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* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**
+ CS(COMM) 156/2026

LEXISNEXIS A DIVISION OF RELX INDIA PVT LTD.....Plaintiff

Through: Mr. J. Sai Deepak, Senior Advocate
with Mr. Shoumendu Mukherji, Ms. Megha
Sharma, Mr. Aniruddha Ghosh, Mr. Sidhi
Pramodh Rayudu and Ms. Surabhi Tuli,
Advocates.

versus

PARTH LAW HOUSE & ANR.

.....Defendants

Through:

CORAM:
HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE JYOTI SINGH

ORDER
17.02.2026

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I.A. 4401/2026 (u/O XI Rule 1 (4) r/w 151 CPC)

1. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff seeking to place on record additional documents.
2. 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 and Delhi High Court (Original Side) Rules, 2018.
3. Application is allowed and disposed of.

I.A. 4402/2026 (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. 4403/2026 (u/S 151 CPC)

7. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff seeking permission to file original hard copies of the counterfeit/infringing books received from the Defendants.

8. For the reasons stated in the application, the same is allowed, permitting the Plaintiff to place the same on record.

9. Application stands disposed of.

I.A. 4405/2026 (u/S 151 CPC)

10. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff seeking exemption from effecting advance service of the suit and allied applications on the Defendants.

11. For the reasons stated in the application, the same is allowed and disposed of.

I.A. 4406/2026 (u/S 5 of Limitation Act, 1963 r/w Section 151 CPC)

12. This application is filed on behalf of the Plaintiff seeking condonation of delay of 71 days in re-filing of the plaint.

13. For the reasons stated in the application, the same is allowed, condoning the delay of 71 days in re-filing the plaint.

14. Application stands disposed of.



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15. Let plaint be registered as a suit.
16. Upon filing of process fee, issue summons to the Defendants through all permissible modes, returnable before the learned Joint Registrar on 13.03.2026.
17. Summons shall state that the written statements shall be filed by the Defendants within 30 days from the receipt of summons along with affidavit of admission/denial of the documents filed by the Plaintiff.
18. It will be open to the Plaintiff to file replications within 30 days from the date of receipt of written statement along with affidavit of admission/denial of documents filed by the Defendants.
19. 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.
20. Learned Joint Registrar will carry out admission/denial of documents and marking of exhibits.

I.A. 4400/2026 (u/O XXXIX Rules 1 and 2 r/w Section 151 CPC)

21. 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.
22. Issue notice to the Defendants through all permissible modes, returnable before Court on 26.02.2026.
23. As per the case set out in the plaint, Plaintiff operates under the “LexisNexis” and is a legal and professional publishing company engaged in providing legal research tools, publications and digital solutions in India. Plaintiff’s trademark “LexisNexis” is registered in the name of Reed



Elsevier Properties Inc., rebranded as RELX in 2015, a Corporation organised under the laws of the State of Delaware, USA. Plaintiff is a division of RELX India Pvt. Ltd. and has statutory rights in the following trademarks owing to their registrations:-

S. No.	Trade Mark Registration Number	Trade Mark Type	Date of Registration	Valid Upto	Pictorial Representation as per Registration Certificate
1.	1006077	WORD MARK	27.04.2001 [Renewed on 27.03.2021]	27.04.2031	LexisNexis
2.	1071338	WORD MARK	02.01.2002 [Renewed on 20.04.2021]	02.01.2032	LEXISNEXIS
3.	1071339	DEVICE	02.01.2002 [Renewed on 20.04.2021]	02.01.2032	

24. It is stated that as part of RELX, Plaintiff has developed tremendous market share and reputation and in 2024 RELX reported revenues exceeding £9.4 billion, with its legal segment growing stronger day by day. Plaintiff is known and reputed for commissioning and publishing quality books authored by esteemed professionals in their respective fields and also provides a range of web-based, digital solutions including Lexis+, Lexis Advance, Lexis Practical Guidance, LexisNexis Risk Solutions, LexisNexis



Dossier, LexisNexis Protege, Lex Machina etc. and publishes legal journals such as Labour Law Journal and the Madras Law Journal, in India.

25. It is stated that Plaintiff's parent company's global business Headquarter is located in London, United Kingdom and it employs 34,580 people worldwide. LexisNexis has 11,800 employees worldwide and serves customers in almost 150 countries and territories. Plaintiff has won several awards and recognitions for its products and services such as Lexis Nexis's Nexis+ AI for the Best Innovation in Generative AI in 2025 and Best Legal Tech Innovation Award, amongst others.

26. It is stated that the present suit is concerned with three major and popular textbooks published by the Plaintiff as follows: -

- (1) POLLOCK & MULLA-THE INDIAN CONTRACT & SPECIFIC RELIEF ACTS-17TH EDITION;
- (2) NS BINDRA-INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES-THIRTEENTH EDITION; and
- (3) MULLA-THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE-TWENTIETH EDITION.

27. It is stated that by virtue of long, continuous and extensive use, title of these books along with the names of the authors have come to be associated with the Plaintiff. The books are immensely popular among students and professionals and consequently, the consumers only recollect the Plaintiff upon seeing the title of the books and the textbooks. Plaintiff has played a key role in the development of the market reputation and popularity of these textbooks through its efforts in editing, quality control, publishing, marketing, advertising and distribution. Plaintiff has expended large amounts towards the editing, quality control etc, and as a result the textbooks have a



huge market in India and abroad, which is reflected from the year wise sale figures pertaining to these books furnished in paragraph 21 of the plaint.

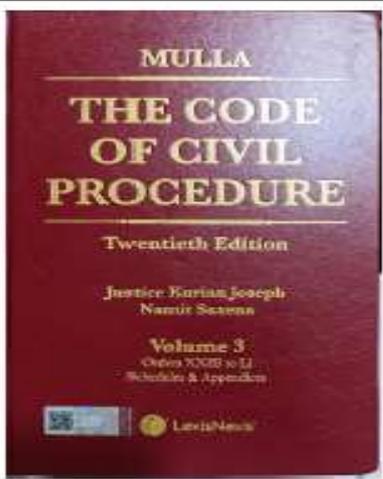
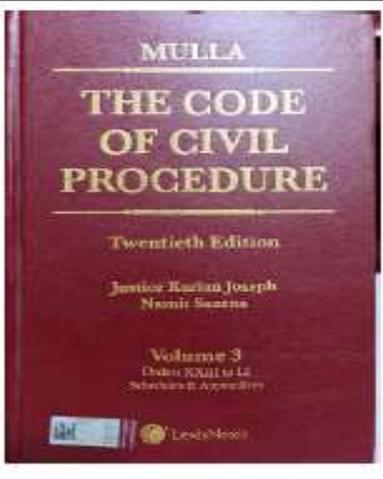
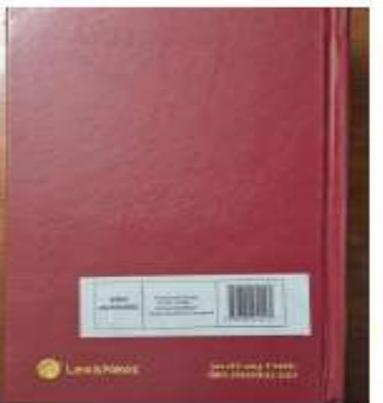
28. It is stated that Defendants are retailers, printers, distributors and resellers who are actively engaged in printing, distributing and selling counterfeit textbooks, which are also being sold under the registered trademarks of the Plaintiff. Investigation revealed that Defendant No.1 is a retailer of the infringing textbooks while the other Defendants are engaged in manufacturing and distribution. It is further stated that the infringing activities are also carried out within the premises of one of the Trial Courts in Delhi. Plaintiff has so far only identified one infringer while there may be many more and has accordingly impleaded John Doe as Defendant No.2.

29. Learned Senior Counsel for the Plaintiff submits that Defendants are blatantly selling counterfeit textbooks and have copied the text as well as the trademark of the Plaintiff and the books are exact replicas of the aforementioned books *albeit* of inferior quality, which is harming the long standing reputation of the Plaintiff and misleading the customers. It is urged that the counterfeit textbooks are also causing irreparable harm to the students, who are unable to distinguish between the counterfeit and the original textbooks. Sale of counterfeits also amounts to infringement of Plaintiff's copyright in the textbooks.

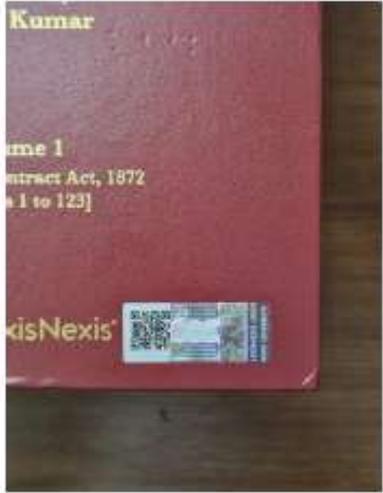
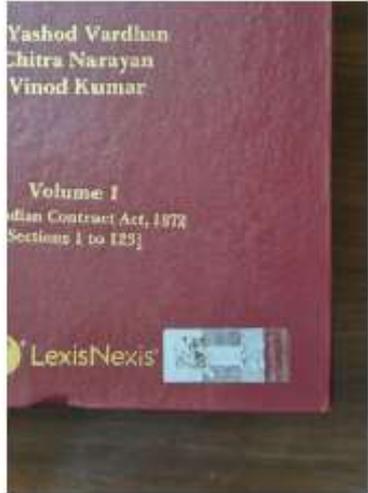
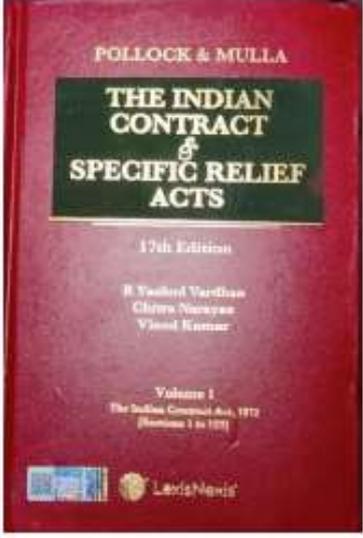
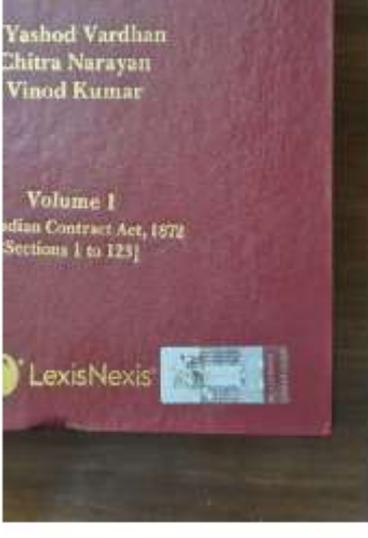
30. It is further argued that the counterfeit textbooks are being created by scanning the original books or making copies by other means. The distinction between the original and counterfeit is seen from the holograms on counterfeit goods, which can be easily wiped out by mere rubbing as also the difference in printing quality, binding quality, backside cover and the manner of printing and scanning the text matter. It is argued that in the



original version of the textbooks, the QR code on the hologram can be easily scanned to check the authenticity from Plaintiff's website upon entering the ISBN number, whereas in the counterfeit books, the security feature incorporated in the QR code comes back with an invalid app upon scanning. For ready reference and illustratively, a comparative of Plaintiff's textbooks and Defendants' books is as follows:-

Plaintiff's Products	Defendant's Products
Text Matter	
	
Plaintiff's Products	Defendant's Products
Barcode Sticker	
	



Plaintiff's Products	Defendant's Products
Hologram and QR Code	
	
	

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



my *prima facie* view, Defendants are manufacturing and selling counterfeits of Plaintiff's textbooks as aforementioned, with inferior quality and a hologram which is easily wiped out by rubbing. Plaintiff has built formidable reputation and goodwill in the market and it needs no reiteration that by selling counterfeits Defendants are not only harming the reputation of the Plaintiff but also public interest, more particularly, of students and professionals, who are buying the counterfeit textbooks.

32. Accordingly, till the next date of hearing, Defendants, their partners/ proprietor, principal officers, affiliates, servants, agents, representatives, dealers and all others acting for and on its behalf, are restrained from publishing, selling, offering for sale, advertising and/or directly or indirectly, dealing in publication or sale of books, which are substantial reproduction of Plaintiff's textbooks, as mentioned above, amounting to infringement of Plaintiff's copyright and tarnishment of its reputation.

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

I.A. 4404/2026 (u/O XXVI Rule 9 & u/O XXXIX Rule 7 CPC)

34. Re-notify on 26.02.2026.

JYOTI SINGH, J

FEBRUARY 17, 2026/RW