

ADMINISTRATIVE PANEL DECISION

QlikTech International AB v. 任艺伟 (Yi Wei Ren)
Case No. D2024-4659

1. The Parties

Complainant is QlikTech International AB, Sweden, represented by Abion AB, Sweden.

Respondent is 任艺伟 (Yi Wei Ren), China.

2. The Domain Name and Registrar

The disputed domain name <qqlik.online> is registered with Chengdu West Dimension Digital Technology Co., Ltd. (the “Registrar”).

3. Procedural History

The Complaint was filed in English with the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center (the “Center”) on November 12, 2024. On November 13, 2024, the Center transmitted by email to the Registrar a request for registrar verification in connection with the disputed domain name. On November 14, 2024, the Registrar transmitted by email to the Center its verification response disclosing registrant and contact information for the disputed domain name which differed from the named Respondent (Unknown) and contact information in the Complaint. The Center sent an email communication to Complainant on November 14, 2024, providing the registrant and contact information disclosed by the Registrar, and inviting Complainant to submit an amendment to the Complaint. Complainant filed an amended Complaint in English on November 18, 2024.

On November 14, 2024, the Center informed the Parties in Chinese and English, that the language of the Registration Agreement for the disputed domain name is Chinese. On November 18, 2024, Complainant confirmed its request that English be the language of the proceeding. Respondent did not submit any comment on Complainant’s submission.

The Center verified that the Complaint together with the amended 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 Respondent in English and Chinese of the Complaint, and the proceedings commenced on November 19, 2024. In accordance with the

Rules, paragraph 5, the due date for Response was December 9, 2024. Respondent did not submit any response. Accordingly, the Center notified Respondent's default on December 10, 2024.

The Center appointed Yijun Tian as the sole panelist in this matter on December 23, 2024. 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

A. Complainant

Complainant, QlikTech International AB, is a company incorporated in Sweden. It is a leading technology company specializing in data analytics and business intelligence. Its platform, Qlik, enables businesses to consolidate and visualise data from various sources for intuitive discovery and exploration. Complainant has a global presence across North America, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and Africa.

Complainant has rights in the QLIK marks. Complainant is the owner of numerous QLIK trademarks worldwide, including the European Union trademark registration for QLIK, registered on May 16, 2000 (registration number: 001115948); and the United Kingdom trademark registration for QLIK, registered on May 16, 2000 (registration number: UK00901115948).

Complainant also uses the domain name <qlik.com> in connection with a website that prominently displays the QLIK mark and promotes Complainant's business.

B. Respondent

Respondent is 任艺伟 (Yi Wei Ren), China.

C. The Disputed Domain Name

The disputed domain name was registered on November 5, 2024, long after the registration of the QLIK marks.

According to the Complaint and relevant evidence provided by Complainant, the disputed domain name resolved to a "GoDaddy.com" webpage where the disputed domain name is offered for sale for USD 1,450 and lease to own for USD 99.69 per month.

5. Parties' Contentions

A. Complainant

Complainant contends that it has satisfied each of the elements required under the Policy for a transfer of the disputed domain name.

Notably, Complainant contends the disputed domain name is confusingly similar to Complainant's registered trademark QLIK. The addition of a single letter "i" does not create a distinctive difference, especially given that QLIK is a distinctive and recognizable mark.

Complainant contends that Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name.

Complainant contends that the disputed domain name was registered and is being used in bad faith.

Complainant requests that the disputed domain name be transferred to it.

B. Respondent

Respondent did not reply to Complainant's contentions.

6. Discussion and Findings

6.1 Procedural Issue: Language of the Proceeding

The language of the Registration Agreements for the disputed domain name is Chinese. Pursuant to the Rules, paragraph 11(a), in the absence of an agreement between the parties, or unless specified otherwise in the registration agreement, the language of the administrative proceeding shall be the language of the registration agreement.

The Complaint was filed in English. Complainant requested that the language of the proceeding be English for several reasons, including the fact that:

- (a) Requiring Complainant to translate the Complaint and supporting documents into another language would result in substantial additional costs and delays. This would contradict the principles of procedural efficiency and fairness. Conducting the proceeding in English would enhance procedural efficiency and facilitate the timely resolution of the dispute.
- (b) Given the global nature of domain name registrations and related disputes, English is widely recognized as the primary language of international business and communication. It is reasonable to assume that both Parties have sufficient proficiency in English.
- (c) Mandating the proceeding in a language other than English could place Complainant at a disadvantage, introducing unnecessary complexity and hindering the equitable treatment of the Parties.
- (d) Conversely, allowing English as the language of the proceeding would ensure fairness by minimizing undue burdens on either Party.

Respondent did not provide submissions regarding the language of the proceeding.

In exercising its discretion to use a language other than that of the registration agreement, a panel has to exercise such discretion judicially in the spirit of fairness and justice to both parties, taking into account all relevant circumstances of the case, including matters such as the parties' ability to understand and use the proposed language, time and costs (see WIPO Overview of WIPO Panel Views on Selected UDRP Questions, Third Edition ("[WIPO Overview 3.0](#)"), section 4.5.1).

On the record, Respondent appears to be located in China and is thus presumably not a native English speaker, but considering the following aspects, the Panel has decided that the language of the proceeding shall be English: (a) the disputed domain name is registered in Latin characters, including the generic Top-Level Domain ("gTLD") of the disputed domain name being an English term "online", rather than Chinese script; (b) the Center has notified Respondent of the language of the proceeding in both Chinese and English, and Respondent has indicated no objection to Complainant's request that English be the language of the proceeding; and (c) the Center also notified Respondent in both Chinese and English of the Complaint, and informed Respondent that it would accept a response in either English or Chinese, but Respondent chose not to file any response.

Having considered all the matters above, the Panel determines under paragraph 11(a) of the Rules that the language of the proceeding shall be English.

6.2 Substantive Issues: Three Elements

A. Identical or Confusingly Similar

It is well-accepted that the first element functions primarily as a standing requirement. The standing (or threshold) test for confusing similarity involves a reasoned but relatively straightforward comparison between Complainant's trademark and the disputed domain name. [WIPO Overview 3.0](#), section 1.7.

Based on the available record, the Panel finds that Complainant has shown rights in respect of a trademark or service mark for the purposes of the Policy. [WIPO Overview 3.0](#), section 1.2.1.

The Panel finds that the essential part of the disputed domain name “qlik” differs from Complainant’s trademark QLIK by only one letter - only an extra letter “i” after the first occurrence of the letter “i”. This does not prevent a finding of the confusing similarity between Complainant’s registered trademarks and the disputed domain name. Section 1.9 of the [WIPO Overview 3.0](#) states that: “A domain name which consists of a common, obvious, or intentional misspelling of a trademark is considered by panels to be confusingly similar to the relevant mark for purposes of the first element.”

Based on the available record, the Panel finds the first element of the Policy has been established.

B. Rights or Legitimate Interests

Paragraph 4(c) of the Policy provides a list of circumstances in which Respondent may demonstrate rights or legitimate interests in a disputed domain name.

While the overall burden of proof in UDRP proceedings is on complainant, panels have recognized that proving a respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests in a domain name may result in the often impossible task of “proving a negative”, requiring information that is often primarily within the knowledge or control of the respondent. As such, 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, complainant is deemed to have satisfied the second element. [WIPO Overview 3.0](#), section 2.1.

Having reviewed the record, the Panel finds Complainant has established a *prima facie* case that Respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name. Respondent has not rebutted Complainant’s *prima facie* showing and has not come forward with any relevant evidence demonstrating rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name such as those enumerated in the Policy or otherwise.

More specifically,

(a) there has been no evidence adduced to show that Respondent is using the disputed domain name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services. Respondent has not provided evidence of a legitimate use of the disputed domain name or reasons to justify the choice of the term “qlik” (misspelled “qlik”), Complainant’s QLIK trademark, in the disputed domain name. There has been no evidence to show that Complainant has licensed or otherwise permitted Respondent to use the QLIK marks or to apply for or use any domain name incorporating the QLIK marks;

(b) there has been no evidence adduced to show that Respondent has been commonly known by the disputed domain name. There has been no evidence adduced to show that Respondent has any registered trademark rights with respect to the disputed domain name. Respondent registered the disputed domain name in November 2024, long after the QLIK marks became widely known (since May 2000); and

(c) there has been no evidence adduced to show that Respondent is making a legitimate noncommercial or fair use of the disputed domain name. By contrast, the disputed domain name resolves to a "GoDaddy.com" webpage where the disputed domain name is offered for sale for USD 1,450 and lease to own for USD 99.69 per month. Such use cannot constitute a bona fide offering of goods or services or a legitimate noncommercial or fair use in this case.

Based on the available record, the Panel finds the second element of the Policy has been established.

C. Registered and Used in Bad Faith

The Panel notes that for the purposes of paragraph 4(a)(iii) of the Policy, paragraph 4(b) of the Policy establishes circumstances, in particular but without limitation, that if found by the Panel to be present, shall be evidence of the registration and use of a domain name in bad faith.

In the present case, the Panel notes that Respondent has registered and used the disputed domain name in bad faith. Complainant's QLIK trademarks predate the registration of the disputed domain name.

Based on the information provided by Complainant, the Panel finds that Complainant has a widespread reputation in the QLIK marks with regard to its products and services. It is not conceivable that Respondent would not have had Complainant's trademark in mind at the time of the registration of the disputed domain name (in 2024). This is further reinforced by the fact that the disputed domain name incorporates a misspelled version of Complainant's QLIK trademark.

The disputed domain name resolves to a "GoDaddy.com" webpage where the disputed domain name is offered for sale for USD 1,450 and lease to own for USD 99.69 per month. The Panel finds that Respondent has most likely registered the disputed domain name primarily for the purpose of selling, for valuable consideration in excess of Respondent's out-of-pocket costs directly related to the disputed domain name which constitutes bad registration and use of the disputed domain name. Paragraph 4(b)(i) of the Policy, and [WIPO Overview 3.0](#), section 3.1.1.

Based on the available record, the Panel finds that the disputed domain name was registered and is being used in bad faith within the meaning of paragraph 4(a)(iii) of the Policy. The third element of the Policy has been established.

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 <qliik.online> be transferred to Complainant.

/Yijun Tian/

Yijun Tian

Sole Panelist

Dated: January 15, 2025