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

DORNA SPORTS, S.L., Plaintiff, v. THE INDIVIDUALS, CORPORATIONS, LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES, PARTNERSHIPS, AND UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE A HERETO, Defendants.	Case No. 23-cv-3863 Judge

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, DORNA SPORTS, S.L. ("Plaintiff"), by undersigned counsel, hereby complains of the Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations identified in Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, "Defendants"), and alleges as follows:

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. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims in this action that arise under the laws of the State of Illinois pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), because the state law claims are so related to the federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy and derive from a common nucleus of operative facts.

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 consumers in the United States, including Illinois, through at least the fully interactive commercial Internet stores operating under the Defendant Domain Names and/or the Online Marketplace Accounts identified in Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, the "Defendant Internet Stores"). Specifically, Defendants are reaching out to do business with Illinois residents by operating one or more commercial, interactive Internet Stores through which Illinois residents can purchase products bearing counterfeit versions of Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks. Each of the Defendants has targeted sales from Illinois residents by operating online stores that offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois, accept payment in U.S. dollars and, on information and belief, has sold products bearing counterfeit versions of Plaintiff'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 Plaintiff substantial injury in the State of Illinois.

INTRODUCTION

3. This action has been filed by Plaintiff to combat e-commerce store operators who trade upon Plaintiff's reputation and goodwill by offering for sale and/or selling unauthorized and unlicensed products using infringing and counterfeit versions of Plaintiff's federally registered trademarks (the "Counterfeit Products").

4. Defendants created numerous Internet Stores and designed them to appear to be selling genuine Plaintiff's products, while selling inferior imitations of Plaintiff's products. Defendant Internet Stores share unique identifiers, such as design elements and similarities of the counterfeit products offered for sale, establishing a logical relationship between them and suggesting that Defendants' illegal operations arise out of the same transaction, occurrence or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants attempt to avoid liability by going to great

lengths to conceal both their identities and the full scope and interworking of their illegal counterfeiting operation. Plaintiff is forced to file this action to combat Defendants' counterfeiting of Plaintiff's registered trademarks as well as to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing unauthorized products over the Internet. Plaintiff 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.

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant, in that each Defendant conducts significant business in Illinois and in this Judicial District, and the acts and events giving rise to this lawsuit of which each Defendant stands accused were undertaken in Illinois and in this Judicial District. In addition, each Defendant has offered to sell and ship infringing products into this Judicial District.

THE PLAINTIFF

6. Plaintiff owns and manages the licensing, sale, and marketing of MOTOGP products. Plaintiff is a Spanish corporation with its principal place of business at Príncipe de Vergara, 183, Madrid, Spain 28002.

7. Plaintiff is in the business of organizing, staging, developing and commercializing all aspects of the motorcycling championship FIM World Championship Grand Prix, commercially known under the "MOTOGP" mark. DORNA SPORTS, S.L., as an essential part of its business, is in charge of developing, marketing, selling and distributing MOTOGP products. The motorcycle racing championship under the MOTOGP name and mark is the premier class of motorcycle racing events that was inaugurated in 1949 by the Fédération Internationale de Motocyclisme. Since 1991, DORNA SPORTS, S.L. has remained the exclusive organizer and the commercial and TV rights holder for the MOTOGP championship, as well as

the exclusive owner of the MOTOGP brand. MOTOGP's 20-round season visits a total of 16 countries across four continents, showcasing the planet's fastest racers as the pinnacle of motorcycle racing. DORNA SPORTS, S.L. is the official source of MOTOGP products.

8. Plaintiff is the owner of at least U.S. Trademark Registration Nos. 2,947,076; 3,508,867 and 4,541,007 for the "MOTOGP" design and word mark in classes 7, 9, 12, 16, 25, 28 and 41; Registration No. 3,512,835 for the "MOTOGP KIDS" design and word mark in classes 9, 25 and 28; Registration No. 4,381,707 for the "MOTO2" word mark in classes 4, 7 and 12; Registration No. 4,423,485 for the "MOTOGP" design mark in classes 9, 25, 28 and 41; Registration No. 5,393,530 for the "MOTOGP" word mark in classes 9, 16, 18, 25, 28, 35 and 41; and Registration No. 5,543,234 for the "MOTOE" design and word mark in classes 25, 38 and 41 (collectively, the "MOTOGP Trademarks").

9. The above registrations for the MOTOGP marks are valid, subsisting, and in full force and effect. True and correct copies of the federal trademark registration certificates for the above-referenced marks are attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

10. The MOTOGP Trademarks are distinctive and identify merchandise as goods from DORNA SPORTS, S.L. or its duly authorized licensees.

11. The MOTOGP Trademarks have been continuously used and never abandoned.

12. Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks are exclusive to Plaintiff and are displayed extensively on Plaintiff's Products and in Plaintiff's marketing and promotional materials. Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks have been the subject of substantial and continuous marketing and promotion by Plaintiff at great expense. In fact, Plaintiff has expended significant resources annually in advertising, promoting and marketing featuring Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks. Plaintiff's promotional efforts include — by way of example, but not limitation — substantial

print media, a website, social media sites and point of sale materials. Because of these and other factors, Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks have become famous worldwide.

13. Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks are distinctive when applied to Plaintiff's 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 licenses others to do so, Plaintiff has ensured that products bearing its Trademarks are manufactured to the highest quality standards. Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks have achieved fame and recognition, which has only added to the inherent distinctiveness of the marks. As such, the goodwill associated with Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks is incalculable and of inestimable value to Plaintiff.

14. Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks qualify as famous marks, as used in 15 U.S.C. §1125 (c)(1), and have been continuously used and never abandoned.

15. Plaintiff has expended substantial time, money, and other resources in developing, advertising, and otherwise promoting its Trademarks. As a result, products bearing the MOTOGP Trademarks are widely recognized and exclusively associated by consumers, the public and the trade as products sourced from Plaintiff.

THE DEFENDANTS

16. Defendants are individuals and business entities who, upon information and belief, reside in the People's Republic of China or other foreign jurisdictions. Defendants conduct business throughout the United States, including Illinois and within this Judicial District, through the operation of the fully interactive commercial websites and online marketplaces operating under the Defendants' Internet Stores. Each Defendant targets the United States, including Illinois, and has offered to sell and, on information and belief, has sold and continues

to sell counterfeit products to consumers within the United States, including Illinois and this Judicial District.

THE DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

17. The success of Plaintiff's brand has resulted in its counterfeiting. Plaintiff has identified numerous domain names linked to fully interactive websites and marketplace listings on platforms such as iOffer and Wish, including the Defendants' Internet Stores, which were offering for sale, selling and importing counterfeit products to consumers in this Judicial District and throughout the United States. Defendants have persisted in creating the Defendants' Internet Stores. Internet websites like the Defendant Internet Stores are estimated to receive tens of millions of visits per year and generate over $135 billion in annual online sales. According to an intellectual property rights seizures statistics report issued by Homeland Security, the manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP) of goods seized by the U.S. government in 2013 was over $1.74 billion, up from $1.26 billion in 2012. Internet websites like the Defendants' Internet Stores are also estimated to contribute to tens of thousands of lost jobs for legitimate businesses and broader economic damages such as lost tax revenue.

18. Upon information and belief, Defendants facilitate sales by designing the Defendants' Internet Stores so that they appear to unknowing consumers to be authorized online retailers, outlet stores, or wholesalers selling genuine products. Many of the Defendants' Internet Stores look sophisticated and accept payment in U.S. dollars via credit cards and Wish. Defendants' Internet Stores often include images and design elements that make it very difficult for consumers to distinguish such counterfeit sites from an authorized website. Defendants further perpetuate the illusion of legitimacy by offering "live 24/7" customer service and using indicia of authenticity and security that consumers have come to associate with authorized

retailers, including the McAfee® Security, VeriSign®, Visa®, MasterCard®, and PayPal® logos.

19. Plaintiff has not licensed nor authorized Defendants to use its Trademarks and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of its genuine products.

20. Upon information and belief, Defendants deceive unknowing consumers by using the Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks without authorization within the content, text, and/or meta tags of its websites to attract various search engines looking for websites relevant to consumer searches for Plaintiff's products. Additionally, upon information and belief, Defendants use other unauthorized search engine optimization (SEO) tactics and social media spamming so that the Defendants' Internet Stores listings show up at or near the top of relevant search results and misdirect consumers searching for Plaintiff's genuine products. Further, Defendants utilize similar illegitimate SEO tactics to propel new domain names to the top of search results after others are shut down. As such, Plaintiff seeks to disable the Domain Names owned by Defendants through which their counterfeit products are sold.

21. Defendants go to great lengths to conceal their identities and often use multiple fictitious names and addresses to register and operate their massive network of Internet Stores. For example, many of Defendants' names and physical addresses used to register their Domain Names are incomplete, contain randomly typed letters, or fail to include cities or states. Other Defendants' Domain Names use privacy services that conceal the owners' identity and contact information. Upon information and belief, some of the tactics used by the Defendants to conceal their identities and the scope and interworking of their counterfeit operations to avoid being shut down include regularly creating new websites and online marketplace accounts on various platforms using the identities listed in Schedule A to the Complaint, as well as other fictitious names and addresses.

22. Even though Defendants operate under multiple fictitious names, there are numerous similarities among the Defendants' Internet Stores. For example, some of the Defendants' websites have identical layouts, even though different aliases were used to register their respective domain names. In addition, the counterfeit products for sale in the Defendants' Internet Stores bear similarities and indicia of being related to one another, suggesting that the counterfeit products were manufactured by a common source and that Defendants are interrelated. The Defendants' Internet Stores also include other notable common features, including use of the same domain name registration patterns, unique shopping cart platforms, similar payment and check-out methods, meta data, illegitimate SEO tactics, HTML user-defined variables, domain redirection, lack of contact information, identically or similarly priced items and volume sales discounts, similar hosting services, similar name servers, and the use of the same text and images.

23. In addition to operating under multiple fictitious names, Defendants in this case and defendants in other similar cases against online counterfeiters use a variety of other common tactics to evade enforcement efforts. For example, when counterfeiters like Defendants receive notice of a lawsuit they will often register new domain names or online marketplace accounts under new aliases and move website hosting to rogue servers located outside the United States once notice of a lawsuit is received. Rogue servers are notorious for ignoring take down demands sent by brand owners. Counterfeiters will also ship products in small quantities via international mail to minimize detection by U.S. Customs and Border Protection. A 2012 U.S. Customs and Border Protection report on seizure statistics indicated that the Internet has fueled "explosive growth" in the number of small packages of counterfeit goods shipped through the mail and express carriers.

24. Further, counterfeiters such as Defendants typically operate multiple credit card merchant and Wish accounts behind layers of payment gateways so that they can continue to operate in spite of Plaintiff's enforcement efforts. Upon information and belief, Defendants maintain off-shore bank accounts and regularly move funds from their Wish accounts to off-shore bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court. Indeed, analysis of Wish transaction logs from prior similar cases indicate that offshore counterfeiters regularly move funds from U.S.-based Wish accounts to China-based bank accounts, for example, outside the jurisdiction of this Court.

25. 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.

26. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Plaintiff, have knowingly and willfully used and continue to use Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks in connection with the advertisement, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of counterfeit products into the United States and Illinois over the Internet. Each Defendants' Internet Stores offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois and, on information and belief, each Defendant has offered to sell counterfeit products into the United States, including Illinois.

27. Defendants' use of Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks in connection with the advertising, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of counterfeit products, including the sale of counterfeit products into Illinois, is likely to cause and has caused confusion, mistake and deception by and among consumers and is irreparably harming Plaintiff.

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

28. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-27 of this Complaint.

29. This is a trademark infringement action against Defendants based on their unauthorized use in commerce of counterfeit imitations of Plaintiff's Trademarks in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, and/or advertising of infringing goods. Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks are highly distinctive. Consumers have come to expect the highest quality from Plaintiff's products provided under its Trademarks.

30. Defendants have sold, offered to sell, marketed, distributed, and advertised, and are still selling, offering to sell, marketing, distributing, and advertising products in connection with Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks without Plaintiff's permission.

31. Plaintiff is the owner of the MOTOGP Trademarks (Exhibit 1). The United States Registrations for Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks are in full force and effect. Upon information and belief, Defendants have knowledge of Plaintiff's rights in its Trademarks and are willfully infringing and intentionally using Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks on counterfeit products. Defendants' willful, intentional and unauthorized use of Plaintiff's MOTOGP 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.

32. Defendants' activities constitute willful trademark infringement and counterfeiting under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1117.

33. 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 counterfeit Plaintiff's products.

34. 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 well-known Trademarks.

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

35. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-34 of this Complaint.

36. Defendants' promotion, marketing, offering for sale and sale of counterfeit products have created and are 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' counterfeit products by Plaintiff.

37. By using Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks in connection with the sale of 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.

38. Defendants' conduct constitutes willful false designation of origin and misrepresentation of fact as to the origin and/or sponsorship of the counterfeit products to the general public under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125.

39. 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 brand.

COUNT III
VIOLATION OF ILLINOIS UNIFORM DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT
(815 ILCS § 510/1, et seq.)

40. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-39 of this Complaint.

41. Defendants have engaged in acts violating Illinois law including, but not limited to, passing off their counterfeit products as those of Plaintiff, causing likelihood of confusion and/or misunderstanding as to the source of its goods, causing likelihood of confusion and/or misunderstanding as to an affiliation, connection or association with genuine products, representing that their products have Plaintiff's approval when they do not, and engaging in other conduct which creates likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding among the public.

42. The foregoing Defendants' acts constitute a willful violation of the Illinois Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, 815 ILCS § 510/1 et seq.

43. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law, and Defendants' conduct has caused Plaintiff to suffer damage to his reputation and goodwill. Unless enjoined by the Court, Plaintiff will suffer future irreparable harm as a direct result of Defendants' unlawful activities.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants and each of them as follows:

1) That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under, or in active concert with them be temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoined and restrained from:

a. using Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks or any confusingly similar trademark or name in any manner in connection with the distribution, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, or sale of any product that is not a genuine product or is not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold in connection with Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks;

b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any product as a genuine product or any other product produced by Plaintiff that is not Plaintiff's or is not

produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiff and approved by Plaintiff for sale under its 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 Plaintiff, or are sponsored by, approved by, or otherwise connected with Plaintiff;

d. further infringing Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks and damaging Plaintiff's reputation and goodwill;

e. 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 including Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks, or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof;

f. using, linking to, transferring, selling, exercising control over, or otherwise owning the Online Marketplace Accounts, the Defendant Domain Names, or any other domain name or online marketplace account that is being used to sell or is the means by which Defendants could continue to sell counterfeit products; and

g. operating and/or hosting websites at the Defendants' Domain Names and any other domain names registered or operated by Defendants that are involved with the distribution, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, or sale of any product bearing Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks or any reproduction, counterfeit copy or colorable imitation thereof that is not a genuine product or is not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold in connection with its Trademarks;

2) That Defendants, within fourteen (14) days after service of judgment with notice of entry thereof upon them, be required to file with the Court and serve upon Plaintiff a written report under oath setting forth in detail the manner and form in which Defendants have complied with paragraph 1, a through g, above;

3) Entry of an Order that, at Plaintiff's choosing, the registrant of the Defendants' Domain Names shall be changed from the current registrant to Plaintiff, and that the domain name registries for the Defendants' 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 Defendants' Domain Names to a registrar of Plaintiff's selection, and that the domain name registrars take any steps necessary to transfer the Defendants' Domain Names to a registrar of Plaintiff's selection; or that the same domain name registries shall disable the Defendants' Domain Names and make them inactive and untransferable;

4) Entry of an Order that, upon Plaintiff's request, those in privity with Defendants and those with notice of the injunction, including any online marketplaces such as iOffer, Wish, social media platforms, Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn, Twitter, Internet search engines such as Google, Bing and Yahoo, web hosts for the Defendants' Domain Names, and domain name registrars, shall:

a. disable and cease providing services for any accounts through which Defendants engage in the sale of counterfeit products using Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks including any accounts associated with the Defendants listed in Schedule A;

b. disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants in connection with the sale of counterfeit products using Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks; and

c. take all steps necessary to prevent links to the Defendants' Domain Names identified in Schedule A from displaying in search results, including, but not limited to, removing links to the Defendants' Domain Names from any search index;

5) That Defendants account for and pay to Plaintiff all profits realized by Defendants by reason of Defendants' unlawful acts herein alleged, and that the amount of damages for infringement of Plaintiff's MOTOGP Trademarks are increased by a sum not exceeding three times the amount thereof as provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1117;

6) In the alternative, Plaintiff is awarded statutory damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c) of not less than $1,000 and not more than $2,000,000 for each and every use of its Trademarks;

7) That Plaintiff is awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and

8) Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: June 20, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

By: */s/ Michael A. Hierl*

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned attorney hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Complaint was filed electronically with the Clerk of the Court and served on all counsel of record and interested parties via the CM/ECF system on June 20, 2023.

s/Michael A. Hierl