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9 *Putative Class*

10
11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
12 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

13 JESSICA BLUM, individually, and on
14 behalf of all others similarly situated,

15 Plaintiff,

16 v.

17 WONDERSHARE TECHNOLOGY
18 GROUP CO., LTD; WONDERSHARE
19 TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD;
20 WONDERSHARE GLOBAL
21 LIMITED; VBROADCAST CO., LTD;
22 WONSON GLOBAL ENTERPRISES
23 INC; WONDERSHARE
24 TECHNOLOGY GROUP CO.,
25 LIMITED; WONDERSHARE
26 TECHNOLOGY INC.;
27 WONDERSHARE SOFTWARE CO.,
28 LTD.; SMARTZEN LIMITED;
SHENZHEN WONDERSHARE
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
CO., LTD.

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 2:24-cv-01314

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Jessica Blum (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of herself and all others similarly
2 situated, brings this class action complaint against Defendants Wondershare
3 Technology Group Co., Ltd, Wondershare Technology Co., Ltd., Wondershare
4 Global Limited, Vbroadcast Co., Ltd., Wonson Global Enterprises, Inc., Wondershare
5 Technology Group Co., Limited, Wondershare Technology Inc., Wondershare
6 Software Co., Ltd., Smartzen Limited, and Shenzhen Wondershare Information
7 Technology Co., Ltd., (collectively, “Defendant”¹) based on violations of California’s
8 Automatic Renewal Law (“ARL”). Plaintiff makes the following allegations based on
9 her personal knowledge, and upon the information, investigation and belief of her
10 counsel.

11 **INTRODUCTION**

12 1. This class action seeks to challenge Defendant’s deceptive enrollment of
13 unwary consumers into Defendant’s auto-renewal payment plan, in violation of Cal.
14 Bus. & Prof. Code § 17600, *et seq.*, for Defendant’s various products it offers, such
15 as the video editing software Filmora (collectively, the “Products”).

16 2. Defendant, by and through its numerous entities and as detailed further
17 in Paragraphs 10 through 18, is a software product developer who offers subscriptions
18 to its software services and products on its website, www.wondershare.com.
19 Defendant provides numerous products on its website, including film and
20 photography editing services, data management, PDF management, graphics creation,
21 and artificial intelligence (“AI”) products. It is unclear how many people use
22 Defendant’s Products, but it is estimated to be more than a hundred thousand
23 California subscribers, with an estimated annual revenue of \$100 million dollars,
24 largely fueled by the auto-renewals as explained herein.

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27 _____
28 ¹ Defendants are part of the same corporate family of companies and are thus referred to as
a singular defendant.

THE PARTIES

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9. Plaintiff Jessica Blum is a citizen of the United States and the State of California. In or around October 2022, Plaintiff, a resident of Los Angeles, California, subscribed to Defendant’s product known as “Filmora,” a video editing software. Defendant is a major provider for video and photography editing products. Unbeknownst to Plaintiff, and without giving a clear and conspicuous notice of the renewal terms, length, and cancellation policy, Defendant enrolled Plaintiff in a continuous service or automatic renewal service and charged Plaintiff, without her consent, on a monthly basis from November 2022 to March 2023. Had Plaintiff known she was being enrolled in an automatic renewal service, she would not have subscribed to the Filmora product. Therefore, Plaintiff suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant’s misleading, false, unfair, and deceptive practices, as described herein.

10. Defendant Wondershare Technology Group Co., Ltd., is a Chinese corporation, with a place of business in Shenzhen, China and/or Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada.

11. Defendant Wondershare Technology Co., Ltd., is a Chinese corporation with its principal place of business in Hong Kong, China.

12. Defendant Wondershare Global Limited is a Chinese corporation with a place of business in Hong Kong, China and/or Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada.

13. Defendant Vbroadcast Co., Ltd., is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Delaware.

14. Defendant Wonson Global Enterprises, Inc., is a Canadian corporation with its principal place of business in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada.

15. Defendant Wondershare Technology Inc. is a Canadian corporation, with its principal place of business in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada.

1 16. Defendant Wondershare Software Co., Ltd., is a Chinese corporation,
2 with a place of business in Shenzhen, China and/or Burnaby, British Columbia,
3 Canada.

4 17. Defendant Smartzen Limited is a Chinese corporation with its principal
5 place of business in Hong Kong, China.

6 18. Defendant Shenzhen Wondershare Information Technology Co., Ltd., is
7 a Chinese corporation with its principal place of business in Shenzhen, China.

8 19. The allegations contained herein are asserted against the above
9 defendants jointly, severally, or in the alternative. These defendants are part of the
10 same corporate family of companies, and are each directly, contributorily and/or
11 vicariously liable, and/or liable by way of inducement, for the misconduct as
12 described herein. For purposes of simplicity, they will be referred to collectively as
13 “Defendant.”

14
15 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

16 **A. Defendant Has Violated California’s ARL by Failing to Present Its**
17 **Subscription Terms in a Clear and Conspicuous Manner**

18 20. California’s ARL makes it illegal for companies to charge consumers for
19 automatically renewing subscriptions or services unless the company meets strict
20 disclosure requirements. This includes both pre-purchase and post-purchase
21 disclosures. The ARL makes it unlawful for any business making an automatic
22 renewal offer to consumers in California to “[f]ail to present the automatic renewal
23 offer terms or continuous service offer terms in a clear and conspicuous manner before
24 the subscription or purchasing agreement is fulfilled and in visual proximity...to the
25 request for consent to the offer.”

26 21. The ARL defines “automatic renewal offer terms” to mean:

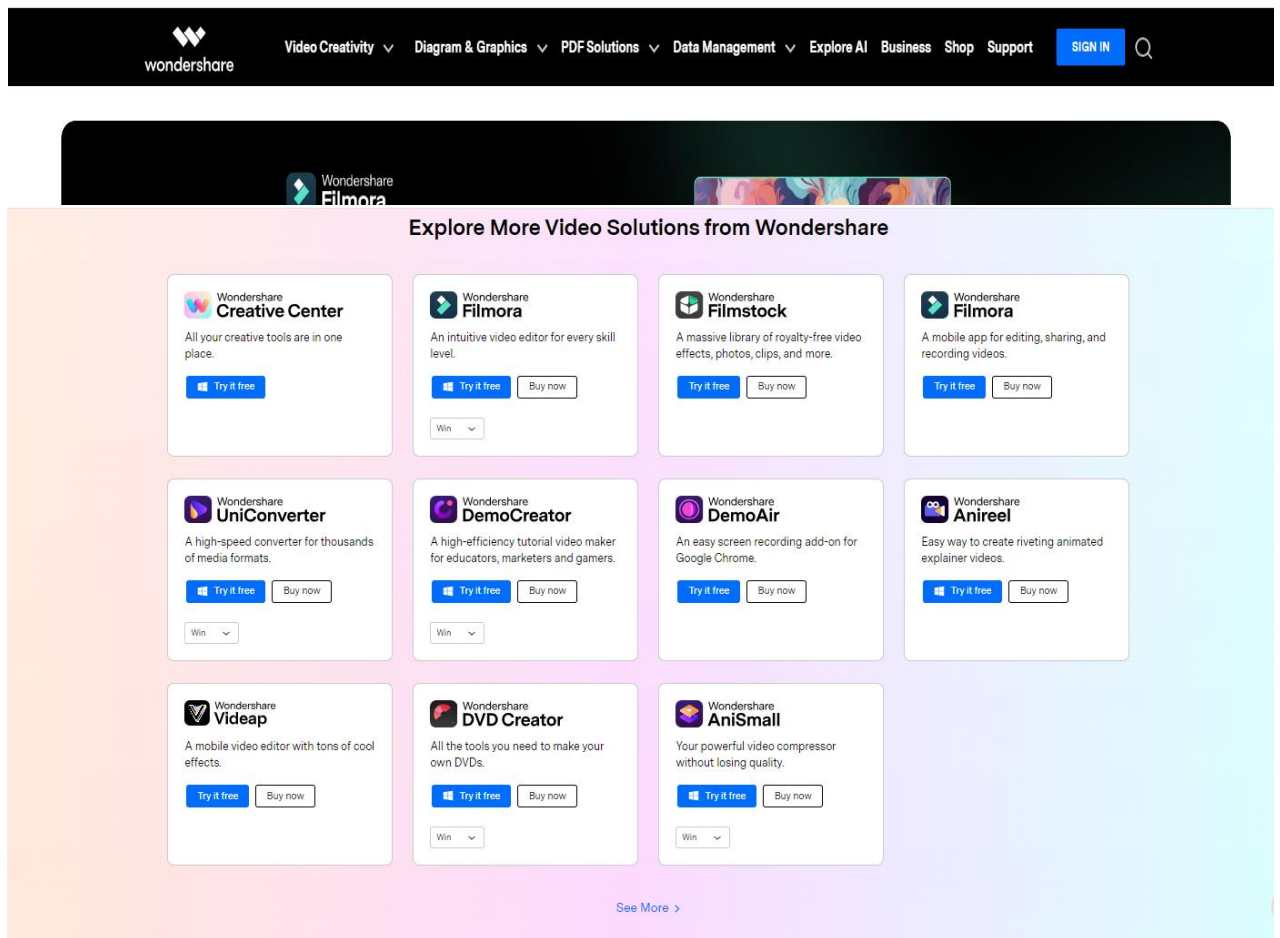
- 27 a. That the subscription or purchasing agreement will continue until the
28 consumer cancels (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17601(b)(1));

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- b. The description of the cancellation policy that applies to the offer (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17601(b)(2));
- c. The recurring charges that will be charged to the consumer’s credit or debit card or payment account with a third party as part of the automatic renewal plan or arrangement, and that the amount of the charge may change, if that is the case, and the amount to which the charge will change, if known (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17601(b)(3));
- d. The length of the automatic renewal term or that the service is continuous, unless the length of the term is chosen by the consumer (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17601(b)(4)); and
- e. The minimum purchase obligation, if any. (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17601(b)(5))

22. Additionally, the ARL defines “clear and conspicuous” to mean “in larger type than the surrounding text, or in contrasting type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the same size, or set off from the surrounding text of the same size by symbols or other marks, in a manner that clearly calls attention to the language. In the case of an audio disclosure, ‘clear and conspicuous’ and ‘clearly and conspicuously’ means in a volume and cadence sufficient to be readily audible and understandable.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17601(c).

23. Upon entering Defendant’s homepage, consumers can subscribe to Defendant’s video editing software products by selecting the “Video Creativity” button in the upper-left hand corner. Additionally, there is a scrolling banner which offers subscriptions to a variety of Defendant’s Products, including Filmora. *See image below.*



24. Consumers are then directed to a page where they can choose between various products offered by Defendant.

25. It is only at the “Pay Now” screen that consumers are presented with the Terms of Service. Additionally, Defendant does not present all of the requisite, material auto-renewal terms to its subscribers prior to enrollment in a clear and conspicuous manner, as required. The terms are not “in larger type than the surrounding text, or in contrasting type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the

1 same size, or set off from the surrounding text of the same size by symbols or other
 2 marks, in a manner that clearly calls attention to the language.” Cal. Bus. & Prof.
 3 Code §17601(c).

4 26. Instead, the terms are presented in small script, which is a similar color
 5 to the background. Similarly, the terms themselves are not presented, but rather only
 6 a hyperlink is presented. A consumer still must notice the hyperlink, and then follow
 7 it. *See below image.*

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The screenshot shows a checkout page with the following details:

- Order summary:**
 - Product/Service: Filmora Cross-platform Annual Plan (Quantity: 1, Price: \$59.99/year)
 - Effects & Plugins: Individual Monthly Plan, including Filmstock Standard, AI Portrait, NewBlue FX, Boris FX, and 10GB of Filmora cloud storage (Quantity: 1, Price: \$0.00)
 - Download Insurance Service: 24 months warranty (Quantity: 1, Price: \$4.95)
 - Subtotal: \$74.94
 - Discount: -\$10.00
 - Total: \$64.94
- Payment Information:**
 - Country/Region: United States of America
 - State: Florida
 - Card Information: Credit Card Number, Expiration month/year, CVV/CVV2, Cardholder Name
- Terms and Conditions:** A red box highlights a small, faint link to the 'Privacy Policy' and 'Subscription and Cancellation Terms' at the bottom of the payment section.

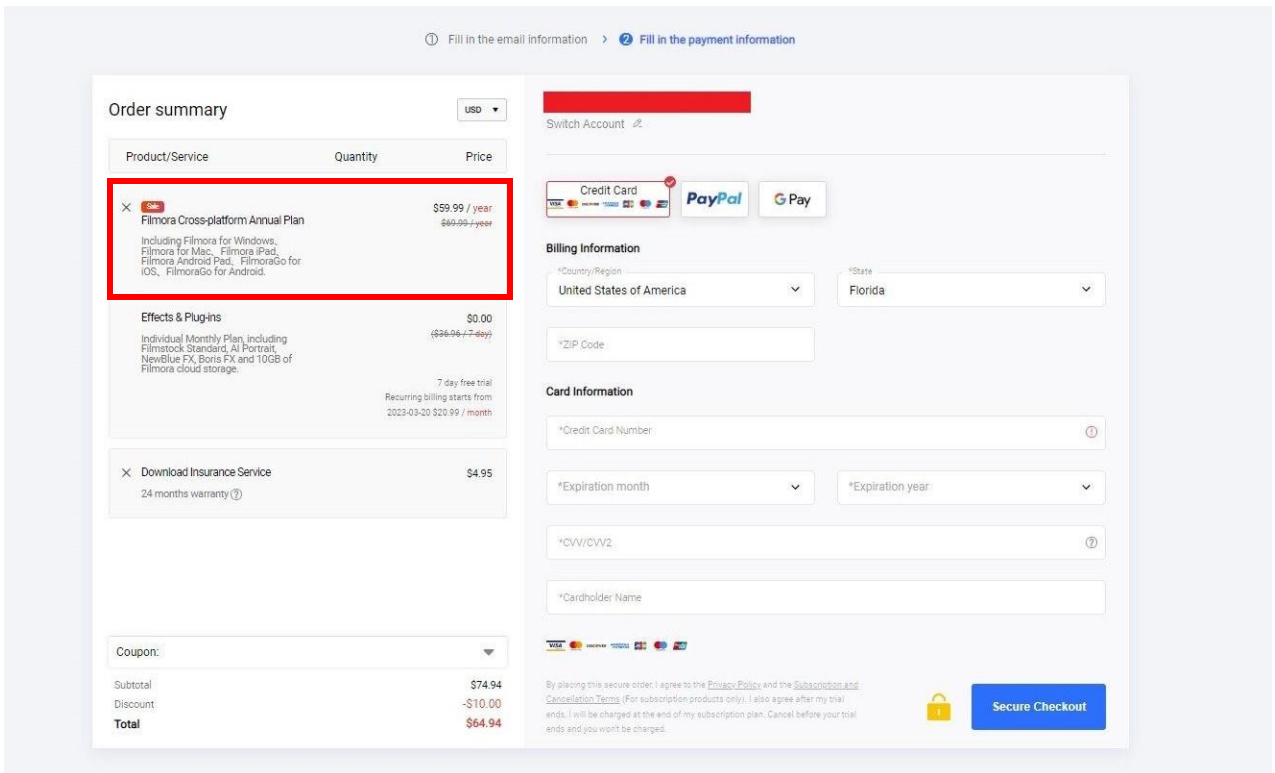
27. Therefore, Defendant has violated California’s ARL by failing to provide the automatic renewal offer terms in a clear and conspicuous manner.

24 **B. Defendant Has Violated California’s ARL by Failing to Obtain Affirmative Consent from Users Prior to Enrollment**

28. California’s ARL requires that Defendant must obtain affirmative consent to the agreement containing the automatic renewal offer terms prior to

1 charging the consumer’s banking institution, credit card or debit card. Cal. Bus. &
 2 Prof. Code § 17602(a)(2).

3 29. Defendant fails to obtain affirmative consent from consumers prior to
 4 charging them as Defendant does not clearly outline the renewal offer terms, as
 5 described above. Additionally, Defendant does not clarify to consumers that they are
 6 enrolling in an automatically recurring subscription. Instead, Defendant only vaguely
 7 states that the offer costs “\$59.99/year.” Furthering the deceptive act, Defendant
 8 provides some language about recurring billing with respect to the “Effects &
 9 Plugins” charge, but fails to include the same for the Filmora subscription plan. *See*
 10 *below image.*



25 30. Therefore, as consumers are not made aware of the automatically
 26 recurring nature of the subscription, nor presented with the relevant automatic renewal
 27 offer terms, Defendant has violated California’s ARL by failing to obtain affirmative
 28 consent prior to enrollment. As a result, Plaintiff and other users have suffered injury

1 in fact, as they would not have enrolled had they known they were signing up for an
2 automatically renewing subscription.

3 **C. Defendant Has Violated California’s ARL by Failing to Provide an**
4 **Appropriate Transaction Acknowledgement**

5 31. California’s ARL requires that Defendant must provide customers with
6 an acknowledgement, including the automatic renewal or continuous offer terms,
7 cancellation policy, and clear, consumer-friendly cancellation information. Cal. Bus.
8 & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3).

9 32. Defendant, however, does not send a post-transaction acknowledgement.
10 Instead, after signing up, Defendant only sends a receipt detailing the product
11 purchased. Nowhere in this email does Defendant provide the automatic renewal offer
12 terms, cancellation policy, or a clear, consumer-friendly cancellation method. *See*
13 *below*.

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If you have problems viewing this email, please [click here!](#)



From Wondershare: Order Ref# [REDACTED]
- Your Registration Information

Hello,

Thank you for your purchase.

Here is the information you need to register your Wondershare product:

Your order details

order detail:
[REDACTED]

- Download Insurance Service
- 24 months warranty
- App Access

- Effects & Plug-ins
- Individual Monthly Plan, including Filmstock Standard, AI Portrait, NewBlue FX, and Boris FX.
- App Access
- App Access
- Boris Code
- Filmstock Standard Subscription

- Wondershare Filmora
- Individual 1 Year Plan
- App Access

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To retrieve or reset your password, please visit
<https://accounts.wondershare.com/web/change-password>.

Download Insurance Service

Download Link:<http://www.download-insurance.com/>

AI Portrait

Download Link:<https://filmora.wondershare.com/>

NewBlue FX

Download Link:<https://filmora.wondershare.com>

Boris FX

Download Link:<https://filmora.wondershare.com/>

Filmstock Standard Subscription

Download Link:https://download.wondershare.com/cbs_down/filmora_64bit_full846.exe

Wondershare Filmora

Download Link:https://download.wondershare.com/filmora_full846.exe

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33. Therefore, Defendant does not provide the requisite information as required by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3). The ARL specifically requires an acknowledgement include “the automatic renewal offer terms...cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3). Defendant fails to adhere to the ARL requirements. There is no information regarding the terms of the automatic renewal, no indication that the subscription will continue until cancelled, no information regarding the cancellation policy, and no link or other

1 guidance on how a consumer may cancel their subscription. Therefore, Defendant has
2 violated California’s ARL for failing to provide an adequate acknowledgement.

3 **D. Defendant Has Violated California’s ARL by Failing to Meet the**
4 **Requirements for the Cancellation Policy**

5 34. California’s ARL requires a business that makes an automatic renewal
6 offer or continuous service offer “shall provide a toll-free telephone number,
7 electronic mail address, a postal address, if the seller bills directly to the consumers,
8 or it shall provide another cost-effective, timely, and easy-to-use mechanism for
9 cancellation that shall be described in the acknowledgement.” Cal. Bus. & Prof.
10 Code § 17602(c).

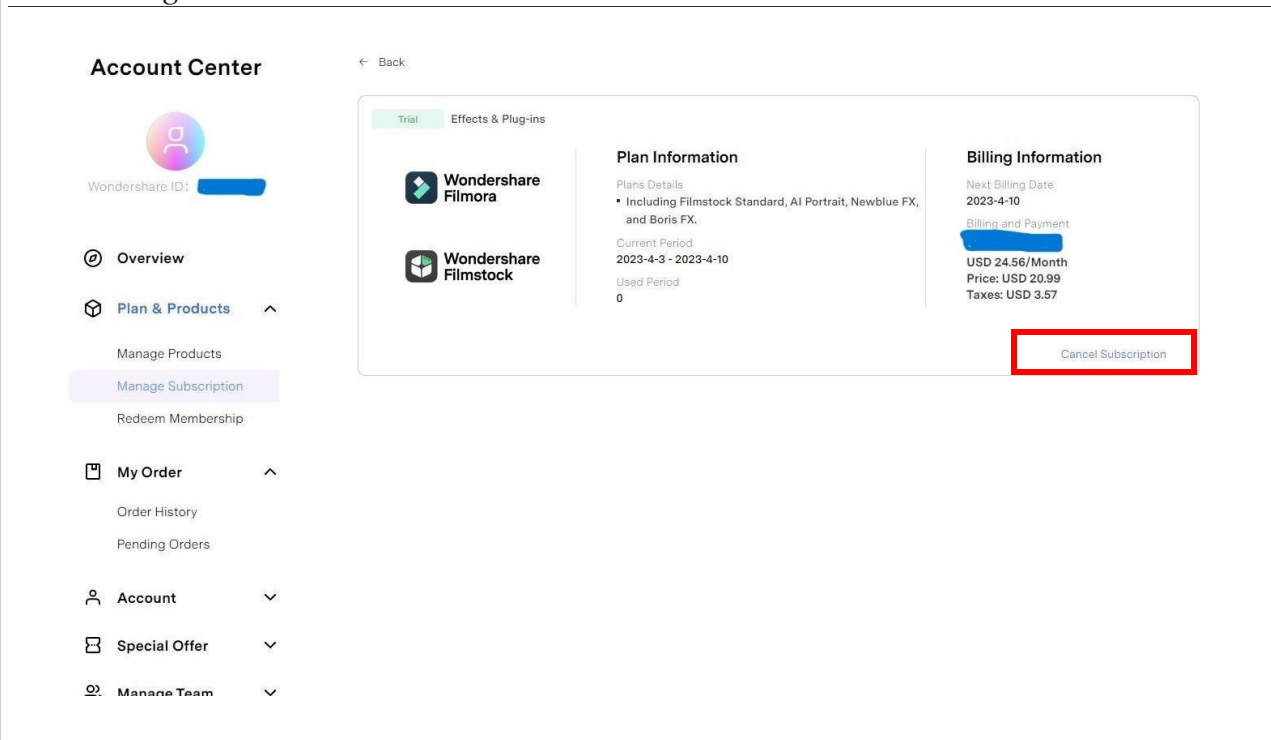
11 35. Additionally, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17602(d)(1)(A)-(B) states a
12 business which allows a consumer to accept an automatic renewal or continuous
13 service offer online shall allow a consumer to terminate the automatic renewal or
14 continuous service exclusively online, at will, and without engaging in further steps
15 that obstruct or delay the ability to terminate the automatic renewal or continuous
16 service immediately. The business shall provide a method of termination online in
17 the form of either:

- 18 a. A prominently located direct link or button which may be located
19 within either a customer account or profile, or within either device
20 or user settings; or
21 b. By an immediately accessible termination email formatted and
22 provided by the business that a consumer can send to the business
23 without additional information.

24 36. Defendant does not provide a termination email, a prominently located
25 link or button, nor an easy-to-use mechanism. Instead, Defendant requires
26 consumers go through a multi-step process to cancel their account.

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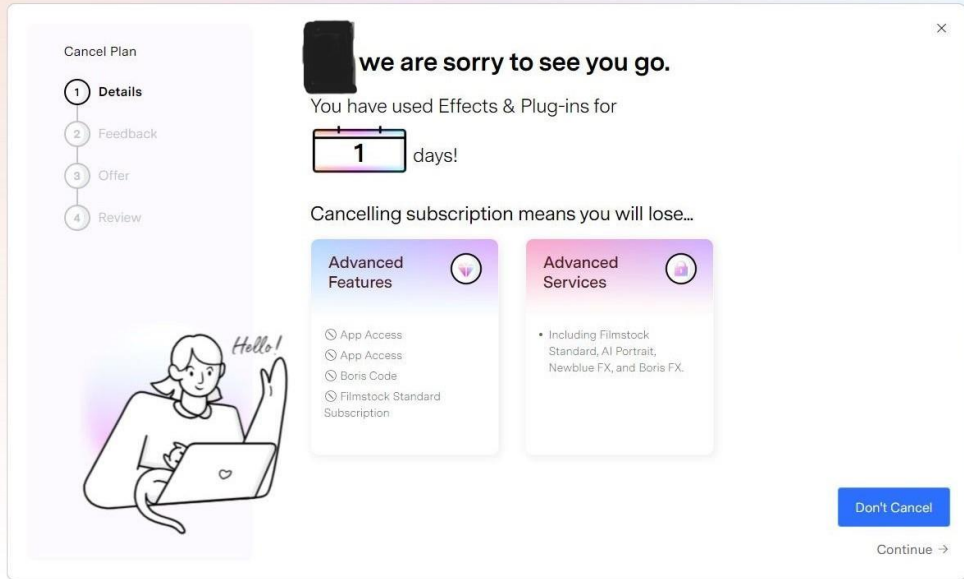
1 37. First, consumers are required to go to their profile, and navigate to
2 “Manage Subscription” tab and click the “Cancel Subscription” button, which is
3 written in small, lightly colored script in the bottom right corner of the tab. *See*
4 *below image.*



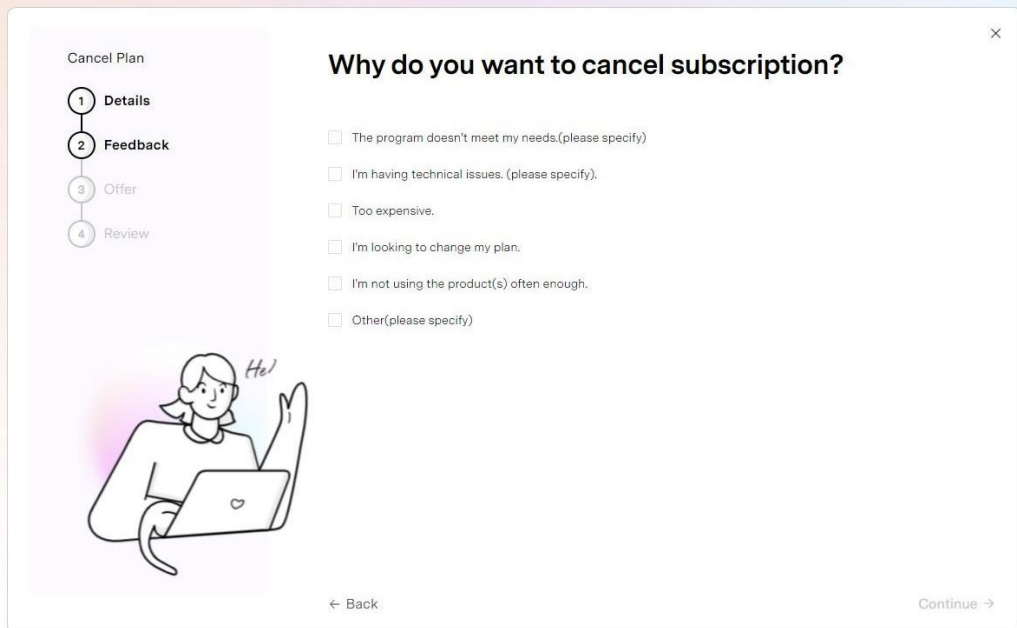
17 38. Next consumers must pass through a confirmation screen where the
18 primary action button is “Don’t Cancel.” *See below image.*

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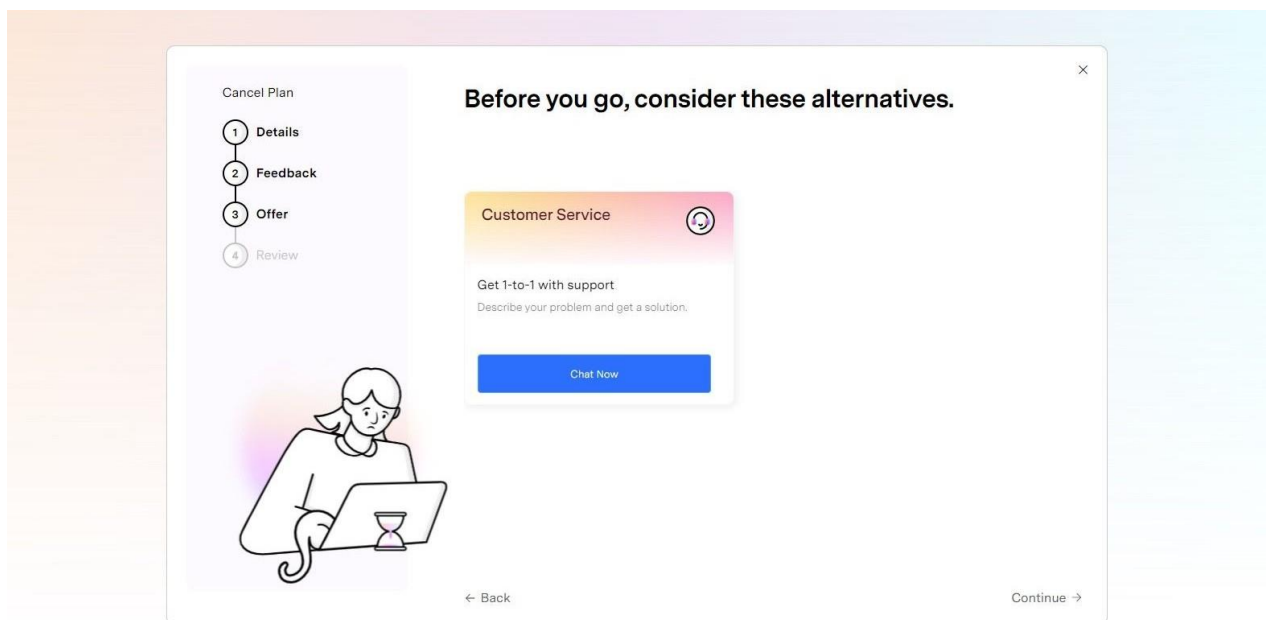
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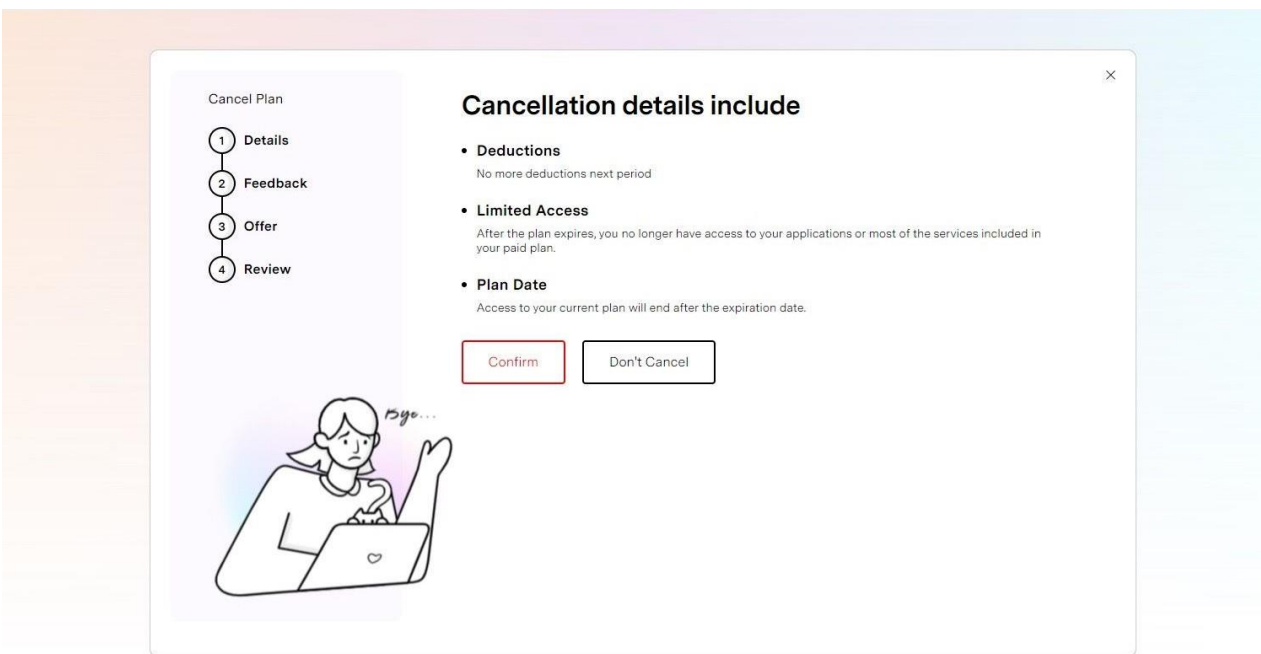
39. Consumers must then provide a reason for their cancellation, or choose “Other” in which case they are required to write out their reason for cancellation. See image below.



1 40. Consumers are then required to either accept or decline an offer to chat
2 with Customer Service. *See image below.*



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14 41. Consumers are then required to confirm their cancellation choice again.
15 *See image below.*



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27 42. Only after this fifth step are consumers allowed to cancel their
28 subscription.

1 **California Class**

2 All Defendant’s customers in the State of California who were automatically
3 enrolled in the Products and were charged at least one renewal fee by
4 Defendant, within the governing statute of limitations period.

5 47. Excluded from the Class are the following individuals and/or entities:
6 Defendant and its parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, officers and directors, current or
7 former employees, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; all
8 individuals who make a timely election to be excluded from this proceeding using the
9 correct protocol for opting out; and all judges assigned to hear any aspect of this
10 litigation, as well as their immediate family members.

11 48. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify or amend the definition of the
12 proposed Class and/or add subclasses before the Court determines whether
13 certification is appropriate.

14 49. Numerosity: The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder of all
15 members would be impractical. The number of individuals who purchased the
16 Products’ subscriptions during the relevant time period is at least in the thousands.
17 Accordingly, Class members are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is
18 impractical. While the precise number of Class members and their identities are
19 unknown to Plaintiff at this time, these Class members are identifiable and
20 ascertainable.

21 50. Common Questions Predominate: There are questions of law and fact
22 common to the proposed Class that will drive the resolution of this action and will
23 predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. These questions
24 include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 25 a. Whether Defendant misrepresented material facts and/or failed to
26 disclose material facts in connection with their auto-renewal charging
27 plan;

- 1 b. Whether Defendant’s conduct constitutes unfair, unlawful, and/or
- 2 fraudulent practices prohibited by the laws of California;
- 3 c. Whether Defendant’s unlawful conduct, as alleged herein, was
- 4 intentional and knowing;
- 5 d. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched as a result of its conduct;
- 6 e. Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to damages and/or
- 7 restitution, and in what amount;
- 8 f. Whether Defendant is likely to continue using false, misleading or
- 9 unlawful conduct such that an injunction is necessary; and
- 10 g. Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to an award of reasonable
- 11 attorneys’ fees, interest, and costs of suit.

12 51. Defendant has engaged in a common course of conduct giving rise to
13 violations of the legal rights sought to be enforced uniformly by Plaintiff and Class
14 members. Similar or identical statutory and common law violations, business
15 practices, and injuries are involved. The injuries sustained by members of the
16 proposed Class flows, in each instance, from a common nucleus of operative fact;
17 namely, Defendant’s failure to adequately disclose the automatic-renewal nature of
18 their customers’ enrollment, and failure to abide by the requirements set forth in
19 California’s ARL. Each instance of harm suffered by Plaintiff and Class members has
20 directly resulted from a single course of illegal conduct. Therefore, individual
21 questions, if any, pale in comparison to the numerous common questions presented in
22 this action.

23 52. Superiority: Because of the relatively small amount of damages at issue
24 for each individual Class member, no Class member could afford to seek legal redress
25 on an individual basis. Furthermore, individualized litigation increases the delay and
26 expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by
27 the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents

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1 a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. A class action is superior to
2 any alternative means of prosecution.

3 53. Typicality: The representative Plaintiff’s claims are typical of those of
4 the proposed Class, as all members of the proposed Class are similarly affected by
5 Defendant’s uniform unlawful conduct as alleged herein, including but not limited to
6 being subject to the same or similar marketing, enrollment and billing practices
7 engineered by Defendant. Further, Plaintiff and members of the Class sustained
8 substantially the same injuries and damages arising out of Defendant’s conduct.

9 54. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the
10 proposed Class as her interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of
11 the proposed Class she seeks to represent, and she has retained counsel competent and
12 experienced in class action litigation. Thus, the interests of the members of the Class
13 will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and her counsel.

14 55. Defendant has also acted, or failed to act, on grounds generally
15 applicable to Plaintiff and the proposed Class, supporting the imposition of uniform
16 relief to ensure compatible standards of conduct toward the members of the Class.

17
18 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
19 **Violation of California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act**
20 **California Civil Code § 1750, *et seq.***
21 **(for the California Class)**

22 56. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-55 above as if
23 fully set forth herein.

24 57. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of
25 the proposed California Class, against Defendant pursuant to California’s Consumers
26 Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.* The CLRA prohibits
27 “unfair or deceptive acts or practices...undertaken by any person in a transaction
28 intended to result or that results in the sale or lease of goods or services to any
consumer.” Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a).

1 58. Plaintiff and the Class members are “consumers” within the meaning of
2 Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(d) in that Plaintiff and the Class members sought or acquired
3 by purchase Defendant’s Products for personal, family, or household purposes.

4 59. Defendant’s offers constitute “goods or services” within the meaning of
5 Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(a) and (b).

6 60. The purchases by Plaintiff and Class Members are “transactions” within
7 the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(e).

8 61. Defendant has violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1770, subdivisions (a)(5), (a)(9),
9 (a)(14), and (a)(16) by, *inter alia*, representing that Defendant’s goods and services
10 have certain characteristics that they do not have; advertising goods and services with
11 the intent not to sell them as advertised; representing that a transaction confers or
12 involves rights, remedies, or obligations that it does not have or involve, or that are
13 prohibited by law; and representing that the subject of a transaction has been supplied
14 in accordance with a previous representation when it has not.

15 62. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s violations of the CLRA,
16 Plaintiff and the California Class were wrongfully charged fees by Defendant.

17 63. Defendant’s conduct alleged herein was undertaken by Defendant
18 knowingly, willfully, and with oppression, fraud, and/or malice, within the meaning of
19 Cal. Civ. Code § 3294(c).

20 64. Plaintiff has standing to pursue these claims because she has suffered
21 injury in fact and a loss of money as a result of the wrongful conduct alleged herein.
22 Plaintiff would not have enrolled in Defendant’s monthly subscription had she known
23 the truth. Plaintiff saw and relied upon Defendant’s misleading representations and
24 omissions, as detailed above. Class-wide reliance can be inferred because Defendant’s
25 misrepresentations and omissions were material, i.e., a reasonable consumer would
26 consider them important in deciding whether to subscribe to Defendant’s Products.

27 65. On about August 15, 2023, Plaintiff provided written notice pursuant to
28 § 1782 of the CLRA, on behalf of herself and the Class. Defendant failed to rectify or

1 agree to rectify the unlawful acts detailed above within 30 days, thus Plaintiff and the
2 Class are entitled to actual, punitive, and statutory damages, as appropriate, as well as
3 any other remedies the Court may deem appropriate under Cal. Civ. Code §1750 *et*
4 *seq.*

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6 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
7 **Violation of California’s False Advertising Law**
8 **California Business & Professions Code § 17500, *et seq***
9 **(for the California Class)**

10 66. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-55 above as if
11 fully set forth herein.

12 67. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of
13 the proposed California Class, against Defendant pursuant to California’s False
14 Advertising Law (“FAL”) Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.*

15 68. As part of California’s FAL, the ARL, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17600,
16 *et seq.*, became effective on December 1, 2010.

17 69. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17600, *et seq.*, declares unlawful “the practice
18 of ongoing charging of consumer credit or debit cards or third party payment accounts
19 without the consumers’ explicit consent for ongoing shipments of a product or
20 ongoing deliveries of service.” Defendant’s conduct as alleged in this Complaint
21 violates Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602 because each of the following practices
22 Defendant has engaged in is an independent violation of the Automatic Purchase
23 Renewal Statute:

- 24 a. Defendant failed to present the terms of its automatic renewal or
25 continuous service offer in a clear and conspicuous manner before
26 fulfilling the subscription and in visual proximity to the request for
27 consent to the offer, as required by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §
28 17602(a)(1);
- b. Defendant charges Plaintiff’s and the Class’s credit card or debit card,
or the consumer’s account with a third party, for an automatic renewal

1 or continuous service without first obtaining the consumer's
2 affirmative consent to the agreement containing the automatic
3 renewal offer terms or continuous offer terms, as required by Cal.
4 Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(2);

5 c. Defendant failed to provide a post-transaction acknowledgement
6 including the automatic renewal or continuous offer terms,
7 cancellation policy, and clear, consumer-friendly cancellation
8 information. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3);

9 d. Defendant failed to provide a toll-free telephone number, electronic
10 mail address, a postal address or other cost-effective, timely, and easy-
11 to-use mechanism for cancellation as described in Cal. Bus. & Prof.
12 Code § 17602(a)(3), as required by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §
13 17602(b).

14 e. Defendant failed to provide a method for cancellation without
15 engaging in further steps that obstruct or delay the ability to terminate
16 the automatic renewal or continuous service immediately as required
17 by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17602(d)(1)(A)-(B).

18 70. As a result of Defendant's misconduct pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof.
19 Code § 17603, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to restitution of all amounts that
20 Defendant charged or caused to be charged to Plaintiff's and Class members' credit
21 cards, debit cards, or third-party payment accounts during the applicable statute of
22 limitations and continuing until Defendant's statutory violations cease.

23 71. As a result of Defendant's misconduct pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof.
24 Code § 17535, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to an injunction:

25 a. Enjoining Defendant from making automatic renewal offers that do
26 not comply with California law;

27 b. Enjoining Defendant from making charges to credit cards, debit
28 cards, or third-party payment accounts without prior affirmative

- 1 consent to an agreement containing “clear and conspicuous”
2 disclosures of automatic renewal or continuous service offer terms;
- 3 c. Enjoining Defendant from making automatic renewal offers that fail
4 to provide an acknowledgment that includes a “clear and
5 conspicuous” disclosure of automatic renewal or continuous service
6 offer terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding how to
7 cancel in a manner that is capable of being retained by the consumer;
8 and,
- 9 d. Enjoining Defendant from making automatic renewal offers that fail
10 to provide an online, easy-to-use mechanism for cancellation.

11 72. Defendant’s actions in violation of §§ 17500 & 17600 *et seq.*, as described
12 herein, were false and misleading such that the general public is and was likely to be
13 deceived. Plaintiff and members of the California Class were deceived and relied on
14 Defendant’s statements and omissions to their detriment when they signed up for
15 Defendant’s Products and were subsequently automatically enrolled in Defendant’s
16 auto-recurring subscription, and there is a strong probability that other California
17 consumers and members of the public were also or are likely to be deceived as well.
18 Any reasonable consumer would be misled by Defendant’s false and misleading
19 statements and material omissions. Plaintiff and members of the California Class did
20 not learn of Defendant’s cancellation and automatic payment policies until after they
21 had already signed up and were forced into paying for Defendant’s services.

22 73. Pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17535, this Court has the power to
23 award such equitable relief, including but not limited to, an order declaring
24 Defendant’s auto-renewal practices to be unlawful, an order enjoining Defendant
25 from engaging in any such further unlawful conduct, and an order directing Defendant
26 to refund to the Plaintiff and the Class all monthly fees wrongfully assessed and/or
27 collected on its auto-renew subscription plan
28

1 renewal or continuous service without first obtaining the consumer’s
2 affirmative consent to the agreement containing the automatic
3 renewal offer terms or continuous offer terms, as required by Cal.
4 Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(2);

5 c. Defendant failed to provide a post-transaction acknowledgement
6 including the automatic renewal or continuous offer terms,
7 cancellation policy, and clear, consumer-friendly cancellation
8 information. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a)(3);

9 d. Defendant failed to provide a toll-free telephone number, electronic
10 mail address, a postal address or other cost-effective, timely, and easy-
11 to-use mechanism for cancellation as described in Cal. Bus. & Prof.
12 Code § 17602(a)(3), as required by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §
13 17602(b).

14 e. Defendant failed to provide a method for cancellation without
15 engaging in further steps that obstruct or delay the ability to terminate
16 the automatic renewal or continuous service immediately as required
17 by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17602(d)(1)(A)-(B).

18 79. Under the UCL, a business act or practice is “unfair” if the defendant’s
19 conduct is substantially injurious to consumers, offends public policy, and is immoral,
20 unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous, as the benefits for committing such acts or
21 practices are outweighed by the gravity of the harm to the alleged victims.
22 Defendant’s conduct was and continues to be of no benefit to purchasers of the
23 Product, as it is misleading, unfair, unlawful, and is injurious to consumers who rely
24 on the Product’s advertising. Deceiving consumers as to the automatic enrollment in
25 Defendant’s Products is of no benefit to consumers. Therefore, Defendant’s conduct
26 was and continues to be “unfair.” As a result of Defendant’s unfair business acts and
27 practices, Defendant has and continues to unfairly obtain money from Plaintiff and
28 members of the Class.

1 86. As alleged herein, Defendant has intentionally and recklessly made
2 misleading representations to Plaintiff and members of the California Class, to induce
3 them to subscribe to the Products. Plaintiff and members of the California Class have
4 reasonably relied on Defendant's misleading representations and been deceived as a
5 result. Plaintiff and members of the California Class have been induced by
6 Defendant's misleading and deceptive representations about the subscriptions and
7 paid money to Defendant for these subscriptions that they would have not paid.

8 87. Plaintiff and members of the California Class have conferred a benefit
9 upon Defendant, as Defendant has retained monies paid to it by Plaintiff and members
10 of the California Class.

11 88. The monies received were obtained under circumstances that were at the
12 expense of Plaintiff and members of the California Class – i.e., Plaintiff and members
13 of the California Class did not receive full and adequate disclosure as to the nature of
14 the automatic enrollment subscription plan.

15 89. Therefore, it is inequitable and unjust for Defendant to retain the profit,
16 benefit, or compensation conferred upon them without paying Plaintiff and the
17 members of the California Class back for cost of the deceptive and unjust enrollment.

18 90. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unjust enrichment,
19 Plaintiff and members of the California Class are entitled to restitution, disgorgement,
20 and/or the imposition of a constructive trust upon all profits, benefits, and other
21 compensation obtained by Defendant from its deceptive, misleading, and unlawful
22 conduct as alleged herein.

23 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

24 **Violations of the Electronic Funds Transfer Act ("EFTA"), 15 U.S.C. §**
25 **1693 *et seq.***
26 ***(for the California Class)***

27 91. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-55 above as if
28 fully set forth herein.

1 92. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of
2 the proposed California Class against Defendant pursuant to the Electronic Funds
3 Transfer Act (“EFTA”), 15 U.S.C. 1693 *et seq.*

4 93. The EFTA provides a framework establishing the rights, liabilities, and
5 responsibilities of participants in an electronic fund transfer system. 15 U.S.C. §§
6 1693 *et seq.* The “primary objective” of the EFTA is “the provision of individual
7 consumer rights.” *Id.* § 1693(b).

8 94. Any waiver of EFTA rights is void. “No writing or other agreement
9 between a consumer and any other person may contain any provision which
10 constitutes a waiver of any right conferred or cause of action created by this
11 subchapter.” 15 U.S.C. § 1693l.

12 95. Defendant’s transfers of money from the bank accounts of Plaintiff and
13 members of the California Class, as alleged herein, are “electronic fund transfers”
14 within the meaning of the EFTA and the EFTA’s implemented regulations, known as
15 Regulation E and codified at 12 C.F.R. §§ 205 *et seq.* An “electronic fund transfer”
16 means “any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated by check, draft, or
17 similar paper instrument, which is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephonic
18 instrument, or computer or magnetic tape so as to order, instruct, or authorize a
19 financial institution to debit or credit an account.” 15 U.S.C. § 205.3(b)(v).

20 96. The EFTA defines the term “preauthorized electronic transfer” as “an
21 electronic fund transfer authorized in advance to recur at substantially regular
22 intervals.” 15 U.S.C. § 1693a(9). The Official Staff Interpretation of Regulation E
23 describes a “preauthorized electronic transfer” as “one authorized by the consumer in
24 advance of a transfer that will take place on a recurring basis, at substantially regular
25 intervals, and will require no further action by the consumer to initiate the transfer.”
26 12 C.F.R. Part 205, Supp. I, § 205.2(k), cmt. 1.

27 97. Section 1693e(a) of the EFTA prohibits preauthorized electronic
28 transfers without written authorization: “A preauthorized electronic fund transfer

1 from a consumer’s account may be authorized by the consumer only in writing, and a
2 copy of such authorization shall be provided to the consumer when made.” 15 U.S.C.
3 § 1693e(a). Similarly, Regulation E provides: “Preauthorized electronic fund
4 transfers from a consumer’s account may be authorized only by a writing signed or
5 similarly authenticated by the consumer. The person that obtains the authorization
6 shall provide a copy to the consumer.” 12 C.F.R. § 205.10(b).

7 98. Plaintiff and members of the California Class each maintained an
8 “account” as that term is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1693a(2) and are “consumers” within
9 the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 1693a(5).

10 99. Defendant uniformly and routinely initiated preauthorized electronic
11 fund transfers and took money from the bank accounts of Plaintiff and members of
12 the California Class without obtaining written authorization for the transfers, as
13 required by the EFTA and Regulation E. Defendant also uniformly and routinely
14 failed to provide a copy of such written authorization to Plaintiff and the members of
15 the California Class from whose bank accounts Defendant took preauthorized
16 electronic fund transfers for the Products.

17 100. From October 2022 through March of 2023, Defendant took \$20.99 from
18 Plaintiff’s Bank of America account via her Paypal account. In none of these
19 instances did Defendant obtain Plaintiff’s written authorization, nor did Defendant
20 provide Plaintiff with copies of any such authorizations.

21 101. The Official Staff Interpretation of Regulation E explains, “when a third-
22 party payee,” such as Defendant, “fails to obtain the authorization in writing or fails
23 to give a copy to the consumer...it is the third-party payee that is in violation of the
24 regulation.” 12 C.F.R. Part 205, Supp. I, § 205.10(b), cmt. 2.

25 102. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s violations of the EFTA
26 and Regulation E, Plaintiff has suffered damages in the amount of the unauthorized
27 debits taken by Defendant from her bank account. 15 U.S.C. § 1693m. As a further
28 direct and proximate result of Defendant’s violations of the EFTA and Regulation E,

1 Plaintiff and the California Class are entitled to recover statutory damages in the
2 amount of “the lesser of \$500,000 or 1 per centum of the net worth of the defendant.”
3 *Id.* § 1983m(a)(2)(B).

4 103. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1693m, Plaintiff and the California Class are
5 also entitled to recover costs of suit and attorneys’ fees from Defendant.

6
7 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

8 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, respectfully
9 prays for the following relief:

- 10 (a) Certification of this case as a class action on behalf of the Class defined
11 above, appointment of Plaintiff as Class representative, and appointment
12 of her counsel as Class counsel;
- 13 (b) A declaration that Defendant’s actions, as described herein, violate the
14 claims described herein;
- 15 (c) An award of injunctive and other equitable relief as is necessary to protect
16 the interests of Plaintiff and the Class, including, *inter alia*, an order
17 prohibiting Defendant from engaging in the unlawful acts described
18 above;
- 19 (d) An award to Plaintiff and the proposed Class of restitution and/or other
20 equitable relief, including, without limitation, restitutionary
21 disgorgement of all profits and unjust enrichment that Defendant obtained
22 from Plaintiff and the proposed Class as a result of its unlawful, unfair
23 and fraudulent business practices described herein;
- 24 (e) An award of all economic, monetary, actual, consequential,
25 compensatory, and treble damages caused by Defendant’s conduct;
- 26 (f) An award of punitive damages;
- 27 (g) An award to Plaintiff and her counsel of their reasonable expenses and
28 attorneys’ fees;

- 1 (h) An award to Plaintiff and the proposed Class of pre and post-judgment
- 2 interest, to the extent allowable; and
- 3 (i) For such further relief that the Court may deem just and proper.
- 4

5 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

6 Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class, hereby demands a jury trial with
7 respect to all issues triable of right by jury.
8

9
10 **CUSTODIO & DUBEY, LLP**

11 DATED: February 16, 2024

By: /s/ Robert Abiri

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Putative Classes*

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This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Wondershare Hit with Lawsuit Over Alleged Subscription Auto-Renewal Practices](#)
