

Certificate No.

Certificate Issued Date

Account Reference

Unique Doc. Reference

Purchased by

Description of Document

Property Description

Consideration Price (Rs.)

First Party

Second Party

Stamp Duty Paid By

Stamp Duty Amount(Rs.)

IN-UP25171773313587X  
 05-May-2025 05:53 PM  
 NEWIMPACC (SV)/ up16051704/ GAUTAMBUDDH NAGAR 1/ UP-GBN  
 SUBIN-UPUP1605170447747915807187X  
 RODNEY DAVID RYDER  
 Article 19 Certificate or other Document  
 Not Applicable  
 :  
 RODNEY DAVID RYDER  
 Not Applicable  
 RODNEY DAVID RYDER  
 100  
 (One Hundred only)

₹100

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सत्यमेव जयते

Signature.....  
 Name: Kapil Rajbhar  
 ACC Code: UP16051704  
 ACC Add.: Sub Registrar office, Sec-33, Noida  
 Mob: 9818786334  
 LIC No: 2171



₹100

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IN-UP25171773313587X

INDRP ARBITRATION  
 THE NATIONAL INTERNET EXCHANGE OF INDIA [NIXI]

ADMINISTRATIVE PANEL DECISION  
 SOLE ARBITRATOR: RODNEY D. RYDER

Reliance Retail Limited

v.

Subh Vamika Anshikastyle

INDRP CASE NUMBER - 1962

Page 1 of 12

## Statutory 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.



## ARBITRATION AWARD

**Disputed Domain Name: [www.campacola.net.in](http://www.campacola.net.in)**

### **The Parties**

The Complainant in this arbitration proceeding is Reliance Retail Limited, having its registered office at 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Court House, Lokmanya Tilak Marg, Kalbadevi, Mumbai – 400002, Maharashtra; represented by Arjun T. Bhagat & Co.

The Respondent in this arbitration proceeding is Subh Vamika Anshikastyle, as per the details given by the Whois database maintained by the National Internet Exchange of India [NIXI].

### **The Domain Name and Registrar**

The disputed domain name is [www.campacola.net.in](http://www.campacola.net.in). The said domain name is registered with GoDaddy.com, LLC.

### **Details of the disputed domain name**

The dispute concerns the domain name [www.campacola.net.in](http://www.campacola.net.in). The said domain name was registered on July 27, 2024. The particulars of the said domain name are as follows:

Registrant Organization: GoDaddy.com, LLC

Registrant Address: 14455, North Hayden Road, Suite 219, Scottsdale, AZ-85260, U.S.A.

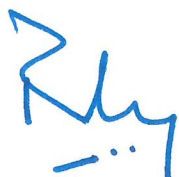
Registrant Email: [courtdisputes@godaddy.com](mailto:courtdisputes@godaddy.com); [abuse@godaddy.com](mailto:abuse@godaddy.com)

### **Procedural History [Arbitration Proceedings]**

This arbitration proceeding is in accordance with the .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy [INDRP] and the INDRP Rules of Procedure [the Rules], adopted by the National Internet Exchange of India. The Rules were approved by NIXI on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2005 in accordance with the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. By registering the disputed domain name with a NIXI accredited Registrar, the Respondent agreed to the resolution of the disputes pursuant to the .IN Dispute Resolution Policy and Rules framed thereunder.

According to the information provided by the National Internet Exchange of India [“NIXI”], the history of this proceeding is as follows:

In accordance with Rule 2(a), NIXI formally notified the Respondent of the Complaint and appointed Rodney D. Ryder as the Sole Arbitrator for adjudicating upon the dispute in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, and the Rules framed thereunder, .IN Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy and the Rules framed thereunder. The Arbitrator submitted the Statement of Acceptance and Declaration of Impartiality and Independence, as required by NIXI.



In this matter, the arbitration proceedings commenced on April 04, 2025. A copy of the complaint with the annexures was sent to the Respondent by NIXI through an e-mail dated April 04, 2025. Thereafter, the Panel sent an e-mail dated April 04, 2025, to the Respondent requesting for submission of a response to the complaint by April 25, 2025. In accordance with applicable procedural requirements, the Panel sent an e-mail dated April 07, 2025 requesting the Complainant to share a valid proof of dispatch of the physical copy of the Complaint and annexures to the Respondent's postal address. The Complainant thereafter sent the Panel an e-mail dated April 14, 2025, stating that while the Complainant had sent the physical copy of the Complaint, the Respondent was not available at the address given, and the physical copy was returned to the Complainant. The Panel therefore sent an e-mail dated April 14, 2025 asking the Respondent for their complete postal address. The Respondent did not respond to this request, file a response or seek an extension. No further communication was received by any of the parties. Specifically, the Respondent did not submit any response or send a written communication during the entire duration of the proceedings.

#### **Grounds for the administrative proceedings**

1. The disputed domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark in which the Complainant has statutory/common law rights.
2. The Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name.
3. The disputed domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith.

#### **Parties Contentions**

##### **Complainant**

The Complainant, Reliance Retail Limited [Hereinafter referred to as 'Complainant'] in their complaint, inter alia, contended as follows:

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

The Complainant, based on the business, common law rights and trademark registrations for the trademarks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' and related variations and associated logos, and based on the use of the said trademark in India and other countries, submitted that they are the lawful owner of the trademarks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA'.

The Complainant submits that as the disputed domain name is 'www.campacola.net.in', the disputed domain name is clearly identical/confusingly similar to the Complainant's trademark in which the Complainant has exclusive rights and legitimate interest.

##### **Background of the Complainant and its statutory and common law rights Adoption:**

The Complainant, a group company of Reliance Industries Limited ('RIL'), is a company duly incorporated and organized in the year 1999 and which began its customer-facing operations in the year 2006. The Complainant represents the retail venture of the RIL Group and plays a





pivotal role in its consumer-facing operations. As the largest retail chain in India, the Complainant owns several intellectual property assets pertaining to the retail sector.

The Complainant's corporate logo, along with the trade mark 'RELIANCE', is used by all companies of the RIL Group, and their combined use is used to indicate association of the entity with the RIL Group in the minds of the public at large.

The Complainant offers a range of store formats designed to meet both planned and every day or occasional shopping needs. These formats span key consumer categories such as Grocery, Consumer Electronics, Fashion, Lifestyle, and Pharmaceuticals. Within the grocery segment, the Complainant operates various store brands including Fresh Signature, Smart Superstore, Smart Bazaar, Smart Point, Freshpik, Shree Kannan Departmental, 7-Eleven, and Jayasurya. These stores specialize in food items, fresh produce, bakery and dairy products, home and personal care goods, as well as general merchandise.

The Complainant acquired the iconic Indian beverage brand CAMPA from their predecessors, Campa Beverages Private Limited through a deed of assignment dated August 30, 2022. Originally launched around 1970, CAMPA COLA quickly became a leading soft drink in India with the slogan "The Great Indian Taste," operating bottling plants in Mumbai and Delhi. However, the Complainant states that its popularity declined with the entry of global brands like Coca-Cola and Pepsi in the 1990s.

In March 2023, the Complainant re-launched CAMPA in a modernised form, aiming to revive the nostalgia of the older generation while appealing to younger consumers with its refreshed taste. The Complainant states that with over five decades of heritage, continuous use, and recognition, the 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' marks is now strongly associated with the Complainant. As a result, the 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' trademarks and artistic labels have become highly distinctive of the Complainant's beverage products, giving rise to valuable common law rights.

#### **Statutory rights:**

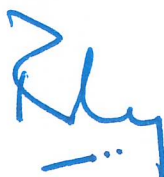
The Complainant has registrations for the different variations of the marks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' and the logos associated with them in India and other countries around the world. The marks are registered under several classes including 29, 30, 32 and 35 in India.

#### **Respondent**

The Respondent failed to reply to the notice regarding the complaint.

#### **Discussion and Findings**

The Respondent does not have any relationship with the business of the Complainant or any legitimate interest in the marks/brands 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA'. Moreover, the Complainant has neither given any license nor authorised the Respondent to use the Complainant's mark. The Respondent has never been commonly known by the domain name



in question and registered the domain name on July 27, 2024, that is subsequent to Complainant's usage of the trademarks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA'.

The Complainant started using the marks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' in 2022, after signing a deed of assignment with their predecessors, Campa Beverages Pvt. Ltd. The Complainant has valid and subsisting trademark registrations for the mark 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' in India.

The disputed domain name contains the entirety of the Complainant's trademarks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA'. Furthermore, the addition of the country-code top-level domain ".in" is irrelevant in determining whether the disputed domain name is confusingly similar to the Complainant's mark. It is well established that the specific top-level domain, such as ".com", ".net", ".in", ".net.in", ".co.in", ".org.in", etc. does not affect the domain name for the purpose of determining whether it is identical or confusingly similar [Relevant Decisions: *Magnum Piering, Inc. v. The Mudjackers and Garwood S. Wilson, Sr.*, WIPO Case No. D2000-1525; *Rollerblade, Inc. v. Chris McCrady*, WIPO Case No. D2000-0429; *Aon PLC and Ors. v. Guanrui*, INDRP/63;; *Nike Inc. v. Nike Innovative CV Zhaxia*, INDRP/804].

It is a well-established principle that once the Complainant makes a prima facie case showing that a Respondent lacks the rights to the domain name at issue, the Respondent must come forward with the proof that it has some legitimate interest in the domain name to rebut this presumption.

#### **The Respondent's Default**

The INDRP Rules of Procedure require under Rule 13(b) that the arbitrator must ensure that each party is given a fair opportunity to present its case. Rule 13(b) reads as follows

"The Arbitrator shall at all times treat the Parties with equality and provide each one of them with a fair opportunity to present their case."

Rule 17 empowers the Arbitrator to proceed with an ex parte decision in case any party does not comply with the time limits or fails to reply against the complaint. Rule 17 reads as follows:

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

The Respondent was given notice of this administrative proceeding in accordance with the Rules. The .IN Registry discharged its responsibility under Rule 2(a) to employ reasonably available means calculated to achieve actual notice to the Respondent of the Complaint.

As previously indicated; the Respondent failed to file any reply to the Complaint and has not sought to answer the Complainant's assertions, evidence or contentions in any manner. The Panel finds that the Respondent has been given a fair opportunity to present his case.





The 'Rules' under paragraph 13(a) provides that the Arbitrator shall decide the Complaint on the basis of the statements and documents submitted in accordance with the INDRP and any law that the Arbitrator deems fit to be applicable. In accordance with the Rules, paragraph 17, the Arbitrator may draw such inferences as are appropriate from the Respondent's failure to reply to the Complainant's assertions and evidence or to otherwise contest the Complaint. In the circumstances, the Arbitrator's/Panel's decision is based upon the Complainant's assertions and evidence and inferences drawn from the Respondent's failure to reply.

#### **The issues involved in the dispute**

The Complainant in its complaint has invoked paragraph 4 of the INDRP which reads:

*"Types 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 or for illegal/unlawful purpose."*

According to paragraph 4 of the INDRP, there are 3 essential elements of a domain name dispute, which are being discussed hereunder in light of the facts and circumstances of this case.

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

It has been proved by the Complainant that they have intellectual property, particularly trademark rights, and other rights in the marks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' by submitting substantial documents. The disputed domain name contains the Complainant's registered trademarks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' in their entirety.

It has been previously decided under the INDRP that incorporating a trademark in its entirety is sufficient to establish the identical and confusingly similar nature of the disputed domain name. [Relevant Decisions: *ITC Limited v. Travel India*, INDRP/065; *Allied DOMEQ Spirits and Wine Limited v. Roberto Ferrari*, INDRP/071; *International Business Machines Corporation v. Zhu Xumei*, INDRP/646; *Jaguar Land Rover v. Yitao*, INDRP/641; *Inter IKEA Systems B.V. v. Roman Zubrickiy*, WIPO Case No. D2015-0046].

According to paragraph 3 of the INDRP, it is the responsibility of the Respondent to find out before registration that the domain name he is going to register does not violate the rights of any proprietor/ brand owner.



Paragraph 3 of the INDRP is reproduced below:

*"The 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. It is the sole responsibility of the Registrant to determine whether their domain name registration infringes or violates someone else's rights."*

The Respondent has failed in its responsibility discussed above, and in the light of the pleadings and documents filed by the Complainant, the Panel has come to the conclusion that the disputed domain name is identical with or deceptively similar to the Complainant's trademarks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA'. Accordingly, the Panel concludes that the Complainant has satisfied the first element required by Paragraph 4 of the INDRP. [Relevant Decisions: *Magnum Piering, Inc. v. The Mudjackers and Garwood S. Wilson, Sr.*, WIPO Case No. D2000-1525; *Aon PLC and Ors. v. Gangadhar Mahesh*, INDRP/632; *Wells Fargo & Co. and Anr. v. DeepDas Kumar*, INDRP/628; *Natures Basket Limited & Ors. v. Dipti Singla*, INDRP/683; *General Motors India Pvt. Ltd. & Anr. v. Anish Sharma*, INDRP/799; *Havells India Limited and Anr. v. Whois Foundation*, WIPO Case No. D2016-1775; *Santa Fe Transport International Limited and Santa Fe Moving Services Private Limited v. Santa fe Packers, Packers Movers* WIPO Case No. D2017-0754; *Santa Fe Transport International Limited and Santa Fe Moving Services Private Limited v. Achyut Khare*, INDRP/886; *TransferWise Ltd. vs. Normand Clavet*, INDRP/1150]

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

The second element that the Complainant needs to prove and as is required by paragraph 4(b) of the INDRP is that the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name.

The Complainant has never assigned, granted or in any way authorised the Respondent to register or use the 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' trademarks or any other related marks. The Complainant and their predecessors have been using the 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' mark for a *bona fide* purpose in relation to their businesses for several years.

Moreover, the burden of proof on the Complainant regarding this element of the domain name dispute lies most directly within the Respondent's knowledge. Once the Complainant





has made a prima facie case showing that the Respondent does not have any rights or legitimate interest in the domain name, the evidentiary burden shifts to the Respondent to rebut the contention by providing evidence of its rights or interests in the domain name. [Relevant Decisions: *Eurocopter, an EADS Company v. Bruno Kerrien*, INDRP/116; *Voltas Ltd. v. Sergi Avaliani*, INDRP/1257; *Hitachi Ltd v. Kuldeep Kumar*, INDRP/1092; *Do The Hustle, LLC v. Tropic Web*, WIPO Case No. D2000-0624; *Payoneer, Inc. / Payoneer Europe Limited v. Korchia Thibault, Quinv S.A.*, WIPO Case No. DEU2019-0013].

The Respondent has not rebutted the contentions of the Complainant and has not produced any documents or submissions to show his interest in protecting his own right and interest in the domain name.

Further, the Complainant states that as of the date of filing the Complaint, the domain name displayed a default non-functional webpage, stating that the same may be due to a change in the IP address and/or due to server misconfiguration and/or due to the site being moved to a different server.

The Respondent has no rights over the 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' marks used in the disputed domain name and has not made any legitimate non-commercial or fair use of the disputed domain name without intent for commercial gain. The Respondent is thus misleading consumers by using the Complainant's marks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' in the disputed domain name. The Complainant, however, submits that the domain name may be used to lure unsuspecting people into believing that the domain name is in some way connected with or associated to the Complainant or is an extension of the Complainant's group companies.

The Respondent's use of the disputed domain name cannot be considered bona fide or legitimate, evidenced by the presence of a non-functional website. This clearly establishes that the Respondent is attempting to encash on the goodwill and reputation of the Complainant and their marks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA'.

In addition to this, the very fact that the disputed domain name was registered by the Respondent subsequent to the Complainant's and before them, their predecessors' use of the mark 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' clearly establishes that the Respondent must have registered the domain name to cash in on the popularity of the Complainant's brand. Additionally, the fact that the Respondent has not submitted any response in its defence, as well as the fact that the WHOIS details provided by the Respondent are either incomplete or incorrect, indicates, under the present circumstances, the lack of rights and legitimate interests of the Respondent in the disputed domain name.

For these reasons, the Panel finds that the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name. [Relevant Decisions: *Aon PLC and Ors. v. Guanrui*, INDRP/633; *Wells Fargo & Co. and Anr. v. SreeDas Kumar*, INDRP/666; *QRG Enterprises Limited & Anr. v.*





*Zhang Mi, INDRP/852; Santa Fe Transport International Limited and Santa Fe Moving Services Private Limited v. Santa fe Packers, Packers Movers WIPO Case No. D2017-0754; Havells India Limited and Anr. v. Whois Foundation, WIPO Case No. D2016-1775; Mahendra Singh Dhoni and Anr. v. David Hanley, WIPO Case No. D2016-1692]*

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

It has been contended by the Complainant that the Respondent has registered and has used the disputed domain name in bad faith. The language of the INDRP paragraph 4(c) is clear enough, and requires that either bad faith registration or bad faith use be proved.

Paragraph 7 of the INDRP provides that the following circumstances are deemed to be evidence that a Respondent has registered and used a domain name in bad faith:

*"For the purposes of Clause 4(c), the following circumstances, in particular but without limitation, if found by the Arbitrator to be present, shall be evidence of the Registration and use of a domain name in bad faith:*

- (a) Circumstances indicating that the Registrant has registered or acquired the domain name primarily for the purpose of selling, renting, or otherwise transferring the domain name registration to the Complainant, who bears the name or is the owner of the trademark or service mark, or to a competitor of that Complainant, for valuable consideration in excess of the Registrant's documented out-of-pocket costs directly related to the domain name; or*
- (b) the Registrant has registered the domain name in order to prevent the owner of the trademark or service mark from reflecting the mark in a corresponding domain name, provided that the Registrant has engaged in a pattern of such conduct; or*
- (c) by using the domain name, the Registrant has intentionally attempted to attract Internet users to the Registrant's website or other on-line location, by creating a likelihood of confusion with the Complainant's name or mark as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement of the Registrant's website or location or of a product or service on the Registrant's website or location; or*
- (d) The Registrant has registered the domain name primarily for the purpose of disrupting the business of a competitor."*

From the circumstances of the case and from the evidences put before the Panel by the Complainant, the Panel is of the opinion that the Respondent had no previous connection with the disputed domain name or the marks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' and any use of the disputed domain name by the Respondent, would result in confusion and deception of the trade, consumers and public, who would assume a connection or association between the Complainant and the Respondent's website or other online locations of the Respondent or product/service on the Respondent's website and otherwise, due to the use by Respondent of the Complainant's trademark 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' in the disputed domain name, which trademark has been widely used by the Complainant and which trademark is associated exclusively with the Complainant.



The Panel is prepared to accept the Complainant's contention that its mark and the corresponding business is famous. With regard to famous names, successive UDRP panels have found bad faith registration because the Complainant's name was famous at the time of registration: *WIPO/D2000-0310 [choyongpil.net]*.

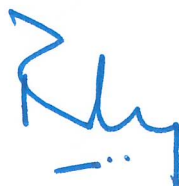
Based on the submissions and evidences put forth before the Panel, the Panel is of the belief that the Respondent would have definitely known about the Complainant's marks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' and its reputation at the time of registering the disputed domain name.

The domain name is deceptively similar to the trademark of the Complainant and will lead to confusion with the Complainant's marks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation or endorsement of the Respondent's business by the Complainant. Moreover, the portrayal of an association with the Complainant's brand is, in view of the Panel, a constituent of bad faith on the part of the Respondent. It has been held by INDRP panels that intentionally attempting to attract or gain Internet users to the Respondent's website or other online location by creating a likelihood of confusion with Complainant's trademark constitutes bad faith: [Relevant Decisions: *Bharti Airtel Limited vs. Rajeev Garg*, INDRP/285; *Merck KGaA v. Zeng Wei*, INDRP/323; *General Motors India Pvt. Ltd. & Anr. v. Anish Sharma*, INDRP/799; *Sensient Technologies Corporation v. Katrina Kaif, Corporate Domain*, INDRP/207]

The fact that the disputed domain name was registered by the Respondent subsequent to the Complainant's use of the marks 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' makes it apparent that the Respondent must have registered the domain name to cash in on the popularity of the Complainant's 'CAMPA' and 'CAMPA COLA' brands. Additionally, the fact that the Respondent has not submitted any response in its defence, as well as the fact that the WHOIS details provided by the Respondent are either incomplete or incorrect, are both indicators of bad faith under the present circumstances.

On bad faith registration and use [generally], panels have noted: "Registration of a well-known trademark by a party with no connection to the owner of the trademark and no authorization and no legitimate purpose to utilize the mark reveals bad faith": *NAF/FA95314 [thecaravanclub.com]*, *WIPO/D2000-0808* [very use of domain name by Respondent who had no connection whatsoever with Complainant's mark and product suggests opportunistic bad faith - *4icq.com*]; "Registration of a domain name that is confusingly similar or identical to a famous trademark....is itself sufficient evidence of bad faith registration and use" [*Wells Fargo & Co. and Anr. v. Krishna Reddy*, INDRP/581; *QRG Enterprises Limited & Anr. v. Zhang Mi*, INDRP/852].

Thus, all three conditions given in paragraph 4 of the INDRP are proved in the circumstances of this case and thus the registration of the disputed domain name by the Respondent/Registrant is a registration in bad faith.





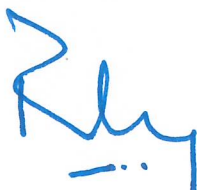
## Decision

The Respondent has failed to comply with Para 3 of the INDRP which requires that it is the responsibility of the Respondent to ensure before the registration of the disputed domain name by it that the domain name registration does not infringe or violate someone else's rights.

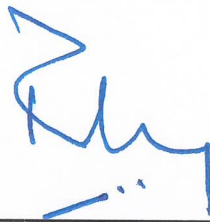
The Complainant has given sufficient evidence to prove extensive trademark rights over the disputed domain name. Further, the Respondent's adoption and registration of the disputed domain name is dishonest and malafide.

While the overall burden of proof rests with the Complainant, panels have recognised that this could result in the often-impossible task of proving a negative, requiring information that is often primarily within the knowledge of the Respondent. Therefore, the Complainant is required to make out a *prima facie* case that the Respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests. Once such a *prima facie* case is made, the Respondent carries the burden of demonstrating rights or legitimate interests in the domain name. In this case, the Respondent did not file any response in its defense. Based on the facts of the case, it is apparent that the Respondent is using the disputed domain name in bad faith and has registered the domain name to cash in on the reputation of the Complainant's mark and to prevent the owner of the trademark or service mark from reflecting the mark in a corresponding domain name.

[Relevant Decisions: *Lego Juris AS v. Robert Martin* INDRP/125; *Societe Air France v. DNS Admin* INDRP/075; *Kelemata SPA v. Mr Bassarab Dungaciu* WIPO D2003-0849; *Croatia Airlines d.d. v. Modern Empire Internet Ltd.* WIPO D2003-0455; *Uniroyal Engineered Products, Inc. v. Nauga Network Services* WIPO D2000-0503; *Microsoft Corporation v. Chun Man Kam* INDRP/119; *AB Electrolux v. Liheng*, INDRP/700; *Equitas Holding Limited v. Sivadas K P*, INDRP/724; *BearingPoint IP Holdings B.V. v. Deborah R. Heacock*, INDRP/822; *Dell Inc. v. Jack Sun*, INDRP/312; *HID Global Corporation v. Zhaxia*, INDRP/652; *McDonald's Corporation v. Ravinder*, INDRP/746; *MontBlanc-Simplo G.M.B.H. v. M S Mohamed Salihu*, INDRP/678; *Orica Australia Proprietary Limited v. Bev Gran, D N Solutions*, INDRP/237; *Sopra Steria Group v. Xu Xiantao*, INDRP/796; *Panasonic Corporation v. Sun Wei*, INDRP/527; *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Machang*, INDRP/539; *PJS International S.A. v. Xiangwang*, INDRP/616; *Aon PLC and Ors. v. Gangadhar Mahesh*, INDRP/632 ; *Aon PLC and Ors. v. Guanrui*, INDRP/633; *Wells Fargo & Co. and Anr. v. Krishna Reddy*, INDRP/581; *Wells Fargo & Co. and Anr. v. SreeDas Kumar*, INDRP/666; *Wells Fargo & Co. and Anr. v. DeepDas Kumar*, INDRP/628; *Natures Basket Limited & Ors. v. Dipti Singla*, INDRP/683; *General Motors India Pvt. Ltd. & Anr. v. Anish Sharma*, INDRP/799; *QRG Enterprises Limited & Anr. v. Zhang Mi*, INDRP/852; *Santa Fe Transport International Limited and Santa Fe Moving Services Private Limited v. Santa fe Packers, Packers Movers* WIPO Case No. D2017-0754; *Santa Fe Transport International Limited and Santa Fe Moving Services Private Limited v. Achyut Khare*, INDRP/886]



The Respondent's registration and use of the domain name [www.campacola.net.in] is abusive and in bad faith. The Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name. In accordance with Policy and Rules, the Panel directs that the disputed domain name [www.campacola.net.in] be transferred from the Respondent to the Complainant; with a request to NIXI to monitor the transfer.



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**Rodney D. Ryder**  
**Sole Arbitrator**

**Date: May 9, 2025**