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

+ CS(COMM) 319/2026

**JIOSTAR INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**

.....Plaintiff

Through: Mr. Siddharth Chopra, Mr. Yatinder Garg, Mr. Priyansh Kohli, Ms. Ishi Singh, Mr. Manish and Ms. Sudhata, Advocates.

versus

**ABBASI TV & ORS.**

.....Defendants

Through:

**CORAM:**

**HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE JYOTI SINGH**

**ORDER**

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**25.03.2026**

**I.A. 8053/2026 (u/S 149 CPC)**

1. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff seeking exemption from filing the court fees at this stage.
2. For the reasons stated in the application, the same is allowed permitting the Plaintiff to deposit the court fees within a week from today.
3. Application is disposed of.

**I.A. 8050/2026 (for pre-institution mediation)**

4. 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.
5. 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.

6. Application is allowed and disposed of.

**I.A. 8052/2026 (u/O XI Rule 1 (4) r/w Section 151 CPC)**

7. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff seeking leave 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.

10. Application is disposed of.

**I.A. 8051/2026**

11. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff under Section 80 read with Section 151 CPC seeking exemption from issuing notices to Defendants No. 20, 23, 29 and 30.

12. For the reasons stated in the application, the same is allowed exempting the Plaintiff from effecting two months' notice on the aforesaid Defendants.

13. Application stands disposed of.

**CS(COMM) 319/2026**

14. Let plaint be registered as a suit.

15. Upon filing of process fee, issue summons to the Defendants through all permissible modes, returnable before the learned Joint Registrar on 17.04.2026.

16. Summons shall state that the written statements shall be filed by the



Defendants within 30 days from the receipt of summons along with affidavits of admission/denial of the documents filed by the Plaintiff.

17. 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 the Defendants.

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

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

**I.A. 8049/2026 (u/O XXXIX Rules 1 and 2 r/w Section 151 CPC)**

20. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff seeking *ex parte* ad interim injunction against the Defendants.

21. Issue notice to the Defendants through all permissible modes, returnable before Court on 19.05.2026.

22. Case of the Plaintiff as set out in the plaint is that Plaintiff is a leading entertainment and media company in India engaged *inter alia* in production of popular content broadcasted on its channels and owns exclusive rights in several works broadcasted on its channels. Plaintiff along with its affiliates is the owner of an extensive portfolio of more than 100 channels in over ten languages ('JioStar Channels') and also owns and operates OTT platform, JioHotstar.

23. It is stated that Defendants 1 to 5 are the rogue infringing mobile applications and Defendants No. 6 to 18 are Domain Name Registrars ('DNRs'). Defendants No. 19 to 28 are Internet Service Providers ('ISPs') and Telecom Service Providers ('TSPs') and Defendants No. 29 and 30 are



DoT and MeitY respectively, arrayed by the Plaintiff to assist in enforcement and/or compliance of orders passed by the Court.

24. It is stated that the upcoming TATA Indian Premier League 2026 ('TATA IPL 2026'), which is the subject matter of this suit is a Twenty-20 cricket franchise league in India, which is owned and operated by BCCI. Viacom18 Media Private Limited in the course of its business, *inter alia* acquired exclusive Digital Rights (Internet rights and Mobile rights) from BCCI for Indian Premier League for Indian sub-continent and Overseas Territories vide agreement dated 27.06.2022 for a period of five years i.e. from 2023 to 2027. These rights include the exclusive Digital Rights in the upcoming TATA IPL 2026 and the right to use TATA IPL 2026's logo and any other mark associated with the said event. These Exclusive Rights have been duly transferred from Viacom18 Media Private Limited to the Plaintiff and the transfer has been acknowledged and consented to by BCCI vide letter dated 25.09.2024. By this arrangement, the upcoming TATA IPL 2026, will be made available on Plaintiff's OTT Platform-JioHotstar and on its channels. The upcoming TATA IPL 2026 is scheduled to be held between 28.03.2026 and 31.05.2026 and will comprise of 84 T20 matches.

25. It is stated that by virtue of Exclusive Rights granted to the Plaintiff, it will continue to broadcast, stream and communicate the live transmission, delayed transmission, highlights, clips and repeat transmission of the upcoming TATA IPL 2026 organised by the BCCI on its OTT platform, JioHotstar. Plaintiff has paid a significant consideration for acquisition of these rights and has consequently, acquired the license to exploit and/or authorize exploitation of the exclusive rights within India. Thus, an entity, which is not authorized by the event organisers or the Plaintiff to broadcast,



retransmit, host, stream, make available for viewing and download, provide access to or communicate to the public, the feed of the upcoming TATA IPL 2026 cricket league, on internet and mobile platforms, cannot lawfully do so and if it chooses to do so, it will be interfering with and infringing the Media Rights of the Plaintiff vested in it by virtue of Plaintiff's arrangement with the event organiser and/or the statutory Broadcast Reproduction Rights conferred by Section 37 of The Copyright Act, 1957 ('1957 Act').

26. It is stated that Defendants No. 1 to 5 are various rogue Android-based online and mobile applications, which operate through their websites and primarily communicate to the public, host, stream and/or make available to the public, copyright-protected content, without any authorization from the copyright holder and have been doing so in the past in respect of Plaintiff's copyrighted content. These rogue apps are illegal mobile applications and have no authority or permission to reproduce, store, transmit, communicate, make available for viewing or provide access to Plaintiff's content. The download, distribution and use of these android based rogue apps, occurs through an Android Package Kit ('APK'). The sole intent and purpose of the rogue apps is to exploit copyright-protected work of the Plaintiff and to provide an alternate source to the user such that the user does not have to pay any money for enjoying Plaintiff's works.

27. It is stated that during Plaintiff's investigation, it was discovered that the access, download, distribution and use of the Rouge Defendant Apps occur through an .APK file format. APK files are similar to .EXE files for Windows and .APK is hence the file format that is used by any creator/ developer of a mobile application to provide access to, distribute and install



such apps on any Android device. An APK file contains a compilation of all elements/programs/features of a mobile application which are relevant to correctly install and use an application on an Android device. Once an APK file for a mobile application is downloaded onto an Android device, said mobile application can be installed by running the APK file. In order to download and run/use an Android-based mobile App on a computer (which does not run on an Android software but runs on Windows/Linux/Mac operating system), one only needs to download a third-party software/application, like “Mumu Play” or “Memu Play” and open the APK file through such third-party software. Similarly, the APK files for the Rogue Defendant Apps are available for download, *inter alia*, on their respective websites.

28. It is further stated that rogue nature of Defendants No. 1 to 5’s Apps is apparent from the home page which displays an array of content of various right owners, including the Plaintiff, which is unauthorizedly made available to the public for free. Therefore, it is clear that the primary purpose is to commit and facilitate copyright infringement. Said Defendants have been brazenly making available to the public, Plaintiff’s content in the previous IPL matches and additionally, Defendants No. 1 and 3 have created dedicated categories and are using the logos of various channels, including Plaintiff’s OTT platform JioHotstar, thereby evidently demonstrating that their operations are aimed at exclusively making Plaintiff’s content available without authorization.

29. Learned counsel for the Plaintiff submits that TATA IPL 2026 is scheduled to be held between 28.03.2026 and 31.05.2026 and there is genuine apprehension that Defendants No.1 to 5 will unauthorizedly host



and make available Plaintiff's content on their websites/Apps without any license, authority or permission from the Plaintiff. Defendants No. 1 to 5 are habitual offenders whose primary purpose is to communicate sporting events without license or rights and it is imperative that an *ex parte* ad interim injunction is granted, protecting the exclusive rights of the Plaintiff as the unauthorized telecasting and broadcasting of the TATA IPL 2026 will have a serious impact on the revenues of the Plaintiff apart from infringement of its copyright and other Exclusive Rights. These rogue apps are completely illegal mobile applications and have no permission or authorisation to reproduce, store, transmit, communicate, make available for viewing or providing access to any of Plaintiff's content. It is emphasized that in the past, this Court has enjoined such rouge websites/Apps by *ex parte* ad interim orders such as in ***CS(COMM) 837/2024 in Star India Pvt. Ltd. v. Movieblast application & Ors.*** and ***JioStar India Private Limited v. Cricfy TV & Ors.***, in ***CS(COMM) 1203/2025***. In ***JioStar (supra)***, Court granted ad-interim injunction restraining the rogue apps from hosting, streaming, reproducing, distributing, making available to the public and/or communicating to the public or facilitating the same on their Apps/UI(s)/website(s), through internet and/or in any manner whatsoever, the then upcoming South Africa Tour of India 2025 and New Zealand Tour of India 2026. However, to circumvent Court's orders, Defendants created new websites with alphanumeric variations to continue their illegal activities.

30. Having heard learned counsel for the Plaintiff and on perusal of the pleadings and documents filed with the plaint, I am of the view that Plaintiff has made out a *prima facie* case for grant of an *ex parte* ad interim



injunction. Balance of convenience lies in favour of the Plaintiff and against Defendants No. 1 to 5 and if the interim relief sought for is not granted, irreparable harm and injury shall be caused to the Plaintiff.

31. Plaintiff has secured exclusive rights in TATA IPL 2026 organised by BCCI and consequently, enjoys Broadcast Reproduction Rights conferred in terms of Section 37 of 1957 Act. The TATA IPL 2026 shall be broadcasted, streamed and communicated to the public by the Plaintiff on its OTT platform, JioHotstar. Plaintiff harbours a genuine apprehension that Defendants No. 1 to 5 will broadcast the event without authorization and therefore, its rights need to be protected and the broadcast content including footage, commentary etc. also need to be safeguarded. In fact, 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 that is undertaken by hydra-headed websites, ‘Dynamic+ injunction’ ought 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 the films/shows/series etc. Relevant passage from the order is 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 indulge 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 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.

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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/alphanumeric 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 enjoined. 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."



32. The issue of rogue mobile apps engaged in piracy of copyrighted content is posing a recurring threat and there is no gainsaying that piracy must be curbed and needs to be dealt with a heavy hand. This position is acknowledged and reaffirmed in several decisions of this Court, one of which is referred to above. There is a need for immediate relief in the present case considering that TATA IPL 2026 is scheduled to commence on 28.03.2026. Delay in blocking access to the associated UI(s)/URL(s)/Website(s) used by Defendants No. 1 to 5's Apps and/or any other UI(s)/URL(s)/Website(s) indulging in illegal and unlawful activities, would lead to an irreparable breach of Plaintiff's exclusive rights, as aforementioned, apart from revenue loss.

33. Accordingly, till the next date of hearing Defendants No.1 to 5 and/or any person acting on their behalf or anyone claiming through, by or under them and any other UI(s)/URL(s)/Website(s), which appear to be associated with any of Defendants No.1 to 5's apps based on its name, branding or identity of its operator or discovered to provide additional means of accessing Defendants' Applications and other domains/domain/apps/UI(s) along with their sub-domains and sub-directories, owners/website operators/entities which are discovered to be engaging in infringing Plaintiff's exclusive broadcast rights, are restrained from in any manner communicating, hosting, streaming, screening, reproducing, making available to the public and/or communicating to the public or facilitating or distributing on their Apps/UI(s)/Website(s), through the internet in any manner whatsoever, any part of the TATA IPL 2026.

34. Defendants No. 6 to 18/DNRs are directed to block and suspend the following Domain Names associated with Defendants No. 1 to 5 within 36



hours from the date of receipt of copy of this order:-

S.No.	Rogue Defendant Apps	Website on which .APK file is made available / Associated Website of the Defendant Rogue Apps	Defendant No/ Domain name Registrar	Domains/URLs hosting the infringing content	Defendant No/ Domain name Registrar
1.	Abbasi TV	<a href="https://abbasi-tv-4.apkrabi.com/">https://abbasi-tv-4.apkrabi.com/</a>	Namecheap, Inc. (Defendant No.6)	<a href="https://czvabinvenffffl.shop">https://czvabinvenffffl.shop</a>	Namecheap, Inc. (Defendant No.6)
2.	CricFY TV	<a href="https://cricfytv.net/">https://cricfytv.net/</a>	Tucows Domains Inc. (Defendant No.7)	<a href="https://cfyigfbnjjgv103.top/">https://cfyigfbnjjgv103.top/</a>	NameSilo, LLC (Defendant No.8)
3.	RTS TV	<a href="https://rtstv.io">https://rtstv.io</a>	Dynadot Inc. (Defendant No.9)	<a href="https://w9betgame.pro">https://w9betgame.pro</a>	Spaceship Inc. (Defendant No.10)
4.	CricPK	<a href="https://cricpktv.store">https://cricpktv.store</a>	Namecheap, Inc. (Defendant No.6)	<a href="https://obesalena.ker.store">https://obesalena.ker.store</a>	Namecheap, Inc. (Defendant No.6)
5.	HD Streamz	<a href="https://hdstreamz.ru">https://hdstreamz.ru</a>	Regtime-RU (Defendant No.11)	<a href="https://media69b704127d859-fast-track-prd-emea.nomox.ru/">https://media69b704127d859-fast-track-prd-emea.nomox.ru/</a>	Regtime-RU (Defendant No.11)

35. Further, Defendants No. 6 to 18 shall file Affidavits in sealed covers/password protected documents disclosing the complete details of the abovementioned UI(s)/Website(s), as available with them, including e-mail addresses, mobile numbers, contact details, payment details and KYC details, within four weeks from the date of receipt of the notice and copy of this order.



36. Defendants No.19 to 28, i.e., ISPs/TSPs, are directed to block UI(s)/Website(s) as specified in Paragraph No.34 of this order, within 36 hours from the date of receipt of copy of this order.

37. Defendants No. 29 and 30 are directed to issue necessary notifications to all ISPs registered under them for blocking/removing access to the website(s) as specified in Paragraph No. 34 of this order.

38. Prior to or during the currency of TATA IPL 2026, if any further application(s)/UI(s)/URL(s)/website(s) are discovered, which are unauthorizedly streaming and communicating content over which the Plaintiff has Exclusive Rights, Plaintiff will be at liberty to communicate the details of such application(s)/UI(s)/website(s) to Defendants No. 6 to 30 for blocking the said UI(s)/URL(s)/website(s) on a real time basis, without undue delay. Upon receiving the said intimation from the Plaintiff, Defendants No. 6 to 28 shall take steps to immediately block/suspend the said UI(s)/website(s) in question and Defendants No. 29 and 30 shall also issue necessary notifications.

39. It is further directed that Plaintiff shall continue to file Affidavits providing the details of the newly discovered application(s)/UI(s)/website(s), their Domain Names and the URL(s), which are communicated and blocked to ensure that the Court is kept informed of the application(s)/UI(s)/website(s) in respect of which blocking orders are sought. Plaintiff shall also file appropriate applications for impleadment of the said application(s)/UI(s)/website(s) and this order shall be extended against the said newly added Defendants.

40. If any application/UI/website, which is not primarily infringing the Exclusive Rights, 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 the Plaintiff has Exclusive Rights and the Court would consider modifying the injunction, if the facts and circumstances so warrant.

41. Plaintiff shall comply with the provisions of Order XXXIX Rule 3 CPC within one week from today.

**JYOTI SINGH, J**

**MARCH 25, 2026/RW**