










US Trademark Registration No.	Description
	
5886527	ROKU (word mark)
5886526	ROKU TOUCH (word mark)
5151588	ROKU & Design mark 
4937515	ROKU & Design mark 
4937514	ROKU (stylized w/o color) 
4937513	ROKU (word mark)

US Trademark Registration No.	Description
4843920	Design only mark 
4839473	Design only mark 
4618984	STREAMING STICK (word mark)
4286059	ROKU and Design mark 
4286058	ROKU and Design mark (w/o color) 
3177666	ROKU (word mark)

US Trademark Registration No.	Description
6860039	ROKU TV READY & Design mark 
6992108	ROKU TV READY (word mark)

2. Defendants are improperly advertising, marketing and/or selling unauthorized and illegal products (the “Counterfeit Products”) either by reference to or embodying a mark that is identical or substantially identical to at least one of the various ROKU Trademarks, which causes further confusion and deception in the marketplace. The Defendants have created numerous fully interactive commercial internet stores operating under the online marketplace accounts (collectively, the “Defendant Internet Stores”) and using the account names (collectively, the “Defendants”) identified in Schedule A attached hereto. The Defendants design the Defendant Internet Stores to appear to be selling Plaintiff’s genuine ROKU Products (the “ROKU Products”), while selling inferior imitations of such products. The 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.

3. Plaintiff is forced to file this action to combat Defendants’ counterfeiting of the ROKU Trademarks, as well as to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing unauthorized Counterfeit Products over the Internet. As a result of Defendants’ actions, Plaintiff has been and

continues to be irreparably damaged through consumer confusion, dilution, and tarnishment of its valuable trademarks and goodwill and, therefore, seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

4. 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.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the trademark infringement and false designation of origin 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.

6. This Court has jurisdiction over the unfair deceptive trade practices claim 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.

7. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, and this Court may properly exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants, because each of the Defendants directly targets consumers in the United States, including Illinois, through at least 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 Counterfeit Products that are marketed by reference to Plaintiff's ROKU 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, have marketed and sold Counterfeit Products 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. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(2) and 1400(a) because Defendants have committed acts of copyright and/or

trademark infringement in this Judicial District, do substantial business in the Judicial District, have registered agents in this Judicial District, and/or reside or may be found in this Judicial District.

THE PLAINTIFF

8. Plaintiff is a corporation incorporated under the laws of California and is the registered owner of the ROKU Trademarks referred to above and with their federal registrations attached as Exhibit 1.

9. Plaintiff is, amongst other things, a leading manufacturer of a variety of digital media players and accessories (including remotes) for video streaming and has earned an international reputation for quality, reliability and value. Plaintiff is credited for many breakthroughs that have occurred in the video streaming industry, including its various ROKU products.

THE ROKU PRODUCTS

10. Plaintiff is the official source of ROKU products in the United States, including but not limited to the following exemplary units in its remote and streaming player ranges:

Remotes

Easily replace or upgrade your Roku remote.



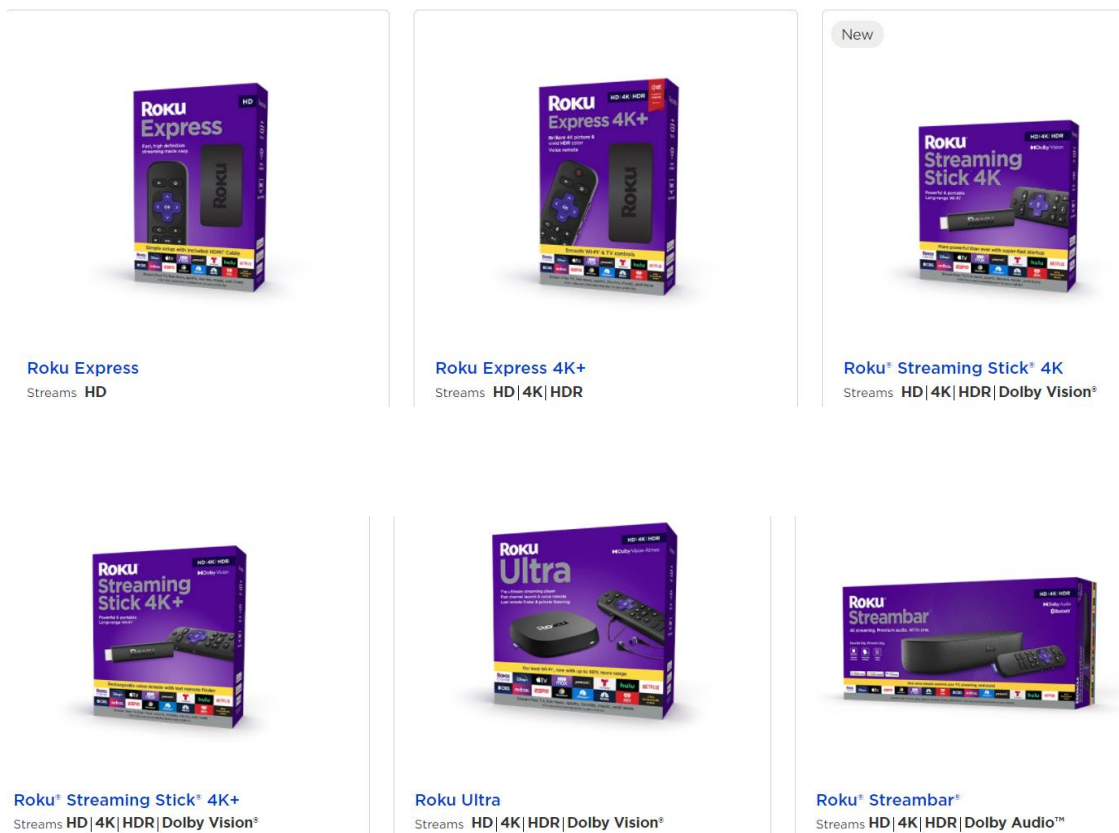
Roku® Voice Remote Pro
Rechargeable with lost remote finder, private listening, and hands-free controls.
\$29.99



Roku® Voice Remote
Power up your TV, adjust the volume, and mute with one remote.
\$19.99



Roku® Simple Remote
\$14.99



11. The ROKU Trademarks are and have been the subject of substantial and continuous marketing and promotion by Plaintiff and Plaintiff has and continues to widely market and promote the ROKU Trademarks in the industry and to consumers. Plaintiff's promotional efforts include — by way of example but not limitation — substantial print media, the ROKU Products' website and social media sites, and point of sale materials.

12. The ROKU Trademarks are distinctive and identify the merchandise as goods from Plaintiff. The registrations for the ROKU Trademarks constitutes prima facie evidence of their validity and of Plaintiff's exclusive right to use those trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b).

13. The ROKU Trademarks qualify as famous marks, as that term is used in 15 U.S.C. § 1125(c)(1), and have been continuously used and never abandoned.

14. Plaintiff has expended substantial time, money, and other resources in developing, advertising and otherwise promoting the ROKU Trademarks. As a result, products bearing any of

the ROKU Trademarks are widely recognized and exclusively associated by consumers, the public, and the trade as being products sourced from Plaintiff.

THE DEFENDANTS

15. Defendants are individuals and business entities who, upon information and belief, reside mainly in the People's Republic of China or other foreign jurisdictions. Defendants conduct business throughout the United States, including within Illinois and in this Judicial District, through the operation of the fully interactive commercial websites and online marketplaces operating under the Defendant 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 in this Judicial District.

16. Defendants are merchants operating storefronts on online marketplace platforms, including but not limited to Alibaba.com, AliExpress.com, Amazon.com, eBay.com, DHgate.com, Joom.com, Walmart.com, and Wish.com (the "Marketplace Platforms"), through which Defendants offer for sale and/or sell Counterfeit Products and which, upon information and belief, are owned by:

- a. Alibaba.com ("Alibaba") is a website registered to Alibaba Cloud Computing (Beijing) Co., Ltd. with a registration address in Zhejiang, China;
- b. AliExpress.com ("AliExpress") is a website registered to Alibaba Cloud Computing (Beijing) Co., Ltd. with a registration address in Guang Xi, China;
- c. Amazon.com, Inc. ("Amazon"), a Washington corporation with a principal place of business at 410 Terry Ave N, Seattle, Washington 98109;
- d. DHgate.com ("DHgate") is a website registered to eName Technology Co., Ltd. with a registration address in Beijing, China;
- e. eBay, Inc. ("eBay"), a California corporation with a principal place of business at 2025 Hamilton Avenue, San Jose, California 95125;

f. Joom.com (“Joom”) is a Latvian limited liability company with a principal place of business at Gustava Zemgala Gatve 78 – 1, Riga, Latvia-1039;

g. Walmart , Inc. (“Walmart”) is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business at 702 S.W. 8th St. Bentonville, Arkansas 72716; and

h. ContextLogic Inc. (“Wish”) is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business at One Sansome Street, 33rd Floor, San Francisco, California 94104.

THE DEFENDANTS’ UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

17. The success of the ROKU Products has resulted in its counterfeiting. Plaintiff has identified numerous domain names linked to fully interactive websites and marketplace listings on platforms such as Alibaba.com, AliExpress.com, Amazon.com, eBay.com, DHgate.com, Joom.com, Walmart.com, and Wish.com, including the Defendant 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 Defendant Internet Stores. Internet websites like the Defendant Internet Stores are estimated to receive tens of millions of visits per year and to generate over \$135 billion in annual online sales. According to an intellectual property rights seizures statistics report issued by the United States Department of Homeland Security, the manufacturer’s suggested retail price of goods seized by the U.S. government in fiscal year 2020 was over \$1.3 billion. Internet websites like the Defendant 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 every year.

18. On personal knowledge and belief, Defendants facilitate sales by designing the Defendant Internet Stores so that they appear to unknowing consumers to be authorized online retailers, outlet stores, or wholesalers selling genuine ROKU Products. Many of the Defendant Internet Stores look sophisticated and accept payment in U.S. dollars via credit cards, Western Union, and PayPal. Defendant Internet Stores often include images and design elements that make it very difficult for consumers to distinguish such counterfeit sites from an authorized website.

19. Plaintiff has not licensed or authorized Defendants to use the ROKU Trademarks, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of genuine ROKU Products.

20. On personal knowledge and belief, Defendants also deceive unknowing consumers by using the ROKU Trademarks without authorization within the content, text, and/or meta tags of their websites to attract various search engines crawling the Internet looking for websites relevant to consumer searches for ROKU Products. Additionally, upon information and belief, Defendants use other unauthorized search engine optimization (“SEO”) tactics and social media spamming so that the Defendant Internet Stores listings show up at or near the top of relevant search results and misdirect consumers searching for genuine ROKU 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 also seeks to disable Defendant Internet Stores owned by Defendants that are the means by which the Defendants could continue to sell Counterfeit Products into this District.

21. On information and belief, 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 Defendant Internet Stores. For example, it is common practice for counterfeiters to register their domain names with incomplete information, randomly typed letters, or omitted cities or states, as Defendants here have done. And many Defendant Internet Stores use privacy services that conceal the owners’ identity and contact information. On personal knowledge and belief, Defendants regularly create new websites and online Marketplace accounts on various platforms using the identities listed in Schedule A to the Complaint, as well as other unknown fictitious names and addresses. Such Defendant Internet Store registration patterns are one of many common tactics used by the Defendants to conceal their identities, the full scope and interworking of their massive counterfeiting operation, and to avoid being shut down.

22. On personal knowledge and belief, even though Defendants operate under multiple fictitious names, there are numerous similarities among the Defendant Internet Stores. For example, some of the Defendant websites have virtually identical layouts, even though different

aliases were used to register the respective domain names. In addition, the Counterfeit Products for sale in the Defendant Internet Stores bear similarities and indicia of being related to one another, suggesting that the Counterfeit 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 use of the same domain name registration patterns, unique shopping cart platforms, accepted payment methods, 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, counterfeiters like Defendants will often register new domain names or online marketplace accounts under new aliases once they receive notice of a lawsuit.¹ Counterfeiters also often 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.² Counterfeiters also typically 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.

¹ <https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/buyers-beware-ice-hsi-and-cbp-boston-warn-consumers-about-counterfeit-goods-during> (noting counterfeiters are adept at “setting up online stores to lure the public into thinking they are purchasing legitimate good on legitimate websites”) (last visited April 5, 2023).

² While discussed in the context of false pharma supply chains, rogue internet servers and sellers are a well-known tactic that have even been covered in congressional committee hearings. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-113hrg88828/html/CHRG-113hrg88828.htm> (last visited April 5, 2023).

24. Further, counterfeiters such as Defendants typically operate multiple credit card merchant accounts and PayPal and other payment processor accounts behind layers of payment gateways so that they can continue operation in spite of Plaintiffs' enforcement efforts. On personal knowledge and belief, Defendants maintain off-shore bank accounts and regularly move funds from their PayPal and other payment processor 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 counterfeiters regularly move funds from U.S.-based PayPal accounts to foreign-based bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court.

25. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Plaintiff, have knowingly and willfully used and continue to use the ROKU 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 Defendant Internet Store offers 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.

26. Defendants' use of the ROKU 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)
[Against Defendants Designated in Schedule A]

27. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in paragraphs 1-26 of this Complaint.

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

ROKU Trademarks are highly distinctive marks. Consumers have come to expect the highest quality from Plaintiff's products provided under any of the various ROKU Trademarks.

29. 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 the ROKU Trademarks without Plaintiff's permission.

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

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

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 ROKU products.

33. 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 ROKU Trademarks.

COUNT II
FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))
[Against Defendants Designated in Schedule A]

34. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in paragraphs 1-33 of this Complaint.

35. Defendants' promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of counterfeit ROKU 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 ROKU products by Plaintiff.

36. By using the ROKU Trademarks in connection with the sale of counterfeit ROKU products, Defendants create a false designation of origin and a misleading representation of fact as to the origin and sponsorship of the counterfeit ROKU products.

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

38. 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.)
[Against Defendants Designated in Schedule A]

39. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in paragraphs 1-38 of this Complaint.

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

41. Plaintiff has not licensed or authorized Defendants to use the ROKU Trademarks and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of genuine ROKU Products.

42. Defendants knowingly and intentionally trade upon Plaintiff's reputation and goodwill by selling and/or offering for sale products in connection with Plaintiff's ROKU Trademarks.

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

44. Defendants knew, or should have known, that their promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of counterfeit ROKU products has caused and will continue to cause confusion, mistake, and deception among purchasers, users, and the public.

45. In fact, Defendants have fraudulently represented by their statements and actions that the Counterfeit Products are Plaintiff's products including, for example, by: (i) using SEO tactics and social media to misdirect customers seeking ROKU Products to Defendants' online marketplace accounts; (ii) using deceptive advertising practices within the text and metadata of the online marketplace accounts; and (iii) taking other steps to deceive and confuse the consuming public.

46. On information and belief, Defendants' conduct is willful and intentional as Defendants attempt to avoid liability by concealing their identities, using multiple fictitious names and addresses to register and operate their illegal counterfeiting operations and Defendant Internet Stores.

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

48. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law, and Defendants' conduct has caused Plaintiff to suffer damage to their 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, 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 ROKU Trademark Registrations 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 ROKU product or is not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold in connection with the ROKU Trademark;
- b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any product as a genuine ROKU 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 ROKU Trademark Registrations;
- 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 the ROKU Trademarks and damaging Plaintiff's goodwill;
- e. otherwise competing unfairly with Plaintiff in any manner;
- f. 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 Plaintiff trademark, including the ROKU Trademarks or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof;

- g. using, linking to, transferring, selling, exercising control over, or otherwise owning the Defendant Internet Stores 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
- h. operating and/or hosting websites at the Defendant Internet Stores 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 the ROKU Trademarks or any reproduction, counterfeit copy or colorable imitation thereof that is not a genuine ROKU Product or not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold in connection with the ROKU 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 above;

3. Entry of an Order that, at Plaintiff's choosing, the registrant of the Defendant Internet Stores shall be changed from the current registrant to Plaintiff, and that the domain name registries for the Defendant Internet Stores, 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 Defendant Internet Stores to a registrar of Plaintiff's selection, and that the domain name registrars take any steps necessary to transfer the Defendant Internet Stores to a registrar of Plaintiff's selection; or that the same domain name registries shall disable the Defendant Internet Stores 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 the Marketplace Platforms, social media platforms such as Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn, Twitter, Internet search

engines such as Google, Bing and Yahoo, web hosts for the Defendant Internet Stores, and domain name registrars, shall:

- a. disable and cease providing services for any accounts through which Defendants engage in the sale of Counterfeit Products, 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 Counterfeit Products; and
- c. take all steps necessary to prevent links to the Defendant Internet Stores identified on Schedule A from displaying in search results, including, but not limited to, removing links to the Defendant Internet Stores 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 the ROKU Trademarks be increased by a sum not exceeding three times the amount thereof as provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1117.

6. In the alternative, that Plaintiff be 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 the ROKU;

7. That Plaintiff be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
8. Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: April 18, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

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