Decision for dispute CAC-UDRP-109098

Case number	CAC-UDRP-109098
Time of filing	2026-10-23 10:25:59
Domain names	lynrred.com

Case administrator

Organization	Iveta Špiclová (Czech Arbitration Court) (Case admin)

Complainant

Organization	LYNRED

Complainant representative

Organization	NAMESHIELD S.A.S.

Respondent

Organization	lynrred

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 has provided evidence of ownership of the following trademarks:

- **International trademark LYNRED** No. 1469292 registered on 8 April 2019, and covering goods in international classes 09, and 10;
- **French trademark LYNRED** No. 4524733 registered on 13 February 2019, and covering goods in international classes 09, and 10.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The Complainant, Lynred, is a French manufacturer and distributor of infrared detectors for military, space and commercial applications. The Complainant is the owner of trademark rights on the term LYNRED.

The Complainant also owns a number of domain names, including <lynred.com>.

The disputed domain name was registered on 24 September 2026 and resolves to an error page.

PARTIES CONTENTIONS

COMPLAINANT:

The Complainant asserts that the disputed domain name is confusingly similar to its trademark LYNRED, and its domain names. The Complainant argues the obvious misspelling of the Complainant's trademark (i.e. the addition of the letter "r"). Moreover, the Complainant contends that the addition of the suffix ".com" does not change the overall impression of the designation as being connected to the trademarks **LYNRED**.

Per the Complaint, the Respondent is not known by the Complainant. The Complainant contends that Respondent is not affiliated with nor authorized by the Complainant in any way and that Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name. The domain name was used in a phishing scheme passing off as one of the Complainant's employees.

As regards the bad faith of the Respondent, the disputed domain name is similar to the well-known and distinctive trademark LYNRED. It is reasonable to infer that the Respondent has registered the domain name with full knowledge of the Complainant's trademark.

The Complainant states that the disputed domain name was used in connection with a phishing scheme passing off as one of the Complainant's employees in order to receive undue payment.

RESPONDENT:

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

Notwithstanding the fact that no Response has been filed, the Panel shall consider the issues present in the case based on the statements and documents submitted by the Complainant.

Paragraph 4(a) of the Policy directs that the Complainant must prove each of the following elements:

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

A/ Identical or Confusingly Similar

The Complainant must establish that it has a trademark or service mark and that the disputed domain name is identical or confusingly similar to that trademark or service mark, to succeed.

The Complainant, Lynred, is a French manufacturer and distributor of infrared detectors for military, space and commercial applications. The Complainant has provided evidence of ownership of trademark registrations in the term **LYNRED** since 2019.

The disputed domain name is <lynrred.com>.

As regards the question of identity or confusing similarity for the purpose of the Policy, it requires a comparison of the disputed domain name with the trademarks in which the Complainant holds rights. According to section 1.7 of the WIPO Overview of WIPO Panel Views on Select UDRP Questions ("WIPO Overview 3.1"), "this test typically involves a side-by-side comparison of the domain name and the textual components of the relevant trademark to assess whether the mark is recognizable within the disputed domain name".

Also, according to section 1.7 of the WIPO Overview 3.1, "in cases where a domain name incorporates the entirety of a trademark, or where at least a dominant feature of the relevant mark is recognizable in the domain name, the domain name will normally be considered confusingly similar to that mark for purposes of UDRP standing".

The disputed domain is highly similar to the Complainant's earlier trademark, the difference being the addition of a letter "r" in the disputed domain name. The misspelling is also hardly noticeable and results in a very minor modification of the Complainant's trademark. See LO IP SA and Banque Lombard Odier & Cie SA v. WhoisGuard, Inc / Teddy Baker, WIPO Case No. D2020-3187.

This misspelling does not prevent a finding of confusing similarity with the Complainant's trademark for the purpose of the Policy.

It is well accepted by UDRP panels that a generic Top-Level Domain ("gTLD"), such as ".com", is typically ignored when assessing whether a domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark.

This Panel concludes that the disputed domain name is confusingly similar to the Complainant's trademark and therefore finds that the requirements of paragraph 4(a)(i) of the Policy are satisfied.

B/ Rights or Legitimate Interests

Under paragraph 4(c) of the Policy, any of the following circumstances, if found by the Panel, may demonstrate the Respondent's rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name:

1. before any notice to it of the dispute, the Respondent's use of, or demonstrable preparations to use, the disputed domain name or a name corresponding to the disputed domain name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services; or
2. the Respondent has been commonly known by the disputed domain name, even if it has acquired no trademark or service mark rights; or
3. the Respondent is making a legitimate non-commercial or fair use of the disputed domain name, without intent for commercial gain to misleadingly divert consumers or to tarnish the trademark or service mark at issue.

The consensus view of UDRP panels on the burden of proof under paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the Policy is summarized in section 2.1 of the WIPO Overview 3.1, which states: "[…] where a complainant makes out a prima facie case that the respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests, the burden of production on this element shifts to the respondent to come forward with relevant evidence demonstrating rights or legitimate interests in the domain name. If the respondent fails to come forward with such relevant evidence, the complainant is deemed to have satisfied the second element."

The Panel accepts, in the absence of rebuttal from the Respondent, that the Complainant has not at any time authorized or licensed the Respondent to use **LYNRED** as a domain name, business or trading name, trade mark or in any other way. In addition, nothing in the record shows any bona fide offering of goods or services from the disputed domain name on the part on the Respondent before the submission of the Complaint.

On the contrary, the use of the disputed domain name by the Respondent was in connection with a fraudulent scheme passing off as one of the Complainant's employees to request payment of invoices.

The Panel will also address the fact, undiscussed by the Complainant, that the Respondent used the name "Lynrred" in the Organization field of the Whois information of the disputed domain name. The Panel finds that such use does not grant the Respondent legitimate interests over the disputed domain name. Deciding otherwise would allow a respondent to rely on a previous intentional infringement to justify legitimate interests in a domain name.

The Panel concludes that the Respondent has no right or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name and therefore finds that the requirement of paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the Policy is satisfied.

C/ Registration and Use in Bad Faith

For the purpose of Paragraph 4(a) (iii) of the Policy, the following circumstances, in particular but without limitation, if found by the Panel to be present, shall be evidence of the registration and use of the disputed domain name in bad faith:

1. circumstances indicating that the holder has registered or has 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 Complainant, for valuable consideration in excess of the holder's documented out-of-pocket costs directly related to the disputed domain name; or
2. the holder 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 holder has engaged in a pattern of such conduct; or
3. the holder has registered the disputed domain name primarily for the purpose of disrupting the business of a competitor; or
4. by using the domain name, the holder has intentionally attempted to attract, for commercial gain, Internet users to the holder's 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 your website or location or of a product or service on the holder's website or location.

The evidence on the record shows that the Respondent was certainly aware of the existence of the Complainant and of the rights of the Complainant. This is particularly evidenced by the fact that the domain name imitates the Complainant's trademark **LYNRED** in the disputed domain name.

In addition, the disputed domain name was used in connection with a fraudulent scheme passing off as one of the Complainant's employees to request payment of invoices.

This Panel finds that the Respondent expected to profit from the domain name in this way. The Panel therefore infers that the Respondent attempted to from the goodwill associated with the **LYNRED** mark in bad faith.

By registering and using the disputed domain name, the Respondent intended to create a false affiliation with the Complainant. The Panel concludes that the Respondent purposely registered the disputed domain name in an attempt to defraud the Complainant's consumers, thereby disrupting the Complainant's business.

In light of all the elements above, the Panel concludes that the Respondent has registered and is using the disputed domain name in bad faith, and finds that the requirement of paragraph 4(a)(iii) of the Policy is satisfied.

FOR ALL THE REASONS STATED ABOVE, THE COMPLAINT IS

Accepted

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

1. **lynrred.com**: Transferred

PANELLISTS

Name	**Arthur Fouré**

DATE OF PANEL DECISION 2026-11-23

Publish the Decision