



## CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL INTERNET DISPUTE RESOLUTION CENTRE

### DOMAIN NAME DISPUTE ADMINISTRATIVE PANEL DECISION

CIIDRC case number:	<b>25931-UDRP</b>	Decision date: January 26, 2026
Domain Name:	<b>Betmaster-sports.com</b> (the “ <b>Domain Name</b> ”)	
Panel:	<b>James Plotkin, Q.Arb</b>	
Complainant:	<b>BMGate Ltd. (formerly known as Reinvent Ltd.)</b>	
Complainant representative:	<b>N/A</b>	
Respondent:	<b>Denys Lobusov</b>	

#### 1. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

1. This matter is conducted pursuant to the Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy (the “**UDRP**”) and the Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the “**UDRP Rules**”).
2. On January 15, 2026, the Canadian International Internet Dispute Resolution Centre (“**CIIDRC**”) wrote a letter to the Panel setting out the following procedural history in this matter:
  - a. On October 30, 2025, Dmitrii Kashevarov, on behalf of the Complainant, filed a Complaint pursuant to the UDRP and the UDRP Rules via online platform. The required fee was paid on November 18, 2025.
  - b. CIIDRC transmitted by email to the concerned Registrar a request for registrar verification in connection with the Domain Name. The Registrar responded and disclosed the Respondent’s identity and provided his contact details. In addition, the Registrar confirmed it placed the Domain Name in a Registrar LOCK.
  - c. The Complainant was informed of the Respondent’s information as provided by the Registrar and subsequently declined to amend the Complaint.
  - d. On December 1, 2025, CIIDRC confirmed the Complaint’s compliance with the UDRP and UDRP Rules and commenced this administrative dispute resolution process.
  - e. On December 1, 2025, pursuant to UDRP Rule 4 and Supplemental Rule 5, CIIDRC notified the Respondent of this administrative proceeding and forwarded the Complaint to the Respondent.
  - f. The Respondent’s deadline for submitting a Response was December 22, 2025. The Respondent did not file a response by the deadline.

**Domain Name: betmastergr.net**  
**25931-UDRP**

- g. The Complainant has elected to have the Complaint adjudicated before a single-member Panel.
- h. On January 15, 2026, I was appointed as the single-member panel to adjudicate this complaint.

## 2. THE PARTIES' CONTENTIONS

### A. The Complainant

- 3. The Complainant operates online bookmaking and casino websites under the BETMASTER trademark ("**Mark**").
- 4. With respect to its rights in the Mark, The Complainant filed proof of registrations for BETMASTER trademarks in several jurisdictions, including the United States, European Union [**Complainant Annexes 2 and 3**]. The BETMASTER trademarks are registered in association with various goods and services, including:
  - Betting services; Sports betting services; Horse race betting services; casino and gambling services; Gaming services in the nature of casino gaming; on-line gaming services, namely, conducting online computer game tournaments; On-line gaming services, namely, providing a web-based system and on-line portal for customers to participate in on-line gaming, operation and coordination of game tournaments, leagues and tours for recreational computer game playing purposes; providing on-line information in the field of computer gaming entertainment; electronic games services provided via a global computer network; none of the foregoing services related to conducting, planning, managing and holding sports tournaments, golf tournaments and golf courses, nor related to golf betting services in respect of the Masters Tournament.
- 5. In addition to its trademark registrations, the Complainant asserts that its Mark is well-known, has been widely reviewed online and has garnered a significant and positive reputation (the Panel notes the Complainant furnished no evidence of this).
- 6. The Complainant owns several domain names containing the Mark, several of which it has obtained via transfer in previous UDRP proceedings:
  - a. <betmaster.com>, registered on October 14, 2001;
  - b. <betmaster.io>, registered on May 27, 2016;
  - c. <betmaster.com.mx>, registered on June 26, 2019 (exclusively for Mexican market);
  - d. <betmaster.pe>, registered on May 4, 2021 (exclusively for Peruvian market); and
  - e. <betmaster.bet>, registered on January 31, 2019, and transferred to the Complainant by CIIDRC majority decision on November 22, 2021 (See Reinvent Ltd v. DC, CIIDRC Case No. 15773-UDRP).
  - f. <betmasters.bet> registered on February 16, 2021, and transferred to the Complainant by CIIDRC majority decision on July 19, 2023 (See Reinvent Ltd v. DG, CIIDRC Case No. 21207-UDRP).

- g. <betmaster-sports.com> registered on February 19, 2021, and transferred to the Complainant by CIIDRC majority decision on March 5, 2023 (See Reinvent Ltd v. AS, CIIDRC Case No. 18750-UDRP).
  - h. <betmastersports.com> registered on July 20, 2023, and transferred to the Complainant by CIIDRC majority decision on September 13, 2023 (See Reinvent Ltd v. DG, CIIDRC Case No. 21592-UDRP).
7. The Complainant observes that the Domain Name was registered on August 5, 2024, which is after the Complainant registered its trademarks and registered (or obtained) the above-referenced domain names.
8. With respect to confusing similarity, the Complainant submits the Domain Name incorporated the Mark in full. It posits that the additional letters “gr” are likely meant to target Greek internet users. In any event, the Complainant submits that upon conducting a side-by-side comparison of the Mark and Domain Name, as mandated under the UDRP, the Domain Name is confusingly similar to the Mark despite the addition of “gr” at the end. It also submits that “gr” is descriptive of Greece as a location and thus should not be seen as distinguishing the Domain Name from the Mark.
9. With respect to the Respondent’s lack of legitimate interest in the Domain Name, the Complainant submits that:
- a. To date, the Respondent has made no claims to having any relevant prior rights to use the trademark ‘Betmaster’.
  - b. The Complainant has never authorized the Respondent to use any of its trademarks in any form, including in domain name.
  - c. The Respondent is not sponsored by, or legitimately affiliated with, the Complainant in any way.
  - d. The Domain Name’s registration post-dates the Complainant’s use of the Mark, which is says began in October 2001.
  - e. When entering the term ‘Betmaster’ into Google’s search engine, the returned results point to the Complainant’s domains, which utilize the Mark. The Respondent could have easily performed a similar search before registering the Domain Name and should have done so if acting diligently. Had the Respondent conducted that search, he would have quickly discovered that the Complainant owns the Mark, which is used globally and is associated with several domain names.
  - f. The Complainant’s full name has become a distinctive identifier associated with the term ‘Betmaster’ and the registration of the Domain Name appears to take advantage of that association with the businesses that the Complainant owns.
  - g. The Respondent has not demonstrated that the Domain Name will be used in connection with a *bona fide* offering of goods or services, particularly considering: 1) the Complainant’s Mark is used in the Domain Name in its entirety; 2) the services offered by the Respondent at the website hosted at the Domain Name are identical to those offered by the Complainant [**Annex 9**]; and 3) the Domain Name uses the Complainant’s Mark throughout that website

together with the Complainant's figurative trademark in the header and the footer of the website [**Annex 9**].

10. As noted, the Complainant provided screenshots of the website hosted at the Domain Name [**Complainant Annex 5**]. Those screenshots show a website containing the Complainant's Mark, identical in style and font. It also shows content that appears to have been lifted directly from the Complainant's own website. The Complainant submits this is a plain attempt at passing off the Respondent's website for the Complainant's website. That passing off demonstrates the Respondent was aware of the Complainant's Mark at the time he registered the Domain Name.
11. The Complainant states the Respondent has shown no intention to use the Domain Name in connection with a *bona fide* offering of goods or services. Indeed, the Respondent's website makes direct reference to the Complainant's website, which the Complainant says is intended to divert its would-be customers.
12. With respect to bad faith registration and use, the Complainant submits that the fact that the Complainant's trademarks predate the Domain Name's registration date shows the Respondent was aware of the Complainant's Mark at the time of registration. Furthermore, the website hosted at the Domain Name offers similar gambling services. This, the Complainant says, "cannot be a mere coincidence" and strongly suggests that the Respondent knowingly registered the Domain Name in bad faith.
13. In addition to reiterating some of its arguments made under the "no legitimate interest" prong, the Complainant adds that "the services offered on the [Domain Name] are of a commercial nature, allowing the Respondent to unjustly benefit from the Complainant's reputation, trademarks and brand name, which are all well known in the Respondent's market of operation. This clearly highlights that the Respondent fails to use the [Domain Name] for a bona fide offering of goods or services or legitimate noncommercial (*sic*) or fair use. The Complainant relies on UDRP paragraph 4(b)(iv):

(iv) by using the domain name, the Respondent has intentionally attempted to attract, for commercial gain, Internet users to his 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 said website location or of a product or service on that website location.

#### **B. Respondent**

14. As noted, the Respondent failed to respond in accordance with the UDRP Rules and did not seek an extension of time.

#### **C. Remedy Sought**

15. The Complainant seeks an order transferring the Domain Name.

### **3. DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS**

16. Although the Respondent did not respond to the Complaint, the Complainant must nonetheless meet the three-part test set out in UDRP paragraph 4(a).
17. For the reasons that follow, the Panel is satisfied that the Complaint is valid and orders the Domain Name transferred.

#### A. UDRP Requirements

18. UDRP paragraph 4(a) requires the Complainant to establish the following:
  - a. The Domain Name is confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights;
  - b. The Respondent has no legitimate interests in respect of the Domain Name; and
  - c. The Respondent registered and is using the Domain Name in bad faith.
19. The Complainant bears the burden of proving the first and third limbs—that the Domain Name is confusingly similar with a mark in which it has rights, and that it was registered and is being used in bad faith—on a balance of probabilities [*Madonna Ciccone, p/k/a Madonna v. Dan Parisi, WIPO Case No. D2000-0847; Montage Hotels & Resorts, LLC v. Robert McDaniel, WIPO Case No. D2013-1366*].
20. Given the inherent difficulty in proving a negative, and the summary nature of these proceedings, the Complainant need only prove on a *prima facie* basis that the Respondent lacks a legitimate interest in the Domain Name [*WIPO Overview of WIPO Panel Views on Selected UDRP Questions, Third Edition, s. 2.1; Julian Barnes v. Old Barn Studios, WIPO Case No. D2001-0121; Belupo d.d. v. WACHEM d.o.o., WIPO Case No. D2004-0110*]. The onus then shifts to the Respondent to prove a legitimate interest [*Ibid.*].
21. The Panel will consider each requirement in turn.

#### B. Analysis

1. The Domain Name is confusingly similar to trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights
22. On the first limb of the analysis, the Complainant must establish two things: 1) that it has active rights to a trademark or service mark; and 2) that the Domain Name is confusingly similar to that trademark or service mark.
23. The Complainant relies on various trademark registrations for the Mark (BETMASTER). All of these precede the Domain Name's registration date by several years according to the Whois information.
24. The Panel notes that these trademark registrations are registered to "Reinvent Ltd". However, the Complainant has submitted a certified true copy (and English translation) of a "Certificate of Change of Name" apparently issued by the Cypriot Registrar of Companies. This document is not appended to an affidavit or sworn statement. In that regard, the Complainant took a risk that the Panel would not accept this loose document as sufficient evidence. However, in the circumstances, and considering the Complainant's submissions as a whole, the Panel is prepared to accept that it is in fact the owner of the registered trademarks and domain names upon which it relies to support the Complaint.

25. The Panel also considers the Domain Name confusingly similar to the Complainant's Mark. As noted, the Domain Name includes the whole BETMASTER Mark, followed by the letters "gr". The Panel considers the Domain Name confusingly similar for the following reasons:
- a. It contains the entirety of the Complainant's Mark.
  - b. The Complainant's Mark, which is not a dictionary term, is the first and dominant part of the Domain Name.
  - c. The additional letters "gr" do nothing to distinguish the Domain Name from the Complainant's Mark.
  - d. Given the content of the website hosted at the Domain Name, which is all written in the Greek alphabet, the Complainant's hypothesis that "gr" in the Domain Name is meant to denote Greek is plausible.
  - e. If "gr" is not meant to denote Greek, then the Domain Name would be a straightforward instance of typosquatting.
26. There is also authority that: "where the relevant trademark is recognizable within the disputed domain name, the addition of other terms (whether descriptive, geographical, pejorative, meaningless, or otherwise) would not prevent a finding of confusing similarity under the first element" [***Oath Inc. v. Private Registration, NameBrightPrivacy.com / Stan Karp., Case No. D2021-1614***]. The domain name at issue in that case was <aol-careers.com>. The panel in that case considered the respondent's choice to include a hyphen in the disputed domain name "of negligible significance".
27. The Panel finds this authority persuasive. As in the *Oath Inc.* case, after extracting the Complainant's Mark, all that remains is "gr", which is either geographical or meaningless.
28. In light of the foregoing, the Complainant has established that the Domain Name is confusingly similar to the Mark.

2. The Respondent has no legitimate interest in the Domain Name

29. As noted above, the Complainant must make out a *prima facie* case that the Respondent lacks a legitimate interest in the Domain Name. As the Respondent filed no submissions, meeting this low threshold is sufficient to clear the second limb of the UDRP analysis.
30. The Complainant easily discharges this threshold. The Respondent's use of the Mark, and the Complainant's logo indicate a lack of *bona fide* interest in the Domain Name. This is supported by various authorities [see for example: ***Cube Limited v. Gueijuan Xu, WIPO Case No. D2017-2514; Philipp Plein v. Gueijuan Xu, WIPO Case No. D2017-2535; Fendi S.r.l. v. Ndiaye Therese, WIPO Case No. D2018-0179***].
31. Given the Respondent's website's content, and his failure to file a response explaining it, the Panel is satisfied the Complainant has shown, on a *prima facie* standard, that the Respondent lacks a legitimate interest in the Domain Name.

3. The Respondent has registered and used the Domain Name in bad faith

32. UDRP paragraph 4(b) provides a non-exhaustive list of circumstances demonstrating bad faith registration and use. The Complainant relies upon paragraphs 4(b)(iv), which I reproduce again here for ease of reference:

(iv) by using the domain name, you have intentionally attempted to attract, for commercial gain, Internet users to your web site or other on-line location, by creating a likelihood of confusion with the complainant's mark as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement of your web site or location or of a product or service on your web site or location.

33. The Panel agrees the Respondent's conduct demonstrates an intention to attract internet users to the website hosted at the Domain Name for commercial gain. The website's content lays bare the Respondent's attempt to create a likelihood of confusion with the Complainant's Mark as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement of the Respondent's website.

34. Other panels have found similar conduct sufficient to demonstrate bad faith use and registration [**see for example: Migros-Genossenschafts-Bund v. James Okogb, Micrio, WIPO Case No. D2017-0647; Migros-Genossenschafts-Bund v. Patrizio De Bortoli, MediaEtCetera GmbH, WIPO Case No. D2017-0980; Fendi S.r.l. v. Ndiaye Therese, WIPO Case No. D2018-0179**]. The Panel has no difficulty making the same finding here.

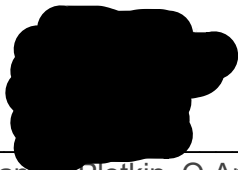
35. In light of the foregoing, the Complainant has established that the Domain Name was registered and is being used in bad faith.

4 DECISION and ORDER

36. For the above reasons, in accordance with UDRP paragraph 4(i), the Panel concludes the Complaint is well-founded and orders the Domain Name **TRANSFERRED** to the Complainant.

Made at Ottawa, Ontario on January 26, 2026

PANEL SIGNATURE



---

James Plotkin, Q.Arb