

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

ROBERT MACIOCE, on behalf of
himself and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

HISENSE USA CORPORATION,

Defendant.

Case No. _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1. Plaintiff Robert Macioce (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through counsel, brings this action against Hisense USA Corporation (“Hisense”). Plaintiff’s allegations herein are based upon personal knowledge and belief as to his own acts and upon the investigation of his counsel, including information received from class members who have experienced Hisense’s televisions either (i) failing to have quantum dot light-emitting diode technology (“QLED”) or (ii) having QLED technology present in such negligible amounts that it does not meaningfully contribute to the performance or display output of the television thereby making the presence of QLED technology functionally irrelevant to the performance or display of the television despite being advertised as having such technology as described herein, and information and belief as to all other matters.

INTRODUCTION

2. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of a Class of similarly situated owners of Hisense QLED televisions (“QLED televisions”). This action arises from Hisense’s false and deceptive advertising regarding the QLED technology within Hisense televisions marketed as

containing QLED—sometimes also called “QD”—technology. In particular, despite advertising that certain models of its televisions contained QLED or QD technology, those televisions did not actually contain the QLED or QD technology, or otherwise contained the technology in such negligible amounts as to fail to meaningfully contribute to the performance or display output of the television.

3. Hisense markets and advertises that certain models of its televisions contain QLED or QD technology, including “mini-LED QLED” technology. These models include, but are not necessarily limited to, the QD5 series, the QD6 series, QD65 series, the QD7 series, the U7 series, and the U7N series.¹

4. Hisense has long been aware that its QLED televisions do not have the advertised QLED technology (or include negligible amounts of the technology as to not provide the advertised benefits). Notwithstanding its longstanding knowledge, Hisense continues to advertise that certain of its QLED televisions have QLED technology when they, in fact, do not contain QLED technology or include the technology in such negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits. Through this conduct, Hisense engages in unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent conduct with the intent to deceive the consuming public.

5. As a result of Hisense’s unfair, deceptive, and/or fraudulent business practices, owners of Hisense QLED televisions, including Plaintiff, have suffered ascertainable losses. The unfair and deceptive practices Hisense committed were conducted in a manner giving rise to substantial aggravating circumstances.

6. Had Plaintiff and other Class Members known that the QLED televisions did not contain QLED technology or contained the technology in such negligible amounts as to not provide

¹ See, e.g., <https://www.hisense-usa.com/televisions/all-tvs> (last accessed Feb. 24, 2025).

the advertised benefits, they would not have purchased the Hisense QLED televisions, or else would have paid substantially less for them.

7. Hisense advertises that its televisions include QLED technology, despite its knowledge to the contrary, in order to charge a premium price to consumers. Accordingly, Plaintiff and Class Members paid a premium for technology that the televisions did not contain (or contained in such negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits). Plaintiff and Class Members suffered an injury in fact, incurred damages, and otherwise have been harmed by Hisense's conduct.

8. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this action to redress Hisense's violations of New York's consumer fraud statutes, fraud, and negligent misrepresentation.

THE PARTIES

9. Plaintiff Robert Macioce is a resident of the state of New York who resides in New York, New York. On November 23, 2024, while a resident of New York, Plaintiff Macioce purchased a new Hisense television for personal use from Best Buy's website.

10. Defendant Hisense USA Corporation is a Georgia Corporation, with its principal place of business located within Forsyth County at 7310 McGinnis Ferry Road, Suwanee, Georgia 30024. Accordingly, Defendant is a resident of the state of Georgia.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The aggregated claims of the individual class members exceed the sum or value of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs; there are more than 100 putative class members; and at least one putative class member is from a state different from Hisense.

12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Hisense because it conducts substantial business in this District and a substantial part of the acts and omissions complained of occurred in this District.

13. Venue is proper in the judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), and Civil Code Section 1780, subdivision (c) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this District. Hisense is authorized to conduct business in this District; it has availed itself of the laws and markets within this District; it does substantial business in this District; and it is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Hisense Televisions

14. Hisense is headquartered in Forsyth, Georgia and sells televisions throughout the United States through numerous retailers such as Amazon, Best Buy, Target, Walmart, Costco, and Sam's Club.²

15. Hisense is one of the leading sellers of televisions in the United States and in the second quarter of 2024 was second only to Samsung in US television sales.³

16. Televisions are a product in high demand sold at various prices for a substantial profit.

17. The television market changes frequently and is highly competitive. Hisense sells its televisions through retailers (both at brick-and-mortar stores and online), which would be

² <https://www.hisense-usa.com/authorized-retailers> (last accessed Feb. 24, 2025) (listing all authorized retailers of Hisense televisions).

³ <https://www.cnn.com/2024/11/05/chinas-hisense-aims-to-become-the-no-1-tv-company-in-the-us-within-2-years.html> (last accessed Feb. 24, 2025).

expected to cease offering Hisense products if those products could not be sold at a profit or if consumers preferred a competing brand.

18. Consumer demand is affected by the technical specifications of televisions, including the display technology specification.

19. Thus, to remain competitive and stimulate consumer demand, Hisense must advertise attractive technical specifications at competitive prices. If consumers were to view Hisense televisions as less technologically advanced and choose another brand, it would have a materially adverse effect on Hisense's sales and its financial condition.

B. Quantum Dot Display Technology: A Primer

20. Today's standard television is commercially known as a Light-emitting diode ("LED") television. Such LED televisions utilize a Liquid-crystal display ("LCD") and many LEDs to create images on the television.

21. LEDs serve as the backlight for the television, emitting different colors and brightness levels when electrical currents pass through them.

22. The LCD is placed in front of the backlight and allows or blocks light from the LEDs, as dictated by the image to be displayed on the screen.

23. The LCD is divided into millions of tiny sections, called pixels, that can be turned on or off to allow light and color to pass through from the backlight and create a particular image on the television.

24. LED televisions are commonplace in the television market today largely in part to their picture quality which provides for better brightness, contrast, and a wider color spectrum than Cathode Ray Tube televisions, which LEDs have replaced in the market.

25. A recent development in LED televisions has been the implementation of quantum dot technology.

26. A quantum dot is a human-made nanoparticle that ranges in size. The size of a quantum dot determines the wavelength of light it emits and, in turn, the color it emits.

27. Quantum dots are made using semiconductor materials such as metals.

28. Quantum dot technology is implemented in televisions by applying the quantum dots to a sheet of film or panel that sits between the LED backlight and the LCD.

29. Quantum dots filter the light and color from the LEDs to improve the capabilities of the LCD and allow it to reveal a wider and more saturated range of colors compared to a standard LED television.

30. As a result of the improvement in color and saturation from quantum dot technology, several major television brands have implemented this technology into their televisions, including Samsung, Vizio, and LG.

31. Televisions implementing quantum dot technology are marketed as QLED or Quantum Dot (“QD”) televisions.

32. In order to be considered a QLED (or QD) television, the television must actually include quantum dot technology, or otherwise include quantum dot technology in a sufficient enough manner for the technology to actually provide a meaningful improvement in the television’s performance. Any television that fails to include quantum dot technology (or includes only a negligible amount of the technology such that it fails to provide a meaningful improvement in performance) is *not* a QLED or QD television—and is only an LED television.

33. Notably, because quantum dots are produced through a chemical process, the technology leaves known chemical markers. Thus, it is simple to verify whether the technology is

actually present in a television, or is present in sufficient amounts as to provide the advertised benefits and improvement in performance. A television that does not bear these chemical markers is *not* a QLED or QD television—and is only an LED television.

34. An LED television therefore cannot be considered a QLED or QD television unless it includes quantum dot technology in sufficient quantities as to provide a meaningful improvement in the television's performance or display.

C. Hisense's Practice of Falsely Advertising Quantum Dot Display Technology

35. Hisense manufactures QLED televisions and has been doing so since at least 2017.

36. Since then, Hisense has introduced television models and claimed they were QLED or QD televisions even though they did not include quantum dot technology or included QLED technology that is not meaningfully contributing to the performance or display technology in these television models that would have legitimately allowed them to make that claim.

37. Hisense markets directly to consumers through Hisense-usa.com. Upon information and belief, Hisense approves and controls the content of Hisense-usa.com, including the statements about quantum dot technology at issue here, from its headquarters and principal place of business in Forsyth County, Georgia.

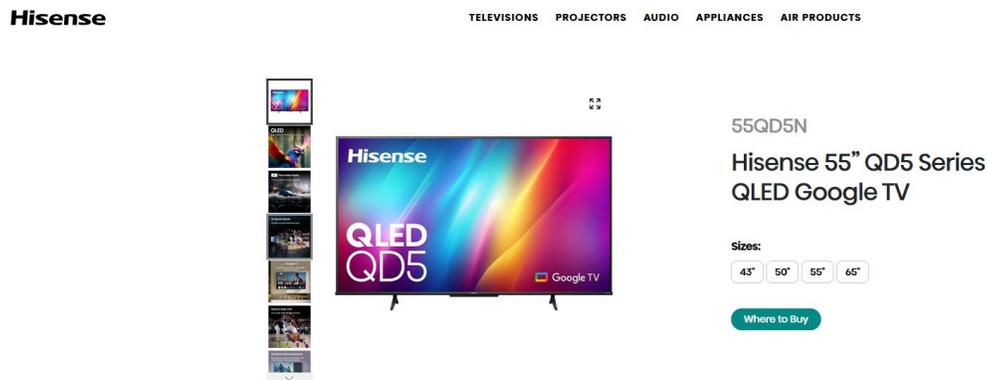
38. Hisense also sells its televisions through other retailers in the United States, both in store and online, including through Amazon, Best Buy, Walmart, Costco, Sam's Club, Target, and many others.⁴

39. Upon information and belief, Hisense formulates, approves, controls, and disseminates its advertising and marketing, including the statements about the quantum dot

⁴ <https://www.hisense-usa.com/authorized-retailers> (last accessed Feb. 24, 2025) (listing all authorized retailers of Hisense televisions).

technology at issue here, at its headquarters in Forsyth County, Georgia. Hisense’s executives and marketing personnel are employed at Hisense’s Georgia location.

40. For example, on Hisense’s website, the product page for a QD6 series model television includes nomenclature highlighting the inclusion of QLED technology and makes further representations that the television includes QLED technology. This same nomenclature and identical representations regarding the inclusion of QLED technology are included on the product page for a QD5 series model television on Hisense’s website:⁵



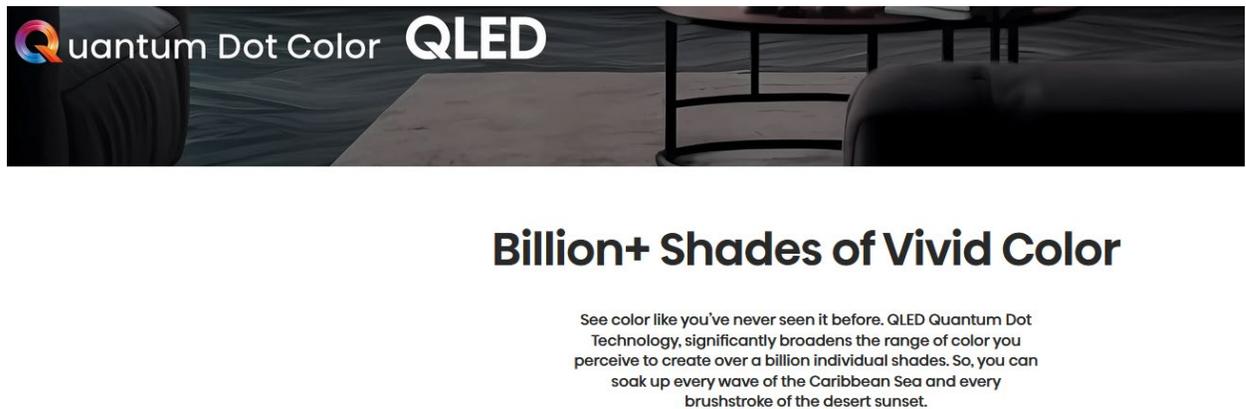
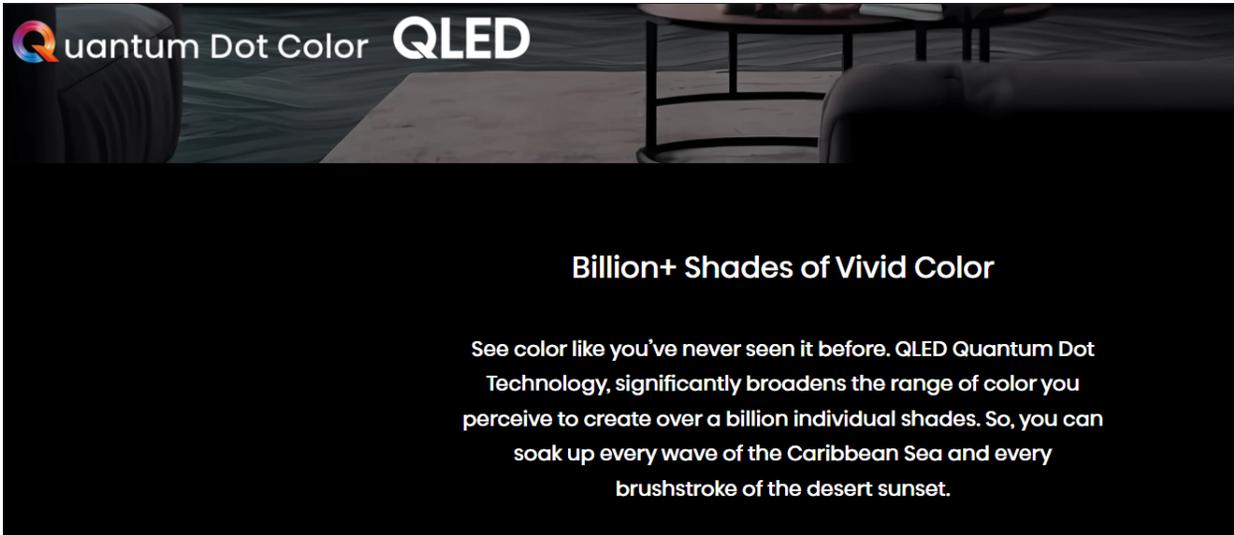
⁵ <https://www.hisense-usa.com/televisions/hisense-55-qd6-series-qled-hisense-fire-tv-55qd65nf-hisense> (last accessed Feb. 24, 2025); <https://www.hisense-usa.com/televisions/hisense-55-qd5-series-qled-google-tv> (last accessed Feb. 24, 2025).

41. On its website, Hisense claims that its QLED televisions will “dramatically increase the color space and improve color saturation” and that the QLED technology will allow one to “see color like you’ve never seen it before.” These representations are made, for example, on both the product pages for the QD6 and QD5 series model televisions:⁶

The Hisense QD6 series includes QLED Quantum Dot Color to dramatically increase the color space and improve overall color saturation for everything you watch. With the power of Fire TV built in, find, stream, and watch what you want. Use the included Voice Remote with Alexa to easily change channels, launch apps, search for titles, and more. The QD6 series also features Dolby Vision HDR and Dolby Atmos audio technology, bringing out all the detail, for an immersive audio and video experience.

The Hisense QD5 series includes QLED Quantum Dot Color to dramatically increase the color space and improve overall color saturation for everything you watch. With Google TV built in, find, stream, and watch what you want. Use the included Voice Remote with Google Assistant to easily change channels, launch apps, search for titles, and more. The QD5 series also features Dolby Vision HDR and Dolby Audio audio technology, bringing out all the detail, for an immersive audio and video experience.

⁶ <https://www.hisense-usa.com/televisions/hisense-55-qd6-series-qled-hisense-fire-tv-55qd65nf-hisense> (last accessed Feb. 24, 2025); <https://www.hisense-usa.com/televisions/hisense-55-qd5-series-qled-google-tv> (last accessed Feb. 24, 2025).



42. Hisense will often repeat misleading and false statements in specification sheets, or “Spec Sheets,” on their website.

43. Hisense’s marketing and listing of technical specifications of so-called QLED or QD televisions is misleading and untrue.

44. Not only are Hisense’s statements untrue and misleading, but whether a television actually has quantum dot technology cannot be readily verified by the consumer, especially prior to purchase.

45. Hisense markets various models of its televisions in this manner, claiming that they contain quantum dot technology: the QD5, the QD6, the QD65, the QD7, the U7, and the U7N series models of televisions. However, upon information and belief, none of these television models contain QLED or QD technology, or the QLED or QD technology is negligible such that the QLED technology fails to provide a meaningful improvement in performance or the advertised benefits

46. Hisense's misleading and untrue statements about the QLED technology of its televisions are likely to deceive consumers and are intended to try and influence their decisions on whether to purchase a Hisense television.

47. Upon information and belief, Hisense also made these misleading and untrue statements so that retailers would offer Hisense's televisions for sale in store and online and to motivate them to recommend Hisense's televisions to consumers. If Hisense's retailers did not adequately display or offer for sale Hisense's televisions, then Hisense's net sales would have decreased, and its business would have been harmed.

48. Hisense's misleading and untrue statements about the technical specifications and performance of its televisions allow Hisense to sell its lesser-quality product at a higher price and allows Hisense to realize a profit it may not have otherwise made if it were truthful regarding the performance capabilities of its televisions.

PLAINTIFF'S FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiff Robert Macioce

49. Plaintiff Robert Macioce purchased a new 43-inch QD5 model Hisense television on November 23, 2024 online from Best Buy's website for approximately \$159.99.

50. For the specific model Plaintiff Macioce purchased, Best Buy's website advertises and markets that the television—which advertising, upon information and belief, is developed and

55. As a result of Hisense’s false and misleading statements, Plaintiff Macioce paid more for his Hisense television than he otherwise would have paid had the television not been advertised as containing QLED or QD technology (or otherwise containing non-negligible QLED or QD technology sufficient to provide the advertised benefits of improved performance). Put simply, had Hisense truthfully marketed and advertised television, by disclosing its true quality, character, and nature—that is, that the television did, in fact, not contain QLED or QD technology (or otherwise contained the technology in such negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits of improved performance)—he would not have purchased the television, or else would have paid substantially less for it.

56. If Plaintiff Macioce’s television contained QLED or QD technology as advertised, he would purchase a Hisense television in the future. Alternatively, if the Court were to issue an injunction ordering Hisense to comply with advertising and consumer protection laws, Plaintiff Macioce would likely purchase a Hisense television in the future.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

57. Plaintiff brings this suit as a class action on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all others similarly situated pursuant to Federal Rule of Procedure 23. This action satisfies the numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy, predominance and superiority requirements of the provisions of Rule 23.

58. Plaintiff seeks to represent the following “Class”:
All individuals who, in the state of New York, during the class period, purchased a Hisense QD5, QD6, QD65, QD7, U7, or U7N series model television, which was marketed as containing QLED or QD technology and which did not contain QLED or QD technology, or contained QLED or QD technology in such negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits.

59. Plaintiff seeks certification of the Class for all causes of action. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify the class definitions or add sub-classes as necessary prior to filing a motion for class certification.

60. The “Class Period” is the time period beginning on the date established by the Court’s determination of any applicable statute of limitations, after consideration of any tolling and accrual issues, and ending on the date of entry of judgment.

61. Excluded from the Class are Hisense; any affiliate, parent, or subsidiary of Hisense; any entity in which Hisense has a controlling interest, any officer, director, or employee of Hisense; any successor or assign of Hisense; anyone employed by counsel in this action; any judge to whom this case is assigned, his or her spouse and immediate family members; and members of the judge’s staff.

62. Numerosity/Ascertainability: The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impracticable. The exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time; however, it is estimated that there are more than one thousand (1,000) individuals in the Class. The identity of such membership is readily ascertainable from Hisense’s records and the records of its retailers.

63. Common Questions of Law and Fact Predominate: There are common questions of law and fact as to Plaintiff and all other similarly situated individuals, which predominate over questions affecting only individual members including, without limitation, the following:

- a. Whether Hisense’s QLED or QD televisions contain quantum dot technology as advertised, or whether Hisense’s QLED or QD televisions contain quantum dot technology in such negligible amounts that they do not provide the advertised benefits.

- b. Whether Hisense's statements and representations about the quantum dot technology of its televisions are false or misleading.
- c. Whether Hisense knew or should have known that its QLED or QD televisions did not contain QLED or QD technology (or contained the technology in negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits).
- d. Whether Hisense knew or should have known that its statements and representations about the quantum dot technology of its televisions are false or misleading.
- e. Whether Hisense concealed from or failed to disclose to Plaintiff and Class Members that its televisions did not contain QLED or QD technology (or contained the technology in negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits).
- f. Whether Hisense engaged in unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive trade practices by selling and/or marketing its televisions as having QLED or QD technology when, in fact, they did not contain the technology (or contained the technology in negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits).
- g. Whether Hisense engaged in false or misleading advertising by selling, packaging, labeling, and/or marketing its televisions as having QLED or QD technology when, in fact, they did not contain the technology (or contained the technology in negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits).
- h. Whether Hisense has violated New York's consumer protection statute.

- i. Whether Hisense has been unjustly enriched.
- j. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members either paid a premium for the televisions that they would not have paid but for Hisense's false representations or would not have purchased the televisions at all.
- k. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members have been injured by Hisense's misconduct, and the proper measure of their losses as a result of those injuries.
- l. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to damages, including compensatory, exemplary, and statutory damages, and the amount and nature of such damages.
- m. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to injunctive, declaratory, or other equitable relief, including enjoining Hisense from selling and marketing the televisions as having QLED or QD technology when, in fact, they did not contain the technology (or contained the technology in negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits).

64. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class because Plaintiff purchased a Hisense television that Hisense represented and sold at a higher price by claiming it contained quantum dot technology, that, in reality, it did not contain (or contained the technology in negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits).

65. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiff is fully prepared to take all necessary steps to represent fairly and adequately the interests of the members of the Class. Moreover, Plaintiff's attorneys are ready, willing and able to fully and adequately represent the members of the Class

and Plaintiff. Plaintiff's attorneys are experienced in prosecuting class actions and consumer fraud cases and are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the members of the class.

66. Predominance and Superiority: Plaintiff and Class Members have all suffered and will continue to suffer risk of harm and damages as a result of Hisense's unlawful and wrongful conduct. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Absent a class action, Class Members would likely find the cost of litigating their claims prohibitively high given the average price point of the televisions and would therefore have no effective remedy at law. Because of the relatively small size of Class Members' individual claims, it is likely that few Class Members could afford to seek legal redress for Hisense's misconduct. Absent a class action, Class Members will continue to incur damages, and Hisense's misconduct will continue without remedy. Class treatment of common questions of law and fact would also be a superior method to multiple individual actions or piecemeal litigation in that class treatment will conserve the resources of the courts and the litigants and will promote consistency and efficiency of adjudication.

67. The claims presented in this case predominate over any questions of law or fact affecting individual Class Members

68. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty to be encountered in the maintenance of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

69. Hisense's misconduct in marketing the televisions arises out of a common omission or failure to act, which has a uniform effect on Plaintiff and all Class Members. Plaintiff seek damages as well as preliminary and permanent injunctive relief and equitable relief on behalf of the entire Class, on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class, to require Hisense to stop its unlawful conduct.

70. Hisense misrepresented or failed to disclose the true qualities of the televisions in the same manner to all consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members. As a result, Hisense has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to each Class Member, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**Violation of the New York General Business Law (“GBL”)
NY GBL § 349
(On behalf of Plaintiff and the Proposed Class)**

71. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, brings this cause of action and hereby adopts and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

72. Plaintiff and Class Members are “persons” within the meaning of the GBL § 349(h).

73. Hisense is a “person, firm, corporation or association or agent or employee thereof” within the meaning of GBL § 349(b).

74. Under GBL § 349(a), “[d]eceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce are unlawful.”

75. In its sale of goods throughout New York, Hisense conducts business and trade within the meaning and intention of GBL § 349(a).

76. The practices alleged herein—namely, Hisense’s deceptive marketing of the televisions as containing QLED or QD technology, when in fact the televisions did not contain QLED or QD technology, or otherwise contained the technology in such negligible amounts as to

not provide the advertised benefits—are unfair, deceptive, and misleading in violation of GBL § 349.

77. Hisense’s foregoing deceptive acts and practices were directed at consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members.

78. Hisense’s foregoing deceptive acts and practices, including its omissions, were material, in part, because they concerned central functions of the televisions (*e.g.*, the included technology that directly impacts the television’s display and performance). A reasonable consumer attaches great importance to such representations about the central functionality and performance of a television and is induced to act thereon in making purchase decisions.

79. Hisense did not disclose this information to consumers.

80. Hisense’s foregoing deceptive and unfair acts and practices, including its omissions, were and are deceptive acts or practices which violated the GBL § 349 by:

- a. Misrepresenting that the televisions contained QLED or QD technology, and
- b. Omitting and failing to disclose its knowledge that the televisions, in fact, did not contain QLED or QD technology, or otherwise contained the technology in such negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits.

81. Hisense’s business practices, in advertising, marketing and selling the televisions while concealing, failing to disclose, suppressing or omitting material information, including the true quality, character, and nature of the televisions, constitutes the use of fraud, misrepresentation, and deceptive practices. These practices deceived Plaintiff and Class Members, causing them to lose money by purchasing the televisions or paying more than they otherwise would, as herein

alleged, and deceived and are likely to deceive the consuming public. Accordingly, Hisense's business acts and practices, as alleged herein, have caused injury to Plaintiff and Class Members.

82. Plaintiff and Class Members suffered damages when they purchased the televisions. Hisense's deceptive and/or unfair practices caused actual damages to Plaintiff and Class Members who were unaware of the true quality, character, and nature of the televisions. Hisense's foregoing deceptive acts and practices, including its omissions, were likely to deceive, and did deceive, consumers acting reasonably under the circumstances.

83. Consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members, either would not have purchased the televisions had they known the true quality, character, and nature of the televisions, or else would have paid substantially less for them.

84. As a direct and proximate result of Hisense's deceptive acts and practices, including its omissions, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged as alleged herein, and are entitled to recover actual damages or \$50, whichever is greater, on a per-violation basis; reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and any other just and proper relief available under the GBL § 349.

85. In addition, Plaintiff and Class Members seek equitable and injunctive relief against Hisense on terms that the Court considers reasonable, and reasonable attorneys' fees and cost.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the New York General Business Law ("GBL") NY GBL § 350 (On behalf of Plaintiff and the Proposed Class)

86. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, brings this cause of action and hereby adopts and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

87. GBL § 350 provides in relevant part: “False advertising in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce . . . in this state is hereby declared unlawful.”

88. In turn, GBL § 350-a defines false advertising as:

[A]dvertising, including labeling, of a commodity...if such advertising is misleading in a material respect. In determining whether any advertising is misleading, there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made by statement, word, design, device, sound or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the advertising fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations with respect to the commodity...to which the advertising relates under the conditions prescribed in said advertisement, or under such conditions as are customary or usual.”

89. In its sale of goods throughout New York, Hisense conducts business and trade within the meaning and intention of GBL § 350.

90. The practices alleged herein—namely, Hisense’s deceptive marketing of the televisions as containing QLED or QD technology, when in fact the televisions did not contain QLED or QD technology, or otherwise contained the technology in such negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits—are unfair, deceptive, and misleading in violation of GBL § 350.

91. Hisense’s foregoing deceptive acts and practices were directed at consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members.

92. Through the acts and conduct alleged herein, Hisense committed unfair or deceptive acts and practices, by falsely advertising and misleadingly representing that the televisions contain QLED or QD technology, or otherwise contain non-negligible QLED or QD technology sufficient to provide the advertised benefits. Hisense also committed unfair or deceptive acts and practices by omitting material information from its advertising and representations, including its failure to

disclose that the televisions did not contain QLED or QD technology (or otherwise contained the technology in such negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits).

93. Hisense's foregoing deceptive acts and practices, including its omissions, were material, in part, because they concerned central functions of the televisions (*e.g.*, the included technology that directly impacts the television's display and performance). A reasonable consumer attaches great importance to such representations about the central functionality and performance of a television and is induced to act thereon in making purchase decisions.

94. Hisense did not disclose this information to consumers in its advertising or representations.

95. Hisense's foregoing, consumer-oriented, unfair or deceptive acts and practices, including its advertising, representations, and omissions, constitutes false and misleading advertising in a material way in violation of the New York's General Business Law § 350.

96. Hisense's false, misleading, and deceptive advertising and representations include:

- a. Misrepresenting that the televisions contained QLED or QD technology, and
- b. Omitting and failing to disclose its knowledge that the televisions, in fact, did not contain QLED or QD technology, or otherwise contained the technology in such negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits.

97. Hisense's false, misleading, and deceptive advertising and representations of fact were and are directed at consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members.

98. Hisense's false, misleading, and deceptive advertising and representations of fact were and are likely to mislead a reasonable consumer acting reasonably under the circumstances.

99. Hisense's false, misleading, and deceptive advertising and representations of fact have resulted in consumer injury or harm to the public interest.

100. Plaintiff and Class Members were injured because: (a) they would not have purchased the televisions on the same terms if the true quality, character, and nature of the televisions had been disclosed; (b) they would have paid substantially less for the televisions if the true quality, character, and nature of the televisions had been disclosed; and (c) the televisions did not and cannot perform as advertised.

101. Hisense's business practices, in advertising, marketing and selling the televisions while concealing, failing to disclose, suppressing or omitting material information, including the true quality, character, and nature of the televisions, constitutes the use of fraud, misrepresentation, and deceptive practices. These practices deceived Plaintiff and Class Members, causing them to lose money by purchasing the televisions or paying more than they otherwise would, as herein alleged, and deceived and are likely to deceive the consuming public. Accordingly, Hisense's business acts and practices, as alleged herein, have caused injury to Plaintiff and Class Members.

102. Plaintiff and Class Members suffered damages when they purchased the televisions. Hisense's deceptive and/or unfair practices caused actual damages to Plaintiff and Class Members who were unaware of the true quality, character, and nature of the televisions. Hisense's foregoing deceptive acts and practices, including its omissions, were likely to deceive, and did deceive, consumers acting reasonably under the circumstances.

103. Consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members, either would not have purchased the televisions had they known the true quality, character, and nature of the televisions, or else would have paid substantially less for them.

104. As a direct and proximate result of Hisense's deceptive acts and practices, including its omissions, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged as alleged herein, and are entitled to recover actual damages or \$500, whichever is greater, on a per-violation basis; reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and any other just and proper relief available under the GBL § 350.

105. In addition, Plaintiff and Class Members seek equitable and injunctive relief against Hisense on terms that the Court considers reasonable, and reasonable attorneys' fees and cost.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

FRAUD

(On behalf of Plaintiff and the Proposed Class)

106. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, brings this cause of action and hereby adopts and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

107. Hisense knew or should have known that the televisions did not contain QLED or QD technology, or otherwise contained the technology in such negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits. Despite this knowledge, Hisense failed to disclose, or otherwise actively concealed, the true quality, character, and nature of the televisions to consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members. Such a failure to disclose, or otherwise active concealment of material facts, was intended to mislead consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members.

108. Plaintiff and Class Members justifiably acted or relied upon the concealed and/or nondisclosed facts to their detriment, as evidenced by their purchases of the televisions.

109. Plaintiff and Class Members were actually misled and deceived and were induced by Hisense to purchase the televisions. Had Hisense truthfully advertised the true quality, character, and nature of the televisions, Plaintiff and Class Members would have either not purchased the televisions, or else would have paid substantially less for them.

110. As a result of Hisense's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION
(On behalf of Plaintiff and the Proposed Class)**

111. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, brings this cause of action and hereby adopts and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

112. Hisense had a duty to provide honest and accurate information to its customers so that customers could make informed decisions on the substantial purchase of a television.

113. Hisense knew or should have known that the televisions did not contain QLED or QD technology, or otherwise contained the technology in such negligible amounts as to not provide the advertised benefits. Despite this knowledge, Hisense failed to disclose, or otherwise actively concealed, the true quality, character, and nature of the televisions to consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members. Such a failure to disclose, or otherwise active concealment of material facts, was intended to mislead consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members

114. Hisense knew or otherwise should have known, that the ordinary and reasonable consumer would be misled by Hisense's misleading and deceptive advertisements and statements, which failed to disclose and/or concealed material facts concerning the Hisense televisions that Hisense knew or should have known.

115. Plaintiff and Class Members justifiably acted or relied upon Hisense's misrepresentations and omissions and were actually misled and deceived and induced by Hisense to purchase the televisions. Had Hisense truthfully advertised the true quality, character, and nature

of the televisions, Plaintiff and Class Members would have either not purchased the televisions, or else would have paid substantially less for them.

116. As a result of Hisense's conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNJUST ENRICHMENT (On behalf of Plaintiff and the Proposed Class)

117. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, brings this cause of action and hereby adopts and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

118. Plaintiff and Class Members conferred a benefit on Hisense by purchasing the televisions.

119. Hisense has knowledge that this benefit was conferred upon it.

120. As alleged herein, Hisense advertised and sold televisions to consumers with false display technology specifications, intending that consumers would rely on those misrepresentations and omissions and purchase the televisions from Hisense.

121. Had Hisense advertised and sold televisions to consumers with the true display technology, Plaintiff would not have purchased the televisions, or else would have paid substantially less for them.

122. Hisense's material misrepresentations and omissions allowed it to sell the televisions at a higher price than their true value, while saving money on the cost of a television with actual quantum dot technology. This conduct led Hisense to reap profits that otherwise would not have been realized and harmed Plaintiff and the Class.

123. Plaintiff and Class Members purchased the TVs without knowing the true quality, character, and nature of the televisions, which Hisense concealed and misrepresented. Accordingly, Hisense obtained money which rightfully belongs to Plaintiff and Class Members.

124. Hisense's acts and business practices offend the established public policy of New York, as there is no societal benefit from false advertising, only harm. While Plaintiff and Class Members were harmed at the time of purchase, Hisense was unjustly enriched by their misrepresentations, false statements and/or material omissions.

125. Plaintiff and Class Members were harmed when they purchased the TVs as a result of Hisense's misrepresentations, false statements, and/or material omissions, as set forth herein. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered an injury in fact, including the losses of money or property, as a result of Hisense's unfair, unlawful, and/or deceptive practices.

126. Hisense's conduct allows them to knowingly realize substantial revenues from selling the televisions at the expense of, and to the detriment of, Plaintiff and Class Members, and to Hisense's benefit and enrichment. Hisense's retention of these benefits violates fundamental principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.

127. Plaintiff and Class Members conferred significant financial benefits and paid substantial compensation to Hisense for the televisions, which were not as Hisense represented them to be.

128. Hisense has been knowingly and unjustly enriched to the detriment of Plaintiff and Class Members by collecting excess profits to which they have no right.

129. Hisense's retention of profits is unjust because Plaintiff were deceived by false advertisements and did not receive the benefit of their bargain—that is, the purchase of a television

with QLED or QD technology, or otherwise the purchase of a television with non-negligible QLED or QD technology sufficient to provide the advertised benefits.

130. It would be inequitable to allow Hisense to retain these profits. Hisense should be required to make Plaintiff and Class Members whole.

131. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and Class Members, seeks an order requiring Hisense to make restitution to Plaintiff and Class Members and be disgorged of all profits arising out of the sale of the televisions.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief on behalf of himself and the Class against Defendant:

- a. Certification of this class action and appointment of Plaintiff and his counsel to represent the Class;
- b. An order permanently enjoining Hisense from engaging in the unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent acts and practices alleged herein;
- c. An award for all actual, general, special, incidental, statutory, and punitive damages to which Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled;
- d. Disgorgement of all profits and unjust enrichment that Hisense obtained from Plaintiff and Class Members as a result of Hisense's unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent acts and practices alleged herein
- e. An award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to Plaintiff and Class Members;
- f. An award of pre-judgment and post judgment interest on any monetary relief; and
- g. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem appropriate.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury for all the claims asserted in this Complaint so triable.

DATED: February 25, 2025

/s/ Mitchell M. Breit
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**Application for pro hac vice forthcoming*