

Decision for dispute CAC-UDRP-105470

Case number	CAC-UDRP-105470
Time of filing	2023-05-25 09:04:55
Domain names	bol1oreinc.com
Case administrator	
Name	Olga Dvořáková (Case admin)
Complainant	
Organization	BOLLORE SE
Complainant represer	ntative
Organization	NAMESHIELD S.A.S.

Respondent

Name	amadi	bon

OTHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Panel is not aware of any other legal proceedings which are pending or decided and which relate to the disputed domain name.

IDENTIFICATION OF RIGHTS

The Complainant is the owner of the international trademark registration BOLLORE, Reg. No. 704697, registered on December 11, 1998.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The Complainant is one of the 500 largest companies in the world. It is involved in transportation and logistics, communications, electricity storage and systems. Its website is at "www.bollore.com".

The disputed domain name < bol1 oreinc.com > was registered on May 16, 2023. It resolves to an error page. MX servers are configured.

PARTIES CONTENTIONS

No administratively compliant Response has been filed.

RIGHTS

The Complainant has, to the satisfaction of the Panel, shown the disputed domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights (within the meaning of paragraph 4(a)(i) of the Policy).

NO RIGHTS OR LEGITIMATE INTERESTS

The Complainant has, to the satisfaction of the Panel, shown the Respondent to have no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name (within the meaning of paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the Policy).

BAD FAITH

The Complainant has, to the satisfaction of the Panel, shown the disputed domain name has been registered and is being used in bad faith (within the meaning of paragraph 4(a)(iii) of the Policy).

PROCEDURAL FACTORS

The Panel is satisfied that all procedural requirements under UDRP were met and there is no other reason why it would be inappropriate to provide a decision.

PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR THE DECISION

Paragraph 15(a) of the Rules instructs this Panel to "decide a complaint on the basis of the statements and documents submitted in accordance with the Policy, these Rules and any rules and principles of law that it deems applicable."

Paragraph 4(a) of the Policy requires the Complainant to prove each of the following three elements to obtain an order that a domain name should be cancelled or transferred:

- the domain name registered by the Respondent is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights; and
- the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and
- the domain name has been registered and is being used in bad faith.

In view of the Respondent's failure to submit a response, the Panel shall decide this administrative proceeding on the basis of the Complainant's undisputed representations pursuant to paragraphs 5(f), 14(a) and 15(a) of the Rules and draw such inferences as it considers appropriate pursuant to paragraph 14(b) of the Rules. The Panel is entitled to accept all reasonable allegations set forth in a complaint; however, the Panel may deny relief where a complaint contains mere conclusory or unsubstantiated arguments. *See* WIPO Jurisprudential Overview 3.0 at paragraph 4.3.

As to the first element, the Complainant has shown that it is the owner of the international trademark registration BOLLORE, Reg. No. 704697, registered on December 11, 1998.

The Panel finds the disputed domain name **<bol1oreinc.com>** to be confusingly similar to the Complainant's trademark BOLLORE, since it merely substitutes the number 1 for the second letter L and adds the abbreviation INC. These differences are insufficient to distinguish the domain name from the mark. The inconsequential gTLD ".COM" may be ignored.

As to the second element, paragraph 4(c) of the Policy sets out three illustrative circumstances as examples which, if established by the Respondent, shall demonstrate rights to or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name for purposes of paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the Policy, *i.e.*

(i) before any notice to the Respondent of the dispute, the use by the Respondent of, or demonstrable preparations to use, the domain name or a name corresponding to the domain name in connection with a *bona fide* offering of goods or services; or

(ii) the Respondent (as an individual, business or other organization) has been commonly known by the domain name, even if the Respondent has acquired no trademark or service mark rights; or

(iii) the Respondent is making a legitimate noncommercial or fair use of the domain name, without intent for commercial gain to misleadingly divert customers or to tarnish the trademark or service mark at issue.

The Complainant asserts that the Respondent is not known by the disputed domain name; has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name and is not related in any way with the Complainant; the Complainant does not carry out any activity for, nor has any business with the Respondent; and neither license nor authorization has been granted by the Complainant to the Respondent to make any use of the Complainant's trademark BOLLORE nor to apply for registration of the disputed domain name.

The Panel finds that the disputed domain name **<bol1oreinc.com**> is clearly a typosquatted version of the Complainant's BOLLORE mark. It was registered on May 16th, 2023, many years after the Complainant has shown that its BOLLORE mark had become very well-known. It resolves to an error page. MX servers are configured.

These circumstances, together with the Complainant's assertions, are sufficient to constitute a *prima facie* showing of absence of rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name on the part of the Respondent. The evidentiary burden therefore shifts to the Respondent to show that it does have rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name. See *JUUL Labs, Inc. v. Dryx Emerson* / *KMF Events LTD*, FA1906001849706 (Forum July 17, 2019). The Respondent has made no attempt to do so.

The Panel finds that the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name.

As to the third element, given the distinctiveness of the Complainant's trademark and reputation and the typosquatted nature of the disputed domain name, the Panel infers that the Respondent registered the domain name with full knowledge of the Complainant's trademark. See CAC Case No. 101696, *BOLLORE v. Hubert Dadoun* ("As the Complainant is also one of the largest 500 companies in the world, the Panel accepts the Complainant's contention that their trademark has a strong reputation and is in fact to be considered well-known.").

Further, although the disputed domain name resolves to an error page and the Respondent has not demonstrated any activity in respect of the disputed domain name, the Panel considers it is not possible to conceive of any plausible actual or contemplated active use of the domain name by the Respondent that would not be illegitimate, such as by being a passing off, an infringement of consumer protection legislation, or an infringement of the Complainant's rights under trademark law. See for instance WIPO Case No. D2000-0003, *Telstra Corporation Limited v. Nuclear Marshmallows*.

Finally, the fact that MX servers are configured suggests that the disputed domain name may be actively used for bad faith email purposes. See CAC Case No. 102827, JCDECAUX SA v. Handi Hariyono ("There is no present use of the disputed domain name but there are several active MX records connected to the disputed domain name. It is concluded that it is inconceivable that the Respondent will be able to make any good faith use of the disputed domain name as part of an e-mail address.").

Thus, the Panel concludes that the Respondent has registered and is using the disputed domain name in bad faith.

FOR ALL THE REASONS STATED ABOVE, THE COMPLAINT IS

Accepted

AND THE DISPUTED DOMAIN NAME(S) IS (ARE) TO BE

1. bol1oreinc.com: Transferred

PANELLISTS

Name Alan Limbury

DATE OF PANEL DECISION 2023-06-18

Publish the Decision