e. whether, as a result of Toyota's misconduct as alleged herein, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to damages, injunctive relief and other remedies to which Class members are entitled as a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, and, if so, the amount and nature of such relief.

55. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class as all members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct. Plaintiffs have no interests antagonistic to the interests of the other members of the Class. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class have sustained economic injury arising out of Defendants' violations of common and statutory law as alleged herein.

56. Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class because their interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the Class they seek to represent; they have retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation; and Plaintiffs intend to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of members of the Class will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiffs and their counsel.

57. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this class action. Individualized litigation presents the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. A class action presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

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