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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ROUND HILL MUSIC LP; ROUND HILL MUSIC ROYALTY FUND II, LP; ROUND HILL MUSIC ROYALTY FUND III, LP; ROUND HILL MUSIC ROYALTY FUND III PLUS, LP; GFP CO-INVEST, LP; and RH CARLIN HOLDINGS LLC, Plaintiffs, v. SUNO, INC, Defendant.	Case Number: 3:26-CV-08507-RFL **FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DIRECT COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT, CIRCUMVENTION OF PROTECTION MEASURES, AND REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF CMI** **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Round Hill Music LP; Round Hill Music Royalty Fund II, LP; Round Hill Music Royalty Fund III, LP; Round Hill Music Royalty Fund III Plus, LP; GFP Co-Invest, LP; and RH Carlin Holdings LLC (collectively "Round Hill") for their complaint against Defendant Suno, Inc. ("Suno" or "Defendant") allege, on personal knowledge as to matters relating to themselves, and on information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

I. NATURE OF THE CASE

1. Round Hill is an independent music publisher and record production company which owns or controls, in whole and in part, the exclusive rights to 14,364 valuable musical compositions and 16,873 sound recordings pursuant to its contracts with songwriters, artists, and other rights holders. It brings this action to enforce these exclusive rights against Defendant Suno, who has built its entire business model on copyright infringement at a scale never seen before. Plaintiff Round Hill Music LP is the manager/administrator of the copyrights owned by the Plaintiff funds pursuant to written agreement.

2. Round Hill's catalog includes famous, evergreen hits across every genre with billions of streams between them including, *inter alia*, "Iris" and "Slide" performed by the Goo Goo Dolls, "Total Eclipse of the Heart" performed by Bonnie Tyler, "I Got You (I Feel Good)" performed by James Brown, "Got My Mind Set On You" as made famous by James Ray and George Harrison, "Bat Out of Hell" performed by Meatloaf, "My Own Worst Enemy" as performed by Lit, "Rudy A Message To You" as made famous by the Specials, "Good Lovin'" as performed by the Rascals, "Holy Diver" as performed by Dio, "The Revolution Will Not Be Televised" as performed by Gil Scott, "Lola" as performed by the Kinks, "Sweet Little Sister" as performed by Skid Row, and many more household names and titles. Round Hill provides here the list of 3,271 copyrighted musical compositions which Defendant has infringed, and which Round Hill owns or controls the U.S. copyrights to as an exclusive licensee, attached hereto as **Exhibit A** (hereinafter the "Works") which is provided to serve as a prioritized representative bellwether, as has been done in other similar copyright infringement cases in this Court. The Works contain some of the most iconic lyrics and music in history.

3. Suno, a Delaware Corporation with its principal place of business in Cambridge,

Massachusetts, with additional offices in New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, has admitted to copying "essentially all music files of reasonable quality that are accessible on the open Internet" to train its AI music generator—a dataset of tens of millions of songs/recordings that, given its scope, necessarily includes Round Hill's copyrighted Works. Indeed, publicly available sources, such as *The Atlantic's* AI Watchdog (first published September 2025, expanded to music search tools in June 2026), confirm that many of the Works appear in data sets known to be used by AI companies in the training of AI models. Publicly available sources also confirm that Suno accessed these Works from licensed streaming services (such as Spotify, YouTube, or SoundCloud) and paywalled platforms (*e.g.* Tidal), as well as others, including Jamendo (www.jamendo.com), Free Music Archive (freemusicarchive.org), and MusicBrainz (musicbrainz.org), by scraping and circumventing technological access controls—in part through the use of tools and services supplied by Bright Data (as further defined below more specifically). Round Hill never authorized any Defendant to copy, reproduce, or otherwise use the Works for AI training or any other purpose.

4. Suno did so in a manner that completely disregards the rights of Round Hill, and constitutes copyright infringement, by making unlicensed copies of the Works, as well as server copies, removing Copyright Management Information ("CMI"), and training the AI models themselves to ***disregard*** the CMI in both its training and output to conceal the infringement.

5. Suno took these copyrighted musical Works and the sound recordings embodying them and trained its AI model so that its users, which number over ten million, can create sound recordings based upon prompts. Suno operates on a "freemium" model allowing some free access, but charges users monthly subscription fees to fully use its platform, which produces AI-generated music files intended to mimic human-made songs.

6. Suno's users do not even have to write lyrics nor melodies. No, armed with the illicit copies of millions of copyrighted works—including Round Hill's Works—Suno's AI model can create an entire song, including the instrumentals, vocals, and entirely generated lyrics, all thanks to the training on these unlicensed copies of the works in its library. That is, Suno made illicit copies of millions of copyrighted musical works, including Round Hill's Works, and then—without any remuneration to the rights holders—created a platform where anyone capable of paying $10 per

month can create complete songs based entirely on these illicit copies. This is not speculation. Suno's Founder and CEO, Mikey Shulman gave an interview admitting: "One of the biggest challenges in modeling music is just that a three minute song has so many data points in it that it is really difficult for models to accurately capture all of the interesting stuff there. Our models are taught to just continue a piece of music. And with that, and a little bit of extra sauce for getting these things to start properly, we can go from an idea in somebody's head, to an entire three minute song very easily."[1] That is, while Suno advertises itself as a completely generative AI music creation service that generates songs from whole cloth, ***its own CEO*** admits that it has just trained its models to "continue a piece of music"—that is, the music that Suno illegally scraped and copied to train its Model in disregard of the rights of the copyright holders allows Suno to create unlicensed derivative works thereof. Without the unlawful copying of Round Hill's Works and ingestion into its AI models, Suno's service would be incapable of producing the product/service that has been used by more than 100 million people and netted it over 2 million paid subscribers.[2]

7. Suno has materially enjoyed the fruits of others' labor closing its Series D in June 2026, raising over $400 million at a $5.4 ***billion*** valuation.[3] Indeed, Suno's business is generating hundreds of millions of dollars annually with projected revenue to reach $1 billion by 2028.[4]

8. Mr. Shulman's motivations are clear. Because, per Mr. Shulman, "[i]t's not really enjoyable to make music now," [5] he decided to cut out human creation from the process. Mr. Shulman explained "[w]e didn't just want to build a company that makes the current crop of creators 10 percent faster or makes it 10 percent easier to make music. If you want to impact the way a billion people

[1] "Suno Generates Beautiful Songs with Oracle Cloud". www.youtube.com/ watch?v=aKlIQiS8MLc
[2] https://www.forbes.com/sites/conormurray/2026/02/26/ai-music-platform-suno-reaches-2-million-subscribers-as-industry-backlash-grows/
[3] Stassen, Murray, "Suno Raises Over $400 Million, Pushing Valuation to $5.4 Billion." Music Business Worldwide, <www.musicbusinessworldwide.com/ suno-raises-over-400-million-pushing-valuation-to-5-4-billion/> (last visited July 30, 2026).
[4] Kristin Robinson, Is Suno the Music Industry's Biggest Nightmare – Or Greatest Hope?, Billboard (Mar. 11, 2026) (available at https://www.billboard.com/pro/suno-ai-music-startup-cover-story/ (last visited Oct. 18, 2026)).
[5] 20VC Podcast with Harry Stebbings, *Mikey Shulman, CEO @Suno: The Future of Music, What is Gonna Happen?* at 23:01-23:16 (Jan. 10, 2025).

experience music you have to build something for a billion people."[6] Said another way, Suno was never meant to be a tool for artists to create music but was instead always meant to replace the artists whose works were being unlawfully copied by directly reaching those artists' listeners with AI-generated substitutes which copy the originals.

9. Suno's investors knew from the beginning that they were funding a massive vehicle for copyright infringement with one investor calling the risk that labels and publishers would sue as just "the risk we had to underwrite when we invested in the company, because we're the fat wallet that will get sued right behind these guys… Honestly, if we had deals with the labels when this company got started, I probably wouldn't have invested in it. I think that they needed to make this product without the constraints."[7]

10. And, when the labels and publishers did, in fact, file suit, Suno agreed to settle with Warner Music Group to use its sound recordings as training data for generative AI models. Suno agreed to "deprecate[]"[8] its then-current models and launch the now-operable V6. Mr. Shulman commented on the settlement, "I don't think of what we did as a settlement. I think about this much more like a partnership . . . . It is much more long term."[9] Suno also reached an agreement with BMG. In a public statement Mr. Shulman made an about-face, no longer seeing partnerships with rightsholders as "constraints" but as a partnership that would "generate new revenue" for artists and songwriters, claiming to believe in "responsibly [] working directly with the people who make music and the companies that represent them."[10] Likewise, Suno has reached an agreement for a "strategic

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[6] *Id.*

[7] Brian Hiatt, *A ChatGPT for Music is Here. Inside Suno, the Startup Changing Everything,* Rolling Stone (Mar. 17, 2024) (available at https://www.rollingstone.com/music/music-features/suno-ai-chatgpt-for-music-1234982307/ (last visited Oct. 18, 2026)).

[8] Press Release, Warner Music Group, *Warner Music Group and Suno Forge Groundbreaking Partnership* (Nov. 25, 2025) (available at https://www.wmg.com/news/warner-music-group-and-suno-forge-groundbreaking-partnership (last visited Oct. 18, 2026)).

[9] Kristin Robinson, *Is Suno the Music Industry's Biggest Nightmare – Or Greatest Hope?*, Billboard (Mar. 11, 2026) (available at https://www.billboard.com/pro/suno-ai-music-startup-cover-story/ (last visited Oct. 18, 2026)).

[10] Press Release, BMG, *BMG and Suno Announce Global Strategic Alliance Advancing AI Music Opportunities And Revenue Streams* (Aug. 12, 2026) (available at https://www.bmg.com/news/bmg-and-suno-announce-global-strategic-alliance-advancing-ai-music-opportunities-and-revenue-streams (last visited Oct. 18, 2026)).

partnership" with Believe, a leading digital music company, for it to provide its music as training data for Suno's models.[11] That is, now that it faces numerous lawsuits and challenges from rightsholders, Suno has all but admitted that there is a functioning market for licensing music and sound recordings for training data, that such licenses are part of "responsibly" creating AI models, and essentially admitting to the unlawfulness of its conduct for all the music used to train its models that remains unlicensed—including Round Hill's Works. Suno's business model was admittedly and clearly: infringe now, make billions by being the first mover, and try to settle on the cheap later. Seeking forgiveness is clearly more profitable then permission, which they obviously could have done but consciously chose not to do.

11. The reason for this about face and sudden willingness to license is no surprise. Suno has lost every step of the way. It's motions to dismiss in other cases have been denied, and, on July 31, 2026, the Munich Regional Court in Germany ruled in a suit brought against Suno by Germany's music collecting society, GEMA, for identical conduct to that at issue in this case, that Suno infringed GEMA's copyrights by training its models on GEMA's songs in the U.S (of which it stored entire works inside its models), and by reproducing them. Judge Elke Schwager noted that it was undisputed that Suno obtained the training data through stream-ripping, and Suno admitted it trained on GEMA's works without paying for them. Most importantly, the court ruled that Suno needed a license to GEMA's works under U.S. copyright law, *i.e.*, where the training physically happened. And finally, it granted GEMA an injunction and issued a disclosure order requiring Suno to disclose its revenue tied to the infringed works.[12]

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[11] Press Release, *Believe and Suno Announce Strategic Partnership to Advance Licensed AI Music Opportunities for Independent Artists and Labels*, Believe (Sept. 8, 2026) (available at https://www.believe.com/press-release/believe-and-suno-announce-strategic-partnership/ (last visited Oct. 18, 2026)).

[12] Virginie Berger, *Suno Loses Copyright Lawsuit To GEMA—AI Music Companies Should Worry*, Forbes (Aug. 5, 2026), https://www.forbes.com/sites/virginieberger/2026/08/05/suno-lost-to-gema-why-the-ruling-should-worry-ai-music-companies/ (also noting the suit filed by Koda, Denmark's music collecting society, against Suno over the same conduct). Further, the Society of Composers, Authors, and Music Publishers of Canada (SOCAN) filed suit in the Federal Court of Canada against Suno on September 2, 2026 for the same conduct. https://www.socan.com/socan-is-standing-up-for-music-creators-and-publishers-with-legal-action-against-suno-inc-for-unauthorized-use-of-music-in-generative-ai-platform/.

12. All irony lost, Mr. Shulman remarked about another pending lawsuit against Suno, "[i]t just seems silly to throw a bunch of venture dollars at lawyers instead of sitting down and talking about how you could work together."[13] However, at no point prior to launching any of its AI models did Suno "sit down" with anyone from Round Hill, and this statement is belied by the investor statements, discussed *ante*, that prior to getting caught with their proverbial hands in the cookie jar, Suno felt that it didn't need the "constraints" of license agreements with the rightsholders. That is, Suno willfully infringed on millions of copyrights—including all of the Works in this case.

13. Bright Data Ltd., with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bright Data, Inc. (collectively, "Bright Data") provides data-scraping, proxy-network, and dataset services sold to customers including AI developers, including, as relevant here for Suno. Bright Data develops, markets, and sells web-scraping infrastructure, residential and datacenter proxy networks, and pre-packaged datasets to business customers worldwide. Publicly available sources show that according to leaked source code from Suno, it used proxy services it acquired from Bright Data, scraped "millions of songs and lyrics" from YouTube Music, Deezer, and Genius.[14] In this leaked source code, there is a YouTube Music workflow that shows 2,057,486 artist records saved as output. For each artist, the code requests the artist's song playlist without a track limit. If there is no playlist identifier, it falls back to the song results already available. This shows a systematic effort to collect across artists' catalogs. Further, a separate Genius workflow records 6,980,653 successful song-page processing records confirming that not less than this number of extracted lyrics exist in Suno's code.

14. For example, publicly available sources have confirmed that Suno used Bright Data's services to scrape and incorporate into its training data files like "youtube_music" which includes over two million music clips of approximately 113,879 hours—the equivalent of thirteen ***years***—of music files scraped from YouTube.[15]

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[13] Stuart Dredge, *Suno Boss Targets 'Bigger, Brighter Future' With Music Industry*, Music Ally (Jan. 14, 2025) (available at https://musically.com/2025/01/14/suno-boss-targets-bigger-brighter-future-with-music-industry/ (last visited Oct. 18, 2026)).

[14] Koebler, Jason, "Hack Reveals Suno AI Music Generator Scraped YouTube, Deezer, and Genius," 404 Media, <www.404media.co/hack-reveals-suno-ai-music-generator-scraped-youtube-deezer-and-genius/> (last visited July 30, 2026)

[15] *See* note 14, *supra*.

II. THE PARTIES

15. Plaintiff Round Hill Music LP is a Delaware Limited Partnership with its principal place of business at 818 18th Avenue S., Ste. 940, Nashville, Tennessee 37203. Round Hill Music, LP is the manager pursuant to written contract of the other Plaintiffs' funds and catalogs. Round Hill Music LP has the exclusive right to license the Works and to initiate litigation on their behalf.

16. Round Hill Music Royalty Fund II, LP is a Delaware Limited Partnership with its principal place of business at 818 18th Avenue S., Ste. 940, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

17. Round Hill Music Royalty Fund III, LP is a Delaware Limited Partnership with its principal place of business at 818 18th Avenue S., Ste. 940, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

18. Round Hill Music Royalty Fund III Plus, LP is a Delaware Limited Partnership with its principal place of business at 818 18th Avenue S., Ste. 940, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

19. GFP Co-Invest, LP is a Delaware Limited Partnership with its principal place of business at 818 18th Avenue S., Ste. 940, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

20. RH Carlin Holdings LLC is a Delaware Limited Liability Company with its principal place of business at 818 18th Avenue S., Ste. 940, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

21. Each Work listed in Exhibit A constitutes an original work of copyrightable subject matter under the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101, *et seq.*, and has been registered with the U.S. Copyright Office as evidenced by the registration numbers listed therein. The copyrights for each of the Works in Exhibit A remain valid and subsisting and have been owned and/or controlled by Round Hill at all times relevant to the allegations in this Complaint.

22. Defendant Suno, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 17 Dunster Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Suno develops, operates, and sells a generative AI music service that creates digital music based on user prompts. Suno charges users monthly subscription fees to use its platform, which produces AI-generated music files designed to mimic human-made songs.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

23. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. sections 1331 (federal question) and 1338(a) (copyright actions) because the claims alleged herein arise under the Copyright

Act of 1976, 17 U.S.C. sections 101 *et seq.*, including the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. sections 1201-1205.

24. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant Suno because Suno has transacted business in this District, including offering and selling its AI music generation service to customers in California via the Internet; because Suno's infringing conduct has been directed at and caused harm in this District; because the infringing conduct occurred in this District given Suno's use of Oracle Servers physically located in this District; because, on information and belief, it operates its business out of its offices located in this District; and because the exercise of personal jurisdiction over Suno comports with due process. Suno operates its business out of offices in Cambridge, Mass., New York, Los Angeles, and, more recently San Francisco. It has been reported that Suno opened its San Francisco office in late March 2026 in SoMa ("South of Market" area). S. Chen, *AI music generator Suno opens SF office* (April 3, 2026). According to that report, Suno's co-founder/CTO Georg Kucsko told Axios (via email) that opening doors in San Francisco "will be critical as we continue to scale" and that the company is "investing especially heavily in our machine learning team to develop our frontier music model").[16] Since that time, Suno has been actively recruiting employees to work in its San Franciso office. *See* E. Tanaka, "AI Song Factory Suno Sneaks Into SoMa as San Francisco Tech Beat Kicks Back In," *Hoodline* (April 3, 2026) (noting at that time, "Local job listings point to an active recruitment drive for engineers, product designers and machine learning researchers based in San Francisco").[17] According to that report, many of the roles offered on Indeed "list San Francisco as the required location and note that some positions will be on site." *Id*. As of August 2026, job openings on Indeed include Lead Machine Learning Data Operations, Senior Director of Customer Experience, Senior Corporate Recruiter, Senior Counsel, Director of Accounting, and others.[18] In addition, Suno uses Oracle servers "to train its proprietary machine learning models and support growing demand for its next generation of generative music models." Oracle, *AI Innovators Flock to*

[16] https://www.axios.com/local/san-francisco/2026/04/03/suno-ai-music-generator-startup-office-expansion

[17] https://hoodline.com/2026/04/ai-song-factory-suno-sneaks-into-soma-as-san-francisco-tech-beat-kicks-back-in/

[18] https://www.indeed.com/q-suno-l-san-francisco%2C-ca-jobs.html?vjk=34349af3bb314a9a

Oracle to Address Some of the World's Most Pressing Challenges (March 18, 2024). According to publicly available sources, Oracle's servers are located in Virginia, Illinois, Phoenix, San Jose, CA (Northern District), as well as Mexico and Canada. According to other public sources, each of Sonos five fundraising rounds were pitched to and lead by venture capital firms located in the Northern District—Seed round (Matrix Ventures, Cambridge/San Francisco) Series A round (Matrix Ventures, Cambridge/San Francisco), B round (Lightspeed Ventures, Menlo Park), C round (Menlo Ventures, Menlo Park), and D round (Bond Capital, San Francisco).

25. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. sections 1391(b) and/or 1400 because Defendant Suno maintains an office in this District to, among other things, manage the training of its AI Models and the data servers on which they operate, and uses data servers located in the District through Oracle Cloud Infrastructure for that purpose – which includes hosting the illicit copies of the Works on these servers.

IV. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT

26. Pursuant to the Court's Assignment Plan (General Order No. 44), this action is an intellectual property action within the meaning of Local Rule 3-2(c) and therefore is not subject to intradistrict venue provisions.

V. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A. Round Hill and Its Copyrights

27. Round Hill Music is a leading independent music company that, through its affiliated catalog entities, owns or exclusively controls copyrights in thousands of musical compositions and master recordings spanning virtually every genre and era of popular music. Round Hill's catalogs include Works by some of the most celebrated songwriters and recording artists in history, from classic rock and pop to country, R&B, and alternative.

28. Round Hill knows that great music starts with great songwriting and masterful lyricists and is committed to supporting and protecting the creative works its songwriters have entrusted to it. As a publisher, Round Hill regularly enters into licenses and other agreements for the Works, through which Round Hill compensates its songwriters for their share of earnings. Round Hill's songwriters rely on the income received from these transactions to support their livelihood and art. This system

of licensing, permissions, and authorized use is the backbone of the music publishing industry and ensures that the songwriters and publishers who have invested their blood, sweat, tears, heartache, elation, and experience into their creative works receive compensation for the use of those Works.

29. U.S. copyright law simply does not let technology platforms like Suno ride roughshod over these Constitutionally mandated protections of creative expression. Indeed, copyright owners necessarily have the right to police the use of their copyrighted works. "The owner of the copyright, if he pleases, may refrain from vending or licensing and content himself with simply exercising the right to exclude others from using his property." *Fox Film Corp. v. Doyal*, 286 U.S. 123, 127 (1932); *see also Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, 454 F. Supp. 2d 966, 997 (C.D. Cal. 2006) ("The right to exclude is inherent in the grant of a copyright; a copyright is not improperly expanded simply because the owner has exercised his or her power to exclude."). These are age-old, hornbook copyright principles. Defendant simply ignored them.

30. Round Hill, its songwriters, and its artists, rely on U.S. copyright law to protect their Works from infringement. Without such protections, the music publishing industry would not function because songwriters and artists would be unable to profit from their work, and because publishers and record companies like Round Hill would lack the financial ability and incentive to invest in the careers and promote the works of their songwriters/artists.

31. Round Hill generates revenue from its catalog by licensing compositions for use in recordings, live performances, synchronization placements, mechanical reproductions, print, digital transmissions, and streaming. The value of these licensing activities depends entirely on Round Hill's ability to enforce its exclusive right to authorize—or decline to authorize—the reproduction, distribution, and public performance of its copyrighted Works. Defendant's conduct directly undermines and dilutes that exclusivity.

32. One way Round Hill exploits its copyrights is to grant licenses for the display of the copyrighted lyrics of its works to aggregator websites, such as LyricFind and Musixmatch. These licenses require that the licensee provide the corresponding song title, songwriter(s), and other identifying information for the Works—*i.e.* the CMI. The display of the CMI is essential for informing consumers about the authors of musical works, ensuring credit is given to creators,

maintaining copyright protections, ***and*** to direct other putative licensees to Round Hill. Any removal or alteration of CMI by unlicensed parties violates these rights and harms the interests of Round Hill and its songwriters. It also violates the law.

B. Suno's Infringing Conduct

(i) Suno unlawfully scraped data from the internet, including Round Hill's Works.

33. Suno operates a subscription-based generative AI platform that generates new songs and audio recordings in response to user text prompts. Suno became widely available starting with version 3 on March 24, 2024, with the current version 5.5 launched in March 2026.

34. Suno's AI model was trained on a corpus of recorded music that, by Suno's own admission in separate litigation, encompasses substantially all available commercial recordings of adequate fidelity. In its answer to the complaint in *UMG Recordings, Inc. v. Suno, Inc.*, No. 1:24-cv-11611-FDS (D. Mass.), Suno stated that its "training data includes essentially all music files of reasonable quality that are accessible on the open Internet, abiding by paywalls, password protections, and the like."

35. Round Hill's Works are among the most widely distributed musical works on licensed streaming services. Given Suno's self-described training methodology—which involved harvesting effectively all available recordings—it is a near certainty that Round Hill's Works were copied into Suno's training sets. Round Hill's works are available on Spotify, Apple Music, YouTube, Amazon Music, SoundCloud, and Tidal, among others, all of which are duly licensed with Round Hill and require some form of account registration, subscription, or other access credential to use.

36. Upon information and belief, Suno obtained copies of the Works by accessing these platforms through automated scraping tools that bypassed login requirements, subscription gates, and technical anti-bot defenses—in part through tools and proxy services supplied by Bright Data. Suno then ingested these unauthorized copies into its training pipeline, producing an AI model capable of generating audio that closely imitates the style, structure, and expressive character of the copyrighted recordings on which it was trained.

37. Specifically, with respect to its scraping of YouTube music, Suno illicitly used a

notorious method of music piracy known as "stream ripping" to download millions of songs. While YouTube allows users to stream content (playing it as received), it is not designed to allow and instead prohibits making permanent, unrestricted copies of the content it streams. In this regard, YouTube's Terms of Service generally prohibit the unauthorized use of recordings available on its platform.

38. Moreover, YouTube employs enhanced technological measures to protect against unauthorized downloading and copying of licensed content, including Round Hill's Works. Specifically, YouTube employs a "rolling cipher" encryption measure to control access to such content, preventing external sites or services from directly downloading protected media files. YouTube maintains two different URLs for any given video: the page URL, visible to the user, is for the webpage where the video playback occurs, and the file URL, not visible to the user, is for the video file itself that is played within the page. The file URL is encrypted using a complex and periodically changing algorithm (the "rolling cipher") that is designed to impede external access to the underlying YouTube video files, thereby preventing or inhibiting any downloading, copying, or distribution of the videos. Upon information and belief, the video player on the page URL must decrypt or descramble the file URL to locate and play the underlying audiovisual file.

39. Although YouTube revises the rolling cipher by design, there are illicit tools and services that circumvent the encryption, download audiovisual content available on YouTube, and create copies that can be downloaded and further distributed by users without restriction. This process is commonly known as scraping or "stream ripping."

40. Upon on information and belief, Suno used such stream ripping tools—specifically, tools known as YT-DL, and YT-DLP, to circumvent YouTube's encryption and scrape copyrighted recordings from YouTube. This stream-ripping is the key means by which Suno engages in its first infringing act of reproducing the Works.

41. Suno's scraping was made public on or about September 2, 2025, after the ICMP shared evidence with Billboard, in particular private datasets that demonstrate the illegal scraping of copyrighted sound recordings from YouTube by Suno. Suno's scraping of the Internet and ingestion of this content violates the Copyright Act and constitutes infringement of the Works.

(ii) Suno utilized Bright Data's technology products to assist in its scraping of copyrighted materials from the internet and to remove CMI from these materials.

42. Bright Data is a commercial vendor of web-scraping infrastructure whose business model is built on enabling customers to extract data from websites at scale—including websites that employ technical measures to prevent exactly that kind of bulk automated extraction. Bright Data's product suite includes residential and datacenter proxy networks that rotate IP addresses to evade rate limits and IP bans; a "Web Unlocker" service designed to defeat CAPTCHAs, JavaScript challenges, and bot-detection systems; and a "Scraping Browser" that renders pages in a browser environment without the headers and footers to circumvent client-side protections.

43. As discussed above, CMI regularly exists in the headers and footers of files containing musical works. Making the deliberate choice to exclude headers and footers is identical to making the deliberate choice to remove CMI from these files. Suno thus extracted musical recordings from various above-alleged sources on the Internet and extracted the CMI from the entirety of these files, which includes the CMI attributable to the Works.

44. Upon information and belief, Bright Data's tools and services were used by Suno to extract the Works from licensed streaming and lyrics platforms. This extraction required circumventing the technological protection measures those platforms employ: authentication gates, subscription paywalls, rate limiting, CAPTCHA challenges, and robots.txt access restrictions, as well as removal of CMI.

(iii) Suno's Outputs also constitute copyright infringement of Round Hill's Works.

45. As discussed above, Suno's Founder and CEO, Mikey Shulman admitted that the model faces "challenges in modeling music" and "our models are taught to just continue a piece of music."[19]

46. Many outside observers drew the obvious conclusion that Suno's model, however,

[19] "Suno Generates Beautiful Songs with Oracle Cloud". www.youtube.com/watch?v=aKlIQiS8MLc

was clearly trained on copyrighted music, a few examples are:

- "Though neither company will directly confirm or deny it, there is substantial reason to believe that . . . Suno . . . w[as] trained on copyrighted music, without permission[.]" Brian Hiatt, *AI-Music Arms Race: Meet Udio, the Other ChatGPT for Music,* Rolling Stone (Apr. 10, 2024).
- "While details about the data that trained these AI tools are spare, there is plenty of reason to believe that they are trained on copyrighted music." Sharon Goldman, *AI Music May be Having a Moment, But Human Songwriters Would Like a Word,* Fortune (May 17, 2024)
- "Although Suno hasn't revealed what music has been used to train its music-generation models, it seems almost certain that the startup has used materials without the explicit consent of their creators. For one thing, many of its musical outputs are somewhat similar to popular songs." Mike Wheatley, *Generative AI Music Maker Startup Suno Raises $125M in Funding,* SiliconAngle (May 21, 2024).
- "To create music as convincing as some of the examples generated by Suno and other platforms using AI algorithms means training those algorithms on existing music, and lots of it. And that's where copyright comes into play, because it's become plainly obvious that many AI models have been built by ingesting enormous quantities of copyrighted material." Daniel Tencer, *Suno Could Get Sued By The Record Business. Who's Backing it With $125M?,* Music Business Worldwide (May 28, 2024).

47. Suno never sought or obtained a license from Round Hill to reproduce, copy, or train on any particular composition or sound recording in Round Hill's catalog, much less for all of its Works. Suno's training-data practices constitute direct copyright infringement on a massive scale.

48. While Suno claims to have put in guard rails to prevent output that is like existing artists, these guardrails are easily circumvented. For example, while the platform will not permit a user to include "Reba McEntire" in the prompt, it will allow users to include the prompt "in the style of Reba McIntyre [sic]" in creating a female-vocal country song in McEntire's style. Indeed, third party applications like "HookGenius" are advertising services to get around these guardrails by

providing users artist-specific prompts for Suno to generate entire albums based on the users' favorite artists.[20]

49. Further, despite previous protestations that Suno did not merely regurgitate pre-existing content and rejecting prompts that use artists' names, Suno V6 (the most recent version) now accepts these requests and "redirect[s]" them "toward descriptive musical characteristics" that Suno attributes to that artist.[21] That is, Mr. Shulman, Suno's CEO, is admitting that Suno was always designed to model after pre-existing works, but it was not until Suno concluded that its users wanted to use artist-specific prompts that it made the business decision to facilitate the creation of facsimiles of copyrighted works—including the Works. Suno was just withholding this capability until it found a way to market it.

50. Further, V6 is trained from user-uploads without appropriate safeguards to prevent users from uploading copyrighted lyrics and music. For example, user uploads have been allowed since 2024[22] but stated that copyrighted uploads would be blocked.[23] However, Suno announced new safeguards for audio and lyrics for V6.[24] The announcement of new safeguards is at least a tacit admission that the previous safeguards were not effective enough to prevent copyright infringement regarding output. The Suno terms and conditions grant Suno a "perpetual, irrevocable" license to train on all user-uploaded content.[25] As such, Suno is clearly training its models on user submissions, including copyrighted works and the Works.

51. There is further evidence that Suno's guardrails cannot prevent copyright infringement. Suno's platform generates lyrics based on user prompts. When prompted to generate an entire song's lyrics from "I feel good because I've got you and I knew that I would" it generated the following lyrics for a chorus which are substantially similar to James Brown's "I Got You (I Feel

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[20] *See* https://hookgenius.app/learn/suno-eminem-style/ and https://hookgenius.app/pricing/

[21] Mikey Shulman, *How We're Building the Future of Music Responsibly*, Suno (Aug. 6, 2026) (available at https://suno.com/blog/building-the-future-of-music-responsibly (last visited Oct. 18, 2026)).

[22] https://suno.com/release-notes/audio-inputs-for-everyone (last visited Oct. 18, 2026).

[23] https://blog.suno.com/blog/audio-inputs (last visited Oct. 19, 2026).

[24] https://suno.com/blog/introducing-v6 (last visited Oct. 19, 2026).

[25] https://www.musicbusinessworldwide.com/suno-v6-ai-music-models-launch-in-partnership-with-wmg-bmg-and-believe/ (last visited Oct. 19, 2026).

Good)":

Suno Generated Chorus:

[Chorus]
I feel good
Because I've got you
I knew it would
I knew it would
I feel good
When you pull me through
I knew it would
I knew it would
(With you)

Original Chorus:

Wo! I feel good, I knew that I would now
I feel good, I knew that I would now
So good, so good, I got you
Wo! I feel nice, like sugar and spice
I feel nice, like sugar and spice
So nice, so nice, I got you

52. This is evidence that users can easily create unlicensed derivative works merely by submitting them themselves. And, under the terms of service, Suno can then take these user submissions and further train its models on them despite the guardrails.

53. Suno has thus structured its AI models to generate AI music designed to mirror the very copyrighted songs it trains on, for which the above and below alleged outputs are but a few examples. Suno has thereby created AI models that deliver outputs which are substantially similar to the Works. Indeed, independent sources have repeatedly identified instances where Suno's outputs are not merely in the style of existing works but contain verbatim or near-verbatim excerpts of pre-existing songs, including outputs that imitate the voices of the artists performing on those songs.

54. These outputs include reproductions of melodies, lyrics, instrumentals, and even full passages indistinguishable from the originals. For example, Suno has output 'producer tags' which are an integral musical part of songs throughout the hip-hop and rap genres, and function as a type of signature for a producer.

55. Indeed, the Works "Total Eclipse of the Heart" and "All or Nothing at All" are in Suno's demo files. The code reads the saved lyrics and copies them into prompts asking the Suno model to generate music. The notebooks include details around the submission progress, and the Suno demo also prepares playback links. This is but an example of the lyrics of the Works being stored and then copied by Suno into music-generation requests.

56. Upon information and belief, Suno claims that its AI models can produce "radio-quality music, and has encouraged users to post their outputs to "platforms expressly designed to commercialize music."[26] Suno thus not only ingested the Works into its AI models to train them, but also with the explicit purpose of imitating the expressive features of the Works in digital music files that serve as substitutes for and compete with the original Works.

57. In GEMA's case against Suno mentioned above, GEMA's lawyers were able to reproduce songs like "Daddy Cool" by Boney M. and "Mambo No. 5" almost note for note by prompting Suno with the lyrics, a style, and a title.[27]

58. Plaintiffs in other cases have identified other examples of Suno's generation of outputs which infringe other's musical copyrights. For example, Plaintiffs in *UMG Recordings, Inc. et al. v. Suno, Inc.* No. 1:24-cv-11811 (D. Mass. June 24, 2024), ECF 1 (the "UMG Complaint"), at pp. 16-18, alleged that Suno's AI model generated music indistinguishable from Chuck Berry's classic "Johnny B. Goode" song, not just once, but twenty-seven (27) times. These Suno generated outputs appear to copy the essential and immediately recognizable melodies and arrangements of the original song.

59. The UMG Complaint also alleges that Suno's AI model generated ten (1) different outputs that resemble Bill Haley & His Comets' song "Rock Around the Clock." The Suno output contains four (4) lines at the beginning that are very similar to the original, with identical pitches and rhythm in many places. It also uses a melody later in the output on the phrase, "we're gonna rock around the clock tonight," which is virtually identical to the melody of the original. *Id*., Paragraph 56 at 19.

60. The UMG Complaint further alleges Suno generated a song similar to Jerry Lee Lewis' song, "Great Balls of Fire," including ten (10) different outputs that contain a famous melody in this song. One such output includes the recognizable characteristic large vocal leap up to the word

[26] *UMG Recordings, Inc. et al v. Suno, Inc.*, et al., Case No. 1:24-cv-11611-FDS, DKT 277, at p. 27, ¶ 74 (D. Mass Aug. 25, 2026))

[27] Virginie Berger, Suno Loses Copyright Lawsuit To GEMA—AI Music Companies Should Worry, Forbes (Aug. 5, 2026), https://www.forbes.com/sites/virginieberger/2026/08/05/suno-lost-to-gema-why-the-ruling-should-worry-ai-music-companies/.

"great" in the line, "goodness, gracious, great balls of fire." This line also replicated the rhythm of the original and follows a similar melodic shape. *Id.*, Paragraph 59 at 21.

61. Suno's AI model also generated six (6) different outputs that contain portions of B.B. King's famous song, "The Thrill is Gone." The first phrase in the output, "the thrill is gone," uses identical pitches to those used in the third occurrence of this phrase in the original sound recording. The second phrase, "the thrill has gone away," is also very similar to the same phrase in the original. *Id.*, Paragraphs 60-61, at pp. 21-22.

62. Suno's AI model also generated eleven (11) additional outputs resembling "Sway." *Id.*, Paragraph 61 at p. 22.

63. Indeed, Suno has claimed that over 10 million people have already created digital music files using its AI services as of 2024.[28]

64. As of November 2025, Suno users were generating about 7 million songs **per day**, and as of February 26, 2026, as mentioned above, Shulman claimed that more than 100 million people have used Suno, and that it has over 2 million paid subscribers and $300 million in annual revenue.[29] Upon information and belief, these digital music files have been released to the public, including on major streaming services, and thus compete with the copyrighted sound recordings that enabled their creation for which Suno did not seek or obtain permission to use. Moreover, and upon information and belief, discovery will undoubtedly show that Suno created additional outputs which infringe upon all the Works, and are either verbatim copies, strikingly similar, or substantially similar.

C. Harm to Round Hill

65. Defendant's unlawful infringing conduct has caused and continues to cause harm to Round Hill and the songwriters and artists it represents (and/or whose works it owns).

66. The Round Hill Works are world-famous pieces of music—the very kind of artistic expressions that the Copyright Act is designed to protect in fulfillment of the Constitutional mandate.

[28] Mikey Shulman, *Suno Has Raised $125 Million to Build a Future Where Anyone Can Make Music*, Suno Blog (May 21, 2024), https://suno.com/blog/fundraising-announcements-may-2024.

[29] https://www.forbes.com/sites/conormurray/2026/02/26/ai-music-platform-suno-reaches-2-million-subscribers-as-industry-backlash-grows/

67. Without a single penny of remuneration—much less even a request for license—Defendant Suno, a massive, for-profit company has engaged in rampant commercial copying, unauthorized access, and removal of CMI. This has harmed Round Hill by, *inter alia*, devaluing its catalog, diverting compensation away from Round Hill, precluding licensing opportunities, and divesting Round Hill's commercial control over these Works. In short, it infringes upon just about every one of Round Hill's exclusive rights as the copyright owner of the Works.

68. Meanwhile, Defendant has amassed a fortune by circumventing the protections afforded to Round Hill by the Copyright Act. Without the use of works such as those owned, controlled, or represented by Round Hill, Suno would have no business.

69. Thus, while simultaneously holding itself out to be an "responsible" company, Suno has been knowingly and intentionally committing willful copyright infringement from inception of its AI models.

D. Fair Use Does Not Apply

70. As this Court in *Bartz v. Anthropic PBC*, 787 F. Supp. 3d. 1007, 1030-34 (N.D. Cal. June 23, 2025) ("*Bartz I*") determined following discovery, the practice of indefinite retention in a general-purpose archive is legally distinct from the narrower act of purchasing and scanning works solely to train a specific model. Suno has engaged in the same conduct, and the indefinite retention of unlicensed copies of copyrighted works, under *Bartz I*, does not constitute fair use. Building and maintaining a permanent stockpile of copyrighted material for open-ended future exploitation fails every factor of the fair-use analysis: the purpose is acquisitive rather than transformative; entire works are retained without limitation; and the unauthorized copies function as market substitutes, displacing sales and licenses on a one-to-one basis. This Court did not mince words when it rejected any suggestion that the Copyright Act contains a technology-sector exception to these well-established principles. *Id.* at 1022 ("Anthropic [another AI company] seems to believe that because some of the works it copied were sometimes used in training LLMs,[30] Anthropic was entitled to take for free all the works in the world and keep them forever with no further accounting. **There is no carveout,**

[30] An LLM, or "Large Language Model," is a type of artificial intelligence program trained on massive amounts of text to recognize, translate, summarize, and generate human-like language.

however, from the Copyright Act for AI companies.") (emphasis added).

71. While in other cases for copyright infringement, Suno has waxed poetic about the necessity of progress and AI's value to society, there is simply no reason—other than expediency—to have that progress come at the cost of copyrights holders. Indeed, even if, accepting *arguendo*, the procedural hurdles for ensuring proper licensing for the size of data needed for an effective AI model, there exists an entire universe of public domain and non-copyrighted materials with which to train the models. For example, literally every (formerly) copyrighted work under U.S. Copyright law written before 1931 (1926 for sound recordings) has now entered the public domain.

72. Furthermore, these "expediency" arguments completely falter when compared to the $5.4 billion valuation that Suno has garnered exploiting illicit copies of copyrighted works, including the Works. The Works were created over periods of dozens of years, and Suno, by its infringing conduct, is destroying the value of these works in a matter of a few years with only profit as its motive. By comparison, there are AI companies and collective rights organizations who seek permission and pay rights holders to create data sets for AI training. Such companies include ElevenLabs, Musical AI, Symphonic, Soundverse, GEMA (through PLAI), GCX/Rightsify, and Troveo. Not only does this further undercut any "expediency" arguments, but it also directly demonstrates the harm Round Hill faces to license with these forthright entities that license and pay for use of copyrighted music

73. And, of course, "Fair use presupposes good faith and fair dealing." *Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. v. Nation Enters.*, 471 U.S. 539, 540 (1985). Just as in *Harper & Row*, the copying and permanent retention of the Works (in addition to the millions of other copyrighted works) was not the "incidental effect but the *intended purpose*." *Id.* (emphasis kept). Worse, the illicit copying, removal of CMI, and permanent retention of these copyrighted works *for the purpose* of regurgitating infringing copies thereof or to create songs to directly compete falls well outside of the enumerated fair use activities set forth in the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. section 107. There is simply nothing fair about a company using theft to build for purely commercial purposes a multi-billion-dollar business while those from which they steal receive nothing.

74. The Third Circuit held this to be true in *Thomson Reuters Enter. Ctr. GmbH v. ROSS*

Intel. Inc., No. 25-2153, 2026 WL 2932557 (3d Cir. Sept. 29, 2026). Analyzing the four fair use factors, the court explained that the legal research company ROSS's taking of information conglomerate and legal research engine Reuters' copyrighted materials to train its AI on how to be responsive to user's questions, as well as to compete with the product it was stealing from, was not fair use. This "is the same same-purpose reasoning" as that in GEMA v. Suno, where the Munich Regional Court "assessed the US fair use position on training carried out in the US and rejected it, finding that outputs served the same purposes as the originals rather than a new one, and that the use was commercial."[31]

VI. CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION – DIRECT COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

75. Round Hill re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

76. Round Hill owns or exclusively controls valid, subsisting copyrights in the Works identified in Exhibit A.

77. Suno, without authorization from Round Hill, reproduced Round Hill's copyrighted Works by: (a) scraping or otherwise obtaining copies from licensed streaming platforms and other online sources, including through the use of circumvention tools and services provided by Bright Data; (b) assembling those copies into training datasets; (c) storing and reproducing those copies, including server copies in a permanent, all-purpose internal repository maintained for indefinite reproductions for future use; (d) unlawfully reproduced reproducing the musical compositions at issue here through the making of permanent server copies; and (e) processing those datasets through its model-training pipeline. Each such act independently violated Round Hill's exclusive rights under 17 U.S.C. sections 106(1) and 106(2). Indeed, publicly available sources such as the leaked source code confirm that Suno is training on the Works. For example, the lyrics for Gil Scott-Heron's "Save the Children" exist in the leaked code in an evaluation-data JSON file. Further, one of the files used

[31] https://www.musicbusinessworldwide.com/a-us-appeals-court-has-rejected-a-fair-use-defense-over-ai-training-what-does-it-mean-for-the-labels-fight-with-suno/.

to generate music for evaluating Suno's models is `diversity_prompts.json`, which contains many sets of lyrics including lyrics that are substantially—if not strikingly—similar to the Works, including, *e.g.*, Steinman's "Two Out of Three Ain't Bad" (changing the lyrics "we can talk all night" to "we can chat till dawn") and Scott-Heron's "The Revolution Will Not Be Televised" (changing "The revolution will not be televised" to "The genocide will not be televised" and drawing on the original Work's use of media satire connecting suffering due to politics with commercial entertainment).

78. None of these acts qualifies as a fair use. As the *Bartz I* court held, the indefinite retention of copyrighted works in a general-purpose repository for uncommitted future exploitation is not transformative and fails every factor of the fair-use test. The same reasoning applies to Suno's accumulation of copyrighted recordings for AI training at commercial scale without any license or compensating benefit to rights holders.

79. Defendant's infringement in these regards was willful. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant had actual knowledge that it was making copies of the Works without license or payment.

80. Suno, without authorization from Round Hill, has infringed and continues to infringe the Works each time Suno's AI music generator reproduces, displays, performs, or prepares a derivative work based upon the copyrighted Works. These infringing outputs include songs created in response to user prompts that are substantially similar, if not strikingly similar to, the Works and unlicensed derivative works that incorporate, without a license, the original, copyrighted elements of the Works.

81. Suno's leaked code shows that it deliberately enabled "stem splitting" *i.e.* breaking up sound recordings of musical compositions into separate tracks for vocals, drums, and the various instruments played. Further, Suno purportedly additionally deliberately sought out *a cappella* versions of the songs so that it could more faithfully create vocals based upon the infringed Works and further train its AI model on multiple iterations of the musical composition, especially with regard to the lyrics of the song so that its model could "create" (*i.e.* regurgitate infringing derivative works) lyrics based thereupon.

82. In addition to using "stem splitting," Suno also used a training code that uses related recordings together. The Suno code puts a cover recording followed by the "main" (original) recording of the same song when creating a training data instance. That gives the Suno model the cover as reference audio while it learns to predict the main recording. In this manner, Suno uses multiple versions of a song during its AI model training. This could be used, for example, to take a copyrighted acoustic performance scraped from the internet by Suno without permission and generate a full-band version or turn a ballad into a dance track.

83. Each infringing output by Suno constitutes an independent violation of Round Hill's exclusive rights to reproduce (section 106(1)), prepare derivative works (section 106(2)), distribute copies (section 106(3)), publicly perform (section 106(4), and publicly display (section 106(5) its copyrighted Works.

84. Suno's output-stage infringement is willful. While Suno advertises that it enacted safeguards to prevent copying of copyrighted elements, these safeguards are easily overcome.

85. Round Hill has been damaged by Defendant Suno's infringement and is entitled to recover actual damages and Defendant Suno's profits under 17 U.S.C. section 504(b), or in the alternative, statutory damages of up to $150,000 per Work willfully infringed under 17 U.S.C. section 504(c). Round Hill identifies 3,271 Works, meaning that the total statutory damages sought in this case is $490,650,000.00.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION – CIRCUMVENTION OF PROTECTION MEASURES, 17 U.S.C. § 1201

86. Round Hill re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

87. Round Hill's copyrighted Works are hosted on licensed streaming and lyrics platforms that deploy technological measures to control access to those Works. These measures include, without limitation: user-authentication requirements (login credentials and session tokens), paid-subscription paywalls, CAPTCHA and bot-detection challenges, IP-based rate limiting, JavaScript rendering requirements, and Terms of Service and robots.txt directives restricting automated access. These measures effectively control access to Round Hill's copyrighted Works within the meaning of 17 U.S.C. section 1201(a)(3)(B).

88. Suno violated 17 U.S.C. section 1201(a)(1) by circumventing—directly and through the use of Bright Data's tools and services—technological measures that effectively controlled access to Round Hill's copyrighted Works on licensed streaming and lyrics platforms, thereby obtaining unauthorized access to and copies of those Works for use in training its AI model.

89. Defendant's violations of section 1201 was willful and conducted for commercial advantage and financial gain.

90. Round Hill has been damaged by Defendant's violations and is entitled to remedies under 17 U.S.C. section 1203, including injunctive relief, actual damages or statutory damages of up to $2,500 per violation under section 1203(c)(3)(A), costs, and attorneys' fees. There are 3,271 Works on Exhibit A for a total of $8,177,500.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION – REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF CMI, 17 U.S.C. § 1202

91. Round Hill re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

92. Round Hill's copyrighted Works, as displayed on licensed lyrics platforms and streaming services, bear copyright management information within the meaning of 17 U.S.C. section 1202(c), including: the title of the composition, the identity of the songwriter(s) and/or composer(s), the identity of the copyright owner and/or publisher (Round Hill or its affiliates), and other identifying data such as ISRC codes and copyright notices.

93. Defendant intentionally removed or altered CMI from Round Hill's copyrighted Works during its data-cleaning pipeline, in violation of 17 U.S.C. section 1202(b)(1). Upon information and belief, Defendant's engineers selected a data-extraction methodology that aggressively stripped authorship and ownership metadata, choosing it over available alternatives that would have preserved that information.

94. Defendant knew, or had reasonable grounds to know, that CMI is vital to protecting Round Hill's copyright interests and that its removal and omission of CMI would induce, enable, facilitate, and/or conceal infringement. Suno was aware that its AI models memorize the training-data content. It follows that stripping CMI during training would conceal Suno's infringement. This satisfies the "double scienter" requirement established in *Stevens v. Corelogic, Inc.*, 899 F.3d 666,

671, 673 (9th Cir. 2018); *see Concord Music Group, Inc. v. Anthropic PBC*, No. 5:24-cv-03811-EKL, 2025 WL 4808984 *4-5 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 6, 2025) (holding similar allegations sufficient at the pleading stage, citing *Kadrey v. Meta Platforms, Inc.*, 2025 WL 744032 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 7, 2025), and *Mango v. BuzzFeed, Inc.*, 970 F.3d 167, 173 (2d Cir. 2020)).

95. Defendant's violations of section 1202 were willful and conducted for commercial advantage.

96. Round Hill has been damaged by Defendant's violations and is entitled to remedies under 17 U.S.C. section 1203, including injunctive relief, actual damages or statutory damages of up to $25,000 per violation under section 1203(c)(3)(B), costs, and attorneys' fees. There are 3,271 Works on Exhibit A for a total of $81,775,000.00.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Round Hill Music respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendant Suno and grant the following relief:

(a) A declaration that Defendant has willfully infringed Round Hill's copyrighted Works in violation of 17 U.S.C. sections 106 and 501;

(b) A declaration that Defendant has violated 17 U.S.C. section 1201 by circumventing, and by trafficking in tools designed to circumvent, technological measures effectively controlling access to Round Hill's copyrighted Works;

(c) A declaration that Defendant has violated 17 U.S.C. section 1202 by intentionally removing or altering copyright management information from Round Hill's Works and distributing copies with such information removed, with knowledge or reasonable grounds to know that doing so would induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal infringement;

(d) A permanent injunction prohibiting Defendant, and its officers, agents, employees, successors, and assigns, from further infringing Round Hill's copyrights or engaging in any of the unlawful conduct alleged herein;

(e) An order directing Defendant to deliver for impoundment or destruction all unauthorized copies of Round Hill's copyrighted Works in its possession, custody, or control—

including copies retained in training datasets, internal repositories, model weights, and server infrastructure—pursuant to 17 U.S.C. section 503(b);

(f) An order requiring Defendant to provide a complete accounting of all training data, scraping activities, and datasets involving Round Hill's copyrighted Works;

(g) An award of actual damages suffered by Round Hill and disgorgement of Defendant's profits attributable to the infringement, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. section 504(b); or, in the alternative, an award of statutory damages of up to $150,000 per Work for each of the 3,271 Works in this action, willfully infringed, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. section 504(c), for each of the 3,271Works in this action, which amounts to north of $490,650,000.00;

(h) An award of actual damages or statutory damages of up to $2,500 per violation of 17 U.S.C. section 1201 and up to $25,000 per violation of section 1202, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. section 1203(c);

(i) An award of Round Hill's reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. sections 505 and 1203(b)(4)-(5);

(j) Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum lawful rate; and

(k) Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and equitable.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b).

Dated: October 19, 2026

/s/ Richard S. Busch

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