

## ADMINISTRATIVE PANEL DECISION

### Compagnie Generale des Etablissements Michelin v. Name Redacted Case No. D2026-1134

#### 1. The Parties

The Complainant is Compagnie Generale des Etablissements Michelin, France, represented by Tmark Conseils, France.

The Respondent is Name Redacted.<sup>1</sup>

#### 2. The Domain Name and Registrar

The disputed domain name <michelinfoodreviews.com> is registered with Gname.com Pte. Ltd. (the “Registrar”).

#### 3. Procedural History

The Complaint was filed with the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center (the “Center”) on March 17, 2026. On March 17, 2026, the Center transmitted by email to the Registrar a request for registrar verification in connection with the disputed domain name. On March 18, 2026, 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 the Complainant on March 20, 2026, providing the registrant and contact information disclosed by the Registrar, and inviting the Complainant to submit an amendment to the Complaint. The Complainant filed an amended Complaint on March 25, 2026.

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”).

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<sup>1</sup> The Respondent appears to have used the name of a third party when registering the disputed domain name. In light of the potential identity theft, the Panel has redacted the Respondent’s name from this decision. However, the Panel has attached as Annex 1 to this decision an instruction to the Registrar regarding transfer of the disputed domain name, which includes the name of the Respondent. The Panel has authorized the Center to transmit Annex 1 to the Registrar as part of the order in this proceeding, and has indicated Annex 1 to this decision shall not be published due to the exceptional circumstances of this case. See *Banco Bradesco S.A. v. FAST-12785241 Attn. Bradescourgente.net / Name Redacted*, WIPO Case No. [D2009-1788](#).

In accordance with the Rules, paragraphs 2 and 4, the Center formally notified the Respondent of the Complaint, and the proceedings commenced on April 2, 2026. In accordance with the Rules, paragraph 5, the due date for Response was April 22, 2026. The Respondent did not submit any response. Accordingly, the Center notified the Respondent's default on April 27, 2026.

The Center appointed Louis-Bernard Buchman as the sole panelist in this matter on May 8, 2026. 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, a French company with roots in 1889, is a world leader in the tire industry. Headquartered in Clermont-Ferrand, France, it operates globally. In addition to manufacturing and marketing tires, the Complainant offers digital services, maps, high-technology materials for the mobility industry, and publishes yearly since 1926 the Michelin Guide (of which over 30 million copies have been sold) which awards stars to fine dining establishments throughout the world.

The Complainant owns a large portfolio of registered trademarks, including, inter alia, the European Union trademark No. 009914731 for MICHELIN, registered on September 27, 2011, and the International trademark No. 1254506 for MICHELIN, registered on December 10, 2014 (together referred to hereinafter as: the "Mark").

The Complainant is also the owner of a large portfolio of domain names containing the element "michelin", including <michelin.com>, registered on December 1, 1993.

The disputed domain name was registered on January 27, 2026, and resolved initially to a login site in English, displaying the Mark and passing off as a Complainant's legitimate site. At the time of this Decision, the disputed domain name does not resolve to any active site.

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

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

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

Notably, the Complainant contends that:

- (i) the disputed domain name reproduces the Mark, in which it has rights, and is confusingly similar to the Mark insofar as the disputed domain name contains the Mark in its entirety and that the addition of the term "foodreviews" after the Mark is not capable of dispelling the confusing similarity;
- (ii) the Respondent has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the disputed domain name, the Complainant never authorized the Respondent to use the Mark in any manner and the Respondent never had any affiliation with the Complainant;
- (iii) the Respondent registered the disputed domain name in bad faith, with knowledge of the Mark when registering it, and is using the disputed domain name in bad faith.

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

## **B. Respondent**

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

## **6. Discussion and Findings**

### **6.1. Procedural Aspects - Failure to Respond**

As aforementioned, no Response was received from the Respondent.

Under the Rules, paragraphs 5(f) and 14(a), the effect of a default by the Respondent is that, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, the Panel shall proceed to a decision on the basis of the Complaint.

The Panel does not find any exceptional circumstance in this case which would cause the Panel to proceed differently.

Under paragraph 4(a) of the Policy, it is the Complainant's burden to establish that all three of the required criteria for a transfer of the disputed domain name have been met, even in the event of a default.

Under paragraph 14(b) of the Rules, the Panel is empowered to draw such inferences from the Respondent's default as it considers appropriate under the circumstances.

In this case, the Panel finds that as a result of the default, the Respondent has failed to rebut any of the reasonable factual assertions that are made and supported by evidence submitted by the Complainant. In particular, by failing to respond, the Respondent has failed to offer the Panel any of the types of evidence set forth in paragraph 4(c) of the Policy or otherwise, from which the Panel might conclude that the Respondent has any rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name, such as making legitimate noncommercial or fair use of the disputed domain name.

Moreover, as discussed below, the Respondent has failed to provide any exculpatory information or reasoning that might have led the Panel to question the Complainant's arguments that the Respondent has acted in bad faith.

### **6.2. Requirements of Paragraph 4(a) of the Policy**

#### **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 the Complainant's trademark and the disputed domain name. WIPO Overview of WIPO Panel Views on Select UDRP Questions ("[WIPO Overview 3.1](#)"), section 1.7.

Based on the available record, the Panel finds the Complainant has shown rights in respect of a trademark or service mark for the purposes of the Policy. [WIPO Overview 3.1](#), section 1.2.1.

The Panel finds the Mark is recognizable within the disputed domain name. Accordingly, the disputed domain name is confusingly similar to the Mark for the purposes of the Policy. [WIPO Overview 3.1](#), section 1.7.

While the addition of another term here, such as "foodreviews", may bear on assessment of the second and third elements, the Panel finds the addition of such term does not prevent a finding of confusing similarity between the disputed domain name and the Mark for the purposes of the Policy. [WIPO Overview 3.1](#), section 1.8.

Regarding the generic Top-Level Domain (“gTLD”) “.com” in the disputed domain name, it is well established that a gTLD does not generally affect the assessment of a domain name for the purpose of determining identity or confusingly similarity. [WIPO Overview 3.1](#), section 1.11.1.

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 the 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 3.1](#), section 2.1.

Having reviewed the record, the Panel finds the Complainant has established a prima facie case that the Respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name. The Respondent has not rebutted the 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.

Panels have held that the use of a domain name for illegitimate activity here, claimed identity theft and passing off can never confer rights or legitimate interests on a respondent. [WIPO Overview 3.1](#), section 2.13.1.

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 the Respondent chose to register a domain name that is confusingly similar to the Mark.

Prior UDRP panels have found that the Mark is well known or famous. See for instance *Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin v. Vyacheslav Nechaev*, WIPO Case No. [D2012-0384](#); *Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin v. Milan Kovac/Privacy--Protect.org*, WIPO Case No. [D2012-0634](#); *Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin (Michelin) v. Zhichao Yang*, WIPO Case No. [D2013-1418](#); *Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin v. Oncu, Ibrahim Gonullu*, WIPO Case No. [D2014-1240](#); *Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin v. Transure Enterprise Ltd, Host Master / Above.com Domain Privacy*, WIPO Case No. [D2015-1671](#); *Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin v. WhoisGuard, Inc., WhoisGuard Protected / Saad Zaeem, Caramel Tech Studios*, WIPO Case No. [D2017-0234](#); *Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin v. Kanoksak Puangkham*, WIPO Case No. [D2018-2331](#) and *Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin v. World Industrial, LNQ*, WIPO Case No. [D2019-0553](#).

The registration of a domain name that is confusingly similar to a famous or widely-known trademark by an entity that has no relationship to that mark may be, depending on the circumstances, evidence of opportunistic bad faith. [WIPO Overview 3.1](#), section 3.1.4.

In addition, it is well-established in prior UDRP decisions that where the respondent knew or should have known of a trademark prior to registering the disputed domain name, such conduct may be, in certain circumstances, evidence of bad faith registration.

In this case, considering the evidence provided by the Complainant that the disputed domain name, at some point in time, resolved to a page featuring the Mark and passing off as a legitimate site of the Complainant, the Panel finds that it is impossible to believe that the Respondent chose to register the disputed domain name randomly with no knowledge of the Mark.

Moreover, the Respondent usurped the identity of former president of the Complainant when registering the disputed domain name, which reinforces the finding of bad faith registration.

Furthermore, regarding bad faith use, Panels have held that the use of a domain name for illegitimate activity, here, claimed identity theft and passing off, constitutes bad faith. [WIPO Overview 3.1](#), section 3.4.

Finally, the Respondent also seems to be an unrepentant repeat offender in targeting the Complainant. See *Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin v. Name Redacted*, WIPO Case No. [D2025-3998](#).

Having reviewed the record, the Panel finds the Respondent's registration and use of the disputed domain name constitutes bad faith under the Policy.

The Panel finds that the Complainant has established the third element 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 <michelinfoodreviews.com> be transferred to the Complainant.

*/Louis-Bernard Buchman/*

**Louis-Bernard Buchman**

Sole Panelist

Date: May 11, 2026