

ADMINISTRATIVE PANEL DECISION

TÜV Markenverbund e.V. v. 叶广欣 (Ye Guang Xin)
Case No. D2025-4513

1. The Parties

Complainant is TÜV Markenverbund e.V., Germany, internally represented.

Respondent is 叶广欣 (Ye Guang Xin), China.

2. The Domain Name and Registrar

The disputed domain name <tuvnd.com> is registered with Xin Net Technology Corporation (the “Registrar”).

3. Procedural History

The Complaint was filed in English with the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center (the “Center”) on October 31, 2025. On October 31, 2025, the Center transmitted by email to the Registrar a request for registrar verification in connection with the disputed domain name. On November 3, 2025, 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 (redacted for privacy) and contact information in the Complaint. The Center sent an email communication to Complainant on November 10, 2025, 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 the same day.

On November 10, 2025, the Center informed the Parties in Chinese and English, that the language of the Registration Agreement for the disputed domain name is Chinese. On the same day, 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 Chinese and English of the Complaint, and the proceedings commenced on November 14, 2025. In accordance with the

Rules, paragraph 5, the due date for Response was December 4, 2025. Respondent did not submit any response. Accordingly, the Center notified Respondent's default on December 5, 2025.

The Center appointed Yijun Tian as the sole panelist in this matter on December 16, 2025. 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, TÜV Markenverbund e.V., is a company incorporated in Germany. It was established to exercise and enforce, on behalf of the TÜV companies, the rights in trade marks containing the sign TÜV, which it holds in trust for all TÜV companies. The TÜV companies are independent testing, inspection and certification service providers with origins dating back to the 1860s in Germany. Today, the six TÜV companies—TÜV SÜD, TÜV Rheinland, TÜV NORD, TÜV Austria, TÜV Saarland and TÜV Thüringen—are internationally recognised.

Complainant has rights in the TÜV and TÜV-related trade marks. Complainant is the owner of numerous TÜV trade mark registrations worldwide, including, *inter alia*: International Trade Mark Registration No. 1260363 for TÜV, registered on November 6, 2014 with designation including China; Chinese Trade Mark Registration No. 14739807 for “TÜV SÜD” (blue octagon), registered on January 14, 2017; European Union Trade Mark Registration No. 005825781 for TÜV, registered on June 19, 2008; and German Trade Mark Registration No. 1005638 for TÜV, registered on July 28, 1980 (Annexes 3-13 to the Complaint).

B. Respondent

Respondent is 叶广欣 (Ye Guang Xin), China.

The disputed domain name was registered on May 13, 2021. According to the Complaint and the evidence provided by Complainant, the disputed domain name was previously resolved to a deceptive website purporting to offer services under the TÜV mark and the TÜV SÜD mark. Respondent deliberately replicated elements of the website “www.tuvsud.com”, including the TÜV SÜD logo, associated with TÜV SÜD AG, an entity affiliated with Complainant (Annexes 14–15 to the Complaint).

5. Parties' Contentions

A. Complainant

Complainant contends that the disputed domain name is confusingly similar to Complainant's TÜV trademark. The disputed domain name incorporates the TÜV trademark in its entirety, merely omitting the umlaut over the letter “u” in “TÜV”. The addition of the letters “nd” does not provide adequate distinction to negate the conclusion that the disputed domain name is confusingly similar to the trademark TÜV.

Complainant contends that Respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests in 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 Preliminary 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.

From the evidence presented on the record, no agreement appears to have been entered into between Complainant and Respondent to the effect that the language of the proceeding should be English. Complainant filed initially its Complaint and amended Complaint in English, and has requested that English be the language of the proceeding for the following main reasons:

- (a) The disputed domain name consists solely of Latin characters rather than Chinese script.
- (b) The homepage hosted under the disputed domain name contains passages in English and German that were pirated from a former version of the homepage ("www.tuvsud.com") of TÜV SÜD AG, an entity affiliated with Complainant.
- (c) The present domain name dispute is an obvious case of piracy.
- (d) Complainant has no knowledge of Chinese, while English is an international language commonly used in domain name disputes.
- (e) Conducting the proceedings in English would be fair and efficient under the above circumstances.

Respondent did not make any submissions with respect to the language of the proceeding.

In exercising its discretion to use a language other than that of the registration agreement, the 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 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 (e.g., "tuv" and "nd"), rather than Chinese script; (b) the generic Top-Level Domain ("gTLD") of the disputed domain name is ".com", so the disputed domain name seems to be prepared for users worldwide, particularly in English-speaking countries; (c) the disputed domain name resolves to a webpage which contains passages in English and German (Annexes 14-15 to the Complaint); (d) 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 (e) 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 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 Complainant's TÜV mark is recognisable within the disputed domain name. Accordingly, the disputed domain name is confusingly similar to the mark for the purposes of the Policy. [WIPO Overview 3.0](#), section 1.7.

The omission of the umlaut over the letter "u" in TÜV, and the addition of the letters "nd" may be relevant to the assessment of the second and third elements under the Policy. However, these differences do not prevent a finding of confusing similarity between the disputed domain name and Complainant's mark for the purposes of the Policy. [WIPO Overview 3.0](#), sections 1.8 and 1.9.

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 the 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, the 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:

(i) there has been no evidence adduced to show that Respondent has used the disputed domain name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services. Respondent has not provided evidence or reasons to justify the choice of the term "tuv", which is the same as Complainant's TÜV trademark, save for omission of the umlaut over the letter "u". There has been no evidence to show that Complainant has licensed or otherwise permitted Respondent to use the TÜV trademark or to register or use any domain name incorporating the TÜV marks;

(ii) 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 2021, long after Complainant's TÜV trade mark had been registered as an International Trade Mark (with designation including China since 2016), as a European Union Trade Mark (since 2008), and as a German trade mark (since 1980). As noted above, the disputed domain name is confusingly similar to the Complainant's TÜV trade marks; and

(iii) there has been no evidence adduced to show that Respondent was making a legitimate noncommercial

or fair use of the disputed domain name. By contrast, the disputed domain name previously resolved to a deceptive website purporting to offer services under the TÜV mark. Respondent deliberately replicated elements of the website “www.tuvsud.com”, including the TÜV SÜD logo, associated with TÜV SÜD AG, an entity affiliated with Complainant. Therefore, Respondent has attempted to make profits through the Internet traffic attracted to the website under the disputed domain name incorporating Complainant’s trademark.

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.

Paragraph 4(b) of the Policy sets out a list of non-exhaustive circumstances that may indicate that a domain name was registered and used in bad faith, but other circumstances may be relevant in assessing whether a respondent’s registration and use of a domain name is in bad faith. [WIPO Overview 3.0](#), section 3.2.1.

Based on the information provided by Complainant, the Panel finds that Complainant has a reputation in the TÜV 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 2021). This has been reinforced by the fact that the disputed domain name incorporates Complainant’s TÜV trademark entirely, and that the use of Complainant’s trademark on the website under the disputed domain name.

Respondent has used the website to offer services under the TÜV mark. Additionally, Respondent deliberately replicated elements of the website “www.tuvsud.com”, including the TÜV SÜD logo, associated with TÜV SÜD AG, an entity affiliated with Complainant. Accordingly, the Panel concludes that Respondent is using a confusingly similar disputed domain name with the intention to attract, for commercial gain, Internet users to Respondent’s website by creating a likelihood of confusion with Complainant. Such use constitutes bad faith pursuant to paragraph 4(b)(iv) of the Policy.

Based on the available record, the Panel finds 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 <tuvnd.com> be transferred to Complainant.

/Yijun Tian/
Yijun Tian
Sole Panelist
Date: January 3, 2026