

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

CASE NO.:

BBC STUDIOS DISTRIBUTION LTD,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE PARTNERSHIPS AND
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS
IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE "A,"

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff BBC Studios Distribution Ltd ("Plaintiff"), under agreement with Ludo Studio Pty Ltd, has full and exclusive license to use, enforce, and sublicense the trademarks and copyrights of Ludo Studio Pty Ltd in the United States, including the registered BLUEY trademarks and Bluey copyrighted work. BBC Studios Distribution Ltd and Ludo Studio Pty Ltd are hereinafter referred to together or individually as "Bluey". Plaintiff hereby brings the present action against the Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations identified on Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, "Defendants") and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is an action seeking damages and injunctive relief for trademark counterfeiting and infringement and false designation of origin under the Lanham Act pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1116, 1121, 1125(a), and 1125(d), the Copyright Act 17 U.S.C. § 501, *et seq.*, and The All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a); 15 U.S.C. § 1051 *et seq.*

2. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the claims in this action 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.

3. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, and this Court may properly exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants since each of the Defendants directly targets business activities toward consumers in the United States, through at least the fully interactive e-commerce stores¹ operating under the seller aliases identified in Schedule A attached hereto (the “Seller Aliases”). Specifically, Defendants have targeted sales to United States 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, accept payment in U.S. dollars and/or funds from U.S. bank accounts, and, on information and belief, have sold products using infringing and counterfeit versions of the federally registered BLUEY trademarks and/or unauthorized copies of the federally registered Bluey copyrighted work (collectively, the “Unauthorized Bluey Products”) to residents of the United States. Each of the Defendants is committing tortious acts in the United States, is engaging in interstate commerce, and has wrongfully caused Plaintiff substantial injury in the United States.

INTRODUCTION

4. This action has been filed by Plaintiff to combat e-commerce store operators who trade upon Plaintiff’s reputation and goodwill by selling and/or offering for sale Unauthorized Bluey Products. Defendants create e-commerce stores operating under one or more Seller Aliases that are advertising, offering for sale, and selling Unauthorized Bluey Products to unknowing consumers. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases share unique identifiers,

¹ The e-commerce store URLs are listed on Schedule A hereto under the Online Marketplaces.

establishing a logical relationship between them and that Defendants' counterfeiting operation arises out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants attempt to avoid and mitigate liability by operating under one or more Seller Aliases to conceal both their identities and the full scope and interworking of their counterfeiting operation. Plaintiff is forced to file this action to combat Defendants' counterfeiting of the registered BLUEY trademarks and infringement of the registered Bluey copyrighted work, as well as to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing Unauthorized Bluey Products over the Internet. Plaintiff has been and continues to be irreparably damaged through consumer confusion, dilution, and tarnishment of the valuable BLUEY trademarks and infringement of the Bluey copyrighted work as a result of Defendants' actions and seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

THE PARTIES











Plaintiff









5. Plaintiff BBC Studios Distribution Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of the British Broadcasting Corporation, having its principal place of business in the United Kingdom.

6. Plaintiff is a global studio that specializes in the development, acquisition, production, financing, distribution, and sale of entertainment content. Plaintiff's diversified expertise spans across film, television, music production and sales, family programming, merchandising, licensing, and digital content.

7. Bluey is an animated television series created by Joe Brumm in association with Plaintiff and Ludo Studio Pty Ltd, which originally aired in October 2018. Since 2018, three seasons have been aired, and the global phenomenon continues to look bright for Plaintiff's popular blue heeler puppy. Bluey has won a Logie Award for Most Outstanding Children's Program, as well as an International Emmy Kids Award. Some of the characters and character names made famous by the Bluey television series are:

<p>Bluey</p>	 A blue cartoon dog with white chest and paws, standing and looking to the right.	<p>Bingo</p>	 An orange and white cartoon dog with large eyes, standing and looking forward.
<p>Bandit</p>	 A blue and black cartoon dog with a white chest, wearing sunglasses and waving.	<p>Chilli</p>	 An orange and white cartoon dog holding a green and white striped object, standing and looking forward.
<p>Muffin</p>	 A grey and white cartoon dog with large eyes, standing and waving.	<p>Jack Russell</p>	 A white cartoon dog with brown patches on its head and tail, standing and looking forward.
<p>Rusty</p>	 A red cartoon dog with white diamond patterns on its chest, standing and looking forward.	<p>Lucky</p>	 A yellow cartoon dog wearing a blue and white striped backpack, holding a red ball, standing and looking forward.

<p>Mackenzie</p>	 A black and white cartoon dog with a white chest and paws, looking to the right.	<p>Indy</p>	 A golden retriever-like cartoon dog with long, wavy hair, wearing a purple collar.
<p>Honey</p>	 A brown and white cartoon dog wearing large blue glasses.	<p>Coco</p>	 A pink poodle cartoon dog with a large, fluffy pompadour.
<p>Snickers</p>	 A brown cartoon dog wearing a yellow and green baseball cap and a dark brown jacket.	<p>Chloe</p>	 A white cartoon dog with black spots, standing and looking forward.
<p>Judo</p>	 A fluffy, light brown cartoon dog with a blue headband, standing against a black background.	<p>Jean Luc</p>	 A blue cartoon dog with large ears, standing and looking to the right.
<p>The Terriers</p>	 Three small cartoon terrier dogs, each holding a red and white striped object.	<p>Socks</p>	 A blue cartoon dog with white markings on its face and chest, sitting down.

<p>Missy</p>		<p>Buddy</p>	
<p>Calypso</p>		<p>Winton</p>	
<p>Uncle Stripe</p>		<p>Aunt Trixie</p>	
<p>Nana</p>		<p>Grandad</p>	

8. In addition to episode DVDs, a variety of licensed Bluey products are available, including video games and other toys such as playsets, figurines, board games, stuffed toys, household items such as bathroom products, kitchenware, and bed linens, and clothing (collectively, the “Bluey Products”).



9. The Bluey brand has become a global success that resonates with children worldwide, and Bluey Products are among the most recognizable in the world. Bluey Products

are distributed and sold to consumers through retailers throughout the United States, including through authorized retailers in the United States such as Target, Kmart, and Wal-Mart.

10. Long before Defendants’ acts described herein, Bluey launched the Bluey television show and its related line of Bluey Products bearing its now famous BLUEY marks and Bluey copyrighted work.

11. Bluey has continuously sold products under the BLUEY marks (the “BLUEY Trademarks”). As a result of this use, strong common law trademark rights have amassed in the BLUEY Trademarks. Bluey’s use of these marks has also built substantial goodwill in and to the BLUEY Trademarks. The BLUEY Trademarks are famous marks and invaluable assets of Bluey. Bluey Products typically include at least one of the registered BLUEY Trademarks and/or the Bluey copyrighted work.

12. The BLUEY Trademarks are registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office as listed below.

Registration Number	Trademark
6,442,598 7,087,215	
6,662,122	BLUEY
6,662,123	

13. The above U.S. registrations for the BLUEY Trademarks are valid, subsisting, and in full force and effect. The registrations for the BLUEY Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of the marks' validity and of the exclusive right to use the BLUEY Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057 (b).

14. The BLUEY Trademarks are distinctive when applied to the Bluey Products, signifying to the purchaser that 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 products bearing the BLUEY Trademarks are manufactured to the highest quality standards.

15. The BLUEY 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 the Bluey Products have enabled the Bluey brand to achieve widespread recognition and fame and have made the BLUEY Trademarks some of the most well-known marks in the toy and children's entertainment industries. The widespread fame, outstanding reputation, and significant goodwill associated with the Bluey television show and brand have made the BLUEY Trademarks invaluable assets of Bluey.

16. Since the initial launch of the Bluey Products, the BLUEY Trademarks have been the subject of substantial and continuous marketing and promotion by Bluey. Bluey has and continues to market and promote the BLUEY Trademarks through traditional print media, the official Bluey website (bluey.tv), social media websites, and point of sale material.

17. Bluey has expended substantial time, money, and other resources in advertising and promoting the BLUEY Trademarks. In fact, Bluey has expended millions of dollars in advertising, promoting, and marketing featuring the BLUEY Trademarks. Bluey Products have also been the

subject of extensive unsolicited publicity resulting from their high-quality, innovative designs. As a result, products bearing the BLUEY Trademarks are widely recognized and exclusively associated by consumers, the public, and the trade as being high-quality products sourced from Bluey. Bluey Products have become among the most popular of their kind in the U.S. and the world. The BLUEY Trademarks have achieved tremendous fame and recognition which has only added to the inherent distinctiveness of the marks. As such, the goodwill associated with the BLUEY Trademarks is of incalculable and inestimable value to Bluey.

18. Genuine Bluey Products are sold only through authorized retail channels and are recognized by the public as being exclusively associated with the Bluey brand.

19. Bluey has also registered the Bluey copyrighted work (the “Bluey Copyrighted Work”) with the United States Copyright Office under the title “Bluey” (U.S. Copyright Registration No. PA 2-308-864), issued by the Register of Copyrights on August 25, 2021.

20. Among the exclusive rights granted to Bluey under the U.S. Copyright Act are the exclusive rights to reproduce, prepare derivative works of, distribute copies of, and display the Bluey Copyrighted Work to the public.

21. Since its first publication, the Bluey Copyrighted Work has been used on the Bluey Products and is featured on Bluey’s website at bluey.tv. Bluey Products featuring the Bluey Copyrighted Work are advertised on Bluey’s website at bluey.tv.

The Defendants

22. Defendants are individuals and business entities of unknown makeup who own and/or operate one or more of the e-commerce stores under at least 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 the People’s Republic of China or other foreign jurisdictions

with lax trademark enforcement systems or redistribute products from the same or similar sources in those locations. Defendants have the capacity to be sued pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b).

23. 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 counterfeit network. If Defendants provide additional credible information regarding their identities, Plaintiff will take appropriate steps to amend the Complaint.

DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

24. The success of the Bluey television show and brand have resulted in significant counterfeiting of the BLUEY Trademarks and copying of the Bluey Copyrighted Work. Consequently, Plaintiff has a worldwide anti-counterfeiting program and regularly investigates suspicious e-commerce stores identified in proactive Internet sweeps and reported by consumers. In recent years, Plaintiff has identified many fully interactive, e-commerce stores offering Unauthorized Bluey Products on online marketplace platforms such as Amazon, eBay, AliExpress, Alibaba, Walmart, Wish.com, Etsy, DHgate, Temu, and TikTok, 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 U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) report, in 2021, CBP made over 27,000 seizures of goods with intellectual property rights (IPR) violations totaling over \$3.3 billion, an increase of \$2.0 billion from 2020.² Of the 27,000 in total

² See *Intellectual Property Rights Seizure Statistics, Fiscal Year 2021*, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

IPR seizures, over 24,000 came through international mail and express courier services (as opposed to containers), most of which originated from China and Hong Kong.³

25. Third party service providers like those used by Defendants do not adequately subject new sellers to verification and confirmation of their identities, allowing counterfeiters to “routinely use false or inaccurate names and addresses when registering with these e-commerce platforms.”⁴ Counterfeiters hedge against the risk of being caught and having their websites taken down from an e-commerce platform by preemptively establishing multiple virtual store-fronts.⁵ Since platforms generally do not require a seller on a third-party marketplace to identify the underlying business entity, counterfeiters can have many different profiles that can appear unrelated even though they are commonly owned and operated.⁶ Further, “E-commerce platforms create bureaucratic or technical hurdles in helping brand owners to locate or identify sources of counterfeits and counterfeiters.”⁷

26. Defendants have targeted sales to United States 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, accept payment in U.S. dollars and/or funds from U.S. bank accounts, and, on information and belief, have sold Unauthorized Bluey Products to residents of the United States.

³ *Id.*

⁴ See 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), and finding that on “at least some e-commerce platforms, little identifying information is necessary for a counterfeiter to begin selling” and recommending that “s ignificantly enhanced vetting of third-party sellers” is necessary.

⁵ *Id.* at p. 22.

⁶ *Id.* at p. 39.

⁷ Chow, *supra* note 4, at p. 186-87.

27. 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 and/or funds from U.S. bank accounts via 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. Bluey has not licensed or authorized Defendants to use the BLUEY Trademarks or copy or distribute the Bluey Copyrighted Work, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of genuine Bluey Products.

28. Many Defendants also deceive unknowing consumers by using the BLUEY 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 Bluey Products. Other e-commerce stores operating under Seller Aliases omit using the BLUEY 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 Bluey Products.

29. 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.

30. E-commerce store operators like Defendants regularly register or acquire new seller aliases for the purpose of offering for sale and selling Unauthorized Bluey 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 counterfeiting operation, and to avoid being shut down.

31. Even though Defendants operate under multiple fictitious aliases, the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases often share unique 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 Bluey Products for sale by the Seller Aliases bear similar irregularities and indicia of being unauthorized to one another, suggesting that the Unauthorized Bluey Products were manufactured by and come from a common source and that Defendants are interrelated.

32. E-commerce store operators like Defendants are in constant communication with each other and regularly participate in QQ.com chat rooms and through websites such as sellerdefense.cn and kuajingvs.com regarding tactics for operating multiple accounts, evading detection, pending litigation, and potential new lawsuits.

33. Counterfeiters such as Defendants typically operate under multiple seller aliases and payment accounts so that they can continue operation in spite of Plaintiff's 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 Plaintiff. Indeed, analysis of financial

transaction logs from previous similar cases indicates that off-shore counterfeiters regularly move funds from U.S.-based financial accounts to off-shore accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court.

34. Defendants are working to knowingly and willfully import, distribute, offer for sale, and sell Unauthorized Bluey Products in the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Bluey, have knowingly and willfully used and continue to use the BLUEY Trademarks and/or copies of the Bluey Copyrighted Work in connection with the advertisement, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Unauthorized Bluey Products into the United States over the Internet.

35. Defendants' unauthorized use of the BLUEY Trademarks and/or copies of the Bluey Copyrighted Work in connection with the advertising, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Unauthorized Bluey Products, including the sale of Unauthorized Bluey Products into the United States, 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)

36. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs 1 through 35.

37. This is a trademark infringement action against Defendants based on their unauthorized use in commerce of counterfeit imitations of the federally registered BLUEY Trademarks in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, and/or advertising of infringing goods. The BLUEY Trademarks are highly distinctive marks. Consumers have come to expect the highest quality from Bluey Products offered, sold, or marketed under the BLUEY Trademarks.

38. 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 the BLUEY Trademarks without Bluey's permission.

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

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

41. 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 the BLUEY Trademarks.

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

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

43. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs 1 through 35.

44. Defendants' promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of Unauthorized Bluey 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 Defendants' Unauthorized Bluey Products by Plaintiff.

45. By using the BLUEY Trademarks in connection with the sale of Unauthorized Bluey Products, Defendants create a false designation of origin and a misleading representation of fact as to the origin and sponsorship of the Unauthorized Bluey Products.

46. Defendants' false designation of origin and misrepresentation of fact as to the origin and/or sponsorship of the Unauthorized Bluey 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.

47. 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 Bluey brand.

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

48. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs 1 through 35.

49. The Bluey Copyrighted Work constitutes an original work and copyrightable subject matter pursuant to the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101, *et seq.*

50. Plaintiff is the exclusive licensee of the Bluey Copyrighted Work. Bluey has complied with the registration requirements of 17 U.S.C. § 411(a) for the Bluey Copyrighted Work. The Bluey Copyrighted Work is protected by Copyright Registration No. PA 2-308-864 which was duly issued to Bluey by the United States Copyright Office. At all relevant times, Bluey has been and still is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in the Bluey Copyrighted Work, which has never been assigned, licensed, or otherwise transferred to Defendants.

51. The Bluey Copyrighted Work is published on the Internet and available to Defendants online. As such, Defendants had access to the Bluey Copyrighted Work via the Internet.

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

53. Defendants reap the benefits of the unauthorized copying and distribution of the Bluey Copyrighted Work in the form of revenue and other profits that are driven by the sale of Unauthorized Bluey Products.

54. Defendants have unlawfully appropriated Bluey's protectable expression by taking material of substance and value and creating Unauthorized Bluey Products that capture the total concept and feel of the Bluey Copyrighted Work.

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

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

57. 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 Bluey Copyrighted Work.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment on all Counts of this Complaint and an award of equitable relief and monetary relief against Defendants as follows:

- 1) Entry of temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctions pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116, 17 U.S.C. § 502, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), The All Writs Act, and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65 enjoining Defendants, their agents, representatives, servants, employees, and all those acting in concert or participation therewith from:
 - a. using the BLUEY 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 a genuine Bluey Product or is not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold in connection with the BLUEY Trademarks;
 - b. reproducing, distributing copies of, making derivative works of, or publicly displaying the Bluey Copyrighted Work in any manner without the express authorization of Plaintiff;
 - c. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any product as a genuine Bluey 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 the BLUEY Trademarks and/or the Bluey Copyrighted Work;
 - d. committing any acts calculated to cause consumers to believe that Defendants' Unauthorized Bluey 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 the BLUEY Trademarks and/or the Bluey Copyrighted Work 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 Bluey's trademarks, including the BLUEY Trademarks, or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof and/or which bear the Bluey Copyrighted Work;
- 2) Entry of a temporary restraining order, as well as preliminary and permanent injunctions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), The All Writs Act, and the Court's inherent authority enjoining Defendants and those with notice of the injunction, including, without limitation, any online marketplace platforms such as eBay, AliExpress, Alibaba, Amazon, Wish.com, Walmart, Etsy, Temu, TikTok, and DHgate (collectively, the "Third Party Providers") from participating in, including providing financial, technical, and advertising services or other support to, Defendants in connection with the sale of counterfeit and infringing goods using the BLUEY Trademarks and/or which bear the Bluey Copyrighted Work;
- 3) Entry of an order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), The All Writs Act, and the Court's inherent authority that upon Plaintiff's request, the Third Party Providers who have notice of the injunction, cease hosting, facilitating access to, or providing any supporting service to any and all e-commerce stores, including but not limited to the Seller Aliases, through which

Defendants engage in the promotion, offering for sale and/or sale of goods using the BLUEY Trademarks and/or which bear the Bluey Copyrighted Work;

- 4) Entry of an order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), The All Writs Act, and the Court's inherent authority that, upon Plaintiff's request, the Third Party Providers for the Seller Aliases who are provided with notice of an injunction issued by the Court, identify any e-mail address known to be associated with Defendants' Seller Aliases;
- 5) Entry of an order requiring 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 the BLUEY Trademarks be increased by a sum not exceeding three times the amount thereof as provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1117;
- 6) In the alternative, entry of an order 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 the BLUEY Trademarks;
- 7) Entry of an order that, as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' infringement of the Bluey Copyrighted Work, Plaintiff is entitled to damages as well as Defendants' profits, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b);
- 8) Alternatively, and at Plaintiff's election prior to any final judgment being entered, entry of an order that 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);
- 9) Entry of an order that Plaintiff is further entitled to recover its attorneys' fees and full costs for bringing this action pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505 and 17 U.S.C. § 1117(a); and
- 10) Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated this 8th day of February 2025.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ David Wokoun

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BBC Studios Distribution Ltd

SCHEDULE A

This page is the subject of Plaintiff's concurrently filed Motion to File Under Seal. As such, this page has been redacted in accordance with L.R. 5.4(b)(1).