

## Decision for dispute CAC-UDRP-105207

Case number	<b>CAC-UDRP-105207</b>
Time of filing	<b>2023-04-21 09:54:46</b>
Domain names	<b>golashoesusa.com, golashoesindia.com, golatrainersireland.com</b>

### Case administrator

Name	<b>Olga Dvořáková (Case admin)</b>
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### Complainant

Organization	<b>D. Jacobson &amp; Sons Limited</b>
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### Complainant representative

Organization	<b>TLT LLP</b>
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### Respondent

Organization	<b>Web Commerce Communications Limited</b>
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#### 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 names.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF RIGHTS

The Complainant owns, between others, the following registered trademarks:

- 1) UK Registration GOLA no. 1097140 - registered on June 1978 and duly renewed for class 18.
- 2) UK Registration GOLA no. 272980 - registered on May 22, 1905 and duly renewed for class 25.
- 3) EU Registration for GOLA no. 1909936 - registered on March 22, 2002 and duly renewed for classes 18, 25 and 28.
- 4) EU Registration for GOLA no. 3399681 - registered on April 17, 2008 and duly renewed for classes 5, 10, 12 and 35.
- 5) EU Registration for GOLA (stylised) no. 11567625 - registered on July 4, 2013 and duly renewed for classes 18, 25 and 35

#### FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The Complainant is a UK based designer, importer, seller and exporter of ladies', men's and children's footwear. In particular, the Complainant owns the internationally famous GOLA trademark, which has very successfully applied to its range of footwear and bag designs. The Complainant's footwear and bag products are sold throughout the world, including through its various websites registered

under domain names such as gola.co.uk and golausa.com. Customers in the UK, EU and US are able to purchase the Complainant's products through the above mentioned websites.

The Complainant notes that the domain names in dispute are (1) golashoesindia.com (2), golashoesusa.com and (3) golatrainersireland.com (3) and that they were registered on June 28, 2022, July 5, 2022, and January 5, 2023 respectively.

According to the Complainant all the domain names in dispute are linked and have been registered by the same respondent especially because said domain names a) follow the same format (the GOLA mark followed by "shoes" or "trainers" and country name), b) were registered at similar times and c) were registered by the same registrar.

In addition, the Complainant infers that the domain names in dispute are confusingly similar to the GOLA trademark since they entirely include the Complainant's trademark.

Furthermore, the Complainant informs that the domain names in dispute are not connected with nor authorized by the Complainant. In particular the Complainant has never authorized or permitted to the Respondent to use the mark GOLA in its domain names. The Complainant believes that the Respondent has no legitimate interests in the domain names in dispute as it is most likely they are used to defraud third parties.

Finally, the Complainant assumes that the domain names in dispute were registered in bad faith as the sole purpose for the registration was and is to impersonate the Complainant for fraudulent purposes. The Respondent's impersonation of the Complainant is designed to deceive third parties into believing that the domain names in dispute are owned by the Complainant and are offering legitimate products, when in fact the Respondent is instead defrauding consumers.

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#### PARTIES CONTENTIONS

Complainant's contentions are summarised above.

**NO ADMINISTRATIVELY COMPLIANT RESPONSE HAS BEEN FILED**

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#### 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).

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#### 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).

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#### 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).

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#### 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.

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#### PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR THE DECISION

Firstly, the Panel notes that the Registrar Verification dated April 21, 2023 has clearly demonstrated that the three domain names in dispute have been registered by the same Respondent (Web Commerce Communications Limited). Therefore, according to Article 3(c) of Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy ("Rules"), this Complaint may obviously relate to the three domain names in dispute.

Paragraph 4(a) of the Policy provides that to obtain the transfer of the disputed domain name, the Complainant must prove that each of

the following elements is present:

- (i) the disputed domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or 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.

The Complainant has demonstrated rights through registration and use on the GOLA trademark. The Panel finds that the disputed domain names are confusingly similar to the GOLA trademark of the Complainant. Actually, all the disputed domain names incorporate said trademark of the Complainant in its entirety. This is sufficient to establish confusing similarity (*Magnum Piering, Inc. v. The Mudjacks and Garwood S. Wilson, Sr.*, WIPO Case No. D2000-1525). Furthermore, words as "shoes" or "trainers" which are the main products sold by the Complainant with the GOLA trademark do not prevent a finding of confusing similarity between the disputed domain names and the GOLA trademark, as well as the addition of geographic terms (india/usa/ireland). As a mere technical part of the disputed domain name, the gTLD ".com" may be disregarded in determining confusing similarity. Accordingly, the Complainant has, to the satisfaction of the Panel, shown that the disputed domain names are confusingly similar to trademark in which the Complainant has rights. The Complainant therefore succeeds on the first element of the Policy.

2) The Complainant demonstrated that the websites to which the disputed domain names are linked allegedly offer for sale authentic merchandise bearing the GOLA trademark. The Complainant clearly considers that Respondent has the hope and the expectation that Internet users looking for the brand GOLA will be directed to the websites corresponding to the disputed domain names. The Panel finds that said activity, of course, does not provide a legitimate interest in the disputed domain names under the Policy. Furthermore, the Complainant provided prima facie evidence that the Respondent does not have rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain names as it was never authorized to use the GOLA trademark by the Complainant. The Respondent, in the absence of any Response, has not shown any facts or element to justify prior rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain names. The Complainant therefore succeeds on the second element of the Policy.

3) Paragraph 4(b) of the Policy provides a non-exclusive list of circumstances that evidence registration and use of a domain name in bad faith. Any one of the following is sufficient to support a finding of bad faith:

- (i) circumstances indicating that the Respondent has registered or acquired the disputed domain name primarily for the purpose of selling, renting, or otherwise transferring the disputed domain name registration to the Complainant who is the owner of the trademark or service mark or to a competitor of that the Complainant, for valuable consideration in excess of the Respondent's documented out-of-pocket costs directly related to the disputed domain name; or
- (ii) the Respondent has registered the disputed domain name in order to prevent the owner of the trademark or service mark from reflecting the mark in a corresponding domain name, provided that the Respondent has engaged in a pattern of such conduct; or
- (iii) the Respondent has registered the disputed domain name primarily for the purpose of disrupting the business of a competitor; or
- (iv) by using the disputed domain name, the Respondent has intentionally attempted to attract, for commercial gain, Internet users to its website or other online location, by creating a likelihood of confusion with the Complainant's mark as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement of the Respondent's website or location or of a product or service on the Respondent's website or location.

The Respondent registered the disputed domain names decades after the use and registration of the GOLA mark by the Complainant. In consideration of the reputation achieved by GOLA it is clear that the Respondent was surely aware of the Complainant trademark when he registered the domain names in dispute. Moreover, the Respondent appears to have attempted to benefit commercially from the appropriation of the GOLA mark in the disputed domain names. The use of the famous mark GOLA, well-known worldwide in the footwear and bags sectors, for selling shoes and bags, clearly indicates that the disputed domain names were chosen by the Respondent to take advantage of the Complainant's marks reputation. This finding leads to the obvious conclusion that the disputed domain names have been registered in bad faith (*Research In Motion Limited v. Privacy Locked LLC/Nat Collicot* - WIPO Case No. D2009-0320; *The Gap, Inc. v. Deng Youqian* - WIPO Case No. D2009-0113; *AXA S.A. v. P.A. van der Wees* - WIPO Case No. D2009-0206; *BHP Billiton Innovation v. Ravindra Bala* - WIPO Case No. D2008-1059).

The Panel also finds that, by linking the disputed domain names to websites offering for sale alleged GOLA items, the Respondent has intentionally attempted to attract Internet users to its websites for commercial gain, by causing a likelihood of confusion with the trademark GOLA as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation or endorsement of its websites and the products promoted therein. The conduct described above clearly falls within paragraph 4(b)(iv) of the Policy (*Triumph International Vietnam Ltd v. Tran Quoc Huy* - WIPO Case No. D2017-0340).

Furthermore, it seems that the Respondent has adopted a certain pattern of registering similar domain names that incorporate the trademark of the Complainant, in combination with geographical and/or generic terms. The Panel refers to previous CAC decisions, nos. 104197, 104400, 104294, 104707 and 104938 where the same parties were involved and where the Panels transferred the relevant domain names to the Complainant. This Respondent's behavior is evidencing bad faith in accordance with paragraph 4(b)(ii) of the Policy (*Star Stable Entertainment AB v. Cameron Jackson* - WIPO Case No. D2017-0621).

In consideration of the above, the Panel concludes that the Respondent registered and is using the disputed domain names in bad faith. The Complainant therefore succeeds also on the third element of the Policy.

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FOR ALL THE REASONS STATED ABOVE, THE COMPLAINT IS

Accepted

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

1. **golashoesusa.com**: Transferred
  2. **golashoesindia.com**: Transferred
  3. **golatrainersireland.com**: Transferred
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## PANELLISTS

Name	<b>Guido Maffei (Presiding Panelist)</b>
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DATE OF PANEL DECISION 2023-05-23

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Publish the Decision

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