

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

ZAG AMERICA, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

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

Defendants.

Case No. 23-cv-03293

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff ZAG America, LLC (“ZAG” or “Plaintiff”) 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 Copyright Act 17 U.S.C. § 501, *et seq.*, 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a) 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 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; offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois; accept payment in U.S. dollars; and, on information and belief,

sell products using 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 and mitigate 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' 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 infringement of its copyrighted works and therefore seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

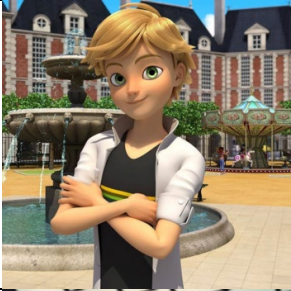
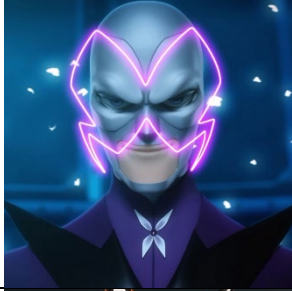
III. THE PARTIES

4. Plaintiff ZAG America, LLC is a California limited liability company having its principal place of business at 3002 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90405 and is the owner of the copyrights asserted in this action.

5. Plaintiff is an independent, cutting-edge film, TV, and digital production studio specializing in world-class storytelling through animation, with a unique portfolio of classic stories, timeless values, and iconic characters and melodies. With offices in Paris, France and Los Angeles, California, ZAG's compelling content reaches kids and families all over the world. ZAG is also a leading marketer, licensor, and developer of innovative consumer entertainment products based on its acclaimed properties and content. One of Plaintiff's most popular television series, *Miraculous: Tales of Ladybug & Cat Noir* (the "Miraculous Series"), is the subject of this action.

6. The Miraculous Series follows the adventures of two Parisian high-school students, Marinette and Adrien, who have been chosen as superheroes: Ladybug and Cat Noir. Their mission is to keep Paris safe from evil villains while keeping their secret identities and living normal lives as high school kids. To date, the Miraculous Series has five seasons available to watch, and Plaintiff plans to develop additional seasons. Some of the characters and character names made famous by the Miraculous Series include, but are not limited to:¹

¹ The characters contained within the table are not an exhaustive list of the characters embodied in Plaintiff's copyrighted works. This table is included only to provide examples of the characters found on the infringing products offered for sale or sold by Defendants. Regardless of any changes in their design, each of these characters, among others contained within Plaintiff's copyrighted works, have always maintained their distinctive qualities and unique elements of expression.

Marinette Dupain-Cheng / Ladybug		
Adrien Agreste / Cat Noir		
Gabriel Agreste / Monarch		
Alya Césaire / Rena Rouge		
Chloé Bourgeois / Queen Bee		

Nathalie Sancoeur / Mayura	 
Tikki, Kwami of Creation	
Plagg, Kwami of Destruction	
Duusuu, Kwami of Emotion	
Nooroo, Kwami of Transmission	

Orikko, Kwami of Pretension	
Barkk, Kwami of Adoration	
Roaar, Kwami of Elation	

7. The Miraculous Series has gained worldwide popularity and is available to stream throughout the world, including on the Netflix and Disney platforms. The Miraculous Series was ranked by IMDB amongst the Top 10 Best Animated Shows in the last 20 years.² With a massive fan base of young adult viewers, the Miraculous Series has become a digital planetary craze with millions of people subscribing to the official Miraculous Ladybug YouTube channel and the official Miraculous Ladybug & Cat Noir mobile game generating over 100 million downloads.

8. Plaintiff has also received many awards throughout the world for the Miraculous Series, including products related thereto. These awards include the 2018 Teen Choice Award for Choice Animated Series and the 2020 Nickelodeon Kids Choice Awards, Mexico for Favorite

² <https://screenrant.com/best-animated-kids-shows-of-last-20-years-imdb/>

Animated Series. The Miraculous brand was also awarded the Brazilian Toy Magazine's Awards for Best Brand of 2016 and Best National Toy for 2016, 2017, and 2018; the UK Licensing Awards for Best Children's or Tween Licensed Property and Best Licensed Children's Apparel Range for 2018; and the Bologna Licensing Trade Fair's 2019 Best Pre-School Licensing Project Award.

9. Before Defendants' acts described herein, Plaintiff launched the Miraculous Series and its related line of products. Plaintiff has also registered numerous works related to the Miraculous Series and the characters embodied therein (the "Miraculous Copyrighted Works").

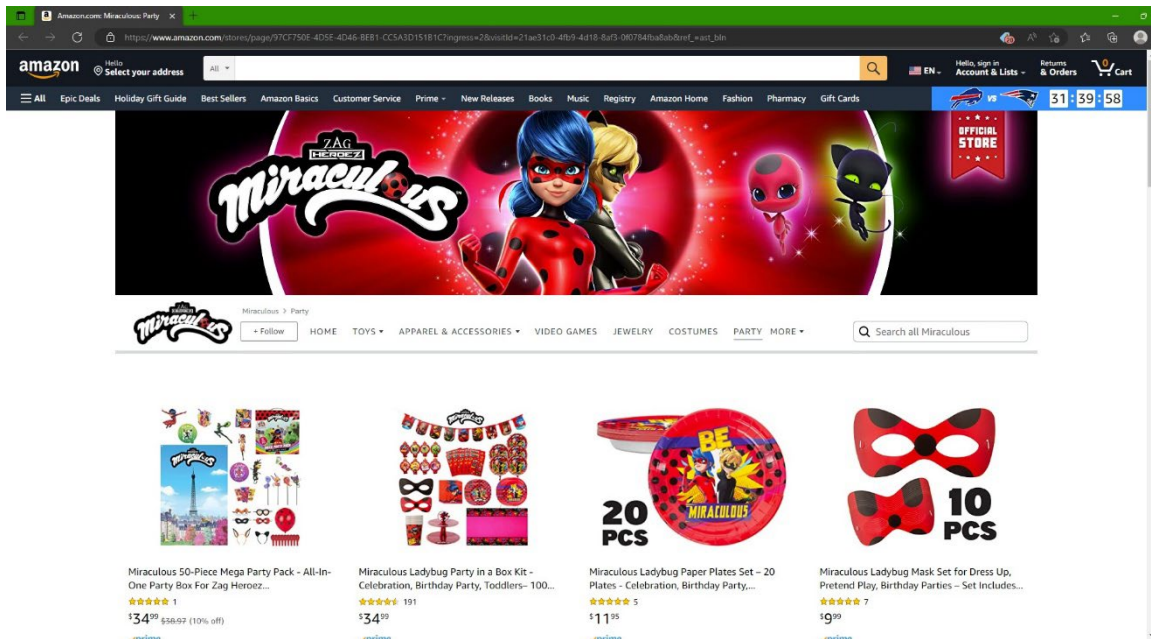
10. The Miraculous Copyrighted Works are registered with the United States Copyright Office. The registrations include: "Miraculous Tales of Ladybug & Cat Noir: Simon Says.110" (U.S. Copyright Registration No. PA0002127554), issued by the Register of Copyrights on February 15, 2018; "Miraculous Tales of Ladybug & Cat Noir: The Pharaoh.115" (U.S. Copyright Registration No. PA0002116675), issued by the Register of Copyrights on February 6, 2018; "Miraculous Tales of Ladybug & Cat Noir: 101, Stormy Weather." (U.S. Copyright Registration No. PA0002116662), issued by the Register of Copyrights on February 6, 2018; and "Miraculous Tales of Ladybug & Cat Noir: 112, Gamer" (U.S. Copyright Registration No. PA0002118415), issued by the Register of Copyrights on February 6, 2018. A true and correct copy of the records from the U.S. Copyright Office website for the Miraculous Copyrighted Works obtained from the U.S. Copyright Office website is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.

11. 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 the Miraculous Copyrighted Works to the public.

12. Plaintiff markets and sells a variety of products stemming from the Miraculous Series that feature the Miraculous Copyrighted Works, including video games; clothing, such as

scarves, shirts, sweatshirts, and costumes; accessories like jewelry; bags; face masks; cell phone covers; household items such as water pens, blankets, and pillows; party supplies; and other collectibles such as plush toys, comics, and toys (collectively, “Miraculous Products”).

13. Miraculous Products have become enormously popular and even iconic, driven by Plaintiff’s quality standards and innovative designs. Among the purchasing public, Miraculous Products are instantly recognizable as such. The Miraculous brand has become a global success and Miraculous Products are among the most recognizable in the world. Miraculous Products are distributed and sold to consumers through retailers throughout the United States, including through authorized retailers in Illinois such as Target, Kohls, and Walmart; through Plaintiff’s official Amazon store; and through the official zag-store.com website. Miraculous Products are sold only through authorized retail channels and are recognized by the public as being exclusively associated with Plaintiff and the Miraculous brand. Screenshots showing Plaintiff offering for sale Miraculous Products through various authorized channels are below:



Amazon.com: Miraculous Ladybug & Cat Noir Movie Exclusive 10.5" Ladybug Fashion Doll, Movie Accessory

Visit the Miraculous Ladybug Store

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 19 ratings

Amazon's Choice for "ladybug and cat noir dolls"

Lowest price in 30 days
-44% \$10¹⁴

Was: \$49.99

Get Fast, Free Shipping with Amazon Prime
FREE Returns

Get \$100 off instantly. Pay \$0.00 upon approval for the Amazon Store Card.
Available at a lower price from other sellers that may not offer free Prime shipping.

Brand: Miraculous Ladybug
Theme: Tv Show
Toy figure type: Doll
Color: Multi
Material: Plastic

About this item

- NEW LOOK: Movie Exclusive 10.5" Ladybug Fashion Doll has a head and face that are newly sculpted, with a beautiful, dramatic "ready for action" expression—especially for this movie edition!
- EXCLUSIVE FASHION: Ladybug comes dressed to shine in an exclusive deluxe, sparkly version of her superhero bodysuit, created just for the movie!
- REMOVABLE ACCESSORIES: These include her bodysuit, booties and a new yo-yo accessory with gold ornate details just like in the film!
- POSEABLE: The doll has 15 points of articulation for the ultimate in

\$10¹⁴
Get Fast, Free Shipping with Amazon Prime
FREE Returns

FREE delivery **Wednesday, December 7** if you spend \$25 on items shipped by Amazon

Select delivery location

In Stock.

Qty: 1

Add to Cart

Buy Now

Secure transaction

Ships from: Amazon.com
Sold by: Amazon.com

Return policy: Returnable until Jan 31, 2023

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2 VIDEOS

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★★★★★ 17,377 \$75⁰⁰ prime

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Costumes | Zag Store

https://www.zag-store.com/collections/costumes

English - US dollar (\$)

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COSTUMES & ACCESSORIES
SHOP NOW

KIDS COSTUME MIRACULOUS LADYBUG \$39.99 USD

KIDS COSTUME MIRACULOUS QUEEN BEE \$39.99 USD

KIDS COSTUME MIRACULOUS CAT NOIR \$39.99 USD

KIDS COSTUME MIRACULOUS RENA ROUGE \$39.99 USD

COSTUME MIRACULOUS LADYBUG \$39.99 USD

LADYBUG DRESS UP \$23.00 USD

SOLD OUT

14. Since first publication, the Miraculous Copyrighted Works have been used on Miraculous Products and are featured on Plaintiff's official online stores, including zag-store.com.

15. 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).

16. 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. DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

17. The success of the Miraculous brand has resulted in significant copying of the Miraculous Copyrighted Works. Because of this, Plaintiff investigates 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 Alibaba Group Holding Ltd. ("Alibaba"), AliExpress.com ("AliExpress"), Amazon.com, Inc. ("Amazon"), DHgate.com ("DHgate"), Printerval.com ("Printerval"), Qoo10 Pte. Ltd. ("Qoo10"), and Walmart, Inc. ("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 2**).

18. 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.*

19. Furthermore, 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 3**, 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 4**, and finding that on “at least some e-commerce platforms, little identifying information is necessary for [an infringer] 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 4** 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 4** 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 3** 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.

20. 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; offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois; accept payment in U.S. dollars; and, on information and belief, sell and/or offer for sale Unauthorized Products to residents of Illinois.

21. 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 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, Alipay, 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 copy or

distribute the Miraculous Copyrighted Works, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of Miraculous Products.

22. 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 e-commerce platforms to prevent discovery of their true identities and the scope of their e-commerce operation.

23. 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 seller alias 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.

24. 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. 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.

25. 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.

26. 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. Indeed, 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.

27. 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 unauthorized copies of the Miraculous 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.

28. Defendants' unauthorized copying of the Miraculous Copyrighted Works 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, infringes and continues to infringe the Miraculous Copyrighted Works and is irreparably harming Plaintiff.

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

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

30. The Miraculous Copyrighted Works constitute original works and copyrightable subject matter pursuant to the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101, *et seq.*

31. Plaintiff is the owner of the Miraculous Copyrighted Works. Plaintiff has complied with the registration requirements of 17 U.S.C. § 411(a) for the Miraculous Copyrighted Works. The Miraculous 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 the Miraculous Copyrighted Works, which have never been assigned, licensed, or otherwise transferred to Defendants.

32. The Miraculous Copyrighted Works are published on the internet and available to Defendants online. As such, Defendants had access to the Miraculous Copyrighted Works via the internet.

33. Without authorization from Plaintiff, or any right under the law, Defendants have deliberately copied, displayed, distributed, reproduced, and/or made derivative works incorporating the Miraculous 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 the Miraculous Copyrighted Works. Such conduct infringes and continues to infringe the Miraculous Copyrighted Works in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 501(a) and 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1)–(3), (5).

34. Defendants reap the benefits of the unauthorized copying and distribution of the Miraculous Copyrighted Works in the form of revenue and other profits that are driven by the sale of Unauthorized Products.

35. Defendants have 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 the Miraculous Copyrighted Works, including the distinctive characters embodied therein.

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

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

38. 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 the Miraculous 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. reproducing, distributing copies of, making derivative works of, or publicly displaying the Miraculous Copyrighted Works in any manner without the express authorization of Plaintiff;
- b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off products as Miraculous Products 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 the Miraculous Copyrighted Works;
- c. 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;
- d. further infringing the Miraculous Copyrighted Works and damaging Plaintiff's goodwill; and
- e. 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 the Miraculous 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 Alibaba, AliExpress, Amazon, DHgate, Printerval, Qoo10, and Walmart shall disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants in connection with the sale of infringing goods which bear the Miraculous Copyrighted Works;
- 3) As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' infringement of the Miraculous Copyrighted Works, Plaintiff is entitled to damages as well as Defendants' profits, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b);
- 4) 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);
- 5) 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
- 6) Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated this 24th day of May 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Martin F. Trainor

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