

BY EMAIL/DOT WEBSITE

Government of India
Ministry of Communications
Department of Telecommunications
Sanchar Bhawan, 20, Ashoka Road, New Delhi - 110 001
(Data Services Cell)

No. 813-07/LM-27/2019-DS-II

Dated:08-01-2025

To

All the Internet Service Licensees

Subject: C.S.(COMM) No. 399 of 2019; Warner Bros. Entertainment Inc. vs. <http://mp4moviez.io> & Ors., before Hon'ble Delhi High Court

Kindly refer to the following:

- i. Hon'ble Delhi High Court order dated **08.12.2024** (please refer to para '7') on the subject.
- ii. **Para 23** of Hon'ble Delhi High Court order dated **05.08.2019** regarding blocking of **websites** identified by plaintiff.
- iii. Memo of Parties in CS (Comm) No. **399 of 2019**.

(Copies enclosed for ready reference)

2. In view of the above all the Internet Service licensees are hereby instructed to take immediate necessary action for blocking access to websites of defendants no. **35-39**.

Digitally signed by

Shashi Kumar

Date: 08-01-2025 09:45:14

Director (DS-II)

Email: dirds2-dot@nic.in

Encl: A/A

Copy to:

- i. Sh. V. Chinnasamy, Scientist E (chinnasamy.v@meity.gov.in), Electronics Niketan, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) New Delhi for kind information and with request to take action as per **Annexure**.
- ii. Ms. Sanidhya Maheshwari, (s.maheshwari@saikrishnaassociates.com) Plaintiff Advocate for kind information. [Requested to take action as per Annexure].
- iii. IT wing of DoT for uploading on DoT websites please.



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* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**
 + **CS(COMM) 399/2019**
WARNER BROS. ENTERTAINMENT INC.

.....Plaintiff

Through: Ms. Priyanka Jaiswal, Ms. Mehr
 Sidhu, Advocates

versus

HTTP://MP4MOVIEZ.IO & ORS.

.....Defendant

Through: None

CORAM:
JOINT REGISTRAR (JUDICIAL) Dr. AJAY GULATI

ORDER

% **18.12.2024**

I.A. No. 47388/2024 on behalf of the plaintiff seeking impleadment of additional mirrors, redirects, or alphanumeric variations as defendants no. 35 to 39 in the memo of parties.

1. Heard.
2. The learned counsel for plaintiff has submitted that the Hon'ble Court was pleased to grant an ex-parte ad-interim injunction in this suit against the defendants vide order dated 05.08.2019 and decree of permanent injunction vide order dated 01.06.2022 for infringement of plaintiffs copyrights by the defendants with further directions that as and when plaintiff files an application under Order 1 Rule 10 for impleadment of such other websites which are violating the copyrights of the plaintiff, plaintiff shall file an affidavit confirming that the newly impleaded websites are mirror/redirect/alphanumeric websites of the defendants websites which have already been injuncted, with sufficient supporting evidence and that the application shall be



listed before the Joint Registrar, who on being satisfied with the material placed on record, shall issue directions to the ISPs to disable access in India of such mirror/redirect/alphanumeric websites.

3. It has been submitted that after passing of the abovesaid judgment, other websites, as disclosed in the application, have also started violating the plaintiff's copyrights. These websites are mirrors, redirects or alphanumeric variations of the websites blocked pursuant to the orders dated 05.08.2019 and decree of permanent injunction dated 01.06.2022 and which are also necessary parties to this suit. It is further stated that details of proposed defendants has been disclosed in Schedule-A annexed with application. It has been further submitted that even the decree of permanent injunction dated 01.06.2022 is also liable to be extended against them, and hence the application may be allowed.

4. I have heard the arguments and perused the record. The law to deal with such applications and extension of ex-parte *adinterim* injunction to newly added defendant has already been laid down in UTV Software Communication Ltd. & Ors. vs. 1337X.TO & Ors.

5. The plaintiff has filed affidavit of investigator along with sufficient material to prove that proposed defendants/websites are mirror/redirect/ alphanumeric websites of the defendants already enjoined and which are also involved in violation of copyrights of plaintiff. Further, in para no. 27 of the judgment dated 01.06.2022, the Hon'ble Court has already directed as under :- “

“In UTV Software (supra), the Court also examined the issue of grant of dynamic injunctions and permitted subsequent impleadment of mirror/redirect/alphanumeric websites which provide access to the rogue websites, by filing an application



under Order I Rule 10 of the CPC before the learned Joint Registrar (Judicial) alongwith an affidavit with supporting evidence, confirming that the proposed website is mirror/redirect /alphanumeric website of the injuncted defendant websites. At the request of the counsel for the Plaintiff, the same directions are liable to be made in this case also.”

6. In view of the submissions of ld. Counsel for the applicant and the directions passed in judgment dated 01.06.2022, the websites mentioned in the prayer clause of the application and Schedule-A are impleaded as defendant nos. 35 to 39.

7. Since the newly added defendants are also stated to be involved in violation of copyrights of the plaintiff, accordingly the decree of permanent injunction dated 01.06.2022 is also extended against newly added defendant nos. 35 to 39. The DoT, ISP and MEITY are directed to do the needful in terms of the abovesaid decree of permanent injunction dated 01.06.2022.

8. Amended memo of parties is taken on record. I.A. stands disposed off. Registry is directed to do the needful. Copy of order be given dasti.

Dr. AJAY GULATI
(DHJS),
JOINT REGISTRAR (JUDICIAL)

DECEMBER 18, 2024/sk

[Click here to check corrigendum, if any](#)



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

Date of decision: 1st June, 2022

+ **CS(COMM) 399/2019 & I.A. 10535/2019, 10537/2019 & 6470/2022**

WARNER BROS. ENTERTAINMENT INC. Plaintiff

Through: Mr.Sidharth Chopra, Ms.Suhasini Raina, Ms.Disha Sharma, Ms.Anjali Agrawal & Mr.Sanidhya Rao, Advs.

versus

HTTP://MP4MOVIEZ.IO & ORS. Defendants

Through: Ms.Nidhi Raman, CGSC with Mr.Zubin Singh, Adv. for DOT

CORAM:

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NAVIN CHAWLA

NAVIN CHAWLA, J. (ORAL)

1. The plaintiff has filed the present suit *inter-alia* praying for the following relief:

“50. In light of the foregoing, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to:

- i. *Issue an order and decree of permanent injunction restraining the Defendants No.1-3 (and such other mirror/redirect/alphanumeric websites discovered to provide additional means of accessing the Defendant Websites, and other domains/domain owners/website operators/entities which are discovered to have been engaging in infringing the Plaintiff's exclusive rights), its owners, partners, proprietors, officers, servants, employees, and all others in capacity of principal*



or agent acting for and on their behalf, or anyone claiming through, by or under it, from, in any manner hosting, streaming, reproducing, distributing, making available to the public and/or communicating to the public, or facilitating the same, on their websites, through the internet in any manner whatsoever, any cinematograph work/content/programme/ show in relation to which Plaintiff has copyright.

- ii. *Issue an order and decree directing the Defendant Nos. 4-12, their directors, partners, proprietors, officers, affiliates, servants, employees, and all others in capacity of principal or agent acting for and on their behalf, or anyone claiming through, by or under it, to block access to the Defendants No. 1-3 website identified by the Plaintiff in the instant suit (and such other mirror/redirect/alphanumeric websites discovered to provide additional means of accessing the Defendant Websites, and other domains/domain owners/website operators/entities which are discovered to have been engaging in infringing the Plaintiff's exclusive rights),*
- iii. *Issue an order directing the Defendant Nos. 13 and 14, to issue a notification calling upon the various internet and telecom service providers registered under it to block access to the Defendants No. 1-3 websites identified by the Plaintiff in the instant suit (and such other mirror/redirect/alphanumeric websites discovered to provide additional means of accessing the Defendant Websites, and other domains/domain owners/website operators/entities which are discovered to have been engaging in infringing the Plaintiff's exclusive rights);*
- iv. *Issue an order directing the Domain Name Registrars of the Defendant Website identified by the Plaintiff in the Plaint to disclose the contact details and other details about the owner of the said websites, and other such relief as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper;”*



2. The plaintiff claims itself to be a global entertainment company under the laws of the State of Delaware, the United States of America and as being engaged in the business of creation, production and distribution of motion pictures. The plaintiff has also received certain reputed awards, such as the Academy Award for ‘Best Motion Picture’ for ‘*Argo*’ in 2012.

3. It is the contention of the plaintiff that the motion pictures produced by the plaintiff, being works of visual recording and which include sound recordings accompanying such visual recordings, qualify as a ‘*cinematograph film*’ under Section 2(f) of the Copyright Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Act’). The plaintiff claims this Court has jurisdiction by virtue of Section 13(1) read with Sections 13(2) and 5 of the Act, since the plaintiff’s cinematograph films are released in India, the cinematograph films of the plaintiff would be entitled to all the rights and protections granted under the provisions of the Act.

4. The claim of the plaintiff is premised on the allegation of illegal and unauthorised distribution, broadcasting, re-broadcasting, transmission and streaming of the plaintiff’s content by the defendant nos. 1 to 3, 16 and 17 (hereinafter referred to as the “rogue websites”). It is the case of the plaintiff that as a result of the unauthorised transmission of their content, the rogue websites infringe the copyright of the plaintiff in the original works produced by it, which have been granted protection under the provisions of the Act.

5. The plaintiff has impleaded various Internet Service Providers (in short, ‘ISPs’) as the defendant nos. 4 to 12 and concerned departments of



the Government of India as the defendant nos. 13 and 14. The ISPs and the departments have been impleaded for the limited relief of compliance with any directions of this Court granted in favour of the plaintiff.

6. The plaintiff has alleged that the defendant nos. 1 to 3, 16 and 17 are the rogue websites. The plaintiff, vide an investigation conducted by an independent investigator, learnt of the extent of the infringing activity of the rogue websites, inasmuch as the rogue websites have infringed the plaintiff's copyright in the original content by streaming or hosting and/or by facilitating the use of the rogue websites, *inter alia* by downloading and streaming the plaintiff's original cinematograph films in which copyright vests.

7. It is also the case of the plaintiff that a cease-and-desist notice was served on the rogue websites calling upon them to cease from engaging in their infringing activities. Despite the legal notice, the rogue websites continue to infringe the rights of the plaintiff in its original content.

8. The learned counsel for the plaintiff presses only for prayers (i), (ii) and (iii) of the plaint. The other reliefs as made in the plaint are not pressed.

9. The learned counsel for the plaintiff relies upon the judgment passed by a Co-ordinate Bench of this Court in a batch of petitions dated 10.04.2019, including *UTV Software Communication Ltd. & Ors. v. 1337X.to & Ors.*, 2019 SCC OnLine Del 8002, which deal with the determination of rogue websites.



10. The plaintiff thereafter filed I.A. 6470 of 2022 under Order XIII A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (in short, 'CPC'), as applicable to commercial disputes, seeking a summary judgment.

11. Vide order of this Court dated 28.04.2022, notice was issued in the present application. After notice was duly served on the defendants, the plaintiff has filed its affidavits of service on 16.05.2022 and 31.05.2022.

12. Despite having been duly served, the defendants have neither filed replies nor their written statement in the present suit contesting the averments made in the plaint. Therefore, service and pleadings are deemed as complete in the present application.

13. The grounds for filing the present application, as enumerated by the plaintiff in the same, are as follows:

- a. That all the defendants have been duly served by the plaintiff, however, only the defendant nos. 9, 11, 13 and 14 have entered appearance before this Hon'ble Court.
- b. That the defendant nos. 1 to 3, 16 and 17 are the rogue websites that are illegally streaming the plaintiff's content on their websites and even after being duly served by the plaintiff, have decided not to contest the present suit.
- c. That the defendants have no real prospect of successfully defending the claim of copyright infringement under Section 51 of the Act and have further not chosen to contest the said claim.
- d. Additionally, there is no other compelling reason why the



present suit should not be disposed of before recording of oral evidence particularly in view of the fact that there is no dispute regarding the illegal activities of the defendant Nos. 1 to 3, 16 and 17 and in any event, in the absence of any challenge or opposition to the factual allegations made in the plaint, in view of provisions of Order VIII Rule 5 of the CPC, there is no occasion for the recording of oral evidence in the present matter.

14. The learned counsel for the plaintiff has relied upon Clause 3 of Chapter XA of the Delhi High Court (Original Side) Rules, 2018 which states the grounds under which a Court can pass a summary judgment.

15. The learned counsel for the plaintiff has drawn my attention to two affidavits filed by Mr. Manish Vaishampayan, who conducted the investigation with regard to the aforesaid websites on the instance of the plaintiff, to contend that the said websites need to be treated as rogue websites. With respect to this contention, reliance is placed on the following documentary evidence in support of each of the aforesaid websites:

S.No.	Particulars	Court File Pagination along with Volume No.
1.	Print of Contact Details of various websites as available on WHOIS (primary domains):	
	1)mp4moviez.io	FOLDER IV



	(Defendant No. 1)	Pages 227-229 (Vol. 2)
	2)mp4moviez.lol (Defendant No. 2)	FOLDER IV Pages 262-264 (Vol.2)
	3)mp4moviez.im (Defendant No.3)	FOLDER IV 280-282 (Vol.2)
	4)Mp4moviez.tube (Defendant No. 16)	I.A. No. 18419/2020 Pg. No. 55-58
	5) Mp4moviez.org.in (Defendant No.17)	I.A. No. 18419/2020 Pg. No. 58-62
2.	Copies of proof of ownership of movie titles a) Aquaman (Warner)	Folder IV Pages 24-25 (Vol.1)
3.	Screenshots of Homepage of various websites (primary domains):	
	1)mp4moviez.io (Defendant No. 1)	Folder IV Pages 206-215 (Vol. 2)
	2)mp4moviez.lol (Defendant No. 2)	Folder IV Pages 247-250 (Vol. 2)
	3)mp4moviez.im (Defendant No.3)	Folder IV Pages 270-272



		(Vol. 2)
	4)Mp4moviez.tube (Defendant No. 16)	I.A. No. 18419/2020 Pg.42-45
4.	Printout of proof of infringement by websites (primary domains):	
	1)mp4moviez.io (Defendant No. 1)	Folder IV Pages 216-226 (Vol. 2)
	2)mp4moviez.lol (Defendant No. 2)	Folder IV Pages 252-261 (Vol. 2)
	3)mp4moviez.im (Defendant No.3)	Folder IV Pages 273-279 (Vol. 2)
5.	Printouts of the DMCA, FAQ, etc. pages, evidencing infringing nature of the Defendant Websites:	
	1) mp4moviez.lol (Defendant No.2)	Help at page 251

16. I have heard the learned counsel for the plaintiff.

17. In *UTV Software (supra)*, a Co-ordinate Bench of this Court, as far as rogue websites are concerned, identified the following illustrative



factors to be considered in determining whether a particular website falls within that class:

“59. In the opinion of this Court, some of the factors to be considered for determining whether the website complained of is a FIOI/Rogue Website are:-

a. whether the primary purpose of the website is to commit or facilitate copyright infringement;

b. the flagrancy of the infringement, or the flagrancy of the facilitation of the infringement;

c. Whether the detail of the registrant is masked and no personal or traceable detail is available either of the Registrant or of the user.

d. Whether there is silence or inaction by such website after receipt of take down notices pertaining to copyright infringement.

e. Whether the online location makes available or contains directories, indexes or categories of the means to infringe, or facilitate an infringement of, copyright;

f. Whether the owner or operator of the online location demonstrates a disregard for copyright generally;

g. Whether access to the online location has been disabled by orders from any court of another country or territory on the ground of or related to copyright infringement;

h. whether the website contains guides or instructions to circumvent measures, or any order of any court, that disables access to the website on the ground of or related to copyright infringement; and i. the volume of



traffic at or frequency of access to the website;

j. Any other relevant matter.

60. This Court clarifies that the aforementioned factors are illustrative and not exhaustive and do not apply to intermediaries as they are governed by IT Act, having statutory immunity and function in a wholly different manner.

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69. Consequently, the real test for examining whether a website is a Rogue Website is a qualitative approach and not a quantitative one.”

18. This Court further held as under:

“29. It is important to realise that piracy reduces jobs, exports and overall competitiveness in addition to standards of living for a nation and its citizens. More directly, online piracy harms the artists and creators, both the struggling as well as the rich and famous, who create content, as well as the technicians-sound engineers, editors, set designers, software and game designers-who produce it and those who support its marketing, distribution and end sales. Consequently, online piracy has had a very real and tangible impact on the film industry and rights of the owners.

30. The Indian Copyright Act, 1957 (“the Copyright Act”) confers a bundle of exclusive rights on the owner of a “work” and provides for remedies in case the copyright is infringed.

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34. The above definitions make it clear that making any work available for being seen or heard by the public whether simultaneously or at places chosen individually, regardless of whether



the public actually sees the film, will constitute communication of the film to the public. The intent was to include digital copies of works, which would include within its scope digital copies of works being made available online (as opposed to the physical world). Communication can be by various means such as directly or by display or diffusion. In this context, definition of “broadcast” is also relevant which identifies communication to public by wireless diffusion or by wire. Thus, making available of a film for streaming or downloads in the form of digital copies on the internet is within the scope of “communication to the public”.

35. It is pertinent to note that the definition of “communication to the public” was first added in the Copyright Act by the 1983 Amendment and was as follows:-

“Communication to the public means communication to the public in whatever manner, including communication through satellite”.

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53. Also should an infringer of the copyright on the Internet be treated differently from an infringer in the physical world? If the view of the aforesaid Internet exceptionalists school of thought is accepted, then all infringers would shift to the e-world and claim immunity!

54. A world without law is a lawless world. In fact, this Court is of the view that there is no logical reason why a crime in the physical world is not a crime in the digital world especially when the Copyright Act does not make any such distinction.

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80. In the opinion of this Court, while blocking is antithetical to efforts to preserve a —free and open Internet, it does not mean that every website should be freely accessible. Even the most vocal supporters of Internet freedom recognize that it is



legitimate to remove or limit access to some materials online, such as sites that facilitate child pornography and terrorism. Undoubtedly, there is a serious concern associated with blocking orders that it may prevent access to legitimate content. There is need for a balance in approach and policies to avoid unnecessary cost or impact on other interests and rights. Consequently, the onus is on the right holders to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that each website they want to block is primarily facilitating wide spread copyright infringement.

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82. One can easily see the appeal in passing a URL blocking order, which adequately addresses over-blocking. A URL specific order need not affect the remainder of the website. However, right-holders claim that approaching the Court or the ISPs again and again is cumbersome, particularly in the case of websites promoting rampant piracy.

83. This Court is of the view that to ask the plaintiffs to identify individual infringing URLs would not be proportionate or practicable as it would require the plaintiffs to expend considerable effort and cost in notifying long lists of URLs to ISPs on a daily basis. The position might have been different if defendants' websites had a substantial proportion of non-infringing content, but that is not the case.

*84. This Court is of the view that while passing a website blocking injunction order, it would have to also consider whether disabling access to the online location is in the public interest and a proportionate response in the circumstances and the impact on any person or class of persons likely to be affected by the grant of injunction. The Court order must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive, but must not create barriers to legitimate trade. The measures must also be fair and not excessively costly (See: *Loreal v. Ebay*, [Case C 324/09]).*



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86. Consequently, website blocking in the case of rogue websites, like the defendant-websites, strikes a balance between preserving the benefits of a free and open Internet and efforts to stop crimes such as digital piracy.

87. This Court is also of the opinion that it has the power to order ISPs and the DoT as well as MEITY to take measures to stop current infringements as well as if justified by the circumstances prevent future ones."

19. Vide order dated 05.08.2019, this Court had granted an *ex-parte ad-interim* injunction against the defendant nos. 1 to 3, 16 and 17 and other such domains/domain owners/website operators/entities which would have been discovered during the course of the proceedings and found to have been engaging in the infringement of the plaintiff's exclusive intellectual property rights, their owners, partners, proprietors, officers, servants, employees, and all others in the capacity of principal or agent acting for and on their behalf, or anyone claiming through, by or under it, restrained them from, hosting, streaming, reproducing, distributing, making available to the public and/or communicating to the public, or facilitating the same, in any manner, on their websites, through the internet any cinematograph work/content/programme/ show in relation to which plaintiff has copyright.

20. Vide the same order, this Court had directed the defendant nos. 4 to 12 to block the domain names, their URLs, and their respective IP addresses as under:

Domain	URLs	IP Addresses



Mp4moviez .lol	http://Mp4moviez.lol	104.27.163.251
Mp4moviez .la	http://Mp4moviez.la	104.24.97.140
Mp4moviez .in	http://Mp4moviez.in	104.31.65.171
Mp4moviez .desi	http://Mp4moviez.de si	104.24.98.173
Mp4moviez .io	http://Mp4moviez.io	104.27.189.22
Mp4moviez .im	http://Mp4moviez.im	104.27.188.14

21. This Court further directed the defendant nos. 13 and 14 to suspend the abovementioned domain name registration of the defendant nos. 1 to 3, 16 and 17 and issue requisite notifications calling upon various internet and telecom service providers registered under them to block the aforementioned website identified by the plaintiff.

22. The learned counsel for the plaintiff submits that pursuant to the *ex-parte ad interim* order dated 05.08.2019, the defendant no. 13 has issued a notification. The learned counsel for the plaintiff further states that the defendant nos. 4 to 12 have blocked the defendant nos. 1 to 3, 16 and 17's websites.



23. On 07.12.2021, the learned Joint Registrar (Judicial), passed the following order:

“Defendants no.16 & 17 was to file written statement, but not filed. The plaintiff has filed the affidavit of service qua all the defendants.

All of the contesting defendants against whom substantial relief has been sought by the plaintiff have been served, however they have

not preferred to appear to contest this ease or to file written statement and affidavit of admission/denial of documents. In this regard, law shall take its own course.

Pleadings are complete.

List the matter before the Hon'ble Court for further directions on 11.01.2022.”

24. Since the defendant nos. 1 to 3, 16 and 17 are not appearing, despite notice, in my opinion, the suit can be heard and decided summarily. The defendants have no real prospect of successfully defending the claim of copyright infringement and have further not chosen to contest the said claim. The present matter is mainly concerned with the enforcement of the injunction orders which are passed against the rogue websites who do not have any defence to the claim of copyright infringement but use the anonymity offered by the internet to engage in illegal activities, such as copyright infringement in the present case. This is a fit case for passing a summary judgment invoking the provisions of Order XIII A of the CPC, as applicable to the commercial disputes.

25. In *UTV Software (supra)*, the Court also examined the issue of grant of dynamic injunctions and permitted subsequent impleadment of mirror/redirect/alphanumeric websites which provide access to the rogue websites, by filing an application under Order I Rule 10 of the CPC



before the Joint Registrar (Judicial) alongwith an affidavit with supporting evidence, confirming that the proposed website is mirror/redirect/alphanumeric website of the injuncted defendant websites. At the request of the counsel for the plaintiff, the same directions are liable to be made in this case also.

26. Accordingly, I.A. No. 6470 of 2022 under Order XIII A, as applicable to commercial disputes, seeking a summary judgment is allowed. All the pending applications are also disposed of.

27. The suit is, therefore, decreed in terms of prayers (i), (ii) and (iii) of the plaint. The plaintiff is also permitted to implead any mirror/redirect/alphanumeric websites which provide access to the defendant nos. 1 to 3, 16 and 17's websites by filing an appropriate application under Order I Rule 10 of the CPC, supported by affidavits and evidence as directed in *UTV Software (supra)*. Any website impleaded as a result of such application will be subject to the same decree. Decree sheet be drawn up accordingly.

NAVIN CHAWLA, J

JUNE 01, 2022/rv/AB

न्यायमेव जयते

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
(ORDINARY ORIGINAL COMMERCIAL JURISDICTION)

I.A. NO. _____ OF 2024

IN

CS(COMM) NO. 399 OF 2019

IN THE MATTER OF:

Warner Bros. Entertainment Inc. ...Plaintiff

Versus

[HTTP://MP4MOVIEZ.IO](http://MP4MOVIEZ.IO) & OrsDefendants

AMENDED MEMO OF PARTIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

Warner Bros. Entertainment Inc.
4000 Warner Boulevard, Burbank
California 91522, United States of America
Email: antipiracy@warnerbros.comPlaintiff

Versus

- 1) <https://Mp4moviez.io>
<https://Mp4moviez.la>
<https://Mp4moviez.in>
<https://Mp4moviez.desi>
Email: support@registry.la

abuse@name.com

- 2) <http://Mp4moviez.lol>
Email:movieplanet9@gmail.com
- 3) <https://Mp4moviez.im>
Email:info@nic.im
- 4) Atria Convergence Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
99A/113A, Manorayana Palya
R.T. Nagar Bangalore – 560032

Also At:

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Jitesh.chathambil@actcorp.in

- 5) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
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- 6) Bharti Airtel Ltd.
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7) Hathway Cable & Datacom Pvt. Ltd.

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8) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

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raco.mtnl@gmail.com; mtnlcsco@gmail.com

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9) Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited

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10) Shyam Spectra Pvt. Ltd.
Plot No. 258,
Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase III,
New Delhi – 110020

Also at:

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info@spectra.co; compliance@spectra.co
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11) Tata Teleservices Ltd.
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syed.mansoorzainvi@tatatel.co.in

12) Vodafone India Limited
Vodafone House,
Peninsula Corporate Park,
Ganpatrao Kadam Marg,
Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013 India

Also At:

Birla Centurion,
10th Floor, Plot no.794,

B Wing, Pandurang Budhkar Marg,

Worli, Mumbai - 400 030 India

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13) Department of Telecommunications

Through Secretary,

Ministry of Communications and IT,

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secy-dot@nic.in, dirds2-dot@nic.in,

14) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Through the Director General (DIT) Cyber Laws & e-security),

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15) Ashok Kumars

16) Mp4moviez.tube

Email: abuse@godaddy.com

17) Mp4moviez.org.in

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24

18) Mp4moviez.how

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19) Mp4moviez.vegas

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20) Mp4moviez.wales

Email: abuse@namecheap.com

21) Mp4moviez.vin

Email: abuse@name.com

22) Mp4moviez.photo

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23) Mp4moviez.study

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28) Mp4moviez.nagoya

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29) Mp4moviez.gallery

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30) mp4moviez.guide

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31) mp4moviez.garden

Email: abuse@namecheap.com

32) mp4moviez.limited

Email: abuse@namecheap.com

33) mp4moviez.legal

Email: abuse@namecheap.com

34) mp4moviez.bingo

Email: abuse@namecheap.com

35) mp4moviez.tires

Email: abuse@namecheap.com; admin@mp4moviez.in

36) mp4moviez.ai

Email: law@cloudflare.com, abuse@cloudflare.com

37) mp4moviez.camera

Email: abuse@namecheap.com

38) mp4moviez.ec

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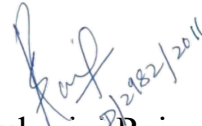
39) mp4moviez.glass

Email: abuse@name.com

....Defendants

Place: New Delhi

Date: 04 December, 2024



Suhasini Raina (D/2982/2011)
Saikrishna & Associates
Advocates for the Plaintiff
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URL of New Mirror/Redirect/Alphanumeric Variation of Injuncted Website	Domain Name of Mirror/Redirect/Alphanumeric Variation of Injuncted Website	IP Addresses of New Mirror/Redirect/Alphanumeric Variation of Injuncted Website
https://www.mp4moviez.tires	mp4moviez.tires	172.67.131.5
		104.21.9.196
https://mp4moviez.ai	mp4moviez.ai	104.21.56.129
		172.67.151.47
https://mp4moviez.camera	mp4moviez.camera	172.67.147.71
		104.21.49.159
https://mp4moviez.ec	mp4moviez.ec	104.21.25.202
		172.67.134.136
https://mp4moviez.glass	mp4moviez.glass	172.67.180.41
		104.21.51.117

Annexure

Subject: Action requested to be taken by MEITY and Plaintiff for effective removal of content for viewing by public at large within India as per the said orders of Hon'ble Court.

It is observed that a number of orders of Hon'ble Court are issued for blocking of websites every month. There are around more than 2700 ISPs in India and these ISPs are connected among themselves in a mesh network. DOT is instructing each of the ISPs through emails/through its website for blocking of the websites as ordered by the Hon'ble Courts. Ensuring compliance of the orders by each of the ISPs is a time-consuming and complex task especially in view of multiplicity of orders of Hon'ble Courts, multiplicity of websites to be blocked and multiplicity of ISPs.

2. Allocation of Business Rules inter-alia states thus:-

'Policy matters relating to information technology; Electronics; and Internet (all matters other than licensing of Internet Service Provider).'

3. In view of above and in order to ensure effective removal by content for viewing by public at large, the plaintiff is requested to do a trace route of the web server hosting the said website. In case the web server happens to be in India, the plaintiff may inform the same to Meity who may direct the owner of such web server to stop transmission of content as per IT Act and as directed by the Hon'ble Court so that the content would be blocked from the source itself and the exercise of blocking by 2700 ISPs would not be required.

4. In case such server is located abroad i.e. outside India then access to such URL/website can be blocked through the international internet gateways which are much less in number. This would result in timely and effectively removal of undesirable content for viewing by public at large as is the requirement as per the orders of Hon'ble Court.