

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

VOLKSWAGEN GROUP OF AMERICA,  
INC.,

Case No. 25-cv-11368

Plaintiff,

v.

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

Defendants.

**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. (“Plaintiff”) brings the present action against the Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations identified on Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, “Defendants”) to enforce Audi trademarks 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<sup>1</sup> operating under the seller aliases identified in Schedule A attached hereto (the “Seller Aliases”). Specifically, Defendants have targeted sales to

---

<sup>1</sup> The e-commerce store urls are listed on Schedule A hereto under the Online Marketplaces.

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/or funds from U.S. bank accounts, and, on information and belief, have sold products using infringing and counterfeit versions of the federally registered Audi trademarks to residents of Illinois. Each of the Defendants is committing tortious acts in Illinois, is engaging in interstate commerce, and has wrongfully caused substantial injury to the Audi brand in the State of Illinois.

## **II. INTRODUCTION**

3. This action has been filed by Plaintiff to combat e-commerce store operators who trade upon Audi's reputation and goodwill by selling and/or offering for sale unauthorized and unlicensed products, including vehicle parts and accessories, using infringing and counterfeit versions of the federally registered Audi trademarks (the "Counterfeit Audi Products"). Defendants create e-commerce stores operating under one or more Seller Aliases that are advertising, offering for sale, and selling Counterfeit Audi Products to unknowing consumers. Defendants' activities, occurring at the same time and in the same retail space and manner as one another, blend together to create a single negative impression on consumers such that they constitute the same occurrence or series of 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. This action was filed to combat Defendants' counterfeiting of the registered Audi trademarks, as well as to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing Counterfeit Audi Products over the Internet. The Audi brand has been and continues to be irreparably damaged through consumer confusion, dilution, and tarnishment

of the valuable Audi trademarks as a result of Defendants' actions and Plaintiff seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

### **III. THE PARTIES**

#### **The Plaintiff**

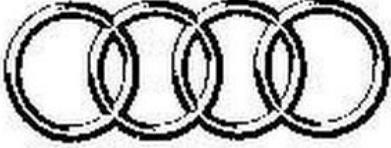
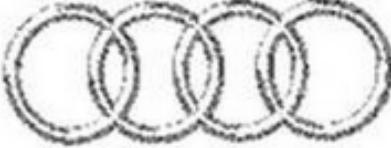
4. The Plaintiff in this litigation is Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. Under agreement with Audi AG, Plaintiff offers for sale, sells, and distributes products using trademarks owned by Audi AG to consumers through a network of licensed independent Audi dealerships throughout the United States. In addition, Plaintiff polices and enforces the Audi trademarks in the United States.

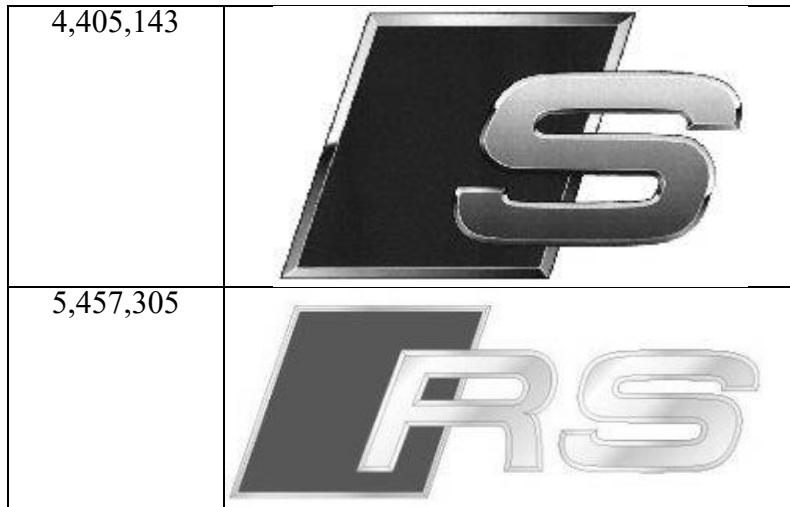
5. Audi AG is a world-famous automobile manufacturer. Pursuant to an agreement with Audi AG, Plaintiff sells Audi automobiles and genuine parts and accessories ("Audi Products") to a network of licensed independent Audi dealerships throughout the United States. Audi Products have become enormously popular, driven, in part, by Audi AG's quality standards and innovative design. Among the purchasing public, genuine Audi Products are instantly recognizable as such and symbolize high quality.

6. Plaintiff distributes and sells Audi Products to consumers through a network of licensed independent Audi dealerships throughout the United States, including through several Audi dealerships in Illinois. Since at least as early as 1997, Plaintiff also operates websites, including [audiusa.com](http://audiusa.com) and [audicollectionusa.com](http://audicollectionusa.com), through which consumers can purchase genuine Audi parts, automotive accessories, and personal goods and accessories directly from licensed independent Audi dealerships.

7. Audi AG incorporates a variety of distinctive marks in the design of its various Audi Products and uses its trademarks in connection with the marketing of its Audi Products.

Under agreement with Audi AG, Plaintiff uses the trademarks in connection with the marketing of Audi Products in the United States. Audi AG is the exclusive owner of numerous federally-registered trademarks for automobiles, parts, accessories, and a long list of related services and merchandise, including the following marks which are collectively referred to as the “Audi Trademarks.” The Audi Trademarks cover automobile parts and accessories, including, but not limited to, automobile emblems, floor mats, and parts and accessories for vehicle lighting.

<b>Registration No.</b>	<b>Trademark</b>
4,995,364 5,093,264	AUDI
1,283,271 3,241,273 3,702,707	QUATTRO
2,875,529	S-LINE
2,083,439	
3,007,305	
3,201,037	
3,848,240	



8. The Audi Trademarks have been used exclusively and continuously by Plaintiff within the United States for many years and have never been abandoned. The above U.S. registrations for the Audi Trademarks are valid, subsisting, in full force and effect, and many are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. True and correct copies of the United States Registration Certificates for the above-listed Audi Trademarks are attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**. The registrations for the Audi Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of their validity and of the exclusive right to use the Audi Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

9. The Audi Trademarks are used to identify the source of its goods and services. Audi Products have long been among the most popular vehicles, vehicle parts and accessories in the world and have been extensively promoted and advertised at great expense. Audi Products are also known for their engineering, quality, and innovative designs. Because of these and other factors, the Audi brand and Audi Trademarks have become famous throughout the United States.

10. Audi Trademarks are distinctive when applied to Audi Products, signifying to the purchaser that the products come from Audi AG and are manufactured to Audi AG's quality standards. Whether Audi AG manufactures the products itself or licenses others to do so, Audi Products bearing Audi Trademarks are manufactured to high quality standards. Audi Trademarks

have achieved tremendous fame and recognition, which has only added to the inherent distinctiveness of the marks. As such, the goodwill associated with the Audi Trademarks is of incalculable and inestimable value to Audi AG and Plaintiff.

11. Plaintiff and Audi AG have expended substantial time, money, and other resources in developing, advertising and otherwise promoting the Audi Trademarks. As a result, products bearing Audi Trademarks are widely recognized and exclusively associated by consumers, the public, and the trade as being quality Audi Products.

### **The Defendants**

12. Defendants are individuals and business entities of unknown makeup who own and/or operate one or more of the e-commerce stores under at least the Seller Aliases identified on Schedule A and/or other seller aliases not yet known to Plaintiff. On information and belief, Defendants reside and/or operate in the People's Republic of China or other foreign jurisdictions with lax trademark enforcement systems or redistribute products from the same or similar sources in those locations. Defendants have the capacity to be sued pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b).

13. On information and belief, Defendants, either individually or jointly, operate one or more e-commerce stores under the Seller Aliases listed in Schedule A attached hereto. Tactics used by Defendants to conceal their identities and the full scope of their operation make it virtually impossible for Plaintiff to learn Defendants' true identities and the exact interworking of their counterfeit network. If Defendants provide additional credible information regarding their identities, Plaintiff will take appropriate steps to amend the Complaint.

#### IV. DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

14. The success of the Audi brand has resulted in significant counterfeiting of the Audi Trademarks. In recent years, Plaintiff has identified many fully interactive, e-commerce stores offering Counterfeit Audi Products on online marketplace platforms such as Amazon, eBay, AliExpress, Alibaba, Walmart, DHgate, and PayPal including the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases. The Seller Aliases target consumers in this Judicial District and throughout the United States. At last count, global trade in counterfeit and pirated goods was worth an estimated \$467 billion per year — accounting for a staggering 2.3% of all imports, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (the “OECD”).<sup>2</sup> Of the 27,000 in total IPR seizures, over 24,000 came through international mail and express courier services (as opposed to containers), most of which originated from China and Hong Kong.<sup>3</sup>

15. 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.”<sup>4</sup> Counterfeiters hedge against the risk of being caught and having their websites taken down from an e-commerce platform by preemptively establishing multiple virtual store-fronts.<sup>5</sup> Since platforms generally do not require a seller on a third-party marketplace to identify the

---

<sup>2</sup> See Press Release, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Global trade in fake goods reached USD 467 billion, posing risks to consumer safety and compromising intellectual property* (May 7, 2025), <https://www.oecd.org/en/about/news/press-releases/2025/05/global-trade-in-fake-goods-reached-USD-467-billion-posing-risks-to-consumer-safety-and-compromising-intellectual-property.html>.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.* See also, *Intellectual Property Rights Seizure Statistics, Fiscal Year 2024*, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

<sup>4</sup> See Daniel C.K. Chow, *Alibaba, Amazon, and Counterfeiting in the Age of the Internet*, 40 NW. J. INT'L L. & BUS. 157, 186 (2020); see also report on “Combating Trafficking in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods” prepared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans (Jan. 24, 2020), and finding that on “at least some e-commerce platforms, little identifying information is necessary for a counterfeiter to begin selling” and recommending that “[s]ignificantly enhanced vetting of third-party sellers” is necessary.

<sup>5</sup> *Id.* at p. 22.

underlying business entity, counterfeiters can have many different profiles that can appear unrelated even though they are commonly owned and operated.<sup>6</sup> Further, “E-commerce platforms create bureaucratic or technical hurdles in helping brand owners to locate or identify sources of counterfeits and counterfeiters.”<sup>7</sup>

16. 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/or funds from U.S. bank accounts, and, on information and belief, have sold Counterfeit Audi Products to residents of Illinois. Screenshots evidencing Defendant’s infringing activities are attached as

**Exhibit 2.**

17. Defendants concurrently employ and benefit from substantially similar advertising and marketing strategies. For example, Defendants facilitate sales by designing e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases so that they appear to unknowing consumers to be authorized online retailers, outlet stores, or wholesalers. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases appear sophisticated and accept payment in U.S. dollars and/or funds from U.S. bank accounts via credit cards, Alipay, Amazon Pay, and/or PayPal. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases often include content and images that make it very difficult for consumers to distinguish such stores from an authorized retailer. Plaintiff has not licensed or authorized Defendants to use any of the Audi Trademarks, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of genuine Audi Products.

18. Many Defendants also deceive unknowing consumers by using the Audi Trademarks without authorization within the content, text, and/or meta tags of their e-commerce

---

<sup>6</sup> *Id.* at p. 39.

<sup>7</sup> Chow, *supra* note 4, at p. 186-87.

stores to attract various search engines crawling the Internet looking for websites relevant to consumer searches for Audi Products. Other e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases omit using Audi 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 Audi Products.

19. 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.

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

21. Defendants are collectively causing harm to Plaintiff's goodwill and reputation because the effect of their unlawful actions taken together amplifies each harm and creates a single negative consumer impression. Defendants' activities, occurring at the same time and in the same retail space and manner as one another, blend together to create a single negative impression on consumers such that they constitute the same occurrence or series of occurrences. The combination of all Defendants engaging in the same illegal activity in the same time span causes a collective harm to Plaintiff in a way that individual actions, occurring alone, might not.

22. E-commerce store operators like Defendants are in constant communication with each other and regularly participate in QQ.com chat rooms and through websites such as

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

23. Counterfeitors such as Defendants typically operate under multiple Seller Aliases and payment accounts so that they can continue operation in spite of Plaintiff's enforcement. E-commerce store operators like Defendants maintain offshore bank accounts and regularly move funds from their financial accounts to offshore accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court to avoid payment of any monetary judgment awarded to Plaintiff. Indeed, analysis of financial account transaction logs from previous similar cases indicates that offshore counterfeitors regularly move funds from U.S.-based financial accounts to offshore accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court.

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

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

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

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

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

28. 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 Audi Trademarks without permission.

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

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

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

32. 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 Audi Products.

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

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

34. Defendants' promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit Audi Products has created and is creating a likelihood of confusion, mistake, and deception among the general public as to the affiliation, connection, or association with Plaintiff or the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' Counterfeit Audi Products by Plaintiff.

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

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

37. There is no adequate remedy at law and, if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, Plaintiff will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the associated goodwill of the Audi brand.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 1) That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, confederates, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under or in active concert with them be temporarily, preliminarily, and permanently enjoined and restrained from:
  - a. using the Audi 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 Audi Product or is not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold in connection with the Audi Trademarks;
  - b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any product as a genuine Audi Product or any other product produced by Plaintiff, that is not Plaintiff's or not produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiff and approved by Plaintiff for sale under the Audi Trademarks;
  - c. committing any acts calculated to cause consumers to believe that Defendants' Counterfeit Audi Products are those sold under the authorization, control or supervision of Plaintiff, or are sponsored by, approved by, or otherwise connected with Plaintiff;
  - d. further infringing the Audi Trademarks and damaging Plaintiff's goodwill; and
  - e. manufacturing, shipping, delivering, holding for sale, transferring or otherwise moving, storing, distributing, returning, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, products or inventory not manufactured by or for Plaintiff, nor authorized by Plaintiff to be sold or offered for sale, and which bear any of Plaintiff's trademarks, including the Audi Trademarks, or any reproductions, counterfeit copies or colorable imitations thereof;
- 2) Entry of an Order that, upon Plaintiff's request, those with notice of the injunction, including, without limitation, any online marketplace platforms such as eBay, AliExpress, Alibaba, Amazon, Wish.com, Walmart, DHgate, and PayPal (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 Audi Trademarks;

- 3) 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 the Audi 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 Plaintiff be awarded statutory damages for willful trademark counterfeiting pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c)(2) of \$2,000,000 for each and every use of the Audi Trademarks;
- 5) That Plaintiff 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 19th day of September 2025.      Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Justin R. Gaudio  
Amy C. Ziegler  
Justin R. Gaudio  
Jennifer V. Nacht  
Thomas J. Juettner  
Greer, Burns & Crain, Ltd.  
200 West Madison Street, Suite 2100  
Chicago, Illinois 60606  
312.360.0080  
312.360.9315 (facsimile)  
aziegler@gbc.law  
jgaudio@gbc.law  
jnacht@gbc.law  
tjjuettner@gbc.law

*Counsel for Plaintiff  
Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.*