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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

AMAZON.COM, INC., a Delaware corporation; and AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC, a Delaware limited liability corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Individuals and entities doing business as the Amazon Brand Registry Account SIDESK; and DOES 1-10,

Defendants.

Case No.:

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND
EQUITABLE RELIEF**

INTRODUCTION

1. This case involves Defendants’ unlawful and expressly prohibited submission of false assertions of copyright and other intellectual property rights to remove content from amazon.com (the “Amazon Store”). Those unlawful activities stifle competition, harm consumers, and tarnish Amazon’s trusted brand. Amazon.com, Inc. and Amazon.com Services LLC (collectively, “Amazon”) bring this lawsuit to prevent and enjoin Defendants from causing future harm to Amazon’s customers, third-party selling partners, and Amazon itself, and to hold them accountable for their illegal actions.

2. Amazon owns and operates the Amazon Store and equivalent counterpart international stores and websites. Amazon’s stores offer products and services to customers in more than 100 countries around the globe. Some of the products are sold directly by Amazon, while others are sold by Amazon’s numerous third-party selling partners. Amazon is one of the

1 most well-recognized, valuable, and trusted brands in the world. To protect its customers and
2 safeguard its reputation for trustworthiness, Amazon has invested heavily, both in terms of time
3 and resources, to prevent fraud and abuse in, and to ensure the quality and authenticity of the
4 products available in, the Amazon Store. For instance, in 2021 alone, Amazon invested over
5 \$900 million and employed more than 12,000 people to protect its stores from fraud and abuse.
6 Amazon stopped over 2.5 million suspected bad actor selling accounts before they published a
7 single listing for sale.

8 3. As part of this mission, and consistent with the notice-and-takedown procedure
9 set forth in the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), 17 U.S.C. § 512, Amazon has
10 developed a suite of intellectual property-protection mechanisms for rightsholders to submit
11 requests for removal of content that they believe violates their intellectual property rights. One
12 of Amazon's intellectual property-protection services is Amazon Brand Registry, which provides
13 brands who enroll access to advanced capabilities to find and report infringement violations in
14 the Amazon Store.

15 4. Amazon also invests heavily to protect its third-party selling partners and to
16 ensure that Amazon's intellectual property-protection measures are not abused by bad actors, so
17 that listings of non-infringing products remain active and available for purchase by Amazon
18 customers.

19 5. Defendants improperly gained access to and used Amazon's intellectual property-
20 protection services and notice-and-takedown procedures to target and remove content from
21 product listings in the Amazon Store, even though they had no ownership rights to the content at
22 issue.

23 6. Despite Amazon's efforts to curb this type of abuse, in limited circumstances
24 Defendants' scheme worked and materials related to some product listings were temporarily
25 taken down from the Amazon Store in response to Defendants' invalid complaints. Defendants'
26 willful deception has resulted in direct harm to Amazon, which has expended significant
27 resources investigating and addressing Defendants' wrongdoing and to bring this lawsuit to
28 prevent Defendants from inflicting future harm on Amazon and its customers. Defendants'

1 actions have also harmed Amazon’s third-party selling partners, and they threaten to undermine
2 customer trust in the Amazon Store as a place where sellers compete fairly to provide customers
3 with the widest selection of products and the best prices.

4 **PARTIES**

5 7. Amazon.com, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business
6 located in Seattle, Washington. Amazon.com Services LLC is a Delaware company with its
7 principal place of business in Seattle, Washington.

8 8. Defendants are a collection of individuals and entities who conspired and
9 operated in concert with each other to falsely assert copyright and other intellectual property
10 rights to seek removal of content from product listings in the Amazon Store. On information and
11 belief, at least one defendant registered for and controlled an Amazon Brand Registry account
12 for the trademark Sidesk and does business under the name Sidesk. In the course of its
13 investigation, Amazon determined that Defendants took active steps to mislead Amazon and
14 conceal their true locations and identities from Amazon by using fraudulent names and/or
15 contact information when purporting to be rights owners. As described in paragraph 44 below,
16 Defendants actively evaded Amazon’s efforts to confirm they were the proper rights owners.
17 Defendants deceived Amazon by creating fake websites with disposable domain names using
18 copied images from existing Amazon product listings to those websites, and then submitted
19 URLs of the fake websites as “proof” of the purported copyrighted works Defendants claimed to
20 own. Accordingly, the true identities of the individuals and entities that do business as Sidesk
21 (collectively, “Sidesk”) are currently unknown to Amazon.

22 9. On information and belief, Doe Defendants 1-10 are individuals and entities
23 working in active concert with each other, including individuals and entities associated with
24 Sidesk, to prepare and submit fraudulent takedown requests to Amazon. The identities of the
25 Doe Defendants are currently unknown to Amazon.

26 10. Sidesk and the Doe Defendants 1-10 are collectively referred to as “Defendants.”
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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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2 11. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Amazon’s claim under Title II of
3 the DMCA, 17 U.S.C. § 512 (Count I) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a). The Court
4 has subject matter jurisdiction over Amazon’s claims for common law torts under Washington
5 law (Counts II-IV) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1367.

6 12. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they committed
7 tortious acts directed to the State of Washington, and Amazon’s claims arise from those
8 activities. Defendants affirmatively sought and used the services of Amazon, a corporation with
9 its principal place of business in Washington, through Amazon’s Brand Registry program.
10 Defendants committed or facilitated the commission of tortious acts in Washington and have
11 wrongfully caused Amazon injury in Washington.

12 13. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a
13 substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in the Western District of
14 Washington.

15 14. Venue is also proper in this Court with respect to the Doe Defendants by virtue of
16 the allegations stated in paragraph 9 above, which are incorporated herein.

17 15. Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 3(e), intra-district assignment to the Seattle Division
18 is proper because the claims arose in this Division, where (a) Amazon resides, (b) injuries giving
19 rise to the suit occurred, and (c) Defendants directed their unlawful conduct.

20 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

21 **A. The DMCA’s Notice-And-Takedown Procedure, 17 U.S.C. § 512**

22 16. In 1998, Congress passed the DMCA “to facilitate the robust development and
23 world-wide expansion of electronic commerce, communications, research, development, and
24 education in the digital age.” S. Rep. No. 105-190, at 1-2. Given the nature of the internet,
25 online service providers often are not in the best position to make sophisticated judgments about
26 the nature or legality of the materials users post or contribute. Online services often lack
27 necessary information (for example, information about the existence of licenses between their
28 users and rightsholders) to make determinations about whether material posted to a website

1 infringes lawfully-held copyrights. Understanding this, Congress, with the DMCA, struck a
2 careful balance between protecting the legitimate rights of copyright owners against the
3 incidence of online infringement while fostering the development and growth of internet
4 services, by creating a safe harbor from copyright infringement claims for service providers that
5 meet certain conditions.

6 17. In particular, Title II of the DMCA, 17 U.S.C. § 512(c), provides a
7 “notice-and-takedown” framework that gives rightsholders and online service providers both
8 procedural consistency and legal certainty in how complaints of copyright infringement based on
9 user content are handled. This framework relies on those asserting exclusive rights under
10 copyright to provide particularized details about their claims of infringement, including an
11 assurance under penalty of perjury that the complaining party is authorized to act on behalf of the
12 owner of an exclusive right, and a statement that the submitter has a good faith belief that the
13 complained-of use of the copyrighted content is not authorized. Recognizing that service
14 providers are intermediaries and cannot, and should not, be required to make difficult legal
15 determinations about the status of copyrights and content, the DMCA’s notice-and-takedown
16 framework places the burden on those asserting rights—who are better positioned to know the
17 facts relating to copyright ownership and infringement—to submit notifications of claimed
18 infringement that contain certain elements. 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(3)(A). In turn, Subsection 512(c)
19 of the DMCA offers service providers that host content posted by third parties certain protections
20 from copyright liability for third-party content if, in addition to meeting other conditions, the
21 service provider expeditiously removes or disables access to materials complained-of in
22 compliant notifications. 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(1). Indeed, an intermediary risks losing protection
23 under the DMCA safe harbor protection if it receives, but does not expeditiously act upon, a
24 notification claiming infringement that contains substantially all of the specified elements,
25 discussed below.

26 18. To be effective under the DMCA, a notification of claimed infringement must be
27 submitted in writing by a person authorized to act on behalf of the owner of the rights that are
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1 allegedly being infringed, and it must contain certain elements. 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(3)(A). The
2 elements of a DMCA-compliant notification of claimed infringement are:

- 3 a. A signature of a person authorized to act on behalf of the owner of an exclusive
4 right that is allegedly infringed. 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(3)(A)(i).
- 5 b. Identification of the copyrighted work claimed to have been infringed.
6 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(3)(A)(ii).
- 7 c. Identification of the material that is claimed to be infringing or to be the subject of
8 infringing activity and that is to be removed or access to which is to be disabled,
9 and information reasonably sufficient to permit the service provider to locate the
10 material. 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(3)(A)(iii).
- 11 d. Information reasonably sufficient to permit the service provider to contact the
12 complaining party. 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(3)(A)(iv).
- 13 e. A statement that the complaining party has a good faith belief that use of the
14 material in the manner complained of is not authorized by the copyright owner, its
15 agent, or the law. 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(3)(A)(v).
- 16 f. A statement that the information in the notification is accurate, and under penalty
17 of perjury, that the complaining party is authorized to act on behalf of the owner
18 of an exclusive right that is allegedly infringed. 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(3)(A)(vi).

19 19. The DMCA specifically requires rightsholders to support their claims of
20 infringement with statements made under penalty of perjury, and it relies on the accuracy of the
21 notifications that persons making assertions of copyright infringement submit to service
22 providers. Accordingly, neither the DMCA’s notice-and-takedown framework, nor its
23 conditions for safe-harbor protections, require a service provider proactively to monitor its
24 service or affirmatively to seek facts indicating infringing activity. 17 U.S.C. § 512(m).

25 20. The DMCA also protects the service providers’ reasonable expectations that they
26 will not be subjected to fraudulent takedown requests. In particular, the DMCA provides a cause
27 of action to any service provider that is injured due to knowing, material misrepresentations in a
28 notification of allegedly infringing material: “Any person who knowingly materially

1 misrepresents under this section . . . that material or activity is infringing . . . shall be liable for
2 any damages, including costs and attorneys’ fees, incurred . . . by a service provider, who is
3 injured by such misrepresentation, as the result of the service provider relying upon such
4 misrepresentation in removing or disabling access to the material or activity claimed to be
5 infringing” 17 U.S.C. § 512(f).

6 **B. Amazon’s Systems for Protecting Rightsholders and Processing Takedown**
7 **Requests**

8 21. Amazon works hard to make the Amazon Store a place where customers can
9 conveniently select from a wide array of authentic and non-infringing products at competitive
10 prices.

11 22. Amazon respects intellectual property rights and invests substantial resources to
12 ensure that when customers make purchases through the Amazon Store, either directly from
13 Amazon or from one of its millions of selling partners, customers receive non-infringing
14 products made by the true manufacturer of those products.

15 23. Amazon launched Amazon Brand Registry in 2017, a free service that offers
16 rightsholders an enhanced suite of tools for monitoring and reporting potential instances of
17 infringement. Brand Registry delivers automated brand protections that use machine learning to
18 predict potential infringement and offers registered brands tools to proactively protect their
19 intellectual property. Brand Registry also offers participants enhanced search utilities that use
20 state-of-the-art image search technology to search for and report potentially infringing product
21 listings more easily. Brand Registry further provides rightsholders a streamlined procedure for
22 reporting instances of alleged infringement, including copyright infringement, using the “Report
23 a Violation” tool. More than 700,000 brands are currently enrolled in Brand Registry. Since the
24 launch of Brand Registry, there has been a 99% reduction in reports of suspected infringement
25 by enrolled brands.

26 24. Consistent with the notice-and-takedown procedures set forth in the DMCA,
27 Amazon has developed multiple mechanisms for copyright owners to submit notifications of
28 copyright infringement. The three main methods are (1) by notifying Amazon’s Copyright

1 Agent in writing;¹ (2) if the copyright owner has an Amazon account, by submitting notice via
2 Amazon’s Report Infringement form;² and (3) if the copyright owner has an Amazon Brand
3 Registry account, by using Amazon’s “Report a Violation” Tool.

4 25. Pursuant to the DMCA, regardless of the notification method, Amazon asks
5 copyright owners or their agents submitting written notifications of infringement to include both
6 “[a] statement by you that you have a good-faith belief that the disputed use is not authorized by
7 the copyright owner, its agent, or the law” and “[a] statement by you, made under penalty of
8 perjury, that the above information in your notice is accurate and that you are the copyright
9 owner or authorized to act on the copyright owner’s behalf.”

10 26. For example, before submitting a takedown request through the “Report
11 Infringement” form or Amazon’s Brand Registry “Report a Violation” tool, the submitter must
12 read and affirm the following statements:

- 13 a. “I have a good faith belief that the content(s) described above violate(s) my rights
14 described above or those held by the rights owner, and that the use of such
15 content(s) is contrary to law.”
- 16 b. “I declare, under penalty of perjury, that the information contained in this
17 notification is correct and accurate and that I am the owner or agent of the owner
18 of the rights described above.”
- 19 c. “I understand that, if accepted, the information included in this report may be
20 shared by Amazon with all the reported sellers, with the exception of any order
21 ID number(s).”

22 27. When Amazon receives a notice of claimed copyright infringement, it confirms
23 that the notice contains the elements required by the DMCA and, if appropriate, expeditiously
24 removes the content that allegedly infringes the purported copyright owner’s rights, both to
25 comply with the DMCA and to protect the interests of legitimate rightsholders. This can lead to
26 the removal of entire product listings, or materials appearing in product listings (such as product

27 ¹ Rights holders need not have an Amazon customer, seller, or Brand Registry account to submit notices of claimed
28 copyright infringement to Amazon’s Copyright Agent.

² <https://www.amazon.com/report/infringement/signin>. A printout of a blank Report Infringement form for a
copyright complaint is attached as Exhibit A to this Complaint.

1 images), from the Amazon Store unless and until the seller takes the appropriate steps to have
2 what was removed reinstated.

3 28. As an online service provider, Amazon often must rely on the accuracy of the
4 statements submitted by purported rightsholders, particularly as copyrights are often
5 unregistered.

6 29. Some bad actors, however, have sought to abuse Amazon’s reporting and
7 takedown processes to seek removal of materials from product listings even if they have no valid
8 rights to assert. For example, some bad actors send Amazon takedown requests that falsely
9 accuse a product listing of infringing the bad actor’s purported copyright or trademark.

10 30. One tactic that bad actors use to appear as legitimate rightsholders involves
11 creating fake, disposable websites, with images scraped from the Amazon Store, and then
12 submitting takedown requests falsely claiming copyright ownership over the scraped images.
13 The bad actors then submit copyright complaints against those same product listings, presenting
14 the URLs for the “dummy” websites, and the scraped images, as purported evidence that those
15 product listings infringe the bad actors’ protected copyrights.

16 31. Bad actors may use this tactic as a way of attacking and fraudulently suppressing
17 or altering listings for competitors’ products so that consumers are more likely to buy the same
18 products from the bad actors or their affiliates. Indeed, a fraudulent assertion of copyright
19 ownership can be indistinguishable from a legitimate one: it may contain all the elements for a
20 compliant notification under Section 512(c)(3)(A), and thus would trigger the DMCA’s
21 provision for expeditious removal. To the extent that a false assertion of copyright infringement
22 results in the removal of content from accused product listings, however temporarily, that
23 unlawful and expressly prohibited conduct undermines the trust that customers, sellers, and
24 manufacturers place in Amazon and tarnishes Amazon’s brand and reputation, thereby causing
25 irreparable harm to Amazon.

26 32. Amazon innovates on behalf of customers and selling partners to improve
27 Amazon’s notice-and-takedown processes, and to combat abuse. Amazon employs dedicated
28 teams of software engineers, research scientists, program managers, and investigators to help

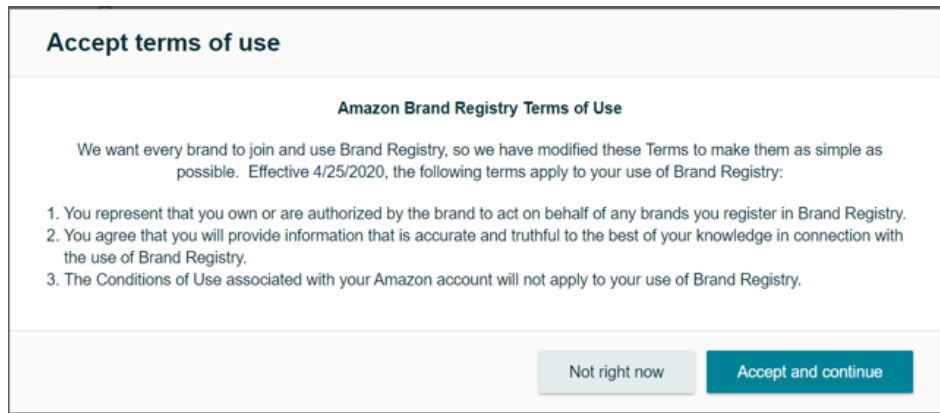
1 ensure that legitimate sellers and product listings remain in the Store despite the efforts of bad
2 actors to abuse the DMCA’s notice-and-takedown framework and to exploit Amazon’s systems.

3 33. In addition to these measures, Amazon actively cooperates with rightsholders and
4 law enforcement to identify and prosecute bad actors suspected of engaging in illegal activity.
5 Lawsuits like this one are integral components of Amazon’s efforts to combat improper and
6 fraudulent takedown schemes.

7 **C. Defendant Sidesk’s Fraudulent Application to Amazon Brand Registry and**
8 **Fraudulent Takedown Requests**

9 34. Sidesk submitted its fraudulent takedown requests through Amazon’s Brand
10 Registry “Report a Violation” Tool after fraudulently creating a Brand Registry account.

11 35. Signing up for Amazon Brand Registry requires several affirmative actions on the
12 part of the brand applicant, including acceptance of the Amazon Brand Registry Terms of Use.
13 When a brand applies to participate in Brand Registry, Amazon presents the brand with the
14 following screen:



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22 As shown above, the Brand Registry enrollment screen requires the brand applicant to read and
23 affirm the following statements:

1 a. “You represent that you own or are authorized by the brand to act on
2 behalf of any brands you register in Brand Registry.”

3 b. “You agree that you will provide information that is accurate and truthful
4 to the best of your knowledge in connection with the use of Brand
5 Registry.”

6 36. Sidesk applied for an Amazon Brand Registry account under the Sidesk name on
7 December 6, 2021, and its application was approved on December 9, 2021. On December 16,
8 2021, Amazon deactivated its account and Sidesk submitted a second application this same day.
9 To support its Brand Registry applications, Sidesk claimed to have a pending trademark
10 application for the word mark “Sidesk” with the United States Patent and Trademark Office
11 (“USPTO”) with the U.S. Serial Number 90193573.

12 37. The trademark application that Sidesk used to gain entry to Amazon Brand
13 Registry was fraudulent. The USPTO had terminated the trademark application for the Sidesk
14 mark on December 10, 2021, but Sidesk still relied on this trademark application when applying
15 to Amazon Brand Registry on December 16, 2021. The record of this termination from the
16 Trademark Status & Document Retrieval (TSDR) database is attached as Exhibit B to this
17 Complaint.

18 38. The Sidesk trademark application lists an individual purportedly named Shan Zhu
19 as the attorney of record who filed the application on the trademark owner’s behalf. An
20 investigation by the USPTO, however, found that the application for the Sidesk mark was in fact
21 filed by officers, employees, or agents of an organization named Shenzhen Huanyee Intellectual
22 Property Co., Ltd., and its Executive Director, Yusha Zhang (collectively, “Huanyee”). Huanyee
23 is a China-based organization that advertised that it assists clients with registering trademarks in
24 China and had filed tens of thousands of trademark applications across the world, including in
25 the United States. Upon information and belief, Defendants engaged Huanyee to file a
26 fraudulent trademark application in the U.S. for the Sidesk mark.

27 39. After the USPTO’s investigation of the trademark application for the Sidesk mark
28 and over 15,800 other trademark applications submitted by Huanyee, the Commissioner for

1 Trademarks, David Gooder, issued a sanctions order against Huanyee for filing over 15,800
2 trademark applications using false, fictitious, or fraudulent domicile information and/or
3 credentials. The Trademark Office’s Sanctions Order is attached as Exhibit C to this Complaint.
4 In its Sanctions Order, the Trademark Office found that Huanyee “engaged in the unauthorized
5 practice of law, provided false domicile information for applicants, impermissibly entered the
6 signature of the named signatory on declarations and verifications, and violated other USPTO
7 Rules and the USPTO’s website terms of use.” Exhibit C at 3. On that basis, the USPTO
8 terminated over 15,800 marks involved in the scheme, including the fraudulent Sidesk mark.

9 40. On December 19, 2021, based on its false representations, Sidesk’s application to
10 participate in Amazon Brand Registry was approved. From December 19 through December 27,
11 2021, Sidesk used the “Report a Violation” tool within Brand Registry to launch a broad
12 campaign of 3,850 takedown requests, alleging that specified images in product listings infringed
13 Sidesk’s copyrighted images.

14 41. Each time it used the “Report a Violation” tool, Sidesk declared that it had a good
15 faith belief that the content at issue violated its rights and that use of such content was contrary to
16 law. Sidesk also declared, under penalty of perjury, that the information contained in each
17 notification using the “Report a Violation” tool was accurate, and that Sidesk was the owner, or
18 agent of the owner, of the described rights.

19 42. Sidesk knew that the content of its notifications was false, that it was not the
20 owner or agent of the owner of the rights described in the submitted report, and that the content it
21 identified was not infringing on any copyright it owned.

22 43. In reliance on Sidesk’s deceptive submissions through the “Report a Violation”
23 tool, which included all the elements that the DMCA requires for a compliant notification of
24 claimed copyright infringement, Amazon expeditiously acted and removed content from product
25 listings Sidesk identified in its complaints. This included expeditiously removing many product
26 images from complained-of product listings.

27 44. Amazon’s subsequent investigation of Sidesk’s voluminous complaints showed
28 that Sidesk’s claims that its intellectual property rights had been infringed were false. It revealed

1 that Sidesk had created fake websites, copied, and pasted images from existing Amazon product
2 listings to those websites, and then submitted URLs of the fake websites as identification of the
3 purported copyrighted works Sidesk claimed to own. For instance, on December 24, 2021,
4 Sidesk submitted a notification of claimed infringement through the “Report a Violation” tool
5 that identified a URL on the domain diethugs.com as the purported copyrighted work. Amazon’s
6 further investigation revealed that the domain diethugs.com was created on December 21, 2021,
7 just three days before Sidesk submitted the “Report a Violation” notification. The WHOIS
8 registration record for diethugs.com, showing the December 21, 2021, creation date, is attached
9 as Exhibit D to this Complaint. After Amazon learned that Sidesk had abused the notice-and-
10 takedown process by deceiving Amazon, including by fraudulently submitting a terminated
11 trademark application to gain access to Brand Registry, Amazon blocked Sidesk’s Brand
12 Registry Account. In doing so, Amazon protected its selling partners, customers, and Amazon’s
13 reputation. Amazon also restored product images that had been taken down in the Amazon Store
14 in reliance on Sidesk’s deceptions.

15 COUNT ONE

16 **Misrepresentation of Copyright Infringement Under 17 U.S.C. § 512(f)**

17 45. Amazon incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as
18 though set forth herein.

19 46. Section 512(f) of the Copyright Act provides that “[a]ny person who knowingly
20 materially misrepresents under this section . . . that material or activity is infringing . . . shall be
21 liable for any damages, including costs and attorneys’ fees, incurred . . . by a service provider,
22 who is injured by such misrepresentation, as the result of the service provider relying upon such
23 misrepresentation in removing or disabling access to the material or activity claimed to be
24 infringing” 17 U.S.C. § 512(f).

25 47. Defendants submitted false DMCA takedown requests to Amazon through
26 Amazon’s “Report a Violation” tool, improperly seeking removal of materials from product
27 listings in the Amazon Store. Defendants’ notifications to Amazon falsely represented those
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1 images appearing in product listings in the Amazon Store infringed on Defendants’ purported
2 copyrights.

3 48. Defendants knew that these representations were false. At the time they
4 submitted the fraudulent takedown notices to Amazon, Defendants could not have reasonably
5 believed that they held any copyright or other intellectual property interest in the works asserted.
6 Yet Defendants still raised these false claims with the intent to induce Amazon’s reliance and to
7 have Amazon act upon them, consistent with the notice-and-takedown procedures set forth in the
8 DMCA and Amazon’s policies.

9 49. In reliance on the misrepresentations in Defendants’ takedown requests, and to act
10 expeditiously to protect what it believed at the time to be legitimate rights, Amazon removed
11 content from 403 product listings in the Amazon Store.

12 50. By submitting takedown notifications in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 512(f),
13 Defendants willfully, knowingly, and materially misrepresented, that content in 495 product
14 listings were infringing on their intellectual property.

15 51. As a result of Sidesk’s false takedown requests, Amazon suffered economic harm
16 and expended significant resources to investigate and address Defendants’ wrongdoing.
17 Accordingly, Amazon seeks its attorneys’ fees and damages, under 17 U.S.C. §512(f), in an
18 amount to be determined at trial.

19 **COUNT TWO**

20 **Breach Of Contract**

21 52. Amazon incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as
22 though set forth herein.

23 53. Sidesk breached two separate agreements with Amazon: (1) the Brand Registry
24 Terms of Use and (2) the terms for using the “Report a Violation” tool.

25 54. By enrolling in Amazon Brand Registry, and by submitting takedown
26 notifications through the “Report a Violation” tool, Sidesk entered into valid and enforceable
27 agreements with Amazon.
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1 55. When Sidesk applied to Amazon Brand Registry, it agreed that the information
2 provided to Amazon “is accurate and truthful to the best of your knowledge in connection with
3 the use of Brand Registry.” Sidesk agreed to provide accurate and truthful information to
4 Amazon in exchange for the benefit of access and use of the Brand Registry services and tools.

5 56. The “Report a Violation” tool mandatory consent form is a valid and enforceable
6 contract that imposed a duty on all users submitting a takedown notice using the tool: (1) to
7 represent a good faith basis for the notice; and (2) to declare under penalty of perjury that the
8 information provided is correct and accurate, and that the user is the owner or agent of the rights
9 described therein.

10 57. Each time Sidesk submitted takedown notifications to Amazon through the
11 “Report a Violation” tool, Sidesk represented that it had “a good faith belief that the content(s)
12 described above violate(s) my rights described above or those held by the rights owner”; and
13 Sidesk had to declare, under penalty of perjury, “that the information contained in this
14 notification is correct and accurate and that I am the owner or agent of the owner of the rights
15 described above.”

16 58. Amazon performed all of its contractual obligations.

17 59. Sidesk breached its contractual obligations to Amazon under the Brand Registry
18 Terms of Use and the terms for using Brand Registry’s “Report a Violation” tool by applying to
19 Amazon Brand Registry using false information, by submitting takedown notifications using
20 Brand Registry’s “Report a Violation” tool without a good faith basis, by knowingly submitting
21 false information using the “Report a Violation” tool, and by falsely declaring under penalty of
22 perjury that the submission was from the owner or agent of the rightsholder described in its
23 notifications.

24 60. As a result of Sidesk’s breach of its contracts with Amazon, Amazon suffered
25 economic harm in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT THREE

Tortious Interference with Contractual Relationship

61. Amazon incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as though set forth herein.

62. Amazon and third-party sellers who sell products in the Amazon Store have valid contractual relationships under the Amazon Services Business Solutions Agreement, available at <https://sellercentral.amazon.com/help/hub/reference/external/G1791?locale=en-US>.

63. On information and belief, Sidesk has knowledge of the valid contractual relationships between Amazon and the third-party sellers in the Amazon Store.

64. Sidesk knowingly and intentionally submitted false takedown notices using the “Report a Violation” tool for an improper purpose, which interfered with Amazon’s legitimate business relationships with its selling partners.

65. Sidesk’s submission of the false takedown notices using the “Report a Violation” tool caused Amazon to remove content from the product listings of sellers in the Amazon Store. Those actions interfered with the business relationship and expectancy between Amazon and third-party sellers using those product listings.

66. As a result of Sidesk’s intentional interference with Amazon’s legitimate business interests, Amazon suffered economic harm in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT FOUR

Fraud

67. Amazon incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as though set forth herein.

68. Sidesk knowingly misrepresented information regarding existing material facts to induce Amazon to take down content from product listings in the Amazon Store.

69. Sidesk knew that its representations were false when it submitted a terminated trademark application to enroll in Amazon Brand Registry and represented the trademark application to be valid.

1 70. Sidesk knew that its representations were false at the time it submitted the
2 fraudulent takedown notifications using the “Report a Violation” tool through Amazon Brand
3 Registry.

4 71. Specifically, Sidesk was not in fact acting as an owner or agent of the holder of
5 any legitimate intellectual property rights and did not have the authority to submit takedown
6 notifications using the “Report a Violation” tool.

7 72. Amazon did not know of the falsity of the misrepresentations and reasonably
8 relied on Sidesk’s false representations to its detriment.

9 73. Amazon had a right to rely on Sidesk’s representations in the submission of the
10 takedown notifications, especially given the “Report a Violation” tool’s consent form requiring
11 such representations to be true under penalty of perjury. Sidesk exploited Amazon’s obligation
12 to act expeditiously on notifications of claimed infringement containing the elements called for
13 by the DMCA, to comply with the DMCA’s eligibility conditions for safe harbor. At the time
14 they submitted the fraudulent takedown notifications to Amazon, Defendants could not have
15 reasonably believed that they held any copyright or other intellectual property interest in the
16 works asserted. Yet Defendants still raised these false claims with the intent to induce Amazon’s
17 reliance and to have Amazon act upon them, consistent with the notice-and-takedown procedures
18 set forth in the DMCA and Amazon’s policies.

19 74. As a result of its reliance on Sidesk’s intentional misrepresentations, Amazon
20 suffered economic harm in an amount to be proven at trial.

21 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

22 WHEREFORE, Amazon respectfully prays for the following relief:

23 A. That the Court issue an order permanently enjoining Defendants, their officers,
24 agents, representatives, servants, employees, successors, and assigns, and all others in active
25 concert or participation with them, from:

- 26 (i) submitting any takedown notifications based on false assertions of rights
27 ownership to Amazon by any means, whether as written submissions,
28 through the “Report Infringement” form, or using the “Report a Violation”

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tool;
(ii) enrolling or attempting to enroll in Amazon Brand Registry;
(iii) selling products in Amazon’s stores;
(iv) selling products to Amazon or any of its affiliates;
(v) opening or attempting to open any Amazon selling accounts; and
(vi) assisting, aiding, or abetting any other person or entity in engaging or performing any of the activities referred to in subparagraphs (i) through (iv) above.

B. That the Court enter judgment in Amazon’s favor on all claims.

C. That Defendants be required to pay all general, special, and actual damages that Amazon has sustained or will sustain as a consequence of Defendants’ unlawful acts.

D. That Defendants be required to pay the costs of this action and Amazon’s reasonable attorneys’ fees and other costs incurred in prosecuting this action, as provided for by 17 U.S.C. § 512(f), or otherwise allowed by law.

E. That the Court enter an order requiring that as-yet-to-be identified financial institutions restrain and transfer to Amazon all amounts arising from Defendants’ unlawful activities as set forth in this lawsuit, up to a total amount necessary to satisfy monetary judgment in this case; and

F. That the Court grant Amazon such other, further, and additional relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

Dated: March 30, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

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