

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

GENERAL MOTORS LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

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

Defendants.

Case No. 22-cv-02638

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff General Motors LLC (hereinafter, “GM” or “Plaintiff”) hereby brings the present action against the Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations identified on Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, the “Defendants”) and alleges 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 stores 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 GM's federally registered trademarks to residents of Illinois. Each of the Defendants is committing tortious acts in Illinois, is engaging in interstate commerce, and has wrongfully caused GM substantial injury in the State of Illinois.

II. INTRODUCTION

3. This action has been filed by GM to combat e-commerce store operators who trade upon GM's reputation and goodwill by offering for sale and/or selling unauthorized and unlicensed products, including automotive accessories, key chains, apparel, and home decor products using infringing and counterfeit versions of GM's federally registered trademarks (the "Counterfeit Buick Products"). Defendants create e-commerce stores operating under one or more Seller Aliases that are advertising, offering for sale, and selling Counterfeit Buick 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 operation. GM is forced to file this action to combat Defendants' counterfeiting of its registered trademarks, as well as to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing Counterfeit Buick Products over the Internet. GM has been and continues to be irreparably damaged through consumer confusion, dilution, and tarnishment of its valuable trademarks as a result of Defendants' actions and seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

III. THE PARTIES

Plaintiff

4. Plaintiff General Motors LLC is a limited liability company of the State of Delaware, having its principal place of business at 300 Renaissance Center, Detroit, Michigan 48265-3000.

5. GM, one of the most preeminent automotive brands in the world, was founded in 1908 as a separate and successor company to the already famous Durant-Dort Carriage Company, which had been the largest manufacturer of horse drawn vehicles prior to the explosion of automobiles. From its founding in 1908 to present day, GM has remained at the forefront of the automotive industry. For more than 75 years, GM has been one of the largest producers of automotive vehicles in the world, with more than 7 million vehicles sold to consumers yearly, resulting in more than 130 billion dollars in revenue.

6. Buick, the oldest automobile brand in North America, was founded in 1899 with the backing of soon to be GM Co-Founder William C. Durant and acquired by GM in 1908 upon its incorporation. Buick is one of the most famous and storied brands in the automotive industry. In 2020, over one-hundred sixty (160) thousand automobiles were sold in the United States under the Buick brand.

7. Propelled by its reputation and recognizable trademarks, which are carefully curated and monitored, consumers recognize GM and its Buick brand as a source of reliable and quality vehicles, vehicle parts and accessories, miniature vehicles and toys, and various other lifestyle products (collectively, the “Buick Products”).

8. GM has registered many of its trademarks with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Buick Products typically include at least one of GM’s registered trademarks.

GM uses its trademarks in connection with the marketing of its Buick Products, including the following marks which are collectively referred to as the “Buick Trademarks.”

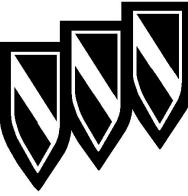
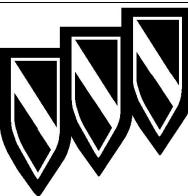
Registration Number	Trademark	Class	Goods
647,618	BUICK	037	Maintenance and repair service for automotive vehicles, parts, and accessories;
860,907	BUICK	012	Automobiles and parts thereof;
1,668,926	BUICK	042	Automobile and truck dealership services;
1,681,928	BUICK	011	Flashlights;
1,682,097	BUICK	025	T-shirts, sweatshirts, shirts, caps, visors, and jackets;
1,683,678	BUICK	009	Remote keyless locking and entry systems for motor vehicles;
1,683,886	BUICK	028	Golf divot tools, golf tee holders, and golf club bags;
1,685,308	BUICK	016	Letter openers, playing cards, pens, and pencils;
1,685,358	BUICK	021	Mugs and glassware for beverages;
1,686,484	BUICK	024	Towels;
1,694,262	BUICK	014	Clocks and watches;
1,715,664	BUICK	016	Printed materials; namely, manuals, brochures, and catalogs pertaining to the features and controls, operation, maintenance, service and repair, and technical facts and specifications of motor vehicles;
1,727,606	BUICK	018	Umbrellas, tote bags, and duffel bags;
2,593,676	BUICK	009	Sunglasses, magnets, thermometers not for medical use; computer software for use in arcade games, hand held electronic games, computer games and computer screen savers; mouse pads; wrist rests; neon

			signs; calculators; and radios;
2,625,102	BUICK	006	Metal key chains, metal key fobs, metal key rings, metal keys, license plates made of metal, non-luminous and non-mechanical metal signs, money clips made of metal, ornamental replicas of vehicles made of metal, parking signs made of metal, street signs made of metal;
2,678,154	BUICK	020	Chairs, desk ornaments, namely, ornaments of plastic or wood, non-metal key chains, non-metal key fobs, non-metal key holders, non-metal key rings, non-metal key tags, non-metal license plates, plaques, plastic flags, and stools;
5,464,849	AVENIR	012	Motor land vehicles, namely, automobiles, sport utility vehicles, trucks, vans and structural parts thereof;
3,336,426	ENCLAVE	012	Motor land vehicles, namely, trucks and sport utility vehicles, engines therefor and structural parts thereof;
4,342,824	ENCORE	012	Motor land vehicles, namely, automobiles and sport utility vehicles, both for consumer use only and not for industrial or construction use and not including lift trucks, pallet trucks, towing tractors, fork lift trucks, platform lift trucks, special application lift trucks, or stock picker trucks;
4,308,089	GNX	006	Non-luminous and non-mechanical metal signs, metal key chains, metal license plates;
4,333,887	GNX	012	Badges for vehicles, fitted covers for vehicles, fender mats for vehicles, horn button inserts for vehicles, trunk liners for vehicles, caps for wheel rims;
4,333,889	GNX	020	Vinyl banners;
4,333,888	GNX	025	Clothing, namely, hats, t-shirts, jackets, sweat shirts, polo shirts;
4,333,886	GNX	027	Floor mats for automobiles;
4,275,405	GRAND NATIONAL	006	Non-luminous and non-mechanical metal signs, metal key chains, metal license plates;
4,275,368	GRAND NATIONAL	012	Badges for vehicles, fitted covers for

			vehicles, fender mats for vehicles, horn button inserts for vehicles, trunk liners for vehicles;
4,275,406	GRAND NATIONAL	020	Vinyl banners;
4,275,397	GRAND NATIONAL	025	Clothing, namely hats, t-shirts, jackets, sweat shirts, polo shirts;
4,275,355	GRAND NATIONAL	027	Floor mats for automobiles;
4,275,881	GSX	012	Upholstery for motor land passenger vehicles; Exterior and interior badges for motor land passenger vehicles;
4,275,882	GSX	016	Decals;
2,926,906	LACROSSE	012	Motor land vehicles, namely automobiles, trucks, sport utility vehicles, vans, engines therefor and structural parts thereof;
2,916,746	QUIETTUNING	012	Sound deadening system comprised of acoustical seals, acoustical patches, acoustical insulation, laminated glass, quiet tires, and an acoustically tuned exhaust system that reduces the level of engine noise, road noise, and wind noise experienced by the occupants of a motor vehicle;
931,090	REGAL	012	Automobiles;
2,693,400	REGAL	020	Non-metal key chains, non-metal key fobs, non-metal key holders, non-metal key rings, non-metal key tags, non-metal novelty license plates;
5,570,974	REGAL TOURX	012	Motor land vehicles, namely, automobiles;
5,082,334	RIVIERA	012	Badges for vehicles;
5,570,976	TOURX	012	Motor land vehicles, namely, automobiles;
511,603	BUICK	012	Automobiles and structural parts thereof;
1,559,739		012	Motor vehicles; namely, automobiles, engines therefor, and structural parts thereof;

1,668,925		042	Automobile and truck dealership services;
1,690,241		024	Towels;
1,698,990		014	Clocks, cuff links, and tie tacks;
1,706,535		011	Flashlights;
1,706,960		028	Golf divot tools, golf tees, golf balls, and golf club bags;
1,713,553		016	Pens, pen and pencil sets, and memo holders;
1,720,322		020	Key fobs, not of metal;
1,734,354		006	Money clips and key rings made of metal;

1,741,359		021	Mugs;
1,790,402		018	Umbrellas, tote bags;
2,545,104		025	Caps, coats, dress shirts, golf shirts, hats, jackets, neckties, polo shirts, sunvisors, sweat shirts, sweaters, t-shirts;
2,567,517		016	Printed materials, namely, manuals, brochures and catalogs pertaining to the features and controls, operation, maintenance, service and repair and technical facts and specifications of motor vehicles;
2,625,101		006	Metal key chains, metal key fobs, metal key rings, metal keys, license plates made of metal, non-luminous and non-mechanical metal signs, money clips made of metal, ornamental replicas of vehicles made of metal, parking signs made of metal, street signs made of metal;
2,631,830		025	Clothing, namely, aprons, caps, coats, dress shirts, gloves, golf shirts, hats, jackets, neckties, polo shirts, rainwear, robes, scarves, shoes, shorts, sleep wear, sunvisors, sweat pants, sweat shirts, sweaters, t-shirts and vests;
2,740,351		020	Chairs; desk ornaments made of plastic or wood; non-metal key chains; non-metal key fobs; non-metal key holders; non-metal key rings; non-metal key tags; plastic novelty license plates; non-metal money clips; plastic name badges; plaques; plastic flags; stools;

1,473,052		012	Motor vehicles, namely automobiles;
1,487,116		037	Maintenance and repair services for automotive vehicles, parts and accessories;

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

10. The Buick Trademarks are distinctive when applied to the Buick Products, signifying to the purchaser that the products come from GM and are manufactured to GM's quality standards. Whether GM manufactures the products itself or contracts with others to do so, GM has ensured that products bearing the Buick Trademarks are manufactured to the highest quality standards.

11. The Buick Trademarks are famous marks, as that term is used in 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c)(1), and have been used by GM for many years. The innovative marketing and product designs of the Buick Products have enabled the Buick brand to achieve widespread recognition and fame and have made the Buick Trademarks some of the most well-known marks in the industry. The widespread fame, outstanding reputation, and significant goodwill associated with the Buick brand have made the Buick Trademarks valuable assets of GM.

12. GM has expended substantial time, money, and other resources in developing, advertising and otherwise promoting the Buick Trademarks. In fact, GM has expended millions of dollars annually in advertising, promoting, and marketing featuring the Buick Trademarks. Buick Products have also been the subject of extensive unsolicited publicity resulting from their high quality, performance, and innovative design. As a result, products bearing the Buick Trademarks are widely recognized and exclusively associated by consumers, the public, and the trade as being high-quality products sourced from GM. Buick Products have become among the most popular of their kind in the U.S. and the world. The Buick Trademarks have achieved tremendous fame and recognition which has only added to the distinctiveness of the marks. As such, the goodwill associated with the Buick Trademarks is of incalculable and inestimable value to GM.

13. Buick Products are sold online via the Buick.com website and through authorized dealers and licensees, including several in the Chicago area. Sales of Buick Products via the Buick.com website are significant. The Buick.com website features proprietary content, images, and designs exclusive to the Buick brand.

The Defendants

14. 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, 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).

15. 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 operations 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.

IV. DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

16. The success of the Buick brand has resulted in significant counterfeiting of the Buick Trademarks. Consequently, GM 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, GM has identified many fully interactive, e-commerce stores offering Counterfeit Buick Products on online marketplace platforms such as Amazon, eBay, AliExpress, Alibaba, Walmart, Wish.com, and DHgate, 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 U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), most counterfeit products now come through international mail and express courier services (as opposed to containers) due to increased sales from offshore online counterfeiters. *The Counterfeit Silk Road: Impact of Counterfeit Consumer Products Smuggled Into the United States* prepared for The Buy Safe America Coalition by John Dunham & Associates (**Exhibit 2**). The bulk of counterfeit products sent to the United States "come from China and its dependent territories," accounting for over 90.6% of all cargo with intellectual property rights (IPR) violations. *Id.* Of the \$1.23 billion in total IPR violations intercepted, \$1.12 billion was from China. *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. *Id.*

17. 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 3**, Daniel C.K. Chow, *Alibaba, Amazon, and Counterfeiting in the Age of the Internet*, 40 NW. J. INT’L L. & BUS. 157, 186 (2020); *see also*, report on “Combating Trafficking in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods” prepared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans (Jan. 24, 2020) attached as **Exhibit 4** and finding that on “at least some e-commerce platforms, little identifying information is necessary for 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 4** at 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 4** at 39. Further, “E-commerce platforms create bureaucratic or technical hurdles in helping brand owners to locate or identify sources of counterfeits and counterfeiters.” **Exhibit 3** at 186-187.

18. 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 Buick Products to residents of Illinois.

19. Defendants concurrently employ and benefit from substantially similar advertising and marketing strategies. For example, Defendants facilitate sales of Counterfeit Buick Products 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, 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. On information and belief, Plaintiff has not licensed or authorized Defendants to use any of the Buick Trademarks, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of genuine Buick Products.

20. Many Defendants also deceive unknowing consumers by using one or more Buick 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 Buick Products. Other e-commerce stores operating under Seller Aliases omit using Buick 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 Buick Products.

21. 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.

22. E-commerce store operators like Defendants regularly register or acquire new seller aliases for the purpose of offering for sale and selling Counterfeit Buick Products. Such seller alias registration patterns are one of many common tactics used by e-commerce store operators like Defendants to conceal their identities, the full scope and interworking of their counterfeiting operation, and to avoid being shut down.

23. 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, Counterfeit Buick Products for sale by the Seller Aliases bear similar irregularities and indicia of being counterfeit to one another, suggesting that the Counterfeit Buick Products were manufactured by and come from a common source and that Defendants are interrelated.

24. 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, kaidianyo.com and kuajingvs.com regarding tactics for operating multiple accounts, evading detection, pending litigation, and potential new lawsuits.

25. Counterfeeters such as Defendants typically operate under multiple seller aliases and payment accounts so that they can continue operation in spite of GM'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 GM. Indeed, analysis of financial account 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.

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

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

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

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

29. This is a trademark infringement action against Defendants based on their unauthorized use in commerce of counterfeit imitations of the federally registered Buick Trademarks in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, and/or advertising of

infringing goods. The Buick Trademarks are highly distinctive marks. Consumers have come to expect the highest quality from Buick Products sold or marketed under the Buick Trademarks.

30. 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 Buick Trademarks without GM's permission.

31. GM is the exclusive owner of the Buick Trademarks. GM's United States Registrations for the Buick Trademarks (**Exhibit 1**) are in full force and effect. On information and belief, Defendants have knowledge of GM's rights in the Buick Trademarks and are willfully infringing and intentionally using counterfeits of the Buick Trademarks. Defendants' willful, intentional, and unauthorized use of the Buick Trademarks is likely to cause and is causing confusion, mistake, and deception as to the origin and quality of the Counterfeit Buick Products among the general public.

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

33. GM has no adequate remedy at law and, if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, GM will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the goodwill of its well-known Buick Trademarks.

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

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

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

36. Defendants' promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit Buick 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 GM or the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' Counterfeit Buick Products by GM.

37. By using the Buick Trademarks in connection with the sale of Counterfeit Buick Products, Defendants create a false designation of origin and a misleading representation of fact as to the origin and sponsorship of the Counterfeit Buick Products.

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

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

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, GM prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 1) That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, confederates, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under or in active concert with them be temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoined and restrained from:
 - a. using the Buick Trademarks or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof in any manner in connection with the distribution, promotion, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, or sale of any product that is not a genuine

Buick Product or is not authorized by GM to be sold in connection with the Buick Trademarks;

- b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any products as genuine Buick Products or any other products produced by GM that are not GM's, or not produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of GM and approved by GM for sale under the Buick Trademarks;
- c. committing any acts calculated to cause consumers to believe that Defendants' Counterfeit Buick Products are those sold under the authorization, control, or supervision of GM, or are sponsored by, approved by, or otherwise connected with GM;
- d. further infringing the Buick Trademarks and damaging GM's goodwill; and
- e. manufacturing, shipping, delivering, holding for sale, transferring or otherwise moving, storing, distributing, returning, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, products or inventory not manufactured by or for GM, nor authorized by GM to be sold or offered for sale, and which bear any of GM's trademarks, including the Buick Trademarks, or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof;

2) Entry of an Order that, upon GM's request, those with notice of the injunction, including, without limitation, any online marketplace platforms such as eBay, AliExpress, Alibaba, Amazon, Walmart, 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 the Buick Trademarks;

3) That Defendants account for and pay to GM all profits realized by Defendants by reason of Defendants' unlawful acts herein alleged, and that the amount of damages for infringement

of the Buick Trademarks be increased by a sum not exceeding three times the amount thereof as provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1117;

- 4) In the alternative, that GM 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 Buick Trademarks;
- 5) That GM be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
- 6) Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated this 18th day of May 2022.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Justin R. Gaudio

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