

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
FLORIDA

Apple Corps Limited and Subafilms Limited v. The Individuals,
Business Entities and Unincorporated Associations Identified on
Schedule "A"

Apple Corps · No. 25-cv-25009-BLOOM/Elfenbein · Decided December 5, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida grants Apple Corps Limited and Subafilms Limited’s motion for a preliminary injunction in a trademark-counterfeiting action involving the BEATLES and YELLOW SUBMARINE marks. The order enjoins the defendants from using the plaintiffs’ marks, requires preservation of evidence, and directs financial institutions and online marketplaces to restrain and identify associated funds. The injunction remains effective during the pendency of the action or until further order, subject to a \$10,000 bond.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida
DECIDED	December 5, 2025
DOCKET	25-cv-25009-BLOOM/Elfenbein
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiffs moved for a preliminary injunction against alleged online trademark counterfeiters and infringers after obtaining an ex parte temporary restraining order. The defendants did not respond, appear, or file through counsel. After a hearing, the court granted the motion and entered a preliminary injunction, including restrictions on trademark use and an asset restraint.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	To obtain a preliminary injunction, the movant must show a substantial likelihood of success on the merits, irreparable injury absent relief, that the threatened injury outweighs the harm to the nonmovant, and that the injunction serves the public interest.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unknown; district court preliminary-injunction order

PARTIES

Apple Corps Limited, Subafilms Limited v. The Individuals, Business Entities and Unincorporated Associations Identified on Schedule "A"

TOPICS

trademark infringement injunctions asset protection equitable relief civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

intellectual property trademark law civil procedure equitable remedies commercial litigation

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether plaintiffs demonstrated a substantial likelihood of success on their Lanham Act trademark counterfeiting and infringement claims sufficient to warrant a preliminary injunction.
2. Whether plaintiffs demonstrated irreparable injury, a favorable balance of harms, and that an injunction would serve the public interest.
3. Whether the court could impose an asset restraint and related preservation, disclosure, and payment-account measures as equitable preliminary relief.
4. What security plaintiffs were required to provide under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(c) and 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d)(5)(D).

HOLDINGS

1. Plaintiffs satisfied the requirements for a preliminary injunction because the evidence showed a strong probability of success on the merits, likely consumer confusion, likely irreparable injury, a balance of harms favoring plaintiffs, and a public interest in preventing the sale of counterfeit goods.
2. The court could impose an asset restraint and related measures to preserve funds, inventory, evidence, and other assets associated with defendants' alleged counterfeiting activities and to ensure the availability of potential equitable relief.
3. Plaintiffs were required to maintain their previously posted \$10,000 bond as security for damages defendants might sustain from a wrongful injunction or restraint.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"In order to obtain a preliminary injunction, a party must demonstrate "(1) [there is] a substantial likelihood of success on the merits; (2) that irreparable injury will be suffered if the relief is not granted; (3) that the threatened injury outweighs the harm the relief would inflict on the non-movant; and (4) that the entry of the relief would serve the public interest." (Legal Standard)

"From manufacturing, importing, advertising, promoting, offering to sell, selling, distributing, or transferring any products bearing and/or using Plaintiffs' Marks, or any confusingly similar trademarks, other than those actually manufactured or distributed by Plaintiffs" (Conclusion ¶ 1)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Apple Corps Limited owns federally registered BEATLES trademarks, and Subafilms Limited owns a federally registered YELLOW SUBMARINE trademark, used in connection with clothing, household goods, and related merchandise. Plaintiffs alleged that defendants operated internet-based e-commerce stores advertising, offering, and selling counterfeit or infringing goods bearing plaintiffs' marks without authorization. Plaintiffs' investigator accessed the stores, placed orders or initiated orders, documented payment information, and provided webpage captures that plaintiffs' representative determined depicted non-genuine and unauthorized goods. Defendants did not appear or respond, and plaintiffs presented declarations and exhibits supporting the alleged infringement and risk that defendants would conceal or transfer proceeds.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiffs filed the action on October 30, 2025, and later filed an amended complaint asserting trademark counterfeiting and infringement, false designation of origin, common-law unfair competition, and common-law trademark infringement. The court entered a temporary restraining order on November 17, 2025, requiring defendants and specified third parties to identify and restrain associated funds. Plaintiffs moved to convert the temporary restraining order into a preliminary injunction on November 26, 2025. Following notice and a December 5, 2025 hearing attended by plaintiffs' counsel, the court granted the motion.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Schiavo ex. rel. Schindler v. Schiavo, 403 F.3d 1223, 1225-26 (11th Cir. 2005)
- Reebok Int'l, Ltd. v. Marnatech Enters., Inc., 970 F.2d 552, 559 (9th Cir. 1992)
- Fuller Brush Prods. Co. v. Fuller Brush Co., 299 F.2d 772, 777 (7th Cir. 1962)
- Levi Strauss & Co., 51 F.3d 982, 987
- Federal Trade Commission v. United States Oil & Gas Corp., 748 F.2d 1431, 1433-34 (11th Cir. 1984)

OPINION

Apple Corps Limited and Subafilms Limited v. The Individuals, Business Entities and Unincorporated Associations Identified on Schedule “A,”

PER CURIAM.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Case No. 25-cv-25009- BLOOM/Elfenbein

APPLE CORPS LIMITED and SUBAFILMS

LIMITED,

Plaintiffs, v.

THE INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS ENTITIES AND

UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS

IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE “A,”

Defendants. /

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS’ MOTION
FOR ENTRY OF PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

THIS CAUSE is before the Court upon Plaintiffs’ Motion for Entry of a Preliminary Injunction (the “Motion”), ECF No. [27], filed on November 26, 202. The Court has carefully considered the Motion, the record in this case, the applicable law, and is otherwise fully advised. Plaintiffs, Apple Corps Limited and Subafilms Limited (collectively “Plaintiffs”), move for entry of a preliminary injunction against Defendants¹ for alleged violations of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 and 1125(a). The Court held a hearing on December 5, 2025, which was attended by counsel for Plaintiffs. During the hearing, Plaintiffs directed the Court to evidence supporting the Motion. None of the Defendants formally responded to the Motion, nor have they made any appearance or filing in this case, either individually or through counsel. Because Plaintiffs have satisfied the requirements for the issuance of a preliminary injunction, the Court ¹ Defendants are the Individuals, Business Entities, and Unincorporated Associations identified in Schedule “A.” grants the Motion.

I. BACKGROUND²

Plaintiff, Apple Corps Limited, is the owner of the following trademarks (the “BEATLES Marks”), which are valid and registered on the Principal Register of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO): Registration Trademark Registration Date Class(es) / Good(s) Number THE BEATLES 1,752,120 February 16, 1993 IC 025 - Headwear, sweatshirts, t-shirts, shirts. IC 021 – Beverage glassware; statuettes and figurines of ceramic; plates; drinking vessels, namely, glasses, mugs, jugs, and tankards not of precious metal; bottles, namely, sport bottles sold empty, and vacuum bottles; insulated bottles, namely, thermal insulated bottles and flasks for beverages; cookie jars; coasters other than of paper or of table linen; serving trays not of precious metal; drinking glasses; bottle openers; lunch boxes; shaped cookie cutters; small domestic containers, namely, piggy banks not of metal, salt and pepper shakers, salt and pepper pots not of precious metal; tea cups and saucers; coasters BEATLES 4,373,956 July 30, 2013 not of paper and other than table linen, namely, coasters made of ceramic tiles for beverages. IC 024 - Household linen; bed linen; bed sheets, pillowcases, towels. IC 025 - Footwear and headgear, namely, hats and caps; clothing, namely, shirts, polo shirts, t-shirts, sweatshirts; jackets, coats; scarves; neck-ties; socks; long-sleeved shirts and long-sleeved t-shirts; fleece tops; thermal tops; jerseys; tank tops; swim wear; slippers; cloth babies' bibs. ² The factual background is taken from Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint, ECF No. [29], Plaintiffs’ Application for Temporary Restraining Order, ECF No. [9], and Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction (“Motion”), ECF No. [27], and supporting evidentiary submissions. Plaintiffs filed declarations and exhibits annexed thereto in support of their Application for Temporary Restraining Order and Motion: Cole Decl., ECF No. [9-1], Wiborg-Rodriguez Decl., ECF No. [9-3], Burns Decl., ECF No. [9-4]. Case No. 25-cv-25009-

BLOOM/Elfenbein See Declaration of Paul Cole (Cole Decl.), ECF No. [9-1] at 9§ 4-5; ECF No. [29-1] (containing Certificates of Registration for the BEATLES Marks at issue). The BEATLES Marks are used in connection with the manufacture, promotion, distribution, and sale of high-quality goods in the categories identified above. See Cole Decl., ECF No. [9-1] at 9 4-5. Plaintiff, Subafilms Limited, is the owner of the following trademark (the “YELLOW SUBMARINE Mark”), which is valid and registered on the USPTO: Registration IC 024 - Household linen; bed linen; bedspreads; bed sheets, pillowcases, towels. IC 025 - Shirts; polo shirts; t- shirts; long-sleeved shirts and long-sleeved t-shirts; sweatshirts; November 6, |. YELLOW SUBMARINE 3,328,170 007 jackets; pullovers; vests; scarves; neck-ties; hats; caps; sock; thermal tops; jerseys; sweaters; tank tops; pajamas; clothing for toddlers, infants and babies namely, one piece garments for infants and toddlers, sleep suits, t- shirts and long-sleeved t-shirts. See Cole Decl., ECF No. [9-1] at 9 10-11; ECF No. [29-2] (containing Certificate of Registration for the YELLOW SUBMARINE Mark at issue). The YELLOW SUBMARINE Mark is used in connection with the manufacture, promotion, distribution, and sale of high-quality goods in the categories identified above. See Cole Decl., ECF No. [9-1] at ff 10-11. Defendants, by operating the Internet based e-commerce stores under the seller names (the “E-commerce Store Names”) listed on Schedule “A” hereto have advertised, promoted, offered for sale, or sold goods bearing and/or using what Plaintiffs have determined to be counterfeits, infringements, reproductions and/or colorable imitations of the BEATLES Marks and the YELLOW SUBMARINE Mark (collectively “Plaintiffs’ Marks”). See *id.* at ¶ 16; Decl. of T. Raquel Wiborg-Rodriguez (Wiborg-Rodriguez Decl.), ECF No. [9-3] ¶ 2; Decl. of Kathleen Burns (Burns Decl.), ECF No. [9-4] ¶ 4. Although each Defendant may not copy and infringe each of Plaintiffs’ Marks for each category of goods protected, Plaintiffs have submitted sufficient evidence showing that each Defendant has infringed, at least, one or more of Plaintiffs’ Marks. See Cole Decl., ECF No. [9-1] ¶¶ 4-5, 10-11, 16–20; ECF No. [9-2]. Defendants are not now, nor have they ever been, authorized or licensed to use, reproduce, or make counterfeits, reproductions, or colorable imitations of Plaintiffs’ Marks. See Cole Decl., ECF No. [9-1] ¶¶ 16, 19-20. Plaintiffs’ counsel retained Invisible Inc (“Invisible”), a licensed private investigative firm, to investigate the promotion and sale of counterfeit and infringing versions of Plaintiffs’ branded products by Defendants and to document the available payment account data for receipt of funds paid to Defendants for the sale of counterfeit versions of Plaintiffs’ branded products. See Cole Decl. ECF No. [9-1] ¶ 17; Wiborg-Rodriguez Decl., ECF No. [9-3] ¶ 2; Burns Decl., ECF No. [9-4] ¶ 3. Invisible accessed the Internet based e-commerce stores operating under each Defendant’s E- commerce Store Name,³ placed an order from each Defendant for the purchase of a product bearing and/or using counterfeits of, at least, one of Plaintiffs’ Marks and requested a product from each Defendant be billed and/or shipped to an address in the Southern District of Florida. See Burns Decl., ECF No. [9-4] ¶ 4. Each order was processed entirely electronically and following the 3 Most of the orders from Defendants were not finalized so as to avoid adding money to Defendants’ coffers. See Wiborg-Rodriguez Decl., ECF

No. [9-3] ¶ 2 n.1; Burns Decl., ECF No. [9-4] ¶ 4 n.1. submission of the orders, Invisible documented information for finalizing payment⁴ for the products ordered on each of the Defendants' e-commerce stores as identified on Schedule "A." See Burns Decl. ECF No. [9-4] ¶ 4, and ECF Nos. [9-5]-[9-11]; Wiborg-Rodriguez Decl., ECF No. [9-3] ¶ 2. At the conclusion of the process, the detailed web pages of the various products bearing and/or using Plaintiffs' Marks offered for sale and ordered via Defendants' E-commerce Store Names, were sent to Plaintiffs' representative for inspection. See Cole Decl., ECF No. [9-1] ¶ 18; Wiborg-Rodriguez Decl., ECF No. [9-3] ¶ 2. Plaintiffs' representative reviewed and visually inspected the detailed web page captures reflecting Plaintiffs' branded goods offered for sale and ordered by Invisible and determined the products were non-genuine, unauthorized versions of Plaintiffs' goods. See Cole Decl., ECF No. [9- 1] ¶¶ 18–20; ECF No. [9-2]. On October 30, 2025, Plaintiffs filed its Complaint, ECF No. [1], and thereafter on December 4, 2025, its Amended Complaint against Defendants for trademark counterfeiting and infringement, false designation of origin, common law unfair competition, and common law trademark infringement, ECF No. [29]. On November 12, 2025, Plaintiffs filed their Ex Parte Application for Entry of Temporary Restraining Order and Order Restraining Transfer of Assets, ECF No. [9]. On November 17, 2025, this Court issued a Temporary Restraining Order and temporarily restrained Defendants from infringing Plaintiffs' Marks at issue. See ECF No. [14]. The Temporary Restraining Order also directed eBay Commerce, Inc. ("eBay"), Temu.com and WhaleCo, Inc., which is a subsidiary of PDD Holdings, Inc., which operates the temu.com website ⁴ Defendants have their payments processed on their behalf using money transfer and/or retention/processing services via their marketplace platform's designated payment processor. These payment processors can use the information on Schedule "A" to tie an e-commerce store to a reported transaction and identify the respective Defendant's funds held in sub-accounts within their respective aggregate account using the information identified herein. See Burns Decl., ECF No. [9-4] ¶ 4 n.2. ("Temu"), Shein.com and Shein US Services LLC, which is a subsidiary of Shein.com ("Shein"), to identify and restrain funds in payment accounts associated with Defendants and to divert those funds to a holding account. Pursuant to the Court's November 17, 2025 Order, Plaintiffs served Defendants with a copy of the Complaint together with copies of the Ex Parte Application for Entry of Temporary Restraining Order and Order Restraining Transfer of Assets, and the Court's November 17, 2025 Temporary Restraining Order, thereby providing notice and copies of the November 17, 2025 Temporary Restraining Order and Plaintiffs' Ex Parte Application for Entry of Temporary Restraining Order and Order Restraining Transfer of Assets via email to each Defendant's corresponding email address and by posting copies of the Temporary Restraining Order and all other pleadings and documents on file in this action on the website located at <http://servingnotice.com/anff16/index.html>. Thereafter, Certificates of Service were filed confirming service on each Defendant, ECF Nos. [25]-[26]. On November 26, 2025, Plaintiffs filed their Motion requesting the Court convert the Temporary Restraining Order into a

preliminary injunction and, upon filing, served Defendants with the Motion as noted in the Certificate of Service annexed thereto. See ECF No. [27] at 18. On December 1, 2025, the Court entered an Order Setting Hearing on Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of Preliminary Injunction, ECF No. [28]. Pursuant to the Court's December 1, 2025, Order, Plaintiffs served Defendants with a copy of the Order Setting Hearing on Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of Preliminary Injunction through the means specified in Paragraph 12 of the Temporary Restraining Order. Thereafter, Certificates of Service were filed confirming service on each Defendant, ECF Nos. [30]-[31].

II. LEGAL STANDARD

In order to obtain a preliminary injunction, a party must demonstrate "(1) [there is] a substantial likelihood of success on the merits; (2) that irreparable injury will be suffered if the relief is not granted; (3) that the threatened injury outweighs the harm the relief would inflict on the non-movant; and (4) that the entry of the relief would serve the public interest." *Schiavo ex. rel Schindler v. Schiavo*, 403 F.3d 1223, 1225–26 (11th Cir. 2005).

III. DISCUSSION

The declarations Plaintiffs submitted in support of their Motion support the following conclusions of law:

1. Plaintiffs have a strong probability of proving at trial that consumers are likely to be confused by Defendants' advertisement, promotion, sale, offer for sale, and/or distribution of goods bearing and/or using counterfeits, reproductions, or colorable imitations of Plaintiffs' Marks, and that the products Defendants are selling and promoting for sale are copies of Plaintiffs' products that bear and/or use copies of Plaintiffs' Marks.
2. Because of the infringement of Plaintiffs' Marks, Plaintiffs are likely to suffer immediate and irreparable injury if a preliminary injunction is not granted. It appears from the following specific facts, as set forth in Plaintiffs' Amended Complaint, Motion, and accompanying declarations on file, that immediate and irreparable loss, damage, and injury will result to Plaintiffs and to consumers because it is more likely true than not that: a. Defendants own or control Internet based e-commerce stores operating under their E-commerce Store Names that advertise, promote, offer for sale, and sell products bearing and/or using counterfeit and infringing trademarks in violation of Plaintiffs' rights; and b. There is good cause to believe that more counterfeit and infringing products bearing and/or using Plaintiffs' trademarks will appear in the marketplace; that consumers are likely to be misled, confused, or disappointed by the quality of these products.
3. The balance of potential harm to the Defendants in restraining their trade in counterfeit and infringing branded goods if a preliminary injunction is issued is far outweighed by the potential harm to Plaintiffs, their reputations, and their goodwill as manufacturers and distributors of quality products if such relief is not issued.
4. The public interest favors issuance of the preliminary injunction to protect Plaintiffs' trademark interests and protect the public from being defrauded by the palming off of counterfeit goods as Plaintiffs' genuine goods.

5. Under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a), Plaintiffs may be entitled to recover, as an equitable remedy, the illegal profits gained through Defendants' distribution and sales of goods bearing and/or using counterfeits and infringements of Plaintiffs' Marks. See *Reebok Int'l, Ltd. v. Marnatech Enters., Inc.*, 970 F.2d 552, 559 (9th Cir. 1992) (quoting *Fuller Brush Prods. Co. v. Fuller Brush Co.*, 299 F.2d 772, 777 (7th Cir. 1962) ("An accounting of profits under § 1117(a) is not synonymous with an award of monetary damages: '[a]n accounting for profits . . . is an equitable remedy subject to the principles of equity.'")).

6. Requesting equitable relief "invokes the district court's inherent equitable powers to order preliminary relief, including an asset freeze, in order to assure the availability of permanent relief." *Levi Strauss & Co.*, 51 F.3d 982, 987 (citing *Federal Trade Commission v. United States Oil & Gas Corp.*, 748 F.2d 1431, 1433-34 (11th Cir. 1984)).

7. Considering the inherently deceptive nature of the counterfeiting business, and the likelihood that Defendants have violated federal trademark laws, Plaintiffs have good reason to believe Defendants will hide or transfer their ill-gotten assets beyond the jurisdiction of this Court unless those assets are restrained.

IV. CONCLUSION

Accordingly, it is ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), and the Court's inherent authority, Plaintiffs' Motion, ECF No. [27], is GRANTED as follows:

1. Each Defendant, its officers, directors, employees, agents, subsidiaries, distributors, and all persons in active concert or participation with any Defendant having notice of this Order are restrained and enjoined until further Order of this Court: a. From manufacturing, importing, advertising, promoting, offering to sell, selling, distributing, or transferring any products bearing and/or using Plaintiffs' Marks, or any confusingly similar trademarks, other than those actually manufactured or distributed by Plaintiffs; and b. From secreting, concealing, destroying, selling off, transferring, or otherwise disposing of: (i) any products, not manufactured or distributed by Plaintiffs, bearing and/or using Plaintiffs' Marks, or any confusingly similar trademarks; (ii) any evidence relating to the manufacture, importation, sale, offer for sale, distribution, or transfer of any products bearing and/or using Plaintiffs' Marks, or any confusingly similar trademarks; or (iii) any assets or other financial accounts subject to this Order, including inventory assets, in the actual or constructive possession of, or owned, controlled, or held by, or subject to access by, any Defendant, including, but not limited to, any assets held by or on behalf of any Defendant.

2. Each Defendant, its officers, directors, employees, agents, subsidiaries, distributors, and all persons in active concert or participation with any Defendant having notice of this Order shall immediately discontinue, until further order of this Court, the use of Plaintiffs' Marks or any confusingly similar trademarks, on or in connection with all e-commerce stores owned and operated, or controlled by them, including the Internet based e-commerce stores

operating under the E-commerce Store Names;

3. Each Defendant, its officers, directors, employees, agents, subsidiaries, distributors, and all persons in active concert or participation with any Defendant having notice of this Order shall immediately discontinue, until further order of this court, the use of Plaintiffs' Marks, or any confusingly similar trademarks on e-commerce marketplace platforms, within domain name extensions, metatags or other markers within website source code, from use on any webpage (including as the title of any web page), from any advertising links to other websites, from search engines' databases or cache memory, and any other form of use of such terms that are visible to a computer user or serves to direct computer searches to e-commerce stores registered, owned, or operated by any Defendant, including the Internet based e-commerce stores operating under the E-commerce Store Names;

4. Each Defendant shall continue to preserve copies of all computer files relating to the use of any of the E-commerce Store Names and shall take all steps necessary to retrieve computer files relating to the use of the E-commerce Store Names that may have been deleted before the entry of this Order;

5. Upon Plaintiffs' request, the privacy protection service for any of the E-commerce Store Names for which the registrant uses such privacy protection service to conceal the registrant's identity and contact information is ordered to disclose to Plaintiffs the true identities and contact information of those registrants;

6. Upon receipt of notice of this Order, the Defendants and all financial institutions, payment processors, banks, escrow services, money transmitters, or marketplace platforms, including but not limited to, eBay, Temu, and Shein, and their related companies and affiliates shall immediately, to the extent not already done, (i) identify all financial accounts and/or sub-accounts, associated with the Internet based e-commerce stores operating under the E-commerce Store Names, payment accounts, e-commerce store numbers, infringing product numbers, transaction numbers or information, and/or the e-mail addresses identified on Schedule "A" hereto, as well as any other related accounts of the same customer(s); (ii) identify all other accounts which transfer funds into the same financial institution account(s) or any of the other financial accounts subject to this Order; (iii) restrain the transfer of all funds, as opposed to ongoing account activity, held or received for their benefit or to be transferred into their respective financial accounts, and any other financial accounts tied thereto; and (iv) divert those restrained funds to a holding account for the trust of the Court;

7. Upon receipt of notice of this Order, Defendants and all financial institutions, payment processors, banks, escrow services, money transmitters, or marketplace platforms, including but not limited to, eBay, Temu and Shein, and their related companies and affiliates, shall further, to the extent not already done, provide Plaintiffs' counsel with all data that details (i) an accounting of the total funds restrained and identify the financial account(s) and sub-account(s) which the restrained funds are related to, and (ii) the account transactions related to all funds

transmitted into the financial account(s) and sub-account(s) which have been restrained. No funds restrained by this Order shall be transferred or surrendered by any financial institutions, payment processors, banks, escrow services, money transmitters, or marketplace platforms, including but not limited to, eBay, Temu, and Shein, and their related companies and affiliates for any purpose (other than pursuant to a purchase refund chargeback made by a consumer) without the express authorization of this Court;

8. This Order shall apply to the E-commerce Store Names, associated e-commerce stores, and financial accounts, and any other e-commerce store names, or financial accounts which are being used by Defendants for the purpose of counterfeiting Plaintiffs' Marks and/or unfairly competing with the Plaintiffs;

9. Any Defendant or financial institution account holder subject to this Order may petition the Court to modify the asset restraint set out in this Order;

10. As a matter of law, this Order shall no longer apply to any Defendant or associated e-commerce store dismissed from this action or as to which Plaintiffs have withdrawn their request for a preliminary injunction;

11. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116(d)(5)(D) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(c), Plaintiffs shall maintain their previously posted bond in the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$10,000.00), as payment of damages to which Defendants may be entitled for a wrongful injunction or restraint, during the pendency of this action, or until further Order of the Court. In the Court's discretion, the bond may be subject to increase should an application be made in the interest of justice;

12. Additionally, for the purpose of providing additional notice of this proceeding, and all other pleadings, orders, and documents filed herein, the owners, operators and/or Case No. 25-cv-25009-BLOOM/Elfenbein administrators of the e-commerce stores, messaging services, and/or financial institutions, payment processors, banks, escrow services, money transmitters, and marketplace platforms, including but not limited to, eBay, Temu and Shein, and their related companies and affiliates shall, to the extent not already done, at Plaintiffs' request, provide Plaintiffs' counsel with any e-mail address known to be associated with Defendants' respective E-commerce Store Names; and

13. This Order shall remain in effect during the pendency of this action, or until further Order of this Court. DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Miami, Florida, on December 5, 2025.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Copies to: Counsel of Record 13 SCHEDULE A:

DEFENDANTS BY NUMBER, E-COMMERCE STORE NAME,

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT INFORMATION AND E-MAIL ADDRESS

Def. Defendant / E-Commerce Account Information: Product No. No. Store name Store No. /
Store Name 1 chnguy-8380 chnguy-8380 135124613066 2 coolkiddo coolkiddo 156672835778 3

ghjdkdfj4 ghjdkdfj4 375767260866 4 kronauth-39 kronauth-39 356102269349 5 piki5961
piki5961 375854258986
6 BDJADCHB 634418220205852 601101052859507
7 Canyon Cotton 634418224321115 601102376732470
8 Capstract 634418219884530 601100059780639
9 Chuangyuanxuan 634418223101348 601103043188064
10 Cosmic Clock Shop A local 634418222090976 601100807070359
11 DNGP 634418221044968 601100806271232
12 FIIICDFB 634418221734687 601100822793679
13 FZJFJSRC 634418221755163 601102413802578
14 GlobeMart A 634418221149251 601102432592724 15 Hezhi Blanket 634418221291782
601100581863643
16 HFFDSS 634418220233655 601100068522534
17 hibiscus syriacus 634418224755100 601102376711186
18 HIDOPR 634418222745306 601102227055444
19 HLKCCA 634418221389540 601100827811834
20 HLKLYYA 634418221828270 601100806816522
21 HLKZHBB 634418221807213 601100818749221
601100825635211 22 iF Mens studio 634418219328963 601100826384895 23 INAA local
634418223085073 601102947738279
24 JLHDD 634418221101131 601101230778380
25 JLHKD 634418221153651 601101233170479
26 JSJHSFC 634418223012382 601102446849505
27 KaftanX 634418224014980 601102488269489
28 Kanea 634418221299319 601100828224137
29 KJXABCOO 634418222558282 601100801626973
30 LINGWEINA 634418221347004 601100954510394
31 LJTST 634418222758446 601100832883933
32 LunaBlend 634418222159503 601102424988674 33 LuxeStitch 634418221950021
601102374275693 34 Mens Trendy Gentleman 634418223246762 601102937982665 35 mfdealha
634418220190970 601100054454397 36 Mono Local 634418224995072 601103010848694
37 MPVG 634418221046327 601100826779258
38 NSHGWHGA 634418224132229 601102447507192
39 OOTPOD 634418221848227 601100823997494
40 OPWKELRI 634418224369893 601102444155214
41 Peachie 634418222551587 601102599946214
42 PENGTA 634418222137615 601100813707499
43 Printify X 634418221028379 601102376866468

44 QINGXINGYI 634418221358264 601100813909552
45 QINGYINIAN 634418221362383 601100814659735
46 Quanyangxia 634418221370234 601100828613317
47 quekun 634418221602809 601100834635807
48 RUIDONGDDD 634418223316502 601102479163166
49 RWJGA 634418223242728 601102226941664
50 Silhouette Studio 634418222425435 601100823016364
51 SITUHA 634418222771008 601100831134570
52 SN Wilson 634418224701322 601103096302079
53 SQFEIGHT 634418223682594 601101392602846
54 three qun 634418218681017 601102382758326 55 Trendy Print Top Stop 634418222534005
601100803969386 56 Unrest Goods 634418224224670 601102432533163 57 UrbanThrengood
634418224584232 601102520169969 58 Verve Local 634418224286073 601103075974316
59 WOLANGNENG 634418221172186 601100150412976
60 World Press 634418225136283 601102497024213 61 XmTide 634418222127499
601103027968017 62 yixuanbaihuodian 634418222827688 601100968661841
63 ZW CHU SPACE 634418220113648 601100817047487
64 Anzelong SHOP 4261152347 65088400 65 Hongtao Shop 5327973312 74640439 66
Streetwear Fashion 4221929311 69914103