

chapter 11 cases; and (c) granting related relief. In addition, the Debtors request that the Court schedule a final hearing approximately twenty-one days from the commencement of these chapter 11 cases to consider approval of this motion on a final basis.

Jurisdiction and Venue

2. The United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the “Court”) has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334 and the *Amended Standing Order of Reference* from the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, dated February 29, 2012. This matter is a core proceeding within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2), and the Debtors confirm their consent, pursuant to rule 9013-1(f) of the Local Rules of Bankruptcy Practice and Procedure of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the “Local Rules”), to the entry of a final order by the Court in connection with this motion to the extent that it is later determined that the Court, absent consent of the parties, cannot enter final orders or judgments in connection herewith consistent with Article III of the United States Constitution.

3. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409.

4. The statutory bases for the relief requested herein are sections 105(a), 107(b), 107(c), and 521 of title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101–1532 (the “Bankruptcy Code”), rules 1007, 2002, and 9007 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “Bankruptcy Rules”), and Local Rules 1001-1(d), 1007-1, 1007-2, 2002-1, and 9013-1(m).

Background

5. The Debtors, together with their non-Debtor affiliates (collectively, “Marelli” or the “Company”) are one of the largest international automotive parts suppliers in the world and a pioneer in motorsports and in automobile manufacturing and design. With its headquarters in

Saitama, Japan and over 46,000 employees located in twenty-four countries around the world, Marelli designs and produces sophisticated technologies for leading automotive manufacturers, including lighting and sensor integrations, electronic systems, software solutions, and interior design products, and collaborates with motor sports teams and other industry leaders to research and develop cutting-edge, high-performance automotive components.

6. On June 11, 2025 (the “Petition Date”), each Debtor filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors are operating their businesses and managing their property as debtors in possession pursuant to sections 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code. Concurrent with the filing of this motion, the Debtors filed a motion requesting procedural consolidation and joint administration of these chapter 11 cases pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 1015(b). No request for the appointment of a trustee or examiner has been made in these chapter 11 cases, and no official committees have been appointed or designated.

Basis for Relief

I. Redaction of Certain Confidential Information of Customers Is Warranted.

7. Section 107(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code requires bankruptcy courts, on request of a party in interest, to “protect an entity with respect to a trade secret or confidential research, development, or commercial information.” 11 U.S.C. § 107(b)(1). Pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9018, upon motion, “the court may make any order which justice requires . . . to protect the estate or any entity in respect of a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information.” Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9018. The Court has broad authority to issue such an order. *See In re Glob. Crossing Ltd.*, 295 B.R. 720, 724 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2003) (“When the requirements of Rule 9018 are satisfied, the authority to issue the resulting order is broad—‘any order which justice requires.’ The Court notes that the authority goes not just to the protection of

confidential documents, but to other confidentiality restrictions that are warranted in the interests of justice.”).

8. Courts frequently define “commercial information” as information that would provide “an unfair advantage to competitors by providing them information as to the commercial operations of the debtor.” *In re Faucett*, 438 B.R. 564, 567 (Bankr. W.D. Tex. 2010) (citing *In re Orion Pictures Corp.*, 21 F.3d 24, 27 (2d Cir. 1994)); *see also In re Altegrity, Inc.*, No. 15-10226 (LSS), 2015 WL 10963572, at *3 (Bankr. D. Del. July 6, 2015); *In re Alterra Healthcare Corp.*, 353 B.R. 66, 75–76 (Bankr. D. Del. 2006); *In re Glob. Crossing Ltd.*, 295 B.R. at 725 (“The whole point of [Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9018(1)] is to protect business entities from disclosure of information that could reasonably be expected to cause the entity commercial injury.”). Commercial information also includes “situations where a bankruptcy court may reasonably determine that allowing such disclosure would have a chilling effect on business negotiations, ultimately affecting the viability of [d]ebtors.” *In re Borders Grp., Inc.*, 462 B.R. 42, 47 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2011) (citation omitted) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see also In re Lomas Fin. Corp.*, No. 90 Civ. 7827, 1991 WL 21231, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. 1991) (finding that “commercial information” under section 107(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code is broader than merely the “information that may give a debtor’s competitors an unfair advantage”).

9. One of the Debtors’ most critical assets is their customer list and related customer data, which is composed of the names of individuals and entities, email addresses, physical addresses, and telephone numbers (collectively, the “Customer List”). Customer lists constitute confidential “commercial information” as used in section 107(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code. *See, e.g., In re FTX Trading Ltd.*, No. 23-682 (CFC), 2024 WL 4948827, at *8–9 (D. Del. Dec. 3, 2024) (finding that the debtors’ customer list fell within the ambit of section 107(b)(1));

In re Genesis Glob. Holdco, LLC, 652 B.R. 618, 632 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2023) (authorizing the same and collecting cases where courts have held that customer lists constitute confidential commercial information).

10. The Debtors are one of the leading international automotive parts suppliers in the world, competing in a highly specialized market. Maintaining existing customer relationships is critical to the Debtors' ability to continue operating in the ordinary course of business. If the Debtors were required to disclose the Customer List, the Debtors' business operations may be harmed by loss of customers to competitors, which would in turn negatively impact the Debtors' estates. Not only would the disclosure of the Customer List give unfair advantages to the Debtors' competitors by providing them information as to the commercial operations of the Debtors, but also the deluge of customer solicitation that will inevitably follow from such a disclosure will significantly increase the risk of customer attrition, diminish the value of the Debtors' estates, and distract the Debtors from their restructuring efforts. The Debtors have a clear path to successfully emerge from chapter 11 as a going concern, but providing the Customer List publicly, for free, would be harmful to the prospect of a going-concern reorganization which maximizes value for the Debtors' stakeholders.

11. Cause therefore exists pursuant to section 107(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code to authorize the Debtors to redact the names and all associated identifying information of the Debtors' Customer List from any paper filed or to be filed with the Court or otherwise made public in these chapter 11 cases, including the creditor matrix (the "Creditor Matrix") and the Debtors' schedules of assets and liabilities and statements of financial affairs (the "Schedules and Statements"). If the Debtors' Customer List is made public, and the Debtors' competitors seize the opportunity to poach their customers, the Debtors' going-concern value will likely face considerable and

irreparable harm. As such, the Debtors' Customer List is instrumental to the Debtors' short-term success in these chapter 11 cases and their long-term success post-emergence. Accordingly, the Debtors seek redaction to prevent concrete and ongoing damages that would result from the Customer List's unnecessary disclosure.

12. Recently, as cited above, in *In re FTX Trading Ltd.*, the District Court of the District of Delaware affirmed the Bankruptcy Court's ruling to permanently redact the names, home and email addresses of the debtors' customers finding that (a) the debtors' customer list fell within the ambit of section 107(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, (b) the Bankruptcy Court's determination to protect the customer list was not an abuse of discretion, and (c) sealing the information preserved the debtors' business assets. *In re FTX Trading Ltd.*, Civ. No. 23-682 (CFC), 2024 WL 4948827 at *8-9 (D. Del. Dec. 3, 2024) and in *In re JOANN Inc.*, the Bankruptcy Court approved the same relief that is requested here. No. 25-10068 (CTG) (Bankr. D. Del. Feb. 10, 2025); *see also In re Liberated Brands LLC*, No. 25-10168 (JKS) (Bankr. D. Del. Feb. 5, 2025) (authorizing the debtors to redact the names, addresses, and email addresses of their customers from any filings with the court or made publicly available); *In re Am. Tire Distribs., Inc.*, No. 24 12391 (CTG) (Bankr. D. Del. Nov. 18, 2024) (authorizing the debtors to redact the names, addresses, and email addresses of their customers from any filings with the court or made publicly available); *In re SunPower Corp.*, No. 24-11649 (CTG) (Bankr. D. Del. Aug. 28, 2024) (authorizing the debtors to redact the street and email addresses of the debtors' customers from any filings with the court or made publicly available); *In re PGX Holdings, Inc.*, No. 23-10718 (CTG) (Bankr. D. Del. July 19, 2023) (authorizing the debtors to redact the names, addresses, and email addresses of their customers from any filings with the court or made publicly available); *see also In re WeWork Inc.*, No. 23-19865 (JKS) (Bankr. D.N.J. Dec. 20, 2023) (authorizing the debtors to redact the names,

home addresses, and email addresses of their customers from any filings with the court and reserving the rights of the U.S. Trustee to be heard with respect to the redactions regarding confirmation, conversion to chapter 7, or dismissal of the chapter 11 cases).³ As such, cause exists to authorize the Debtors to redact from any paper filed or to be filed the names, home addresses, and email addresses of the Debtors' customers.

13. The Debtors will make the unredacted version of the Creditor Matrix, the Schedules and Statements, and any other applicable filings redacted pursuant to the Interim and Final Orders available to the Court, the U.S. Trustee for the District of Delaware (the "U.S. Trustee"), counsel to any official committee appointed in these chapter 11 cases, Kurtzman Carson Consultants, LLC dba Verita ("Verita") as proposed claims and noticing agent (the "Claims and Noticing Agent"), and, upon Court order, to any other party.

II. Redaction of Certain Confidential Information of Individuals Is Warranted.

14. Section 107(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that the Court:

[F]or cause, may protect an individual, with respect to the following types of information to the extent the court finds that disclosure of such information would create undue risk of identity theft or other unlawful injury to the individual or the individual's property:

(A) Any means of identification . . . contained in a paper filed, or to be filed, in a case under [the Bankruptcy Code].

(B) Other information contained in a paper described in subparagraph (A).

³ In overruling the U.S. Trustee's objection to the Debtors' Motion For Entry of Interim and Final Orders (I) Authorizing the Debtors to (A) File a Consolidated List of the Debtors' Thirty Largest Unsecured Creditors, (B) File a Consolidated List of Creditors in Lieu of Submitting a Separate Mailing Matrix for Each Debtor, (C) Redact or Withhold Certain Confidential Information of Customers, and (D) Redact Certain Personally Identifiable Information; (II) Waiving the Requirement to File a List of Equity Holders and Provide Notices Directly to Equity Security Holders; and (III) Granting Related Relief [Docket No. 17] at WeWork's confirmation hearing, Judge Sherwood reasoned that: "107(b) protects commercial information . . . [which] is defined as information which would cause an unfair advantage to competitors by providing them information as to the commercial operations of the debtor . . . I'm not going to second guess the debtor . . . [and] their view is that they don't want their customers in each and every market to be known to potential competitors. . . ." Hr'g Tr. at 34: 5-9, 25, 35:1-4, *In re WeWork Inc.*, No. 23-19865 (JKS) (Bankr. D.N.J. May 30, 2024).

11 U.S.C. § 107(c)(1).

15. In addition, privacy and data protection regulations have been enacted in key jurisdictions in which the Debtors and their non-Debtor affiliates do business. For example, in 2018, the state of California enacted the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (the “CCPA”), which provides individuals domiciled in California the right to, among other things, request their collected personal information, including postal addresses, be deleted by entities subject to the regulation and opt out of the sale of personal information by such entities to third parties. Violators risk injunctions and civil penalties of up to \$2,500 for *each* violation and up to \$7,500 for *each intentional* violation. Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.155. The CCPA applies to all for-profit entities doing business in California (“CCPA Entities”) that collect and process consumers’ personal data and satisfy one of the following criteria: (a) annual gross revenue in excess of \$25 million; (b) buys, shares, receives, or sells the personal information of more than 100,000 consumers, households, or devices for commercial purposes; or (c) receives 50 percent or more of their annual revenues from selling consumers’ personal information. Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.140(d)(1). The Debtors likely qualify as CCPA Entities because the Debtors transact with customers located in California and the Debtors’ annual gross profits for 2024 were over \$10 billion.⁴⁵

⁴ Monetary amounts stated herein originally denominated in euros or other currencies have been converted to the United States dollar based on current exchange rates retrieved at the close of business on May 31, 2025 (prevailing Eastern Time).

⁵ Many other states have enacted similar privacy laws. *See* Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act, Va. Code §§ 59.1-575-59.1-585 (effective as of Jan. 1, 2023), Connecticut Act Concerning Personal Data Privacy and Online Monitoring, Public Act § 22-15 (effective as of July 1, 2023), Colorado Privacy Act, Colo. Rec. Stat. § 6-1 (effective as of July 1, 2023), Utah Consumer Privacy Act, Utah Code § 13-61 (effective on Dec. 31, 2023), Florida Digital Bill of Rights, Fla. Stat. § 501.701 (effective on July 1, 2024), Oregon Consumer Privacy Act, Or. Rev. Stat. § 1.13 (effective as of July 1, 2024), Texas Data Privacy and Security Act, Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 541 (effective on July 1, 2024), Montana Consumer Data Privacy Act, Mont. Code Ann. § 35 (effective on Oct. 1, 2024), Delaware Personal Data Privacy Act, Del. Code Ann. tit. 6 § 12D-102 (effective as of Jan. 1, 2025), Iowa Data Privacy Law, Iowa Code § 715D.1 (effective on Jan. 1, 2025), Nebraska Data Privacy Act, Neb.

16. Other key jurisdictions also have privacy and data protection regulations. The United Kingdom Data Protection Act of 2018 and the United Kingdom General Data Protection Regulation (together, the “UK GDPR”), the European General Data Protection Regulation (the “EU GDPR”), and similar laws in other jurisdictions impose significant constraints on the processing (which includes the transferring or disclosing) of information relating to identified or identifiable individuals (which includes names and addresses of individuals and individual business contacts) (“Personal Data”). The UK GDPR and the EU GDPR apply to the processing of Personal Data in the context of an establishment of a controller or processor in the United Kingdom, or the European Economic Area, respectively, regardless of whether the processing takes place in the United Kingdom or the European Economic Area (and, in some circumstances, organizations established in other countries when processing Personal Data relating to individuals located in the United Kingdom or European Economic Area).

17. The UK GDPR and the EU GDPR require a legal basis for all processing (including the disclosure) of Personal Data. The only possible legal basis that may apply for disclosing the Personal Data in this instance would be the “legitimate interests” ground. Article 6(1)(f) UK GDPR and EU GDPR. This ground, however, can be relied on as a legal basis only if the processing is necessary to achieve the relevant purpose, and if the same result can reasonably be achieved in a less intrusive way, the legitimate interest basis no longer applies. Nor can the legitimate interest assessment serve as a legal basis if the rights and freedoms of the relevant

Rev. Stat. §§ 87-1101 to 87-1130 (effective on Jan. 1, 2025), New Hampshire Privacy Law, N.H. Rev. Stat. § 507-H:1 (effective on Jan. 1, 2025); New Jersey Data Privacy Act, N.J. Rev. Stat. § 56:1 (effective on Jan. 15, 2025), Tennessee Information Protection Act, Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-18 (effective on July 1, 2025), Minnesota Consumer Data Privacy Act, Minn. Stat. Ann. § 325O (effective on July 31, 2025), Indiana Data Privacy Law, Ind. Code § 24-15 (effective on Jan. 1, 2026), Kentucky Consumer Data Protection Act, Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 367.36111 (effective on Jan. 1, 2026), and Rhode Island Data Transparency and Privacy Protection Act, R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-48.1-1 (effective on Jan. 1, 2026).

individuals override the legitimate interest in question. UK and EU regulators take the position that if a person would not reasonably expect the processing, their interests are likely to override any legitimate interests. *See id.*⁶ Moreover, the legal basis of “compliance with a legal obligation,” Article 6(1)(c) UK GDPR and EU GDPR, would not be applicable here, since it is restricted to legal obligations under UK or EU law, and not foreign laws such as the Bankruptcy Code.

18. In addition, processing (including disclosure) under the UK GDPR and the EU GDPR must comply with certain key principles, including the principle of data minimization, which requires that any processing must be necessary in relation to its purpose. Disclosure of the unredacted names and home and e-mail addresses (or other Personal Data) of individual creditors on the public docket is not necessary for the purpose of reviewing the claim amounts of individual creditors in connection with a plan of reorganization or administering the chapter 11 cases, and the proposed redaction would be a less intrusive way of achieving this purpose. The right of individual creditors not to have their unredacted names and home and e-mail addresses disclosed on the public docket would also override the legitimate interest of disclosing such information to facilitate these chapter 11 cases. By redacting Personal Data on the public docket, the Debtors are complying with their obligations under the Bankruptcy Code, protecting individuals’ interests and right to privacy, and abiding by one of the foundational principles of the UK GDPR and the EU GDPR by opting for the least intrusive way to reasonably achieve the desired purpose. GDPR Art. 5(1)(c).⁷

19. Violators of the UK GDPR and the EU GDPR risk severe penalties. If an organization is found to have processed information in breach of the UK GDPR, the organization

⁶ See Information Commissioner’s Office, *Legitimate Interests*, <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/uk-gdpr-guidance-and-resources/lawful-basis/a-guide-to-lawful-basis/lawful-basis-for-processing/legitimate-interests/> (last visited Jan. 2, 2024).

⁷ Article 5(1)(c) UK GDPR and EU GDPR (“Personal data shall be: . . . (c) adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed (‘data minimisation’).”).

may be fined up to the higher of £17,500,000 or 4 percent of worldwide annual turnover—*i.e.*, total annual revenues—of the preceding financial year. *See* United Kingdom Data Protection Act 2018, section 157(5)(a) (as amended by Data Protection, Privacy and Electronic Communications (Amendments etc.)) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Similarly, for a breach of the EU GDPR, the organization may be fined up to the higher of €20,000,000 or 4 percent of worldwide annual turnover—*i.e.*, total annual revenues—of the preceding financial year. *See* General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679, art. 83(5).⁸ The UK GDPR and the EU GDPR may apply to the Debtors as certain of the Debtors may be directly or indirectly processing data relating to their creditors in connection with, among other things, sales to customers in the United Kingdom or a member state of the European Economic Area.

20. Other jurisdictions where the Debtors do business have similar data protection laws, with similar penalties, including Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Thailand, and Turkey.⁹ Given the complex, multinational nature of the Debtors' operations and key constituencies, it is appropriate to authorize the Debtors to redact from any paper filed or to

⁸ Indeed, on August 26, 2024, the Dutch Data Protection Authority fined Uber €290 million for transferring the personal data of European drivers to United States servers in violation of the EU GDPR; *see Dutch DPA Imposes a Fine of 290 Million Euro on Uber Because of Transfers of Drivers' Data to the US*, AUTORITEIT PERSOONSgegevens [DUTCH DATA PROT. AUTH.] (Aug. 26, 2024), <https://www.autoriteitpersoonsgegevens.nl/en/current/dutch-dpa-imposes-a-fine-of-290-million-euro-on-uber-because-of-transfers-of-drivers-data-to-the-us> and on May 12, 2023, the Data Protection Commission of Ireland fined Facebook (Meta Ireland) €1.2 billion for improperly transferring data to the United States under the EU GDPR. *See In re Meta Platforms Ireland Ltd.*, Reference No. IN-20-8-1 (Ir. Data Prot. Comm'n May 12, 2023).

⁹ *See* (i) Art. 43, Constitución Nacional [Const. Nac.] (Arg.), and Personal Data Protection Law, Law No. 25,362, Oct. 4, 2000 (Arg.); (ii) Lei No. 13.709, de 14 de Agosto de 2018, Diário Oficial da União [D.O.U.] de 15.8.2018 (Braz.); (iii) the Private Information Protection Law and the Data Security Law of China (promulgated by the Standing Comm. Nat'l People's Cong. Gaz., Aug. 20, 2021, effective Nov. 1, 2021), 2021 P.R.C. Laws (China); (iv) Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, § 1 (India); (v) Act on the Protection of Personal Information of Japan, Law No. 37 of 2021 (Japan); (vi) Ley Federal de Protección de Datos Personales en Posesión de los Particulares [LFPDPP], Diario Oficial de la Federación [DOF], 5-7-2010, últimas reformas DOF 20-03-2025 (Mex.); (vii) Data Protection Law of Morocco, Law No. 09-08, Feb. 18, 2009 (Morocco); (viii) the Personal Data Protection Action, B.E. 2562 (May 28, 2019) (Thai.); and (ix) Personal Data Protection Law, Law No. 6698, March 24, 2016 (Turkey).

be filed with the Court in these chapter 11 cases, including the Creditor Matrix, the Schedules and Statements, and any related affidavits of service, (a) the home and email addresses of individuals—including the Debtors’ current and former employees, customers, and individual equity holders—who are citizens of the United States located in the United States and (b) the names, home and e-mail addresses, and other Personal Data of any natural person to the extent they are processed subject to the UK GDPR, EU GDPR, or other foreign data protection law or regulation. This relief is requested because (i) such information can be used to perpetrate identity theft¹⁰ and phishing scams or to locate survivors of domestic violence, harassment, or stalking under section 107(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code and (ii) disclosure risks violating the UK GDPR and the EU GDPR and other data and privacy laws and regulations, thereby exposing the Debtors to potential civil liability and significant financial penalties.

21. Redaction is necessary to protect information that would create “undue risk of identity theft or other unlawful injury to the individual or the individual’s property.” 11 U.S.C. § 107(c)(1). The risk in relation to section 107(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code is real and not merely speculative. In at least one chapter 11 case in Delaware, the abusive former partner of a debtor’s employee used the publicly accessible creditor and employee information filed in the chapter 11 case to track the employee at her new address that had not been publicly available until then,

¹⁰ See *In re Endo Int’l PLC*, No. 22-22549 (JLG), 2022 WL 16640880, at *7, 11, 12 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Nov. 2, 2022) (taking “judicial notice of the fact that identity theft is a world-wide problem,” recognizing that the right of public access to judicial records “is not absolute,” and authorizing the debtors to redact the names, home addresses, and email addresses of certain litigation claimants located in the US, EU, UK, and Australia from any paper filed with that court and/or otherwise made publicly available by the debtors and the claims and noticing agent thereof); *In re Genesis Glob. Holdco, LLC*, 652 B.R. 618, 636–37 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2023) (quoting *Endo* and finding that “[h]ome addresses fall within that category of information, as it is taken as a ‘given’ that they constitute personally identifiable information that is vital information to perpetrators of identity theft, stalking and intimate partner violence alike, and that publishing such information facilitates an identity thief’s search for data and a stalker’s or abuser’s ability to find his or her target”).

forcing the employee to change addresses again.¹¹ More recently, in a chapter 11 case in the Southern District of New York, at least fifteen phishing scams have been uncovered.¹² These incidents targeted individuals whose names were publicized in the creditor matrix, including one in which scammers modified a court order and sent it to individuals whose names were disclosed, two where scammers posed as associates of debtors' counsel using fake email accounts purportedly from debtors' counsel and requested that individual creditors reply with their account and other personal information, and another where scammers posed as the debtor's claims agent and requested the same information from individual creditors. These events also suggest that disclosure of Personal Data would not satisfy a legitimate interest assessment and would not be compliant with the minimization principle under the UK GDPR and the EU GDPR.

22. Courts in this jurisdiction have granted the relief requested herein in comparable chapter 11 cases. *See, e.g., In re JOANN Inc.*, No. 25-10068 (CTG) (Bankr. D. Del. Feb. 10, 2025) (authorizing the debtors to redact the home and email addresses of natural persons from any filings with the court); *In re Liberated Brands LLC*, No. 25-10168 (JKS) (Bankr. D. Del. Feb. 5, 2025) (authorizing the debtors to redact (a) the home and email addresses of all individuals who are citizens of the United States located in the United States and (b) the home addresses and other Personal Data of any individual where such information has been provided to an organization with an establishment located in the United Kingdom or a member state of the European Economic Area from any filings with the court); *In re Wheel Pros, LLC*, No. 24-11939 (JTD) (Bankr. D. Del. Dec. 2, 2024) (same); *In re Am. Tire Distribs., Inc.*, No. 24-12391 (CTG) (Bankr. D. Del. Nov. 18,

¹¹ The incident, which took place during the first Charming Charlie chapter 11 case in 2017, is described in the "creditor matrix motion" filed in *In re Charming Charlie Holdings Inc.*, No. 19-11534 (CSS) (Bankr. D. Del. July 11, 2019), Docket No. 4.

¹² *See In re Celsius Network LLC*, No. 22-10964 (MG), Docket Nos. 1527, 1681, 1904, 1992, 2082, 2896, 3121, 3251, 3422, 3722, 3932, 4070, 4763, 7729, and 7886.

2024) (authorizing the debtors to redact the home and email addresses of natural persons from any filings with the court); *In re Accuride Corp.*, No. 24-12289 (JKS) (Bankr. D. Del. Nov. 1, 2024) (authorizing the debtors to redact the home and email addresses of all individual persons from any filings with the court).

23. In addition to granting the requested relief, courts in this district have also expounded on the importance of authorizing debtors to redact individual creditors' personally identifiable information. In *In re FTX Trading Ltd.*, the Delaware District Court also affirmed the Bankruptcy Court's ruling to permanently redact the names, home and email addresses of natural persons under section 107(c) of the Bankruptcy Code, finding that millions customers and creditors who are natural persons "would, absent the relief granted by the Bankruptcy Court, have their identities revealed without their consent (and in many cases without their knowledge)." 2024 WL 4948827, at *11; *see also*; *see also* Hr'g Tr. at 21:13–21, *In re Dex Media, Inc.*, No. 16-11200 (KG) (Bankr. D. Del. May 18, 2016) ("Well, I think, that in the present day, with the abuse of private information, that these addresses ought to be redacted, and so . . . I just think that individuals whose only position is to have been former employees, for example, ought not to have their home addresses listed publicly. I think that . . . creates a possibility of abuse . . .").

24. Further, in *Art Van Furniture*, in overruling the objection of the U.S. Trustee to the same redaction relief proposed here, Chief Judge Sontchi noted that the proposed redaction is not a "burden of proof" issue so "much as a common sense issue." Hr'g Tr. at 25:6–7, *In re Art Van Furniture, LLC*, No. 20-10553 (CSS) (Bankr. D. Del. Mar. 10, 2020).¹³ Judge Sontchi found that

¹³ Similarly, Judge Sontchi previously overruled the U.S. Trustee's objection to the redaction of individuals' information and found that "it's just plain common sense in 2019—soon-to-be 2020—to put as little information out as possible about people's personal lives to present [sic] scams . . . [Identity theft] is a real-life issue, and, of course, the issue of domestic violence is extremely important." Hr'g Tr. at 48:20–22, 49:3–5, *In re Anna Holdings, Inc.*, No. 19-12551 (CSS) (Bankr. D. Del. Dec. 3, 2019). Notably, Judge Sontchi acknowledged that "the world is very different from [the 1980s] when you and I started practice with the problems of identity theft" and that his perspective had evolved in that he was not previously aware of "the dangers with this kind of

“at this point and given the risks associated with having any kind of private information out on the internet, [redaction] has really become routine [and] I think obvious relief.” *Id.* at 25:13–16.

25. Similarly, in *Clover Technologies*, Judge Owens overruled the U.S. Trustee’s objection, noting that “[t]o me it is common sense. I don’t need evidence that there is, at best, a risk of identity theft and worse a risk of personal injury from listing someone’s name and address on the internet by way of the court’s electronic case filing system and, of course, the claims agent’s website. . . . The court can completely avoid contributing to the risk by redacting the addresses. And while there is, of course, an important right of access we routinely redact sensitive and confidential information for corporate entities and redact individual’s home addresses.” Hr’g Tr. at 24:21–25, 25:9–13, *In re Clover Techs. Grp., LLC*, No. 19-12680 (KBO) (Bankr. D. Del. Jan. 22, 2020). And, in *Forever 21*, in overruling the U.S. Trustee’s objection, Judge Gross found that “[w]e live in a new age in which the theft of personal identification is a real risk, as is injury to persons who, for personal reasons, seek to have their addresses withheld.” Hr’g Tr. at 60:22–25, *In re Forever 21, Inc.*, No. 19-12122 (KG) (Bankr. D. Del. Dec. 19, 2019).

26. For these reasons, the Debtors respectfully submit that cause exists to authorize the Debtors to redact, pursuant to section 107(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code and in compliance with applicable privacy or data protection laws and regulations, (a) the home and email addresses of individuals who are citizens of the United States located in the United States and (b) the names, home and e-mail addresses, and other Personal Data of any individual person to the extent they are processed subject to the UK GDPR, EU GDPR, or other foreign data protection law or regulation listed on the Creditor Matrix, the Schedules and Statements, any related affidavits of

information becoming public.” *Id.* at 45:25–46:2, 47:22–24. The Debtors reserve the right to supplement the record with respect to such risks insofar as they are not self-evident in this instance.

service, or any other document filed with the Court. Absent such relief, the Debtors (a) may be in violation of applicable privacy or data protections laws and regulations, thereby exposing them to severe monetary penalties that could threaten the Debtors' operations during this sensitive stage of their restructuring, (b) would unnecessarily render individuals more susceptible to identity theft and phishing scams, and (c) could jeopardize the safety of current and former employees, independent consultants, customers, and individual equity holders, who, unbeknownst to the Debtors, are survivors of domestic violence, harassment, or stalking, by publishing their home addresses without any advance notice or opportunity to opt out or take protective measures.

27. The Debtors propose to provide an unredacted version of the Creditor Matrix, the Schedules and Statements, and any other filings redacted pursuant to the proposed Interim Order and the proposed Final Order to (a) the Court, the U.S. Trustee, counsel to any official committee appointed in these chapter 11 cases, and the Claims and Noticing Agent and (b) any party in interest upon a request to the Debtors (email being sufficient) or to the Court that is reasonably related to these chapter 11 cases; *provided* that any receiving parties shall not transfer or otherwise provide such unredacted document to any person or entity that is not a party to the request. In each case, this would be subject to a review of whether such disclosure, on a case-by-case basis, would violate any obligation under any privacy or data protection law or regulation. Nothing requested herein is intended to preclude a party in interest's right to file a motion requesting that the Court unseal the information redacted by the Interim Order or the Final Order. In addition, the Debtors will distribute as applicable any notices that are received at the Debtors' corporate headquarters and are intended for a current employee.

III. Authorization to Provide Service via Email or a One-Page Notice of the Bankruptcy by Mail Should Be Approved.

28. Although the Bankruptcy Rules generally require notices to be served on creditors at their addresses, they give significant latitude to bankruptcy courts for modifying the general rule. See Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002(m) and 9007. Bankruptcy courts have explicit authority to modify the manner in which notice is given. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002(m). In complex chapter 11 cases in this district, courts have permitted debtors to provide email service to creditors. *See, e.g., In re JOANN Inc.*, No. 25-10068 (CTG) (Bankr. D. Del. Feb. 10, 2025) (authorizing the debtors to serve all pleadings and papers via email on all parties, *provided* such party has consented in writing to email service); *In re Wheel Pros, LLC*, No. 24-11939 (JTD) (Bankr. D. Del. Dec. 2, 2024) (authorizing the debtors to serve all creditors with valid email addresses on file by email service, except when a party (i) filed or designated a mailing address under Bankruptcy Rule 2002(g)(1), and (ii) requested to be served hard copies by mail); *In re Am. Tire Distribs., Inc.*, No. 24-12391 (CTG) (Bankr. D. Del. Nov. 18, 2024) (same); *In re Accuride Corp.*, No. 24-12289 (JKS) (Bankr. D. Del. Nov. 1, 2024) (same); *In re SunPower Corp.*, No. 24-11649 (CTG) (Bankr. D. Del. Aug. 28, 2024) (same).

29. Here, serving notices by traditional mail is cost-prohibitive given the size of the Debtors' creditor matrix. Serving notices by traditional mail would drain a material amount of the Debtors' available cash at a time when such funds could instead be used to support the Debtors' restructuring efforts. In addition, email service will help alleviate administrative burdens. Not only is email service likely the most efficient and cost-effective manner by which service of all interested parties can be completed, it is also the most likely to facilitate creditor responses. Accordingly, the Debtors request authority to serve all required notice (and other documents) by

email, or, where a customer's email address is unavailable to the Debtors, serve a one-page notice of the bankruptcy by first class mail.

30. Implementation of the procedures requested herein is appropriate in these chapter 11 cases and well within the Court's authority under the Bankruptcy Rules and equitable powers under section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code.

IV. Service of Notices to Creditors by the Claims and Noticing Agent Is Warranted.

31. Bankruptcy Rule 2002(a) provides, in relevant part, that "the clerk, or some other person as the court may direct, shall give the debtor, the trustee, all creditors and indenture trustees at least 21 days' notice by mail of . . . the meeting of creditors under § 341 or § 1104(b) of the [Bankruptcy] Code." Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002(a). Subsection (f) provides that notice of the order for relief shall be sent by mail to all creditors. See Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002(f).

32. The Debtors request that the Claims and Noticing Agent undertake all mailings and email service, as applicable, directed by the Court or the U.S. Trustee or as required in section 342(a) of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules 2002(a) and (f), including serving the notice of commencement of these chapter 11 cases, substantially in the form attached as **Exhibit 1** to the Interim Order (the "Notice of Commencement"), on all parties listed on the Creditor Matrix to advise them of the meeting of creditors under section 341 of the Bankruptcy Code. Service of the Notice of Commencement on the Creditor Matrix will not only avoid confusion among creditors but will also prevent the Debtors' estates from incurring unnecessary costs associated with serving multiple notices to the parties listed on the Debtors' voluminous Creditor Matrix. Accordingly, service of the Notice of Commencement is warranted.

33. The Debtors believe that using the Claims and Noticing Agent to promptly provide notices to all applicable parties will maximize efficiency in administering these chapter 11 cases and will ease administrative burdens that would otherwise fall upon the Court and the U.S. Trustee.

Additionally, the Claims and Noticing Agent will assist the Debtors in preparing creditor lists and mailing initial notices, and, therefore, it is more efficient to authorize the Claims and Noticing Agent to mail or email, as applicable, all notices, including the Notice of Commencement. Accordingly, the Claims and Noticing Agent should undertake such mailings and email service.

Notice

34. The Debtors will provide notice of this motion to: (a) the U.S. Trustee; (b) the holders of the 30 largest unsecured claims against the Debtors (on a consolidated basis); (c) the office of the attorney general for each of the states in which the Debtors operate; (d) United States Attorney's Office for the District of Delaware; (e) the Internal Revenue Service; (f) the United States Securities and Exchange Commission; (g) the United States Department of Justice; (h) Mayer Brown LLP, as counsel to the DIP Agent; (i) Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, as counsel to Mizuho Bank, Ltd., in all capacities other than as Prepetition Agent; (j) Young Conaway Stargatt & Taylor, LLP, as counsel to Mizuho Bank, Ltd., in its capacity as Prepetition Agent; (k) Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP, as counsel to the Ad Hoc Group of Senior Lenders; (l) Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP, as counsel to the Sponsors; and (m) any party that has requested notice pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2002 (the "Notice Parties"). As this motion is seeking "first day" relief, the Debtors will serve copies of this motion and any order entered in respect to this motion as required by Local Rule 9013-1(m). In light of the nature of the relief requested, no other or further notice need be given.

No Prior Request

35. No prior request for the relief sought in this motion has been made to this or any other court.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank]

WHEREFORE, the Debtors request entry of the Interim Order and Final Order, substantially in the forms attached hereto as **Exhibit A** and **Exhibit B**, (a) granting the relief requested herein and (b) granting such other relief as the Court deems appropriate under the circumstances.

Dated: June 11, 2025
Wilmington, Delaware

/s/ Laura Davis Jones

PACHULSKI STANG ZIEHL & JONES LLP

Laura Davis Jones (DE Bar No. 2436)
Timothy P. Cairns (DE Bar No. 4228)
Edward A. Corma (DE Bar No. 6718)
919 North Market Street, 17th Floor
P.O. Box 8705
Wilmington, Delaware 19899 (Courier 19801)
Telephone: (302) 652-4100
Facsimile: (302) 652-4400
Email: ljones@pszjlaw.com
tcairns@pszjlaw.com
ecorma@pszjlaw.com

KIRKLAND & ELLIS LLP

KIRKLAND & ELLIS INTERNATIONAL LLP

Joshua A. Sussberg, P.C. (*pro hac vice* pending)
Nicholas M. Adzima (*pro hac vice* pending)
Evan Swager (*pro hac vice* pending)
601 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10022
Telephone: (212) 446-4800
Facsimile: (212) 446-4900
Email: joshua.sussberg@kirkland.com
nicholas.adzima@kirkland.com
evan.swager@kirkland.com

-and-

Ross M. Kwasteniet, P.C. (*pro hac vice* pending)
Spencer A. Winters, P.C. (*pro hac vice* pending)
333 West Wolf Point Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60654
Telephone: (312) 862-2000
Facsimile: (312) 862-2200
Email: ross.kwasteniet@kirkland.com
spencer.winters@kirkland.com

*Proposed Co-Counsel for the Debtors
and Debtors in Possession*

*Proposed Co-Counsel for the Debtors
and Debtors in Possession*

Exhibit A

Proposed Interim Order

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

)	
In re:)	Chapter 11
)	
MARELLI AUTOMOTIVE LIGHTING USA LLC, <i>et al.</i> , ¹)	Case No. 25-11034 (___)
Debtors.)	(Joint Administration Requested)
)	
)	Re: Docket No. ___

INTERIM ORDER
(I) AUTHORIZING THE DEBTORS TO
(A) REDACT CERTAIN CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
OF CUSTOMERS, (B) REDACT CERTAIN PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE
INFORMATION OF INDIVIDUALS, AND (C) SERVE CERTAIN PARTIES IN
INTEREST BY EMAIL, (II) APPROVING THE FORM AND MANNER OF SERVICE
OF THE NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT, AND (III) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF

Upon the motion (the “Motion”)² of the above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the “Debtors”) for entry of an interim order (this “Interim Order”), (a) authorizing the Debtors to (i) redact certain confidential information of customers, (ii) redact certain personally identifiable information of individuals, and (iii) serve certain parties in interest by email; (b) approving the form and manner of service of the notice of commencement of these chapter 11 cases; (c) scheduling a final hearing to consider approval of the Motion on a final basis; and (d) granting related relief, all as more fully set forth in the Motion; and upon the First Day Declaration; and this Court having jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334 and the *Amended Standing Order of Reference* from the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, dated February 29, 2012; and this Court having found that this is a core

¹ A complete list of each of the Debtors in these chapter 11 cases may be obtained on the website of the Debtors’ claims and noticing agent at <https://www.veritaglobal.net/Marelli>. The location of Marelli Automotive Lighting USA LLC’s principal place of business and the Debtors’ service address in these chapter 11 cases is 26555 Northwestern Highway, Southfield, Michigan 48033.

² Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein have the meanings ascribed to them in the Motion.

proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2); and this Court having found that venue of this proceeding and the Motion in this district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409; and this Court having found that the relief requested in the Motion is in the best interests of the Debtors' estates, their creditors, and other parties in interest; and this Court having found that the Debtors' notice of the Motion and opportunity for a hearing on the Motion were appropriate under the circumstances and no other notice need be provided; and this Court having reviewed the Motion and having heard the statements in support of the relief requested therein at a hearing before this Court (the "Hearing"); and this Court having determined that the legal and factual bases set forth in the Motion and at the Hearing establish just cause for the relief granted herein; and upon all of the proceedings had before this Court; and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefor, it is HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The Motion is granted on an interim basis as set forth herein.
2. The final hearing (the "Final Hearing") on the Motion shall be held on _____, 2025, at __: __.m., prevailing Eastern Time. Any objections or responses to entry of a final order on the Motion shall be filed on or before 4:00 p.m., prevailing Eastern Time, on _____, 2025 and shall be served on: (a) the Debtors, 26555 Northwestern Highway, Southfield, Michigan 48033, Attn.: Marisa Iasenza; (b) proposed counsel to the Debtors, (i) Kirkland & Ellis LLP, 601 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10022, Attn.: Joshua A. Sussberg, P.C., Nicholas M. Adzima, and Evan Swager, (ii) Kirkland & Ellis LLP, 333 West Wolf Point Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60654, Attn.: Ross M. Kwasteniet, P.C. and Spencer A. Winters, P.C., and (iii) Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP, 919 North Market Street, 17th Floor, P.O. Box 8705, Wilmington, Delaware 19899 (Courier 19801), Attn.: Laura Davis Jones, Timothy P. Cairns, and Edward A. Corma; (c) the United States Trustee, 844 King Street, Suite 2207, Lockbox 35, Wilmington,

Delaware 19801, Attn.: Jane Leamy and Timothy J. Fox, Jr.; (d) counsel to the DIP Agent, Mayer Brown LLP, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020-1001, Attn.: Jason Elder; (e) counsel to Mizuho Bank, Ltd., in all capacities other than as Prepetition Agent, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, 450 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017, Attn.: Timothy Graulich and Richard J. Steinberg; (f) counsel to Mizuho Bank, Ltd., in its capacity as the Prepetition Agent, Young Conaway Stargatt & Taylor, LLP, 1000 North King Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, Attn.: Robert S. Brady and Andrew L. Magaziner; (g) counsel to the Ad Hoc Group of Senior Lenders, Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP, 2001 K Street NW, Washington, D.C., 20006, Attn.: Scott L. Alberino, Kate Doorley, and Alexander F. Antypas; (h) counsel to the Sponsors, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019-6064, Attn.: Brian S. Hermann and Jacob A. Adlerstein; and (i) any statutory committee appointed in these chapter 11 cases.

3. The requirements of Local Rules 1007-2 and 2002-1(e)(v) that separate mailing matrices be submitted and maintained for each Debtor are permanently waived, and the Debtors are authorized to submit and maintain a consolidated Creditor Matrix.

4. The Debtors shall furnish to Verita, the Claims and Noticing Agent in these chapter 11 cases, a consolidated Creditor Matrix.

5. The Debtors are authorized, on an interim basis, pursuant to section 107(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, to redact the names, addresses, and email addresses of their customers from any filings with the Court or made publicly available in these chapter 11 cases.

6. The Debtors are authorized, on an interim basis, pursuant to section 107(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, to redact on the Creditor Matrix, the Schedules and Statements, affidavits of service, and any other documents filed with the Court by the Debtors (a) the home and email

addresses of individuals, including individual creditors and individual equity holders, who are United States citizens located in the United States and (b) the names, home and email addresses, and other Personal Data of any individual person whose personally identifiable information has been provided to an organization with an establishment in the United Kingdom, a European Economic Area member state, or other foreign country with data protection laws and/or regulations where the Debtors do business. The Debtors shall provide an unredacted version of the Creditor Matrix, the Schedules and Statements, and any other filings redacted pursuant to this Interim Order to (a) the Court, the U.S. Trustee, counsel to any official committee appointed in these chapter 11 cases, and the Claims and Noticing Agent and (b) any party in interest upon a request to the Debtors (email being sufficient) or to the Court that is reasonably related to these chapter 11 cases, subject to the restrictions of the UK GDPR, the EU GDPR, and any other applicable foreign data protection law or regulation; *provided* that any receiving party shall not transfer or otherwise provide such unredacted document to any person or entity not party to the request. The Debtors shall inform the U.S. Trustee promptly after denying any request for an unredacted document pursuant to this Interim Order.

7. Nothing herein precludes a party in interest's right to file a motion requesting that the Court unseal the information redacted by this Interim Order.

8. The Debtors shall file a redacted version of the Creditor Matrix, the Schedules and Statements, or any other document filed with the Court, as well as post it on the Claims and Noticing Agent's website.

9. For the avoidance of doubt, the Debtors shall file an unredacted Creditor Matrix under seal with the Court.

10. Nothing in this Interim Order shall waive or otherwise limit the service of any document upon or the provision of any notice to any individual whose personally identifiable information is sealed or redacted pursuant to this Interim Order. Service of all documents and notices upon individuals whose personally identifiable information is sealed or redacted pursuant to this Interim Order shall be confirmed in the corresponding certificate of service.

11. To the extent a party in interest files a document on the docket in these chapter 11 cases that is required to be served on creditors whose information is under seal pursuant to this Interim Order, such party in interest should contact counsel for the Debtors who shall work in good faith, with the assistance of the Claims and Noticing Agent, to effectuate the service on such party's behalf.

12. The Debtors, through their Claims and Noticing Agent, are authorized to serve all pleadings and papers, including the Notice of Commencement, via email, except when a party to be served both (a) has a mailing address in the Debtors' books, records, and files or has designated a mailing address under Bankruptcy Rules 2002(g)(1) or 5003(e), and (b) has requested hard copy U.S. first class mail service, in which case, such party shall be served by mail at such mailing address. Nothing in this order prevents the Debtors from serving any party by email in addition to the methods of service set forth in Fed. R. Bank. P. 9036. If notice is provided to any of the Debtors' customers by hard copy U.S. first class mail service, such notice need not exceed one page if it includes a website URL that links directly to the document(s) to which such notice relates. This Interim Order does not authorize service by email of any complaint or other pleading filed in an adversary proceeding, unless the party to be served consents to email service of the applicable document(s).

13. The Notice of Commencement, substantially in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**, is approved. Service of the Notice of Commencement shall be deemed adequate and sufficient notice of (a) the commencement of these chapter 11 cases and (b) the scheduling of the meeting of creditors under section 341 of the Bankruptcy Code.

14. Notice of the Motion as provided therein shall be deemed good and sufficient notice of such Motion, and the requirements of the Bankruptcy Rules and the Local Rules are satisfied by such notice.

15. The Debtors are authorized to take all actions necessary to effectuate the relief granted in this Interim Order in accordance with the Motion.

16. This Court retains jurisdiction with respect to all matters arising from or related to the implementation, interpretation, and enforcement of this Interim Order.

Exhibit 1

Notice of Commencement

Information to identify the case:

Debtor

Marelli Automotive Lighting USA LLC, *et al.*EIN: 61-1109077United States Bankruptcy Court for the **District of Delaware**

Case number: 25-11034 (___)

Date cases filed for chapter 11: June 11, 2025

Official Form 309F1 (For Corporations or Partnerships)

Notice of Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Case

10/20

For the debtor listed above, a case has been filed under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. An order for relief has been entered.

This notice has important information about the case for creditors and debtors, including information about the meeting of creditors and deadlines. Read both pages carefully.

The filing of the case imposed an automatic stay against most collection activities. This means that creditors generally may not take action to collect debts from the debtor or the debtor's property. For example, while the stay is in effect, creditors cannot sue, assert a deficiency, repossess property, or otherwise try to collect from the debtor. Creditors cannot demand repayment from the debtor by mail, phone, or otherwise. Creditors who violate the stay can be required to pay actual and punitive damages and attorney's fees.

Confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may result in a discharge of debt. A creditor who wants to have a particular debt excepted from discharge may be required to file a complaint in the bankruptcy clerk's office within the deadline specified in this notice. (See line 11 below for more information.)

To protect your rights, consult an attorney. All documents filed in the case may be inspected at the bankruptcy clerk's office at the address listed below or through PACER (Public Access to Court Electronic Records at <https://pacer.uscourts.gov>).

The staff of the bankruptcy clerk's office cannot give legal advice.

Do not file this notice with any proof of claim or other filing in the case.

Valid Picture ID is required for access to the J. Caleb Boggs Federal Building. Additionally, Debtor(s) must also present photo ID plus original verification of his/her social security number to the Bankruptcy Trustee. If you do not have a photo ID and/or original verification of your social security number, please contact the Office of the United States Trustee's (302-573-6491).

1. Debtor's full name: Marelli Automotive Lighting USA LLC

2. All other names used in the last 8 years: See Chart Below

Jointly Administered Cases	Other Names (Last 8 Years)	Case No.	Tax ID No.
Marelli Automotive Lighting USA LLC	MARELLI AUTOMOTIVE LIGHTING LLC; AUTOMOTIVE LIGHTING LLC	25-11034 (___)	36-4259804
Automotive Lighting UK Limited		25-11035 (___)	73982 12438
Calsonic Kansei (Shanghai) Corporation		25-11038 (___)	91310115751861215Y
CK Trading de México, S. de R.L. de C.V.		25-11044 (___)	CTM090910QQ0
Magneti Marelli Argentina S.A.		25-11045 (___)	30-50454499-7
Magneti Marelli Conjuntos de Escape S.A.		25-11048 (___)	30-70757014-4
Magneti Marelli do Brasil Indústria e Comércio S.A		25-11051 (___)	51.597.433/0001-07
Magneti Marelli Repuestos S.A.		25-11055 (___)	30-70757013-6
Marelli (China) Co., Ltd	Magneti Marelli (China) Co., Ltd	25-11060 (___)	91310000607414904R
Marelli (China) Holding Company	Calsonic (China) Holding Company	25-11064 (___)	9131000071785656XU

Marelli (Guangzhou) Corporation	Calsonic (Guangzhou) Automotive Technology Co., Ltd.	25-11068 (___)	91440101795546583Q
Marelli (Thailand) Co., Ltd	Calsonic Kansei (Thailand) Co., Ltd	25-11073 (___)	2.05544E+11
Marelli (Xiang Yang) Corporation	Calsonic (Xiang Yang) Automobile Electrics Technology Co. Ltd.	25-11076 (___)	91420600582490299U
Marelli Aftermarket Germany GmbH	Magneti Marelli Aftermarket GmbH	25-11080 (___)	65204/10384
Marelli Aftermarket Italy S.p.A.	Howard Asset Management, S.L.U.	25-11087 (___)	IT08396100011
Marelli Aftermarket Poland Sp. z o.o.	Marelli Aftermarket Poland Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	25-11093 (___)	PL6443035609
Marelli Aftermarket Spain S.L.		25-11043 (___)	B72990765
Marelli Aftersales Co., Ltd.		25-11049 (___)	T5030001014636
Marelli Argentan France	Magneti Marelli Motopropulsion France SAS	25-11053 (___)	433306826
Marelli Automotive Chassis System (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.		25-11056 (___)	91440115329618674G
Marelli Automotive Components (Guangzhou) Corporation	Calsonic Automotive Electrics (Guangzhou) Corporation	25-11057 (___)	914401017711892000
Marelli Automotive Components (Wuhu) Co., Ltd.		25-11063 (___)	91340200750967608F
Marelli Automotive Components (Wuxi) Corporation	Calsonic Automotive Components (Wuxi) Corporation	25-11066 (___)	9132021476586090XE
Marelli Automotive Electronics (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.		25-11070 (___)	914401016184332000
Marelli Automotive Lighting (Foshan) Co., Ltd.		25-11074 (___)	914406000506930000
Marelli Automotive Lighting France	Automotive Lighting Rear Lamps France	25-11078 (___)	329959217
Marelli Automotive Lighting Italy S.p.A.	Marelli Automotive Lighting Italia S.p.A.	25-11082 (___)	IT12706980153
Marelli Automotive Lighting Jihlava (Czech Republic) s.r.o.	Automotive Lighting s.r.o.	25-11086 (___)	CZ25133152
Marelli Automotive Lighting Juárez Mexico, S.A de C.V.	Tecnologia de Iluminacion Automotriz, S.A. de C.V.	25-11092 (___)	TIA981230US5
Marelli Automotive Lighting Tepotzotlán México S. de R.L. de C.V.	Automotive Lighting Rear Lamps México S. De R.L. De C.V.	25-11096 (___)	ALR960502TN4
Marelli Automotive Systems Europe PLC	Calsonic Kansei Europe plc	25-11100 (___)	5429001667
Marelli Automotive Systems UK Limited	Calsonic Kansei UK Limited	25-11041 (___)	7429003370

Marelli Bielsko-Biala Poland Sp. z o.o.	Marelli Bielsko-Biala Poland Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	25-11054 (___)	PL5472045857
Marelli Business Service (Dalian) Co., Ltd.		25-11059 (___)	912102341MA10541QX U
Marelli Business Service Corp.		25-11069 (___)	T5030001014611
Marelli Cabin Comfort Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.		25-11077 (___)	MCC200226K36
Marelli Cabin Comfort Trading de México, S. de R.L. de C.V.		25-11085 (___)	MCC2002263E2
Marelli Cluj Romania S.R.L.	Magneti Marelli Automotive Cluj S.R.L.	25-11098 (___)	36341700
Marelli Cofap do Brasil Ltda	Magneti Marelli COFAP Fabricadora de Pecas Ltda.	25-11102 (___)	02.865.246/0001-51
Marelli Corporation		25-11103 (___)	T8030001014831
Marelli do Brasil Indústria e Comércio Ltda.		25-11104 (___)	15.458.526/0001-97
Marelli eAxe Torino S.R.L.		25-11105 (___)	12623970014
Marelli Engineering (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.		25-11106 (___)	913100007402541000
Marelli EPT Strasbourg (France)	EPT Strasbourg (France) S.a.S.	25-11107 (___)	89994339300012
Marelli España S.A.	Magneti Marelli España, S.A. Sociedad Unipersonal; Marelli España, S.A. España, SA.	25-11108 (___)	A08830168
Marelli Europe S.p.A.	Magneti Marelli S.p.A.	25-11109 (___)	IT08082990014
Marelli France		25-11037 (___)	652044827
Marelli Fukushima Corporation		25-11040 (___)	T5380001009700
Marelli Germany GmbH	Marelli Automotive Lighting Reutlingen (Germany) GmbH	25-11047 (___)	78094/50901
Marelli Global Business Services America, S. de R.L. de C.V.		25-11052 (___)	MGB190911VB5
Marelli Global Business Services Europe s.r.o.		25-11061 (___)	2121101818
Marelli Holding USA LLC	Magneti Marelli Holding USA LLC	25-11065 (___)	01-0812046
Marelli Holdings Co., Ltd.		25-11071 (___)	T7010001178910
Marelli Indústria e Comércio de Componentes Automotivos Brasil Ltda.		25-11079 (___)	18.084.354/0001-27
Marelli International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd		25-11083 (___)	91310000575889621W
Marelli Iwashiro Corp.		25-11088 (___)	T8380001009334
Marelli Kechnec Slovakia s.r.o.		25-11090 (___)	2022356226
Marelli Kyushu Corporation		25-11094 (___)	T5320001007627

Marelli Mako Turkey Elektrik Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi		25-11097 (___)	7320693747
Marelli Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.	Calsonickansei Mexicana	25-11099 (___)	CME910516832
Marelli Morocco LLC		25-11101 (___)	25107545
Marelli North America, Inc.	CALSONICKANSEI NORTH AMERICA, INC.	25-11036 (___)	62-1151687
MARELLI NORTH CAROLINA USA LLC	Magneti Marelli Powertrain USA LLC	25-11039 (___)	56-1996839
Marelli Ploiesti Romania S.R.L.		25-11042 (___)	RO18774586
Marelli Powertrain (Hefei) Co., Ltd.		25-11046 (___)	91340100MA2NW26G0 F
Marelli R&D Co., Ltd.	Calsonic Shanghai Automobile R&D Co., Ltd.	25-11050 (___)	9.131E+17
Marelli Ride Dynamics México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Magneti Marelli Promatcor Sistemi Sospensioni Mexicana	25-11058 (___)	MMS1201135R1
Marelli Sistemas Automotivos Indústria e Comércio Brasil Ltda	Magneti Marelli Sistemas Automotivos Industria e Comercio Ltda.	25-11062 (___)	02.990.605/0001-00
Marelli Smart Me Up		25-11067 (___)	539546952
Marelli Sophia Antipolis France		25-11072 (___)	794432047
Marelli Sosnowiec Poland Sp. z. o.o.		25-11075 (___)	PL6442941205
Marelli Suspension Systems Italy S.P.A.		25-11081 (___)	IT06515500012
Marelli Tennessee USA LLC	MAGNETI MARELLI OF TENNESSEE, LLC	25-11084 (___)	27-1414224
Marelli Toluca México S. de R.L. de C.V.		25-11089 (___)	MMT150304BD1
Marelli Tooling (Guangzhou) Corporation	Calsonic Tooling (Guangzhou) Corporation	25-11091 (___)	91440101775668081J
Marelli Yokohama Co., Ltd.		25-11095 (___)	T4020001055285

3. Address: 26555 Northwestern Highway, Southfield, Michigan 48033

4. Debtors' Attorneys Name and address

PACHULSKI STANG ZIEHL & JONES LLP

Laura Davis Jones (DE Bar No. 2436)
 Timothy P. Cairns (DE Bar No. 4228)
 Edward A. Corma (DE Bar No. 6718)
 919 North Market Street, 17th Floor
 P.O. Box 8705
 Wilmington, Delaware 19899 (Courier 19801)
 Email: ljones@pszilaw.com
 tcairns@pszilaw.com
 ecorma@pszilaw.com

KIRKLAND & ELLIS LLP

KIRKLAND & ELLIS INTERNATIONAL LLP
 Joshua A. Sussberg, P.C. (*pro hac vice* pending)
 Nicholas Adzima (*pro hac vice* pending)
 Evan Swager (*pro hac vice* pending)
 601 Lexington Avenue
 New York, New York 10022

-and -

KIRKLAND & ELLIS LLP

KIRKLAND & ELLIS INTERNATIONAL LLP
 Ross M. Kwasteniet, P.C. (*pro hac vice* pending)
 Spencer A. Winters (*pro hac vice* pending)
 333 West Wolf Point Plaza
 Chicago, Illinois 60654

Email: joshua.sussberg@kirkland.com
 nicholas.adzima@kirkland.com
 evan.swager@kirkland.com
 ross.kwasteniet@kirkland.com
 spencer.winters@kirkland.com

Debtors' Claims and Noticing Agent

If you have questions about this notice, please contact:

Marelli Automotive Lighting USA LLC *et al.*
 c/o KCC dba Verita
 222 N. Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 300
 El Segundo, CA 90245

Contact Phone:
 (877) 606-7509 (toll free) or
 +1 (310) 751-2626 (international)

Email: MarelliInfo@veritaglobal.com

Website: <https://www.veritaglobal.net/Marelli>

5. Bankruptcy clerk's office

Documents in this case may be filed at this address.

You may inspect all records filed in this case at this office or online at <https://pacer.uscourts.gov>.

**824 N. Market Street, 3rd Floor
 Wilmington, DE 19801**

Hours open: Monday – Friday 8:00 AM – 4:00 PM
 Contact phone 302-252-2900

6. Meeting of creditors

[•], 2025, at [TIME]

Location:

Telephonic

The debtor's representative must attend the meeting to be questioned under oath. Creditors may attend, but are not required to do so.

The meeting may be continued or adjourned to a later date. If so, the date will be on the court docket.

The meeting of Creditors will be held by phone. Please call +1-888-455-8838 and use access code 9086967 to join the meeting.

<p>7. Proof of claim deadline</p>	<p>Deadline for filing proof of claim: Not yet set. If a deadline is set, the court will send you another notice.</p> <p>A proof of claim is a signed statement describing a creditor's claim. A proof of claim form may be obtained at www.uscourts.gov or any bankruptcy clerk's office.</p> <p>Your claim will be allowed in the amount scheduled unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • your claim is designated as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated; • you file a proof of claim in a different amount; or • you receive another notice. <p>If your claim is not scheduled or if your claim is designated as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated, you must file a proof of claim or you might not be paid on your claim and you might be unable to vote on a plan. You may file a proof of claim even if your claim is scheduled.</p> <p>You may review the schedules at the bankruptcy clerk's office or online at https://pacer.uscourts.gov.</p> <p>Secured creditors retain rights in their collateral regardless of whether they file a proof of claim. Filing a proof of claim submits a creditor to the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court, with consequences a lawyer can explain. For example, a secured creditor who files a proof of claim may surrender important nonmonetary rights, including the right to a jury trial.</p>
<p>8. Exception to discharge Deadline</p> <p>The bankruptcy clerk's office must receive a complaint and any required filing fee by the following deadline.</p>	<p>If § 523(c) applies to your claim and you seek to have it excepted from discharge, you must start a judicial proceeding by filing a complaint by the deadline stated below.</p> <p>Deadline for filing the complaint: <u>To be determined.</u></p>
<p>9. Creditors with a foreign address</p>	<p>If you are a creditor receiving notice mailed to a foreign address, you may file a motion asking the court to extend the deadlines in this notice. Consult an attorney familiar with United States bankruptcy law if you have any questions about your rights in this case.</p>
<p>10. Filing a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case</p>	<p>Chapter 11 allows debtors to reorganize or liquidate according to a plan. A plan is not effective unless the court confirms it. You may receive a copy of the plan and a disclosure statement telling you about the plan, and you may have the opportunity to vote on the plan. You will receive notice of the date of the confirmation hearing, and you may object to confirmation of the plan and attend the confirmation hearing. Unless a trustee is serving, the debtor will remain in possession of the property and may continue to operate its business.</p>
<p>11. Discharge of debts</p>	<p>Confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may result in a discharge of debts, which may include all or part of your debt. See 11 U.S.C. § 1141(d). A discharge means that creditors may never try to collect the debt from the debtor except as provided in the plan. If you want to have a particular debt owed to you excepted from the discharge and § 523(c) applies to your claim, you must start a judicial proceeding by filing a complaint and paying the filing fee in the bankruptcy clerk's office by the deadline.</p>

If you have questions about this notice, please contact the Debtors' Claims and Noticing Agent, Verita, at (877) 606-7509 (toll free) or +1 (310) 751-2626 (international), or via email by submitting an inquiry at MarelliInfo@veritaglobal.com.

You may also find out more information at <https://www.veritaglobal.net/Marelli>

Exhibit B

Proposed Final Order

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

In re:)	
)	Chapter 11
MARELLI AUTOMOTIVE LIGHTING USA LLC, <i>et al.</i> , ¹)	Case No. 25-11034 (___)
Debtors.)	(Joint Administration Requested)
)	
)	Re: Docket No. ___

**FINAL ORDER
(I) AUTHORIZING THE DEBTORS TO
(A) REDACT CERTAIN CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
OF CUSTOMERS, (B) REDACT CERTAIN PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE
INFORMATION OF INDIVIDUALS, AND (C) SERVE CERTAIN PARTIES IN
INTEREST BY EMAIL, (II) APPROVING THE FORM AND MANNER OF SERVICE
OF THE NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT, AND (III) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF**

Upon the motion (the “Motion”)² of the above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the “Debtors”) for entry of a final order (this “Final Order”), (a) authorizing the Debtors to (i) redact certain confidential information of customers, (ii) redact certain personally identifiable information of individuals, and (iii) serve certain parties in interest by email; (b) approving the form and manner of service of the notice of commencement of these chapter 11 cases; and (c) granting related relief, all as more fully set forth in the Motion; and upon the First Day Declaration; and this Court having jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334 and the *Amended Standing Order of Reference* from the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, dated February 29, 2012; and this Court having found that this is a core

¹ A complete list of each of the Debtors in these chapter 11 cases may be obtained on the website of the Debtors’ claims and noticing agent at <https://www.veritaglobal.net/Marelli>. The location of Marelli Automotive Lighting USA LLC’s principal place of business and the Debtors’ service address in these chapter 11 cases is 26555 Northwestern Highway, Southfield, Michigan 48033.

² Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein have the meanings ascribed to them in the Motion.

proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2); and this Court having found that this Court may enter a final order consistent with Article III of the United States Constitution; and this Court having found that venue of this proceeding and the Motion in this district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409; and this Court having found that the relief requested in the Motion is in the best interests of the Debtors' estates, their creditors, and other parties in interest; and this Court having found that the Debtors' notice of the Motion and opportunity for a hearing on the Motion were appropriate and no other notice need be provided; and this Court having reviewed the Motion and having heard the statements in support of the relief requested therein at a hearing before this Court (the "Hearing"); and this Court having determined that the legal and factual bases set forth in the Motion and at the Hearing establish just cause for the relief granted herein; and upon all of the proceedings had before this Court; and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefor, it is HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The Motion is granted on a final basis as set forth herein.
2. The requirements of Local Rules 1007-2 and 2002-1(e)(v) that separate mailing matrices be submitted and maintained for each Debtor are permanently waived, and the Debtors are authorized to submit and maintain a consolidated Creditor Matrix.
3. The Debtors shall furnish to Verita, the Claims and Noticing Agent in these chapter 11 cases, a consolidated Creditor Matrix.
4. The Debtors are authorized, on a final basis, pursuant to section 107(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, to redact the names, addresses, and email addresses of their customers from any filings with the Court or made publicly available in these chapter 11 cases.
5. The Debtors are authorized, on a final basis, pursuant to section 107(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, to redact on the Creditor Matrix, the Schedules and Statements, affidavits of

service, and any other documents filed with the Court by the Debtors (a) the home and email addresses of individuals, including individual creditors and individual equity holders, who are United States citizens located in the United States and (b) the names, home and email addresses, and other Personal Data of any individual person whose personally identifiable information has been provided to an organization with an establishment in the United Kingdom, a European Economic Area member state, or other foreign country with data protection laws and/or regulations where the Debtors do business. The Debtors shall provide an unredacted version of the Creditor Matrix, the Schedules and Statements, and any other filings redacted pursuant to this Final Order to (a) the Court, the U.S. Trustee, counsel to any official committee appointed in these chapter 11 cases, and the Claims and Noticing Agent and (b) any party in interest upon a request to the Debtors (email being sufficient) or to the Court that is reasonably related to these chapter 11 cases, subject to the restrictions of the UK GDPR, the EU GDPR, and any other applicable foreign data protection law or regulation; *provided* that any receiving party shall not transfer or otherwise provide such unredacted document to any person or entity not party to the request. The Debtors shall inform the U.S. Trustee promptly after denying any request for an unredacted document pursuant to this Final Order.

6. Nothing herein precludes a party in interest's right to file a motion requesting that the Court unseal the information redacted by this Final Order.

7. The Debtors shall file a redacted version of the Creditor Matrix, the Schedules and Statements, or any other document filed with the Court, as well as post it on the Claims and Noticing Agent's website.

8. For the avoidance of doubt, the Debtors shall file an unredacted Creditor Matrix under seal with the Court.

9. Nothing in this Final Order shall waive or otherwise limit the service of any document upon or the provision of any notice to any individual whose personally identifiable information is sealed or redacted pursuant to this Final Order. Service of all documents and notices upon individuals whose personally identifiable information is sealed or redacted pursuant to this Final Order shall be confirmed in the corresponding certificate of service.

10. To the extent a party in interest files a document on the docket in these chapter 11 cases that is required to be served on creditors whose information is under seal pursuant to this Final Order, such party in interest should contact counsel for the Debtors who shall work in good faith, with the assistance of the Claims and Noticing Agent, to effectuate the service on such party's behalf.

11. The Debtors, through their Claims and Noticing Agent, are authorized to serve all pleadings and papers, including the Notice of Commencement, via email, except when a party to be served both (a) has a mailing address in the Debtors' books, records, and files or has designated a mailing address under Bankruptcy Rules 2002(g)(1) or 5003(e), and (b) has requested hard copy U.S. first class mail service, in which case, such party shall be served by mail at such mailing address. Nothing in this order prevents the Debtors from serving any party by email in addition to the methods of service set forth in Fed. R. Bank. P. 9036. If notice is provided to any of the Debtors' customers by hard copy U.S. first class mail service, such notice need not exceed one page if it includes a website URL that links directly to the document(s) to which such notice relates. This Final Order does not authorize service by email of any complaint or other pleading filed in an adversary proceeding, unless the party to be served consents to email service of the applicable document(s).

12. Notice of the Motion as provided therein shall be deemed good and sufficient notice of such Motion, and the requirements of the Bankruptcy Rules and the Local Rules are satisfied by such notice.

13. The Debtors are authorized to take all actions necessary to effectuate the relief granted in this Final Order in accordance with the Motion.

14. This Court retains jurisdiction with respect to all matters arising from or related to the implementation, interpretation, and enforcement of this Final Order.