

## **ADMINISTRATIVE PANEL DECISION**

**Belfius Bank SA / Belfius Bank NV v. Maxime Turloud**  
Case No. D2023-0242

### **1. The Parties**

The Complainant is Belfius Bank SA / Belfius Bank NV, Belgium, internally represented.

The Respondent is Maxime Turloud, France

### **2. The Domain Name and Registrar**

The disputed domain name <logbe-belfius.com> is registered with Google LLC (the “Registrar”).

### **3. Procedural History**

The Complaint was filed with the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center (the “Center”) on January 16, 2023. On January 19, 2023, the Center transmitted by email to the Registrar a request for registrar verification in connection with the disputed domain name. On January 19, 2023, the Registrar transmitted by email to the Center its verification response confirming that the Respondent is listed as the registrant and providing the contact details.

The Registrar confirmed that the language of the registration agreement of the disputed domain name is French. On January 26, 2023, the Center sent an email communication to the Complainant inviting it to provide satisfactory evidence of an agreement between the Complainant and the Respondent to the effect that the proceedings should be in English, to submit the Complaint translated into French, or submit a request for English to be the language of the administrative proceedings. On the same date, the Complainant requested that English be the language of the proceeding. The Respondent did not oppose such request.

The Center verified that the Complaint satisfied the formal requirements of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the “Policy” or “UDRP”), the Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the “Rules”), and the WIPO Supplemental Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the “Supplemental Rules”).

In accordance with the Rules, paragraphs 2 and 4, the Center formally notified the Respondent of the Complaint, and the proceedings commenced on February 2, 2023. In accordance with the Rules, paragraph 5, the due date for Response was February 22, 2023. The Respondent did not submit any response. Accordingly, the Center notified the Respondent’s default on February 23, 2023.

The Center appointed Philippe Gilliéron as the sole panelist in this matter on February 27, 2023. 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 Center to ensure compliance with the Rules, paragraph 7.

#### **4. Factual Background**

The Complainant is a Belgian bank and financial services provider that counts more than 650 agencies and 5000 employees.

The Complainant owns numerous trademarks consisting in all or in part of the term “belfius”, such as:

- European Union verbal trademark BELFIUS No. 010581205, registered on May 24, 2012 in classes 9, 16, 35, 36, 41 and 45 with a priority date as of January 23, 2012;
- Benelux verbal trademark BELFIUS No. 914650 registered on May 10, 2012 in classes 9, 16, 35, 36, 41 and 45 with a priority date as of January 23, 2012.

The Complainant further holds more than 200 domain names to conduct its activities, such as <belfius.com> and <belfius.be> since January 23, 2012.

The disputed domain name was registered on November 13, 2022, and does not resolve to an active website.

On November 25 and November 30, 2022, the Complainant sent cease and desist letters to the Registrar, highlighting the risks that the disputed domain name had been registered for phishing purposes, inviting it to put the domain name on hold and transfer it in its favor. The Registrar did not respond.

On January 9, 2023, the Complainant sent a cease and desist letter to the Respondent, drawing its attention upon the breach of its trademark rights and inviting it to transfer the disputed domain name in its favor. The Respondent did not respond.

#### **5. Parties' Contentions**

##### **A. Complainant**

The Complainant first argues that the disputed domain name is confusingly similar to its trademarks as it entirely incorporates the term “belfius”, and that the addition of a descriptive term such as “logbe” does not exclude the resulting likelihood of confusion.

The Complainant then affirms that the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name. The Respondent is in no way affiliated to the Complainant. The Complainant has not licensed or in any way authorized the Respondent to use the trademark BELFIUS. The Respondent has no trademark rights in the term “belfius” and is not known under that name. Furthermore, the Respondent does not make any legitimate noncommercial or fair use of the disputed domain name.

The Complainant finally affirms that the disputed domain name was registered and is being used in bad faith. It is the Complainant's view that the Respondent was aware of its trademarks when it registered the disputed domain name. The Complainant considers that there is no evidence that the disputed domain name could be used in any way in good faith and is of the view that, under the circumstances, the passive holding of the disputed domain name amounts to bad faith.

## **B. Respondent**

The Respondent did not reply to the Complainant's contentions.

## **6. Discussion and Findings**

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

Pursuant to paragraph 4(a) of the Policy, the Complainant must prove each of the following three elements to obtain an order that the disputed domain name should be cancelled or transferred:

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

Prior to turning to the merits of the case, the Panel however has to address a formal issue regarding the language of the proceedings.

### **A. Language of the proceedings**

The Complaint was filed in English on January 16, 2023.

On January 26, 2023, the Center notified the Parties in both English and French that the language of the Registration Agreement for the disputed domain name was French. The Center invited the Complainant to provide satisfactory evidence of an agreement between the parties to the effect that the proceedings should be in French, to submit the Complaint translated in French or a request for English to be the language of the proceedings.

The Complainant requested the proceedings to be held in English. The Respondent, who was provided the opportunity to oppose the Complainant's request, did not proceed. As a result, the Panel sees no reason to reject the Complainant's request and the proceedings shall be held in English.

### **B. Identical or Confusingly Similar**

According to the Policy, paragraph 4(a)(i), the Complainant has to prove that the disputed domain name is identical or confusingly similar to trademarks or service marks in which the Complainant has rights.

The Complainant is the holder of numerous trademarks consisting of the term “belfius”.

UDRP panels widely agree that incorporating a trademark into a domain name can be sufficient to establish that the domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a registered trademark for purpose of the Policy (see, e.g., *Uniroyal Engineered Products, Inc. v. Nauga Network Services*, WIPO Case No. [D2000-0503](#); *Thaigem Global Marketing Limited v. Sanchai Aree*, WIPO Case No. [D2002-0358](#); and *F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG v. Relish Entreprises*, WIPO Case No. [D2007-1629](#)).

When the inserted trademark is recognizable in the disputed domain name, the added elements would not prevent a finding of confusing similarity (see Section 1.8 of the WIPO Overview of WIPO Panel Views on Selected UDRP Questions, Third Edition, “[WIPO Overview 3.0](#)”).

Such happens to be the case here. The addition of the term “logbe” does not prevent a finding of confusing similarity.

As a result, the Panel considers paragraph 4(a)(i) of the Policy to be satisfied.

### **C. Rights or Legitimate Interests**

According to the Policy, paragraph 4(a)(ii), the Complainant has to demonstrate that the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name.

As the UDRP panel stated in *Do The Hustle, LLC v. Tropic Web*, WIPO Case No. [D2000-0624](#), demonstrating that a respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in a domain name “[...] would require complainant to prove a negative, a difficult, if not impossible, task”. Thus, in that decision, the panel opined that “[w]here a complainant has asserted that the respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name, it is incumbent upon the respondent to come forward with concrete evidence rebutting this assertion”.

Following that decision, subsequent UDRP panels developed a consensus view that it is deemed sufficient for a complainant to make a *prima facie* case that the respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests in a domain name. Once a *prima facie* case has been made, the burden of production shifts to the respondent to come forward with evidence to demonstrate its rights or legitimate interests. If it fails to do so, the complainant is deemed to have satisfied to paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the Policy (see, e.g., section 2.1 of the [WIPO Overview 3.0](#)).

In the present case, the Complainant is the owner of numerous BELFIUS trademarks. The Complainant has no business or other relationships with the Respondent. The Complainant thus has made a *prima facie* case showing that the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name.

On its side, the Respondent did not proceed. Considering the absence of a Response and the fact that the Respondent is neither commonly known by the disputed domain name, nor has made a legitimate noncommercial or fair use of the disputed domain name, the Panel finds that the Respondent has failed to demonstrate any rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name.

Consequently, in light of the above, the Panel considers paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the Policy to be fulfilled.

### **D. Registered and Used in Bad Faith**

For a complaint to succeed, a panel must be satisfied that a domain name has been registered and is being used in bad faith (Policy, paragraph 4(a)(iii)).

Bad faith requires a respondent to be aware of the goodwill of a complainant’s trademarks. In the present case, the Complainant is the owner of numerous BELFIUS trademarks. There is no doubt in the Panel’s opinion that the Respondent was aware of the Complainant’s trademarks when it registered the disputed domain name, as the Panel finds it hard to see how the Respondent would have chosen a domain name consisting of the combination of “Bel” for Belgium, “fi” for finance and the English word “us”. The Respondent, who was given the opportunity to provide his explanations, did not do so and has to bear the consequences of his default on that regard.

Furthermore, from the inception of the UDRP, panels have found that the non-use of a domain name (including a blank or “coming soon” page) would not prevent a finding of bad faith under the doctrine of passive holding (section 3.3 of the [WIPO Overview 3.0](#)).

While UDRP panels will look at the totality of the circumstances in each case, factors that have been considered relevant in applying the passive holding doctrine include: (i) the degree of distinctiveness or reputation of the complainant’s mark, (ii) the failure of the respondent to submit a response or to provide any

evidence of actual or contemplated good-faith use, (iii) the respondent's concealing its identity or use of false contact details (noted to be in breach of its registration agreement), and (iv) the implausibility of any good faith use to which the domain name may be put (section 3.3 of the [WIPO Overview 3.0](#)).

The Respondent, having neglected to participate in these proceedings, did not bring any evidence to support any good faith reason for having chosen to register the disputed domain name; such evidence is not apparent from the record, and the Respondent has to bear the consequences of its default in that regard.

Consequently, the Panel finds that the disputed domain name has been registered and is being used in bad faith under the paragraph 4(a)(iii) of the Policy.

## **7. Decision**

For the foregoing reasons, in accordance with paragraphs 4(i) of the Policy and 15 of the Rules, the Panel orders that the disputed domain name <logbe-belfius.com> be transferred to the Complainant.

*/Philippe Gilliéron/*

**Philippe Gilliéron**

Sole Panelist

Date: March 5, 2023