



ASIAN INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTER

ADMINISTRATIVE PANEL DECISION

In the Matter of Domain Name Dispute AIAC/DNDR-1507-2025

Between

ACE BORNEO LIFESTYLE SDN BHD
(Complainant)

And

SETIA BUDI (RHINO MANTAP)
(Respondent)

1. The Parties and the Disputed Domain Name

The Complainant is ACE BORNEO LIFESTYLE SDN BHD, Malaysia.

The Respondent is Setia Budi (Rhino Mantap), Indonesia.

The disputed domain name <flypod.my> (the "Disputed Domain Name") is registered with NAMECHEAP (the "Registrar").

2. Procedural History

The Complaint was filed with the Asian International Arbitration Centre (the "Centre" or "AIAC") via email on October 3, 2025. On October 27, 2025, the Registrar transmitted a verification response to the Centre disclosing registrant and contact information for the Disputed Domain Name which differed from the named Respondent (Unknown (Privacy Protection)) and contact information in the Complaint.

The Centre verified that the Complaint satisfied the formal requirements of the MYNIC's (.my) Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy ("Policy"), the Rules of the MYNIC's (.my) Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy ("Rules") and the Supplemental Rules of the AIAC ("Supplemental Rules").

In accordance with the Rules, paragraph 5, the Centre formally notified the Respondent of the Complaint, and the proceedings commenced on October 28, 2025. In accordance with the Rules, paragraph 6, the due date for Response was November 18, 2025. The Respondent did not submit any response.

The Centre appointed Gabriela Kennedy as the sole panellist in this matter on November 25, 2025. The Panel finds that it was properly constituted. The Panel has submitted the Statement

of Acceptance and Declaration of Impartiality and Independence, as required by the Centre to ensure compliance with the Rules, paragraph 9.

3. Factual Background

The Complainant is in the business of hotel and travel services. The Complainant owns the



Malaysian Trademark Registration No. TM2021032491 for “FLYPOD” in Classes 35, 39, and 43 registered on October 12, 2022 (the “Complainant’s Trademark”).

At the time of the rendering of this Decision, the Disputed Domain Name directed to an online gambling website called “Rhino88”.

4. Parties’ Contentions

A. Complainant

The Disputed Domain Name was initially owned by the Complainant from May 4, 2020 to May 4, 2025. The Disputed Domain Name registration expired due to the Complainant’s agent’s oversight. The Complainant tried to reclaim the Disputed Domain Name and found that it has already been registered by a third party

On September 5, 2025, the Complainant noticed that the Disputed Domain Name resolved to an online gambling site “RHINO88”. At the time of the filing of the Complaint, the Disputed Domain Name was being redirected to <<https://cakecardsbrand.com/>>.

B. Respondent

The Respondent did not reply to the Complainants’ contentions.

5. Discussion and Findings

Paragraph 17.1 of the Rules provide that the Panel is to decide the proceedings based on the documents and evidence submitted by the Parties, the Policy and the Rules as well as any other rules or principles of law which are applied in Malaysia.

Under paragraph 5.2 of the Policy, the Complainants are required to prove the following two elements:

- (i) The Disputed Domain Names are identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the Complainants have rights; and
- (ii) The Disputed Domain Names have been registered and/or are being used by the Respondent in bad faith.

In answer to the second element above, the Respondent may prove that its registration and/or use of the Disputed Domain Names was not in bad faith by establishing, among others, that it has rights and legitimate interests in them. See paragraph 7.1 of the Policy.

A. Identical or Confusingly Similar

The Panel accepts that the Complainant has rights in the Complainant's Trademark, based on its trademark registration listed in section 3 above.

The Disputed Domain Name incorporates the Complainant's Trademark in its entirety with the addition of ".my". It is well established that the country code Top-Level Domain ("ccTLD"), ".my", may be disregarded. See *The Liverpool Football Club and Athletic Grounds Limited v. Asia Bureau.com Sdn. Bhd.*, Case No. AIAC/DNDR-1088-2022; and *Ada Health GmbH v. Visi Finsight Sdn Bhd*, Case No. AIAC/DNDR-1087-2022. The Panel notes that the addition of ccTLD does not prevent a finding of confusing similarity between the Disputed Domain Name and the Complainant's Trademark.

As such, the Panel finds that the Disputed Domain Name is identical to the Complainant's Trademark, and accordingly, paragraph 5.2(i) of the Policy is satisfied.

B. Registered and Used in Bad Faith

The Panel notes that it is difficult to conceive of any plausible use of the Disputed Domain Name that would amount to good faith use, given that the Disputed Domain Name is identical to the Complainant's Trademark.

The Respondent's use of the Disputed Domain Name to redirect Internet traffic to an online gambling website supports a finding that the Respondent has registered and used the Disputed Domain Name to create a likelihood of confusion with the Complainant's Trademark for commercial gain. Further, the Respondent failed to respond to the Complainant's contentions and has provided no evidence of its actual or contemplated good faith use of the Disputed Domain Name.

Pursuant to paragraph 7 of the Policy, the Respondent may negate a finding of bad faith by establishing that it has rights and legitimate interests in the Disputed Domain Names. Evidence of such rights and legitimate interests can be demonstrated in any of the following circumstances:

- (i) before the date of the Respondent being informed of the Complainant's dispute, the Respondent had used or made preparations to use the Disputed Domain Name or a name corresponding to the Disputed Domain Name in relation to a genuine offering of goods or services; or
- (ii) the Respondent has been commonly known by the Disputed Domain Name, even though the Respondent has acquired no trademark or service mark rights in the same; or
- (iii) the Respondent is using the Disputed Domain Name for legitimate, non-commercial and/or fair purposes and have no intention of using the same for profits or to deceive the public.

The Panel finds that paragraph 7 of the Policy is not satisfied.

The Panel accepts that the Complainant has not authorised the Respondent to use the Complainant's Trademark. There is no relationship between the Complainant and the Respondent which would otherwise entitle the Respondent to use the Complainant's Trademark.

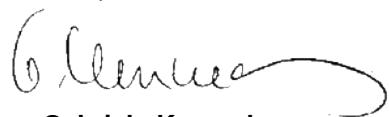
The Panel further notes that there is no evidence to show that the Respondent has trademark rights corresponding to the Disputed Domain Name, or that the Respondent has become known by the Disputed Domain Name.

There is no evidence to suggest that the Respondent's use of, or demonstrable preparations to use the Disputed Domain Name or a name corresponding to the Disputed Domain Name, is in connection with a *bona fide* offering of goods or services or be regarded as legitimate non-commercial or fair use. The redirection of the Disputed Domain Name to a third party gambling website suggests bad faith, which cannot be regarded as legitimate non-commercial use or a fair purpose.

In the circumstances, the Panel finds that the Respondent registered and has been using the Disputed Domain Name in bad faith, and paragraph 5.2(ii) of the Policy has been satisfied.

6. Decision

For the foregoing reasons, in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Policy and paragraph 17 of the Rules, the Panel orders that the Disputed Domain Name, <flypod.my> be transferred to the Complainant.



Gabriela Kennedy

Sole Panellist

Date: December 15, 2025