

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASE NO. 0:24-cv-62446-LEIBOWITZ

CHANEL, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

21948352, an Individual, Business Entity, or
Unincorporated Association,

Defendant.

ORDER

THIS CAUSE comes before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of Default Final Judgment against Defendant (the "Motion") [Mot., ECF No. 14], filed on March 7, 2025.

By the instant Motion, Plaintiff, Chanel, Inc. ("Plaintiff") seeks entry of a default final judgment against Defendant, the Individual, Business Entity, or Unincorporated Association doing business as the Store ID identified on Schedule "A" hereto ("Defendant"), which operates an Internet based e-commerce store on the DHgate.com platform that infringes Plaintiff's trademarks and promotes and sells counterfeit goods bearing and/or using Plaintiff's trademarks. [See generally Mot.]. Plaintiff requests the Court: (1) enjoin Defendant from producing or selling goods that infringe its trademarks; (2) authorize Plaintiff to request any e-mail service provider permanently suspend the e-mail addresses which are or have been used by Defendant in connection with Defendant's promotion, offering for sale, and/or sale of goods bearing and/or using counterfeits and/or infringements of Plaintiff's trademarks; (3) require Defendant to request in writing permanent termination of any Store ID, usernames, and social media accounts it owns, operates, or controls on any e-commerce or social media platform; (4) require the applicable administrator for the Store ID to disable and/or cease facilitating access to the Store ID and any other alias e-commerce stores, usernames, store

identification numbers, seller identification names, social media accounts, and private messaging accounts, being used and/or controlled by Defendant which has been used in connection with marketing, offering to sell, and/or selling goods bearing and/or using counterfeits and infringements of the Plaintiff's Marks; (5) require the administrator for the Store ID to identify any e-mail addresses known to be associated with Defendant's Store ID; (6) require any marketplace administrator to permanently remove any and all listings and associated images of goods bearing and/or using counterfeits and/or infringements of Plaintiff's trademarks via the e-commerce store operating under the Store ID; (7) require Defendant and any marketplace administrator to immediately cease fulfillment of and sequester all goods of Defendant bearing one or more of Plaintiff's trademarks in its inventory, possession, custody, or control, and surrender those goods to Plaintiff; and (8) award statutory damages. [*See generally id.*].

A Clerk's Default [ECF No. 13] was entered against Defendant on February 18, 2025, after Defendant failed to respond to the Complaint [ECF No. 1], despite having been served. [*See Aff. of Service*, ECF No. 11]. The Court has carefully considered the Motion, the record, and applicable law, and finds default judgment against Defendant is proper.

I. **BACKGROUND**¹

A. **Factual Background**

Plaintiff is the owner of the following trademarks, which are valid and registered on the Principal Register of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (the "Chanel Marks"):

¹ The factual background is taken from Plaintiff's Complaint [ECF No. 1], Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of Default Final Judgment against Defendant [Mot.], and supporting Declarations submitted by Plaintiff.

Trademark	Registration Number	Registration Date	Classes/Goods
	1,241,264	June 7, 1983	IC 025 - Suits, Jackets, Skirts, Dresses, Pants, Blouses, Tunics, Sweaters, Cardigans, Tee-Shirts, Coats, Raincoats, Scarves, Shoes and Boots
CHANEL	1,241,265	June 7, 1983	IC 025 - Suits, Jackets, Skirts, Dresses, Pants, Blouses, Tunics, Sweaters, Cardigans, Coats, Raincoats, Scarves, Shoes and Boots
	1,501,898	August 30, 1988	IC 006 - Keychains IC 014 - Costume Jewelry IC 025 - Blouses, Shoes, Belts, Scarves, Jackets, Men's Ties IC 026 - Brooches and Buttons for Clothing
	4,241,822	November 13, 2012	IC 025 - Clothing, namely, coats, jackets, dresses, tops, blouses, sweaters, cardigans, skirts, vests, pants, jeans, belts, swim wear, pareos, hats, scarves, ties, gloves, footwear, hosiery

[See Decl. of Elizabeth Han in Supp. of the Pl.'s Mot. For Entry of Default Final Judgment against Defendant ("Han Decl."), ECF No. 14-1 ¶ 4; *see also* United States Trademark Registrations of the Chanel Marks at issue attached as Composite Exhibit 1 to the Compl., ECF No. 1-2]. The Chanel Marks are used in connection with the manufacture and distribution of high-quality goods in the categories identified above. [See Han Decl. ¶¶ 4–5].

Defendant, through the Internet based e-commerce store operating on the DHgate.com platform under the store identification number identified in Schedule "A" hereto (the "Store ID"), has advertised, promoted, offered for sale, or sold goods bearing and/or using what Plaintiff has determined to be counterfeits, infringements, reproductions or colorable imitations of the Chanel Marks. [See *id.*, ¶¶ 4–5, 9–11; Declaration of Stephen M. Gaffigan in Supp. of the Pl.'s Mot. For Entry of Default Final Judgment against Defendant ("Gaffigan Decl."), ECF No. 14-3 ¶ 2]. Although

Defendant may not copy and infringe each Chanel Mark for each category of goods protected, Plaintiff has submitted sufficient evidence showing that Defendant has infringed, at least, one or more of the Chanel Marks. [See Han Decl. ¶¶ 4, 9–11]. Defendant is not now, nor has it ever been, authorized or licensed to use, reproduce, or make counterfeits, reproductions, or colorable imitations of the Chanel Marks. [See *id.* ¶¶ 9–11].

Defendant’s Internet based e-commerce store operating under the Store ID via the DHgate.com platform, was accessed and observed to be advertising, offering for sale, and/or promoting products bearing and/or using various counterfeits and confusingly similar imitations of one or more of Plaintiff’s trademarks at issue in this action. [See Gaffigan Decl. ¶ 2]. Detailed web pages and images captured and downloaded under the direct supervision of Plaintiff’s counsel’s firm, of the products bearing and/or using the Chanel Marks were sent to Plaintiff’s representative for inspection. [See Han Decl. ¶ 10; Gaffigan Decl. ¶ 2]. Plaintiff’s representative reviewed the web page captures and images reflecting products bearing and/or using the Chanel Marks² and determined the products were non-genuine, unauthorized versions of Plaintiff’s goods. [See Han Decl. ¶¶ 10–11].

B. Procedural Background

On December 30, 2024, Plaintiff filed its Complaint [ECF No. 1] against Defendant for federal trademark counterfeiting and infringement, false designation of origin, common law unfair competition, and common law trademark infringement. On January 2, 2025, Plaintiff filed a Mot. for Order Authorizing Alternate Service of Process on Defendant Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3) [ECF No. 6], which the Court granted on January 5, 2025 [ECF No. 8]. In accordance with the January 5,

² Defendant deliberately blurred-out and/or physically altered the images of the Chanel Marks on the products being offered for sale via its e-commerce store. [See Han Decl. ¶ 10 n.1]. An image of one of the products at issue bearing one or more of the Chanel Marks in their entirety is shown in the customer reviews from a buyer who bought the product at issue from Defendant. [*Id.* at n.1]. A true and correct copy of the image of the product bearing the Chanel Marks in their entirety is included in Comp. Ex. 1 to the Decl. of Stephen M. Gaffigan in Supp. of Mot. for Alternate Service of Process on Defendant. [*Id.*; ECF No. 6-2].

2025, Order Authorizing Alternate Service, Plaintiff served Defendant with its Summons and a copy of the Complaint via electronic mail and via website posting on January 6, 2025. [*See* Gaffigan Decl., ¶ 5; *see also* Aff. of Service].

Defendant failed to file an answer or other response, and the time allowed for Defendant to respond to the Complaint has expired. [*See* Gaffigan Decl., ¶¶ 6–7]. To Plaintiff’s knowledge, Defendant is not an infant or incompetent person, and the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act does not apply. [*See id.* ¶ 8]. On February 14, 2025, Plaintiff moved for a Clerk’s Entry of Default. [ECF No. 12]. A Clerk’s Default was entered against Defendant on February 18, 2025 [ECF No. 13] for failure to appear, plead, or otherwise defend pursuant to Rule 55(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff now moves the Court to grant default final judgment against Defendant.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

Pursuant to Rule 55(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court is authorized to enter a final judgment of default against a party who has failed to respond to a complaint. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2). The entry of default constitutes an admission by a defendant of the well-pleaded allegations in the complaint. *See Cancienne v. Drain Master of S. Fla., Inc.*, No. 08-61123-CIV, 2008 WL 5111264, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Dec. 3, 2008) (citing *Cotton v. Mass. Mut. Life Ins. Co.*, 402 F.3d 1267, 1277-78 (11th Cir. 2005)). However, a defendant’s default “does not in itself warrant. . . entering a default judgment.” *Goldman v. HSBC Bank USA, Nat’l Ass’n*, No. 13-81271-CIV, 2015 WL 1782241, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Mar. 24, 2015) (alteration in original; internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *Nishimatsu Constr. Co. v. Houston Nat’l Bank*, 515 F.2d 1200, 1206 (5th Cir. 1975)). Because a defendant is not held to admit facts that are not well-pleaded or to admit conclusions of law, the Court must first determine whether there is a sufficient basis in the pleading for judgment to be entered. *See id.*; *see also Buchanan v. Bonman*, 820 F.2d 359, 361 (11th Cir. 1987) (“[L]iability is well-pled in the complaint, and is therefore established by the entry of default[.]”).

Once a plaintiff has established a sufficient basis for liability, the Court must conduct an inquiry to determine the appropriate damages. *PetMed Express, Inc. v. MedPets.Com, Inc.*, 336 F. Supp. 2d 1213, 1217 (S.D. Fla. 2004). Although an evidentiary hearing is generally required, the Court need not conduct such a hearing “when . . . additional evidence would be truly unnecessary to a fully informed determination of damages.” *Safari Programs, Inc. v. CollectA Int’l Ltd.*, 686 F. App’x 737, 746 (11th Cir. 2017) (quoting *SEC v. Smyth*, 420 F.3d 1225, 1232 n.13 (11th Cir. 2005)). Therefore, where the record adequately supports the award of damages, an evidentiary hearing is not required. *See Smyth*, 420 F.3d at 1232 n.13; *PetMed*, 336 F. Supp. 2d 1213 at 1217 (finding an evidentiary hearing unnecessary because plaintiff was seeking statutory damages under the Lanham Act).

III. DISCUSSION

A. **Claims**

Plaintiff seeks default judgment against Defendant on the claims asserted in the Complaint: (1) trademark counterfeiting and infringement under section 32 of the Lanham Act, in violation of 15 U.S.C. section 1114 (Count I); (2) false designation of origin under section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, in violation of 15 U.S.C. section 1125(a) (Count II); (3) unfair competition under Florida common law (Count III); and (4) trademark infringement under Florida common law (Count IV). [See Compl. ¶¶ 36–61].

1. **Counterfeiting and Infringement**

Section 32 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. section 1114, provides liability for trademark infringement if, without the consent of the registrant, a defendant uses “in commerce any reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation of a registered mark . . . which . . . is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive.” 15 U.S.C. § 1114 (1)(a). To prevail on a trademark infringement claim, a plaintiff must demonstrate “(1) that it had prior rights to the mark at issue and (2) that the defendant had adopted a mark or name that was the same, or confusingly similar to its

mark, such that consumers were likely to confuse the two.” *Planetary Motion, Inc. v. Techsplosion, Inc.*, 261 F.3d 1188, 1193 (11th Cir. 2001) (footnote call number and citation omitted).

2. False Designation of Origin

The test for liability for false designation of origin under 15 U.S.C. section 1125(a) is the same as for a trademark counterfeiting and infringement claim – i.e., whether the public is likely to be deceived or confused by the similarity of the marks at issue. *See Two Pesos, Inc. v. Taco Cabana, Inc.*, 505 U.S. 763, 780 (1992) (Stevens, J., concurring).

3. Common-Law Unfair Competition

Whether a defendant’s use of a plaintiff’s trademarks created a likelihood of confusion between the plaintiff’s and the defendant’s products is also the determining factor in the analysis of unfair competition under the common law of Florida. *See Rolex Watch U.S.A., Inc. v. Forrester*, No. 83-8381-Civ, 1986 WL 15668, at *3 (S.D. Fla. Dec. 9, 1986) (“The appropriate test for determining whether there is a likelihood of confusion, and thus trademark infringement, false designation of origin, and unfair competition under the common law of Florida, is set forth in *John H. Harland, Inc. v. Clarke Checks, Inc.*, 711 F.2d 966, 972 (11th Cir. 1983).”).

4. Common-Law Trademark Infringement

The analysis of liability for Florida common law trademark infringement is the same as the analysis of liability for trademark infringement under section 32(a) of the Lanham Act. *See PetMed*, 336 F. Supp. 2d at 1217–18.

B. Liability

The well-pleaded factual allegations of Plaintiff’s Complaint properly contain the elements for each of the above claims. [*See generally* Compl.]. Plaintiff establishes it had prior rights to the marks at issue. [*See* Compl. ¶¶ 13–15]. Plaintiff also alleges Defendant “is actively using, promoting and otherwise advertising, distributing, selling, and/or offering for sale substantial quantities of its

Counterfeit Goods with the knowledge and intent that such goods will be mistaken for the genuine high-quality goods offered for sale by Chanel[.]” [*Id.* ¶ 23 (alteration added)]. Further, Plaintiff alleges “Defendant’s . . . infringing activities are likely to cause confusion, deception, and mistake in the minds of consumers[.]” [*Id.* ¶ 30 (alterations added)].

Because the allegations in the Complaint are deemed admitted by virtue of Defendant’s failure to answer or respond, default judgment under Rule 55 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is appropriately entered against it.

C. Relief

Plaintiff requests an award of equitable relief and monetary damages against Defendant for trademark infringement in Count I. The Court analyzes Plaintiff’s request for relief as to Count I only, as judgment for Count II, III, and IV—false designation of origin, common law unfair competition, and common law trademark infringement—is limited to entry of the requested equitable relief under Count I. [*See generally* Mot.].

Injunctive Relief. Under the Lanham Act, a district court is authorized to issue an injunction “according to the principles of equity and upon such terms as the court may deem reasonable,” to prevent violations of trademark law. 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a). Indeed, “[i]njunctive relief is the remedy of choice for trademark and unfair competition cases, since there is no adequate remedy at law for the injury caused by a defendant’s continuing infringement.” *Burger King Corp. v. Agad*, 911 F. Supp. 1499, 1509–10 (S.D. Fla. 1995) (alteration in original; quotation marks omitted; quoting *Century 21 Real Estate Corp. v. Sandlin*, 846 F.2d 1175, 1180 (9th Cir. 1988)). Injunctive relief is available even in the default judgment setting, *see, e.g., PetiMed*, 336 F. Supp. 2d at 1222–23, since defendant’s failure to respond or otherwise appear makes it difficult for a plaintiff to prevent further infringement absent an injunction. *See Jackson v. Sturkie*, 255 F. Supp. 2d 1096, 1103 (N.D. Cal. 2003) (“[D]efendant’s lack of

participation in this litigation has given the court no assurance that defendant's infringing activity will cease. Therefore, plaintiff is entitled to permanent injunctive relief." (alteration added)).

Permanent injunctive relief is appropriate when a plaintiff demonstrates: (1) it has suffered irreparable injury; (2) there is no adequate remedy at law; (3) the balance of hardship favors an equitable remedy; and (4) an issuance of an injunction is in the public's interest. *See eBay, Inc. v. MercExchange, LLC*, 547 U.S. 388, 391 (2006) (citations omitted). Plaintiff has carried its burden on each of the four factors.

Specifically, "a sufficiently strong showing of likelihood of confusion [caused by trademark infringement] may by itself constitute a showing of . . . a substantial threat of irreparable harm." *E. Remy Martin & Co., S.A. v. Shaw-Ross Int'l Imps., Inc.*, 756 F.2d 1525, 1530 (11th Cir. 1985) (alterations added; footnote call number omitted); *see also Levi Strauss & Co. v. Sunrise Int'l Trading Inc.*, 51 F.3d 982, 986 (11th Cir. 1995) ("There is no doubt that the continued sale of thousands of pairs of counterfeit jeans would damage [the plaintiff's] business reputation and decrease its legitimate sales." (alteration added)). Plaintiff's Complaint and the submissions show the goods promoted, advertised, offered for sale, and sold by Defendant is nearly identical to Plaintiff's genuine products and that consumers viewing Defendant's counterfeit goods post-sale would confuse them for Plaintiff's genuine products. [*See, e.g.*, Compl. ¶ 23 ("Defendant's actions are likely to cause confusion of consumers at the time of initial interest, sale, and in the post-sale setting, who will believe all of Defendant's goods offered for sale in or through Defendant's e-commerce store are genuine goods originating from, associated with, and/or approved by Chanel.")].

Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law so long as Defendant continues to operate the Store ID because Plaintiff cannot control the quality of what appears to be its products in the marketplace. An award of monetary damages alone will not cure the injury to Plaintiff's reputation and goodwill if Defendant's infringing and counterfeiting actions can continue. Moreover, Plaintiff

faces hardship from loss of sales and its inability to control its reputation in the marketplace. By contrast, Defendant faces no hardship if it is prohibited from the infringement of Plaintiff's trademarks. Finally, the public interest supports the issuance of a permanent injunction against Defendant to prevent consumers from being misled by Defendant's products, and potentially harmed by its inferior quality. *See Chanel, Inc. v. besumart.com*, 240 F. Supp. 3d 1283, 1291 (S.D. Fla. 2016) (“[A]n injunction to enjoin infringing behavior serves the public interest in protecting consumers from such behavior.” (alteration added; citation omitted)); *see also World Wrestling Ent., Inc. v. Thomas*, No. 12-cv-21018, 2012 WL 12874190, at *8 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 11, 2012) (considering the potential for harm based on exposure to potentially hazardous counterfeit merchandise in analyzing public's interest in an injunction). The Court's broad equity powers allow it to fashion injunctive relief necessary to stop Defendant's infringing activities. *See, e.g., Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Bd. of Educ.*, 402 U.S. 1, 15 (1971) (“Once a right and a violation have been shown, the scope of a district court's equitable powers to remedy past wrongs is broad, for . . . [t]he essence of equity jurisdiction has been the power of the Chancellor to do equity and to mould [sic] each decree to the necessities of the particular case.” (citation and internal quotation marks omitted)); *United States v. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.*, 321 U.S. 707, 724 (1944) (“Equity has power to eradicate the evils of a condemned scheme by prohibition of the use of admittedly valid parts of an invalid whole.”).

Defendant has created an Internet-based counterfeiting scheme in which it is profiting from its deliberate misappropriation of Plaintiff's rights. Accordingly, the Court may fashion injunctive relief to eliminate the means by which Defendant is conducting its unlawful activities by authorizing Plaintiff to request any e-mail service provider permanently suspend the e-mail addresses which are or have been used by Defendant in connection with Defendant's promotion, offering for sale, and/or sale of goods bearing and/or using counterfeits and/or infringements of Plaintiff's trademarks, requiring Defendant request in writing permanent termination of any Store ID, usernames, and social

media accounts it owns, operates, or controls on any e-commerce or social media platform, requiring the applicable administrator for the Store ID disable and/or cease facilitating access to the Store ID and any other alias e-commerce stores, usernames, store identification numbers, seller identification names, social media accounts, and private messaging accounts, being used and/or controlled by Defendant which has been used in connection with marketing, offering to sell, and/or selling goods bearing and/or using counterfeits and infringements of the Plaintiff's Marks, requiring the administrator for the Store ID identify any e-mail addresses known to be associated with Defendant's Store ID, requiring any marketplace administrator permanently remove any and all listings and associated images of goods bearing and/or using counterfeits and/or infringements of Plaintiff's trademarks via the e-commerce stores operating under the Store ID, and requiring Defendant and any marketplace administrator to immediately cease fulfillment of and sequester all goods of Defendant bearing one or more of Plaintiff's trademarks in its inventory, possession, custody, or control, and surrender those goods to Plaintiff, such that these means may no longer be used as instrumentalities to further the sale of counterfeit goods.

Statutory Damages. In a case involving the use of counterfeit marks in connection with the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of goods, 15 U.S.C. section 1117(c) provides that a plaintiff may elect an award of statutory damages at any time before final judgment is rendered in the sum of not less than \$1,000.00 nor more than \$200,000.00 per counterfeit mark per type of good. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c)(1). In addition, if the Court finds Defendant's counterfeiting actions were willful, it may impose damages above the maximum limit up to \$2,000,000.00 per counterfeit mark per type of good. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c)(2).

The Court has wide discretion to determine the amount of statutory damages. *See PetMed*, 336 F. Supp. 2d at 1219 (citations omitted). An award of statutory damages is appropriate despite a plaintiff's inability to prove actual damages caused by a defendant's infringement. *See Under Armour*,

Inc. v. 51nfljersey.com, No. 13-62809-CIV, 2014 WL 1652044, at *7 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 23, 2014) (citing *Ford Motor Co. v. Cross*, 441 F. Supp. 2d 837, 852 (E.D. Mich. 2006) (“[A] successful plaintiff in a trademark infringement case is entitled to recover enhanced statutory damages even where its actual damages are nominal or non-existent.”) (alteration added; citations omitted)); *Playboy Enters., Inc. v. Universal Tel-A-Talk, Inc.*, No. 96-6961-Civ, 1998 WL 767440, at *8 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 3, 1998) (awarding statutory damages where plaintiff failed to prove actual damages or profits). The option of a statutory damages remedy in trademark counterfeiting cases is sensible given evidence of a defendant’s profits in such cases is frequently almost impossible to ascertain. *See, e.g.*, S. Rep. No. 104-177, pt. V § 7, at 10 (1995) (discussing purposes of Lanham Act statutory damages); *PetMed*, 336 F. Supp. 2d at 1220 (recognizing that statutory damages are “[e]specially appropriate in default judgment cases due to infringer nondisclosure” (alteration added; citations omitted)).

This case is no exception. The allegations of the Complaint and the evidence establish Defendant intentionally copied one or more of the Chanel Marks for the purpose of deriving the benefit of Plaintiff’s well-known reputation. Defendant has defaulted on Plaintiff’s allegations of willfulness. [*See* Compl. ¶ 29; *see also* Han Decl. ¶ 10, n.1]; *see also* *Arista Records, Inc. v. Beker Enters., Inc.*, 298 F. Supp. 2d 1310, 1313 (S.D. Fla. 2003) (concluding that a court may infer willfulness from the defendants’ default); *PetMed*, 336 F. Supp. 2d at 1217 (stating that upon default, well-pleaded allegations are taken as true). As such, the Lanham Act permits the Court to award up to \$2,000,000.00 per infringing mark on each type of good as statutory damages to ensure Defendant does not continue its intentional and willful counterfeiting activities.

The only available evidence demonstrates Defendant promoted, distributed, advertised, offered for sale, and/or sold at least one type of good bearing marks which were counterfeits of at least two of the Chanel Marks protected by federal trademark registrations. [*See* Compl. ¶¶ 13, 22–25, 38; Han Decl. ¶¶ 4–5, 9–11, 18; *see also* Han Decl. Ex. 1, Statutory Damages Calculation Chart, ECF No.

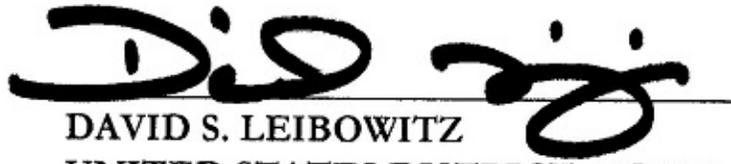
14-2]. Based on the above considerations, Plaintiff suggests the Court award statutory damages by starting with a baseline of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00), trebled to reflect Defendant's willfulness, and doubled for the purpose of deterrence, resulting in one hundred eighty thousand dollars (\$180,000.00) per trademark counterfeited per type of good offered for sale and/or sold by Defendant. [See Mot. at 16–18; Han Decl. ¶¶ 18–19; Statutory Damages Calculation Chart].

The award should be sufficient to deter Defendant and others from continuing to counterfeit or otherwise infringe Plaintiff's trademarks, compensate Plaintiff, and punish Defendant, all stated goals of 15 U.S.C. section 1117(c). The Court finds this award of statutory damages falls within the permissible range under 15 U.S.C. section 1117(c) and is just. See *Chanel, Inc. v. Individuals, Bus. Entities, & Unincorporated Associations Identified on Schedule "A"*, No. 0:24-CV-61002, 2024 WL 4450143 (S.D. Fla. Oct. 9, 2024) (entry of statutory damages award using a baseline of \$30,000.00, trebled to reflect willfulness and doubled for the purpose of deterrence, resulting in \$180,000.00 per trademark counterfeited per type of good offered for sale and/or sold); *Fanatics, LLC v. Fanaticcheaps.com*, No. 0:24-CV-60656, 2024 WL 4345842 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 30, 2024) (entry of statutory damages award using a baseline of \$30,000.00, trebled to reflect willfulness and doubled for the purpose of deterrence, resulting in \$180,000.00 per trademark counterfeited per type of good offered for sale and/or sold); *Chanel, Inc. v. Individuals, Bus. Entities, & Unincorporated Associations Identified on Schedule "A"*, No. 0:24-CV-60435, 2024 WL 4039855 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 4, 2024) (entry of statutory damages award using a baseline of \$30,000.00, trebled to reflect willfulness and doubled for the purpose of deterrence, resulting in \$180,000.00 per trademark counterfeited per type of good offered for sale and/or sold); see also *Chanel, Inc. v. Individuals*, No. 24-cv-22336-BLOOM/Elfenbein, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 145638 (S.D. Fla. Aug. 15, 2024) (entry of statutory damages award using a baseline of \$30,000.00, trebled to reflect willfulness and doubled for the purpose of deterrence, resulting in \$180,000.00 per trademark counterfeited per type of good offered for sale and/or sold).

IV. CONCLUSION

For the forgoing reasons, it is **ORDERED AND ADJUDGED** that Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of Default Final Judgment [ECF No. 14] is **GRANTED**. Default final judgment and a permanent injunction shall be entered by separate order.

DONE AND ORDERED in the Southern District of Florida on March 7, 2025.



DAVID S. LEIBOWITZ
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

cc: counsel of record

SCHEDULE "A"
DEFENDANT DHGATE.COM STORE ID AND
INFRINGING PRODUCT NUMBER

Defendant / Store ID	Infringing Product Number
21948352	938246490