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16 and On Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated

17 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
18 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

19 FARID KHAN, an individual, on behalf
20 of himself and all others similarly
21 situated,

22 Plaintiff,

23 vs.

24 BOOHOO.COM USA, INC., a Delaware
25 corporation, BOOHOO.COM UK
26 LIMITED, a United Kingdom private
27 limited company, BOOHOO GROUP
28 PLC, a Jersey public limited company,
and DOES 1-10, inclusive.

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 2:20-cv-03332-GW-JEMx

**SECOND AMENDED CLASS
ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF FOR:**

1. **VIOLATION OF UNFAIR
COMPETITION LAW (CAL. BUS. &
PROF. CODE §§ 17200 *et seq.*)**
 2. **VIOLATION OF FALSE
ADVERTISING LAW (CAL. BUS. &
PROF. CODE §§ 17500 *et seq.*)**
 3. **VIOLATION OF CONSUMER
LEGAL REMEDIES ACT (CAL.
CIV. CODE §§ 1750 *et seq.*)**
 4. **FRAUD (INTENTIONAL
MISREPRESENTATIONS)**
 5. **FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT**
 6. **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**
- DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiff Farid Khan (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself and all others similarly
2 situated, hereby alleges the following at all times relevant to this complaint:

3 **I. BACKGROUND**

4 1. This action is brought against defendants Boohoo.com USA, Inc.,
5 Boohoo.com UK Limited, Boohoo Group PLC (collectively, “Boohoo,” “Boohoo
6 Companies,” or “Defendants”) for their false and deceptive pricing practices in connection
7 with their sale of “boohoo” clothing, accessories and other items on their U.S. website,
8 <http://us.boohoo.com>.¹ Boohoo does so by advertising fake and inflated comparison
9 reference prices to deceive customers into a false belief that the sale price is a deeply
10 discounted bargain price. For example, anyone visiting Boohoo’s site on a given day
11 during a “50% OFF EVERYTHING SALE” who buys a dress “on sale” for \$20 based on
12 a crossed-out reference price of \$40 is being misled. This is deception because that dress
13 has rarely, if ever, been sold in the recent past on the site for \$40. Further, because
14 Boohoo’s website is the only channel through which boohoo products are sold, Boohoo
15 cannot justifiably claim that another retailer has sold that dress for \$40. In other words,
16 Boohoo’s “sale” is not really a sale at all. It is a scam. All the reference prices on Boohoo’s
17 website are fake. They are not original, regular, retail, or former prices. They are inflated
18 prices posted to lure unsuspecting customers into jumping at a fake “bargain.” That is,
19 Boohoo engages in this deceptive advertising and pricing scheme to give customers the
20 false impression that they are getting a deal or bargain when in reality they are being
21 swindled by fake sales and promotions. As a result, customers are deceived into spending
22 money they otherwise would not have spent, purchasing items they otherwise would not
23 have purchased, and/or spending more money for an item than they otherwise would have
24 absent the deceptive marketing. By this action, Plaintiff seeks to put an immediate end to
25 Boohoo’s untruthful marketing practices and recover restitution and damages on behalf of
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27 ¹ Upon information and belief, Boohoo also uses an app to showcase its U.S. website
28 products and make sales to U.S. residents of those products. Therefore, in the Complaint,
this website is used to denote sales using both the website and the app.

1 all persons who have fallen victim to Boohoo’s sham sales by purchasing products on
2 Boohoo’s website from April 2016 to the present.

3 **II. PARTIES**

4 2. Plaintiff Farid Khan is a citizen of the State of California and resident of the
5 County of Los Angeles.

6 3. Defendant Boohoo.com USA, Inc. (“Boohoo USA”) is a Delaware
7 corporation and is headquartered in the County of Los Angeles within the State of
8 California, where it has its principal place of business.

9 4. Defendant Boohoo.com UK Limited (“Boohoo Limited”) is a private limited
10 company organized and existing under the laws of the United Kingdom. Boohoo Limited
11 is the parent company of Boohoo USA.

12 5. Defendant Boohoo Group PLC (“Boohoo Group”) is a public limited
13 company incorporated and domiciled in Jersey, a British Crown Dependency. Boohoo
14 Group is the parent company of Boohoo Limited and Boohoo USA and the online brands
15 boohoo, boohooMAN, PrettyLittleThing, Nasty Gal, Karen Millen, Coast, and Miss Pap.

16 6. The true names and capacities of defendants DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,
17 whether individual, plural, corporate, partnership, associate or otherwise, are not known to
18 Plaintiff, who therefore sues said defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff is informed
19 and believes and thereon alleges that each of the defendants designated herein as DOE is
20 in some manner responsible for the acts and occurrences set forth herein. Plaintiff will
21 seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to show the true names and capacities of
22 defendants DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, as well as the manner in which each DOE
23 defendant is responsible, when the same have been ascertained. DOES 1 through 10 shall
24 be included within the definition of “Boohoo,” “Boohoo Companies,” or “Defendants.”

25 7. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint:
26 Boohoo USA, Boohoo Limited, and Boohoo Group operated as one big company to market
27 and sell products throughout the U.S., including California. The Boohoo Group
28 “subsidiaries” (e.g., Boohoo USA and Boohoo Limited) operated like divisions or

1 departments within the larger Boohoo company.

2 8. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint: Each
3 of the Defendants herein was an agent, servant, employee, co-conspirator, partner, joint
4 venturer, wholly owned and controlled subsidiary and/or alter ego of each of the remaining
5 Defendants, and was at all times acting within the course and scope of said agency, service,
6 employment, conspiracy, partnership and/or joint venture.

7 9. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint:
8 Defendants, and each of them, aided and abetted, encouraged and rendered substantial
9 assistance in accomplishing the wrongful conduct and their wrongful goals and other
10 wrongdoing complained of herein. In taking action, as particularized herein, to aid and
11 abet and substantially assist the commission of these wrongful acts and other wrongdoings
12 complained of, each of the Defendants acted with an awareness of its primary wrongdoing
13 and realized that its conduct would substantially assist the accomplishment of the wrongful
14 conduct, wrongful goals, and wrongdoing.

15 **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

16 10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Class
17 Action Fairness Act of 2005 and 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because the total matter in controversy
18 exceeds \$5 Million and there are over 100 members of the proposed class. Further, at least
19 one member of the proposed class is a citizen of a State within the United States and at
20 least one defendant is the citizen or subject of a foreign state.

21 11. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part
22 of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this judicial district. Venue
23 is also proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) because Defendants
24 are subject to the Court's personal jurisdiction in this judicial district, and because one of
25 the defendants resides in this judicial district while the other defendant is not resident in
26 the United States.

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1 IV. GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

2 A. Company Background

3 12. Boohoo launched in 2006 and is in the business of marketing and selling
4 “boohoo” clothing and other products on the Internet. Defendants exclusively sell their
5 boohoo clothing and other boohoo products online. Defendants’ marketing emphasizes
6 their bargains and their vast online presence, including over 10 million followers on social
7 media.

8 13. Boohoo’s online store for United States customers was launched in 2012 and
9 can be found at <http://us.boohoo.com>. According to its website, Boohoo opened an office
10 in New York City in 2015. On its website, Boohoo also states “[w]e moved to LA”—an
11 apparent reference to the company moving its United States headquarters to Los Angeles,
12 California. On information and belief, Boohoo began selling products to customers in the
13 United States via its <http://us.boohoo.com> website by at least March 13, 2012.

14 14. Boohoo offers customers a wide range of boohoo apparel, accessories, and
15 other products for both men and women. Products for women include, among other items,
16 dresses, tops, jeans, sleepwear, swimwear, and shoes. Similarly, for men, Boohoo offers a
17 broad range of products including, among other items, shirts, jackets, tracksuits,
18 sweatshirts, pants, and shoes. Because Defendants sell their “boohoo” products (i.e.,
19 “boohoo”-branded items or items made primarily for Defendants containing other
20 branding) exclusively, or almost exclusively, on their website, there is no other regular
21 price or market price for their products they sell other than the price on the company’s own
22 website.

23 B. Boohoo’s False and Deceptive Pricing Scheme

24 15. Unfortunately, Boohoo’s business model relies on deceiving customers with
25 fake sales. On a typical day, Boohoo prominently displays on its landing page some form
26 of a sale where all or nearly all products are supposedly marked down by a specified
27 percentage—for example, 40, 50, or 60% off. All or nearly all boohoo products on the site
28 are represented as being marked down by the specified percentage discount from a

1 substantially higher reference price (hereafter, the “Reference Price”). The supposed
2 markdowns are represented to the customer by prominently displaying a crossed-out
3 Reference Price next to the sale price reduced by the specified percentage discount.
4 Alternatively, Boohoo runs the same fake promotions by providing customers with site-
5 wide promo codes and/or discounts—typically for 40, 50, or 60% off—which customers
6 may use to obtain reductions off items from the Reference Price. Boohoo employs these
7 deceptive tactics to convey to customers that the product had previously sold in the recent
8 past at the Reference Price, but is being sold to the customer at a substantial discount.

9 16. However, this Reference Price is almost always, if not always, a falsely
10 inflated price because Boohoo rarely, if ever, sells its items at the Reference Price. The
11 only purpose of the Reference Price is to mislead customers into believing that the
12 displayed Reference Price is an original, regular, or retail price at which Boohoo usually
13 sells the item or previously sold the item in the recent past. As a result, Boohoo falsely
14 conveys to customers that they are receiving a substantial markdown or discount, when in
15 reality the alleged discount is false and fraudulent. Moreover, because boohoo products
16 are sold only through Boohoo’s website, the Reference Price cannot mean the prevailing
17 market price of the product at any outlet other than Boohoo’s website. Compounding the
18 deception, the Boohoo website will often display messages like “Don’t Miss Out!” or
19 “Hurry. Offer Ends Soon!” to give customers a sense of urgency to take advantage of the
20 fake promotions, when in reality, Boohoo runs a promotion or sale on all, or nearly all,
21 “Boohoo” items on its site everyday (or at a minimum, most days).

22 17. For example, on March 27, 2020, Boohoo’s landing page prominently
23 displayed the statement “60% OFF EVERYTHING!” On the individual product pages of
24 all (or nearly all) boohoo products offered on the site, as well as on the thumbnail displays
25 of each product when presented as a list, Boohoo represented each product as being “60%
26 OFF” and included this representation beside the crossed-out fake Reference Price. Thus,
27 for a product being offered for \$20.00, Boohoo displayed the following:

28 **\$20.00 (60% OFF) ~~\$50.00~~**

1 18. Boohoo further reinforces the false conception that the customer has received
2 a deep discount off of an original, retail, or regular price during the order process. More
3 specifically, Boohoo includes a line item for the “Discount” that the customer has received,
4 which computes the amount of the supposed “Discount” corresponding to the percentage
5 markdown from the false Reference Price the customer purportedly benefited from
6 according to each product’s individual product description page. This phantom “Discount”
7 appears in the final order confirmation and receipt displayed to customers and delivered to
8 customers by e-mail after the order has been completed and payment has been made. By
9 doing so, Boohoo not only deceives the customer with the sham sale, but then further uses
10 that deception to build goodwill to lure customers back for more fake “sales” and
11 “discounts.”

12 19. These pricing and advertising practices reflecting high-pressure fake sales are
13 patently deceptive. They are intended to mislead customers into believing that they are
14 getting a bargain by buying products from Boohoo on sale and at a substantial and deep
15 discount. The truth is that Boohoo rarely, if ever, sells any of its boohoo products at the
16 Reference Price. The Reference Price is, therefore, an artificially inflated price. In turn,
17 the advertised discounts are thus nothing more than phantom markdowns.

18 **C. The Plaintiff’s Purchase of Falsely Advertised Items from Boohoo.com**

19 20. Plaintiff Farid Khan (“Plaintiff”) fell victim to Boohoo’s false advertising and
20 deceptive pricing practices. On or about April 27, 2019, Plaintiff visited Boohoo’s U.S.
21 website to shop for clothing. Plaintiff visited the site from his home in Los Angeles
22 County. Plaintiff saw on the website that Boohoo was running a “50% Off Everything”
23 sale. Plaintiff browsed the site and observed that the products offered each had a Reference
24 Price that was crossed out and a sale price that was 50% off of the crossed-out Reference
25 Price. He found and selected a number of items and added them to his shopping cart, with
26 each item displayed by Boohoo as having a Reference Price and a sale price of 50% off, as
27 shown below:
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- (a) Check Revere Collar Polo shirt
Black, Size Small
\$18.00 (50% OFF) \$36.00
- (b) Regular Long Sleeve Knitted Polo shirt
Grey, Size Small
\$18.00 (50% OFF) \$36.00
- (c) Regular Long Sleeve Knitted Polo shirt
Grey, Size Medium
\$18.00 (50% OFF) \$36.00
- (d) MAN Embroidered Striped Pique Polo shirt
Size Small
\$14.00 (50% OFF) \$28.00
- (e) MAN Embroidered Striped Pique Polo shirt
Size Medium
\$14.00 (50% OFF) \$28.00
- (f) Basic Crew Neck T Shirt
Wine, Size Small
\$6.00 (50% OFF) \$12.00
- (g) Basic Crew Neck T Shirt
Green, Size Small
\$6.00 (50% OFF) \$12.00
- (h) Basic Crew Neck T Shirt
White, Size Medium
\$6.00 (50% OFF) \$12.00
- (i) Basic Crew Neck T Shirt
White, Size Small
\$6.00 (50% OFF) \$12.00
- (j) Basic Crew Neck T Shirt
Black, Size Small
\$6.00 (50% OFF) \$12.00
- (k) Basic Crew Neck T Shirt
Navy, Size Small

1 **\$6.00 (50% OFF) ~~\$12.00~~**

- 2 (1) Basic Crew Neck T Shirt
3 Navy, Size Medium
4 **\$6.00 (50% OFF) ~~\$12.00~~**

5 21. In other words, Plaintiff saw that Boohoo represented on the product
6 description page for each item that they were supposedly on sale for 50% off, pursuant to
7 a “50% Off Everything” sale, based on a markdown from a Reference Price. The Reference
8 Price was displayed as a substantially higher price containing a strikethrough.

9 22. Plaintiff thus purchased the products listed above. Before doing so, Plaintiff
10 relied on the representation that the products listed above had in fact been offered for sale,
11 or previously sold, in the recent past at the stated Reference Price corresponding to each
12 item as displayed by Boohoo on its website. Plaintiff thus relied on Boohoo’s
13 representation that each of the products listed above was truly on sale and being sold at a
14 substantial markdown and discount, and thereby fell victim to the deception intended by
15 Boohoo.

16 23. Including shipping and sales tax, Plaintiff paid \$150.20 for his order. Of this
17 amount, his “pre-sale” subtotal for the items was \$248.00. After deceiving Plaintiff into
18 making the purchase, Boohoo reinforced to Plaintiff that he had received a genuine and
19 substantial bargain in connection with his purchase by representing to him on his order
20 confirmation that the “Discounts included” in his order amounted to \$124.00 based on the
21 “50% Off Everything!” sale. The items Plaintiff ordered were delivered to him in Los
22 Angeles County California.

23 24. The truth, however, is that the products Plaintiff purchased were not
24 substantially marked down or discounted, or at the very least, any discount he was receiving
25 had been grossly exaggerated. That is because none of the products Plaintiff bought had
26 been offered for sale on Boohoo’s website for any reasonably substantial period of time (if
27 ever) at the full Reference Price. In fact, for at least the 90-day period prior to Plaintiff’s
28 purchase (and likely for a longer period), Boohoo had not offered any of the items sold to
Plaintiff at the Reference Prices. Those Reference Prices were fake prices used in

1 Boohoo’s deceptive marketing scheme.

2 25. Boohoo knows that the prices are fake and artificially inflated and
3 intentionally uses them in its deceptive pricing scheme on its website to increase sales and
4 profits by misleading Plaintiff and members of the putative class to believe that they are
5 buying products at a substantial discount. Boohoo thereby induces customers to buy
6 products they never would have bought—or at the very least, to pay more for merchandise
7 than they otherwise would have if Defendants were simply being truthful about their
8 “sales.”

9 26. Therefore, Plaintiff would not have purchased the items listed above, or at the
10 very least, would not have paid as much as he did, had Boohoo been truthful. Plaintiff was
11 persuaded to make his purchase only because of the fake sale based on Boohoo’s fake
12 Reference Price.

13 **D. Research Shows That the Use of Reference Price Advertising Schemes**
14 **Similar to Boohoo’s Deceptive Pricing Scheme Influences Consumer**
15 **Behavior and Affects Consumers’ Perceptions of a Product’s Value**

16 27. The effectiveness of Boohoo’s deceitful pricing scheme is backed up by
17 longstanding scholarly research. In the seminal article entitled *Comparative Price*
18 *Advertising: Informative or Deceptive?* (cited in *Hinojos v. Kohl’s Corp.*, 718 F.3d 1098,
19 1106 (9th Cir. 2013), Professors Dhruv Grewal and Larry D. Compeau write that, “[b]y
20 creating an impression of savings, the presence of a higher reference price enhances
21 subjects’ perceived value and willingness to buy the product.” Dhruv Grewal & Larry D.
22 Compeau, *Comparative Price Advertising: Informative or Deceptive?*, 11 J. Pub. Pol’y &
23 Mktg. 52, 55 (Spring 1992). Thus, “empirical studies indicate that, *as discount size*
24 *increases, consumers’ perceptions of value and their willingness to buy the product*
25 *increase*, while their intention to search for a lower price decreases.” *Id.* at 56 (emphasis
26 added). For this reason, the Ninth Circuit in *Hinojos* held that a plaintiff making a claim
27 of deceptive pricing (strikingly similar to the claim at issue here) had standing to pursue
28 his claim against the defendant retailer. In doing so, the Court observed that

1 “[m]isinformation about a product’s ‘normal’ price is . . . significant to many consumers
2 in the same way as a false product label would be.” *Hinojos*, 718 F.3d at 1106.

3 28. Professors Compeau and Grewal reached similar conclusions in a 2002 article:
4 “decades of research support the conclusion that advertised reference prices do indeed
5 enhance consumers’ perceptions of the value of the deal.” Dhruv Grewal & Larry D.
6 Compeau, *Comparative Price Advertising: Believe It Or Not*, J. of Consumer Affairs, Vol.
7 36, No. 2, at 287 (Winter 2002). The professors also found that “[c]onsumers are
8 influenced by comparison prices *even when the stated reference prices are implausibly*
9 *high.*” *Id.* (emphasis added).

10 29. In another scholarly publication, Professors Joan Lindsey-Mullikin and Ross
11 D. Petty concluded that “[r]eference price ads strongly influence consumer perceptions of
12 value Consumers often make purchases not based on price but because a retailer
13 assures them that a deal is a good bargain. This occurs when . . . the retailer highlights the
14 relative savings compared with the prices of competitors . . . [T]hese bargain assurances
15 (BAs) change consumers’ purchasing behavior and may deceive consumers.” Joan
16 Lindsey-Mullikin & Ross D. Petty, *Marketing Tactics Discouraging Price Search:*
17 *Deception and Competition*, 64 J. of Bus. Research 67 (January 2011).

18 30. Similarly, according to Professors Praveen K. Kopalle and Joan Lindsey-
19 Mullikin, “research has shown that retailer-supplied reference prices clearly enhance
20 buyers’ perceptions of value” and “have a significant impact on consumer purchasing
21 decisions.” Praveen K. Kopalle & Joan Lindsey-Mullikin, *The Impact of External*
22 *Reference Price On Consumer Price Expectations*, 79 J. of Retailing 225 (2003).

23 31. The results of a 1990 study by Professors Jerry B. Gotlieb and Cyndy Thomas
24 Fitzgerald, came to the conclusion that “reference prices are important cues consumers use
25 when making the decision concerning how much they are willing to pay for the product.”
26 Jerry B. Gotlieb & Cyndy Thomas Fitzgerald, *An Investigation Into the Effects of*
27 *Advertised Reference Prices On the Price Consumers Are Willing To Pay For the Product*,
28 6 J. of App’d Bus. Res. 1 (1990). This study also concluded that “consumers are likely to

1 be misled into a willingness to pay a higher price for a product simply because the product
2 has a higher reference price.” *Id.*

3 32. The unmistakable inference to be drawn from this research and the Ninth
4 Circuit’s opinion in *Hinojos* is that the deceptive advertising through the use of false
5 reference pricing employed here by Boohoo is intended to, and does in fact, influence
6 customer behavior—as it did Plaintiff’s purchasing decision here—by artificially inflating
7 customer perceptions of a given item’s value and causing customers to spend money they
8 otherwise would not have, purchase items they otherwise would not have, and/or spend
9 more money for a product than they otherwise would have absent the deceptive advertising.

10 **V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

11 33. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all persons similarly
12 situated pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and 23(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil
13 Procedure and seeks certification of the following class:

14 All persons in the United States of America who purchased one
15 or more boohoo products from <http://us.boohoo.com> between
16 April 9, 2016, through the present (the “Class Period”) at a
17 discount from a higher reference price and who have not
received a refund or credit for their purchase(s).

18 34. The above-described class of persons shall hereafter be referred to as the
19 “Class.” Excluded from the Class are any and all past or present officers, directors, or
20 employees of Defendants, any judge who presides over this action, and any partner or
21 employee of Class Counsel.

22 35. In the alternative, Plaintiff seeks certification of the following class pursuant
23 to Rule 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and 23(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure:

24 All persons in the State of California who purchased one or more
25 boohoo products from <http://us.boohoo.com> between April 9,
26 2016, through the present (the “Class Period”) at a discount from
27 a higher reference price and who have not received a refund or
credit for their purchase(s).

28 36. The above-described class of persons shall hereafter be referred to as the

1 “California Class.” Excluded from the California Class are any and all past or present
2 officers, directors, or employees of Defendants, any judge who presides over this action,
3 and any partner or employee of Class Counsel.

4 37. Plaintiff reserves the right to expand, limit, modify, or amend the class
5 definitions stated above, including the addition of one or more subclasses, in connection
6 with his motion for class certification, or at any other time, based upon, among other things,
7 changing circumstances, or new facts obtained during discovery.

8 38. **Numerosity.** The Class is so numerous that joinder of all members in one
9 action is impracticable. The exact number and identities of the members of the Class is
10 unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery,
11 but on information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that there are in excess of 50,000 members
12 of the Class.

13 39. **Typicality.** Plaintiff’s claims are typical of those of other members of the
14 Class, all of whom have suffered similar harm due to Defendants’ course of conduct as
15 described herein.

16 40. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the
17 Class and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiff has retained
18 attorneys who are experienced in the handling of complex litigation and class actions, and
19 Plaintiff and his counsel intend to prosecute this action vigorously.

20 41. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law or Fact.**
21 Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class that predominate
22 over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. These common legal
23 and factual questions, which do not vary among members of the Class, and which may be
24 determined without reference to the individual circumstances of any member of the Class,
25 include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 26 (a) Whether, during the Class Period, Defendants advertised false
27 Reference Prices on products offered on their website.
- 28 (b) Whether, during the Class Period, Defendants advertised price
discounts from false Reference Prices on products offered on their

1 website.

- 2 (c) Whether the products listed on Defendants' website during the Class
3 Period were offered at their Reference Prices for any reasonably
4 substantial period of time prior to being offered at prices that were
5 discounted from their Reference Prices.
- 6 (d) Does Defendants' deceptive pricing scheme using false Reference
7 Prices constitute an "unlawful," "unfair," or "fraudulent" business
8 practice in violation of the California Unfair Competition Law, Cal.
9 Bus & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*?
- 10 (e) Does Defendants' deceptive pricing scheme using false Reference
11 Prices constitute "unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising"
12 in violation of the California Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus & Prof.
13 Code § 17200, *et seq.*?
- 14 (f) Does Defendants' deceptive pricing scheme using false Reference
15 Prices constitute false advertising in violation of the California False
16 Advertising Law under Business & Professions Code section 17500, *et*
17 *seq.*?
- 18 (g) Whether Defendants' false Reference Prices on products offered on
19 their website during the Class Period are false representations.
- 20 (h) Whether and when Defendants learned that false Reference Prices on
21 products offered on their website during the Class Period are false
22 representations.
- 23 (i) What did Defendants hope to gain from using a false Reference Price
24 scheme?
- 25 (j) What did Defendants gain from their false Reference Price scheme?
- 26 (k) Whether Defendants' use of false Reference Prices on products offered
27 on their website during the Class Period was material.
- 28 (l) Whether Defendants had a duty to disclose to their customers that the
Reference prices were fake "original" prices in furtherance of sham
sales.
- (m) To what extent did Defendants' conduct cause, and continue to cause,
harm to the Class?
- (n) Whether the members of the Class are entitled to damages and/or
restitution.
- (o) What type of injunctive relief is appropriate and necessary to enjoin

1 Defendants from continuing to engage in false or misleading
2 advertising?

- 3 (p) Whether Defendants' conduct was undertaken with conscious disregard
4 of the rights of the members of the Class and was done with fraud,
5 oppression, and/or malice.

6 42. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair
7 and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual litigation of the claims of
8 all members of the Class is impracticable. Requiring each individual class member to file
9 an individual lawsuit would unreasonably consume the amounts that may be recovered.
10 Even if every member of the Class could afford individual litigation, the adjudication of at
11 least tens of thousands of identical claims would be unduly burdensome to the courts.
12 Individualized litigation would also present the potential for varying, inconsistent, or
13 contradictory judgments and would magnify the delay and expense to all parties and to the
14 court system resulting from multiple trials of the same factual issues. By contrast, the
15 conduct of this action as a class action, with respect to some or all of the issues presented
16 herein, presents no management difficulties, conserves the resources of the parties and of
17 the court system, and protects the rights of the members of the Class. Plaintiff anticipates
18 no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action. The prosecution of separate
19 actions by individual members of the Class may create a risk of adjudications with respect
20 to them that would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of the other members
21 of the Class who are not parties to such adjudications, or that would substantially impair or
22 impede the ability of such non-party Class members to protect their interests.

23 43. **Ascertainability.** Upon information and belief, Defendants keep extensive
24 computerized records of their sales and customers through, among other things, databases
25 storing customer orders, customer order histories, customer profiles, customer loyalty
26 programs, and general marketing programs. Defendants have one or more databases
27 through which a significant majority of members of the Class may be identified and
28 ascertained, and they maintain contact information, including email addresses and home
addresses (such as billing, mailing, and shipping addresses), through which notice of this

1 action is capable of being disseminated in accordance with due process requirements.

2 44. The California Class also satisfies each of the class action requirements set
3 forth above. The allegations set forth above with regards to the Class, thus, apply equally
4 to the California Class.

5 **VI. ALTER EGO AND AGENCY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE**
6 **DEFENDANTS**

7 45. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint:
8 Boohoo Group exercised substantial decision-making, discretion, and control over the
9 activities of Boohoo USA. This included the exercise of substantial decision-making,
10 discretion, and control over Boohoo USA with respect to its marketing activities relating
11 to the sale of products to all U.S. consumers, including California consumers, on the U.S.
12 version of Boohoo's website: <http://us.boohoo.com>. Likewise, Boohoo USA acted on
13 behalf of Boohoo Group as its agent within California, as well as the entire U.S., and was
14 subject to its control with respect to all of its activities, including, without limitation, its
15 marketing activities relating to the sale of products to all U.S. consumers, including
16 California consumers, on the U.S. version of Boohoo's website: <http://us.boohoo.com>.

17 46. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint:
18 Boohoo Limited exercised substantial decision-making, discretion, and control over the
19 activities of Boohoo USA. This included the exercise of substantial decision-making,
20 discretion, and control over Boohoo USA with respect to its marketing activities relating
21 to the sale of products to all U.S. consumers, including California consumers, on the U.S.
22 version of Boohoo's website: <http://us.boohoo.com>. Likewise, Boohoo USA acted on
23 behalf of Boohoo Limited as its agent within California, as well as the entire U.S., and was
24 subject to its control with respect to all of its activities, including, without limitation, its
25 marketing activities relating to the sale of products to all U.S. consumers, including
26 California consumers, on the U.S. version of Boohoo's website: <http://us.boohoo.com>.

27 47. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint:
28 Boohoo Group exercised substantial decision-making, discretion, and control over the

1 activities of Boohoo Limited. This included the exercise of substantial decision-making,
2 discretion, and control over Boohoo Limited with respect to its marketing activities relating
3 to the sale of products to all U.S. consumers, including California consumers, on the U.S.
4 version of Boohoo's website: <http://us.boohoo.com>. Likewise, Boohoo Limited acted on
5 behalf of Boohoo Group as its agent within California, as well as the entire U.S., and was
6 subject to its control with respect to all of its activities, including, without limitation, its
7 marketing activities relating to the sale of products to all U.S. consumers, including
8 California consumers, on the U.S. version of Boohoo's website: <http://us.boohoo.com>.

9 48. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint:
10 Boohoo Group, in actuality, was not really separate from Boohoo USA or Boohoo Limited.
11 Specifically, there is such unity of interest and ownership that separate personalities of the
12 three entities no longer exist and the failure to disregard their separate identities would
13 result in fraud or injustice.

14 49. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint:
15 Likewise, Boohoo Limited, in actuality, was not really separate from Boohoo USA.
16 Specifically, there is such unity of interest and ownership that separate personalities of the
17 two entities no longer exist and the failure to disregard their separate identities would result
18 in fraud or injustice.

19 50. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint: The
20 Boohoo Companies are all materially involved in the marketing and sale of products to
21 U.S. consumers, including California consumers, on the U.S. version of Boohoo's website:
22 <http://us.boohoo.com>. This includes involvement in the false advertising and marketing,
23 deceptive pricing scheme, and other wrongdoing set forth in this Complaint.

24 51. The information forming the basis upon which Plaintiff has formed the beliefs
25 set forth in paragraphs 45 through 50 includes, but is not limited to, the information stated
26 in the ensuing paragraphs.

27 52. Based on annual reports and at all times relevant to this Complaint: Boohoo
28 Group had a controlling interest in and has 100% ownership of Boohoo Limited and

1 Boohoo USA; and Boohoo Limited had a controlling interest in and has 100% ownership
2 of Boohoo USA. Based upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this
3 Complaint: The “subsidiaries” of Boohoo Group (including Boohoo Limited and Boohoo
4 USA) operated like divisions or departments within the larger Boohoo company. Boohoo
5 Group existed for the purpose of exercising dominion and control over the Boohoo
6 Companies, to fund their activities, and to collect their profits. Boohoo Limited acted on
7 behalf of Boohoo Group and was substantially subject to its control. Boohoo USA acted
8 on behalf of both Boohoo Group and Boohoo Limited and was substantially subject to their
9 control.

10 53. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint: The
11 Boohoo Companies are all materially involved in the marketing and sale of products to
12 U.S. consumers, including California consumers, on the U.S. version of the company’s
13 website, which can be found at <http://us.boohoo.com>. This includes involvement in the
14 false advertising and marketing, deceptive pricing scheme, and other wrongdoing set forth
15 in this Second Amended Complaint.

16 54. Boohoo Group itself boasts that: “We Are boohoo, the brand behind the
17 clothes helping you to #DOYOURTHING. Our brands, boohoo, boohooMAN,
18 PrettyLittleThing, Nasty Gal, Miss Pap, Karen Millen and Coast design, source, market
19 and sell clothing, shoes, accessories and beauty products. We’ve been doing our thing
20 since 2006 and *we’ve gone global with offices in* Manchester, Burnley, London, Leicester,
21 Paris, *Los Angeles*, and Sydney. We’re always bringing something new with up to 100
22 new pieces hitting site every day. And we’re 24/7 on social with millions of followers.”
23 Boohoo Group sees itself as having “grown from Manchester’s best kept fashion secret to
24 one of the fastest growing *international retailers*,” through the various brands Boohoo
25 Group controls, including boohoo, PrettyLittleThing, and NastyGal.

26 55. Boohoo Group routinely tells investors that it sells its products to customers
27 across the globe, which includes the United States and, specifically, California. For
28 example, in one communication to its investors, Boohoo Group states: “Our vision is to

1 lead the fashion e-commerce market *globally*, in a way that delivers for *our* customers,
2 people, suppliers and stakeholders. *Our brands* operate along the same principles today as
3 when boohoo was founded in 2006: through *a test and repeat model* that brings the latest
4 trends and fashion inspiration in a matter of weeks to *our customers across the world.*”
5 Similarly, Boohoo Group tells investors: “*Our* brands design, source, market and sell
6 clothing, shoes, accessories and beauty products targeted at 16-40-year-old consumers in
7 the UK and *internationally.*”

8 56. In another communication, Boohoo Group states: “we want to thank *our*
9 *customers, our amazing teams* and our wonderful suppliers for their continued support.”
10 Boohoo itself thus admits that it controls its brands and considers the customers and teams
11 of its various brands its own direct customers and teams. Boohoo Group also boasts of
12 having “5000+ colleagues working across the world,” referring to its employees across its
13 various brands and subsidiaries, including Boohoo USA and Boohoo Limited, as one big
14 collective company would.

15 57. By way of further example, Boohoo Group’s LinkedIn page states they have
16 offices around the world including “Los Angeles,” with PLT listed as one of “our brands.”
17 Boohoo Group admittedly considers the offices and headquarters of its various subsidiaries
18 as its own offices and headquarters within any given country.

19 58. The philosophy of the Boohoo Companies is that they do not open stores, they
20 open “countries” by opening a marketing hub within a country. For example, Boohoo
21 Group controls and directs sales of its boohoo products in the U.S. by controlling and
22 utilizing together Boohoo Limited (one of Boohoo Group’s international “Trading” arms)
23 and Boohoo USA (Boohoo Group’s U.S. “Marketing” hub for the sale of boohoo products
24 in the U.S.).

25 59. Boohoo Limited’s 2019 Annual Report states that its “controlling party is
26 boohoo group plc, [i.e., Boohoo Group].” Boohoo Group’s 2020 Annual Report states that
27 its “financial statements consolidate those of its subsidiaries and the Employee Benefit
28 Trust. All intercompany transactions between group companies are eliminated.” Boohoo

1 Group also boasts that: “Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the group [referring to
2 Boohoo Group]. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has *rights*
3 *to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity* and *has the ability to affect those*
4 *returns through its power over the entity.*” The same report lists Boohoo Limited and
5 Boohoo USA as “subsidiaries.”

6 60. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint: In or
7 about 2017-18, Boohoo Group, exercising its dominion and control over its various
8 subsidiaries and brands, directed its subsidiaries, including Boohoo, to leverage the over-
9 arching benefits and shared service functions of the collective Boohoo Group. As an
10 example, Boohoo Group and Boohoo Limited directed and caused Boohoo USA to
11 purchase a property at 2135 Bay Street, Los Angeles, California for \$3.5 million, and then
12 to transfer that property to NastyGal USA, Inc. (another Boohoo Group subsidiary Boohoo
13 Group controls) for \$3.5 million. As another example, Boohoo Group directed and caused
14 Boohoo Limited to register Boohoo’s U.S. trademarks for the collective benefit of the
15 Boohoo Companies.

16 61. In August 2019, Boohoo Group issued the following statement concerning the
17 shared supply chain for the Boohoo Companies that supplies products to the U.S., including
18 California: “The boohoo group (“boohoo group”) is a leading online fashion *retail group*.
19 *Our* brands include boohoo, boohooMAN, PrettyLittleThing, Nasty Gal and MissPap. *Our*
20 *brands* design, source, market and sell clothing, shoes, accessories and beauty products to
21 customers *in almost every country in the world. These products are distributed globally*
22 *from two warehouses in the UK, located in Burnley and in Sheffield.*”

23 62. Indeed, the Boohoo Companies are run and controlled by a common,
24 overlapping group of individuals who hold the same or similar position(s) at each company.
25 The Boohoo Companies run at the control and direction of Mahmud Kamani (“M.
26 Kamani”). M. Kamani is an Executive Director and the Co-founder & Group Executive
27 Chairman of the Boohoo Group; he is also the Chief Executive Officer of Boohoo USA,
28 with an address of “49-51 Dale Street Manchester, England M1 2HF United Kingdom of

1 Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the),” the same address as Boohoo Group and Boohoo
2 Limited’s headquarters. Similarly, Neil Catto (“Catto”), is an Executive Director and Chief
3 Financial Officer of Boohoo Group; he is also the Chief Financial Officer of Boohoo USA
4 with the same Manchester address as M. Kamani. M. Kamani, Catto, and Carol Kane
5 (“Kane”) are also Directors of Boohoo Limited. M. Kamani and Kane controlled Boohoo
6 Limited almost entirely until 2019 when they transferred the company to a holding
7 company, Boohoo Holdings, and took on positions as “Directors.” Nevertheless, Kamani
8 and Kane continue to exercise significant dominance and control over Boohoo Limited
9 along with Boohoo Group; meanwhile Catto runs the finances for the Boohoo Companies.

10 63. As further proof of the absence of any meaningful separateness of Boohoo
11 Group and Boohoo Limited the companies share the same office address located at 49-51
12 Dale Street, Manchester, England M1 2HF. Boohoo Group and Boohoo Limited maintain
13 their U.S. headquarters and principle place of business at Boohoo USA’s headquarters and
14 principle place of business located at 8431 Melrose Place, Los Angeles, CA 90069.

15 64. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint: In
16 2019, Boohoo Group and Boohoo Limited directed and caused Boohoo USA to move the
17 Boohoo Companies’ collective U.S. principal place of business, office, and marketing hub
18 in the U.S. from New York to Los Angeles, California. Boohoo Group now boasts about
19 having offices in “Los Angeles.” The Boohoo Companies’ U.S. headquarters is presently
20 located at 8431 Melrose Place, Los Angeles, CA 90069. This is a 4,000-square-foot facility
21 that boasts fancy offices and showrooms complete with lounge areas, an acrylic staircase,
22 a fully stocked bar, custom furniture, neon signage, a wraparound balcony, and studio to
23 create content for the Boohoo’s U.S. website.

24 65. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint:
25 Boohoo USA is closely involved with, and responsible in substantial part for, marketing
26 on <http://us.boohoo.com>. This is the same site from which, as detailed above, Plaintiff and
27 members of the class purchased items and which caused harm to Plaintiff and the class as
28 a result of the false advertising and marketing, deceptive pricing scheme, and other

1 wrongdoing described in this complaint.

2 66. Boohoo USA maintains Boohoo Group and Boohoo Limited’s U.S.
3 headquarters and marketing office for the “boohoo” brand in the Los Angeles, California,
4 so that the Boohoo Companies can maximize sales to U.S. residents. For example, in its
5 annual report Boohoo Group, which owns 100% of Boohoo USA through Boohoo Limited,
6 describes Boohoo USA’s principal activity as “Marketing,” and identifies the address of
7 Boohoo USA’s Los Angeles headquarters office. Boohoo Limited, which owns 100
8 percent of Boohoo USA, also describes Boohoo USA’s “Principal activity” as
9 “Marketing.”

10 67. There are no physical “Boohoo” retail stores in the U.S. Nor is Plaintiff aware
11 of any “Boohoo” business other than the online sale of clothing, shoes, and accessories.
12 Therefore, the only “marketing” Boohoo USA is engaged in is with regards to the sale of
13 boohoo clothing, shoes, and accessories to California and other U.S. customers on
14 <http://us.boohoo.com>—the same marketing that, as described below, constitutes false
15 advertising in violation of the law.

16 68. Based on the foregoing upon information and belief and at all times relevant
17 to this Complaint: In conjunction with Boohoo USA, Boohoo Group and Boohoo Limited
18 are involved in the operation and marketing aspects of <http://us.boohoo.com>, and in
19 directing the U.S. marketing activities of Boohoo USA in order to directly sell goods in the
20 U.S. and California markets.

21 69. As further proof that Boohoo Group controls “boohoo” brand through the
22 Boohoo Companies acting as one big company Boohoo call the collective companies the
23 “boohoo Family.” The Boohoo Companies operate a careers website stating that “boohoo”
24 as a brand has offices in “Manchester, Burnley, London, Leicester, Paris, and Los
25 Angeles.” When searching for jobs to “BE PART OF THE BOOHOO FAMILY,” users
26 can choose Los Angeles as a location to search. As of August 3, 2020, Boohoo was hiring
27 a permanent a “Social Media Coordinator” to be based in Los Angeles as a “[f]ull time
28 employee working out of the boohoo US office in LA,” and “working with the US

1 marketing team and members of the UK social teams.” Under the overarching direction of
2 Boohoo Group, Boohoo Limited in the UK and Boohoo USA in Los Angeles together
3 coordinate the marketing and sales of boohoo products to U.S. and California residents.

4 70. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint: For
5 the collective benefit of the Boohoo Companies, Boohoo USA solicited a paid intern to
6 “[a]ssist on day to day project management and support for the US marketing team
7 (creating and updating proper documents, raising POs, overall marketing admin tasks)[;]
8 [a]ssist in planning and executing overall social media content and campaign strategies
9 from a US perspective for boohoo initiatives (social, paid social, email, web)[;] [a]ssist in
10 provide tracking, analytics, and reporting of performance for all US led campaigns on
11 boohoo platforms[;] [a]ssist in conceptualizing and developing US led initiatives that
12 represent the brand and are consistent with brand identity.”

13 71. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint: In
14 2015, Boohoo Group and Boohoo Limited directed and caused Boohoo USA to sponsor at
15 least one H-1B visa for a “Vice President of Marketing” for the collective benefit of the
16 Boohoo Companies.

17 72. Upon information and belief and at all times relevant to this Complaint:
18 Boohoo Group, through, *inter alia*, M. Kamani, exercised substantial dominion and control
19 over Boohoo Limited and Boohoo USA’s operations, disregarded the existence of these
20 entities, failed to maintain an arm’s length relationship with these subsidiaries, used
21 substantial assets of these subsidiaries for its own benefit, caused the assets of these
22 subsidiaries to be transferred to itself without adequate consideration in a manner that left
23 the subsidiaries undercapitalized to pay judgments and other such obligations.

24 73. Under the facts and circumstances of this case, Defendants, and each of them,
25 acted with such a unity of interest and/or ownership such that there was no individuality or
26 separateness between them.

27 74. Under the facts and circumstances of this case, adherence to the fiction of
28 separate existence of Boohoo Group, Boohoo Limited, and Boohoo USA would sanction

1 a fraud and promote injustice in that it would allow the Boohoo Companies to use their
2 corporate layering scheme to continue selling goods in U.S. and California markets without
3 following U.S. and California laws, and to avoid payment of damages to U.S. and
4 California residents for injuries caused by the Boohoo Companies acting collectively as
5 one big unit. Defendants are indeed alter egos of one another and any of their debts and
6 obligations should be fully assigned to all of them.

7 **VII. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

8 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

9 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW (CAL. BUS. &**
10 **PROF. CODE § 17200, *et seq.*)**

11 **(By Plaintiff Against Defendants on Behalf of the Class, or in the Alternative, the**
12 **California Class)**

13 75. Plaintiff restates and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 74 as if fully set forth
14 herein.

15 76. California Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.*, also known
16 as the California Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), prohibits acts of “unfair competition,”
17 including any “unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice” as well as “unfair,
18 deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.”

19 77. A cause of action may be brought under the “unlawful” prong of the UCL if
20 a practice violates another law. Such an action borrows violations of other laws and treats
21 these violations, when committed pursuant to business activity, as unlawful practices
22 independently actionable under the UCL.

23 78. Here, by engaging in false advertising, as well as the false, deceptive, and
24 misleading conduct alleged above, Defendants have engaged in unlawful business acts and
25 practices in violation of the UCL, including violations of state and federal laws and
26 regulations, such as 15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(1), 16 C.F.R. § 233.1, California Business &
27 Professions Code sections 17500 and 17501, and California Civil Code sections 1770(a)(9)
28 and 1770(a)(13).

1 79. The Federal Trade Commission Act (“FTCA”) prohibits “unfair or deceptive
2 acts or practices in or affecting commerce[.]” 15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(1). Under FTC regulations,
3 false former pricing schemes similar to the ones employed by Defendants, are deceptive
4 practices that would violate the FTCA:

5 (a) One of the most commonly used forms of bargain advertising is to offer
6 a reduction from the advertiser’s own former price for an article. If the former
7 price is the actual, bona fide price at which the article was offered to the public
8 on a regular basis for a reasonably substantial period of time, it provides a
9 legitimate basis for the advertising of a price comparison. Where the former
10 price is genuine, the bargain being advertised is a true one. If, on the other
11 hand, the former price being advertised is not bona fide but fictitious – for
12 example, where an artificial, inflated price was established for the purpose of
enabling the subsequent offer of a large reduction – the “bargain” being
advertisised is a false one; the purchaser is not receiving the unusual value he
expects.

13 (b) A former price is not necessarily fictitious merely because no sales at
14 the advertised price were made. The advertiser should be especially careful,
15 however, in such a case, that the price is one at which the product was openly
16 and actively offered for sale, for a reasonably substantial period of time, in the
17 recent, regular course of her business, honestly and in good faith – and, of
course, not for the purpose of establishing a fictitious higher price on which a
deceptive comparison might be based.

18 (c) The following is an example of a price comparison based on a fictitious
19 former price. John Doe is a retailer of Brand X fountain pens, which cost him
20 \$5 each. His usual markup is 50 percent over cost; that is, his regular retail
21 price is \$7.50. In order subsequently to offer an unusual “bargain,” Doe
22 begins offering Brand X at \$10 per pen. He realizes that he will be able to sell
23 no, or very few, pens at this inflated price. But he doesn’t care, for he
24 maintains that price for only a few days. Then he “cuts” the price to its usual
level—\$7.50—and advertises: “Terrific Bargain: X Pens, Were \$10, Now
Only \$7.50!” This is obviously a false claim. The advertised “bargain” is not
genuine.

25 (d) Other illustrations of fictitious price comparisons could be given. An
26 advertiser might use a price at which he never offered the article at all; he
27 might feature a price which was not used in the regular course of business, or
28 which was not used in the recent past but at some remote period in the past,
without making disclosure of that fact; he might use a price that was not

1 openly offered to the public, or that was not maintained for a reasonable length
2 of time, but was immediately reduced.

3 80. The FTCA also prohibits the pricing scheme employed by Defendants
4 regardless of whether the product advertisements and representations use the words
5 “regular,” “original,” or “former” price:

6 (e) If the former price is set forth in the advertisement, whether
7 accompanied or not by descriptive terminology such as “Regularly,”
8 “Usually,” “Formerly,” etc., the advertiser should make certain that the former
9 price is not a fictitious one. If the former price, or the amount or percentage
10 of reduction, is not stated in the advertisement, as when the ad merely states,
11 “Sale,” the advertiser must take care that the amount of reduction is not so
12 insignificant as to be meaningless. It should be sufficiently large that the
13 consumer, if he knew what it was, would believe that a genuine bargain or
14 saving was being offered. An advertiser who claims that an item has been
15 “Reduced to \$9.99,” when the former price was \$10, is misleading the
16 consumer, who will understand the claim to mean that a much greater, and not
17 merely nominal, reduction was being offered.

18 81. Further, as detailed below in the Second Claim for Relief, Defendants’
19 conduct as described herein also violates California false advertising laws. Specifically,
20 California Business & Professions Code section 17500 provides, in relevant part, that it is
21 unlawful for any corporation, with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of personal
22 property, to make or disseminate in any “manner or means whatever, including over the
23 Internet, any statement, concerning that . . . personal property . . . which is untrue or
24 misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be
25 known, to be untrue or misleading[.]”

26 82. California law also expressly prohibits false former pricing schemes like the
27 one employed by Defendants. California Business & Professions Code section 17501,
28 entitled “Worth or value; statements as to former price,” states as follows:

For the purpose of this article the worth or value of any thing advertised is the
prevailing market price, wholesale if the offer is at wholesale, retail if the offer
is at retail, at the time of publication of such advertisement in the locality
wherein the advertisement is published.

1 No price shall be advertised as a former price of any advertised thing, unless
2 the alleged former price was the prevailing market price as above defined
3 within three months next immediately preceding the publication of the
4 advertisement or unless the date when the alleged former price did prevail is
clearly, exactly and conspicuously stated in the advertisement.

5 83. Moreover, as detailed below in the Third Claim for Relief, Defendants'
6 conduct also violates the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"). *See* Cal.
7 Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.* More specifically, Defendants violated the CLRA provisions
8 prohibiting businesses from "[a]dvertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as
9 advertised," Cal. Civ. § 1770(a)(9), and "[m]aking false or misleading statements of fact
10 concerning reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions[.]" Cal. Civ. Code
11 § 1770(a)(13).

12 84. A business act or practice is "unfair" under the UCL if it offends an
13 established public policy or is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or
14 substantially injurious to consumers, and that unfairness is determined by weighing the
15 reasons, justifications, and motives of the practice against the gravity of the harm to the
16 alleged victims.

17 85. Here, Defendants' actions constitute "unfair" business acts or practices
18 because, as alleged above, Defendants engaged in a misleading and deceptive pricing
19 scheme by advertising and representing false Reference Prices and thereby falsely
20 advertising and representing markdowns or "discounts" that were false and inflated.
21 Defendants' deceptive marketing practice gave consumers the false impression that their
22 products were regularly sold on the market for a substantially higher price in the recent
23 past than they actually were and thus led to the false impression that Defendants' products
24 were worth more than they actually were. Defendants' acts and practices thus offended an
25 established public policy, and they engaged in immoral, unethical, oppressive, and
26 unscrupulous activities that are substantially injurious to consumers.

27 86. The harm to Plaintiff and members of the Class outweighs the utility of
28 Defendants' practices. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendants'

1 legitimate business interests, other than the misleading and deceptive conduct described
2 herein.

3 87. A business act or practice is “fraudulent” within the meaning of the UCL if
4 members of the public are likely to be deceived.

5 88. Here, members of the public are likely to be deceived by Defendants’ conduct
6 as alleged above. Among other things, Defendants affirmatively misrepresented the
7 Reference Prices of their merchandise, which thereby misled and deceived customers into
8 believing that they were buying merchandise from Defendants at substantially marked-
9 down and discounted prices. Defendants’ deceptive marketing practice gave consumers
10 the false impression that their products were regularly sold on the market for a substantially
11 higher price in the recent past than they actually were and thus led to the false impression
12 that Defendants’ products were worth more than they actually were.

13 89. In addition, Defendants had a duty to disclose the truth about their pricing
14 deception, including, among other things, that the Reference Prices advertised and
15 published on their website were not, in fact, prices at which boohoo items had sold for in
16 the recent past for a reasonably substantial period of time, but that instead, in reality,
17 Defendants’ products rarely (if ever) were offered at the advertised Reference Prices.
18 Defendants, however, concealed this material information from customers and the general
19 public. Members of the public, therefore, were also likely to be deceived by Defendants’
20 failure to disclose material information.

21 90. Plaintiff and each member of the Class suffered an injury in fact and lost
22 money or property as a result of Defendants’ unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business
23 practices, and as a result of Defendants’ unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.

24 91. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the members of the Class, seeks restitution
25 and disgorgement of all moneys received by Defendants through the conduct described
26 above.

27 92. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the members of the Class, seeks a
28 temporary, preliminary, and/or permanent injunction from this Court prohibiting

1 Defendants from engaging in the patterns and practices described herein, including but not
2 limited to, putting a stop to their deceptive advertisements and false Reference Prices in
3 connection with their sale of boohoo products on their website.

4 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

5 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA FALSE ADVERTISING LAW, CAL. BUS. &**
6 **PROF. CODE § 17500, *et seq.***

7 **(By Plaintiff Against Defendants on Behalf of the Class, or in the Alternative, the**
8 **California Class)**

9 93. Plaintiff restates and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 92 as if fully set forth
10 herein.

11 94. The California False Advertising Law, codified at California Business &
12 Professions Code section 17500, *et seq.* (the “FAL”) provides, in relevant part, that it is
13 unlawful for any corporation, with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of personal
14 property, to make or disseminate in any “manner or means whatever, including over the
15 Internet, any statement, concerning that . . . personal property . . . which is untrue or
16 misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be
17 known, to be untrue or misleading[.]” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500. The “intent”
18 required by section 17500 is the intent to dispose of property, and not the intent to mislead
19 the public in the disposition of such property.

20 95. Similarly, another section of the FAL provides, in relevant part, that “no price
21 shall be advertised as a former price of any advertised thing, unless the alleged former price
22 was the prevailing market price . . . within three months next immediately preceding the
23 publication of the advertisement or unless the date when the alleged former price did
24 prevail is clearly, exactly, and conspicuously stated in the advertisement.” Cal Bus. & Prof.
25 Code § 17501.

26 96. Here, Defendants routinely disseminated on their website false Reference
27 Prices for the products offered for sale on their website, including to Plaintiff. Such
28 statements of Defendants were untrue, or at the very least, were misleading. Among other

1 things, Defendants rarely, if ever, offered boohoo products on their website at the
2 Reference Prices displayed in connection with their products. Further, Defendants rarely,
3 if ever, offered boohoo products on their website at the Reference Prices within the three
4 months immediately preceding the publication of the Reference Prices. Defendants thus
5 misled customers, including Plaintiff, into believing that the Reference Prices are or were
6 genuine original, retail, or former prices and that the “sale” prices relative to the published
7 Reference Prices, in fact, reflected real and substantial discounts. Defendants’ deceptive
8 marketing practice gave consumers the false impression that their products were regularly
9 sold for a substantially higher price in the recent past than they actually were and thus led
10 to the false impression that Defendants’ products were worth more than they actually were.

11 97. Defendants engaged in this deceptive conduct with the intent to dispose of
12 personal property—namely, with the intent to increase the sale of boohoo products offered
13 by Defendants on their website.

14 98. Defendants knew, or by the exercise of reasonable care should have known,
15 that their dissemination of Reference Prices for the boohoo products sold on their website
16 was untrue and/or misleading. Among other things, Defendants represented the Reference
17 Prices in connection with the boohoo products sold on their website even though they
18 knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that such products had
19 rarely, if ever, sold at the crossed-out Reference Prices.

20 99. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ misleading and false
21 advertisements, Plaintiff and members of the Class have suffered injury in fact and have
22 lost money. As such, Plaintiff requests that this Court order Defendants to restore this
23 money to Plaintiff and all members of the Class, and to enjoin Defendants from continuing
24 their false and misleading advertising practices in violation of California law in the future.
25 Otherwise, Plaintiff, members of the Class, and the broader general public will be
26 irreparably harmed and/or denied an effective and complete remedy.

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1 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

2 **VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT,**
3 **CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750, et seq.**

4 **(By Plaintiff Against Defendants on Behalf of the Class, or in the Alternative, the**
5 **California Class)**

6 100. Plaintiff restates and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 99 as if fully set forth
7 herein.

8 101. The Consumer Legal Remedies Act of 1970, Cal. Civ. Code sections 1750 *et*
9 *seq.* (the “CLRA”) is a California consumer protection statute which allows plaintiffs to
10 bring private civil actions for “unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts
11 or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction . . . which results in the sale or lease
12 of goods or services to any consumer.” Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a). The purposes of the
13 CLRA are “to protect consumers against unfair and deceptive business practices and to
14 provide efficient and economical procedures to secure such protection.” Cal. Civ. Code
15 § 1760.

16 102. Plaintiff and each member of the Class are “consumers” as defined by
17 California Civil Code section 1761(d). Defendants’ sale of their boohoo products on their
18 website to Plaintiff and the Class were “transactions” within the meaning of California
19 Civil Code section 1761(e). The products purchased by Plaintiff and the Class are “goods”
20 within the meaning of California Civil Code section 1761(a).

21 103. Defendants violated and continue to violate the CLRA by engaging in the
22 following practices prohibited by California Civil Code section 1770(a) in transactions
23 with Plaintiff and the Class which were intended to result in, and did result in, the sale of
24 Defendants’ branded products:

- 25 (a) Advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised
26 (Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(9)); and
27 (b) Making false or misleading statements of fact concerning reasons for,
28 existence of, or amounts of price reductions (Cal. Civ. Code

1 § 1770(a)(13)).

2 104. With regards to section 1770(a)(9), Defendants advertised and represented
3 their branded products on their website with the “intent not to sell” them as advertised
4 because, among other things, (a) the false Reference Prices advertised in connection with
5 products offered on their website misled and continue to mislead customers into believing
6 the merchandise was previously offered for sale and/or sold at the higher Reference Prices
7 for some reasonably substantial period of time, and (b) Defendants sell their branded
8 products only on their website and thus there is no other channel through which the
9 products have previously been offered for sale and/or sold at the false Reference Prices.

10 105. With regards to section 1770(a)(13), Defendants made false or misleading
11 statements of fact concerning the “existence of” and the “amounts of price reductions”
12 because, among other things, (a) no true price reductions existed—or at the very least, any
13 amounts of price reductions were exaggerated—in that Defendants’ branded merchandise
14 was rarely, if ever, previously offered for sale and/or sold at the higher Reference Prices
15 for a reasonably substantial period of time, (b) Defendants sell their branded products only
16 on their website and thus there is no other channel through which the products have
17 previously been offered for sale and/or sold at the false Reference Price, and (c) the
18 Reference Prices Defendants advertise in connection with their branded products
19 necessarily cannot be former prices or prevailing market prices because Defendants sell
20 their branded products only on their website and thus, the items were never sold elsewhere
21 for any other prices besides the falsely discounted sale prices at which customers bought
22 items from Defendants.

23 106. Pursuant to California Civil Code section 1782(a), on or about April 9, 2020,
24 Plaintiff’s counsel notified Defendants Boohoo Group and Boohoo USA in writing by
25 registered mail, return receipt requested, to the place where the transaction occurred or to
26 Defendants’ principal place of business within California, of the particular violations of
27 Civil Code section 1770 and demanded that they rectify the problems associated with the
28 actions detailed above and give notice to all affected consumers of Defendants’ intent to

1 act. Boohoo Group and Boohoo USA failed to take necessary and appropriate action to
2 rectify their violations of the CLRA within thirty (30) days of Plaintiff’s notice. Therefore,
3 Plaintiff seeks actual damages, restitution, and punitive damages against Defendants under
4 the CLRA for harm suffered in an amount to be proven at trial.

5 107. Pursuant to California Civil Code section 1782(a), Plaintiff’s counsel has
6 notified Defendant Boohoo Limited in writing by certified and registered mail of the
7 particular violations of Civil Code section 1770 and demanded that it rectify the problems
8 associated with the actions detailed above and give notice to all affected consumers of its
9 intent to act. If Boohoo Limited fails to take necessary and appropriate action to rectify its
10 violations of the CLRA within thirty (30) days of Plaintiff’s notice, Plaintiff will further
11 amend this complaint to seek actual, punitive, and statutory damages as appropriate against
12 Boohoo Limited under the CLRA.

13 108. Plaintiff seeks an injunction for Defendants’ violations of the CLRA to enjoin
14 Defendants’ methods, acts, and practices of deceiving customers through their false and
15 misleading pricing scheme as outlined above. In addition, Plaintiff seeks any other relief
16 that the Court deems proper pursuant to the CLRA.

17
18 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

19 **FRAUD (INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATIONS)**

20 **(By Plaintiff Against Defendants on Behalf of the Class, or in the Alternative, the**
21 **California Class)**

22 109. Plaintiff restates and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 108 as if fully set forth
23 herein.

24 110. Defendants uniformly represented to all members of the Class during the
25 Class Period in connection with their “boohoo” branded clothing, accessories, and other
26 items on their website that each item had a Reference Price. They make this uniform
27 representation by displaying on the product description page for each branded item and/or
28 on the thumbnail displays of each product when presented as a list, a Reference Price

1 substantially higher than the offered selling price, which is marked down or discounted
2 from the Reference Price by a specified percentage discount.

3 111. Defendants' Reference Price representations are false. Among other things,
4 Defendants' representations conveyed false information about the items Plaintiff and the
5 Class purchased, namely that the items they purchased had sold in the recent past for a
6 reasonably substantial period of time at the higher Reference Price displayed on
7 Defendants' website and/or in the prevailing market. The truth is that Defendants rarely,
8 if ever, previously offered for sale and/or sold their branded products at the higher
9 Reference Price for any reasonably substantial period of time. Moreover, the Reference
10 Prices Defendants represented in connection with their branded products necessarily
11 cannot be prevailing market prices because Defendants sell their branded products only on
12 their website and thus, the items were never sold elsewhere for any other price besides the
13 falsely discounted sale price at which customers bought items from Defendants.

14 112. Defendants knew that their representations were false when they made them,
15 or at the very least, they made the representations recklessly and without regard for their
16 truth. In other words, Defendants knew that the items Plaintiff and the Class purchased
17 had rarely, if ever, sold at the substantially higher Reference Price displayed on
18 Defendants' website in the recent past and/or in the prevailing market.

19 113. Defendants' representations were made with the intent that Plaintiff and the
20 Class rely on the false representations and spend money they otherwise would not have
21 spent, purchase items they otherwise would not have purchased, and/or spend more money
22 for an item than they otherwise would have absent the deceptive marketing scheme.
23 Defendants engaged in this fraud to the Plaintiff and the Class's detriment in order to
24 increase Defendants' own sales and profits.

25 114. Plaintiff and the Class reasonably relied on Defendants' representations.
26 Absent Defendants' misrepresentations, Plaintiff and the Class would not have purchased
27 the items they purchased from Defendants, or, at the very least, they would not have paid
28 as much for the items as they ultimately did. Plaintiff and the Class's reliance was a

1 substantial factor in causing them harm.

2 115. As a direct and proximate result of the above, Plaintiff and the Class have
3 suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

4 116. Defendants undertook the aforesaid illegal acts intentionally or with conscious
5 disregard of the rights of Plaintiff and the Class, and did so with fraud, malice, and/or
6 oppression. Based on the allegations above, Defendants' actions constituted fraud because
7 Defendants intended to and did deceive and injure Plaintiff and the Class. Based on the
8 allegations above, Defendants' actions constituted malice because Defendants acted with
9 the intent to and did cause injury to Plaintiff and the Class, and also because Defendants'
10 deceptive conduct was despicable and was done with a willful and knowing disregard of
11 the rights of Plaintiff and the Class. Based on the allegations above, Defendants' actions
12 constituted oppression because Defendants' deceptive conduct was despicable and
13 subjected Plaintiff and the Class to cruel and unjust hardship in knowing disregard of their
14 rights.

15 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
16 **FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT**

17 **(By Plaintiff Against Defendants on Behalf of the Class, or in the Alternative, the**
18 **California Class)**

19 117. Plaintiff restates and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 116 as if fully set forth
20 herein.

21 118. Defendants uniformly disclosed some facts to Plaintiff and all members of the
22 Class during the Class Period in connection with their "boohoo" branded clothing,
23 accessories, and other items on their website. Namely, Defendants disclosed a Reference
24 Price for each item by displaying on the product description page for each item, as well as
25 the on the thumbnail displays of each product when presented as a list, a Reference Price
26 substantially higher than the offered selling price, which is marked down or discounted
27 from the Reference Price by a specified percentage discount.

28 119. Defendants, however, intentionally failed to disclose other facts, making

1 Defendants' disclosure deceptive. Specifically, Defendants failed to disclose that
2 Defendants rarely, if ever, previously offered for sale and/or sold their branded products at
3 the higher Reference Price for any reasonably substantial period of time. Moreover,
4 Defendants failed to disclose that the Reference Prices necessarily cannot be prevailing
5 market prices because Defendants sell their branded products only on their website and
6 thus, the items were never sold elsewhere for any other price besides the falsely discounted
7 sale price at which customers bought items from Defendants. As a result, Defendants
8 deceived Plaintiff and the Class into believing that they were purchasing items at a
9 substantial markdown or discount when, in reality, the false Reference Price and
10 discounting practice artificially inflated the true market value of the items they purchased.

11 120. As a separate basis for concealment, Defendants uniformly and intentionally
12 concealed from Plaintiff and all members of the Class that the items they purchased from
13 Defendants had rarely, if ever, been sold by Defendants in the recent past at the
14 substantially higher Reference Price displayed on Defendants' website and/or in the
15 prevailing market. These were facts known only to Defendants that Plaintiff and the Class
16 could not have discovered.

17 121. Plaintiff and the Class did not know of the concealed facts.

18 122. Defendants intended to deceive Plaintiff and the Class by concealing the facts
19 described above.

20 123. Had the omitted information been disclosed, Plaintiff reasonably would have
21 behaved differently. Among other things, Plaintiff would not have purchased the items he
22 purchased from Defendants, or, at the very least, he would not have paid as much for the
23 items as he ultimately did.

24 124. The omitted information was material and thus, reliance is presumed on a
25 classwide basis. The omitted information related to the price of the items sold on
26 Defendants' website and whether Plaintiff was receiving a true and genuine substantial
27 discount or whether, instead, Plaintiff was being deceived into by products through a
28 pricing scheme utilizing fake, artificially inflated original, retail, or former prices. A

1 reasonable person would plainly attach importance to matters affecting pricing in
2 determining his or her purchasing decision.

3 125. As a direct and proximate result of the above, Plaintiff and the Class have been
4 harmed and suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

5 126. Defendants undertook the aforesaid illegal acts intentionally or with conscious
6 disregard of the rights of Plaintiff and the Class, and did so with fraud, malice, and/or
7 oppression. Based on the allegations above, Defendants' actions constituted fraud because
8 Defendants intended to and did deceive and injure Plaintiff and the Class. Based on the
9 allegations above, Defendants' actions constituted malice because Defendants acted with
10 the intent to and did cause injury to Plaintiff and the Class, and also because Defendants'
11 deceptive conduct was despicable and was done with a willful and knowing disregard of
12 the rights of Plaintiff and the Class. Based on the allegations above, Defendants' actions
13 constituted oppression because Defendants' deceptive conduct was despicable and
14 subjected Plaintiff and the Class to cruel and unjust hardship in knowing disregard of their
15 rights.

16 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

17 **RESTITUTION FOR UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

18 **(By Plaintiff Against Defendants on Behalf of the Class, or in the Alternative, the**
19 **California Class)**

20 127. Plaintiff restates and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 126 as if fully set forth
21 herein.

22 128. Plaintiff brings this restitution claim for relief based on Defendants' unjust
23 enrichment.

24 129. Defendants actively engaged in, participated in, agreed to, aided and abetted,
25 conspired in, and/or furthered a scheme by which they were unjustly enriched to the
26 detriment of Plaintiff and the Class.

27 130. By their wrongful acts and omissions, Defendants, and each of them, were
28 unjustly enriched at the expense of and to the detriment of Plaintiff and the Class and/or

1 while Plaintiff and the Class were unjustly deprived. That is, Defendants' unlawful and
2 deceptive pricing scheme induced Plaintiff and the Class to spend money they otherwise
3 would not have spent, purchase items they otherwise would not have purchased, and/or
4 spend more money for a product than they otherwise would have absent the deceptive
5 advertising.

6 131. On behalf of the Class, Plaintiff seeks restitution from Defendants, and each
7 of them, and seeks an order of this Court disgorging all payments, commissions, profits,
8 benefits, and other compensation obtained by Defendants, and each of them, from their
9 wrongful conduct.

10 **VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

13 **ON THE FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE UNFAIR**
14 **COMPETITION LAW (CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200 *et seq.*)**

15 1. For an order certifying that the action be maintained as a class action under
16 Rule 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and/or Rule 23(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, that
17 Plaintiff be designated the class representative, and that undersigned counsel be designated
18 as class counsel.

19 2. For an injunction putting a stop to the deceptive and misleading conduct
20 described herein and ordering Defendants to correct their deceptive and misleading
21 advertising and pricing practices.

22 3. For an award of restitution and disgorgement of moneys paid that Defendants
23 obtained as a result of their unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business practices, and as a
24 result of their unfair, deceptive, untrue, and misleading advertising, all as described above.

25 4. For an award of equitable and declaratory relief.

26 5. For pre and post judgment interest and costs of suit incurred herein.

27 6. For attorneys' fees incurred herein pursuant to California Code of Civil
28 Procedure section 1021.5, or to the extent otherwise permitted by law.

1 7. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

2 **ON THE SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FALSE**
3 **ADVERTISING LAW (CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17500 *et seq.*)**

4 1. For an order certifying that the action be maintained as a class action under
5 Rule 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and/or Rule 23(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, that
6 Plaintiff be designated the class representative, and that undersigned counsel be designated
7 as class counsel.

8 2. For an injunction putting a stop to the deceptive and misleading conduct
9 described herein and ordering Defendants to correct their deceptive and misleading
10 advertising and pricing practices.

11 3. For an award of restitution and disgorgement of moneys paid that Defendants
12 obtained as a result of their unfair, deceptive, untrue, and misleading advertising, all as
13 described above.

14 4. For an award of equitable and declaratory relief.

15 5. For pre and post judgment interest and costs of suit incurred herein.

16 6. For attorneys' fees incurred herein pursuant to California Code of Civil
17 Procedure section 1021.5, or to the extent otherwise permitted by law.

18 7. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

19 **ON THE THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE**
20 **CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT (CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1750 *et seq.*)**

21 1. For an order certifying that the action be maintained as a class action under
22 Rule 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and/or Rule 23(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, that
23 Plaintiff be designated the class representative, and that undersigned counsel be designated
24 as class counsel.

25 2. For an injunction putting a stop to the deceptive and misleading conduct
26 described herein and ordering Defendants to correct their deceptive and misleading
27 advertising and pricing practices.

28 3. For actual damages in an amount to be proven at trial against Boohoo Group

1 and Boohoo USA.

2 4. For an award of restitution and disgorgement of moneys paid that Boohoo
3 Group and Boohoo USA obtained as a result of their deceptive and misleading conduct, all
4 as described above.

5 5. For punitive damages in an amount sufficient to punish Boohoo Group and
6 Boohoo USA and to deter them from engaging in wrongful conduct in the future.

7 6. For pre and post judgment interest and costs of suit incurred herein.

8 7. For attorneys' fees incurred herein pursuant to California Civil Code section
9 1780, or to the extent otherwise permitted by law.

10 8. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

11 **ON THE FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR FRAUD (AFFIRMATIVE**
12 **MISREPRESENTATIONS)**

13 1. For an order certifying that the action be maintained as a class action under
14 Rule 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and/or Rule 23(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, that
15 Plaintiff be designated the class representative, and that undersigned counsel be designated
16 as class counsel.

17 2. For compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

18 3. For punitive damages in an amount sufficient to punish Defendants and to
19 deter them from engaging in wrongful conduct in the future.

20 4. For pre and post judgment interest and costs of suit incurred herein.

21 5. For attorneys' fees incurred herein pursuant to California Code of Civil
22 Procedure section 1021.5, or to the extent otherwise permitted by law.

23 6. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

24 **ON THE FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT**

25 1. For an order certifying that the action be maintained as a class action under
26 Rule 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and/or Rule 23(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, that
27 Plaintiff be designated the class representative, and that undersigned counsel be designated
28

1 as class counsel.

2 2. For compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

3 3. For punitive damages in an amount sufficient to punish Defendants and to
4 deter them from engaging in wrongful conduct in the future.

5 4. For pre and post judgment interest and costs of suit incurred herein.

6 5. For attorneys' fees incurred herein pursuant to California Code of Civil
7 Procedure section 1021.5, or to the extent otherwise permitted by law.

8 6. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

9 **ON THE SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

10 1. For an order certifying that the action be maintained as a class action under
11 Rule 23(b)(2), Rule 23(b)(3), and/or 23(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, that
12 Plaintiff be designated the class representative, and that undersigned counsel be designated
13 as class counsel.

14 2. For an award of restitution and disgorgement of moneys paid that Defendants
15 obtained as a result of their deceptive pricing and advertising, all as described above.

16 3. For pre and post judgment interest and costs of suit incurred herein.

17 4. For attorneys' fees incurred herein pursuant to California Code of Civil
18 Procedure section 1021.5, or to the extent otherwise permitted by law.

19 5. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

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JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, hereby demands a trial by jury on all triable issues.

Dated: August 7, 2020

ALMADANI LAW

By: /s/ Yasin M. Almadani
Yasin M. Almadani, Esq.

AI LAW, PLC

By: /s/ Ahmed Ibrahim
Ahmed Ibrahim, Esq.

Attorneys for Plaintiff, Individually and
On Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated

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