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

LINSEY DINH, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

DEPOP, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff Linsey Dinh (“Plaintiff”) brings this action on behalf of herself and all others
2 similarly situated against Depop, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Depop”). Plaintiff makes the following
3 allegations pursuant to the investigation of her counsel and based upon information and belief,
4 except as to allegations specifically pertaining to herself, which are based on personal knowledge.

5 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

6 1. Plaintiff brings this putative class action complaint on behalf of herself and all
7 others similarly situated individuals who were unlawfully charged a “junk fee” when they made
8 online purchases at Defendant’s website, www.depop.com (the “Website”).

9 2. Defendant Depop, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Depop”) is one of the world’s largest
10 “circular fashion marketplace[s]” with over 43.5 million registered users.¹ Consumers use the
11 Website to buy second-hand clothing, shoes, and accessories.

12 3. Defendant individually advertises the price of each item for sale on its Website.
13 However, Defendant’s advertised prices fail to include a mandatory fee ultimately charged at
14 checkout. This type of “drip pricing”—illegal in California for years—has recently become the
15 subject of a proposed national ban on junk fees.

16 4. As detailed herein, Defendant adds mandatory fees on items purchased through its
17 Website, charging a “Marketplace” fee (the “Fee”) with each transaction. Defendant adds this
18 additional Fee to the advertised prices of the products it sells through the Website.

19 5. Defendant waits until consumers have gone through the laborious process of
20 selecting various clothing items before disclosing the Fee, which is revealed only upon initiating
21 the checkout process.

22 6. Defendant adds the mandatory Fee to the final purchase price of all products sold on
23 its Website. In all cases, the Fee is not disclosed in the initially advertised prices, misrepresenting
24 to consumers the total price of the products they intend to purchase. As a result, consumers are
25 blindsided by the additional Fee, requiring them to reevaluate or forgo their purchase plans or to
26 begrudgingly expand their budgets.

27 ¹ Depop, *About Depop*, <http://www.news.depop.com/who-we-are/about/> (last accessed November
28 26, 2025).

1 7. In January 2025, Plaintiff purchased an article of clothing from Depop. The
2 advertised price for the item was \$17.00, which Plaintiff relied upon when deciding to make the
3 purchase. However, at checkout, an additional, mandatory “Marketplace” fee of \$1.55 was added
4 to her bill. This Fee was not included in the original price of the item advertised on Defendant’s
5 Website.

6 8. At all relevant times, Defendant knew, or should have known, that the prices it
7 advertises on its Website do not represent the total price charged to consumers.

8 9. Advertising products at a price that does not include all mandatory fees, with the
9 exception of taxes imposed by the government, and shipping costs incurred in shipping a product to
10 a consumer, violates California’s consumer protection laws, including the Consumers Legal
11 Remedies Act pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(29)(A) (the “Honest Pricing Law”), among
12 other statutes.

13 10. As a result of Defendant’s failure to take appropriate or remedial action with respect
14 to the Classes, and affirmative misrepresentations of material fact, Defendant has caused Plaintiff
15 and members of the Classes to (1) bear mandatory expenses and costs they otherwise should not
16 have had to bear, (2) be misled as to the actual price of the product, and (3) be subjected to “bait
17 and switch” pricing. Plaintiff seeks to enjoin Defendant’s unlawful and unfair practices and seeks
18 restitution for herself and members of the Classes for the losses they have incurred. Plaintiff also
19 seeks attorneys’ fees, costs, and expenses.

20 11. For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of
21 all others similarly situated based on Defendant’s unlawful failure to display the Fee with the
22 initially advertised purchase prices, seeking damages, restitution, declaratory relief, injunctive
23 relief, and reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs, for violation of: (1) California’s Consumers Legal
24 Remedies Act (“CLRA”), Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*; (2) California’s Unfair Competition Law
25 (“UCL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; (3) California’s False Advertising Law
26 (“FAL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*; and (4) Unjust Enrichment.

PARTIES

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2 12. Plaintiff Linsey Dinh (“Plaintiff”) is a California citizen residing in Richmond,
3 California. In or around January 10, 2025, Plaintiff made a purchase on Defendant’s Website
4 while located in Richmond, California. The advertised price of the item she purchased was \$17.00.
5 When browsing and selecting which item to buy, Plaintiff relied on Defendant’s advertised prices
6 to decide whether to purchase that item or not. However, once Plaintiff went to her shopping cart,
7 a “Marketplace” fee of \$1.55 was added to her transaction. This Fee was not included in the
8 original price of the items advertised on Defendant’s Website. Thus, ultimately, Plaintiff paid the
9 advertised price of the item she had selected, but also had to pay the mandatory Fee at checkout—
10 despite the fact that Defendant waited until the last moment to reveal that mandatory Fee, in
11 violation of the CLRA’s Honest Pricing Law and other California consumer protection statutes.

12 13. At the time Plaintiff made her purchase, she was not aware that Defendant’s
13 practices were unlawful under the Honest Pricing Law. Plaintiff was not browsing in search of
14 legal violations. Plaintiff was instead browsing because she sincerely intended to purchase a
15 clothing item from Depop, and she in fact did purchase a clothing item.

16 14. The transaction flow process that Plaintiff viewed on Defendant’s Website was
17 substantially similar as that depicted in this complaint.

18 15. Defendant Depop, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Depop”) is an online consignment and
19 thrift store incorporated in Delaware with its headquarters located in Brooklyn, New York.

20 16. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint to add different or additional
21 defendants, including without limitation any officer, director, employee, supplier, or distributor of
22 Defendant who has knowingly and willfully aided, abetted, and/or conspired in the false and
23 deceptive conduct alleged herein.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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25 17. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), as
26 amended by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”), because this case is a class action
27 where there are more than 100 members and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds
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1 \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest, fees, and costs, and at least some members of the proposed
2 Classes are a citizens of a state different from Defendant.

3 18. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant. At all times relevant to the
4 allegations herein, Defendant has advertised, marketed, made available for sale, and/or distributed
5 products to consumers in California and throughout the United States. Defendant has sold its
6 products in, and has transacted in and throughout, California and the United States at all times
7 during the Class Period. In addition, at all relevant times herein, Defendant has owned, operated,
8 and controlled the Website, where it markets and sells second-hand clothes and accessories in
9 California and throughout the United States.

10 19. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, this Court is the proper venue for this action because
11 a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in this District, given that Plaintiff
12 was located in this District when she purchased items from the Website and paid the unlawful Fee
13 at issue.

14 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

15 **A. Background On California’s Honest Pricing Law**

16 20. On July 1, 2024, the California Legislature amended the Consumers Legal
17 Remedies Act (“CLRA”), Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*, making it illegal “for most businesses to
18 advertise or list a price for a good or service that does not include all required fees or charges.”²

19 21. This amendment to the CLRA was made to rein in “drip pricing” by “bring[ing]
20 price transparency to all sectors of the state’s economy.” California Bill Analysis, S.B. 478
21 Assem., 7/11/2023. Drip pricing “is a pricing technique in which firms advertise only part of a
22 product’s price and reveal other charges later as the customer goes through the buying process.”³

23 22. In particular, the amendment was a response to the issue of when “a seller uses an
24 artificially low headline price to attract a customer and usually either discloses additional required
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27 ² State of California Department of Justice, *SB 478 Hidden Fees*, <https://oag.ca.gov/hiddenfees>.

28 ³ See Federal Trade Commission, *The Economics of Drip Pricing* (May 21, 2012),
<https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/events/2012/05/economics-drip-pricing>.

1 fees in smaller print, or reveals additional charges later in the buying process.”⁴ The authors of the
2 amendment emphasized that “[h]iding required fees is nothing more than a deceptive way of hiding
3 the true price of a good or service. Transparency and full disclosure in pricing are crucial for fair
4 competition and consumer protection.”⁵

5 23. Drip pricing is particularly harmful to consumers because “[w]hen merchants
6 include hidden or ‘junk fees’ in the purchase price of goods and services after putting out a much
7 lower advertised price (the bait), consumers are often misled and kept from properly assessing the
8 best prices, thereby hindering the market, especially online.” California Bill Analysis, S.B. 1524
9 Sen., 6/25/2024.

10 24. Thus, California’s Honest Pricing Law benefits consumers by enabling them to
11 conduct “direct, apples-to-apples price comparison” between different vendors so that they may
12 make “informed purchasing decisions based on their preferences and budgets.”⁶ It also ensures
13 businesses engage in fair competition by competing based on the “price and value offered, rather
14 than on their ability to deceive consumers into paying junk fees.”⁷

15 25. Relying on the drip pricing practice, websites like Defendant’s can effectively
16 squeeze every last penny from a consumer’s wallet. This is because “a shopper may have put so
17 much time into the shopping process that by the time additional fees or charges are disclosed they
18 have already made up their minds to make a purchase.”⁸

19 26. Indeed, “[c]ompanies may utilize a price dipping approach in order to entice a
20 customer into starting the purchase process, at which point the customer may not want to restart his
21 or her search, once they find out the added costs.”⁹

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24 ⁴ State of California Department of Justice, *SB 478 Hidden Fees, supra*.

25 ⁵ *Id.*

26 ⁶ State of California Department of Justice, *SB 478 Hidden Fees, supra*.

27 ⁷ *Id.*

28 ⁸ Investopedia, *Drip Pricing: What It Means, How It Works* (Jan. 24, 2023),
<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/drip-pricing.asp>.

⁹ *Id.*

27. Defendant’s checkout process does exactly that. Defendant’s checkout process allows it to slip the additional mandatory Fee into the final costs to be paid, presenting the Fee for the first time once a consumer goes into their shopping cart.

B. Defendant’s Website Charges A Hidden Mandatory “Junk Fee”

28. Defendant shows each item’s purchase price upfront when it first appears on the Website. See Figure 1 (red markings added).

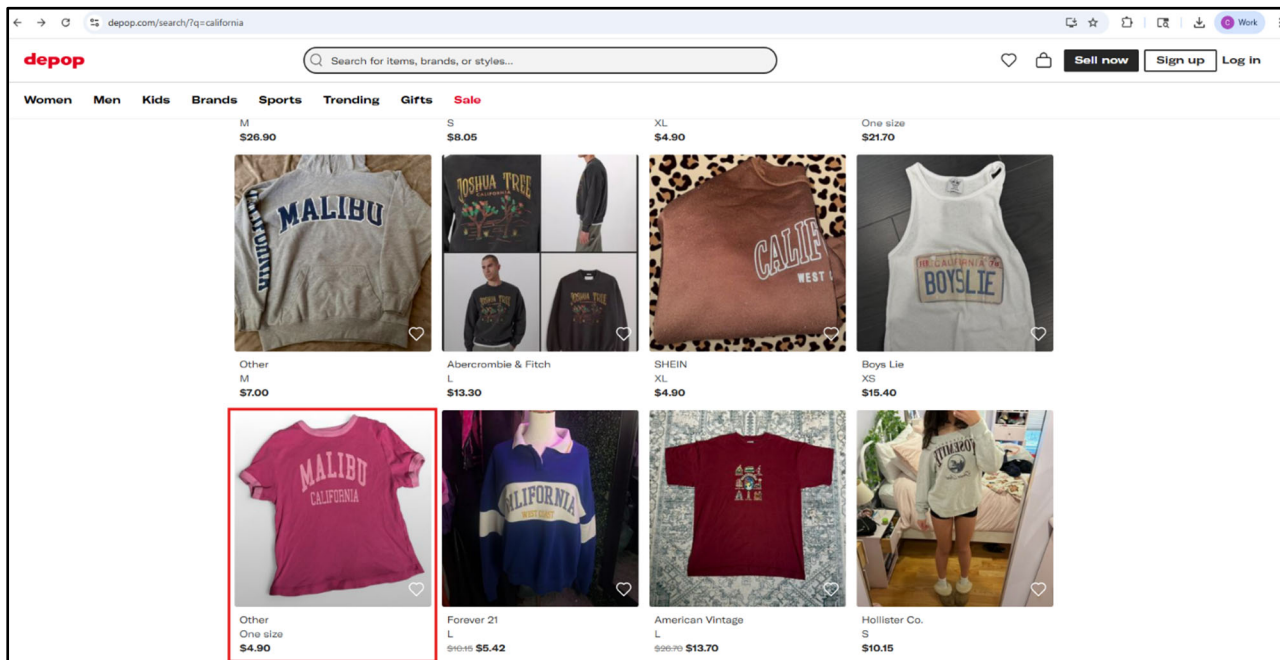


Figure 1

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29. When a user selects an item of clothing, the price is again displayed on the page. See Figure 2 (red markings added).

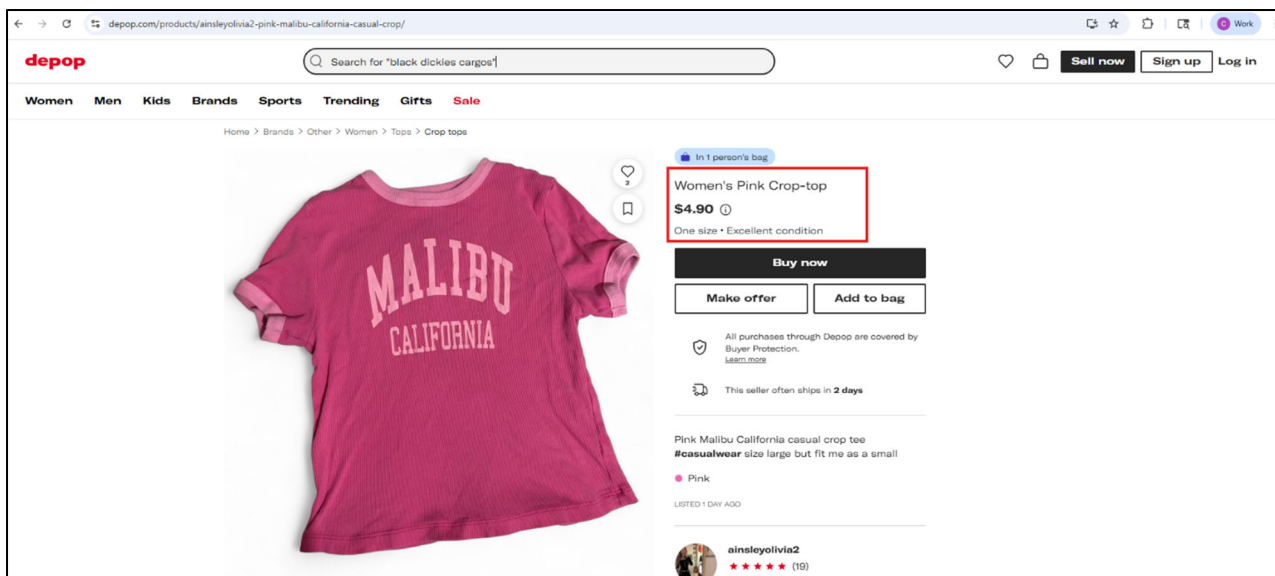


Figure 2

30. Next to the price, there is an “i” icon. When selected, the icon discloses that the total price displayed is inclusive of the Fee, which “powers your Depop experience, helping us to continually invest in” “Depop Protection,” “Customer support,” and “New features and improvements[.]”

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31. Upon information and belief, the “i” icon next to the price shown in Figure 2, and similar icons across the website, are new features of the website that did not exist when Plaintiff placed her order in January 2025. Figure 3 below shows a screenshot from the Website from July 20, 2025 using the internet archive.¹⁰ The informational icon next to the price for the item did not exist.

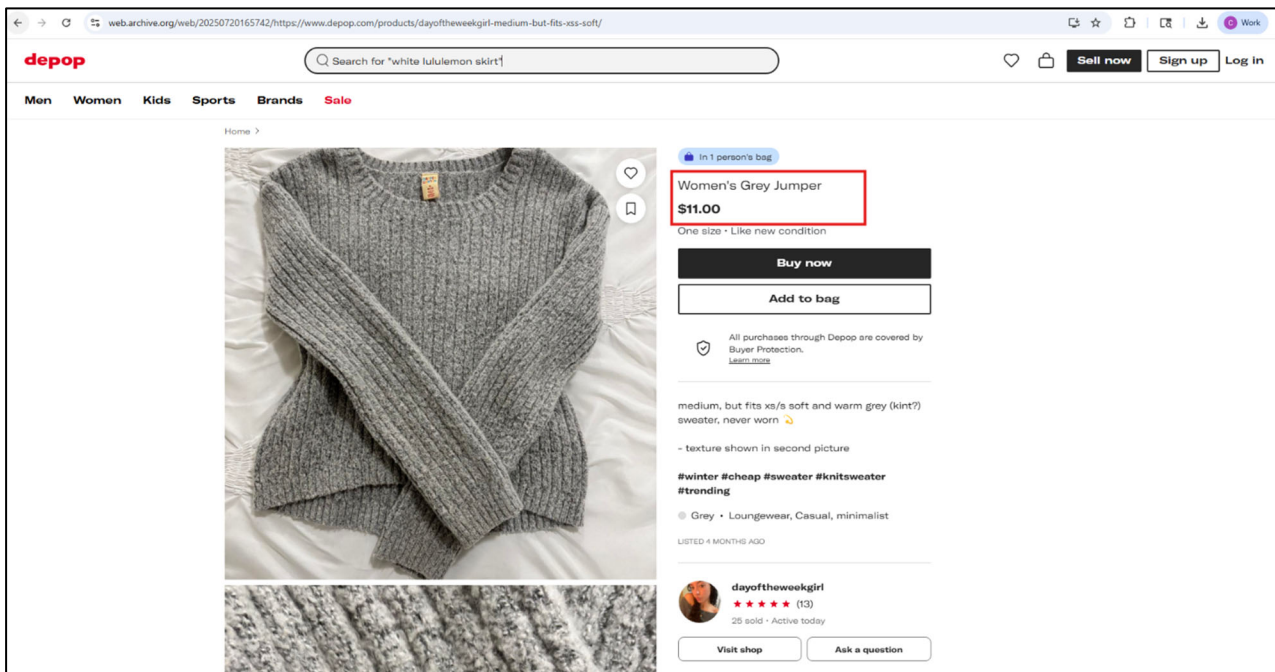


Figure 3

32. On information and belief, Defendant recently changed its Website in an attempt to comply with the law. However, on information and belief, the “i” icon did not exist next to the advertised price of the clothing when Plaintiff placed her order in January 2025. As such, Plaintiff was not placed on notice about the Fee until checkout.

33. Although Defendant lists the cost of each item shown to consumers shopping on its Website, it fails to disclose the mandatory Fee until the consumer reaches the checkout process. See Figure 4, next page (red box added for emphasis).

¹⁰ The Wayback Machine, <https://web.archive.org/web/20250720165742/https://www.depop.com/products/dayoftheweekgirl-medium-but-fits-xss-soft/> (last accessed November 26, 2025).

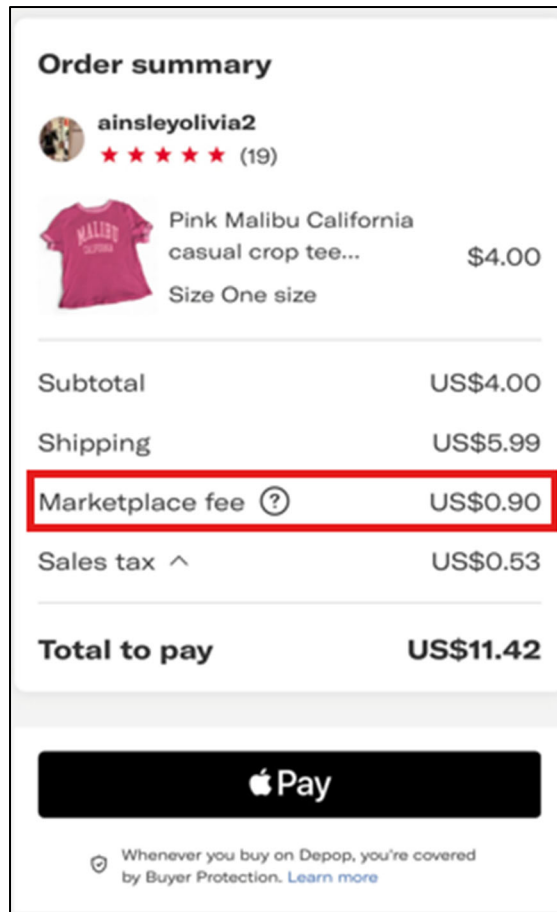


Figure 4

34. However, by the time Defendant discloses this Fee, consumers have already spent their time carefully reviewing and selecting the clothing items they wish to purchase. In doing so, users rely on Defendant's previously advertised prices. Thus, Defendant's omission of the mandatory Fee until the very end of the process is an unfair practice designed to string consumers along with the false impression of lower prices and prevent consumers from being able to make an accurate comparison between Defendant's prices and its competitors' prices.

35. Moreover, Defendant's failure to disclose its mandatory Fee on its Website until a customer reaches their cart directly violates the CLRA pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(29)(A) (the "Honest Pricing Law"), which prohibits Defendant from "[a]dvertising, displaying, or offering a price for a good or service that does not include all mandatory fees or charges other than" government-imposed taxes or fees and *bona fide* postage or [stand-alone] shipping charges. Cal.

1 Civ. Code § 1770(a)(29)(A). Defendant’s Fee is neither a government-imposed fee nor a stand-
2 alone fee for postage and shipping. As such, Defendant is obligated to disclose this Fee along with
3 the initial advertised price. It is not enough for Defendant to do so once consumers reach their
4 checkout carts. But that is exactly what Defendant does. At no point prior to the end of the
5 checkout process does Defendant disclose the mandatory Fee. Instead, it nickels-and-dimes its
6 consumers one hidden fee at a time. Thus, Defendant’s dishonest drip pricing scheme is a direct
7 violation of the CLRA’s Honest Pricing Law.

8 **C. Plaintiff’s Experience**

9 36. In or around January 10, 2025, Plaintiff made a purchase on Defendant’s Website.
10 The advertised price of the item she purchased was \$17.00. When browsing and selecting which
11 item to buy, Plaintiff relied on Defendant’s advertised prices to decide whether to purchase that
12 item or not. However, once Plaintiff went to her shopping cart, a “Marketplace” fee of \$1.55 was
13 added to her transaction. This Fee was not included in the original price of the items advertised on
14 Defendant’s Website. Thus, ultimately, Plaintiff paid the advertised price of the item she had
15 selected, but also had to pay the mandatory Fee at checkout—despite the fact that Defendant
16 waited until the last moment to reveal that mandatory Fee, in violation of the CLRA’s Honest
17 Pricing Law and other California consumer protection statutes.

18 37. As such, Plaintiff was deceived into thinking that her purchase would cost only the
19 sum of the advertised prices for the items she had selected to buy (plus any government-imposed
20 taxes, to be determined at a fixed rate).

21 38. Plaintiff’s experience is not an isolated incident. Defendant uniformly fails to
22 include the Fee in the prices it advertises on its Website prior to the checkout page. Thus, the facts
23 giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims are materially the same as the Classes she seeks to represent. In all
24 cases, the Fee makes it difficult for consumers to compare prices offered by different websites and
25 consistently result in consumers spending considerably more than they would otherwise.

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CLASS ALLEGATIONS

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2 39. **Class Definition:** Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of Plaintiff and all others
3 similarly situated, as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) and/or (b)(3). The
4 proposed classes Plaintiff seeks to represent is defined as follows:

5 (a) **Nationwide Class.** Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of similarly situated
6 individuals, defined as all persons in the United States who, within the applicable statute of
7 limitations period, up to and including the date of final judgment in this action, purchased any one
8 or more items from the Depop Website and paid Defendant’s mandatory “Marketplace” Fee that
9 was not advertised with the initial advertised price of the item (the “Nationwide Class”).

10 (b) **California Subclass.** Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of similarly situated
11 individuals, defined as all persons in California who, within the applicable statute of limitations
12 period, up to and including the date of final judgment in this action, purchased any one or more
13 items from the Depop Website and paid Defendant’s mandatory “Marketplace” Fee that was not
14 advertised with the initial advertised price of the item (the “California Subclass”) (the Nationwide
15 Class and California Subclass collectively referred to as the “Classes”).

16 40. Specifically excluded from the Classes are: (1) Defendant and its officers, directors,
17 employees, principals, affiliated entities, controlling entities, and other affiliates; (2) the agents,
18 affiliates, legal representatives, heirs, attorneys at law, attorneys in fact, or assignees of such
19 persons or entities described herein; and (3) the Judge(s) assigned to this case and any members of
20 their immediate families.

21 41. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the definition of the Nationwide Class and
22 California Subclass if discovery or further investigation reveals that the Classes should be
23 expanded or otherwise modified.

24 42. **Numerosity.** Members of the Classes are so numerous that their individual joinder
25 herein is impracticable. On information and belief, the Classes comprise at least tens of thousands
26 of consumers throughout California and the United States. The precise number of Class members
27 and their identities are unknown to Plaintiff at this time but may be determined through discovery.
28 Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through

1 the distribution records of Defendant. Further, the size and relatively modest value of the Class
2 Members' individual claims renders joinder impractical. Accordingly, the class action mechanism
3 is the most economically feasible means of determining and adjudicating the merits of this
4 litigation.

5 43. **Commonality and Predominance.** There are well-defined common questions of
6 fact and law that exist as to all members of the Classes and that predominate over any questions
7 affecting only individual members of the Classes. These common legal and factual questions,
8 which do not vary between members of the Classes, and which may be determined without
9 reference to the individual circumstances of any Class Member, including, but not limited to, the
10 following:

- 11 (a) Whether the Fee charged is uniform across all purchases;
12 (b) Whether the Fee charged is a mandatory fee;
13 (c) Whether the Fee charged is a government-imposed or shipping fee;
14 (d) Whether Defendant's conduct is unlawful under California's consumer
15 (e) Whether Plaintiff and the Members of the Nationwide Class and California
 Subclass are entitled to actual damages for the aforementioned violations.

16 44. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Classes because
17 Plaintiff, like the Members of the Classes, items from Defendant's Website and were later forced to
18 pay an additional, mandatory fee at checkout that was not included in, or disclosed with, the initial
19 advertised price nor imposed by the government or necessary for shipping goods.

20 45. **Adequate Representation.** Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Classes
21 because Plaintiff's interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class Members Plaintiff seeks
22 to represent. Plaintiff has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and
23 Plaintiff's counsel intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interest of the Members of the
24 Classes will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel.

25 46. **Superiority.** The class action mechanism is superior to other available means for
26 the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of the Members of the Classes. Each individual
27 member of the Classes may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual
28 prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish Defendant's liability.

1 Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on
2 the judicial system presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized
3 litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class
4 action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single
5 adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of
6 Defendant’s liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and
7 claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of the liability issues.

8 47. Additionally, class certification of the Nationwide Class and California Subclass is
9 appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 23(b)(2) because Defendant has acted on or refused to act on
10 grounds generally applicable to the Classes, making appropriate declaratory, injunctive, and
11 equitable relief with respect to the Plaintiff and the Classes as a whole.

12 48. Without a class action, Defendant will continue a course of action that will result in
13 further injury to Plaintiff and members of the Classes, and will likely retain the benefits of its
14 wrongdoing.

15 49. Based on the foregoing allegations, Plaintiff’s claims for relief include those set
16 forth below.

17 **COUNT I**
18 **Violation of California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”),**
19 **Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.***
20 **(On Behalf Of The California Subclass)**

21 50. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference every allegation set forth in
22 the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

23 51. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the
24 proposed California Subclass against Defendant.

25 52. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(29)(A) prohibits “[a]dvertising, displaying, or offering a
26 price for a good or service that does not include all mandatory fees or charges other than either of
27 the following: (i) [t]axes or fees imposed by a government on the transaction [or] (ii) [p]ostage or
28 carrier charges that will be reasonably or actually incurred to ship the physical good to the
consumer.”

1 53. As alleged, Defendant advertises and displays the price for purchasing its items
2 without disclosing the mandatory Fee until checkout.

3 54. The Fee charged is mandatory because a consumer is not able to purchase the item
4 without paying that Fee.

5 55. By committing the acts and practices alleged herein, Defendant has violated the
6 CLRA's Honest Pricing Law pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(29)(A).

7 56. Plaintiff and Class Members were injured by Defendant's drip-pricing scheme
8 because they reasonably relied on Defendant's advertised price for the items they purchased.
9 Further, Plaintiff and Class Members were not reasonably made aware that they were required to
10 pay a "Marketplace" fee at the first instance when Defendant advertised the purchase prices, but
11 instead, this information was only provided to consumers by Defendant at the end of the purchase
12 process. As a result, Plaintiff and the Classes paid prices for the items they purchased that did not
13 conform with the initial advertised purchase price and thus suffered an injury under this statute. As
14 such, Plaintiff and the Classes spent money on goods or services that they would not have paid for,
15 or would have paid for on different terms (*i.e.*, would have paid less for), had they known the true
16 costs of the items they purchased from the beginning of and throughout the process of viewing and
17 selecting such items from Defendant's store.

18 57. On or around January 2, 2026, a CLRA notice letter was sent to Defendant that
19 complied in all respects with California Civil Code § 1782(a). The letter was sent via certified
20 mail, return receipt requested, advising Defendant that it was in violation of the CLRA with respect
21 to the hidden Fee and its website's unlawful drip pricing, and demanding that it cease and desist
22 from such violations and make full restitution by refunding the monies received therefrom. The
23 letter, which was delivered to and received by Defendant on January 6, 2026, stated that it was sent
24 on behalf of all other similarly situated individuals, such as Plaintiff. Defendant failed to remedy
25 the issues raised in the notice letter. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks damages from Defendant for
26 Defendant's violations of the CLRA.

27 58. Further, injunctive relief is appropriate, and indeed necessary, to require Defendant
28 to provide full and accurate disclosures regarding the price of the items offered for sale on its

1 website, in compliance with the CLRA’s Honest Pricing Law, so that Plaintiff and Class members
2 can reasonably rely on Defendant’s representations as well as those of Defendant’s competitors
3 who may then have an incentive to follow Defendant’s deceptive practices, further misleading
4 consumers.

5 59. Accordingly, pursuant to Civ. Code § 1780, Plaintiff and the Class and Subclass
6 seek: (a) actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial; (b) an order enjoining Defendant
7 from continuing its violative practice; (c) restitution of all money and property lost by Plaintiff and
8 the Classes as a result of Defendant’s unlawful conduct; (d) punitive damages; (e) any other relief
9 that the Court deems proper; and (f) Plaintiff’s and the Classes’ attorneys’ costs and fees.

10 **COUNT II**
11 **Violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”),**
12 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.**
13 **(On Behalf Of The California Subclass)**

14 60. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference every allegation set forth in
15 the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

16 61. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the
17 proposed California Subclass against Defendant.

18 62. California Business and Professions Code § 17200 prohibits “any unlawful, unfair,
19 or fraudulent business act or practice.” By committing the acts and practices alleged herein,
20 Defendant has violated California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§
21 17200-17210 by engaging in unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent conduct.

22 63. Defendant violated the UCL’s proscription against engaging in **Unlawful Business**
23 **Practices** by violating the CLRA, Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(29)(A).

24 64. As discussed more fully above, Defendant violated the CLRA by failing to disclose
25 its mandatory Fee when it initially advertised the purchase price for its products via its Website.

26 65. Plaintiff and the Classes reserve the right to allege other violations of law, which
27 constitute other unlawful business acts or practices.

28 66. Defendant also violated the UCL’s prohibition against engaging in **Unfair Business**
Practices. Defendant’s acts, omissions, and non-disclosures as alleged herein constituted “unfair”

1 business acts and practices within the meaning of Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, as the
2 conduct is substantially injurious to consumers, offends public policy, and is immoral, unethical,
3 oppressive, and unscrupulous as the gravity of the conduct outweighs any alleged benefits
4 attributable to such conduct.

5 67. For example, Defendant’s pricing scheme is dishonest and harms consumers by
6 preventing them from making meaningful comparisons between Defendant’s prices and
7 Defendant’s competitors’ prices given that Defendant is not transparent about the full cost of its
8 items. Defendant’s practice is likewise deceitful because it causes users to expect to pay a certain,
9 lower price for a purchase, only to later find a higher price is owed at the very last step of the
10 purchase process.

11 68. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant’s legitimate
12 business interest such as disclosing the Fee charged along with the initial advertised prices of the
13 products. There are no legitimate business purposes served by Defendant’s hidden Fee.

14 69. Plaintiff and the Classes could not have reasonably avoided the injury suffered by
15 each of them.

16 70. The gravity of the consequences of Defendant’s conduct outweighs any
17 justification, motive, or reason therefore, particularly considering the available legal alternatives to
18 its pricing and advertising practices. Such conduct is immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, offends
19 established public policy, or is substantially injurious to Plaintiff and the other members of the
20 Classes.

21 71. Pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, Plaintiff and the Classes seek an order
22 requiring Defendant to (a) provide restitution to Plaintiff and the Classes; (b) disgorge all revenues
23 obtained as a result of the violations of the UCL; (c) cease engaging in the violative practices by
24 way of an injunction; and (d) pay Plaintiff’s attorneys costs and fees.

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COUNT III

**Violation of California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”),
Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*
(On Behalf Of The California Subclass)**

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72. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

73. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed California Subclass against Defendant.

74. California Business and Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*, also known as the California False Advertising Law (the “FAL”), makes it “unlawful for any person, ... corporation or association, or any employee thereof with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of real or personal property ... or anything of any nature whatsoever ... to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated from this state before the public in any state, in any newspaper or other publication, or any advertising device, or by public outcry or proclamation, or in any other manner or means whatsoever, including over the Internet, any statement concerning that ... personal property ... or concerning any circumstance or matter of fact connected with the proposed performance or disposition thereof, which is untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable case should be known, to be untrue or misleading” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

75. As alleged herein, Defendant disseminated, or caused to be disseminated, deceptive advertising of the cost of items on its website. Such advertising, including but not limited to, product advertising and marketing, failed to include all mandatory fees in the advertised price of products in its stores, when in fact additional fees—specifically, the “Marketplace” Fee—would be incurred when a consumer purchased the items.

76. Defendant continues to disseminate or cause to be disseminated such deceptive prices as alleged herein.

77. The false and deceptive statements regarding the true cost of items on Defendant’s website are likely to deceive the consuming public.

1 84. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the
2 proposed Nationwide Class and the California Subclass against Defendant.

3 85. Plaintiff and the Class and California Subclass conferred a benefit on Defendant in
4 the form of paying the “Marketplace” Fee to Defendant when purchasing Defendant’s products at a
5 price premium.

6 86. Defendant voluntarily accepted and retained this benefit.

7 87. Because this benefit was obtained unlawfully, namely by withholding the full price
8 of the goods until the final moments of purchase, it would be unjust and inequitable for Defendant
9 to retain it without paying the value thereof.

10 88. Plaintiff and Class and California Subclass members do not have an adequate
11 remedy at law and plead their claim for unjust enrichment in the alternative to their legal claims.
12 Legal remedies available to Plaintiff and Class and California Subclass members are inadequate
13 because they are not equally prompt and certain and in other ways efficient as equitable relief.
14 Damages are not equally certain as restitution because the standard that governs restitution is
15 different than the pleading standards that govern damages. Hence, the Court may award restitution
16 even if it determines that Plaintiff fails to sufficiently adduce evidence to support an award of
17 damages. Damages and restitution are not the same amount. Equitable relief, including restitution,
18 entitles Plaintiff to recover all profits from the wrongdoing, which may exceed the available
19 damages at law.

20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

21 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks
22 judgment against Defendant as follows:

- 23 (a) For an order certifying the Classes and naming Plaintiff as representative of
24 the Classes, and Plaintiff’s Counsel as Class Counsel;
25 (b) For an order declaring that Defendant’s conduct violates the statutes
26 referenced herein;
27 (c) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Classes on all counts
28 asserted herein;
(d) For compensatory and punitive damages in amounts to be determined by the
Court and/or jury;
(e) For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;

- 1 (f) For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable and monetary
relief;
2 (g) For injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper;
3 (h) For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Classes their reasonable attorney's
fees, expenses, and costs of suit.
4

5 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

6 Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all claims so triable.

7 Dated: February 6, 2026

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

8 By: /s/ Neal J. Deckant

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ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Depop Facing Class Action Lawsuit Over Alleged Junk Fees](#)
