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19 Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
20 and the Proposed Class

21 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
22 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

23 TINA CAVALLERI, an individual; MARK  
24 GLINOGA, an individual, on behalf of  
25 themselves and all others similarly situated,

26 Plaintiffs,

27 vs.

28 HERMÈS INTERNATIONAL, a French  
corporation and HERMÈS OF PARIS, INC.,  
a New York corporation, and DOES 1  
through 10; inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT  
FOR:**

1. **VIOLATION OF SHERMAN ACT (15 U.S.C. §2);**
2. **VIOLATION OF CARTWRIGHT ACT (BUS. & PROF. CODE, § 16720);**
3. **VIOLATION OF CARTWRIGHT ACT (BUS. & PROF. CODE, § 16727); AND**
4. **VIOLATION OF UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW (BUS. & PROF. CODE, §§ 17200, ET SEQ.)**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

1 Plaintiffs Tina Cavalleri and Mark Glinoga (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), allege based upon  
2 information and belief, as follows.

3 **NATURE OF ACTION**

4 1. This is an antitrust and unfair business practices class action arising out of  
5 Defendants Hermès International and Hermès of Paris, Inc. (“Defendants” or “Hermès”) unlawful  
6 practice of tying the purchase of Defendants’ popular Birkin bags to the purchase of other  
7 Defendant’s luxury clothing and accessory items. As set forth herein, Defendant’s practices are  
8 unlawful. In this action, Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated seek  
9 compensatory and punitive damages, and appropriate injunctive relief.

10 **PARTIES**

11 2. Plaintiff Tina Cavalleri (“Plaintiff Cavalleri”) is a resident of California.

12 3. Plaintiff Mark Glinoga (“Plaintiff Glinoga”) is a resident of California.

13 4. Defendant Hermès International (“Hermès International”) is a corporation,  
14 organized and existing under the laws of France, having its principal place of business located in  
15 Paris, France. Hermès International does business in the United States, including New York,  
16 through its wholly owned subsidiary Hermès of Paris, Inc.

17 5. Defendant Hermès of Paris, Inc. (“Hermès of Paris”) is a corporation, organized and  
18 existing under the laws of New York, having its principal place of business located at 55 East 59th  
19 Street, New York, New York 10022. Hermès of Paris, Inc. is the sole authorized distributor of  
20 the Birkin handbags in the United States and has the exclusive right to sell Birkin handbags under  
21 the Hermès trademark in the United States.

22 6. Hermès International and Hermès of Paris are collectively referenced herein as  
23 Hermès.

24 7. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, partnership, associate  
25 or otherwise of defendants Does 1 through 10, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs, who therefore  
26 sue these defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs will seek leave to amend this complaint  
27 to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 10, inclusive, when they are ascertained.

1           8.     Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based upon that information and belief  
2 allege, that the Defendants named in this complaint, including Does 1 through 10, inclusive, are  
3 responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings that proximately caused  
4 the injuries and damages alleged herein.

5           9.     Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based upon that information and belief  
6 allege, that each of the Defendants, including Does 1 through 10, inclusive, in performing or  
7 omitting to perform the acts alleged were, at various times, acting within the course and scope of  
8 his or her employment, authority, or apparent authority as an employee, agent and/or  
9 representative of the other Defendants. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe, and based  
10 upon that information and belief allege, that at various other times the Defendants, in performing  
11 or omitting to perform the acts alleged hereinafter, acted outside the course and scope of their  
12 employment, authority, or apparent authority, did not utilize or operate through any corporations  
13 or businesses, and were not engaged in any business activities whatsoever, but rather, were acting  
14 outside the realm of any business individually and are thus liable for all damages alleged herein,  
15 jointly and severally.

16           10.    Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based upon that information and belief  
17 allege, that each Defendant named in this complaint, including Does 1 through 10, inclusive,  
18 knowingly and willfully acted in concert, conspired and agreed together among themselves, and  
19 entered into a combination and systemized campaign of activity, to inter alia damage Plaintiffs  
20 and the Class and to otherwise consciously and/or recklessly act in derogation of the rights of  
21 Plaintiffs and the Class, and the trust reposed by Plaintiffs and the Class in each of the Defendants,  
22 the acts being negligently and/or intentionally inflicted. This conspiracy, and Defendants'  
23 concerted actions, were such that, to the information and belief of Plaintiffs and the Class, and to  
24 all appearances, Defendants, represented a unified body so that the actions of one Defendant were  
25 accomplished in concert with, and with knowledge, ratification, authorization and approval of  
26 each of the other Defendants.

1  
2 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3 11. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because  
4 this case arises under the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.

5 12. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims in this action  
6 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because the state law claims form part of the same case or  
7 controversy as those that give rise to the federal claims.

8 13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they conduct business  
9 in California and have sufficient minimum contacts with California. Defendants also advertise  
10 and solicit business in California.

11 14. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, this Court is the proper venue for this action because  
12 a substantial part of the events, omissions, and acts giving rise to the claims herein occurred in  
13 this District: Defendants gain significant revenue and profits from doing business in this District,  
14 Class Members affected by the practices asserted herein reside in this District, and Defendants  
15 employ numerous people in this District. Each Defendant has transacted business, maintained  
16 substantial contacts, and/or committed overt acts in furtherance of the illegal scheme and  
17 conspiracy throughout the United States, including in this District. Defendants' conduct had the  
18 intended and foreseeable effect of causing injury to persons residing in this District.

19 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

20 **A. Hermès.**

21 15. Hermès is a world-famous designer and producer of high-quality merchandise  
22 including, *inter alia*, luxury handbags, apparel, scarves, jewelry, fashion accessories, and home  
23 furnishings.

24 16. For decades, Hermès has developed its reputation and distinctive image.

25 17. Hermès' origins date back to 1837, when it began designing and manufacturing high  
26 quality harnesses for horses. During the twentieth century, Hermès expanded its business to  
27 include handbags, personal leather goods, and apparel.

1 18. Hermès is the exclusive distributor or licensor in the United States of its  
2 merchandise.

3 19. Hermès sells its products directly to consumers through Hermès-owned retail stores  
4 and (except for Birkin handbags) through its website at www.hermes.com. Hermès currently  
5 operates approximately 43 retail stores in the United States with 8 of those retail stores located in  
6 California.

7 **B. The Birkin Handbag.**

8 20. Hermès is well known for its famous Birkin and Kelly handbags (collectively  
9 “Birkin handbag”), which are exclusive Hermès design.

10 21. Each Birkin handbag is handcrafted from the finest leather by experienced artisans  
11 in France. The manufacturing of a single Birkin handbag requires many hours of an artisan’s  
12 time. The intensive labor and craftsmanship and high-quality leathers required make the Birkin  
13 handbag difficult to produce and expensive. The price of a Birkin handbag from thousands of  
14 dollars to over one hundred thousand dollars.

15 22. “The desirability of an Hermès Birkin handbag – a symbol of rarefied wealth – is  
16 such that not even a global pandemic can dull demand for it.” In the second quarter of 2021,  
17 Hermès’ sales for the leather and saddlery division, which includes the Birkin handbags, more  
18 than doubled from a year ago and rose by 24% from their pre-pandemic June 2019 levels.

19 23. Despite the price and exclusivity, the Birkin handbag has become a household name  
20 and well known by the general public, both in name and by its distinctive design.

21 24. Since as early as 2000, Hermès has expended millions of dollars in the United States  
22 advertising the Birkin handbag. As a result of such advertising, since 2000, Hermès has sold  
23 thousands of Birkin handbags.

24 25. The Birkin handbag is an icon of fashion. A September 2021 Vanity Fair article  
25 noted that, “There is a kind of fashion object so long lasting, so tirelessly wanted that its name  
26 becomes recognizable, a metonym for the brand that made it: the Air Jordan, the Love bracelet.  
27 Few brands, successful though they may be, attain that kind of saturation.”  
28

1           **C. Defendants’ Illegal Tying with the Birkin Handbag.**

2           26. The unique desirability, incredible demand and low supply of Birkin handbags gives  
3 Defendants incredible market power. Defendants implemented a scheme to exploit this market  
4 power by requiring consumers to purchase other, ancillary products from Defendants before they  
5 will be given an opportunity to purchase a Birkin handbag. With this scheme Defendants were  
6 able to effectively increase the price of Birkin handbags and, thus, the profits that Defendants earn  
7 from Birkin handbags.

8           27. Birkin handbags cannot be purchased from Defendants through the Hermès website.  
9 Instead, consumers can only purchase Birkin handbags from Defendants by physically going to a  
10 *Hermès* retail store. However, unlike most consumer products – and most other products sold by  
11 Defendants – consumers cannot simply walk into a *Hermès* retail store, pick out the Birkin  
12 handbag they want and purchase it. Birkin handbags are never publicly displayed for sale at  
13 *Hermès* retail stores. Indeed, it is often the case that there are no Birkin handbags *at all* at *Hermès*  
14 retail stores or, if there are, there are only one, two or at most three Birkin handbags. But even if  
15 there are Birkin handbags at a particular *Hermès* retail store, the handbags will not be displayed  
16 on the sales floor for the general public. In fact, most consumers will never be shown a Birkin  
17 handbag at *Hermès* retail store. Typically, only those consumers who are deemed worthy of  
18 purchasing a Birkin handbag will be shown a Birkin handbag (in a private room). The chosen  
19 consumer will be given the opportunity to purchase the specific Birkin handbag which they are  
20 shown. Consumers cannot order a Birking handbag at the retail location. For all practical  
21 purposes, there is no way to order a bag in the style, size, color, leather, and hardware that a  
22 consumer wants.

23           28. Hermès Sales Associates are tasked by Defendants with selecting those consumers  
24 who are qualified to purchase Birkin handbags. These sales associates are directed by Defendants  
25 to only offer Birkin handbags to consumers who have established a sufficient “purchase history”  
26 or “purchase profile” with Defendants of Defendants’ ancillary products such as shoes, scarves,  
27 belts, jewelry and home goods. Only once a consumer has a sufficient purchase history or  
28 purchase profile with Defendants, will the consumer be offered the opportunity to purchase a

1 Birkin handbag.

2 29. Defendants have designed the compensation structure of sales associates to ensure  
3 that sales associates follow Defendants policy of only selling Birkin handbags to consumers who  
4 have a sufficient purchase history of ancillary products. Hermès Sales Associates are paid by the  
5 hour and also receive a commission on their sales. The commission rates paid by Defendants to  
6 sales associates differ based on the type of product sold. Sales Associates are paid 3% on ancillary  
7 products such as shoes, scarves, belts, jewelry and home goods; they are paid a 1.5% commission  
8 on non-Birkin handbags, and they receive *no* commission whatsoever on the sale of Birkin  
9 handbags. Although Hermès Sales Associates receive *no* commission on the most valuable and  
10 sought-after products sold by their employer, they are instructed by Defendants to use Birkin  
11 handbags as a way to coerce consumers to purchase ancillary products sold by Defendants (for  
12 which the sales associates receive a 3% commission) in order to build-up the purchase history  
13 required to be offered a Birkin handbag.

14 30. In this way, Defendants are able to use their Sales Associate's to implement  
15 Defendants' illegal tying arrangement.

16 **D. Plaintiffs' Attempts to Purchase a Birkin Handbag.**

17 31. Plaintiff Cavalleri has spent tens of thousands of dollars at Hermès, and had been  
18 coerced into purchasing Ancillary Products in order to obtain access to Hermès Birkin bags, based  
19 on the practices alleged herein. In or about September 2022, Plaintiff contacted Hermes about  
20 purchasing another Birkin bag but was told specialty bags are going to "clients who have been  
21 consistent in supporting our business." Plaintiff Cavalleri understood she would have to spend  
22 more on Ancillary Products to obtain access to another Birkin Handbag. As a result, Plaintiff  
23 Cavalleri was unable to purchase another Birkin Handbag in September 2022.

24 32. In or about 2023, Plaintiff Glinoga sought to purchase a Birkin Handbag, but was  
25 counseled by Defendant's sales associates to purchase Ancillary Products in order to potentially  
26 obtain a Berkin Handbag. Plaintiff Glinoga made multiple attempts to purchase a Birkin bag, but  
27 was told on each occasion he needed to purchase other items and accessories. As a result, Plaintiff  
28 Glinoga was unable to purchase a Birkin Handbag.



1 33. Plaintiffs are informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Defendants tied  
2 Plaintiffs' access to purchase a Birkin Handbag to a requirement that they spend more on other  
3 items, pursuant to the unlawful tying arrangement alleged herein.

4 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

5 34. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and as representatives of all  
6 others who are similarly situated. Pursuant to Rules 23(a), (b)(2), and/or (b)(3) of the Federal  
7 Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs seek certification of the following class and subclass that are  
8 initially defined as follows:

9 **Class:** All residents of the United States who, from four  
10 years prior to the filing of this complaint until the date  
11 that notice of this class action is disseminated to the  
12 class, purchased or were asked to purchase Ancillary  
13 Products in order to purchase a Birkin Handbag (the  
14 "Class").

15  
16 **Subclass:** All residents of California who, from four  
17 years prior to the filing of this complaint until the date  
18 that notice of this class action is disseminated to the  
19 class, purchased or were asked to purchase Ancillary  
20 Products in order to purchase a Birkin Handbag (the  
21 "Subclass").

22  
23 35. For purposes of the above class definitions, "*Ancillary Products*" include any  
24 products sold at Hermès' branded retail boutiques except for any Birkin, Kelly or Constance  
25 branded handbag. For purposes of the above class definitions, "*Birkin Handbag*" shall consist of  
26 any handbag manufactured and sold by Hermès' under the tradename of "Birkin" or "Kelly."

27 36. Excluded from each of the above classes are Defendants, including any entity in  
28 which Defendants have a controlling interest, are a parent or subsidiary, or which are controlled



1 by Defendants, as well as the officers, directors, affiliates, legal representatives, predecessors,  
2 successors, and assigns of Defendants. Also excluded are the judges and court personnel in this  
3 case and any members of their immediate families.

4 37. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend or modify the above class definition with  
5 greater specificity or division into subclasses after having had an opportunity to conduct  
6 discovery.

7 38. This action has been brought and may be properly maintained on behalf of the  
8 classes proposed herein under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

9 39. Numerosity. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). The member of each class and subclass are  
10 so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that  
11 there are thousands of members of each of the classes.

12 40. Commonality and Predominance. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2) and (b)(3). There are  
13 questions of law and fact common to each class, which predominate over any questions affecting  
14 individual members of each respective class. These common questions of law and fact include,  
15 without limitation:

- 16 a. Whether the Birkin handbags and Defendants' ancillary products are separate and  
17 distinct;
- 18 b. Whether Defendants implemented a policy to ensure that their sales associates  
19 would only sell Birkin handbags to consumers with a sufficient purchase history of  
20 Defendants' ancillary products; and
- 21 c. Whether Defendants have sufficient economic power in the market for Birkin  
22 handbags to coerce at least some consumers into purchasing Defendants' ancillary  
23 products;
- 24 d. Whether Defendants unlawfully tied the sale of Birkin handbags to the sale of  
25 Ancillary products; and
- 26 e. Whether Plaintiffs and the members of the Class and Subclass have been damaged  
27 by the wrongs complained of herein, and if so, the measure of those damages and  
28 the nature and extent of other relief that should be afforded.

1 41. Typicality. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 (a)(3). Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of  
2 the classes they seek to represent. Plaintiffs and all Class and Subclass members were exposed to  
3 uniform practices and sustained injuries arising out of and caused by Defendants' conduct.

4 42. Adequacy. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). Plaintiffs are committed to the vigorous  
5 prosecution of this action and have retained competent counsel experienced in the prosecution of  
6 class actions. Accordingly, Plaintiffs are adequate representatives and will fairly and adequately  
7 protect the interests of the Class and Subclass.

8 43. Superiority. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). A class action is superior to other available  
9 methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Since the amount of each  
10 individual Class and Subclass member's claim is small relative to the complexity of the litigation,  
11 and due to the financial resources of Defendants, no Class member could afford to seek legal  
12 redress individually for the claims alleged herein. Therefore, absent a class action, Class and  
13 Subclass members will continue to suffer losses and Defendants' misconduct will proceed without  
14 remedy. Even if Class or Subclass members themselves could afford such individual litigation,  
15 the court system could not. Given the complex legal and factual issues involved, individualized  
16 litigation would significantly increase the delay and expense to all parties and to the Court.  
17 Individualized litigation would also create the potential for inconsistent or contradictory rulings.  
18 By contrast, a class action presents far fewer management difficulties, allows claims to be heard  
19 which might otherwise go unheard because of the relative expense of bringing individual lawsuits,  
20 and provides the benefits of adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by  
21 a single court. Finally, Plaintiffs know of no difficulty that will be encountered in the management  
22 of this litigation which would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

23 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

24 **Violation of the Sherman Act**

25 ***15 U.S.C. § 2***

26 **(By Plaintiffs and the Class Against Defendants)**

27 44. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the  
28 preceding paragraphs, inclusive, of this Complaint, as though fully set forth herein and, to the  
extent necessary, plead this cause of action in the alternative.

1 45. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class  
2 against Defendants under federal law.

3 46. The Sherman Act prohibits “monopoliz[ation] of] any part of the trade or commerce  
4 among the several states, or with foreign nations.” 15 U.S.C. §2.

5 47. As detailed above, Defendants have unlawfully tied their Birkin handbags to their  
6 Ancillary Products through their sales associate incentive program. A market exists for both the  
7 tying and tied products, the Birkin handbag and ancillary products, respectively.

8 48. Defendants have sufficient economic power in the tying market, the Birkin  
9 Handbag, to affect competition in the tied market, ancillary products. Defendants willfully and  
10 intentionally engage in predatory, exclusionary, and anticompetitive conduct with the design,  
11 purpose, and effect of unlawfully maintaining its market and/or monopoly power.

12 49. The availability of the Birkin handbags is conditioned on customers purchasing  
13 ancillary products from Defendants. In other words, consumers are coerced into purchasing  
14 ancillary products from Defendants by virtue of wanting to purchase the Birkin Handbags. This  
15 is anticompetitive, tying conduct.

16 50. The tying product, the Birkin Handbags, is separate and distinct from the tied  
17 products, the ancillary products required to be purchased by consumers, because consumers such  
18 as Plaintiffs have alternative options for the ancillary products and would prefer to chose among  
19 them independently from their decision to purchase Birkin handbags. Defendants’ unlawful tying  
20 arrangements thus ties two separate products that are in separate markets.

21 51. Defendants have sufficient economic power in the market for Birkin handbags to  
22 coerce at least some consumers into purchasing ancillary products from Defendants. Defendants  
23 conduct effects and has effected a not insubstantial volume of commerce, significantly more than  
24 de minimis.

25 52. Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class were harmed and Defendants’  
26 violation of the Sherman Act was a substantial factor in causing this harm.

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Violation of the Cartwright Act**

***Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code, § 16720***

**(By Plaintiffs and the Subclass Against Defendants)**

1  
2  
3  
4 53. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the  
5 preceding paragraphs, inclusive, of this Complaint, as though fully set forth herein and, to the  
6 extent necessary, plead this cause of action in the alternative.

7 54. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Subclass  
8 against Defendants under California law.

9 55. Defendants’ acts and practices detailed herein violate the Cartwright Act, Cal. Bus.  
10 & Prof. Code § 16700 et seq., which prohibits, *inter alia*, the combination of resources by two or  
11 more persons to restrain trade or commerce, or to prevent market competition. (Cal. Bus. & Prof.  
12 Code, §§ 16720, 16726.)

13 56. Under the Cartwright Act, a “combination” is formed when the anticompetitive  
14 conduct of a single firm coerces other market participants to involuntarily adhere to the anti-  
15 competitive scheme.

16 57. The Cartwright Act also makes it “unlawful for any person to lease or make a sale  
17 or contract for the sale of goods, merchandise, machinery, supplies, commodities for use within  
18 the State, or to fix a price charged therefor, or discount from, or rebate upon, such price, on the  
19 condition, agreement or understanding that the lessee or purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in  
20 the goods, merchandise, machinery, supplies, commodities, or services of a competitor or  
21 competitors of the lessor or seller, where the effect of such lease, sale, or contract for sale or such  
22 condition, agreement or understanding may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create  
23 a monopoly in any line of trade or commerce in any section of the State.” (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code,  
24 § 16727.)

25 58. As detailed above, Defendants have unlawfully tied their Birkin handbags to their  
26 ancillary products through their sales associate incentive program.

27 59. Defendants have sufficient economic power in the tying market, the Birkin handbag,  
28 to affect competition in the tied market, ancillary products.



1 lessor or seller, where the effect of such lease, sale, or contract for sale or such condition,  
2 agreement or understanding may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a  
3 monopoly in any line of trade or commerce in any section of the State.” (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code,  
4 § 16727.)

5 67. As detailed above, Defendants have unlawfully tied their Birkin handbags to their  
6 ancillary products through their sales associate incentive program.

7 68. Defendants have sufficient economic power in the tying market, the Birkin handbag,  
8 to affect competition in the tied market, ancillary products.

9 69. The availability of the Birkin handbags is conditioned on customers purchasing  
10 ancillary products from Defendants. In other words, consumers are coerced into purchasing  
11 ancillary products from Defendants by virtue of wanting to purchase the Birkin handbags.

12 70. The tying product, the Birkin handbags, is separate and distinct from the tied  
13 products, the ancillary products required to be purchased by consumers, because consumers such  
14 as Plaintiffs have alternative options for the ancillary products and would prefer to chose among  
15 them independently from their decision to purchase Birkin handbags. Defendants’ unlawful tying  
16 arrangements thus ties two separate products that are in separate markets.

17 71. Defendants have sufficient economic power in the market for Birkin handbags to  
18 coerce at least some consumers into purchasing ancillary products from Defendants.

19 72. Plaintiffs and the other members of the Subclass were harmed and Defendants’  
20 violation of the Carwright Act was a substantial factor in causing this harm.

21 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and the Class pray judgment against Defendants as hereafter set  
22 forth.

23 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
24 **Violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law**  
25 ***Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17200, et seq.***  
26 **(By Plaintiffs and the Subclass Against Defendants)**

27 73. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the  
28 preceding paragraphs, inclusive, of this Complaint, as though fully set forth herein and, to the  
extent necessary, plead this cause of action in the alternative.

1 74. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Subclass  
2 against Defendants under California law.

3 75. Plaintiffs have standing to pursue this cause of action as Plaintiffs have suffered  
4 injury in fact and have lost money or property as a result of Defendants' actions as delineated  
5 herein.

6 76. Defendants' scheme, as delineated herein, constitutes unlawful business practices  
7 in violation of California Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.*

8 77. Defendants' business practices, as alleged herein, violate the "unlawful" prong of  
9 California Business & Professions Code sections 17200, *et seq.* because Defendants' conduct  
10 violates the Cartwright Act and thus constitutes unlawful conduct.

11 78. Accordingly, Defendants' violated, and continues to violate, California Business  
12 and Professions Code section 17200's proscription against engaging in unlawful business acts or  
13 practices.

14 79. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful business practices,  
15 Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered injury in fact and lost money or property, in that they  
16 purchased ancillary products from Defendants that they did not want or could have purchased  
17 elsewhere.

18 80. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code section 17203, Plaintiffs and  
19 the Class seek an order of this court enjoining Defendants from continuing to engage in unlawful,  
20 unfair, or deceptive business practices and any other act prohibited by law, including those acts  
21 set forth in the complaint.

22 81. Plaintiffs and the Subclass also seek an order requiring Defendants to make full  
23 restitution of all monies they wrongfully obtained from Plaintiffs and the Class.

24 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and the Class pray judgment against Defendants as hereafter  
25 set forth.

26 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

27 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,  
28 respectfully request that the Court enter judgment against Defendants, as follows:



- 1           1. An order certifying appropriate classes and/or subclasses, designating Plaintiffs as
- 2 the class representatives and their counsel as class counsel;
- 3           2. An order enjoining Defendants from continuing to engage in the practices
- 4 complained of herein;
- 5           3. An award of restitution, damages, and disgorgement to Plaintiffs and the Class and
- 6 Subclass in an amount to be determined at trial;
- 7           4. An order requiring Defendants to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest on any
- 8 amounts awarded, as allowed by law;
- 9           5. An award of costs and attorneys’ fees, as allowed by law; and
- 10          6. Such other or further relief as may be appropriate.

11  
12 Dated: March 19, 2024

HAFFNER LAW

13  
14 By: /s/ Joshua H. Haffner  
15 Joshua H. Haffner  
16 Alfredo Torrijos  
Vahan Mikayelyan

17 SETAREH LAW GROUP  
18 Shaun C. Setareh  
19 Thomas A. Segal

20 *Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class and*  
21 *Subclass*  
22  
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24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, hereby demand a trial by jury of any and all issues in this action so triable of right.

Dated: March 19, 2024

HAFFNER LAW

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Joshua H. Haffner

Alfredo Torrijos

Vahan Mikayelyan

SETAREH LAW GROUP

Shaun C. Setareh

Thomas A. Segal

*Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class and Subclass*

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

TINA CAVALLERI, an individual; MARK GLINOVA, an individual, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Los Angeles (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Joshua H. Haffner, SBN 188652, Alfredo Torrijos, SBN 222458, Vahan Mikayelyan, 337023 Haffner Law PC, 15260 Ventura Blvd., Suite 1520, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403

DEFENDANTS

HERMÈS INTERNATIONAL, a French corporation and HERMÈS OF PARIS, INC., a New York corporation, and DOES 1 through 10; inclusive

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff 2 U.S. Government Defendant 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party) 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship: Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation.

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, HABEAS CORPUS, OTHER, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation-Transfer 8 Multidistrict Litigation-Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

Brief description of cause:

Violation of Sherman Act, Cartwright Act, Unfair Competition Law

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND SAN JOSE EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE 03/19/2024

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Joshua H. Haffner

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

**Authority For Civil Cover Sheet.** The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I. a) **Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
  - b) **County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the “defendant” is the location of the tract of land involved.)
  - c) **Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section “(see attachment).”
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an “X” in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
  - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
  - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
  - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an “X” in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an “X” in one of the six boxes.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
  - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
  - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
  - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
  - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
  - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
  - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no Origin Code 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC § 553. Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an “X” in this box if you are filing a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction. Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.