

**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK**

IAN JACK MILLER,

PLAINTIFF,

-- against --

**ZARA USA, INC.,
DILIP PATEL, AND
MOISES COSTAS RODRIGUEZ**

DEFENDANTS.

SUMMONS

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

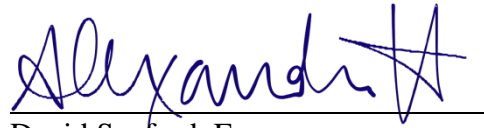
Index No.

SIRS/MADAMS:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the Complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned attorneys for plaintiffs, Sanford Heisler Kimpel, LLP at 1350 Avenue of the Americas, 31st Floor, New York, NY 10019 within twenty (20) days after the service of this Summons and Complaint, exclusive of the day of service, or within thirty (30) days after the service is complete, if this Summons is not personally delivered to you within the State of New York. In the case of your failure to answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the costs of this action.

Dated: June 3, 2015

Respectfully Submitted,



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David Tracey, Esq.

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IAN JACK MILLER,

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**ZARA USA, INC.,
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MOISES COSTAS RODRIGUEZ**

DEFENDANTS.

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Index No.

Plaintiff Ian Jack Miller (“Plaintiff” or “Mr. Miller”), by and through his attorneys, Sanford Heisler Kimpel, LLP, brings this action against Zara USA, Inc. (“Zara,” “Defendant Zara,” or “the Company”), Dilip Patel (“Mr. Patel” or “Defendant Patel”), and Moises Costas Rodriguez (“Mr. Costas” or “Defendant Costas”). Plaintiff alleges upon knowledge concerning his own acts and upon information and belief as to all other matters:

I. OVERVIEW

1. Zara is the flagship clothing brand for Inditex Group, the largest fashion retailer in the world. The Zara brand operates approximately 2,000 stores in 88 countries, including approximately 53 in the United States and 7 stores in New York City alone. Zara cultivates a worldly and cosmopolitan image, but the Company is notorious for selling products featuring racist and anti-Semitic images and messages, including handbags depicting swastikas, children’s pajamas resembling concentration camp uniforms (a product that, after an international outcry, the Company said would be “exterminated”), necklaces containing figurines in black face, and a tee-shirt proclaiming that “White Is the New Black.”

2. While customers have glimpsed only sporadic flashes of the Company’s hostility to outsiders, Zara’s employees see a more complete and disturbing picture. These employees have

been subjected to a barrage of discriminatory work practices. *Zara favors employees who – like the Company’s founder and majority shareholder Amancio Ortega Goana (“Amancio Ortega” or “Mr. Ortega”) – are straight, Spanish, and Christian.* For example, senior executives at Zara openly used racial slurs and exchanged racist emails, including emails portraying Michelle Obama serving fried chicken and emails depicting Barack Obama in a Ku Klux Klan hood, with a Confederate flag, on a Cream of Wheat box, on an Aunt Jemima box, and shining shoes.

3. Plaintiff Ian Jack Miller worked as the Company’s General Counsel from January 2008 until March 2015, serving as the Company’s first and only in-house attorney throughout the United States and Canada and distinguishing himself for his strong performance in handling an array of legal matters. But Mr. Miller was not a member of Zara’s favored demographic. As a result, Zara discriminated against Mr. Miller and subjected him to a hostile work environment based on his religion, national origin, and sexual orientation.

4. Mr. Miller is Jewish, American, and gay. Zara’s senior executives, including several close confidants of Zara’s founder Amancio Ortega, treated each characteristic as a strike against Mr. Miller. Supervisors and colleagues sent Mr. Miller homophobic emails, made anti-Semitic remarks in his presence, and boasted that Spanish employees enjoyed more job security than employees of other nationalities. Upon information and belief, Zara also gave Mr. Miller lower raises than employees who did not share his protected characteristics, even though Mr. Miller was a strong performer, the Company’s revenues were growing, and other Zara employees who fit the Company’s preferred profile received higher raises. The overriding message of these actions and communications was that Mr. Miller was an outsider who was unwelcome at Zara.

5. Zara’s discrimination against Mr. Miller intensified after approximately May 2013, when senior executives at the Company learned that Mr. Miller is Jewish and after Mr. Miller

provided advice regarding the Company's compliance with New York Labor Law. Mr. Miller complained to Inditex Group's highest-ranking legal officer about the disparate treatment and harassment that Mr. Miller was experiencing, but neither Zara nor Inditex Group took any action to prevent further discrimination or harassment from occurring.

6. The campaign of discrimination culminated in the Company's unlawful termination of Mr. Miller in March 2015 shortly after Mr. Miller's counsel wrote to the Company and raised concerns about unlawful discrimination and retaliation. Inditex Group's highest-ranking legal officer repeatedly admitted to Mr. Miller that the Company's treatment of him was "unfair."

7. Several of the individuals who were primarily responsible for discriminating against or harassing Mr. Miller were installed personally by the Company's founder, Amancio Ortega, and were immunized from punishment by virtue of their relationship with Mr. Ortega. For example, Defendant Dilip Patel, who is Zara's current Country Manager for the United States and who was responsible for much of the hostile work environment, pay discrimination, retaliation, and unlawful termination that Mr. Miller experienced, is a friend of Mr. Ortega and was installed by Mr. Ortega personally in 2013. Further, Ramon Renon Tunez, who is Zara's Chief Executive Officer and who disparaged Jews in Mr. Miller's presence, is a close personal friend and longtime adviser to Mr. Ortega.

8. Mr. Miller sues Zara for hostile work environment, pay discrimination, and unlawful discharge based on his religion, national origin, and sexual orientation in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law and the New York State Human Rights Law. Mr. Miller also sues for retaliation in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law and the New York State Human Rights Law; Zara retaliated against Mr. Miller because he complained of discrimination on the basis of his religion, national origin, and sexual orientation. Finally, Mr. Miller sues for

retaliation in violation of the New York Labor Law. Mr. Miller seeks damages in excess of \$40 million.

II. THE PARTIES

9. **PLAINTIFF IAN JACK MILLER** worked for Zara USA, Inc. as its General Counsel from January 8, 2008 through March 5, 2015. Mr. Miller is domiciled in Manhattan, and he worked in the Company's Manhattan office.

10. **DEFENDANT ZARA USA, INC.** is a clothing and accessories retailer. Zara USA, Inc. is incorporated and headquartered in New York. At all times relevant to this action, Zara USA, Inc. has maintained an office in Manhattan.

11. **DEFENDANT DILIP PATEL** is the Country Manager for Zara USA, Inc. Mr. Patel is domiciled in Manhattan and works at Zara's Manhattan office.

12. **DEFENDANT MOISES COSTAS RODRIGUEZ** is the former Chief Executive Officer for Zara USA, Inc. and the current Director of Expansion for North and South America for Zara USA, Inc. Mr. Costas is domiciled in New York State and works at Zara's Manhattan office.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant Zara USA, Inc. pursuant to CPLR § 301, as Defendant is incorporated and headquartered in New York.

14. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant Patel pursuant to CPLR § 301 and/or § 302. Defendant Patel is domiciled in New York State. Further, Defendant Patel's wrongful acts or omissions were committed in New York State and/or caused injury to Plaintiff within New York State. Defendant Patel regularly does or solicits business, engages in a persistent course of conduct, and/or derives substantial revenue from goods used or services rendered in New York State.

15. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant Moises Costas Rodriguez pursuant to CPLR § 301 and/or § 302. Defendant Costas is domiciled in New York State. Further, Defendant Costas's wrongful acts or omissions were committed in New York State and/or caused injury to Plaintiff within New York State. Defendant Costas regularly does or solicits business, engages in a persistent course of conduct, and/or derives substantial revenue from goods used or services rendered in New York State.

16. Venue belongs in New York County. Plaintiff resides in this County, Defendant Zara USA, Inc.'s principal office is located in this County, Defendant Patel resides in this County, Defendants Patel and Costas work in this County, and each Defendant's wrongful acts and omissions were committed in this County and/or caused injury to Plaintiff in this County.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Mr. Miller's Exemplary Performance

17. Mr. Miller earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from McGill University in 1987. He earned two law degrees, in English Common Law and French Civil Law, from McGill University in 1991. He earned his Master's in Business Administration degree from Baruch College of the City University of New York in 1999. He is admitted to practice law in New York State.

i. Mr. Miller's Responsibilities as General Counsel

18. Mr. Miller worked as the Company's General Counsel from January 2008 until March 2015, serving as the Company's first and only in-house attorney throughout the United States and Canada. As Zara's General Counsel, Mr. Miller built the legal department from its inception; hired and supervised paralegals; provided prompt and clear advice on legal issues; and cultivated relationships with outside counsel representing Zara's landlords and competitors.

19. In his capacity as Zara's General Counsel, Mr. Miller routinely handled litigation,

investigation, mediation, and settlement of claims brought against the Company, including claims involving personal injury, product liability, labor and employment, intellectual property, and the Company's marketing practices. Mr. Miller skillfully handled multimillion dollar real estate transactions, including two unprecedented real estate acquisitions worth in excess of \$300 million each. As Zara's General Counsel, Mr. Miller regularly communicated with in-house lawyers, tax specialists, and executives at Inditex Group's headquarters in Spain and in its offices in other countries regarding a wide array of legal issues, including but not limited to vendor contracts, e-commerce terms and conditions, customs audits, and tax matters. In connection with his work as Zara's General Counsel, Mr. Miller traveled around the world, including to La Caruna, Madrid, and Barcelona in Spain; Toronto, Vancouver, and Montreal in Canada; and Puerto Rico, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Fort Lauderdale in the United States.

ii. Mr. Miller's Strong Performance

20. Mr. Miller was a strong performer. In his annual performance reviews, he consistently achieved his performance objectives, including the expectation that he promptly handle 90% of real estate agreements for premises located in the United States and Canada. For example, in 2014, Mr. Miller earned 110% of his target bonus due to his superior performance.

21. Mr. Miller achieved marked success in real estate, managing the legal requirements of two \$300 million real estate acquisitions that were unprecedented in Zara's history and achieved significant media recognition. In 2013, Mr. Miller oversaw the Company's purchase of its store at 666 Fifth Avenue in New York City for \$324 million, a record deal for a retail property in the United States. In January 2015, less than two months before the Company's discriminatory and retaliatory termination, Mr. Miller handled the \$300 million purchase of Zara's new flagship store located at 503 Broadway in New York City.

B. Zara Created a Hostile Work Environment for Mr. Miller as a Gay Employee

22. The senior executives in Zara's New York offices cultivated a hostile working environment for Mr. Miller as a gay employee. Mr. Miller was subjected to homophobic messages and an environment contemptuous of sexual minorities. Among the chief culprits were Defendant Moises Costas Rodriguez, who was Zara's former C.E.O. and is currently Zara's Director of Expansion for North and South America, and Defendant Dilip Patel, who is currently Zara's Country Manager.

23. Defendant Costas harassed Mr. Miller with unwelcome messages concerning Mr. Miller's sexual orientation, targeting Mr. Miller and prying into his personal life because Mr. Miller is gay. For example, Defendant Costas sent Mr. Miller an email highlighting language that marriage is an institution "sanctified between a man and a woman." In another instance, Defendant Costas sent Mr. Miller an email drawing his attention to a "gay sex scene" in a video game. Defendant Costas also sent Mr. Miller an email with a photo depicting a shirtless man. In yet another instance, Defendant Costas sent Mr. Miller a news article about the marriage of gay fashion designer Isaac Mizrahi and instructed Mr. Miller to "put a ring on it."

24. In his in-person interactions with Mr. Miller, Defendant Costas aggressively promoted heterosexuality as the Company's preferred sexual orientation, signaling Mr. Miller's status as an outsider at Zara. Defendant Costas bragged to Mr. Miller that he had sexual relations with at least five different female subordinates, including a Director of Human Resources. Defendant Costas also frequently bragged to Mr. Miller about the size of his penis.

25. Defendant Patel, Zara's current Country Manager, likewise promoted heterosexuality as the Company's preferred sexual orientation. Defendant Patel spoke with senior executives about prostitutes, openly criticized transgendered individuals, and demeaned gender

non-conformism. For example, at a business dinner in Las Vegas with other senior executives in May 2014, Defendant Patel ridiculed a store manager in London for having had sex with transsexuals on a trip to Bangkok, Thailand.

26. Defendant Patel has a strong personal connection to the Company's founder Amancio Ortega. Indeed, Mr. Patel was one of only a handful of employees from Inditex Group's entire global workforce (which consists of over 137,000 employees worldwide) whom Mr. Ortega invited to attend the wedding of Mr. Ortega's daughter. As a result of this personal connection, Defendant Patel engaged in discriminatory and harassing conduct with impunity.

27. Like Defendant Costas and Defendant Patel, Inigo de Llano, Zara's former Country Manager, openly discussed how Company executives visited prostitutes during business trips, commentary that reinforced heterosexuality as the preferred sexual orientation among Zara's senior executives.

28. Francesc Fernandez Claramunt ("Francesc Fernandez" or "Mr. Fernandez"), another of Zara's most senior employees, also targeted Mr. Miller and created a hostile work environment. For example, Mr. Fernandez used his official Zara email account to send a graphic pornographic image of an erect and tattooed penis to Mr. Miller's partner, Michael Mayberry. Mr. Fernandez stated to Mr. Mayberry that Mr. Fernandez had been "trying to convince" Mr. Miller to get such a tattoo.

29. Zara took no action to discourage the homophobic behaviors of its senior executives. Rather, Zara allowed these executives to participate in and perpetuate a hostile environment with impunity.

C. Zara’s Anti-Semitic Religious Discrimination Against Mr. Miller

30. Mr. Miller is Jewish. He was raised in a religiously observant, kosher home; went to Jewish summer camps as a child; lived on a kibbutz as a teenager; went to university in Israel as an adult; and has attended synagogues during his adult life.

31. As General Counsel at Zara, Mr. Miller was the only Jewish in-house attorney for all of Inditex Group, and for most of Mr. Miller’s tenure at the Company, he was the sole Jewish employee at Zara’s corporate headquarters in New York.

i. The Company’s Anti-Semitic Environment

32. For his first five years at the Company, however, Mr. Miller never discussed his Jewish identity because anti-Semitism was commonplace at Zara. In fact, for years it was a regular occurrence for high-ranking executives to disparage Jews in Mr. Miller’s presence.

33. A primary offender was Ramon Renon Tunez, who is Zara’s Chief Executive Officer and Inditex Group’s Director of International Expansion, as well as a longtime adviser and close friend of Amancio Ortega. Mr. Renon and Defendant Costas would openly deride Jewish landlords and the Jewish real estate developers they interacted with as “*los judios*” (Spanish for “the Jews”). Before and after meetings with these Jewish colleagues, Defendant Costas would roll his eyes while reciting the phrase “*los judios*” and complain about how difficult it was to negotiate with “those people.”

ii. The Company Discovers That Mr. Miller Is Jewish and Targets Him

34. In or about May 2013, executives at the Company learned that Mr. Miller was Jewish. Mr. Miller’s new paralegal, Will Klein, who is also Jewish, revealed Mr. Miller’s Jewish identity to Defendant Costas and Mr. Fernandez during a lunch. Defendant Costas and Mr. Fernandez expressed shock to learn about Mr. Miller’s Jewish heritage.

35. Following the revelation of Mr. Miller's Jewish identity, high-ranking officials at Zara began targeting Mr. Miller and prying into his personal life.

36. The first business day after the revelation that Mr. Miller is Jewish, Mr. Fernandez confronted Mr. Miller, probing him about why he had not shared this important information before and stating that he wanted to further discuss the issue. Shortly thereafter, Defendant Costas, who had never previously discussed religion with Mr. Miller, commented to Mr. Miller about the distinction between being a "religious person" and being from a particular religion. Mr. Miller remained uncomfortable speaking about his religious background with his colleagues in light of their derogatory remarks about Jews and their sudden and unprompted inquiries concerning Mr. Miller's own religious beliefs.

37. Gossip about Mr. Miller's Jewish identity soon spread throughout the Zara's New York office and to Inditex Group's headquarters in Spain. Individuals who had not been present at the lunch where Mr. Miller's Jewish identity was revealed suddenly began examining Mr. Miller about his Judaism. Defendant Patel, for example, began addressing Mr. Miller using Yiddish words, like "oy" and "schlep." Ms. Paula Figueira, Zara's Operations Director, also made comments to Mr. Miller about being Jewish, although he had never discussed his Judaism with her. Defendant Costas spread the word about Mr. Miller's Jewish background to Javier Monteoliva Diaz ("Javier Monteoliva" or "Mr. Monteoliva"), Head of the Legal Department for Inditex Group, by including him in an email to Mr. Miller referencing his Jewish background. These comments and actions made Mr. Miller uncomfortable because he knew that high-level executives were discussing his Jewish identity behind his back.

38. Despite the quickly spreading news of Mr. Miller's Jewish background, senior executives continued to make negative comments about Jews in his presence.

39. For instance, in or about June 2014, Mr. Fernandez singled Mr. Miller out as “different” because he was Jewish.

40. Similarly, Mr. Miller observed Mr. Fernandez speak disparagingly of Jews in Mr. Miller’s presence. In one conversation, Mr. Miller’s Jewish paralegal, Mr. Klein, told Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Miller that he had been treated poorly by certain students at his university because he was Jewish. Mr. Fernandez responded in a matter of fact manner that, of course, Mr. Klein was treated differently because Jews are outsiders.

41. In or about July 2013, Mr. Miller traveled to Israel on vacation with the express, advanced approval of Javier Monteoliva, Head of the Legal Department for Inditex Group. Mr. Miller offered to make himself available via telephone to work to the extent necessary. Defendant Patel responded aggressively, however, and demanded that Mr. Miller check his email every hour during his trip.

42. During Mr. Miller’s employment at Zara, he also observed the Company’s aversion to hiring recognizably Jewish candidates. Mr. Klein, for instance, began his work as a temporary employee. Despite Mr. Klein’s excellent performance and Mr. Miller’s recommendation that Zara hire him permanently, Zara strongly resisted Mr. Klein on a permanent basis.

43. Similarly, after the Company terminated Mr. Miller, it received applications for the General Counsel position from qualified candidates with names that are recognizably Jewish. Upon information and belief, the recognizably Jewish candidates never received interviews despite having applied for and being qualified for the position.

D. Zara’s Discrimination Against Mr. Miller as an American Employee

44. As a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Inditex Group, of one of Spain’s largest corporations, Zara demonstrates a preference for hiring employees from Spain and offers Spanish employees greater advancement opportunities than American employees.

45. The vast majority of the senior executives at Zara and at Inditex Group are Spanish, including Defendant Costas, Mr. Renon, and Mr. Fernandez.

46. Spanish employees are subject to relaxed performance expectations compared to their American counterparts. Indeed, Defendant Costas specifically told Mr. Miller that Spanish employees “get more chances” than non-Spanish employees at Zara.

47. Moreover, upon information and belief, Spanish employees are paid more than similarly-situated American employees. For example, in 2014, Mr. Fernandez, who has less education and experience at the Company than Mr. Miller but is Spanish, received a 37% raise after he expanded the number of Zara’s retail leases; by contrast, Mr. Miller, who handled the legal requirements of every one of those retail leases, only received a 3% increase in his salary.

E. Zara’s Retaliation Against Mr. Miller Under New York Labor Law

48. In or about March and April 2013, Mr. Miller provided advice to Zara on legal questions related to the Company’s compliance with the New York Labor Law. In response, Zara retaliated against Mr. Miller.

F. Zara’s Escalating Discrimination and Retaliation Against Mr. Miller

49. During Mr. Miller’s final two years with the Company, especially following the Company’s discovery that Mr. Miller was Jewish, Zara’s campaign of discrimination escalated, and the Company also retaliated against Mr. Miller for raising issues related to the Company’s

compliance with New York Labor Law. The Company reduced Mr. Miller's job responsibilities, reduced his pay, and terminated him for discriminatory and retaliatory reasons.

i. Country Manager Dilip Patel Reduced Mr. Miller's Job Responsibilities and Interfered with His Ability to Perform His Job

50. Beginning in or about May 2013, after senior executives learned that Mr. Miller was Jewish and after Mr. Miller provided advice regarding the Company's compliance with the New York Labor Law, Zara's Country Manager, Defendant Dilip Patel, began a campaign to minimize Mr. Miller's role as Zara's General Counsel.

51. Defendant Patel began excluding Mr. Miller from meetings that fell within the scope of his job duties. Defendant Patel also allowed Mr. Miller's department to remain understaffed, despite expanding all other corporate departments in Zara's corporate headquarters and despite Mr. Miller's repeated requests to expand the Legal Department.

52. Defendant Patel ceased almost all in-person communications with Mr. Miller and restricted Mr. Miller's receipt of office-related emails. Defendant Patel's habit of ranking employees in his email distribution lists evidenced his worsening treatment of Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller quickly fell from the second person to the bottom of Defendant Patel's email chains. Ultimately, Defendant Patel removed Mr. Miller entirely from Department Head emails and replaced him with a paralegal.

53. Defendant Patel also impeded Mr. Miller's management of the Company's legal affairs. For example, in October 2014, Defendant Patel attempted to prevent Mr. Miller from attending the annual law conference for the International Council of Shopping Centers, the most important conference for lawyers working in retail real estate.

54. In November 2014, Defendant Patel prevented Mr. Miller from attending Inditex Group's annual meeting for its global legal team. Mr. Miller was originally invited to the meeting

by Javier Monteoliva, Head of the Legal Department for Inditex Group. Mr. Miller had customarily attended the meeting during his first six years at the Company and had been expected to make a presentation at the 2014 annual meeting. However, upon learning that Mr. Miller had been invited, Defendant Patel intervened and forced Mr. Monteoliva to revoke Mr. Miller's invitation. Seventy lawyers and their legal staff were invited from around the globe, and Mr. Miller was the only in-house attorney prevented from attending.

55. Similarly, in January 2015, Defendant Patel forced Mr. Miller to cut short a business trip to Puerto Rico concerning ongoing litigation. As a result of the abbreviated trip, Mr. Miller was unable to conduct business meetings he had planned.

56. Defendant Patel even interfered with Mr. Miller's ability to hire subordinate employees. Specifically, in November 2014, Mr. Miller requested that Zara hire a permanent paralegal. After Mr. Miller made this request, Defendant Patel hired a *temporary* paralegal without ever consulting Mr. Miller. Similarly, in January 2015, Defendant Patel excluded Mr. Miller from part of the process of selecting an additional paralegal for Zara's Legal Department. By contrast, when the Real Estate Expansion team sought hires for a newly created position, the Company promptly hired the team's recommended candidate.

57. Accordingly, by January 2015, after Zara had discovered Mr. Miller was Jewish in or about May 2013 and after Mr. Miller had provided advice regarding the Company's compliance with the New York Labor Law in or about March and April 2013, Defendant Patel had marginalized Mr. Miller, interfered with Mr. Miller's duties as General Counsel, and had isolated him from his colleagues around the globe.

ii. Pay Discrimination Against Mr. Miller

58. As part of its campaign of discrimination and retaliation, Zara markedly reduced the rate of increase to Mr. Miller's base and variable salaries after senior executives learned that Mr. Miller was Jewish and after Mr. Miller provided advice regarding the Company's compliance with the New York Labor Law.

59. Prior to these events, Zara increased Mr. Miller's base salary at an average rate of 5.7% per year from 2011 to 2013, including a 7.07% increase in 2013. After these events, however, the increases to Mr. Miller's base salary suddenly dropped to only 3% per year in 2014 and 2015.

60. Prior to these events, Zara increased Mr. Miller's variable salary at an average rate of 15.2% per year from 2011 to 2013, including a 22.49% increase in 2013. After these events, however, the increases to Mr. Miller's variable salary suddenly dropped to only 3% per year in 2014 and 2015.

61. There were no performance-based explanations for the reduced increases to Mr. Miller's base salary and annual bonuses. Indeed, Mr. Miller remained a strong performer and oversaw the two largest real estate deals in Zara's history. Upon information and belief, the Company awarded a 37% increase in base salary to Mr. Miller's colleague, Francesc Fernandez, after he expanded the number of Zara's retail leases; by contrast, Mr. Miller, who handled the legal requirements of every one of those retail leases, only received a 3% increase in his salary.

iii. Discriminatory and Retaliatory Termination

62. Beginning in or about January 2014, Mr. Miller complained on multiple occasions to Inditex Group's highest-ranking legal officer, Javier Monteoliva, that Mr. Miller was being subjected to harassment and discrimination. Despite these repeated complaints, neither Zara nor

Inditex Group took any action to rectify the illegal treatment to which Mr. Miller was being subjected, and the harassment and discrimination continued unabated.

63. Zara's campaign of discrimination and retaliation against Mr. Miller culminated in the Company's termination of Mr. Miller's employment in March 2015.

64. On March 2, 2015 – just less than two months after Mr. Miller closed a \$300 million real estate acquisition for Zara – Mr. Monteoliva called Mr. Miller and communicated to him that his continued employment at the Company was in jeopardy. Mr. Monteoliva provided no performance-based explanation for the situation and in fact admitted multiple times that the Company's treatment of Mr. Miller was "unfair." In explaining the situation, Mr. Monteoliva stressed the role of the Company's founder, Amancio Ortega, stating that Defendant Patel has a closer relationship with Mr. Ortega than Mr. Monteoliva does.

65. In light of the pattern of harassment, discrimination, and retaliation Mr. Miller had experienced, Mr. Miller recognized it was necessary to retain legal counsel in advance of the meeting.

66. On March 4, 2015, Mr. Miller's counsel sent a letter that notified the Company of Mr. Miller's claims of unlawful discrimination based on Mr. Miller's religion, national origin, and sexual orientation, and expressed interest in reaching an amicable resolution.

67. On March 5, 2015 – just one day after receiving that letter – the Company unceremoniously terminated Mr. Miller. The Company expressed no willingness to provide Mr. Miller with a severance or a transitional period to seek other employment or to otherwise negotiate the terms of his future with the Company.

G. Mr. Miller's Emotional Distress and Reputational Harm

68. Mr. Miller has suffered severe emotional distress as a result of the hostile work environment he endured throughout the course of his employment with Zara. During his last two years at the Company, Mr. Miller notified his physician of the stress and anxiety he was suffering because of his work environment and was prescribed medication to help him cope.

69. Mr. Miller has also suffered severe emotional distress and severe reputational harm because of the Company's discriminatory and retaliatory termination of his employment. Mr. Miller built his reputation working for the largest fashion retailer in the world as its sole attorney in the United States and Canada. Mr. Miller's peers associated him with Zara and admired him for his success at the Company. Zara's termination of Mr. Miller has embarrassed him and tarnished his well-earned reputation, including among the numerous colleagues in the legal community who have expressed shock and disbelief about his separation from Zara.

70. While Mr. Miller is diligently seeking a new job, the circumstances of the Company's termination of him significantly limit his ability to find a replacement position. Furthermore, Zara's influence among fashion retailers and among real estate companies limits Mr. Miller's ability to find a job in the same field, since potential employers do not want to risk a conflict with Zara by hiring an employee whom the Company terminated.

V. **COUNTS**

COUNT I
VIOLATION OF NEW YORK CITY HUMAN RIGHTS LAW—
HOSTILE WORK ENVIRONMENT
New York City Administrative Code § 8-107
(Against Defendant Zara USA, Inc., Defendant Patel, and Defendant Costas)

71. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the previous paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

72. Defendant Zara USA, Inc. discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law by permitting an ongoing, severe, or pervasive pattern or practice of harassment against him based on his religion and sexual orientation.

73. Plaintiff complained about the harassment to which he was subjected. Defendant Zara USA, Inc. took no action to stop the offensive and illegal behavior that was directed towards Plaintiff based on his religion and sexual orientation.

74. The actions of Defendant Zara USA, Inc. created a hostile work environment that altered the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

75. Defendant Patel had the power to hire, fire, and alter the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

76. Defendant Patel participated in conduct giving rise to the harassment and hostile work environment based on Plaintiff's religion and sexual orientation that altered the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

77. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced a hostile work environment based on Plaintiff's religion and sexual orientation by directly and purposefully participating in conduct giving rise to the unlawful harassment and hostile work environment.

78. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced a hostile work environment based on Plaintiff's religion and sexual orientation by failing to investigate or take appropriate remedial measures despite being informed about the existence of discriminatory conduct.

79. Defendant Costas participated in conduct giving rise to the harassment and hostile work environment based on Plaintiff's religion and sexual orientation that altered the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

80. Defendant Costas aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced a hostile work environment based on Plaintiff's religion and sexual orientation by directly and purposefully participating in conduct giving rise to the unlawful harassment and hostile work environment.

81. As a result of each Defendant's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer harm, including but not limited to working in an environment charged with discrimination on the basis of religion and sexual orientation; emotional distress; and other damages.

82. Plaintiff is entitled to all remedies available for violations of the New York City Human Rights Law, including lost compensation, back pay, front pay, compensatory damages, punitive damages, attorneys' fees, costs, and other appropriate relief.

COUNT II
VIOLATION OF NEW YORK CITY HUMAN RIGHTS LAW—
PAY DISCRIMINATION
New York City Administrative Code § 8-107
(Against Defendant Zara USA, Inc. and Defendant Patel)

83. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the previous paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

84. Defendant Zara USA, Inc. discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law by paying him less than similarly-situated employees who do not share the same religion and national origin, including discriminating against Plaintiff in setting raises to his base salary and his variable salary.

85. Defendant Patel had the power to hire, fire, and alter the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

86. Defendant Patel participated in conduct giving rise to the discrimination in compensation based on Plaintiff's religion and national origin.

87. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced the discrimination in compensation based on Plaintiff's religion and national origin by directly and purposefully participating in conduct giving rise to the unlawful discrimination in compensation.

88. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced the discrimination in compensation based on Plaintiff's religion and national origin by failing to investigate or take appropriate remedial measures despite being informed about the existence of discriminatory conduct.

89. As a result of Defendant Zara USA, Inc.'s and Defendant Patel's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer harm, including but not limited to lost earnings, lost future employment opportunities, other financial losses, emotional distress, reputational harm, and other non-economic damages.

90. Plaintiff is entitled to all remedies available for violations of the New York City Human Rights Law, including lost compensation, back pay, front pay, compensatory damages, punitive damages, attorneys' fees, costs, and other appropriate relief.

COUNT III
VIOLATION OF NEW YORK CITY HUMAN RIGHTS LAW—
UNLAWFUL DISCHARGE
New York City Administrative Code § 8-107
(Against Defendant Zara USA, Inc. and Defendant Patel)

91. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the previous paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

92. Defendant Zara USA, Inc., discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law by discharging him from employment because of his religion, national origin, and sexual orientation.

93. Defendant Patel had the power to hire, fire, and alter the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

94. Defendant Patel participated in conduct giving rise to the unlawful discharge based on Plaintiff's religion, national origin, and sexual orientation.

95. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced the unlawful discharge based on Plaintiff's religion, national origin, and sexual orientation by directly and purposefully participating in conduct giving rise to the unlawful discharge.

96. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced the unlawful discharge based on Plaintiff's national origin, religion, and sexual orientation by failing to investigate or take appropriate remedial measures despite being informed about the existence of discriminatory conduct.

97. As a result of Defendant Zara USA, Inc.'s and Defendant Patel's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer harm, including but not limited to lost earnings, lost future employment opportunities, other financial losses, emotional distress, and other non-economic damages.

98. Plaintiff is entitled to all remedies available for violations of the New York City Human Rights Law, including lost compensation, back pay, front pay, compensatory damages, punitive damages, attorneys' fees, costs, and other appropriate relief.

COUNT IV
VIOLATION OF NEW YORK CITY HUMAN RIGHTS LAW—
RETALIATION
New York City Administrative Code § 8-107
(Against Defendant Zara USA, Inc. and Defendant Patel)

99. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the previous paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

100. Plaintiff complained on multiple occasions to the Company's highest-ranking legal officer about the discrimination and harassment to which Plaintiff was subjected.

101. Plaintiff, through his undersigned counsel, notified Defendant Zara USA, Inc. of Plaintiff's claims of discrimination on the basis of religion, national origin, and sexual orientation.

102. In violation of New York City Human Rights Law, Defendant Zara USA, Inc. retaliated against Plaintiff for engaging in protected activities, culminating in the Company's terminating of Plaintiff on March 5, 2015.

103. Defendant Patel had the power to hire, fire, and alter the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

104. Defendant Patel participated in conduct giving rise to the retaliation based on Plaintiff's complaints of discrimination based on religion, national origin, and sexual orientation.

105. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced the retaliation based on Plaintiff's complaints of discrimination based on religion, national origin, and sexual orientation by directly and purposefully participating in conduct giving rise to the unlawful retaliation.

106. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced the retaliation based on Plaintiff's complaints of discrimination based on religion, national origin, and sexual orientation by failing to investigate or take appropriate remedial measures despite being informed about the existence of retaliatory conduct.

107. As a result of Defendant Zara USA, Inc.'s and Defendant Patel's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer harm, including but not limited to lost earnings, lost future employment opportunities, other financial losses, emotional distress, reputational harm, and other non-economic damages.

108. Plaintiff is entitled to all remedies available for violations of the New York City Human Rights Law, including lost compensation, back pay, front pay, compensatory damages, punitive damages, attorneys' fees, costs, and other appropriate relief.

COUNT V
VIOLATION OF NEW YORK STATE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW—
HOSTILE WORK ENVIRONMENT
New York Executive Law § 296
(Against Defendant Zara USA, Inc., Defendant Patel, and Defendant Costas)

109. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the previous paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

110. Defendant Zara USA, Inc., discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law by permitting an ongoing, severe, or pervasive pattern or practice of harassment against him based on his religion and sexual orientation.

111. Plaintiff complained about the harassment to which he was subjected. Defendant Zara USA, Inc. took no action to stop the offensive and illegal behavior that was directed towards Plaintiff based on his religion and sexual orientation.

112. The actions of Defendant Zara USA, Inc., created a hostile work environment that altered the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

113. Defendant Patel had the power to hire, fire, and alter the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

114. Defendant Patel participated in conduct giving rise to the harassment and hostile work environment based on Plaintiff's religion and sexual orientation that altered the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

115. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced a hostile work environment based on Plaintiff's religion and sexual orientation by directly and purposefully participating in conduct giving rise to the unlawful harassment and hostile work environment.

116. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced a hostile work environment based on Plaintiff's religion and sexual orientation by failing to investigate or take appropriate remedial measures despite being informed about the existence of discriminatory conduct.

117. Defendant Costas aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced a hostile work environment based on Plaintiff's religion and sexual orientation by directly and purposefully participating in conduct giving rise to the unlawful harassment and hostile work environment.

118. As a result of each Defendant's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer harm, including but not limited to working in an environment charged with discrimination on the basis of religion and sexual orientation; emotional distress; and other damages.

119. Plaintiff is entitled to all remedies available for violations of the New York State Human Rights Law, including lost compensation, back pay, front pay, compensatory damages, and other appropriate relief.

COUNT VI
VIOLATION OF NEW YORK STATE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW—
PAY DISCRIMINATION
New York Executive Law § 296
(Against Defendant Zara USA, Inc. and Defendant Patel)

120. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the previous paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

121. Defendant Zara USA, Inc. discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law by paying him less than similarly-situated employees who do not share the same religion and national origin, including discriminating against Plaintiff in setting raises to his base salary and his variable salary.

122. Defendant Patel had the power to hire, fire, and alter the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

123. Defendant Patel participated in conduct giving rise to the discrimination in compensation based on Plaintiff's religion and national origin.

124. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced the discrimination in compensation based on Plaintiff's religion and national origin by directly and purposefully participating in conduct giving rise to the unlawful discrimination in compensation.

125. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced the discrimination in compensation based on Plaintiff's religion and national origin by failing to investigate or take appropriate remedial measures despite being informed about the existence of discriminatory conduct.

126. As a result of Defendant Zara USA, Inc.'s and Defendant Patel's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer harm, including but not limited to lost earnings, lost future employment opportunities, other financial losses, emotional distress, reputational harm, and other non-economic damages.

127. Plaintiff is entitled to all remedies available for violations of the New York State Human Rights Law, including lost compensation, back pay, front pay, compensatory damages, and other appropriate relief.

COUNT VII
VIOLATION OF NEW YORK STATE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW—
UNLAWFUL DISCHARGE
New York Executive Law § 296
(Against Defendant Zara USA, Inc. and Defendant Patel)

128. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the previous paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

129. Defendant Zara U.S.A, Inc. discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law by discharging him from employment because of his religion, national origin, and sexual orientation.

130. Defendant Patel had the power to hire, fire, and alter the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

131. Defendant Patel participated in conduct giving rise to the unlawful discharge based on Plaintiff's religion, national origin, and sexual orientation.

132. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced the unlawful discharge based on Plaintiff's religion, national origin, and sexual orientation by directly and purposefully participating in conduct giving rise to the unlawful discharge.

133. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced the unlawful discharge based on Plaintiff's religion, national origin, and sexual orientation by failing to investigate or take appropriate remedial measures despite being informed about the existence of discriminatory conduct.

134. As a result of Defendant Zara USA, Inc.'s and Defendant Patel's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer harm, including but not limited to lost earnings, lost future employment opportunities, other financial losses, emotional distress, reputational harm, and other non-economic damages.

135. Plaintiff is entitled to all remedies available for violations of the New York State Human Rights Law, including lost compensation, back pay, front pay, compensatory damages, and other appropriate relief.

COUNT VIII
VIOLATION OF NEW YORK STATE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW—
RETALIATION
New York Executive Law § 296
(Against Defendant Zara USA, Inc. and Defendant Patel)

136. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the previous paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

137. Plaintiff complained on multiple occasions to the Company's highest-ranking legal officer about the discrimination and harassment to which Plaintiff was subjected.

138. Plaintiff, through his undersigned counsel, notified Defendant Zara USA, Inc. of Plaintiff's claims of discrimination on the basis of religion, national origin, and sexual orientation.

139. In violation of New York State Human Rights Law, Defendant Zara USA, Inc. retaliated against Plaintiff for engaging in protected activities, culminating in the Company's terminating of Plaintiff on March 5, 2015.

140. Defendant Patel had the power to hire, fire, and alter the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment.

141. Defendant Patel participated in conduct giving rise to the retaliation based on Plaintiff's complaints of discrimination based on religion, national origin, and sexual orientation.

142. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced the retaliation based on Plaintiff's complaints of discrimination based on religion, national origin, and sexual orientation by directly and purposefully participating in conduct giving rise to the unlawful retaliation.

143. Defendant Patel aided, abetted, incited, compelled and/or coerced the retaliation based on Plaintiff's complaints of discrimination based on religion, national origin, and sexual orientation by failing to investigate or take appropriate remedial measures despite being informed about the existence of retaliatory conduct.

144. As a result of Defendant Zara USA, Inc.'s and Defendant Patel's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer harm, including but not limited to lost earnings, lost future employment opportunities, other financial losses, emotional distress, reputational harm, and other non-economic damages.

145. Plaintiff is entitled to all remedies available for violations of the New York State Human Rights Law, including lost compensation, back pay, front pay, compensatory damages, and other appropriate relief.

COUNT IX
VIOLATION OF NEW YORK LABOR LAW—RETALIATION
N.Y. Labor Law § 215
(Against Defendant Zara USA, Inc.)

146. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the previous paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

147. Plaintiff provided advice to Defendant Zara regarding its compliance with New York State Labor Law.

148. In violation of N.Y. Labor Law § 215, Defendants retaliated against Plaintiff for engaging in protected activities.

149. As a result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer harm, including but not limited to lost earnings, lost future employment opportunities, other financial losses, emotional distress, and other non-economic damages.

150. Plaintiff is entitled to all remedies available for violations of the New York Labor Law, including lost compensation, back pay, front pay, liquidated damages, attorneys' fees, costs, and other appropriate relief.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that this Court:

A. Award Plaintiff all of his damages resulting from Defendant's discrimination on the basis of religion, national origin, and sexual orientation in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law and New York State Human Rights Law, retaliation in violation of the New York City Human Rights Law and New York State Human Rights Law, and retaliation in violation of the New York Labor Law, including lost compensation, back pay, front pay, compensatory damages, liquidated damages, and punitive damages, in an amount in excess of \$40 million;

B. Award Plaintiff all attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses available under law;

C. Award Plaintiff all pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest available under law; and

D. Award Plaintiff such additional and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

VI. JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues.

Dated: June 3, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Alexandra Harwin", with a stylized flourish at the end. The signature is positioned above a horizontal line.

David Sanford, Esq.

Jeremy Heisler, Esq.

Alexandra Harwin, Esq.

David Tracey, Esq.

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