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* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

\# **CNR No. DLHC010434262026**

\+ CS(COMM) 1002/2026

AMAZON SELLER SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED .....Plaintiff
Through: Mr. Saikrishna Rajagopal, Mr. Sidharth Chopra, Ms. Sneha Jain, Mr. Yatinder Garg, Mr. Angad Singh Makkar, Mr. Raghav Goyal and Mr. Manish Singh, Advocates.

versus

HTTPS//CINEVOOD.LOVE/ & ORS. .....Defendants
Through:

CORAM:
HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE JYOTI SINGH

O R D E R

% 15.09.2026

I.A. 25153/2026 *(for pre-institution mediation)*

1. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff under Section 12-A of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 read with Section 151 CPC seeking exemption from Pre-Institution Mediation.

2. Having regard to the facts of the present case wherein urgent relief is prayed for and in light of the judgment of Supreme Court in ***Yamini Manohar v. T.K.D. Keerthi, (2024) 5 SCC 815,*** as also Division Bench of this Court in ***Chandra Kishore Chaurasia v. RA Perfumery Works Private Ltd., 2022 SCC OnLine Del 3529***, exemption is granted to the Plaintiff from Pre-Institution Mediation.

3. Application is allowed and disposed of.

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I.A. 25151/2026 *(u/S 80 r/w Section 151 CPC)*

4. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff seeking exemption from serving prior notice under Section 80 CPC on Defendants No. 12/DoT, 13/MeitY, 15/BSNL and 17/MTNL.

5. For the reasons stated in the application, the same is allowed exempting Plaintiff from serving prior notice under Section 80 CPC on Defendants No. 12, 13, 15 and 17.

6. Application stands disposed of.

I.A. 25152/2026 *(u/O XI Rule 1 (4) r/w Section 151 CPC)*

7. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff seeking to place on record additional documents.

8. Plaintiff, if it wishes to file additional documents at a later stage, shall do so strictly in accordance with provisions of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015.

9. Application is allowed and disposed of.

I.A. 25154/2026 *(u/S 151 CPC)*

10. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff seeking permission to file redacted versions of the documents as captured in paragraph 2 of the application.

11. For the reasons stated in the application, the same is allowed permitting Plaintiff to file redacted versions of the documents captured in paragraph 2 of the application.

12. Application stands disposed of.

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13. Let plaint be registered as a suit.

14. Upon filing of process fee, issue summons to the Defendants through

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all permissible modes, returnable before the learned Joint Registrar on 07.10.2026.

15. Summons shall state that the written statements shall be filed by the Defendants No. 1 to 11 within 30 days from the receipt of summons along with affidavits of admission/denial of the documents filed by the Plaintiff.

16. It will be open to the Plaintiff to file replications within 30 days from the date of receipt of written statements along with affidavits of admission/denial of documents filed by Defendants No. 1 to 11.

17. If any of the parties wish to seek inspection of any documents, the same be sought and given within the timeline prescribed in Delhi High Court (Original Side) Rules, 2018.

18. Learned Joint Registrar will carry out admission/denial of documents and marking of exhibits.

I.A. 25150/2026 *(u/O XXXIX Rules 1 and 2 r/w Section 151 CPC)*

19. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff under Order XXXIX Rules 1 and 2 read with Section 151 of CPC for grant of *ex parte* ad interim injunction.

20. Issue notice to the Defendants through all permissible modes, returnable before Court on 19.01.2027.

21. Case of the Plaintiff as set out in the plaint is that Plaintiff is engaged *inter alia* in the business of commissioning and distributing original audio-visual content and has commissioned and/or distributed several theatrical films and original web-series, including *'Nishaanchi'*, *'Mirzapur'*, *'Bhool Chuk Maaf'* and '*Citadel: Honey Bunny'*. Plaintiff is also an exclusive licensee for several films and web series and the content is released and marketed under the brand name 'Amazon MGM Studios'. Plaintiff continues

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to expand its footprint in the Indian film and entertainment industry, having recently unveiled its largest-ever Indian content slate at the *"Prime Video Presence"* in March, 2026, including and an extensive theatrical line-up from several Hindi and regional-language films scheduled for release in 2026 and 2027, including titles such as *'Raftaar'*, *'Dilkashi'* and *'Nayi Naveli'*.

22. It is stated that the Plaintiff is the first and exclusive owner of all rights, including but not limited to intellectual property rights and copyright, in the subject upcoming cinematograph film titled 'VIBE' (earlier proposed to be named 'S.W.A.G'). Plaintiff had commissioned Drongo Films LLP for development and production of the Film, which is a 'work made for hire' and all rights therein vest in the Plaintiff, immediately upon creation thereof. To this effect, Plaintiff has executed with Drongo Films a Production Company Services Agreement dated 24.06.2025, Standard Terms Agreement dated 22.07.2025 and First Addendum dated 25.11.2025. Each of the said agreements, indicate that Plaintiff is the sole and exclusive owner of all rights including intellectual property rights and exploitation rights in the Film and all underlying works commissioned by Drongo Films in production of the Film and being the owner, Plaintiff is entitled to enforce the rights in the Film and initiate or defend legal proceedings relating to any infringement.

23. It is stated that the film VIBE is scheduled for pan-India theatrical release, including in Delhi, on 18.09.2026 and the official trailer was released on 02.09.2026 on YouTube and is accessible at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=meknZizkusk. The trailer has already garnered in excess of 48 million views as on 08.09.2026, which is indicative

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of the considerable anticipation, audience interest and engagement generated by the Film. VIBE is written and directed by Kunal Kemmu, who also stars in the Film alongside other actors including Preity G. Zinta. The Film qualifies as a 'work' under Section 2(y) of the Copyright Act, 1957 ('1957 Act') and, being a work of visual recording with accompanying sound recordings, it further qualifies as a "cinematograph film" under Section 2(f) of the 1957 Act. Plaintiff being the exclusive first owner and distributor of the Film is the producer/author under Section 2(d) of 1957 Act and thus the owner of copyright in VIBE as per Section 17 and consequently has exclusive rights enumerated under Section 14(d).

24. It is stated that Plaintiff has invested substantial money and resources towards acquisition, distribution and exploitation rights of the Film and therefore, has substantial commercial and proprietary interests in the successful and unhindered theatrical and subsequent exploitation. By virtue of Section 14(d), Plaintiff has the exclusive right to communicate the Film by to the public. The expression '*Communication to the public'* is defined under Section 2(ff) to include *inter alia* the act of *'making any work available for being seen or heard or otherwise enjoyed by the public*'. Section 51 of 1957 Act, prohibits and deems infringement *inter alia* doing of any act, which is within the purview of exclusive rights granted to the copyright owner under Section 14 of 1957 Act, without license/authorization by the owner or in contravention thereof as also permitting for profit any place to be used for communication of a cinematograph film to the public where such communication constitutes infringement unless the party in question was unaware and had no reasonable ground to belief that such communication constitutes infringement. Therefore, any hosting, streaming,

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reproduction, distribution, making available to the public and/or communication to the public of the Film VIBE, or facilitation of the same, without Plaintiff's authorisation, by any means and on any platform including internet and mobile, will amount to infringement under Section 51(a) and (b) of 1957 Act.

25. It is stated that the present suit is directed against 11 rogue websites arrayed as Defendants No. 1 to 11, particulars whereof are set out in the plaint as follows:-

Defendant Nos.	Defendant Websites
1.	https://cinevood.love/ https://cinevood.bingo/
2.	https://pvrplay.online/
3.	https://www.1tamilmv.meme/
4.	https://ssrmovies.ist/
5.	https://skymovieshd.meme/
6.	https://d9.downloadhub.food/
7.	https://mkvcinemas.hn/
8.	https://www.jalshamoviez22.click/
9.	https://onionplay.sx/
10.	https://dramasmood.cyou/
11.	https://cinefreak.nl/

26. It is stated that Defendant Websites primarily and substantially engage in communicating to the public, hosting, streaming and/or making available to the public, including in Delhi, Plaintiff's copyright-protected content without authorisation and have done so in the past for various films such as

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'Nishaanchi'. Defendants No. 1 to 11 websites are vehicles of infringement whose whole business model is designed to provide members of the public access to copyrighted content without authorisation. The *mala fide* intent is evident from the vast volume of content available on the websites, systematic, organised and intentional nature of the infringement and the regularity and consistency with which the content is uploaded/updated. To identify and collect evidence *qua* the activities of these Defendants, investigations were carried out and it was found that Defendants No. 1 to 11 are continuously and illegally transmitting, communicating and/or making public Plaintiff's copyrighted content and therefore, Plaintiff apprehends that upon release of the film VIBE, infringing copies will be made available on Defendants' website, without Plaintiff's authorisation and therefore, the present suit has been filed.

27. Learned counsel for the Plaintiff submits that it is settled industry practice to release a film for theatrical exhibition first and to make it available on OTT services and television only thereafter, the theatrical release being the most important stage in the life of a film since its commercial value depends substantially upon the popularity and success achieved during the period of theatrical exhibition. It is ordinarily the "Box Office" collection of a film that determines its worth. Unscrupulous elements, seeking to make illegal gains by exploiting the interest and curiosity of a movie-goer to view a film as early as possible upon its release, make infringing copies available for viewing and downloading, almost simultaneously with the theatrical release. In respect of films commissioned and/or distributed by the Plaintiff in the past, such as *'Nishaanchi', 'Mirzapur'* and *'Bhool Chuk Maaf'*, infringing copies were communicated to

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the public and made available for download and viewing on various websites within hours of theatrical release. Such unauthorised exploitation directly impacts the business of the Plaintiff, erodes the value of the Film and interferes with the crucial and narrow window of theatrical exploitation, besides diluting the separate and distinct rights to exploit the Film on OTT services subsequently.

28. It is urged that there is a serious apprehension that on release of VIBE, infringing copies of the upcoming film will be made available on Defendants No. 1 to 11 websites, without authorisation from the Plaintiff, who has not licensed or authorised the said Defendants to communicate the said film to public. In fact, Plaintiff has concrete evidence that these websites are claiming to make available the film under the category 'coming soon' on their platforms. Defendants No. 1 and 4 to 8 have organised content under categories such as 'Bollywood movie' and Defendants No. 1, 4, 6, 8 and 11 are holding out that they will update their respective websites with the latest content and add new titles upon request of the users. Defendant No. 2 has already listed the film VIBE under the category 'coming soon' on its platform.

29. It is further urged that Defendants No. 1 to 11 websites having provide services, which mask or hide their identities and locations of their servers, rendering it virtually impossible to locate the operators. Contact details in their WHOIS particulars are incomplete, incorrect and unresponsive. Take down notices issued by the Plaintiff on 07.09.2026 to the publicly available email addresses have elicited no response. Defendants No. 1 to 3 further encourage their users to resort to VPN services should a website not function properly or should access become difficult from a particular location. In

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these circumstances, it is urged that since the film VIBE is scheduled for theatrical release on 18.09.2026, Defendants No. 1 to 11 be restrained from in any manner streaming, distributing, communicating etc. to the public the upcoming film VIBE in any manner whatsoever.

30. Having heard learned counsel for the Plaintiff, I am of the view that Plaintiff has made out a *prima facie* case for grant of *ex parte* ad interim injunction against the Defendants. Balance of convenience lies in favour of the Plaintiff and it is likely to suffer irreparable harm in case the interim injunction, as prayed for, is not granted.

31. Case of the Plaintiff is that Defendants No. 1 to 11 websites are rogue websites engaged in piracy of copyrighted content and their primary purpose is to transmit, stream, download, communicate, issue copies of, cause to be seen or heard by the public and make available to the public, content over which Plaintiff holds exclusive rights, without any authorisation. These websites appear to be intentionally and systematically uploading vast volume of infringing content and no contact details pertaining to them are publicly available and perusal of their names and home pages shows that they are perhaps pseudonymous.

32. Plaintiff claims copyright in the cinematograph film VIBE, which is scheduled for theatrical release on 18.09.2026. Going by the past experience where Defendants No. 1 to 11 have communicated Plaintiff's copyrighted content to public for unlawful monetary gains, Plaintiff apprehends that these websites including Defendant No. 35/John Doe will communicate, host, stream and make public the content of the upcoming film, which will not only violate Plaintiff's copyright under 1957 Act but also adversely impact the revenues. During the course of hearing, Mr. Chopra submitted

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that the film VIBE has received CBFC certification and Plaintiff is looking forward to a huge commercial success of the movie and therefore its dissemination and communication by the rogue websites will be detrimental to Plaintiff's interest.

33. Being the first and exclusive owner of copyright in the film VIBE and having rights under Section 14(d) of 1957 Act, Plaintiff is entitled to protect the copyright vested in it. Piracy of this nature strikes at the very window during which a film is expected to recoup its investment and must be dealt with a heavy hand. In ***Jiostar India Private Limited v. Vegamovies.Yachts & Ors.,*** CS (COMM) 977/2025, this Court granted real time dynamic injunction prior to release of the film 'Jolly LLB 3'. In ***Universal City Studios LLC. and Others v. Dotmovies Baby and Others***, ***2023 SCC OnLine Del 4955***, Court was of the view that to keep pace with the dynamic nature of the infringement undertaken by hydra-headed websites, a 'Dynamic+ injunction' ought to be granted to protect copyrighted works as soon as they are created, so that no irreparable loss is caused to the authors and owners of copyrighted works, as there is an imminent possibility of works being uploaded on rogue websites or their newer versions immediately upon release. Relevant passages from the order are as follows:-

> *"17. Any injunction granted by a Court of law ought to be effective in nature. The injunction ought to also not merely extend to content which is past content created prior to the filing of the suit but also to content which may be generated on a day-to-day basis by the Plaintiffs. In a usual case for copyright infringement, the Court firstly identifies the work, determines the Copyright of the Plaintiff in the said work, and thereafter grants an injunction. However, owing to the nature of the illegalities that rogue websites induldge in, there is a need to pass injunctions which are also dynamic qua the Plaintiffs as well, as it is seen that upon any film or series being released, they may be immediately uploaded on the rogue websites, causing severe and instant monetary loss. Copyright in future works comes into existence immediately upon the work being created, and Plaintiffs*

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may not be able to approach the Court for each and every film or series that is produced in the future, to secure an injunction against piracy.

xxx xxx xxx

19. As innovation in technology continues, remedies to be granted also ought to be calibrated by Courts. This is not to say that in every case, an injunction qua future works can be granted. Such grant of an injunction would depend on the fact situation that arises and is placed before the Court.

20. In the facts and circumstances as set out above, an ex parte ad interim injunction is granted restraining the Defendants, who are all rogue websites, from in any manner streaming, reproducing, distributing, making available to the public and/or communicating to the public any copyrighted content of the Plaintiffs including future works of the Plaintiffs, in which ownership of copyright is undisputed, through their websites identified in the suit or any mirror/redirect websites or alphanumeric variations thereof including those websites which are associated with the Defendants' websites either based on the name, branding, identity or even source of content. To keep pace with the dynamic nature of the infringement that is undertaken by hydra-headed websites, this Court has deemed it appropriate to issue this 'Dynamic+ injunction' to protect copyrighted works as soon as they are created, to ensure that no irreparable loss is caused to the authors and owners of copyrighted works, as there is an imminent possibility of works being uploaded on rogue websites or their newer versions immediately upon the films/shows/series etc. The Plaintiffs are permitted to implead any mirror/redirect/alphanumberic variations of the websites identified in the suit as Defendants Nos. 1 to 16 including those websites which are associated with the Defendants Nos. 1 to 16, either based on the name, branding, identity or even source of content, by filing an application for impleadment under Order I Rule 10 CPC in the event such websites merely provide new means of accessing the same primary infringing websites that have been injuncted. The Plaintiffs are at liberty to also file an appropriate application seeking protection qua their copyrighted works, including future works, if the need so arises. Upon filing such applications before the Registrar along with an affidavit with sufficient supporting evidence seeking extension of the injunction to such websites, to protect the content of the Plaintiffs, including future works, the injunction shall become operational against the said websites and qua such works. If there is any work in respect of which there is any dispute as to ownership of copyright, an application may be moved by the affected party before the Court, to seek clarification."

34. The issue of rogue websites engaged in piracy of copyrighted content

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poses a recurring threat and there is no gainsaying that piracy must be curbed. There is a need for immediate relief in the present case considering that the theatrical release of the Film VIBE is scheduled on 18.09.2026 and delay in blocking access to Defendants No. 1 to 11 Websites, or any other website indulging in similar unlawful activities, will lead to irreparable loss to the Plaintiff.

35. Accordingly, till the next date of hearing, Defendants No. 1 to 11 and/or any person acting on their behalf are restrained from in any manner communicating, hosting, streaming and/or making available for viewing and downloading, without authorization of the Plaintiff, the upcoming film VIBE on their websites or any other electronic or digital platforms, in any manner whatsoever, amounting to infringement of Plaintiff's copyright.

36. Defendants No. 23 to 34 (DNRs) are directed to lock and suspend the domain names of Defendants No. 1 to 11, as indicated in **ANNEXURE-A** to this order, within 36 hours from the date of receipt of copy of this order and file compliance affidavits within six weeks.

37. Defendants No. 14 to 22 i.e. the ISPs are directed to block Defendants No. 1 to 11 websites forthwith on receipt of copy of this order. Defendants No. 12 and 13 shall issue necessary notifications to the ISPs for blocking access to Defendants No. 1 to 11 websites mentioned in **ANNEXURE-A** hereunder within 36 hours from the date of receipt of copy of this order. Compliance affidavits shall be filed within six weeks from today.

38. Defendants No. 23 to 34 are directed to disclose complete details of Defendants No. 1 to 11 including email addresses, mobile numbers, contact details, payment details and KYC details, to the extent available with them, within four weeks from today in a sealed cover/password protected

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document.

39. It is further directed that if any other website is found to be unauthorizedly streaming and communicating the film VIBE, over which Plaintiff has the copyright, Plaintiff will be at liberty to communicate this information to Defendants No. 12 to 34 for blocking the websites on real time basis and upon receiving the intimation, Defendants No. 14 to 34 shall take immediate steps to block and suspend the websites and Defendants No. 12 and 13 shall issue necessary notification in this regard.

40. Plaintiff shall continue to file Affidavits providing the details of the newly discovered website(s), their Domain Names and the URL(s), which are communicated and blocked, to ensure that Court is kept informed of the website(s) in respect of which blocking orders are sought. Plaintiff shall also file appropriate applications for impleadment whenever necessary.

41. If any website, which is not primarily infringing the exclusive rights of the Plaintiff, is blocked in pursuance of this order, such entity is permitted to approach the Court by giving an undertaking that it does not intend to do any illegal dissemination of the content over which Plaintiff has exclusive rights and the Court would consider modifying the injunction, if the facts and circumstances so warrant.

42. Plaintiff shall comply with the provisions of Order XXXIX Rule 3 CPC within a period of two weeks from today.

JYOTI SINGH, J

SEPTEMBER 15, 2026
S.Sharma

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ANNEXURE-A

Defendant Nos.	Defendant Websites	Defendant Nos.	Domain Name Registrars
1.	https://cinevood.bingo/	23.	Dynadot Inc
	https://cinevood.love/	24.	Spaceship, Inc.
2.	https://pvrplay.online/	25.	GoDaddy.com, LLC
3.	https://www.1tamilmv.meme/	26.	Name.com, Inc.
4.	https://ssrmovies.ist/	27.	Nicnames, Inc.
5.	https://skymovieshd.meme/	28.	Namecheap Inc.
6.	https://d9.downloadhub.food/	29.	Tucows Domains Inc.
7.	https://mkvcinemas.hn/	30.	Immaterialism Limited
8.	https://www.jalshamoviez22.click/	31.	Atak Domain Bilgi Teknolojileri AS
9.	https://onionplay.sx/	32.	Key-Systems GmbH
10.	https://dramasmood.cyou/	33.	TuringSign Inc. d/b/a Cosmotown
11.	https://cinefreak.nl/	34	Registrar.eu

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