

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

RICHEMONT INTERNATIONAL SA,
CARTIER INTERNATIONAL A.G.,
MONTBLANC-SIMPLO GMBH, CHLOE
S.A.S., VAN CLEEF & ARPELS SA, and
OFFICINE PANERAI A.G.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

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

Defendants.

Case No. 21-cv-02284

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs RICHEMONT INTERNATIONAL SA, CARTIER INTERNATIONAL A.G., MONTBLANC-SIMPLO GMBH, CHLOE S.A.S., VAN CLEEF & ARPELS SA, and OFFICINE PANERAI A.G. (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) hereby bring the present action against the Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations identified on Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, “Defendants”) and allege as follows:

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. 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.*, 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 properly exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants since each of the Defendants directly targets business activities toward consumers in the United States, including Illinois, 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 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, have sold products using infringing and counterfeit versions of Plaintiffs’ respective trademarks to residents of Illinois. Each of the Defendants is committing tortious acts in Illinois, is engaging in interstate commerce, and has wrongfully caused Plaintiffs substantial injury in the State of Illinois.

II. INTRODUCTION

3. Plaintiffs are all subsidiaries of Compagnie Financière Richemont SA (“Richemont”), which owns several of the world's leading companies in the field of luxury goods, with particular strengths in jewelry, luxury watches and writing instruments. This action has been filed by Plaintiffs to combat e-commerce store operators who trade upon Plaintiffs’ respective reputations and goodwill by offering for sale and/or selling unauthorized and unlicensed products using infringing and counterfeit versions of Plaintiffs’ federally registered trademarks (the “Counterfeit Products”). Defendants create e-commerce stores operating under one or more Seller Aliases that are advertising, offering for sale and selling Counterfeit Products to unknowing consumers. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases share unique identifiers 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

¹ The e-commerce store urls are listed on Schedule A hereto under the Online Marketplaces and Domain Names.

operation. Plaintiffs are forced to file this action to combat Defendants' counterfeiting of their registered trademarks, as well as to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing Counterfeit Products over the Internet. Plaintiffs have been and continue to be irreparably damaged through consumer confusion, dilution, and tarnishment of their valuable trademarks as a result of Defendants' actions and seek injunctive and monetary relief.

III. THE PARTIES

Plaintiffs

Plaintiff Cartier

4. Plaintiff CARTIER INTERNATIONAL A.G. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Switzerland, having its principal place of business at Hinterbergstrasse 22, 6312 Steinhausen, Switzerland ("Cartier"). Cartier is a subsidiary of Richemont.

5. Cartier is one of the preeminent symbols of luxury in the world. Since at least as early as 1847, Cartier and its predecessors-in-interest and associated companies have been using the CARTIER trademark on and in connection with the advertising and sale of luxury products, including, *inter alia*, watches, watch buckles, clocks, jewelry, scarves, handbags, eyewear, pens, letter openers, perfumes, and cigarette lighters (collectively, the "CARTIER Products").

6. CARTIER Products are distributed and sold to consumers through over 300 Cartier boutiques, including one located at 630 N. Michigan Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as well as through thousands of authorized retailers worldwide. Cartier has for some time operated a website where it promotes genuine CARTIER Products at cartier.us and cartier.com. More recently, these websites have offered e-commerce of CARTIER Products via the cartier.us and cartier.com websites. The cartier.us and cartier.com websites feature proprietary content, images and designs exclusive to Cartier.

7. Cartier incorporates a variety of distinctive marks in the design of its various CARTIER Products. As a result of its long-standing use, Cartier owns common law trademark rights in its CARTIER trademarks. Cartier has also registered its trademarks with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. CARTIER Products typically include the CARTIER registered trademark. Cartier uses its trademarks in connection with the marketing of its CARTIER Products, including the following marks which are collectively referred to as the “CARTIER Trademarks.”

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
759,201	CARTIER	October 29, 1963	For: Watches and clocks in class 014.
759,202	CARTIER	October 29, 1963	For: Articles of jewelry for personal wear, not including watches; and the following goods of solid or plated silverware—namely, hollow-ware, jewelry cases, and buckles in classes 008 and 014.
4,988,729	CARTIER	June 28, 2016	For: Sunglasses, eyeglass frames in class 009.
1,005,286	LOVE BRACELET	February 25, 1975	For: Jewelry—namely, bracelets in class 014.
1,344,284	SANTOS	June 25, 1985	For: Watches in Class 014.
411,975	<i>Cartier</i>	February 13, 1945	For: Watches and clocks and wrist watches with wrist straps and bracelets attached for securing the same on the wrist of the wearer, and traveling clocks and watches with covers of leather, fabric and the like for protecting them while traveling in class 014.
415,184	<i>Cartier</i>	July 31, 1945	For: Reading glasses in class 009.

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
4,178,047	<i>Cartier</i>	July 24, 2012	For: Jewelry and watches in class 014.
3,637,776	LOVE	June 16, 2009	For: Goods of precious metals and coated therewith, namely, cuff-links, rings, bracelets, earrings, necklaces in class 014.
1,114,482		March 6, 1979	For: Articles of jewelry, watches in class 014.
1,372,423		November 26, 1985	For: Bracelets in class 014.
3,162,410		October 24, 2006	For: Jewelry, namely, bracelets, watches, rings, charms, earrings in class 014.
3,776,794		April 20, 2010	For: Jewelry, namely, rings, bracelets, charms, earrings, made of precious metals in class 014.
5,583,979		October 16, 2018	For: Jewelry in class 014.

8. The CARTIER Trademarks have been used exclusively and continuously by Cartier and its predecessors-in-interest and associated companies in the U.S., some since at least

as early as 1859, and have never been abandoned. The above registrations for the CARTIER Trademarks are valid, subsisting, in full force and effect, and many are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 are true and correct copies of the U.S. Registration Certificates for the CARTIER Trademarks included in the above table. The registrations for the CARTIER Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of their validity and of Cartier's exclusive right to use the CARTIER Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

Plaintiff Montblanc

9. Plaintiff MONTBLANC-SIMPLIO GMBH is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Germany, having its principal place of business at Hellgrundweg 100 22525 Hamburg, Germany ("Montblanc"). Montblanc is a subsidiary of Richemont.

10. Montblanc is an internationally recognized manufacturer, distributor and retailer of high quality writing instruments, watches and other goods, all of which prominently display its famous, internationally-recognized and federally-registered trademarks, including MONTBLANC (collectively, the "MONTBLANC Products").

11. MONTBLANC Products are distributed and sold to consumers through a worldwide network of Montblanc boutiques and other tightly-controlled distribution partnerships. In 2011, Montblanc established an e-commerce site in the United States at montblanc.com. Montblanc also launched an e-commerce platform in Europe, covering France, The United Kingdom, and Germany. Sales of MONTBLANC Products via the montblanc.com website represent a significant portion of Montblanc's business. The montblanc.com website features proprietary content, images and designs exclusive to Montblanc.

12. Montblanc incorporates a variety of distinctive marks in the design of its various MONTBLANC Products. As a result of its long-standing use, Montblanc owns common law

trademark rights in its MONTBLANC trademarks. Montblanc has also registered its trademarks with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. MONTBLANC Products typically include at least one of Montblanc's registered trademarks. Montblanc uses its trademarks in connection with the marketing of its MONTBLANC Products, including the following marks which are collectively referred to as the "MONTBLANC Trademarks."

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
776,208	MONTBLANC	September 1, 1964	For: Fountain pens, cases for fountain pens, ball point pens, ball point cartridges, ball point paste, mechanical pencils, lead for mechanical pencils in class 016.
1,825,001	MONTBLANC	March 8, 1994	For: Spectacles and sunglasses in class 009.
1,884,842	MONTBLANC	March 21, 1995	For: Jewelry, watches and time pieces in class 014. For: Purses, handbags, small leather articles and accessories, namely wallets and billfolds, and luggage in class 018.
2,415,189	MONTBLANC	December 26, 2000	For: clothing accessories, namely, dress belts made of leather with belt buckles of precious and semi-precious metals distributed in channels of commerce where luxury articles are sold and promoted in class 025.
4,582,264	MONTBLANC	August 12, 2014	For: Retail store services in the field of luxury goods in the nature of watches, chronometers, luxury writing instruments and parts and fittings therefor, leather goods, belts, jewelry, eyewear, fragrances, stationery, stationery refills, desk sets, personal care

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
			products provided via the Internet and other computer and electronic communication networks in class 035.
2,759,073	STARWALKER	September 2, 2003	For: Fountain pens, ball-point pens, pencils, felt-tip pens, rollerballs in class 016.
5,127,048	STARWALKER	January 24, 2017	For: Leather and imitation leather, goods made in these materials and not included in other classes, namely, leather bags, leather pouches; handbags, travelling bags, rucksacks, school bags, traveling sets, namely, leather luggage; bags for sports, wheeled bags, wallets, purses, credit card holders, briefcases, suitcases, attaché-cases, key holders, namely, key cases; travelling trunks, vanity cases, not fitted; evening purses, boxes of leather or leather board in class 018.
3,021,088	4810	November 29, 2005	For: Watches, wristwatches, chronometers, jewelry articles, namely, earrings, rings, necklaces in class 014. For: Writing instruments, in particular, fountain pens, in class 016.
2,515,092	 MONT BLANC	December 4, 2001	For: stationery, namely, writing paper, writing cards in class 016.

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
3,059,776	 MONT BLANC	February 21, 2006	For: Money clips, key rings all being made of metal in class 006.
4,295,116	 MONT BLANC	February 26, 2013	For: Retail store services featuring watches, writing instruments and parts and fittings therefor, writing inks and refills for writing instruments, leather goods, belts, jewelry, eyewear, fragrances, stationery, stationery refills, desk sets; online retail store services featuring watches, writing instruments, writing inks and refills for writing instruments, leather goods, belts, jewelry, eyewear, fragrances, stationery, stationery refills in class 035.
4,669,133	 MONT BLANC	January 13, 2015	For: Soaps; perfumery; cosmetic preparations for body and beauty care in class 003. For: Eyeglasses, sunglasses; eyeglass frames and cases; magnifying glasses; computer and tablets carrying cases and bags; data recording and storage media device and instruments, namely, blank USB flash drive; graduated rulers in class 009. For: Jewelry; precious stones; precious metals and their alloys; cufflinks; tie clips; rings; bracelets; earrings; necklaces; brooches; key rings of precious metal; jewelry cases; boxes of precious metals; horological and chronometric instruments; watches; chronometers; clocks; small clocks; watch cases; watch

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
			<p>bands; watch bracelets; key rings, trinkets, or fobs of precious metal in class 014.</p> <p>For: Stationery; writing instruments; cases for writing instruments; inks and ink refills for writing instruments; desk sets; writing books; calendars, note books, writing paper, envelopes, writing instrument holders; inkwells; document holders and cases; photo albums; money clips; writing cases for writing instruments in class 016.</p> <p>For: Handbags, travelling bags, rucksacks, garment bags for travel, traveling sets comprised of luggage, suitcases, wheeled bags, wallets, name cards cases, briefcases, attaché cases, key cases of leather or imitation leather; credit card holder in class 018.</p>
1,324,392	MEISTERSTUCK	March 12, 1985	For: Fountain pens, ballpoint pens and mechanical pencils including sets thereof, all made partially with precious metals and sold in specialty stores in class 016.
2,747,460	MEISTERSTÜCK	August 05, 2003	For: Jewelry, cuff-links, and tie bars in class 014.

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
839,016		November 21, 1967	For: Fountain pen ink in class 002. For: Fountain pens, cases for fountain pens, ball point pens, ball point cartridges, mechanical pencils, lead for mechanical pencils, desk stands for pens in class 016.
1,878,584		February 14, 1995	For: Jewelry, watches and timepieces in class 014. For: Purses, handbags, small leather articles and accessories, namely wallets and billfolds, and luggage in class 018.

13. The MONTBLANC Trademarks have been used exclusively and continuously by Montblanc in the U.S., some since at least as early as 1913, and have never been abandoned. The above registrations for the MONTBLANC Trademarks are valid, subsisting, in full force and effect, and many are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 2** are true and correct copies of the U.S. Registration Certificates for the MONTBLANC Trademarks included in the above table. The registrations for the MONTBLANC Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of their validity and of Montblanc's exclusive right to use the MONTBLANC Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

Plaintiff Chloe

14. Plaintiff CHLOE S.A.S. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of France, having its principal place of business at 5-7 Av. Percier 75008 Paris, France ("Chloe"). Chloe is a subsidiary of Richemont.

15. Chloe is an internationally recognized manufacturer, distributor and retailer of high-quality fashion apparel, jewelry, handbags, and other accessories and related goods, all of which prominently display its famous, internationally-recognized and federally-registered trademarks, including CHLOE (collectively, the “CHLOE Products”). CHLOE Products have become enormously popular and even iconic, driven by Chloe’s arduous quality standards and innovative design. Among the purchasing public, genuine CHLOE Products are instantly recognizable as such. In the United States and around the world, the Chloe brand has come to symbolize high quality, and CHLOE Products are among the most recognizable luxury products in the world.

16. CHLOE Products are distributed and sold to consumers through a worldwide network of select authorized Chloe online retailers, dealers, boutiques, and at finer department stores such as Bergdorf Goodman, Bloomingdale’s, Nordstrom, Barneys New York, and Saks Fifth Avenue. Chloe also promotes the CHLOE Products online at chloe.com. The chloe.com website features proprietary content, images and designs exclusive to Chloe.

17. Chloe incorporates a variety of distinctive marks in the design of its various CHLOE Products. As a result of its long-standing use, Chloe owns common law trademark rights in its CHLOE trademarks. Chloe has also registered its trademarks with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. CHLOE Products typically include at least one of Chloe’s registered trademarks. Chloe uses its trademarks in connection with the marketing of its CHLOE Products, including the following marks which are collectively referred to as the “CHLOE Trademarks.”

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
1,491,810	CHLOE	June 14, 1988	For: Perfume toilet water, cologne, body lotion, body cream, personal

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
			deodorant, and beauty or bath soap in class 003. For: Handbags, and purses in class 018. For: Bathrobes, bathing suits, coats, dresses, hats, jackets, shirts, blouses, trousers, skirts, scarves, and shoes in class 025.
1,925,176	CHLOE	October 10, 1995	For: Sunglasses, cases and containers for such sunglasses in class 009.
2,745,487	CHLOE	April 5, 2003	For: Jewelry in class 014.
3,198,388	CHLOE	January 16, 2007	For: Optical apparatus and instruments, namely, spectacles, sunglasses, eyeglasses, eye shades, and frames, earpieces, lenses, cords, chains, cases and containers therefore in class 009.
2,641,982	SEE BY CHLOE	October 29, 2002	For: Travelling bags, holdalls, tote bags, handbags, credit card case, purses, wallets, key cases, coin purses, parts and fittings for all the aforesaid goods in class 018. For: Clothing, namely, trousers, skirts, suits, dresses, jackets, blousons, shirts, coats, cardigans, sweaters, blouses, shorts, t-shirts, pullovers, and scarves in class 025.
4,853,384	DREW	November 17, 2015	For: Wallets, coin purses, handbags, card cases, namely, business card cases, calling card cases, and name card cases; key cases, backpacks, clutch bags, beach bags; shopping bags, namely, canvas shopping bags, and leather shopping bags in class 018.

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
950,843		January 16, 1973	For: Ladies' articles of clothing for outerwear-namely, frocks, dresses, coats, costumes, suits, skirts, blouses, vests and pant-suits, vests, and ladies' shoes in classes 010, 025, 026.
3,921,204		February 15, 2011	For: Perfumery, perfumes in class 003.

18. The CHLOE Trademarks have been used exclusively and continuously by Chloe in the U.S., some since at least as early as 1973, and have never been abandoned. The above registrations for the CHLOE Trademarks are valid, subsisting, in full force and effect, and many are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. Attached hereto as Exhibit 3 are true and correct copies of the U.S. Registration Certificates for the CHLOE Trademarks included in the above table. The registrations for the CHLOE Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of their validity and of Chloe's exclusive right to use the CHLOE Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

Plaintiff Van Cleef & Arpels

19. Plaintiff Van Cleef & Arpels, S.A. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Switzerland, having its principal place of business at 8 Route des Biches, 1752 Villars-sur-Glane, Switzerland (“Van Cleef & Arpels”). Van Cleef & Arpels is a subsidiary of Richemont.

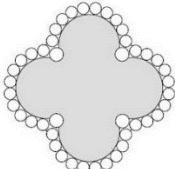
20. Established in France in 1906, Van Cleef & Arpels and its predecessors-in-interest and associated companies have been doing business under the VAN CLEEF & ARPELS name and mark for more than 100 years. Since its inception, Van Cleef & Arpels has

been known for its innovative, highly artistic and high-quality luxury jewelry and timepieces (the “VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Products”).

21. The VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Products are sold through more than 100 Van Cleef & Arpels points of sale, including one located at 933 North Michigan Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, and through a network of authorized retailers worldwide. VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Products are also promoted and sold online at vancleefarpels.com. The vancleefarpels.com website features proprietary content, images and designs exclusive to Van Cleef & Arpels.

22. Van Cleef & Arpels incorporates a variety of distinctive marks in the design of its various VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Products. VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Products typically include at least one of the Van Cleef & Arpels registered trademarks. Van Cleef & Arpels uses its trademarks in connection with the marketing of its VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Products, including the following marks which are collectively referred to as the “VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Trademarks.”

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
2,936,247	VAN CLEEF & ARPELS	Mar. 29, 2005	For: Items made of precious metal, namely, rings, bracelets, earrings, necklaces, pendants, charms, brooches, clips, hairclips, jewelry boxes, jewelry cases, watch bracelets and buckles; jewelry, watches and clocks in class 014. For: Retail shops featuring jewelry and watches in Class 035.
2,751,878	ALHAMBRA	Aug. 19, 2003	For: Precious metal and their alloys and products made thereof or coated

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
			therewith not included in other classes, namely, jewelry, horological and chronometric instruments, namely, watches and watch bracelets and necklaces, jewelry chains of precious metal, earrings, jewelry rings, pendants, ankle bracelets, cuff links, studs made of precious metal in class 014.
3,489,019	ALHAMBRA	Aug. 19, 2008	For: jewelry; clock and watch making, namely, watches, watch bracelets in class 014.
1,415,794	Van Cleef & Arpels	Nov. 04, 1986	For: Jewelry and watches in class 014.
1,584,572	VCA	Feb. 27, 1990	For: Jewelry in class 014.
2,692,672		Mar. 04, 2003	For: Jewelry; watches; in class 014.
4,653,258		Dec. 09, 2014	For: Jewelry in class 014. For: Retail store services featuring jewelry in Class 035.
4,326,883		Apr. 30, 2013	For: Jewelry in class 014.

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
4,763,030		June 30, 2015	For: Jewelry; rings; pendants; earrings; necklaces; bracelets in class 014.
5,029,940		August 30, 2016	For: watches in class 014.

23. Van Cleef & Arpels is the owner of the entire right, title and interest in and to the VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Trademarks. The VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Trademarks have been used exclusively and continuously by Van Cleef & Arpels in the U.S., some since at least as early as 1939, and have never been abandoned. The above registrations for the VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Trademarks are valid, subsisting, in full force and effect, and many are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. Attached hereto as Exhibit 4 are true and correct copies of the U.S. Registration Certificates for the VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Trademarks included in the above table. The registrations for the VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of their validity and of Van Cleef & Arpels' exclusive right to use the VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

Plaintiff Panerai

24. Plaintiff OFFICINE PANERAI A.G. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Switzerland, having its principal place of business at Hinterbergstrasse 22, 6312 Steinhhausen, Switzerland (“Panerai”). Panerai is a subsidiary of Richemont.

25. Panerai is an internationally recognized manufacturer, distributor and retailer of high precision watches and professional divers’ instruments, all of which prominently display its famous, internationally-recognized and federally-registered trademarks, including PANERAI (collectively, the “PANERAI Products”). PANERAI Products have become enormously popular and even iconic, driven by Panerai’s arduous quality standards and innovative design. Among the purchasing public, genuine PANERAI Products are instantly recognizable as such. In the United States and around the world, the Panerai brand has come to symbolize high quality, and PANERAI Products are among the most recognizable watches in the world.

26. PANERAI Products are distributed and sold to consumers through boutiques and a highly selective worldwide network of authorized Panerai dealers, such as Tourneau located at 835 North Michigan Avenue in Chicago, Illinois. Panerai also promotes its distinctive designs and the PANERAI trademarks on its official website at panerai.com. The panerai.com website features proprietary content, images and designs exclusive to Panerai.

27. Panerai incorporates a variety of distinctive marks in the design of its various PANERAI Products. As a result of its long-standing use, Panerai owns common law trademark rights in its PANERAI trademarks. Panerai has also registered its trademarks with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. PANERAI Products typically include at least one of Panerai’s registered trademarks. Panerai uses its trademarks in connection with the marketing of

its PANERAI Products, including the following marks which are collectively referred to as the “PANERAI Trademarks.”

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
2,340,290	PANERAI	April 11, 2000	For: Chronometers, watches in class 014.
2,418,830	RADIOMIR	January 9, 2001	For: Chronometers; watches and clocks in class 014.
2,516,018	LUMINOR	December 11, 2001	For: Chronometers, watches and clocks in class 014.
4,009,035	OFFICINE PANERAI	August 9, 2011	For: Watches and clocks; watch accessories, namely, watch straps, and buckles for watch bands and watch straps in class 014.
3,004,529		October 4, 2005	For: Boxes and cases for watches; chronometers, watches in class 014.

28. The PANERAI Trademarks have been used exclusively and continuously by Panerai and/or its predecessors-in-interest and associated companies in the U.S., some since at least as early as 2000, and have never been abandoned. The above registrations for the PANERAI Trademarks are valid, subsisting, in full force and effect, and many are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. Attached hereto as Exhibit 5 are true and correct copies of the U.S. Registration Certificates for the PANERAI Trademarks included in the above table. The registrations for the PANERAI Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of their validity and of Panerai's exclusive right to use the PANERAI Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

Plaintiff Richemont International S.A.

29. Plaintiff RICHEMONT INTERNATIONAL S.A. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Switzerland, having its principal place of business at 10 Route des Biches, 1752 Villars-sur-Glane, Switzerland (“Richemont International S.A.”). Richemont International S.A. is a subsidiary of Richemont.

30. Richemont International S.A.’s Maisons or house brands include several of the most prestigious names in the luxury timepiece and jewelry industry: IWC Schaffhausen, Piaget, Baume & Mercier, Jaeger-LeCoultre, and Vacheron Constantin.

Maison IWC

31. IWC was established nearly 150 years ago in Schaffhausen, Switzerland by the American Florentine Ariosto Jones, a watchmaker from Boston, Massachusetts. His initial aim: to produce high-quality pocket watches for the American market. Since then, the IWC Swiss watch manufacturers have been creating masterpieces of haute horlogerie that combine precision engineering with exclusive design (“IWC Products”). IWC was acquired by Richemont International S.A. in 2000.

32. IWC Products are sold worldwide at fine jewelers and department stores, including Torneau located at 835 N. Michigan Avenue in Chicago. IWC Products are also promoted online at iwc.com. The iwc.com website features proprietary content, images and designs exclusive to IWC and Richemont International S.A.

33. IWC incorporates a variety of distinctive marks in the design of its various IWC Products. IWC Products typically include at least one IWC registered trademark. IWC uses its trademarks in connection with the marketing of its IWC Products, including the following marks which are collectively referred to as the “IWC Trademarks.”

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
1,205,403	IWC	August 17, 1982	For: Watches in class 014.
3,507,947	IWC PORTUGIESER	September 30, 2008	For: Watches and chronographs in class 014.
2,516,587	IWC <i>International Watch Co. Schaffhausen</i>	December 11, 2001	For: Watches and chronometers and parts for all of these goods in class 014.

34. Richemont International S.A. is the owner of the entire right, title and interest in and to the IWC Trademarks. The IWC Trademarks have been used exclusively and continuously by IWC in the U.S., some since at least as early as 1901, and have never been abandoned. The above registrations for the IWC Trademarks are valid, subsisting, in full force and effect, and all are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. Attached hereto as Exhibit 6 are true and correct copies of the U.S. Registration Certificates for the IWC Trademarks included in the above table. The registrations for the IWC Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of their validity and of Richemont International S.A.'s exclusive right to use the IWC Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

Maison Piaget

35. The Piaget brand was established in Switzerland in 1874 and is well-known as a master of ultra-thin watch movement construction. Part of Richemont International S.A. since 1988, Piaget also has an established reputation in the jewelry field. Since the Piaget Maison was established, Piaget has sold and distributed watches, watch parts and watch movements, clocks, chronometers, jewelry and other luxury goods (the "PIAGET Products").

36. PIAGET Products are sold in Piaget boutiques and through other authorized retailers, including Trabert & Hoeffer in Chicago, Illinois. Since at least as early as 1997, Piaget

has operated a website where it promotes and sells genuine PIAGET Products at piaget.com. The piaget.com website features proprietary content, images and designs exclusive to Piaget and Richemont International S.A.

37. Piaget incorporates a variety of distinctive marks in the design of its various PIAGET Products. PIAGET Products typically include at least one Piaget registered trademark. Piaget uses its trademarks in connection with the marketing of its PIAGET Products, including the following marks which are collectively referred to as the “PIAGET Trademarks.”

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
679,984	PIAGET	June 9, 1959	For: complete watches in class 014.
742,354	PIAGET	Dec. 18, 1962	For: Watches, watch parts and watch movements in Class 014.

38. Richemont International S.A. is the owner of the entire right, title and interest in and to the PIAGET Trademarks. The PIAGET Trademarks have been used exclusively and continuously by Piaget in the U.S., some since at least as early as 1959, and have never been abandoned. The above registrations for the PIAGET Trademarks are valid, subsisting, in full force and effect, and all are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. Attached hereto as Exhibit 7 are true and correct copies of the U.S. Registration Certificates for the PIAGET Trademarks included in the above table. The registrations for the PIAGET Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of their validity and of Richemont International S.A.’s exclusive right to use the PIAGET Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

Maison Baume & Mercier

39. For many decades, Baume & Mercier and its predecessors-in-interest have been engaged in the manufacture and sale of watches, watch cases, watch movements, clocks, chronometers, and related goods (the “BAUME & MERCIER Products”).

40. The Baume & Mercier Maison, first established in 1830 as Baume, has received numerous accolades throughout its history. Part of Richemont International S.A. since 1988, the Baume & Mercier brand’s reputation for quality and style continues to this day.

41. BAUME & MERCIER Products are sold at fine jewelers and department stores, including Torneau located at 835 N. Michigan Avenue and Marshall Pierce & Co. located at 29 E. Madison Street in Chicago, Illinois. Since at least as early as 1995, Baume & Mercier has operated a website where it promotes genuine BAUME & MERCIER Products at baume-et-mercier.com. The baume-et-mercier.com website features proprietary content, images and designs exclusive to Baume & Mercier and Richemont International S.A.

42. Baume & Mercier incorporates a variety of distinctive marks in the design of its various BAUME & MERCIER Products. BAUME & MERCIER Products typically include at least one Baume & Mercier registered trademark. Baume & Mercier uses its trademarks in connection with the marketing of its BAUME & MERCIER Products, including the following mark which is referred to as the “BAUME & MERCIER Trademark.”

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
4,501,824	BAUME & MERCIER	March 25, 2014	For: Watches, chronometers, clocks, watch straps, watch bracelets, and boxes of precious metals for watches in class 014.

43. Richemont International S.A. is the owner of the entire right, title and interest in and to the BAUME & MERCIER Trademark. The BAUME & MERCIER Trademark has been

used exclusively and continuously by Baume & Mercier in the U.S., since at least as early as 1946, and has never been abandoned. The above registration for the BAUME & MERCIER Trademark is valid, subsisting, and in full force and effect. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 8** is a true and correct copy of the U.S. Registration Certificate for the BAUME & MERCIER Trademark included in the above table. The registration for the BAUME & MERCIER Trademark constitutes *prima facie* evidence of its validity and of Richemont International S.A.'s exclusive right to use the BAUME & MERCIER Trademark pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

Maison Jaeger-LeCoultre

44. Since its founding in 1833, Jaeger-LeCoultre has been at the forefront of invention and innovation in fine watchmaking and is now part of Richemont International S.A. Jaeger-LeCoultre sells and distributes watches and clocks (the "JAEGER-LECOULTRE Products") and has obtained hundreds of patents.

45. JAEGER-LECOULTRE Products are sold via Jaeger-LeCoultre boutiques and fine jewelers, including Marshall Pierce & Co., Torneau, and Trabert & Hoeffer in Chicago, Illinois. Since at least as early as 2000, Jaeger-LeCoultre has operated a website where it promotes and sells genuine JAEGER-LECOULTRE Products at jaeger-lecoultre.com. The jaeger-lecoultre.com website features proprietary content, images and designs exclusive to Jaeger-LeCoultre and Richemont International S.A.

46. Jaeger-LeCoultre incorporates a variety of distinctive marks in the design of its various JAEGER-LECOULTRE Products. JAEGER-LECOULTRE Products typically include at least one Jaeger-LeCoultre registered trademark. Jaeger-LeCoultre uses its trademarks in connection with the marketing of its JAEGER-LECOULTRE Products, including the following marks which are collectively referred to as the "JAEGER-LECOULTRE Trademarks."

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
1,339,139	JAEGER-LECOULTRE	June 4, 1985	For: Watches and clocks except dashboard clocks for land vehicles, boats and planes in class 014.
1,402,084		July 22, 1986	For: Watches and clocks except dashboard clocks for land vehicles, boats and planes in class 014.

47. Richemont International S.A. is the owner of the entire right, title and interest in and to the JAEGER-LECOULTRE Trademarks. The JAEGER-LECOULTRE Trademarks have been used exclusively and continuously by Jaeger-LeCoultre in the U.S., some since at least as early as 1968, and have never been abandoned. The above registrations for the JAEGER-LECOULTRE Trademarks are valid, subsisting, in full force and effect, and both are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. Attached hereto as Exhibit 9 are true and correct copies of the U.S. Registration Certificates for the JAEGER-LECOULTRE Trademarks included in the above table. The registrations for the JAEGER-LECOULTRE Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of their validity and of Richemont International S.A.'s exclusive right to use the JAEGER-LECOULTRE Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

Maison Vacheron Constantin

48. Since its founding in 1755, Vacheron Constantin has been involved in the sale and distribution of watches, chronometers, clocks, jewelry, and related goods (the “VACHERON CONSTANTIN Products”). Vacheron Constantin became part of Richemont International S.A. in 1996.

49. VACHERON CONSTANTIN Products are sold through Vacheron Constantin boutiques and a network of authorized retailers, including Trabert & Hoeffer in Chicago, Illinois.

VACHERON CONSTANTIN Products are also promoted online at vacheron-constantin.com. The vacheron-constantin.com website features proprietary content, images and designs exclusive to Vacheron Constantin and Richemont International S.A.

50. Vacheron Constantin incorporates a variety of distinctive marks in the design of its various VACHERON CONSTANTIN Products. VACHERON CONSTANTIN Products typically include at least one of the Vacheron Constantin registered trademarks. Vacheron Constantin uses its trademarks in connection with the marketing of its VACHERON CONSTANTIN Products, including the following marks which are collectively referred to as the “VACHERON CONSTANTIN Trademarks.”

REGISTRATION NUMBER	REGISTERED TRADEMARK	REGISTRATION DATE	INTERNATIONAL CLASSES
3,114,414		July 11, 2006	For: Cuff links, watches, chronometers, clocks, watchstraps, cases of precious metal for watches and jewellery in class 014.
4,564,316		July 8, 2014	For: Watches and chronometers in class 014.

51. Richemont International S.A. is the owner of the entire right, title and interest in and to the VACHERON CONSTANTIN Trademarks. The VACHERON CONSTANTIN Trademarks have been used exclusively and continuously by Vacheron Constantin in the U.S. since at least as early as 2006 and have never been abandoned. The above registrations for the VACHERON CONSTANTIN Trademarks are valid, subsisting, in full force and effect, and some are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 10** are true and correct copies of the U.S. Registration Certificates for the VACHERON CONSTANTIN Trademarks included in the above table. The registrations for the VACHERON CONSTANTIN

Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of their validity and of Richemont International S.A.'s exclusive right to use the VACHERON CONSTANTIN Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

Plaintiffs' Trademarks and Plaintiffs' Products

52. The CARTIER Trademarks, MONTBLANC Trademarks, CHLOE Trademarks, VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Trademarks, PANERAI Trademarks, IWC Trademarks, PIAGET Trademarks, BAUME & MERCIER Trademark, JAEGER-LECOULTRE Trademarks, and VACHERON CONSTANTIN Trademarks are collectively referred to herein as "Plaintiffs' Trademarks."

53. The CARTIER Products, MONTBLANC Products, CHLOE Products, VAN CLEEF & ARPELS Products, PANERAI Products, IWC Products, PIAGET Products, BAUME & MERCIER Products, JAEGER-LECOULTRE Products, and VACHERON CONSTANTIN Products are collectively referred to herein as "Plaintiffs' Products."

54. Plaintiffs' Trademarks are exclusive to Plaintiffs, and are displayed extensively on Plaintiffs' Products and in Plaintiffs' marketing and promotional materials. Plaintiffs' Products have long been among the most popular luxury products in the world and have been extensively promoted and advertised at great expense. In fact, Plaintiffs have expended millions of dollars annually in advertising, promoting and marketing featuring their respective Plaintiffs' Trademarks. Plaintiffs' Products have also been the subject of extensive unsolicited publicity resulting from their high-quality, innovative designs and renown as desired luxury items. Because of these and other factors, Plaintiffs' respective brands and many of Plaintiffs' Trademarks have become famous.

55. Plaintiffs' Trademarks are distinctive when applied to Plaintiffs' Products, signifying to the purchaser that the products come from Plaintiffs and are manufactured to Plaintiffs' quality standards. Whether Plaintiffs manufacture the products themselves or license others to do so, Plaintiffs have ensured that products bearing their trademarks are manufactured to the highest quality standards. Many of Plaintiffs' Trademarks have achieved tremendous fame and recognition, which has only added to the inherent or acquired distinctiveness of their respective marks. As such, the goodwill associated with Plaintiffs' Trademarks is of incalculable and inestimable value to Plaintiffs.

56. Plaintiffs have expended substantial time, money, and other resources in developing, advertising and otherwise promoting Plaintiffs' Trademarks. As a result, Plaintiffs' Products bearing Plaintiffs' Trademarks are widely recognized and exclusively associated by consumers, the public, and the trade as being high-quality products sourced from Plaintiffs. Each Plaintiff runs a multi-million-dollar operation, and Plaintiffs' Products have become among the most popular of their kind in the world.

The Defendants

57. 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 Plaintiffs. 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).

58. 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 Plaintiffs to learn Defendants' true identities and the exact interworking of their counterfeit network. If Defendants provide additional credible information regarding their identities, Plaintiffs will take appropriate steps to amend the Complaint.

IV. DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

59. The success of Plaintiffs' brands has resulted in their significant counterfeiting. Consequently, Plaintiffs have a worldwide anti-counterfeiting program and regularly investigate suspicious e-commerce stores identified in proactive Internet sweeps and reported by consumers. In recent years, Plaintiffs have identified numerous fully interactive, e-commerce stores including those operating under the Seller Aliases which were offering for sale and/or selling Counterfeit Products to consumers in this Judicial District and throughout the United States. E-commerce sales, including through e-commerce stores like those of Defendants, have resulted in a sharp increase in the shipment of unauthorized products into the United States.

Exhibit 11, Excerpts from Fiscal Year 2018 U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") Intellectual Property Seizure Statistics Report. Over 90% of all CBP intellectual property seizures were smaller international mail and express shipments (as opposed to large shipping containers). *Id.* Over 85% of CBP seizures originated from mainland China and Hong Kong. *Id.* Counterfeit and pirated products account for billions in economic losses, resulting in tens of thousands of lost jobs for legitimate businesses and broader economic losses, including lost tax revenue.

60. 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.” **Exhibit 12**, 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 13** 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. Counterfeitors 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. **Exhibit 13** at p. 22. 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. **Exhibit 13** at p. 39. Further, “E-commerce platforms create bureaucratic or technical hurdles in helping brand owners to locate or identify sources of counterfeits and counterfeiters.” **Exhibit 12** at 186–187.

61. 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, have sold Counterfeit Products to residents of Illinois.

62. 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 credit cards, Alipay, Amazon Pay, Western Union, 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. Plaintiffs have not licensed or authorized Defendants to use any of Plaintiffs' Trademarks, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of genuine Plaintiffs' Products.

63. Many Defendants also deceive unknowing consumers by using Plaintiffs' Trademarks without authorization within the content, text, and/or meta tags of their e-commerce stores in order to attract various search engines crawling the Internet looking for websites relevant to consumer searches for Plaintiffs' Products. Other e-commerce stores operating under Seller Aliases omit using Plaintiffs' 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 Plaintiffs' Products.

64. On information and belief, Defendants have engaged in fraudulent conduct when registering the Seller Aliases by providing false, misleading and/or incomplete information to e-commerce platforms. On information and belief, certain Defendants have anonymously registered and maintained Seller Aliases to prevent discovery of their true identities and the scope of their e-commerce operation.

65. On information and belief, Defendants regularly register or acquire new seller aliases for the purpose of offering for sale and selling Counterfeit Products. Such seller alias registration patterns are one of many common tactics used by the Defendants to conceal their

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

66. 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, illegitimate search engine optimization (SEO), advertising tactics, similarities in price and quantities, the same incorrect grammar and misspellings, and/or the use of the same text and images. Additionally, Counterfeit Products for sale by the Seller Aliases bear similar irregularities and indicia of being counterfeit to one another, suggesting that the Counterfeit Products were manufactured by and come from a common source and that Defendants are interrelated.

67. On information and belief, Defendants are in constant communication with each other and regularly participate in QQ.com chat rooms and through websites such as sellerdefense.cn, kaidianyo.com and kuajingvs.com regarding tactics for operating multiple accounts, evading detection, pending litigation, and potential new lawsuits.

68. Counterfeitors such as Defendants typically operate under multiple seller aliases and payment accounts so that they can continue operation in spite of Plaintiffs' enforcement efforts. On information and belief, Defendants maintain off-shore bank accounts and regularly move funds from their financial accounts to off-shore bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court to avoid payment of any monetary judgment awarded to Plaintiffs. Indeed, analysis of financial account transaction logs from previous similar cases indicates that off-shore

counterfeitors regularly move funds from U.S.-based financial accounts to off-shore accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court.

69. On information and belief, Defendants are an interrelated group of counterfeiters working in active concert to knowingly and willfully manufacture, import, distribute, offer for sale, and sell Counterfeit Products in the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Plaintiffs, have jointly and severally, knowingly and willfully used and continue to use Plaintiffs' Trademarks in connection with the advertisement, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit Products into the United States and Illinois over the Internet.

70. Defendants' unauthorized use of Plaintiffs' Trademarks in connection with the advertising, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit Products, including the sale of Counterfeit 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 Plaintiffs.

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

71. Plaintiffs hereby re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

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

73. 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 Plaintiffs' Trademarks without Plaintiffs' permission.

74. Plaintiffs are the exclusive owners of their respective Plaintiffs' Trademarks. Plaintiffs' United States Registrations for their respective Plaintiffs' Trademarks (Exhibits 1-10) are in full force and effect. On information and belief, Defendants have knowledge of Plaintiffs' rights in Plaintiffs' Trademarks, and are willfully infringing and intentionally using counterfeits of one or more of Plaintiffs' Trademarks. Defendants' willful, intentional and unauthorized use of Plaintiffs' Trademarks is likely to cause and is causing confusion, mistake, and deception as to the origin and quality of the Counterfeit Products among the general public.

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

76. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law, and if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, Plaintiffs will continue to suffer irreparable harm to their reputations and the goodwill of Plaintiffs' Trademarks.

77. The injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiffs have been directly and proximately caused by Defendants' wrongful reproduction, use, advertisement, promotion, offering to sell, and sale of Counterfeit Products.

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

78. Plaintiffs hereby re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

79. Defendants' promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit 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 Plaintiffs or the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' Counterfeit Products by Plaintiffs.

80. By using Plaintiffs' Trademarks on the Counterfeit Products, Defendants create a false designation of origin and a misleading representation of fact as to the origin and sponsorship of the Counterfeit Products.

81. Defendants' false designation of origin and misrepresentation of fact as to the origin and/or sponsorship of the Counterfeit 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.

82. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law and, if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, Plaintiffs will continue to suffer irreparable harm to their reputations and the associated goodwill of Plaintiffs' respective brands.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray 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 Plaintiffs' 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 Plaintiffs' Product or is not authorized by Plaintiffs to be sold in connection with Plaintiffs' Trademarks;
 - b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any product as a genuine Plaintiffs' Product or any other product produced by Plaintiffs, that is not Plaintiffs'

or not produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiffs and approved by Plaintiffs for sale under Plaintiffs' Trademarks;

- c. committing any acts calculated to cause consumers to believe that Defendants' Counterfeit Products are those sold under the authorization, control or supervision of Plaintiffs, or are sponsored by, approved by, or otherwise connected with Plaintiffs;
- d. further infringing Plaintiffs' Trademarks and damaging Plaintiffs' 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 Plaintiffs, nor authorized by Plaintiffs to be sold or offered for sale, and which bear any of Plaintiffs' trademarks, including the Plaintiffs' Trademarks, or any reproductions, counterfeit copies or colorable imitations thereof;

2) Entry of an Order that, at Plaintiffs' choosing, the registrant of the Domain Names shall be changed from the current registrant to Plaintiffs, and that the domain name registries for the Domain Names, including, but not limited to, VeriSign, Inc., Neustar, Inc., Afilias Limited, CentralNic, Nominet, and the Public Interest Registry, shall unlock and change the registrar of record for the Domain Names to a registrar of Plaintiffs' selection, and that the domain name registrars, including, but not limited to, GoDaddy Operating Company, LLC ("GoDaddy"), Name.com, PDR LTD. d/b/a PublicDomainRegistry.com ("PDR"), and Namecheap Inc. ("Namecheap"), shall take any steps necessary to transfer the Domain Names to a registrar account of Plaintiffs' selection; or that the same domain name registries shall disable the Domain Names and make them inactive and untransferable;

- 3) Entry of an Order that, upon Plaintiffs' request, those with notice of the injunction, including, without limitation, any online marketplace platforms such as eBay, AliExpress, Alibaba, Amazon, Wish.com, and Dhgate (collectively, the "Third Party Providers") shall disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants in connection with the sale of counterfeit and infringing goods using Plaintiffs' Trademarks;
- 4) That Defendants account for and pay to Plaintiffs all profits realized by Defendants by reason of Defendants' unlawful acts herein alleged, and that the amount of damages for infringement of Plaintiffs' Trademarks be increased by a sum not exceeding three times the amount thereof as provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1117;
- 5) In the alternative, that Plaintiffs 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 Plaintiffs' Trademarks;
- 6) That Plaintiffs be awarded their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
- 7) Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated this 28th day of April 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Justin R. Gaudio

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