

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
ATLANTA DIVISION**

**YUN LIU,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**ACCEVO-US, et al.,**

**Defendants.**

**SEALED**

**Civil Action File No.**

**26-CV-3518-MHC**

**Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Electronic Service of Process  
Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3)**

THIS CAUSE has come before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion for Electronic Service of Process Pursuant to FED. R. CIV. P. 4(f)(3) (the "Motion"). The Court, having considered the Motion and the arguments therein, finds as follows:

**I. Applicable Legal Standards**

Pursuant to Rule 4(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, corporations may be served outside the United States in any manner prescribed by Rule 4(f) for serving an individual, except personal service. FED. R. CIV. P. 4(h)(2). Rule 4(f), in turn, provides that an individual outside the United States may be served:

- (1) by any internationally agreed means of service that is reasonably calculated to give notice, such as those authorized by the Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents;
- (2) if there is no internationally agreed means, or if an international

agreement allows but does not specify other means, by a method that is reasonably calculated to give notice:

- (A) as prescribed by the foreign country's law for service in that country in an action in its courts of general jurisdiction;
  - (B) as the foreign authority directs in response to a letter rogatory or letter of request; or
  - (C) unless prohibited by the foreign country's law, by:
    - [...] (ii) using any form of mail that the clerk addresses and sends to the individual and that requires a signed receipt; or
- (3) by other means not prohibited by international agreement, as the court orders.

A plaintiff is not required to serve a person or corporation outside of the United States pursuant to the provisions of the Hague Service Convention “where the address of the person to be served with the document is not known.” Hague Convention on Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Matters, Nov. 15, 1965, Art. 1, 20 U.S.T. 361, T.I.A.S. No. 6638, 658 U.N.T.S. 163.

Rule 4(f)(3) permits alternative methods of service so long as those methods are not prohibited by international agreement and are approved by the Court. Brookshire Bros., Ltd. v. Chiquita Brands Int’l, 2007 WL 1577771, at \*2 (S.D. Fla. May 31, 2007); Rio Props. Inc., v. Rio Int’l Interlink, 284 F.3d 1007, 1014 (9th Cir. 2002). Additionally, any alternative method of service must comport with due process of law. Due process requires that persons whose property interests are at risk

due to government action receive notice and an opportunity to be heard. Thomas v. United States, 681 Fed. Appx. 787, 790 (11th Cir. 2017). The notice must be “reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections.” Id., *citing*, Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950).

## **II. Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law**

Defendants are individuals, corporations, or associates located outside the United States, most likely in China. Defendants are engaged in the business of selling counterfeit and/or infringing goods through various e-commerce platforms, including Amazon, Temu, and TikTok (“Marketplaces”), including to customers in the United States. Each Defendant operates one or more seller aliases (the “Seller Aliases”) on one or more of these Marketplaces. Defendants do not provide accurate physical addresses for their Seller Aliases, nor are accurate physical addresses readily available by reviewing the data provided by Defendants in their Seller Aliases. The primary means of communicating with Defendants is through e-mail.

Because Defendants’ physical addresses are not known or readily ascertainable, Plaintiff is not required to serve Defendants pursuant to the Hague Service Convention. Additionally, consistent with the findings of numerous other courts, this Court finds that service on Defendants by e-mail is reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise Defendants of the pendency of this

action and to afford them an opportunity to appear and be heard. In re Int'l Telemedia Associates, Inc., 245 B.R. 713 (Bankr. N.D. Ga. 2000); Rio Props., 284 F.3d at 1017; National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing, Inc. v. Does, 584 F. Supp.2d 824, 826 (W.D.N.C. 2008); Popular Enters., LLC v. Webcom Media Group, Inc., 225 F.R.D. 560, 562 (E.D. Tenn. 2004). Finally, China has not objected to service of process by electronic means such as e-mail, electronic messaging service, or website publication.

Accordingly, Plaintiff's Motion [Doc. 4] is hereby **GRANTED**, and the Court **ORDERS** as follows:

Plaintiff is authorized to provide notice of these proceedings to Defendants, including notice of the preliminary injunction hearing, service of process pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3), and any future motions, by electronically publishing a link to the Complaint, this Order, the Temporary Restraining Order, and other relevant documents on a website and by sending an e-mail with a link to said website to an e-mail address for each Defendant.

**IT IS SO ORDERED** this 26th day of June, 2026.



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MARK H. COHEN  
United States District Judge