

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

Linjun Zhang,

Plaintiff,

v.

The Individuals, Corporations, Limited Liability  
Companies, Partnerships, and Unincorporated  
Associates Identified On Schedule A,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.

**VERIFIED COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff Linjun Zhang (the "Plaintiff" or "Zhang"), by and through its undersigned counsel, hereby pleads the following against Defendants, The Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations Identified on Schedule A (hereinafter "Defendants") in this complaint, and alleges as follows:

**THE PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff is the owner of the federal copyright registration VA 2-295-412 with an effective date March 7, 2022 ("the '412 Registration," **Exhibit A**), entitled "Car Decoration Antlers," first published on October 19, 2020 in the United States.

2. Defendants are Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations Identified on Schedule A. On information and belief, Defendants are based in China and other foreign countries. Defendants advertise, promote, sell, offer for sale their counterfeit products misleading consumers by using the Plaintiff's copyrighted work thus infringing the '412

Registration in the United States and in the State of Illinois on their e-commerce stores and advertising platforms.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. This is an action arising under the copyright laws of the United States, and this Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the claims in this action pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101, et seq., 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a)–(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

4. 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 aliases 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 infringing versions of Plaintiff’s copyrighted work. Each of the Defendants has targeted Illinois residents by operating online stores that offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois (**See Exhibit B**), accept payment in U.S. dollars and, on information and belief, has sold products bearing infringing versions of Plaintiff’s federally registered copyrighted work 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.

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant, because each Defendant conducts significant business in Illinois and in this judicial district. Furthermore, the

acts and events giving rise to this lawsuit 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.

### **INTRODUCTION**

6. Plaintiff is the owner of the '412 Registration. This federal copyright protects the creative content of Plaintiff's *photograph*. Plaintiff designed and photographed *this image of a* decoration to be securely attached to cars in the spirit of festivity. Plaintiff enjoys the Christmas season and contributed to this by creating and copyrighting the photograph of his detailed soft and fuzzy fun antlers decked out in Christmas lights and the colors of the season for consumers to use to adorn their vehicles.

7. This action has been filed by Plaintiff to combat online copyright infringers who trade upon Plaintiff's reputation, goodwill, and valuable copyrights by selling and/or offering for sale products in connection with the Plaintiff's *photograph*. In addition, the Defendants are selling unauthorized products that are based on and derived from the copyrighted subject matter of Plaintiff's *photograph*.

8. Plaintiff is the owner of the '412 Registration and, upon information and belief, the copyright has an effective date that predates the Defendants' acts of copyright infringement.

9. In an effort to illegally profit from the creative content of the Plaintiff's Work, Defendants have created numerous Defendant Internet Stores and designed them to appear to be selling products authorized by Plaintiff.

10. The Defendant Internet Stores share unique identifiers, such as design elements and similarities of the unauthorized 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 operations. Plaintiff is forced to file this action to combat Defendants' piracy of the Plaintiff's Work. Plaintiff has been and continues to be irreparably damaged through loss of control over the creative content of the valuable copyright, reputation, good will, quality, and ability to license as a result of Defendants' actions and seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

**11.** The rise of online retailing, coupled with the ability of e-commerce sites to hide their identities, has made it nearly impossible for policing actions to be undertaken by Plaintiff since availing itself of takedown procedures to remove infringing products would be an ineffective and endless game of whack-a-mole against the mass piracy that is occurring over the internet. Sadly, a swarm of infringers have decided to trade upon Plaintiff's reputation, goodwill, and valuable copyrights by selling and/or offering for sale products associated with the '412 Registration. The aggregated effect of the mass piracy that is taking place has overwhelmed Plaintiff and Plaintiff's ability to police his rights against the hundreds of anonymous defendants which are infringing the '412 Registration.

**12.** To be able to offer the infringing products at a price substantially below the cost of an original, while still being able to turn a profit after absorbing the cost of manufacturing, advertising, and shipping requires an economy of scale only achievable through a cooperative effort throughout the supply chain. As Homeland Security's recent report confirms, counterfeiters act in concert through coordinated supply chains and distribution networks to unfairly compete with legitimate brand owners while generating huge profits for the illegal pirating network:

Historically, many counterfeits were distributed through swap meets and individual sellers located on street corners. Today, counterfeits are being trafficked through vast e-commerce supply chains in concert with marketing, sales, and distribution networks. The ability of e-commerce platforms to aggregate information and reduce transportation and search costs for consumers provides a big advantage over brick-and-mortar retailers. Because of this, sellers on digital platforms have consumer visibility well beyond the seller's natural geographical sales area. Selling counterfeit and pirated goods through e-commerce is a highly profitable activity: production costs are low, millions of potential customers are available online, transactions are convenient, and listing on well-branded e-commerce platforms provides an air of legitimacy....The impact of counterfeit and pirated goods is broader than just unfair competition. Law enforcement officials have uncovered intricate links between the sale of counterfeit goods and transnational organized crime. A study by the Better Business Bureau notes that the financial operations supporting counterfeit goods typically require central coordination, making these activities attractive for organized crime, with groups such as the Mafia and the Japanese Yakuza heavily involved. Criminal organizations use coerced and child labor to manufacture and sell counterfeit goods. In some cases, the proceeds from counterfeit sales may be supporting terrorism and dictatorships throughout the world. *See* Department of Homeland Security, *Combating Trafficking in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods*, Jan. 24, 2020, (<https://www.dhs.gov/publication/combating-trafficking-counterfeit-and-pirated-goods>), at 10, 19 (emphasis added).

**13.** The Defendant Internet Stores share unique identifiers, such as design elements and similarities of the unauthorized 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 use aliases to avoid liability by going to great lengths to conceal both their identities as well as the full scope and interworking of their illegal network. Despite deterrents such as takedowns and other measures, the use of aliases enables infringers to stymie authorities:

The scale of counterfeit activity online is evidenced as well by the significant efforts e-commerce platforms themselves have had to undertake. A major e-commerce platform reports that its proactive efforts prevented over 1 million suspected bad actors from publishing a single product for sale through its platform and blocked over 3 billion suspected counterfeit listings from being published to their marketplace. Despite efforts such as these, private sector actions have not been sufficient to prevent the importation and sale of a wide variety and large volume of counterfeit and pirated goods to the American public.... A counterfeiter seeking to distribute fake products will typically set up one or more accounts on online third-party marketplaces. The ability to rapidly proliferate third party online marketplaces greatly complicates enforcement efforts, especially for intellectual property rights holders. Rapid proliferation also allows counterfeiters to hop from one profile to the next even if the original site is taken down or blocked. On these sites, online counterfeiters can misrepresent products by posting pictures of authentic goods while simultaneously selling and shipping counterfeit versions.... Not only can counterfeiters set up their virtual storefronts quickly and easily, but they can also set up new virtual storefronts when their existing storefronts are shut down by either law enforcement or through voluntary initiatives set up by other stakeholders such as market platforms, advertisers, or payment processors. *Id.* at 5, 11, 12.

**14.** E-Commerce giant Alibaba has also made public its efforts to control piracy and counterfeiting on its platform. It formed a special task force that worked in conjunction with Chinese authorities for a boots-on the ground effort in China to stamp out counterfeiters. In describing the counterfeiting networks it uncovered, Alibaba expressed its frustration in dealing

with “vendors, affiliated dealers and factories” that rely upon fictitious identities that enable counterfeiting rings to play whack-a-mole with authorities. The following excerpts from the source by Xinhua, *Fighting China’s Counterfeits in the Online Era*, China Daily (Sept. 19, 2017), available at [www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2017-09/19/content\\_32200290.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2017-09/19/content_32200290.htm) , highlight foreign efforts to stop to illegal activities of counterfeiters.

**15.** Plaintiff has been and continues to be irreparably harmed through loss of control over the ’412 Registration, Plaintiff’s reputation, good will, ability to license, and the quality of goods associated with the ’412 Registration. The rise of eCommerce as a method of supplying goods to the public exposes brand holders and content creators that make significant investments in their products to significant harm from counterfeiters:

**16.** Not only are the creators and copyright owners harmed, the public is harmed as well. The rapid growth of e-commerce has revolutionized the way goods are bought and sold, allowing for counterfeit and pirated goods to flood our borders and penetrate our communities and homes. Illicit goods trafficked to American consumers by e-commerce platforms and online third-party marketplaces threaten public health and safety, as well as national security.

**17.** Plaintiff’s investigation shows that the telltale signs of an illegal piracy ring are present in the instant action. For example, Schedule A shows the use of store names by the Defendant Internet Stores that employ no normal business nomenclature and, instead, have the appearance of being made up, or, if a company that appears to be legitimate is used. Thus, the Defendant Internet Stores are using fake online storefronts designed to appear to be selling products associated with the ’412 Registration, by displaying the copyrighted image, while selling inferior imitations of Plaintiff’s Products. The Defendant Internet Stores also share unique identifiers, such as design elements and similarities of the infringing 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 piracy operation. Plaintiff is forced to file this action to combat Defendants' infringement of the '412 Registration.

**18.** Plaintiff has made efforts to protect his interests in and to the '412 Registration. No one other than Plaintiff and its licensees are authorized to use the '412 Registration in connection with the manufacture, import, export, advertise, create derivative works, offer for sale, or sell any goods utilizing the '412 Registration without the express written permission. Plaintiff has not granted a license or any other form of permission to Defendants to use the '412 Registration.

**19.** The uniqueness of the '412 Registration has resulted in significant copying of the creative content protected by Plaintiff's copyright registration. Plaintiff has identified numerous fully interactive websites and marketplace listings on various platforms. Each Defendant targets consumers in the United States, including the State of Illinois, and has violated Plaintiff's intellectual property rights in the '412 Registration in marketing their products to consumers within the United States, including the State of Illinois.

**20.** Upon information and belief, at all times relevant hereto, the Defendants in this action have had full knowledge of Plaintiff's ownership of the '412 Registration, including Plaintiff's exclusive right to use and license such intellectual property and the goodwill associated therewith.

**21.** The Infringing Products for sale in the Defendant Internet Stores bear similarities and indicia of being related to one another, suggesting that the Infringing Products were



manufactured by and come from a common source and that, upon information and belief, Defendants are interrelated. The Defendant Internet Stores also include other notable common features, including the username registration patterns, unique shopping cart platforms, lack of contact information, identically or similarly priced items, similar hosting services, similar name servers, and the use of the same text and images.

**22.** In addition to operating under multiple fictitious names, Defendants in this case and defendants in other similar cases against online infringers use a variety of other common tactics to evade enforcement efforts. For example, infringers like Defendants will often register new online marketplace accounts under new aliases once they receive notice of a lawsuit. Infringers also often move website hosting to rogue servers located outside the United States once notice of a lawsuit is received.

**23.** Further, infringers such as Defendants, typically operate multiple credit card merchant accounts and third-party accounts, such as PayPal, Inc. (“PayPal”) accounts, behind layers of payment gateways so that they can continue operation in spite of Plaintiff’s enforcement efforts. Upon information and belief, Defendants maintain off-shore bank accounts and regularly move funds from their PayPal accounts to off-shore bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court. Indeed, analysis of PayPal transaction logs from previous similar cases indicates that offshore infringers regularly move funds from U.S.-based PayPal accounts to foreign-based bank accounts, such as China-based bank accounts, outside the jurisdiction of this Court.

**24.** Defendants, without any authorization or license, have knowingly and willfully pirated Plaintiff’s Work under the ’412 Registration in connection with the advertisement, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of illegal products into the United States and Illinois over

the internet. Each Defendant Internet Store offers shipping to the United States, including Illinois, and, on information and belief, each Defendant has offered to sell Infringing Products into the United States, including Illinois.

**COUNT I**  
**COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT**

25. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein the allegations contained in the above paragraphs of this Complaint.

26. The '412 Registration has significant value in promoting the products associated with it..

27. At all relevant times, Plaintiff has been the holder of the pertinent exclusive rights infringed by Defendants, as alleged hereunder, including but not limited to the '412 Registration, including derivative works.

28. Each Defendant, without the permission or consent of Plaintiff, has, and continues to sell online pirated derivative works associated with the '412 Registration. Each Defendant has violated Plaintiff's exclusive rights of reproduction and distribution. Each Defendant's actions constitute an infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive rights protected under the Copyright Act (17 U.S.C. §101 et seq.).

29. The foregoing acts of pirating constitute a collective enterprise of shared, overlapping facts and have been willful, intentional, and in disregard of and with indifference to the rights of the Plaintiff.

30. As a result of each Defendant's infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive rights under copyright, Plaintiff is entitled to relief pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §504 and to Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §505.

**31.** The conduct of each Defendant is causing and, unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, will continue to cause Plaintiff great and irreparable injury that cannot fully be compensated or measured in money. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§502 and 503, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting each Defendant from further infringing Plaintiff's copyright and ordering that each Defendant destroy all unauthorized copies.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

1. That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, 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 the '412 Registration or any reproductions, 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 an authorized under the '412 Registration or is not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold in connection with the '412 Registration;
  - b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any product or not produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiff and approved by Plaintiff for sale under the '412 Registration;
  - c. further infringing the '412 Registration and damaging Plaintiff's goodwill;
  - d. shipping, delivering, holding for sale, transferring or otherwise moving, storing, distributing, returning, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, products or inventory not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold or offered for sale, and which

directly use the '412 Registration, and which are derived from Plaintiff's copyright in the '412 Registration; and

- e. using, linking to, transferring, selling, exercising control over, or otherwise owning the Defendant Internet Stores, or any other online marketplace account that is being used to sell products or inventory not authorized by Plaintiff which are derived from Plaintiff's copyright in the '412 Registration;
2. 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, social media platforms, including Amazon, shall:
- a. disable and cease providing services for any accounts through which Defendants engage in the sale of products not authorized by Plaintiff which reproduce the '412 Registration or are derived from the '412 Registration, including any accounts associated with the Defendants listed on Schedule A;
  - b. disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants in connection with the sale of products not authorized by Plaintiff which are derived from the '412 Registration; and
  - c. take all steps necessary to prevent links to the Defendant accounts identified on Schedule A from displaying in search results, including, but not limited to, removing links to the Defendant accounts from any search index;
3. For Judgment in favor of Plaintiff against Defendants that they have:
- a. willfully infringed Plaintiff's rights in Plaintiff's federally registered copyrights pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §501; and

- b. otherwise injured the business reputation and business of Plaintiff by Defendants' acts and conduct set forth in this Complaint;
4. For Judgment in favor of Plaintiff against Defendants for actual damages or statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §504, at the election of Plaintiff, in an amount to be determined at trial;
5. That Plaintiff be awarded Plaintiff's reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
6. Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

### **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 38(b), Plaintiff hereby demands trial by jury as to all claims in this litigation.

DATED: October 15, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

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