

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

[REDACTED]

Plaintiff,

v.

THE PARTNERSHIPS and
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS
IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE “A,”

Defendants.

Case No. 23-cv-00075

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff [REDACTED] (collectively, “Plaintiff”)¹ hereby brings the present action against the Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations Identified on Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, “Defendants”) and alleges as follows:

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s claims pursuant to the provisions of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051, *et seq.*, the Copyright Act 17 U.S.C. § 501, *et seq.*, 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a)-(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, and this Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants structure their business activities so as to target consumers in the United States, including Illinois, through at least the fully

¹ Since it is unknown when Plaintiff’s forthcoming (1) Motion for Leave to File Certain Documents Under Seal and Temporarily Proceed Under a Pseudonym and (2) *Ex Parte* Motion for Entry of a Temporary Restraining Order, Including a Temporary Injunction, a Temporary Asset Restraint, and Expedited Discovery will be ruled on, Plaintiff’s name has been redacted to prevent Defendants from getting advanced notice. **Exhibit 1** to the Complaint showing Plaintiff’s trademarks and **Exhibit 2** showing Plaintiff’s copyrighted works, Schedule A to the Complaint listing the Defendants by their Seller Aliases, Plaintiff’s Notice of Trademark Claims, and Plaintiff’s Notification of Affiliates will be filed under seal accordingly.

interactive e-commerce stores operating under the aliases identified on Schedule A attached hereto (the “Seller Aliases”). Specifically, Defendants have targeted sales to Illinois residents by setting up and operating e-commerce stores that target United States consumers; offering shipping to the United States, including Illinois; accepting payment in U.S. dollars; and, on information and belief, selling products using infringing and counterfeit versions of Plaintiff’s federally registered trademarks and unauthorized copies of Plaintiff’s federally registered copyrighted works (collectively, the “Unauthorized Products”) to residents of Illinois. Each of the Defendants is committing tortious acts in Illinois, is engaging in interstate commerce, and has wrongfully caused Plaintiff substantial injury in the state of Illinois.

II. INTRODUCTION

3. Plaintiff filed this case to prevent e-commerce store operators who trade upon Plaintiff’s reputation and goodwill from further selling and/or offering for sale Unauthorized Products. Defendants create e-commerce stores under one or more Seller Aliases and then advertise, offer for sale, and/or sell Unauthorized Products to unknowing consumers. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases share identifiers, such as design elements and similarities of the Unauthorized Products offered for sale, establishing that a logical relationship exists between them, and that Defendants’ infringing operation arises out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants take advantage of a set of circumstances, including the anonymity and mass reach afforded by the Internet and the cover afforded by international borders, to violate Plaintiff’s intellectual property rights with impunity. Defendants attempt to avoid liability by operating under one or more Seller Aliases to conceal their identities, locations, and the full scope and interworking of their operation. Plaintiff is forced to file this action to combat Defendants’ counterfeiting of its registered trademarks and

infringement of its registered copyrighted works, as well as to protect consumers from purchasing Unauthorized Products over the Internet. Plaintiff has been, and continues to be, irreparably damaged through consumer confusion and dilution of its valuable trademarks and infringement of its copyrighted works because of Defendants' actions and therefore seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

III. THE PARTIES

4. [REDACTED]

5. [REDACTED]

6. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

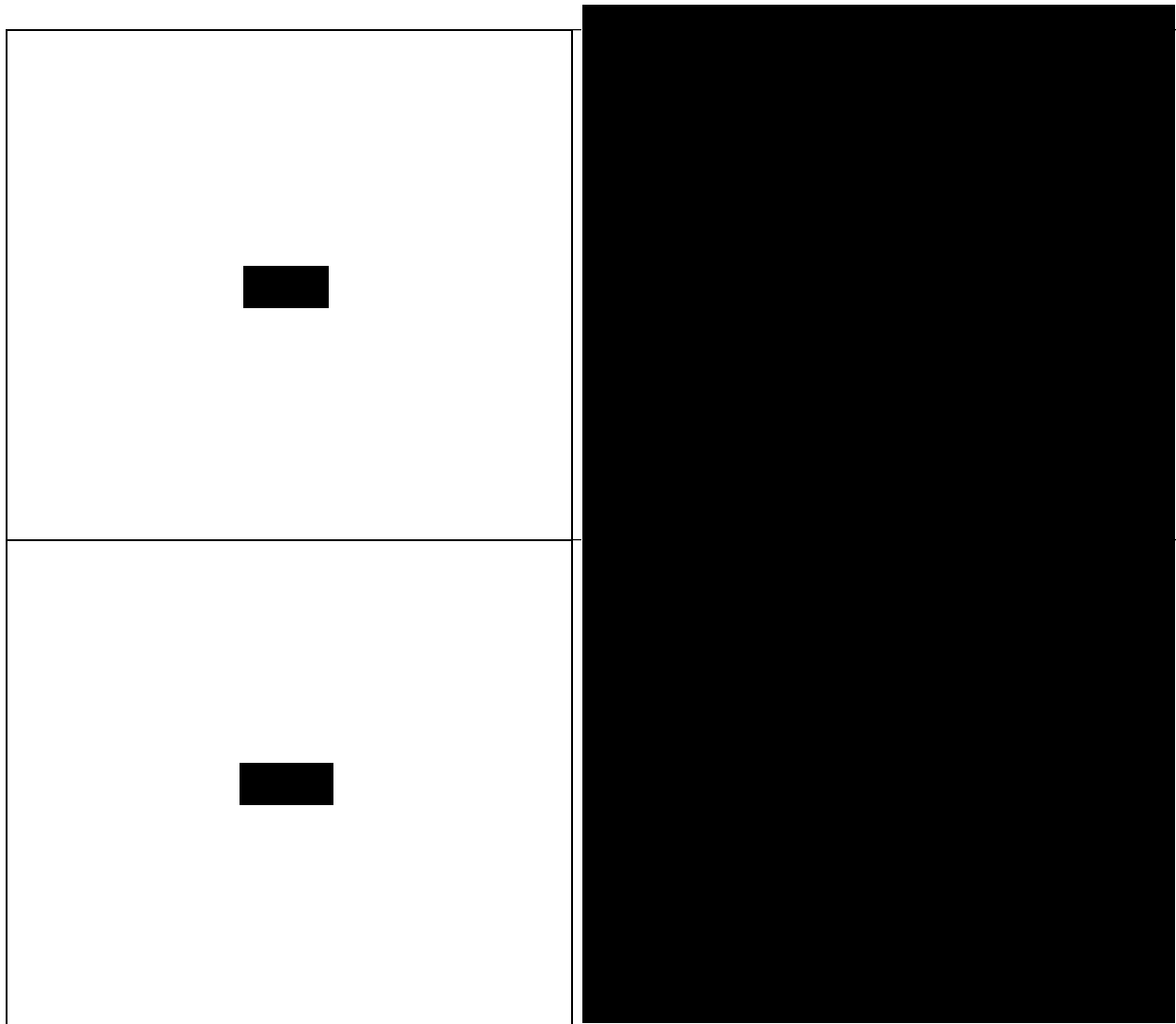
8.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]²

² [REDACTED] contained within the table are not an exhaustive list [REDACTED] embodied in Plaintiff's copyrighted works. This table is included only to provide examples of [REDACTED] found on the infringing products offered for sale or sold by Defendants. Regardless of any changes in their design, each of [REDACTED], among others contained within Plaintiff's copyrighted works, have always maintained their distinctive qualities and unique elements of expression.

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]



9. Before Defendants' acts described herein, Plaintiff launched [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and the related lines of products bearing the famous [REDACTED] [REDACTED] marks. Plaintiff has also registered countless works related to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] embodied therein with the United States Copyright Office, including at least [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ("Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works").

10. Plaintiff markets and sells a variety of [REDACTED] products, including [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (collectively, “Plaintiff’s Products”).

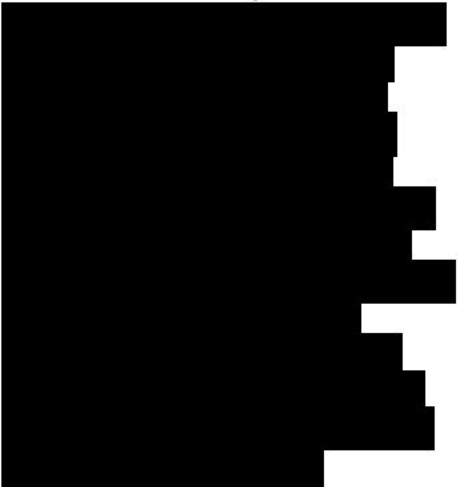
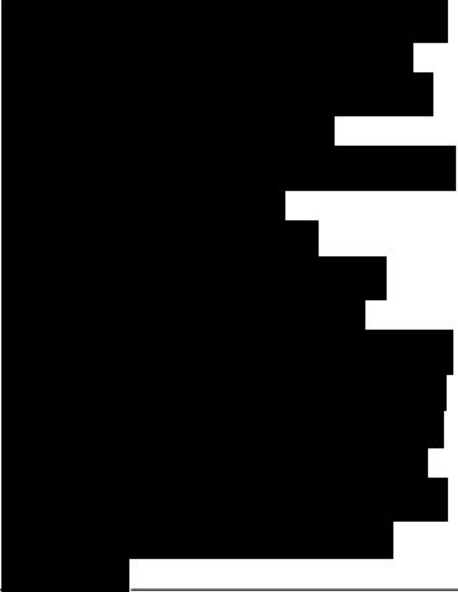
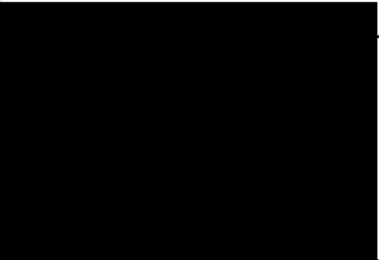
11. Plaintiff’s Products have become enormously popular and even iconic, driven by Plaintiff’s quality standards and innovative designs. Among the purchasing public, Plaintiff’s Products are instantly recognizable as such. [REDACTED] brands (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “[REDACTED] Brand”) have become a global success and Plaintiff’s Products are among the most recognizable in the world. Plaintiff’s Products are distributed and sold to consumers through retailers throughout the United States and through the official websites, [REDACTED]

12. Plaintiff has used the [REDACTED] trademarks, and other trademarks, for many years and has continuously sold products under its trademarks (collectively, “Plaintiff’s Trademarks”). As a result of this long-standing use, strong common law trademark rights have amassed in Plaintiff’s Trademarks. Plaintiff’s use of the marks has also built substantial goodwill in Plaintiff’s Trademarks. Plaintiff’s Trademarks are famous marks and valuable assets of Plaintiff. Plaintiff’s Products typically include at least one of Plaintiff’s Trademarks and/or Plaintiff’s Copyrighted Works.

13. Plaintiff’s Trademarks are registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, a non-exclusive list of which is included below.

Registration Number	Trademark	Registration Date	Goods and Services
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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			and non-electronic puzzles and 
			
			
			

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			[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
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			[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
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			[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
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			[REDACTED]
			[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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			[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
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			[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
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[illegible]

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			[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
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			[REDACTED]
			[REDACTED]
			[REDACTED]
			[REDACTED]

14. The above U.S. registrations for Plaintiff's Trademarks are valid, subsisting, and in full force and effect, and some are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. The registrations for Plaintiff's Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of their validity and of Plaintiff's exclusive right to use its Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b). True and correct copies of the United States Registration Certificates for Plaintiff's Trademarks are attached hereto as **Exhibit 1.**

15. Plaintiff's Trademarks are exclusive to Plaintiff and are displayed extensively on Plaintiff's Products and in marketing and promotional materials. Plaintiff's Trademarks are also distinctive when applied to Plaintiff's Products, signifying to the purchaser the products come from Plaintiff and are manufactured to Plaintiff's quality standards. Whether Plaintiff manufactures the products itself or contracts with others to do so, Plaintiff has ensured that its products bearing its Trademarks are manufactured to the highest quality standards.

16. Plaintiff's Trademarks are famous marks, as that term is used in 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c)(1) and have been continuously used and never abandoned. The innovative marketing and product designs of Plaintiff's Products have enabled the [REDACTED] Brand to achieve widespread recognition and fame and have made Plaintiff's Trademarks some of the most well-known marks in the [REDACTED] industry. The widespread fame, outstanding reputation, and significant goodwill associated with the [REDACTED] Brand have made Plaintiff's Trademarks valuable assets of Plaintiff.

17. Plaintiff's Trademarks have been the subject of substantial and continuous marketing and promotion by Plaintiff. Plaintiff has and continues to market and promote the [REDACTED] Trademarks in the industry and to consumers through traditional print media, Plaintiff's websites [REDACTED] social media sites, and point of sale material.

18. Plaintiff has expended substantial time, money, and other resources in advertising and promoting its Trademarks. Specifically, Plaintiff has expended substantial resources in advertising, promoting, and marketing featuring its Trademarks. Plaintiff's Products have also been the subject of extensive unsolicited publicity resulting from their high-quality, innovative designs. As a result, products bearing Plaintiff's Trademarks are widely recognized and

exclusively associated by consumers as being high-quality products sourced from Plaintiff. Plaintiff's Products have become among the most popular of their kind in the world. Plaintiff's Trademarks have achieved tremendous fame and recognition, adding to the inherent distinctiveness of the marks. As such, the goodwill associated with Plaintiff's Trademarks is of immeasurable value to Plaintiff.

19. Plaintiff's Products are only sold through authorized retail channels and are recognized by the public as being exclusively associated with Plaintiff and the [REDACTED] Brand.

20. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A true and correct copy of the record from the U.S. Copyright Office website for the above-referenced Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works, in addition to the records for all Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works obtained from the U.S. Copyright Office website, is attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**. The Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works embody the distinctive [REDACTED] found in paragraph 8 above.

21. Among the exclusive rights granted to Plaintiff under the U.S. Copyright Act are the exclusive rights to reproduce, prepare derivative works of, distribute copies of, and display its Copyrighted Works to the public.

22. Since first publication, Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works have been used on Plaintiff's Products and are featured on Plaintiff's official websites, [REDACTED]

23. Defendants are unknown individuals and business entities who own and/or operate one or more of the e-commerce stores under the Seller Aliases identified on Schedule A and/or other seller aliases not yet known to Plaintiff. On information and belief, Defendants reside and/or operate in primarily Asian countries or other foreign jurisdictions and redistribute products from the same or similar sources in those locations. Defendants have the capacity to be sued pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 17(b).

24. On information and belief, Defendants, either individually or jointly, operate one or more e-commerce stores under the Seller Aliases listed in Schedule A attached hereto. Tactics used by Defendants to conceal their identities and the full scope of their operation make it virtually impossible for Plaintiff to learn Defendants' true identities and the exact interworking of their network. If Defendants provide additional credible information regarding their identities, Plaintiff will take appropriate steps to amend the Complaint.

IV. DEFENDANT'S UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

25. The success of the [REDACTED] franchises has resulted in significant counterfeiting of Plaintiff's Trademarks and infringement of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works. Because of this, Plaintiff has implemented a brand protection program by investigating suspicious websites and online marketplace listings identified in proactive Internet sweeps. Recently,

Plaintiff has identified many fully interactive e-commerce stores offering Unauthorized Products on online marketplace platforms such as AliExpress, Inc. (“AliExpress”), Alibaba.com (“Alibaba”), Amazon, Inc. (“Amazon”), Bonanza.com (“Bonanza”), eBay, Inc. (“eBay”), Ecrater.com (“eCRATER”), Etsy, Inc. (“Etsy”), Fruugo.com (“Fruugo”), ContextLogic, Inc. (“Wish”), SIA Joom (“Joom”), Focus Technology Co., Ltd. (“MadeinChina”), and Walmart.com (“Walmart”), including the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases. The Seller Aliases target consumers in this Judicial District and throughout the United States. According to a report prepared for The Buy Safe America Coalition, most infringing products now come through international mail and express courier services because of increased sales from foreign online infringers. *The Counterfeit Silk Road: Impact of Counterfeit Consumer Products Smuggled Into the United States*, prepared by John Dunham & Associates (**Exhibit 3**).

26. Because the infringing products do not enter normal retail distribution channels, the US economy lost an estimated 300,000 or more full-time jobs in the wholesale and retail sectors alone in 2020. *Id.* When accounting for lost jobs from suppliers that would serve these retail and wholesale establishments, and the lost jobs that would have been induced by employees re-spending their wages in the economy, the total economic impact resulting from the sale of infringing products was estimated to cost the United States economy over 650,000 full-time jobs that would have paid over \$33.6 billion in wages and benefits. *Id.* Additionally, it is estimated that the importation of infringing goods cost the United States government nearly \$7.2 billion in personal and business tax revenues in the same period. *Id.*

27. Online marketplace platforms like those used by Defendants do not adequately subject new sellers to verification and confirmation of their identities, allowing infringers to “routinely use false or inaccurate names and addresses when registering with these e-commerce

platforms.” **Exhibit 4**, Daniel C.K. Chow, *Alibaba, Amazon, and Counterfeiting in the Age of the Internet*, 40 NW. J. INT’L L. & BUS. 157, 186 (2020); *see also* report on “Combating Trafficking in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods” prepared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans (Jan. 24, 2020), attached as **Exhibit 5**, and finding that on “at least some e-commerce platforms, little identifying information is necessary for a counterfeiter to begin selling” and that “[t]he ability to rapidly proliferate third-party online marketplaces greatly complicates enforcement efforts, especially for intellectual property rights holders”. Infringers hedge against the risk of being caught and having their websites taken down from an e-commerce platform by establishing multiple virtual storefronts. **Exhibit 5** at p. 22. Since platforms generally do not require a seller on a third-party marketplace to identify the underlying business entity, infringers can have many different profiles that can appear unrelated even though they are commonly owned and operated. **Exhibit 5** at p. 39. Further, “[e]-commerce platforms create bureaucratic or technical hurdles in helping brand owners to locate or identify sources of [infringing products] and [infringers].” **Exhibit 4** at 186-187. Specifically, brand owners are forced to “suffer through a long and convoluted notice and takedown procedure only [for the infringer] to reappear under a new false name and address in short order”. *Id.* at p. 161.

28. Defendants have targeted sales to Illinois residents by setting up and operating e-commerce stores that target United States consumers using one or more Seller Aliases; offering shipping to the United States, including Illinois; accepting payment in U.S. dollars; and, on information and belief, selling and/or offering for sale Unauthorized Products to residents of Illinois.

29. Defendants concurrently employ and benefit from substantially similar advertising and marketing strategies. For example, Defendants facilitate sales by designing the e-commerce

stores operating under the Seller Aliases so that they appear to unknowing consumers to be authorized online retailers, outlet stores, or wholesalers. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases appear sophisticated and accept payment in U.S. dollars via numerous methods, including credit cards, Amazon Pay, and/or PayPal. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases often include content and images that make it very difficult for consumers to distinguish such stores from an authorized retailer. Plaintiff has not licensed or authorized Defendants to use any of its Trademarks or copy or distribute its Copyrighted Works, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of Plaintiff's Products.

30. Many Defendants also deceive unknowing consumers by using Plaintiff's Trademarks without authorization within the content, text, and/or meta tags of their e-commerce stores to attract various search engines crawling the Internet looking for websites relevant to consumer searches for Plaintiff's Products. Other e-commerce stores operating under Seller Aliases omit using Plaintiff's Trademarks in the item title to evade enforcement efforts while using strategic item titles and descriptions that will trigger their listings when consumers are searching for Plaintiff's Products.

31. E-commerce store operators like Defendants commonly engage in fraudulent conduct when registering the Seller Aliases by providing false, misleading and/or incomplete information to online marketplace platforms to prevent discovery of their true identities and the scope of their operation.

32. E-commerce store operators like Defendants regularly register or acquire new seller aliases for the purpose of offering for sale and selling Unauthorized Products. Such registration patterns are one of many common tactics used by e-commerce store operators like Defendants to

conceal their identities and the full scope and interworking of their operation, and to avoid being shut down.

33. Even though Defendants operate under multiple fictitious aliases, the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases often share identifiers, such as templates with common design elements that intentionally omit any contact information or other information for identifying Defendants or other Seller Aliases they operate or use. The e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases include other notable common features such as use of the same registration patterns, accepted payment methods, check-out methods, keywords, advertising tactics, similarities in price and quantities, the same incorrect grammar and misspellings, and/or the use of the same text and images. Additionally, Unauthorized Products for sale by the Seller Aliases bear similar irregularities and indicia of being unauthorized to one another, suggesting that the Unauthorized Products were manufactured by and come from a common source and that Defendants are interrelated.

34. E-commerce store operators like Defendants communicate with each other through QQ.com chat rooms and through websites such as sellerdefense.cn, ikjzd.com, kaidianyo.com, and kuajingvs.com. These websites provide tactics for operating multiple online marketplace accounts and evading detection by brand owners. The websites also tip off e-commerce store operators like Defendants of new intellectual property infringement lawsuits filed by brand owners, such as Plaintiff, and recommend that e-commerce operators cease their infringing activity, liquidate their associated financial accounts, and change the payment processors that they currently use to accept payments in their online stores.

35. Infringers, such as Defendants, typically operate under multiple seller aliases and payment accounts so that they can continue operation despite plaintiffs' enforcement. E-

commerce store operators like Defendants maintain off-shore bank accounts and regularly move funds from their financial accounts to off-shore accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court to avoid payment of any monetary judgment awarded to plaintiffs. Analysis of financial transaction logs from previous similar cases indicates that off-shore infringers regularly move funds from U.S.-based financial accounts to off-shore accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court.

36. Defendants are working in active concert to knowingly and willfully manufacture, import, distribute, offer for sale, and sell Unauthorized Products in the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Plaintiff, have jointly and severally, knowingly and willfully used and continue to use Plaintiff's Trademarks and/or copies of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works in connection with the advertisement, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Unauthorized Products into the United States and Illinois over the Internet.

37. Defendants' unauthorized use of Plaintiff's Trademarks in connection with the advertising, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Unauthorized Products, including the sale of Unauthorized Products into the United States, including Illinois, is likely to cause, and has caused, confusion, mistake, and deception by and among consumers and is irreparably harming Plaintiff.

COUNT I
TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT AND COUNTERFEITING (15 U.S.C. § 1114)

38. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

39. This is a trademark infringement action against Defendants based on their unauthorized use in commerce of counterfeit imitations of Plaintiff's Trademarks in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, and/or advertising of Unauthorized Products.

Plaintiff's Trademarks are highly distinctive marks. Consumers have come to expect the highest quality from Plaintiff's Products offered, sold, or marketed under Plaintiff's Trademarks.

40. Defendants have sold, offered to sell, marketed, distributed, and advertised, and are still selling, offering to sell, marketing, distributing, and advertising products using counterfeit reproductions of Plaintiff's Trademarks without Plaintiff's permission.

41. Plaintiff's United States registrations for Plaintiff's Trademarks are in full force and effect. Upon information and belief, Defendants have knowledge of Plaintiff's rights in Plaintiff's Trademarks and are willfully infringing and intentionally using infringing and counterfeit versions of Plaintiff's Trademarks. Defendants' willful, intentional, and unauthorized use of Plaintiff's Trademarks is likely to cause, and is causing, confusion, mistake, and deception as to the origin and quality of the Unauthorized Products among the general public.

42. Defendants' activities constitute willful trademark infringement and counterfeiting under Section 32 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114.

43. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law, and if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, Plaintiff will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the goodwill of its Trademarks.

44. The injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiff have been directly and proximately caused by Defendants' wrongful reproduction, use of advertisement, promotion, offering to sell, and/or sale of Unauthorized Products.

COUNT II
FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))

45. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

46. Defendants' promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of Unauthorized Products has created and is creating a likelihood of confusion, mistake, and deception among the general public as to the affiliation, connection, or association with Plaintiff or the origin, sponsorship, or approval of the Unauthorized Products by Plaintiff.

47. By using Plaintiff's Trademarks in connection with the offering for sale and/or sale of Unauthorized Products, Defendants create a false designation of origin and a misleading representation of fact as to the origin and sponsorship of the Unauthorized Products.

48. Defendants' false designation of origin and misrepresentation of fact as to the origin and/or sponsorship of the Unauthorized Products to the general public involves the use of counterfeit marks and is a willful violation of Section 43 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125.

49. Plaintiff has no remedy at law and will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the associated goodwill of the [REDACTED] Brand if Defendants' actions are not enjoined.

COUNT III
COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT OF UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT
REGISTRATIONS (17 U.S.C. §§ 106 and 501)

50. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

51. Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works constitute original works and copyrightable subject matter pursuant to the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101, *et seq.*

52. Plaintiff is the owner of its Copyrighted Works. Plaintiff has complied with the registration requirements of 17 U.S.C. § 411(a) for its Copyrighted Works. Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works are protected by copyright registration numbers which were duly issued to Plaintiff by the United States Copyright Office. At all relevant times, Plaintiff has been, and still is, the owner of

all rights, title, and interest in its Copyrighted Works, which have never been assigned, licensed, or otherwise transferred to Defendants.

53. Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works are published on the Internet and available to Defendants online. As such, Defendants had access to Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works via the Internet.

54. Without authorization from Plaintiff, or any right under the law, Defendants have deliberately copied, displayed, distributed, reproduced, and/or made derivative works incorporating Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works on e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases and the corresponding Unauthorized Products. Defendants' derivative works are virtually identical to and/or are substantially similar to the look and feel of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works. Such conduct infringes and continues to infringe Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 501(a) and 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1)–(3), (5).

55. Defendants benefit from the unauthorized copying and distribution of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works in the form of revenue and other profits through the sale of Unauthorized Products.

56. Defendants unlawfully appropriated Plaintiff's protectable expression by taking material of substance and value and creating Unauthorized Products that capture the total concept and feel of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works.

57. On information and belief, Defendants' infringement has been willful, intentional, purposeful, and in disregard of and with indifference to Plaintiff's rights.

58. The Defendants, by their actions, have damaged Plaintiff in an amount to be determined at trial.

59. Defendants' conduct is causing and, unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, will continue to cause Plaintiff great and irreparable injury that cannot fully be compensated or measured in money. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502, Plaintiff is entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction prohibiting further infringement of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 1) That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, confederates, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under, or in active concert with them be temporarily, preliminarily, and permanently enjoined and restrained from:
 - a. using Plaintiff's Trademarks or any reproductions, counterfeit copies or colorable imitations thereof in any manner in connection with the distribution, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, or sale of any product that is not Plaintiff's Product or is not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold in connection with Plaintiff's Trademarks;
 - b. reproducing, distributing copies of, making derivative works of, or publicly displaying Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works in any manner without the express authorization of Plaintiff;
 - c. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any products as Plaintiff's Product or any other product produced by Plaintiff, that is not Plaintiff's or not produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiff and approved by Plaintiff for sale under Plaintiff's Trademarks and/or Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works;

- d. committing any acts calculated to cause consumers to believe that Defendants' Unauthorized Products are those sold under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiff, or are sponsored by, approved by, or otherwise connected with Plaintiff;
 - e. further infringing Plaintiff's Trademarks and/or Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works and damaging Plaintiff's goodwill; and
 - f. manufacturing, shipping, delivering, holding for sale, transferring, or otherwise moving, storing, distributing, returning, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, products or inventory not manufactured by or for Plaintiff, nor authorized by Plaintiff to be sold or offered for sale, and which bear any of Plaintiff's Trademarks, or any reproductions, counterfeit copies or colorable imitations thereof and/or which bear Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works;
- 2) Entry of an Order that, upon Plaintiff's request, those with notice of the injunction, including without limitation, any websites and/or online marketplace platforms such as AliExpress, Alibaba, Amazon, Bonanza, eBay, eCRATER, Fruugo, Etsy, Wish, Joom, MadeinChina, and Walmart shall disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants in connection with the sale of counterfeit and infringing goods using Plaintiff's Trademarks and/or Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works;
- 3) That Defendants account for and pay to Plaintiff all profits realized by Defendants by reason of Defendants' unlawful acts herein alleged, and that the amount of damages for infringement of Plaintiff's Trademarks be increased by a sum not exceeding three times the amount thereof as provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1117;

- 4) In the alternative, that Plaintiff be awarded statutory damages for willful trademark counterfeiting pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c)(2) of \$2,000,000 for each and every use of Plaintiff's Trademarks;
- 5) As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' infringement of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works, Plaintiff is entitled to damages as well as Defendants' profits, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b);
- 6) Alternatively, and at Plaintiff's election prior to any final judgment being entered, Plaintiff is entitled to the maximum amount of statutory damages provided by law, \$150,000 per work infringed pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), or for any other such amount as may be proper pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c);
- 7) Plaintiff is further entitled to recover its attorney's fees and full costs for bringing this action pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505 and 17 U.S.C. § 1117(a); and
- 8) Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated this 5th day of January 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Martin F. Trainor

Martin F. Trainor

Sameeul Haque

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