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7 *Counsel for Plaintiff*

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 DMITRY KRIVENOK, Individually  
11 and on behalf of all others similarly  
12 situated,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 JOINT STOCK COMPANY  
16 KASPI.KZ, MIKHEIL LOMTADZE,  
17 and TENGIZ MOSIDZE,  
18

19 Defendants.  
20

No.

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT  
FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE  
FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS**

CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff Dmitry Krivenok (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all  
2 other persons similarly situated, by Plaintiff’s undersigned attorneys, for Plaintiff’s  
3 complaint against Defendants (defined below), alleges the following based upon  
4 personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s own acts, and information and  
5 belief as to all other matters, based upon, among other things, the investigation  
6 conducted by and through his attorneys, which included, among other things, a  
7 review of the Defendants’ public documents, public filings, wire and press releases  
8 published by and regarding Joint Stock Company Kaspi.kz (“Kaspi.kz”, “Kaspi”,  
9 or the “Company”), and information readily obtainable on the Internet. Plaintiff  
0 believes that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth  
1 herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

2 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

3  
4 1. This is a class action on behalf of persons or entities who purchased  
5 or otherwise acquired publicly traded Kaspi.kz securities between January 19,  
6 2024 and September 19, 2024 inclusive (the “Class Period”). Plaintiff seeks to  
7 recover compensable damages caused by Defendants’ violations of the federal  
8 securities laws under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”).

9 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

20 2. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to Sections 10(b)  
21 and 20(a) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78t(a)) and Rule 10b-5  
22 promulgated thereunder by the SEC (17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5).

23 3. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action  
24 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and Section 27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C.  
25 §78aa).

26 4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §  
27 1391(b) and Section 27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. § 78aa(c)) as the alleged  
28

1 misstatements entered and the subsequent damages took place in this judicial  
2 district.

3 5. In connection with the acts, conduct and other wrongs alleged in this  
4 complaint, Defendants (defined below), directly or indirectly, used the means and  
5 instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including but not limited to, the United  
6 States mails, interstate telephone communications and the facilities of the national  
7 securities exchange.

### 8 PARTIES

9 6. Plaintiff, as set forth in the accompanying certification, incorporated  
10 by reference herein, purchased Kaspi.kz securities during the Class Period and was  
11 economically damaged thereby.

12 7. Defendant Kaspi.kz has a subsidiary called Kaspi Bank, which it has  
13 described as “one of the largest and systematically important financial institutions  
14 in Kazakhstan[.]” Further, Kaspi.kz works in financial services by providing digital  
15 applications to users which can be used for purposes such as making purchases and  
16 transferring money.

17 8. Further, the Company runs a marketplace where customers can  
18 purchase products from various merchants. The Company has stated that “[w]e  
19 have launched, and continue to develop, mobile, online and Kaspi QR technology  
20 to enable a seamless online and in-store shopping experience for our customers.”  
21 Further, “[w]e believe that our Marketplace Platform appeals to buyers who value  
22 ease of use, a large selection of the most popular products and price  
23 competitiveness.”

24 9. The Company is incorporated in Kazakhstan and its principal  
25 executive offices are located at 154A Nauryzbai Batyr Street, Almaty, 050013,  
26 Kazakhstan. Kaspi.kz’s American Depositary Shares (“ADS” or “ADSs”) trade on  
27 the NASDAQ Exchange under the ticker symbol “KSPI”.  
28

1 10. Prior to its listing on the NASDAQ, Kaspi.kz also offered securities  
2 on the London Stock Exchange.

3 11. Defendant Mikheil Lomtadze (“Lomtadze”) served as the Company’s  
4 Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) throughout the Class Period and co-founded the  
5 Company.

6 12. Defendant Tengiz Mosidze (“Mosidze”) served as the Company’s  
7 Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) throughout the Class Period.

8 13. Defendants Lomtadze and Mosidze are collectively referred to herein  
9 as the “Individual Defendants.”

10 14. Each of the Individual Defendants:

11 (a) directly participated in the management of the Company;

12 (b) was directly involved in the day-to-day operations of the Company at  
13 the highest levels;

14 (c) was privy to confidential proprietary information concerning the  
15 Company and its business and operations;

16 (d) was directly or indirectly involved in drafting, producing, reviewing  
17 and/or disseminating the false and misleading statements and information  
18 alleged herein;

19 (e) was directly or indirectly involved in the oversight or implementation  
20 of the Company’s internal controls;

21 (f) was aware of or recklessly disregarded the fact that the false and  
22 misleading statements were being issued concerning the Company; and/or

23 (g) approved or ratified these statements in violation of the federal  
24 securities laws.

25 15. The Company is liable for the acts of the Individual Defendants and  
26 its employees under the doctrine of *respondeat superior* and common law  
27  
28

1 principles of agency because all of the wrongful acts complained of herein were  
2 carried out within the scope of their employment.

3 16. The scienter of the Individual Defendants and other employees and  
4 agents of the Company is similarly imputed to Kaspi.kz under *respondeat superior*  
5 and agency principles.

6 17. Defendant Kaspi.kz and the Individual Defendants are collectively  
7 referred to herein as “Defendants.”

8 **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

9 **Materially False and Misleading Statements Issued During the Class Period**

10 18. On January 19, 2024, the Company filed with the SEC a prospectus  
11 on Form 424B4 in connection with its initial public offering on the NASDAQ  
12 exchange (the “Prospectus”).

13 19. The Prospectus contained the following risk disclosure:  
14 ***Our platforms may be used for fraudulent, illegal or improper purposes.***

15 Despite measures we have taken and continue to take, ***our platforms remain***  
16 ***susceptible to potentially illegal or improper uses. These may include use***  
17 ***of our platforms (in particular, Payments or Marketplace) in connection***  
18 ***with fraudulent or counterfeited sales of goods or bank fraud, which are***  
19 ***becoming increasingly sophisticated.*** There can be no assurance that  
20 measures implemented by us, which are aimed ***at preventing our business***  
21 ***from being used as a vehicle for money laundering, fraud or other illegal***  
22 ***activities***, will effectively identify, monitor and manage these risks, and that  
23 no incidents of fraud or other illegal activities will occur in the future. We  
24 cannot monitor with absolute certainty the sources of customers’ or  
25 counterparties’ funds or the ways in which they use them. In addition, an  
26 increase in fraudulent transactions could harm our reputation and reduce  
27 customer confidence in the use of our platforms or lead to regulatory  
28 intervention, which could require us to take steps to reduce fraud risk leading  
to an increase in our costs.

In addition, we may be subject to allegations and lawsuits claiming that  
items listed on our Marketplace Platform are pirated, counterfeit or illegal.

1 The measures adopted by us to verify the authenticity of products sold on  
2 our Marketplace Platform and minimize the risk of any potential  
3 infringement of third-party intellectual property rights may not be  
4 successful. For example, in order for a merchant to become a participant of  
5 our Marketplace Platform, we and the merchant sign an agreement whereby  
6 the merchant accepts the rules of our Marketplace Platform and represents  
7 to us that any product sold through our Marketplace Platform has been  
8 certified for sale by applicable laws. ***While we generally do not act as seller,***  
9 ***we may become subject to allegations of civil or criminal liability for***  
10 ***unlawful activities carried out by third parties through our Marketplace***  
11 ***Platform.*** In the event that alleged counterfeit, infringing or pirated products  
12 are listed or sold on our platforms, we could face claims for such listings,  
13 sales or alleged infringement or for the failure to act in a timely or effective  
14 manner to restrict or limit such sales or infringement. A merchant whose  
15 content is removed or services are suspended or terminated, regardless of  
16 our compliance with the applicable laws, may dispute our actions and  
17 commence an action against us for damages based on breach of contract or  
18 other causes of action or may make public complaints or allegations against  
19 us.

20 ***Continued public perception that counterfeit or pirated items are***  
21 ***commonplace on our Marketplace Platform,*** perceived delays in the  
22 removal of these items, even if factually incorrect, or an increase in  
23 fraudulent transactions on our platforms could damage our reputation,  
24 reduce consumer confidence in the use of our platforms, result in lower list  
25 prices for goods sold through our Marketplace Platform and have a material  
26 adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

27 (Emphasis added).

28 20. The statement in ¶ 19 was materially false and misleading at the time  
it was made because the Company's platforms were already being used for  
unlawful purposes, including assisting Russians with evading sanctions in the wake  
of the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. The Company did this by offering  
Russian citizens financial services and offering Russian merchants the opportunity  
to sell goods on the Company's marketplace platform.

1 21. The Prospectus contained the following risk disclosure:

2 ***We are exposed to the risk of inadvertently violating anti-corruption, anti-***  
3 ***bribery, anti-money laundering, sanctions and other similar laws and***  
4 ***regulations of Kazakhstan and other jurisdictions, and our current risk***  
5 ***management and compliance systems may prove ineffective.***

6 Kazakhstan financial institutions, including Kaspi Bank, are obliged to  
7 monitor certain transactions entered into by their clients by conducting due  
8 diligence, as set out under the applicable laws, with respect to the clients and  
9 the relevant transactions. If it is not possible to conduct such due diligence,  
10 the financial institution must prevent the clients from entering into any such  
11 transaction. Kazakhstan law requires any suspicious transaction to be  
12 reported to an authorized state body immediately, and, in any case, before  
13 such suspicious transaction is processed.

14 We have also implemented measures aimed at preventing our platforms  
15 from being used as a vehicle for money laundering, including “know-your-  
16 client” policies and the adoption of anti-money laundering and compliance  
17 procedures in all of our branches and banking outlets. Our responsibility unit  
18 seeks to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing by performing,  
19 among other things, the following functions:

- 20 • identifying both transactions subject to financial monitoring and  
21 suspicious transactions and reporting such transactions to the  
22 authorized state body;
- 23 • ***developing and improving policies, rules and other internal***  
24 ***documents aimed at preventing the laundering of proceeds of crime***  
25 ***and the financing of illicit activity (including terrorism);***
- 26 • ***developing risk assessment criteria to assess our customers from a***  
27 ***money laundering perspective;***
- 28 • implementing anti-money laundering training sessions for our  
employees and discussing our anti-money laundering procedures with  
employees;
- participating in the preparation of a database of information aimed at  
preventing us from engaging in transactions related to the financing  
of terrorism, in accordance with a list of terrorists and terrorist  
organizations provided to us by the relevant authorities; and
- maintaining an electronic database containing a list of our suspicious  
customers.

1 Currently, we comply with our existing policies, rules of internal control and  
2 with the requirements of all applicable laws. However, there can be no  
3 assurance that attempts to launder money or finance illicit activity through  
4 us will not be made or that anti-money laundering measures implemented  
5 by us will always be effective. If we were associated with money laundering,  
6 even if this is solely due to the failure of our anti-money laundering  
7 measures, or if we were unable to comply with all of the relevant laws and  
8 internal policies regarding financial assistance or money laundering, we  
9 could be subject to significant fines, as well as harm to our reputation, and  
10 our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially  
11 adversely affected.

12 ***In addition, we comply with applicable U.S., EU and UK economic and***  
13 ***trade sanctions***, including those administered and enforced by the U.S.  
14 Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”),  
15 the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Office  
16 of Financial Sanctions Implementation of His Majesty’s Treasury and the  
17 Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office of the United Kingdom,  
18 the United Nations Security Council and other relevant authorities. ***Our***  
19 ***operations expose us to the risk of violating, or being accused of violating,***  
20 ***economic and trade sanctions or engaging in conduct that may create a***  
21 ***risk of the imposition of secondary sanctions. We do not currently have***  
22 ***contracts or transactions with persons or entities that are targets of U.S.***  
23 ***blocking or other applicable sanctions***, such as parties included in the  
24 Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List maintained by  
25 OFAC, or similar sanctions-related lists of designated persons maintained  
26 by EU, UK and other relevant sanctions authorities. However, any failure to  
27 timely and accurately screen our contracts and transactions may expose us  
28 to secondary sanctions, reputational harm and significant penalties,  
including civil and criminal fines, and even investigations of alleged  
violations can be expensive and disruptive. In addition, despite our adoption  
of sanctions screening procedures and compliance policies, there can be no  
assurance that through these procedures and policies we will timely and  
effectively detect all sanctioned business partners or contractual  
counterparties, including as a result of new sanctions designations, nor  
achieve full compliance by all of our employees or representatives for which  
we may be held responsible, and any such failure or violation could have a  
material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of  
operations.



1 (Emphasis added).

2 22. The statement in ¶ 21 was materially false and misleading at the time  
3 it was made because the Company did not comply with applicable U.S., EU and  
4 UK economic trade sanctions. The Company continued to do business with  
5 Russian entities and provide services to Russian citizens after the Russian invasion  
6 of Ukraine in 2022, exposing it to the risk of secondary sanctions.

7 23. The Prospectus contained the following risk disclosure:

8 ***We are largely dependent on the economic, social and political conditions***  
9 ***prevailing in Kazakhstan.***

10 \* \* \*

11 International geopolitical tensions may also impact our business and  
12 operations. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has led to disruptions in  
13 economic and business activity in Europe and elsewhere, although to date  
14 changes in the operating environment caused by the geopolitical situation  
15 have had an insignificant and limited impact on our operations. We have  
16 limited exposure to Ukraine mostly through our subsidiary, Portmone  
17 Group, which represented 0.1% of our total assets as of December 31, 2022  
18 and 0.06% of our net income for the year ended December 31, 2022.  
19 Portmone Group continues to operate in the normal course of its business.  
20 ***Our business does not have any exposure to Russia or Russian businesses.***

21 (Emphasis added).

22 24. The statement in ¶ 23 was materially false and misleading at the time  
23 it was made because the Company had exposure to Russia and Russian businesses  
24 by virtue of allowing Russians to use its financial service products, allowing  
25 Russian merchants to sell goods on its marketplace, and ordering goods (such as  
26 lockers) that were made by a Russian company, among other relationships with  
27 Russian businesses.

28 25. The Prospectus stated, in pertinent part, the following regarding  
related party transactions:

1 *Since January 1, 2020 and up to the date of this prospectus*, we have  
2 entered into a number of transactions with related parties in the ordinary  
3 course of business.

#### 4 **Kolesa**

5 We are party to various agreements with Kolesa, the largest car and real  
6 estate classifieds platform in Kazakhstan. Mr. Mikheil Lomtadze, the  
7 chairman of our management board, our chief executive officer, a member  
8 of our board of directors and our significant shareholder, is a significant  
9 shareholder of Kolesa, and Mr. Yuri Didenko, deputy chairman of the  
10 management board, is the chairman of the board of directors of Kolesa.  
11 Under these agreements, we pay fees to Kolesa for car loans generated on  
12 Kolesa's car classifieds platform and Kolesa pays to us fees for acquiring  
13 services and account-related fees. For the nine months ended September 30,  
14 2023 and the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, our payments  
15 to Kolesa under such arrangements amounted to ₸4,853 million,  
₸4,862 million, ₸10,981 million and ₸12,527 million, respectively. For the  
16 nine months ended September 30, 2023 and the years ended December 31,  
17 2022, 2021 and 2020, Kolesa's payments to us amounted to ₸31 million,  
18 ₸16 million, ₸7 million and ₸3 million, respectively.

19 On July 21, 2023, we entered into an agreement with an indirect subsidiary  
20 of Baring Vostok Private Equity Fund V to acquire 39.758% of the shares  
21 of Kolesa for \$88.5 million. The transaction was completed in October 2023.  
22 In October 2023, Mr. Mikheil Lomtadze, the chairman of our management  
23 board, our chief executive officer, a member of our board of directors and  
24 our significant shareholder, who is also a significant shareholder of Kolesa,  
25 transferred 11% of the shares of Kolesa to us in trust, for no consideration,  
26 under a trust management agreement, which enabled us to hold  
27 approximately 51% of the voting rights in Kolesa and gave us control over  
28 the board of directors of Kolesa. We expect to consolidate Kolesa's results  
of operations in our consolidated financial statements on the basis of control  
under IFRS 10.

#### 25 **Magnum**

26 *We are party to various agreements with Magnum, the largest retail food*  
27 *chain in Kazakhstan. Mr. Vyacheslav Kim, the chairman of our board of*  
28 *directors and a significant shareholder, is the beneficial owner of a*

1 *controlling stake in Magnum.* Under these agreements, we pay rent to  
2 Magnum for placing our ATMs and payment kiosks on Magnum's retail  
3 premises, and Magnum pays to us fees for the provision of QR and acquiring  
4 services and fees for sales made through m-Commerce and, previously, e-  
Commerce businesses of our Marketplace Platform.

5 For the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and the years ended  
6 December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, our payments to Magnum amounted to  
7 ₺141 million, ₺84 million, ₺50 million and ₺53 million, respectively. For  
8 the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and the years ended  
9 December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, Magnum's payments to us, other than  
finance lease payments set out below, amounted to ₺2,964 million,  
₺3,780 million, ₺3,062 million and ₺1,250 million, respectively.

10 Two commercial properties owned by the subsidiary of Kaspi Bank are  
11 leased to Magnum under finance leases maturing in 2027. Legal title to these  
12 properties will be transferred to Magnum upon maturity of each lease  
13 schedule. For the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and the years  
14 ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, Magnum's payments to us under  
15 such finance leases amounted to ₺199 million, ₺311 million, ₺358 million  
and ₺129 million, respectively.

16 In February 2023, we acquired a 90.01% share in Magnum E-  
17 commerce Kazakhstan, a company through which we operate our e-  
18 Grocery business, with an investment of ₺70 billion in its share capital. Prior  
19 to our acquisition, Magnum E-commerce Kazakhstan was a wholly-owned  
subsidiary of Magnum, who retains a 9.99% share in the company.

20 Magnum E-commerce Kazakhstan rents multiple commercial properties  
21 from Magnum. Aggregate rent payments for such properties were  
22 ₺305 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. In addition, in  
23 June 2023, Magnum E-commerce Kazakhstan acquired from Magnum a  
24 commercial property to use as a dark store for our e-Grocery business for  
₺4,779 million.

25 Due to the substantial bargaining power of Magnum with suppliers,  
26 Magnum E-commerce Kazakhstan purchases certain of its goods for sale  
27 from Magnum on terms better than Magnum E-commerce Kazakhstan could  
28 otherwise obtain directly from suppliers. For the nine months ended

1 September 30, 2023, the total purchase price of goods sold by Magnum to  
2 Magnum E-commerce Kazakhstan was ₸2,507 million.

3 (Emphasis added).

4 26. The statement in ¶ 25 was materially false and misleading at the time  
5 it was made. Specifically, the statement understated the extent of the Company’s  
6 links with Magnum, considering that the Vyacheslav Kim, the Company’s  
7 chairman, has a daughter who is affiliated with the venture.

8 27. Further, by only reporting related party transactions that had been  
9 entered into since January 1, 2020, the Company gave the impression that it did  
10 not have any further related party transactions. This was not the case. In 2015,  
11 Chairman Vyacheslav Kim purchased Alseco JSC (“Alseco”) from an oligarch  
12 who was affiliated with a former dictator of Kazakhstan, and is now convicted  
13 criminal. Further, the Company’s Deputy Chairman of its management board, Yuri  
14 Didenko, is reported to have been Chairman of Alseco.

15 28. In the Prospectus, the Company stated that “[s]ince 2021, we have  
16 operated the payments platform Portmone in Ukraine. Although the business is  
17 small, *Portmone’s payment license gives us the ability to launch other payments*  
18 *and related products, when the geopolitical situation stabilizes.*” It further stated  
19 that “[w]e have limited exposure *to Ukraine mostly through our subsidiary,*  
20 *Portmone Group*, which represented 0.1% of our total assets as of December 31,  
21 2022 and 0.06% of our net income for the year ended December 31, 2022.” The  
22 company also stated that “Portmone Group is a payments company incorporated  
23 in Ukraine and acquired by us in October 2021.” (Emphasis added).

24 29. The statements in ¶ 28 were materially misleading because the  
25 Company has possible legal exposure as a result of its acquisition of Portmone.  
26 Portmone’s administrator has links to a known from for Russian organized crime  
27 figures and sanctioned oligarchs, including an oligarch wanted by the FBI for  
28

1 “weapons trafficking, contract murders, extortion, drug trafficking, and  
2 prostitution on an international scale.”

3 30. Further, the statement that Portmone’s payment license gave the  
4 company the ability “to launch other payments and related products, when the  
5 geopolitical situation stabilizes.” This statement was false omitted that Portmone  
6 had intended to partner with a Ukrainian bank called Concordbank, but that those  
7 plans fell through when the Ukrainian government revoked Concordbank’s  
8 banking license and liquidated its assets as a result of the bank “failing to take  
9 adequate countermeasures to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing.”

10 31. On April 29, 2024, the Company filed with the SEC its Annual Report  
11 on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2023 (the “2023 Annual Report”).  
12 Attached to the 2023 Annual Report were signed certifications pursuant the  
13 Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOX”) signed by Defendants Lomtadze and  
14 Mosidze attesting to the accuracy of financial reporting, the disclosure of any  
15 material changes to the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting, and  
16 the disclosure of all fraud.

17 32. The 2023 Annual Report contained an identical statement to the one  
18 contained in ¶ 21.

19 33. As such, the statement in ¶ 32 was false for the reasons discussed in ¶  
20 22.

21 34. Further the Company understated the extent of money laundering  
22 happening on the Company’s platform, considering that the nephew of Nursultan  
23 Nazarbayev, the autocratic President of Kazakhstan from 1991 to 2019, and a  
24 former 30% shareholder of the Company, had pled guilty to laundering money  
25 through Kaspi.kz bank accounts, and then used the laundered funds to purchase  
26 properties in Russia.

27 35. The 2023 Annual Report contained an identical statement to the one  
28 contained in ¶ 23.

1 36. As such, the statement in ¶ 35 was false for the reasons discussed in ¶  
2 24.

3 37. The 2023 Annual Report contained substantially similar statements to  
4 the ones in ¶ 25.

5 38. As such, the statements in ¶ 37 were materially false and misleading  
6 for the reasons discussed in ¶ 26 and 27.

7 39. The 2023 Annual Report contained substantially similar statements to  
8 the ones in ¶ 28.

9 40. As such, the statements referenced in ¶ 39 were materially false and  
10 misleading for the reasons discussed in ¶¶ 29-30.

11 41. The statements contained in ¶¶ 19, 21, 23, 25, 28, 32, 35, 37, and 39  
12 were materially false and/or misleading because they misrepresented and failed to  
13 disclose the following adverse facts pertaining to the Company's business,  
14 operations and prospects, which were known to Defendants or recklessly  
15 disregarded by them. Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading  
16 statements and/or failed to disclose that: (1) Joint Stock Company Kaspi.kz  
17 continued doing business with Russian entities, and also providing services to  
18 Russian citizens, after Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine, thereby exposing the  
19 Company to the undisclosed risk of sanctions; (2) the Company engaged in  
20 undisclosed related party transactions; (3) certain of the Company's executives  
21 have links to reputed criminals; and (4) as a result, Defendants' statements about  
22 Joint Stock Company Kaspi.kz's business, operations, and prospects, were  
23 materially false and misleading and/or lacked a reasonable basis at all relevant  
24 times.

25 **THE TRUTH BEGINS TO EMERGE**

1 42. On September 19, 2024, Culper Research (“Culper”) issued a report  
2 entitled “Kaspi.kz (KSPI): The NASDAQ-Listed Fintech Moving Money for  
3 Criminals and Kleptocrats” (the “Report”).

4 43. In the Report, Culper announced the following:

5 We are short Kaspi, the operator of the largest payment network and  
6 second largest bank in Kazakhstan. *We believe Kaspi has*  
7 *systematically misled U.S. investors and regulators in its repeated*  
8 *claims – especially ahead of the Company’s January 2024 NASDAQ*  
9 *listing – that the Company has zero exposure to Russia.* Our research  
10 exposes this grave deception: we believe that not only do Kaspi’s  
11 relationships with Russian partners *permeate every segment of its*  
12 *business, but that in the wake of Russia’s February 2022 invasion of*  
13 *Ukraine and into 202, Russia has contributed materially to Kaspi’s*  
14 *reported growth.* Our research further unmasks Kaspi’s history of  
15 shadowy dealmaking, which raises not only related party and self-  
16 dealing concerns, but also exposes the Company’s vast, longstanding  
17 ties to bad actors including sanctioned oligarchs and Russian mobsters.  
18 We believe Kaspi’s premium valuation and US listing are at risk, and  
19 shares are headed lower.

20 (Emphasis added).

21 44. The Report stated the following, as background, regarding western  
22 sanctions against Russia after its 2022 invasion of Ukraine, and the implications  
23 for the Company:

24 In the aftermath of Western sanctions on Russian banks following Russia’s  
25 February 2022 invasion of Ukraine, millions of Russians fled to neighboring  
26 Kazakhstan to open bank accounts and payment cards issued by non-  
27 sanctioned banks.

28 45. The Report provided the following background about the role of  
Kazakhstan in Russian sanctions avoidance since the 2022 full-scale invasion of  
Ukraine:

1 In February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine in the largest escalation of  
2 conflict between the two nations since 2014. Sanctions against Russia  
3 followed from nations around the world, including the US, leading millions  
4 of Russians to flee to neighboring countries, including Kazakhstan, to open  
5 international bank accounts and payment cards, hence avoiding the impact  
6 of sanctions. Observers even dubbed this behavior “card tourism” and travel  
7 agencies offer packages catered to this newfound client base. The Central  
8 Bank of Kazakhstan noted in its 2022 financial stability report that over 50%  
9 of total new cards issued in Kazakhstan in the year were issued in the months  
10 of June and July (amid escalating sanctions), which the central bank said  
11 “*may be associated with the phenomenon of ‘card tourism’ caused by  
12 demand from Russian citizens.*” The report further called out “*the increase  
13 in supply and demand [for rubles] on the part of Russian and Belarusian  
14 citizens who opened accounts at Kazakh banks in 2022*” and even noted that  
15 **non-residents share of current and card accounts over 6x’ed from 3.4%  
16 to 21.3%.** Moreover, numerous groups have called out the sanctions evasion  
17 and criminal activity that has resulted.

18 (Alterations, bolding, and italicization in original).

19 46. The Report mentioned the following pertinent studies of sanctions  
20 evasion and criminal activity in Kazakhstan as a result of Russia’s 2022 invasion  
21 of Ukraine:

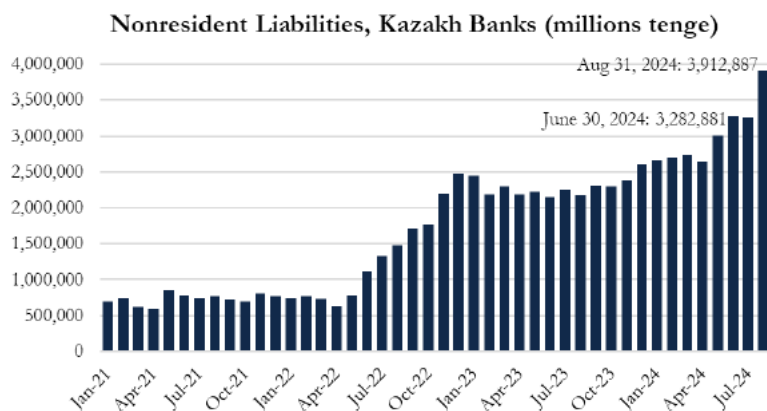
22 - In October 2023, the National Bank of Kazakhstan proposed legislation to  
23 restrict debit card tourism, but the act appears to have never been taken up  
24 as it remains open. Kazakh news agencies at the time noted that the  
25 legislation was intended to curb, “*the use of cards issued to foreigners in the  
26 interests of drug trafficking and gambling. According to the National Bank  
27 of the Republic of Kazakhstan, non-residents issue cards online or on the  
28 basis of a one-time visit to our country, and then sell them to criminals.*”

- Finally, a February 2024 report from the Organized Crime and Corruption  
Reporting Project (OCCRP) detailed the ways in which goods have  
continued to make their way to Russia through networks of Kazakh and  
Belarusian entities, creating “*a severe hold in the sanctions net.*”

(Italicization in original).



1 47. The Report noted that “monthly survey data provided by the Kazakh  
2 central bank shows that non-resident’s share of Kazakh bank deposits have not only  
3 skyrocketed throughout 2022, but continue to grow throughout 2024”, and then  
4 displayed the following graph:



13 48. In response to aforementioned data showing that the non-resident  
14 share of Kazakh bank deposits has “skyrocketed” since 2022, the Report stated that  
15 Culper believed that a “*substantial portion of these deposits owe to Kaspi.*  
16 *Consider that while other Kazakh banks sought to limit Russian inflows, Kaspi*  
17 *welcomed them.*” (Emphasis added). The Report contrasted Kaspi.kh with Halyk  
18 Bank, which was noted as the “largest bank in Kazakhstan at over twice Kaspi’s  
19 size, by assets”, stating that Halyk Bank “divested its Russian subsidiary  
20 Moskommertsbank and took a \$41 million loss on the sale. The bank also curbed  
21 its exposure at the client level.”

22 49. The Report further stated the following about Kaspi.kz’s sanctions  
23 risk:

24  
25 As the US and other nations continue to broaden sanctions against those  
26 found to be aiding Russia’s wartime economy, we believe Kaspi now risks  
27 secondary sanctions. In 2024 alone, three of Russia’s most popular money  
28 transfer avenues – QIWI, Golden Crown, and the Mir Card – have been shut  
out by regulators or sanctions, *while in July 2024, Kaspi conspicuously*

1            *amended its partner service agreement for the first time in 4 years.* The  
2 agreement now specified that the Company can suspend operations of those  
3 found to be directly or indirectly under sanctions, while explicitly citing the  
4 Kazakh government’s crackdown on “the laundering of proceeds from crime  
5 and the financing of terrorism.”

6            (Emphasis added).

7            50. The Report stated the following about how the Company had amended  
8 its terms in July 2024:

9            In July 2024, Kaspi amended its partner service agreement. The agreement,  
10 which reportedly had not been altered since 2020, now specifically calls out  
11 the Company’s ability to suspend or cancel operations of counterparties  
12 directly or indirectly under sanctions or cooperating with sanctioned  
13 persons, seemingly as a result of the Kazakh government’s crackdown on  
14 “*the laundering of proceeds from crime and the financing of terrorism...*”

15            (Italicization in original).

16            51. The Report further stated the following regarding Culper’s review of  
17 forums based in Russia:

18            Our review of various Russian forums suggests Kaspi has been their bank of  
19 choice. *Russians refer to Kaspi, for example, as “the only bank that issues  
20 cards to Russians”, citing their ability to get a “card in 10 minutes”* as  
21 Kaspi reps are “already trained on Russian clients.” Others refer to Kaspi as  
22 “a miracle” after sanctions levied against Russian banks. *One new Kaspi  
23 accountholder complained of long lines at the bank as “we got into a large  
24 wave of people coming from Russia” while another complains of wait  
25 times on account of “the period of excitement for receiving bank cards and  
26 accounts in 2022.” Kaspi’s official account even replies to these reviews to  
27 thank “our beloved customers” and to instruct Russian clients on how to  
28 exchange their rubles.*

          (Emphasis added).

52. The Report included the following screenshots of reviews on Yandex, which is a Russian search engine that offers other features (similar to Google), from Russians stating that they were able to do business with Kaspi.kz on Yandex:

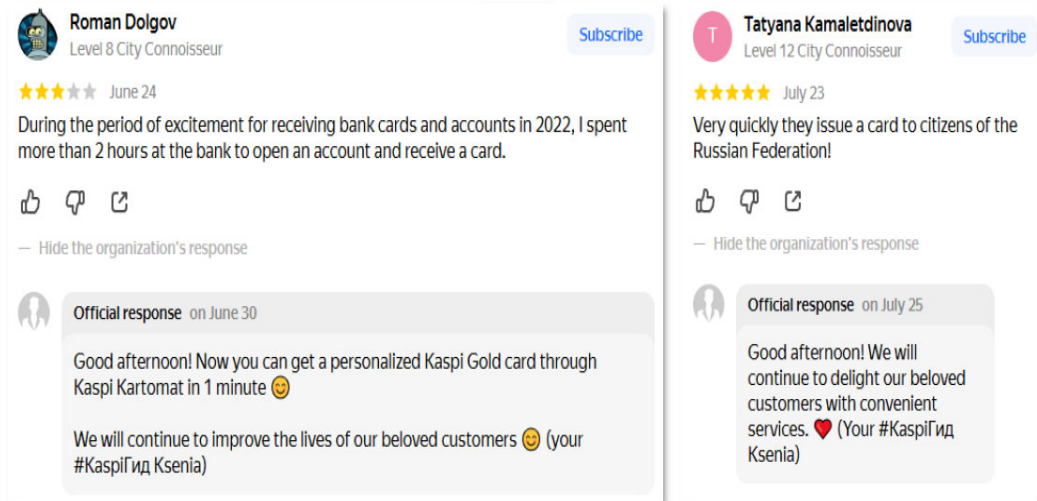
**Two Russians cite Kaspi as “the only bank” and “one of the few banks” that still issue cards to Russians**

**Russian account holder calls Kaspi “a miracle” while citing rapid card issuance time, while another user again cites rapid card issuance time**

53. The Report further demonstrated that Kaspi.kz even responds to “self-identified Russian citizens” to thank them for their business and at times to provide instructions on things such as exchanging rubles for other currencies:

**Kaspi thanks new Russian account holders; Kaspi rep guides another user on how to exchange Rubles**

Account holder **blames** 2022 “excitement” (an apparent reference to Russian post-sanction scramble to acquire foreign accounts) for long lines; Kaspi **thanks** Russians for becoming “our beloved customers”



54. The Report included “numerous comments from Russian forum VC.ru in which users consistently highlight new accounts with Kaspi[.]” Based on the below comments, the Report stated that “Kaspi also appears to be the primary option for Russian business owners.”

- *“For example, Kaspi has a correspondent bank in Russia – Raiffeisen . . . If the bank from which you send to the Russian Federation and the correspondent bank are the same, there will be no commission. This is the case of sending from Raiffeisen to Kaspi and BCC.”* (Italicization in original). The Report stated that this comment was made on October 24, 2022.
- *“The easiest option is Kaspi. Issued at any branch. 10 minutes to process documents and then in 2 minutes the terminal prints your card in front of you.”* (Italicization in original). The Report stated that this comment was made on November 26, 2022.
- *Most migrant chats and blogs on vc.ru recommended Kaspi Bank – essentially, it is the only bank in Kazakhstan that opens cards for non-residents quickly and without unnecessary bureaucracy [. . .]*
- *I went to the nearest Kaspi bank branch, which has a card machine. There, the girls, already trained on Russian clients, immediately gave me a piece of paper with the rules for using the card.... The whole procedure took me no more than 10 minutes... ”* The Report stated that this comment was made on April 26, 2023, citing an October 2022 trip.

- 1 • *You can send rubles from Russia to a ruble account in Kaspi Gold via*  
2 *the Kaspi.kz correspondent account in Raiffeisenbank (Moscow).*  
3 *Rubles will be automatically converted at the current rate into*  
4 *tenge.”* The Report stated that this comment was made on May 4,  
5 2023.
- 6 • *I withdraw my salary via Solar Staff to a Russian card. Previously, I*  
7 *transferred money from there to Kaspi via Qiwi Wallet, then it turned*  
8 *out that you can immediately transfer them via Tinkoff [sanctioned*  
9 *Russian Bank] to a Kazakh card.”* The Report stated that this  
10 comment was made on February 1, 2023.

11 (Italicization and alterations in original).

12 55. The Report further stated that “*Kaspi claims it doesn’t work with*  
13 *sanctioned Russian banks, but Russians consistently cite their ability to move*  
14 *money through Kaspi’s correspondent account at Raiffeisenbank.”* (Emphasis  
15 added). The Report further stated the following about Raiffeisen:

16 As an Austrian bank with an arm in Moscow, Raiffeisen initially eluded  
17 sanctions, but is now subject to investigations from both the US’s OFAC and  
18 Austrian regulators related to potential money laundering violations.  
19 *Nevertheless, Kaspi continues to hold a Moscow-based account at*  
20 *Raiffeisen, and we found Kaspi customer service reps instructing Russian*  
21 *accountholders on how to send rubles to Kaspi, as recent as June 2024.*

22 (Emphasis added).

23 56. Regarding the above comments, the Report stated that “Kaspi has  
24 repeatedly claimed that the Company does not work with sanctioned Russian  
25 banks, but – as shown above – *multiple Kaspi accountholders reference a Kaspi*  
26 *account at Raiffeisen Bank.”* (Emphasis added). The Report stated that as an  
27 Austrian bank, “Raiffeisen initially avoided sanctions, but *has since come under*  
28 *fire as its Russian arm has continued to do business. We confirmed that Kaspi*  
*continues to work with the Moscow arm of Raiffeisenbank through the*  
*Company’s own list of correspondent accounts.”* (Emphasis added). The Report

1 provided the following screenshot from the list of Kaspi.kz’s correspondent  
2 accounts:

3

Список корреспондентских счетов АО "Kaspi Bank"

№	Наименование банка	SWIFT	Реквизиты банка	Валюта	Номер счета АО "Kaspi Bank"
4 5 6	РАЙФФАЙЗЕНБАНК МОСКВА, РОССИЯ	RZBMRUMM	№ 30101810200000000700 БИК 044525700	RUB	30111810000000000079

7 57. The Report stated that “as recent as June 2024, *we found Kaspi*  
8 *customer service representatives on popular Russian social media platform VK*  
9 *instructing customers how to send rubles form Russian banks to Kaspi via*  
10 *Raiffeisenbank,*” (Emphasis added) and then included the following image:



13 58. The Report referenced investigations into Raiffeisen, stating that “[i]n  
14 the past 2 years, Raiffeisen has encountered not only increased scrutiny but now  
15 faces at least 2 investigations related to money laundering.” Further, Culper stated  
16 that it believed “this poses a meaningful risk to Kaspi’s business, by extension”,  
17 noting the following investigations into Raiffeisen:

- 18
- 19 - In February 2023, Reuters reported that the US Treasury Department’s  
20 OFAC office was investigating Raiffeisen and asked the bank for details  
21 regarding its exposure to Russia, as well as the transactions and activity of  
22 certain clients.
  - 23 - In February 2024, the bank disclosed that Austria’s financial regulator  
24 FMA has been investigating the bank on anti-money-laundering failures.
  - 25 - In May 2024, the sale of Raiffeisen’s Russian unit to Russian oligarch Oleg  
26 Deripaska was effectively called off after the US issued a threat of secondary  
27 sanctions.

28 \* \* \*

1 - Finally [. . .] a Russian court froze the shares in Raiffeisen’s Russian arm,  
2 effectively blocking its potential sale.

3 59. In light of the aforementioned data from the Kazakh central bank on  
4 nonresident funds as a proportion of domestic bank deposits, its relationship with  
5 Raiffeisen, Russians saying that they were able to bank with Kaspi.kz, and the  
6 “retreat of competitors like Halyk from the ‘non-resident’ market,” that “*Kaspi has*  
7 *been and continues to be responsible for a substantial portion of non-resident*  
8 *inflows to Kazakh banks since 2021.*” (Emphasis added).

9 60. The Report further noted that “Kaspi doesn’t disclose what portion of  
10 its MAUs [“monthly active users”], deposits, or payment volumes are Russian or  
11 non-resident, instead avoiding the question entirely by boldly claiming that it has  
12 zero exposure to Russia.” The Report indicated that this assertion was contradicted  
13 by the following:

14 Kazakhstan central bank data reveals that from year-end 2021 (i.e. pre-war)  
15 through Q2 2024, non-resident deposits in Kazakh banks skyrocketed 338%  
16 to 3.3 trillion tenge, and now to 3.9 trillion as of the end of August. We  
17 believe that Kaspi has been responsible for a significant share of this growth.  
18 *If 50% of non-resident deposits went to Kaspi accounts, then 29% of*  
19 *Kaspi’s deposits and nearly half of the Company’s growth since the start*  
20 *of 2022 can be explained by non-residents. Nationwide, non-resident*  
21 *deposit liabilities continue to grow, suggesting to us that Kaspi continues*  
22 *to benefit from Russian inflows.*

23 (Emphasis added).

24 61. The Report stated that “[i]llustratively, if Kaspi took in 50% of all  
25 non-resident deposits, **then Kaspi’s non-resident deposits would currently**  
26 **make up an astounding 29% of its book and be responsible for 43% of the**  
27 **Company’s deposit growth since the start of 2022.**” It then included the  
28 following graph:

Culper Est. Kaspi Nonresident Deposit Growth (millions tenge)	
Kaspi net new deposits, 2021 to Q2 2024	2,934.3
Non-resident deposits nationwide, year-end 2021	763.8
Non-resident deposits nationwide, Q2 2024	3,282.9
Net new non-resident deposits nationwide, 2021 to Q2 2024	2,519.1
Kaspi share of net new non-resident deposits	50%
Kaspi net new nonresident deposits	1,259.6
Kaspi total deposits, year-end 2021	2,763.0
Kaspi total deposits, Q2 2024	5,697.3
Kaspi net new deposits, 2021 to Q2 2024	2,934.3
<b>Non-resident as % of Kaspi total deposit growth</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Non-resident as % of Kaspi total deposits, Q2 2024</b>	<b>29%</b>

62. The Report further stated regarding proof of money laundering through Kaspi:

Then there's the smoking gun. In April 2024, Kairat Satybaldy – former 30% shareholder of Kaspi, a confessed criminal, the nephew of scorned dictator Nazarbayev, and the founder of Iran-backed Muslim political movement Ak-Orda – **pled guilty to laundering hundreds of millions of dollars of criminal proceeds through multiple Kaspi bank accounts, then using the funds to purchase properties in Russia.** This guilty plea in our view re-raises not only questions about Kaspi's shareholder list, but about US listing standards for KSPI shares.

(Underlining and bolding in original).

63. The Report further stated that **“we are talking about a NASDAQ-listed company that has allowed a former 30% shareholder, admitted “longtime friend” of the Chairman, and criminal to use the bank as a washing machine for hundreds of millions in ill-gotten gains.”** (Bolding and underlining in original).

64. The Report stated the following about Kaspi.kz's marketplace:

Kaspi's exposure to Russia isn't merely in its banking and payments businesses but its marketplace too, which remains open season for Russian buyers, sellers, and suppliers. We found Russian language Telegram groups where marketplace sellers share tips on how to, for example, find Russian suppliers, ship orders to Russia, and pay Russian invoices using Kaspi Pay. ***We found a Russian business marketing their goods on Kaspi and advising***



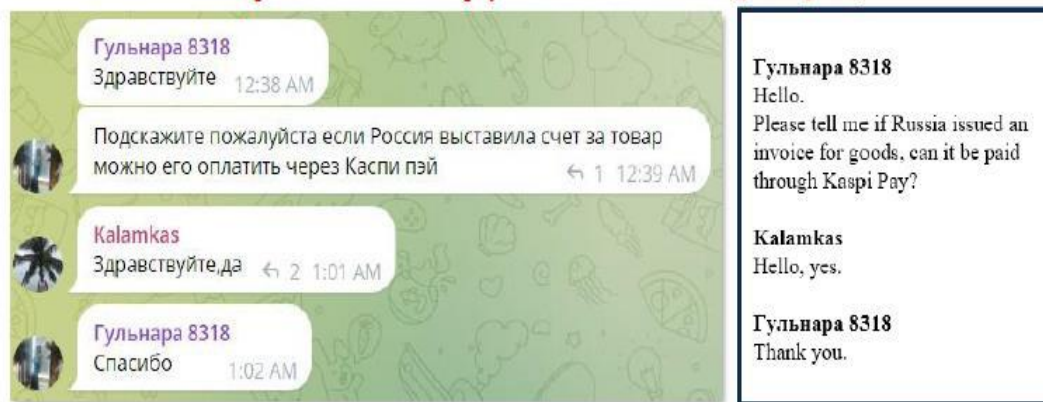
1 *payment through Russia’s sanctioned VTB Bank. Finally, we found*  
2 *listings for high-end goods including jewelry of Russian origin.*

3 (Emphasis added).

4 65. The Report further stated that “[Kaspi marketplace remains open to  
5 Russian buyers, sellers, suppliers, and goods].” Culper stated that it “looks to us  
6 that Kaspi’s marketplace remains open season for Russian buyers, sellers, and  
7 suppliers. We uncovered multiple Telegram groups dedicated to selling on the  
8 Kaspi marketplace in which Russia-based users discuss various tips and tricks of  
9 selling on Kaspi.”

10 66. The Report then included a screenshot where a “[u]ser claims to pay  
11 Russian invoices through Kaspi Pay”:

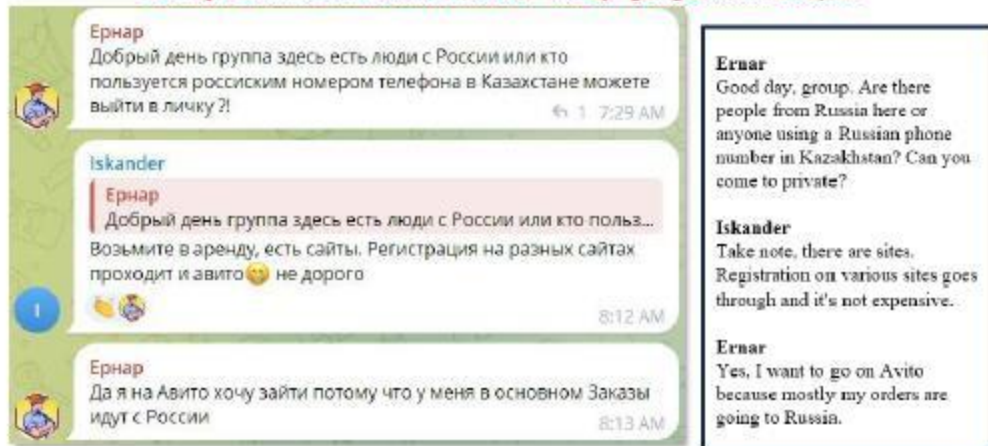
12 **Example 1: User claims to pay Russian invoices through Kaspi Pay**



20 67. The Report then included a screenshot under the heading “[s]eller  
21 claims that orders are ‘mostly’ going to Russian buyers”:

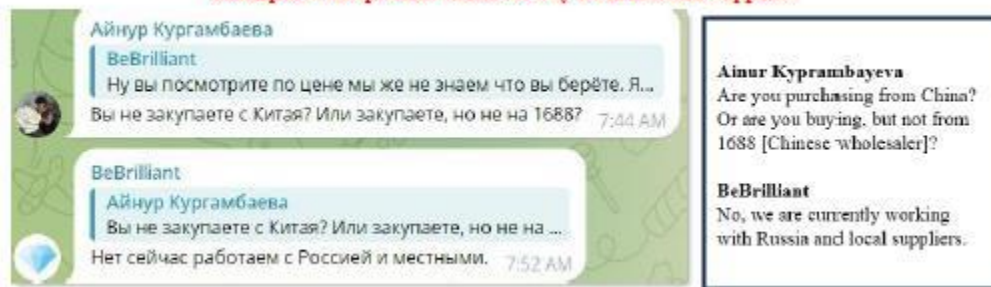
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**Example 2: Seller claims that orders are “mostly” going to Russian buyers**

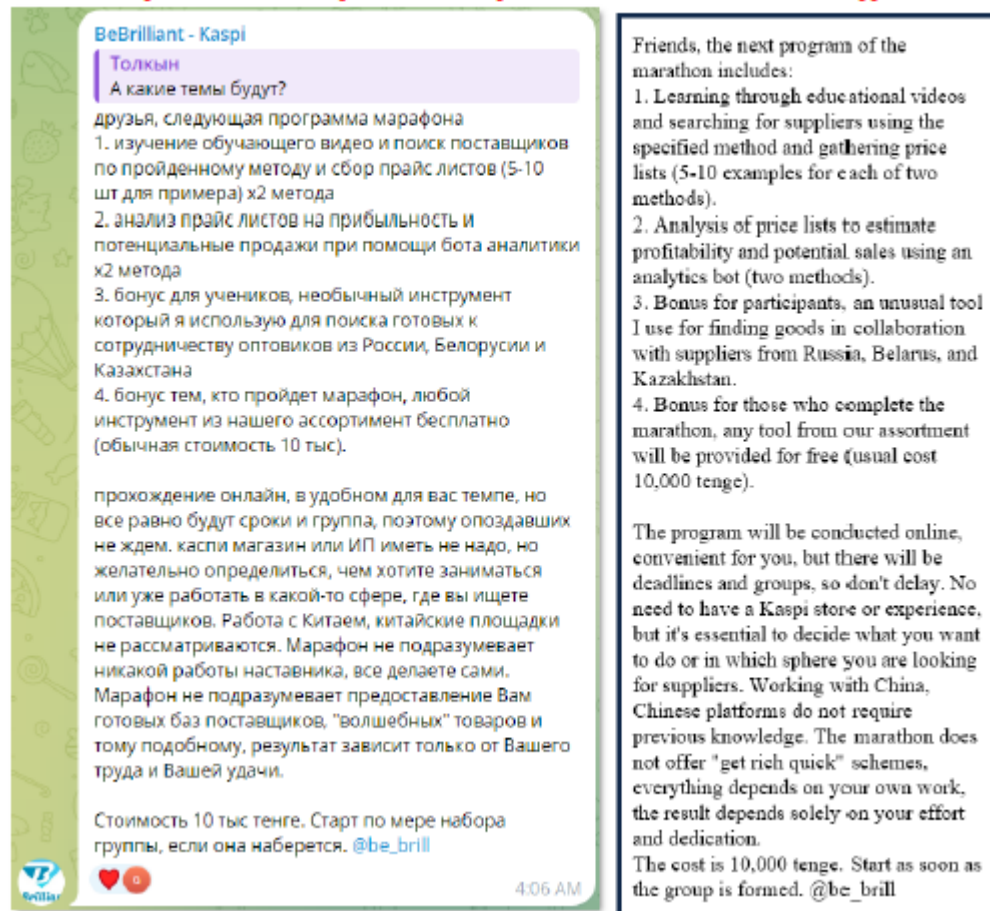


68. The Report then included a screenshot under the heading “Kaspi seller claims to buy from Russian suppliers”:

**Example 3: Kaspi seller claims to buy from Russian suppliers**



69. The Report included a screenshot from the same seller as above, showing that “that same Kaspi seller offers a paid course on how to find Russian suppliers”:

**Example 4: that same Kaspi seller offers a paid course on how to find Russian suppliers**

Friends, the next program of the marathon includes:

1. Learning through educational videos and searching for suppliers using the specified method and gathering price lists (5-10 examples for each of two methods).
2. Analysis of price lists to estimate profitability and potential sales using an analytics bot (two methods).
3. Bonus for participants, an unusual tool I use for finding goods in collaboration with suppliers from Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan.
4. Bonus for those who complete the marathon, any tool from our assortment will be provided for free (usual cost 10,000 tenge).

The program will be conducted online, convenient for you, but there will be deadlines and groups, so don't delay. No need to have a Kaspi store or experience, but it's essential to decide what you want to do or in which sphere you are looking for suppliers. Working with China, Chinese platforms do not require previous knowledge. The marathon does not offer "get rich quick" schemes, everything depends on your own work, the result depends solely on your effort and dedication.

The cost is 10,000 tenge. Start as soon as the group is formed. @be\_brill

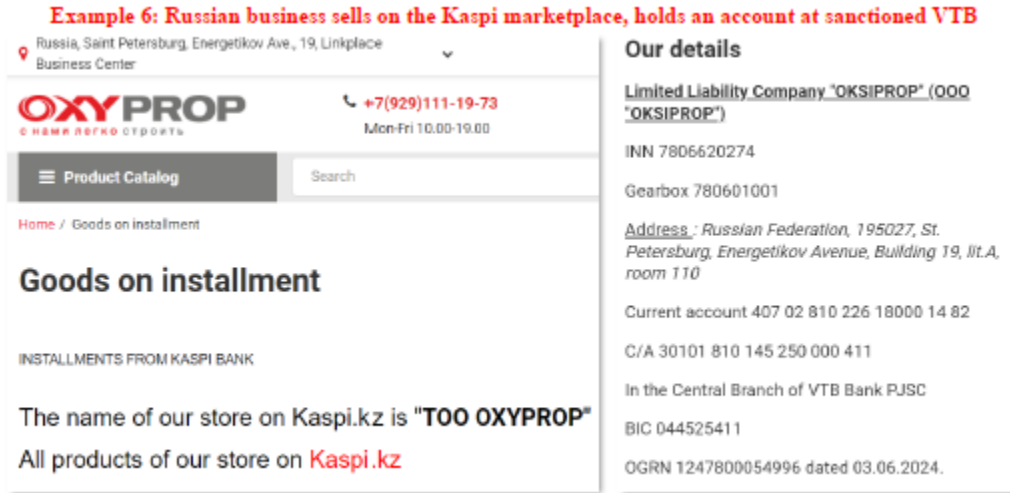
70. The Report further stated the following about Kaspi.kz's marketplace: Similarly, Russian VC forums [state that] the Kaspi marketplace "has been available to Russian suppliers since 2020" and "provides the most comfortable conditions for Russian suppliers."

(Italicization in original).

71. In the Report, Culper further revealed the following regarding Russian businesses selling on Kaspi.kz's marketplace, including Russian businesses with accounts at sanctioned Russian banks, and included the following screenshot (Example 6):

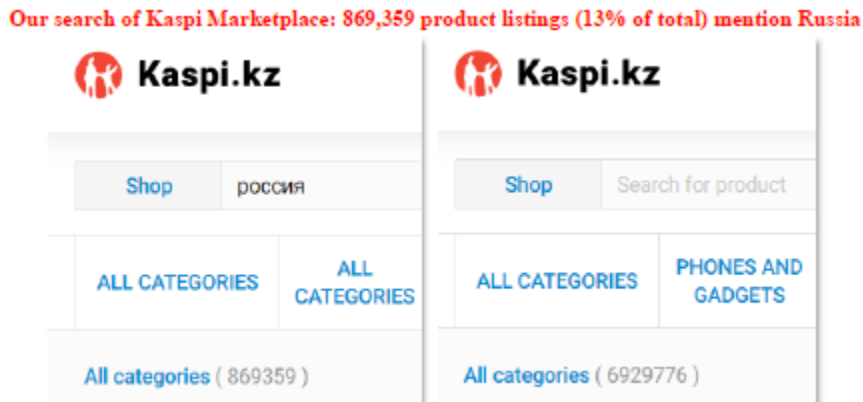
We also uncovered Russian businesses selling their own product through installment loans (i.e., Kaspi's BNPL product) on the Kaspi marketplace, as shown in the example of Saint Petersburg-based OxyProp below, *which*

1 *joined Kaspi in December 2023 according to their Kaspi storefront, and*  
 2 *holds a bank account at VTB Bank, which has been subject to wide-*  
 3 *ranging sanctions since February 2022. Kaspi again claims to have no*  
 4 *relationships with Russian banks.*

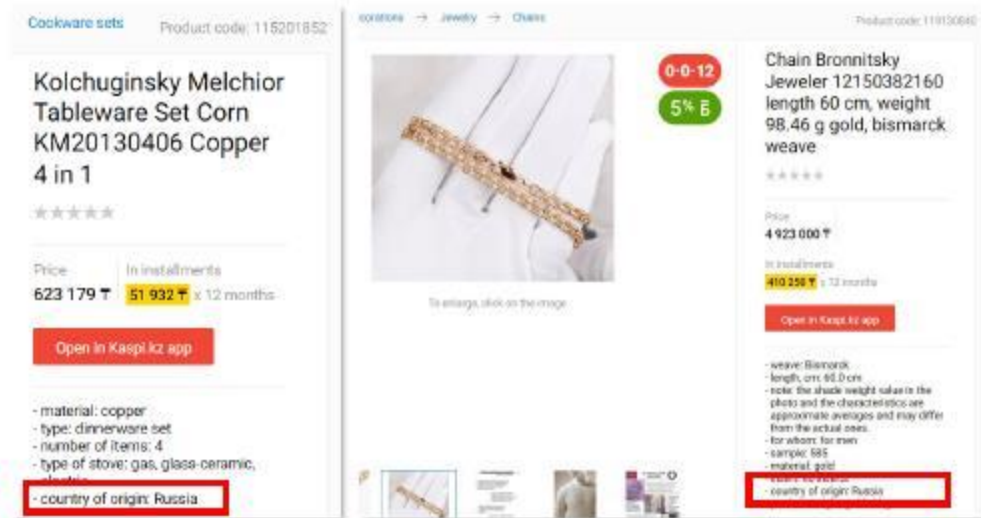


7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13 (Emphasis added).

14 72. The Report further stated that “[n]umerous Russian goods also appear  
 15 to be offered for sale on Kaspi’s marketplace. *See per our search below that when*  
 16 *we set our location to Almaty, Kazakhstan, 13% of listings mention Russia, often*  
 17 *in the context of the item’s nation of origin.”* (Emphasis added). The Report then  
 18 included the following screenshots:  
 19



1 See for example a cookware set and gold jewelry each being sold from Russia via Kaspi. Photos by the seller tout the quality of the jewelry as hailing from a factory in Bronnitsy, Russia.



11 73. The Report further stated the following about several “additional deals  
12 that Kaspi has made with Russian businesses, again in direct contradiction to the  
13 Company’s assurances made in SEC filings”:

14 - In May 2024, Kaspi formed an ***agreement to integrate Kaspi QR Pay with Smartix, a Russian self-checkout operator***. However, Kaspi looks to have  
15 hidden this deal from US investors – the Company never issued a press  
16 release or disclosed the deal, even as Kaspi issued a press release for what  
17 appears to be a very similar deal with AliPay+ made less than a month  
18 earlier.

19 - In 2021, Kaspi launched its “Postomat” automated parcel machines  
20 (“APMs”). Kaspi now has over 6,000 of these machines, which the  
21 Company touts as “a competitive advantage” and are now responsible for  
22 delivering of over 50% of e-commerce orders. ***However, we uncovered the  
23 supplier of these machines is again a Russian company, Techline, which  
24 proudly touts the machines as manufactured in Novosibirsk.***

25 - Kaspi also ***partners with Russia-based Yandex. Taxi for marketplace and  
26 grocery deliveries, according to a former Kaspi employee***. In 2022, Estonia  
27 banned Yandex. Taxi and encouraged others to do the same, citing concerns  
28 that user data is shared with the Kremlin.

1 - Finally, Kaspi even uses a Russian PR agency, Contextual Technologies,  
2 the same PR agency that represents numerous Kremlin/state-backed groups  
3 such as the Bank of Russia. It's unclear to us how or why Kaspi couldn't  
4 find a similar Kazakh PR agency to do the trick.

5 (Emphasis added).

6 74. The Report stated that “[a]ccording to a former Product Manager at  
7 Kaspi, the *Company also utilizes the Russian tech giant Yandex in order to fulfill*  
8 *deliveries*, and this relationship is what enables Kaspi to have held share amid  
9 competition from Ozon and Wildberries.” (Emphasis added). It quoted the former  
10 Product Manager as saying the following:

11 [Kaspi is connected to the Yandex. So, as sellers, they get the IP of Yandex,  
12 And whenever you want to have an express delivery, for example, you might  
13 get it within three hours, even less. So, I really use it often when I really need  
14 some quick item. And it is not that expensive, and it is a really handy stuff  
15 to use it. So, for now Kaspi is the number one marketplace within the  
16 Kazakhstani market because there are a lot of competitors right now ... So,  
17 every seller, they have the opportunity to connect to the Yandex IP for the  
18 quick delivery.”]

19 75. The Report stated the following about Yandex, as background  
20 information:

21 Yandex has also come under scrutiny in the face of war. In March 2022,  
22 Estonia banned Yandex.Taxi, and encouraged other EU nations to do the  
23 same, *citing that user data was being shared with the Kremlin.*

24 Moreover, while Yandex had been public in the US since June 2011, in  
25 February 2022, NASDAQ suspended trading in Yandex and a number of  
26 other Russian US-listed ADSs, and in March 2023, [NASDAQ] told the  
27 firms they planned to delist the stocks. Yandex won its appeal of the  
28 delisting, but shares remain halted (now renamed Nebius NV) pending the  
divestiture of all of the Company's Russian assets.

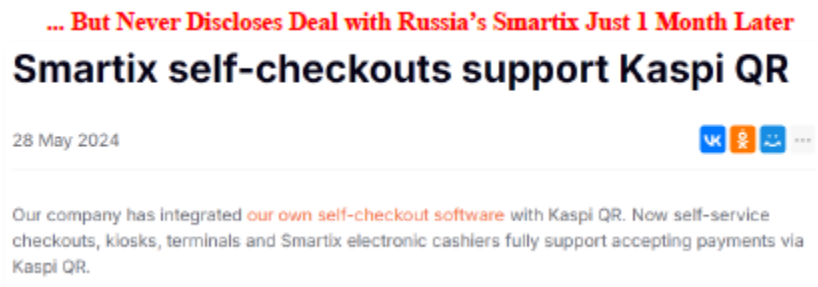
(Emphasis added).

1 76. The Report contained the following information about Kaspi.kz’s  
 2 partnership with Smartix under the heading “Kaspi Partners with Russian Self-  
 3 Checkout Operator on QR pay, Never Discloses Deal to Investors”:

4 *In May 2024, Kaspi and Russian self-service checkout operator Smartix*  
 5 *formed an agreement to integrate Kaspi QR into Smartix terminals. All of*  
 6 *Smartix’s disclosed self-checkout customers are Russian businesses:* FC  
 7 Lokomotiv (the Russian Premier League football team’s merchandise store  
 8 located in Moscow), Karo (a Russian cinema network), Materia (a clothing  
 9 store located in the Russian city of Yoshkar-Ola), and the Barnaul Airport  
 10 (again, in Russia). *However, while Smartix issued a press release for the*  
 11 *deal, Kaspi never issued a press release of their own*, even though less than  
 12 a month earlier, the Company issued a press release touting what appears to  
 13 us to be a very similar partnership with Alipay in China. *This contrast again*  
 14 *suggests to us that Kaspi continually takes strides to hide its numerous ties*  
 15 *to Russia from US investors.*

16 (Emphasis added).

17 77. The Report included the following screenshot from Smartix’s press  
 18 release:



25 78. The Report revealed the following regarding the Company’s smart  
 26 lockers:

27 In 2021, Kaspi launched its “Postomats” network of automated personal  
 28 machines (“APMs”), otherwise known as parcel lockers, of which the  
 Company now has over 6,000. The locker have been an integral part of  
 Kaspi’s marketplace business; CEO Lomtadze referred to them as a  
 “significant competitive advantage” in the Company’s April 2023 earnings  
 call, and disclosed in its Q2 2024 conference call that the lockers are now

1 responsible for over 50% of e-commerce deliveries. ***However, we once***  
2 ***again uncovered the supplier of Kaspi’s postomats is a Russian company,***  
3 ***Techline, which manufactured the machines in Novosibirsk (Russia)***[.]

4 (Emphasis added).

5 79. The Report then included the following screenshot from Techline, the  
6 Russian company mentioned above:



21 80. Culper stated that its “research into Kaspi’s M&A exposes not only a  
22 pattern of self-dealing, but the Company’s myriad ties to bad actors. Kaspi is  
23 regarded by US investors as a high quality operation, yet the Company’s proclivity  
24 for self-enrichment and choice of partners [continually demonstrates the  
25 opposite].” The Report then listed the following partners, revealing undisclosed  
26 related party transactions and links with reputed criminals:

27 - Kaspi’s LSE listing was prefaced with a series of transactions between  
28 Chairman [Vyacheslav] Kim and the aforementioned former 30%  
shareholder Kairat Satybaldy that resulted in Satybaldy’s ultimate removal  
from the Company’s shareholder roster. ***In our view, these transactions***



1 *appear like they were designed primarily to hide Satybaldy's involvement*  
2 *in order to make Kaspi's London IPO more palatable to investors.* We see  
3 Kaspi as employing a similar tactic when choosing not to disclose the true  
4 extent of its exposure to Russia ahead of its 2024 US IPO.

5 - In February 2023, Kaspi formed a \$155 million joint venture with Magnum  
6 Cash & Carry, one of Kazakhstan's largest supermarket chains with ties to  
7 Kenes Rakishev, the founder of now collapsed Net Element (NETE)[. . .][.]  
8 Kaspi discloses that Chairman [Vyacheslav] Kim holds a controlling stake  
9 in Magnum, yet Magnum's minority owners remain undisclosed, raising  
10 questions of who might still remain lurking behind the scenes. *Russian*  
11 *language filings also reveal that Chairman Kim's daughter is affiliated*  
12 *with the venture, despite her name never appearing in SEC filings, again*  
13 *raising related party disclosure concerns.*

14 - In October 2021, Kaspi acquired Portmone, a Ukraine-based online  
15 payments group that Kaspi disclosed was not even considered an operating  
16 business at the time. *Our review of Ukrainian and Cypriot filings reveals*  
17 *Portmone's administrator as Pampina Votsi of the infamous Vassiliades*  
18 *& Co – a longstanding front for Russian mobsters and sanctioned*  
19 *oligarchs*, including, for example, one oligarch responsible for “weapons  
20 trafficking, contract murders, extortion, drug trafficking, and prostitution on  
21 an international scale” according to his FBI most wanted poster. In August  
22 2023, the Vassiliades network was placed on US and UK sanctions lists, and  
23 in October 2023, Russia reportedly issued an arrest warrant for Vassiliades  
24 on allegations of “large scale money laundering.” As mentioned, Portmone  
25 was effectively a shell, but intended to partner with Ukraine's Concordbank  
26 to develop a mobile POS system. Yet these plans fell through, as in August  
27 2023, the National Bank of Ukraine revoked Concord's banking license and  
28 liquidated the bank after previously accosting the bank for “failing to take  
adequate countermeasures to prevent money laundering and terrorist  
financing.” Today, Kaspi still says it hopes to launch products in Ukraine  
“when the geopolitical situation stabilizes.”

\* \* \*

- Finally in 2015, Kaspi Chairman Vyacheslav Kim acquired ALSECO JSC,  
a digital payments platform that claims to work with Kaspi and at least 8  
other banks to allow users to pay multiple bills in a single interface. Kaspi  
Deputy Chairman Yuri Didenko is also reported to have been chairman of

1 Alseco, and yet despite these multiple apparent entanglements, Kaspi once  
2 again never discloses Alseco in its SEC filings. **Moreover, our research**  
3 **shows Kim acquired Alseco from Kairat Boranbayev and a secretive Swiss**  
4 **entity, Global Conformity AG. For his part, Boranbayev was considered a**  
5 **part of Nazarbayev’s inner circle, and in March 2023 was sentenced to 8**  
6 **years in prison for his embezzlement of public sector funds. Global**  
7 **Conformity’s ultimate beneficiaries aren’t disclosed in filings, in**  
8 **contravention of IAS standards.**

9 (Emphasis added).

10 81. The Report further stated the following about Magnum Cash & Carry:  
11 In February 2023, Kaspi formed a \$155 million joint venture (“JV”) with  
12 Magnum Cash & Carry, one of Kazakhstan’s largest supermarket chains.  
13 Kaspi holds 90% of the JV, while Magnum holds just 10%. **Our research**  
14 **into the deal uncovered both ties to bad actors and related party questions.**

15 (Emphasis added).

16 82. The Report further stated that “Magnum was founded in 2008 and  
17 began operating in February 2009. Kaspi’s Kazakh filings show that as of October  
18 2016, Magnum was controlled by its founder Alexander Garber and Kenes  
19 Rakishev’s SDB Group.” In addition, “Rakishev has close ties to Kazakhstan’s  
20 former dictator Nazarbayev, having obtained a stake in BTA Bank after its  
21 nationalization by Nazarbayev.”

22 83. The Report further stated the following about how Kaspi’s Chairman  
23 had acquired part of Magnum Cash & Carry in his personal capacity:

24 In May 2017, Kaspi Chairman Kim acquired 35% of Magnum Cash & Carry  
25 as a personal investment, rather than on behalf of Kaspi, the majority of  
26 which was acquired from Rakishev. While Magnum’s full ownership  
27 structure remains unclear, by September 2020, Kazakh media reports  
28 suggested that Magnum’s co-founder Alexander Garber completely exited  
Magnum, and the only named shareholder was “Caspian Trading Investment  
Co. Ltd. LLP”, which is listed in Russian language filings as an affiliate of  
Kaspi.

1 84. The Report stated the following about Chairman Kim’s daughter,  
 2 Yulia Vyacheslava Kim, and her role at Magnum E-Commerce, and included the  
 3 following image:

4 In June 2021, Magnum launched Magnum E-Commerce, and Kaspi  
 5 launched Kaspi e-Grocery in partnership with Magnum. In February 2023,  
 6 Kaspi disclosed that it acquired 90.01% of Magnum E-Commerce, with the  
 remaining 9.99% to be held by Magnum Cash & Carry.

7 Chairman Kim’s daughter Yulia Vyacheslava Kim appears to run the  
 8 venture; her name appears in KASE filings as an affiliate of Kaspi as of  
 9 February 2023. Kaspi never discloses her role in US SEC filings.

256	Ким Юлия Валериевна	30.06.85	пп. 3) п.1) ст.64 Закона об АО и ст. 2-1 Закона о банках	09.02.23	должностное лицо ТОО "Magnum E-commerce Kazakhstan"
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12 85. The Report stated, in sum, the following about Kaspi.kz’s disclosures  
 13 regarding Magnum Cash & Carry:

14 [Kaspi’s January 2024 US prospectus claimed that “Mr. Vyacheslav Kim,  
 15 the chairman of our board of directors and a significant shareholder, is the  
 16 beneficial owner of a controlling stake in Magnum Cash & Carry” yet the  
 17 full roster of Magnum’s beneficial owners remains a mystery, *as it is unclear  
 18 if Kim controls his stake in Magnum via Caspian Trading Investment,  
 19 which was earlier listed as the sole shareholder of Magnum, or if Caspian  
 20 Trading Investment itself contains other unnamed non-controlling  
 21 shareholders.*]

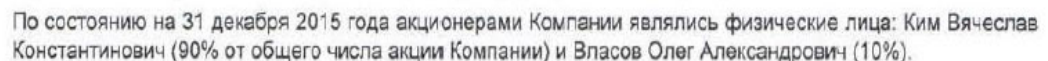
(Emphasis added).

22 86. The Report further stated that Culper “believe[d] Kaspi’s  
 23 transformation from a typical retail bank into Kazakhstan’s largest fintech owes in  
 24 large part to the Company’s relationship with ALSECO JSC (“Alseco”), *which  
 25 Chairman Kim purchased in 2015, yet remains undisclosed in all of Kaspi’s SEC  
 26 filings, leaving us with yet another set of related party questions.*” (Emphasis  
 27 added).

1 87. The Report stated the following about Alseco:

2 Alseco is known in Kazakhstan for digitizing, automating, and consolidating  
3 utility bills (power, water, gas, and phone). In 2015, Kaspi Chairman  
4 Vyacheslav Kim and CEO Mikhail Lomtadze reportedly acquired 90% of  
5 Alseco for an undisclosed sum. Alseco's 2015 filings disclosed Kim as the  
6 owner of 90% of shares, and Alseco founder Oleg Vlasov as the remaining  
7 10% owner; it is unclear to us if Kim acted as a proxy for Lomtadze.

8 88. The Report then included the following image:

9 

10 "*As of December 31, 2015, the shareholders of the Company were individuals: Kim Vyacheslav Konstantinovich*  
11 *(90% of the total number of Company shares) and Vlasov Oleg Aleksandrovich (10%).*"

12 89. The Report noted that "[f]ilings reveal that **75% of Kim's purchase of**  
13 ***Alseco was from resources and real estate oligarch Kairat Boranbayev and a***  
14 ***Swiss-registered entity [called] Global Conformity AG.***" (Emphasis added). The  
15 Report then said the following about Kairat Boranbayev and Global Conformity  
16 AG:

17 - Boranbayev was part of the dictator Nursultan Nazarbayev's inner  
18 circle: his daughter married Nazarbayev's grandson in 2013, while he was  
19 also reportedly a partner in corrupt business dealings with the dictator's son  
20 in law[.] ***In March 2022, Boranbayev was arrested on charges of***  
***embezzling quasi-public sector funds. In March 2023, he was sentenced to***  
***eight years in prison for corruption and has so far forfeited at least \$195***  
***million in assets to the state.***

21 - Global Conformity AG, equal owner of the stake sold to Kim, is  
22 registered in Switzerland and represented by nominee director Kay  
23 Hoffman[.] He is owner and chairman of corporate services company Intrust  
24 AG, which markets "[wealth management services to international clients.]"  
25 Global Conformity's ultimate beneficiaries aren't disclosed in Swiss filings,  
26 ***while Kazakh filings note that this non-disclosure runs in contravention***  
***of IAS accounting.***

27 (Emphasis added).

28

1 90. The Report further stated the following about Deputy Chairman Yuri  
2 Didenko:

3 In addition to Kim’s controlling stake, Kaspi’s Deputy Chairman Yuri  
4 Didenko is reported to have been Chairman of Alseco since 2015. [. . .].

5 *Alseco now works with Kaspi and at least 8 other banks to allow users to*  
6 *access and pay bills in a single interface.* Alseco also provides data  
7 management for Kazakh tax agencies and debt collectors, and has claimed  
8 that its work with the Kazakh government “would not have been possible”  
9 without the participation of “pioneer banks” including Kaspi.

10 \* \* \*

11 Meanwhile, Kaspi’s bill payments have become a critical piece of its  
12 business; Kaspi even promotes it as “*our main customer acquisition tool*”  
13 and “*fundamental for high levels of customer engagement.*” (Italicization in  
14 original). Bill pay is also the second-most utilized Kaspi offering, at 83% of  
15 MAUs.

16 *Yet despite these multiple entanglements, Kaspi never discloses Alseco as*  
17 *a related part in its SEC filings, or even mentions the group once.*

18 (Emphasis added).

19 91. The Report stated the following about Kaspi.kz’s acquisition of  
20 Portmone, which it characterized as a “*ShellCo seemingly tied to Russian*  
21 *mobsters.*” (Emphasis added).

22 92. The Report notes that “Kaspi’s filings reveal the deal was accounted  
23 for as an asset acquisition in contrast to an operating business as, ‘*the Group did*  
24 *not acquire any substantive processes or activities that would constitute a*  
25 *business.*’” (Italicization in original).

26 93. In response, the Report stated the following about Portmone:

27 Portmone had just partnered with Ukraine-based Concordbank, intending to  
28 create a mobile POS payments system. However, after Kaspi acquired

1 Portmone, the National Bank of Ukraine in June 2022 issued a warning and  
2 fine to ConcordBank for “***failing to take adequate countermeasures to***  
3 ***prevent money laundering and terrorist financing.***” [(Emphasis added)]. In  
4 August 2023, ConcordBank’s banking license was revoked and the bank was  
5 liquidated. Today, Kaspi continues to characterize the acquisition as a  
6 foothold in Ukraine, stating in its 2023 Form 20-F that, “[a]lthough the  
7 business is small, Portmone’s payment license gives us the ability to launch  
8 other payments and related products, when the geopolitical situation  
9 stabilizes[.]” [(italicization in original)] ***However, it is not only Portmone’s***  
10 ***operational history that raises red flags, but its own ownership history, as***  
11 ***our due diligence reveals that Kaspi purchased the business from reputed***  
12 ***proxies for Russian mobsters.*** (Emphasis added).

13 94. The Report then stated the following:

14 Portmone LLC was incorporated in Ukraine in 2002, and in 2013 was  
15 acquired by Ukraine-based Dragon Capital. In 2016, Dragon spun out a new  
16 firm – 4i Capital Partners – which assumed control of Portmone at that time,  
17 per Ukrainian records. Cyprus-based corporate filings reveal Portmone’s  
18 majority shareholder from at least November 2013 to June 2023 – well after  
19 Kaspi’s acquisition of the business – was Budus Investments Ltd[.] Budus  
20 in turn lists a single director – Pampina Votsi, a corporate administrator at  
21 Cypriot law firm Christodoulos G Vassiliades & Co. ***It’s thus impossible for***  
22 ***us to determine the exact individual or individuals from whom Kaspi***  
23 ***purchased Portmone, yet it remains highly concerning to us that both Votsi***  
24 ***and Vassiliadis are alleged to have run business operations for Russian***  
25 ***mobsters and sanctioned oligarchs.***

26 (Emphasis added).

27 95. The Report further stated the following:

28 As early as 2017, ***Votsi was accused of acting as a front for Ukrainian-***  
***Russian mobster*** Semion Mogilevich, who had been on the FBI’s most  
wanted list for his part in defrauding investors in a Canadian-U.S. listed  
company and for crimes including, per FBI agents, “***weapons trafficking,***  
***contract murders, extortion, drug trafficking, and prostitution on an***  
***international scale.***”

(Emphasis added).

1 96. The Report further stated the following about Votsi:

2 Votsi is also named as a director of companies owned by sanctioned  
3 Dagestani-Russian oligarch Suleiman Kerimov, and is named in filings for  
4 numerous other sanctioned entities including Gurbax Holdings Limited  
5 linked to Alexander Lebedev, and Delesius Investments, linked to Alisher  
6 Usmanov. In 2020, Vassiliades was described as *“probably the law firm that  
7 has had the closest ties to the Kremlin”*, per a report published by Sofia-  
8 based think-tank The Center for the Study of Democracy. In March 2022,  
9 the Financial Times penned a report detailing the “opaque ownership  
10 structures” of the assets of sanctioned Russian oligarchs, noting further ties  
11 back to Votsi and Vassiliades. The law firm claimed to FT that *“[t]here is  
12 no substance to the innuendo that our firm ‘has the closest ties to the Kremlin  
13 ...[.]”*

14 However, in August 2023, Vassiliades was placed on the OFAC and UK  
15 sanctions lists for having *“knowingly assisted sanctioned Russia oligarchs  
16 to hide their assets in complex financial networks.”* In October 2023, Russia  
17 itself reportedly issued an arrest warrant for Vassiliades on allegations of  
18 *“large scale money laundering.”*

19 (Italicization in original).

20 97. The Report stated the following regarding Kaspi.kz’s choice of PR  
21 agency:

22 Kaspi has even relied on the services of Contextual Technologies, a Russian  
23 PR agency that represents numerous other Russian state groups, as shown in  
24 the photo below. ***In fact, every one of Contextual’s disclosed clients is a  
25 Russian company or Russian state-owned asset, with the exception of  
26 Kaspi.***

27 (Emphasis added).

28 98. The Report then included the following photo, showing Kaspi as a  
listed client of Contextual Technologies:



1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8 99. The Report stated that “[i]t seems particularly strange to us that Kaspi  
9 would engage a Russian PR agency when, presumable, plenty of Kazakh PR  
10 agencies would be perfectly capable of doing the job just as well.”

11 100. On this news, the price of Kaspi.kz ADS’ fell by \$19.82 per ADS, or  
12 16.1%, to close at \$99.81 per ADS on September 19, 2024, and a further \$2.71 per  
13 ADS, or 2.7%, to close at \$97.10 per ADS on September 20, 2024.

14 101. As a result of Defendants’ wrongful acts and omissions, and the  
15 precipitous decline in the market value of the Company’s common shares, Plaintiff  
16 and other Class members have suffered significant losses and damages.

### 17 **PLAINTIFF’S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

18 102. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule  
19 of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a class consisting of all persons  
20 other than defendants who acquired the Company’s securities publicly traded on  
21 NASDAQ during the Class Period, and who were damaged thereby (the “Class”).  
22 Excluded from the Class are Defendants, the officers and directors of the Company,  
23 members of the Individual Defendants’ immediate families and their legal  
24 representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which Defendants  
25 have or had a controlling interest.  
26

27 103. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members  
28 is impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, the Company’s securities were



1 actively traded on NASDAQ. While the exact number of Class members is  
2 unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can be ascertained only through appropriate  
3 discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds, if not thousands of members  
4 in the proposed Class.

5 104. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class  
6 as all members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct  
7 in violation of federal law that is complained of herein.

8 105. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the  
9 members of the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class  
10 and securities litigation. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to or in conflict with  
11 those of the Class.

12 106. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class  
13 and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the  
14 Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

- 15 • whether the Exchange Act was violated by Defendants' acts as alleged  
16 herein;
- 17 • whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during  
18 the Class Period misrepresented material facts about the business and  
19 financial condition of the Company;
- 20 • whether Defendants' public statements to the investing public during  
21 the Class Period omitted material facts necessary to make the statements  
22 made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not  
23 misleading;
- 24 • whether the Defendants caused the Company to issue false and  
25 misleading filings during the Class Period;
- 26 • whether Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false  
27 filings;

- 1           • whether the prices of the Company securities during the Class Period  
2 were artificially inflated because of the Defendants' conduct complained of  
3 herein; and  
4           • whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if so,  
5 what is the proper measure of damages.

6           107. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair  
7 and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is  
8 impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members  
9 may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it  
10 impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the wrongs done to  
11 them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

12           108. Plaintiff will rely, in part, upon the presumption of reliance  
13 established by the fraud-on-the-market doctrine in that:

- 14           • the Company's shares met the requirements for listing, and were listed  
15 and actively traded on NASDAQ, an efficient market;  
16           • as a public issuer, the Company filed periodic public reports;  
17           • the Company regularly communicated with public investors via  
18 established market communication mechanisms, including through the  
19 regular dissemination of press releases via major newswire services and  
20 through other wide-ranging public disclosures, such as communications with  
21 the financial press and other similar reporting services;  
22           • the Company's securities were liquid and traded with moderate to  
23 heavy volume during the Class Period; and  
24           • the Company was followed by a number of securities analysts  
25 employed by major brokerage firms who wrote reports that were widely  
26 distributed and publicly available.

27  
28

1 109. Based on the foregoing, the market for the Company’s securities  
2 promptly digested current information regarding the Company from all publicly  
3 available sources and reflected such information in the prices of the shares, and  
4 Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to a presumption of reliance  
5 upon the integrity of the market.

6 110. Alternatively, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to  
7 the presumption of reliance established by the Supreme Court in *Affiliated Ute*  
8 *Citizens of the State of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128 (1972), as Defendants  
9 omitted material information in their Class Period statements in violation of a duty  
10 to disclose such information as detailed above.

11 **COUNT I**

12 **For Violations of Section 10(b) And Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder**  
13 **Against All Defendants**

14 111. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained  
15 above as if fully set forth herein.

16 112. This Count is asserted against Defendants is based upon Section 10(b)  
17 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder  
18 by the SEC.

19 113. During the Class Period, Defendants, individually and in concert,  
20 directly or indirectly, disseminated or approved the false statements specified  
21 above, which they knew or deliberately disregarded were misleading in that they  
22 contained misrepresentations and failed to disclose material facts necessary in  
23 order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they  
24 were made, not misleading.

25 114. Defendants violated §10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5 in that  
26 they:

- 27 • employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud;

- 1 • made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material
- 2 facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the
- 3 circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or
- 4 • engaged in acts, practices and a course of business that operated as a
- 5 fraud or deceit upon plaintiff and others similarly situated in connection with
- 6 their purchases of the Company's securities during the Class Period.

7 115. Defendants acted with scienter in that they knew that the public  
8 documents and statements issued or disseminated in the name of the Company  
9 were materially false and misleading; knew that such statements or documents  
10 would be issued or disseminated to the investing public; and knowingly and  
11 substantially participated, or acquiesced in the issuance or dissemination of such  
12 statements or documents as primary violations of the securities laws. These  
13 defendants by virtue of their receipt of information reflecting the true facts of the  
14 Company, their control over, and/or receipt and/or modification of the Company's  
15 allegedly materially misleading statements, and/or their associations with the  
16 Company which made them privy to confidential proprietary information  
17 concerning the Company, participated in the fraudulent scheme alleged herein.

18 116. Individual Defendants, who are the senior officers of the Company,  
19 had actual knowledge of the material omissions and/or the falsity of the material  
20 statements set forth above, and intended to deceive Plaintiff and the other members  
21 of the Class, or, in the alternative, acted with reckless disregard for the truth when  
22 they failed to ascertain and disclose the true facts in the statements made by them  
23 or any other of the Company's personnel to members of the investing public,  
24 including Plaintiff and the Class.

25 117. As a result of the foregoing, the market price of the Company's  
26 securities was artificially inflated during the Class Period. In ignorance of the  
27 falsity of Defendants' statements, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class  
28

1 relied on the statements described above and/or the integrity of the market price of  
2 the Company's securities during the Class Period in purchasing the Company's  
3 securities at prices that were artificially inflated as a result of Defendants' false and  
4 misleading statements.

5 118. Had Plaintiff and the other members of the Class been aware that the  
6 market price of the Company's securities had been artificially and falsely inflated  
7 by Defendants' misleading statements and by the material adverse information  
8 which Defendants did not disclose, they would not have purchased the Company's  
9 securities at the artificially inflated prices that they did, or at all.

10 119. As a result of the wrongful conduct alleged herein, Plaintiff and other  
11 members of the Class have suffered damages in an amount to be established at trial.

12 120. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have violated Section 10(b)  
13 of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder and are liable to the  
14 plaintiff and the other members of the Class for substantial damages which they  
15 suffered in connection with their purchase of the Company's securities during the  
16 Class Period.

17 **COUNT II**

18 **Violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act**

19 **Against the Individual Defendants**

20 121. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in  
21 the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

22 122. During the Class Period, the Individual Defendants participated in the  
23 operation and management of the Company, and conducted and participated,  
24 directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the Company's business affairs. Because  
25 of their senior positions, they knew the adverse non-public information about the  
26 Company's business practices.

1 123. As officers of a publicly owned company, the Individual Defendants  
2 had a duty to disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to the  
3 Company's financial condition and results of operations, and to correct promptly  
4 any public statements issued by the Company which had become materially false  
5 or misleading.

6 124. Because of their positions of control and authority as senior officers,  
7 the Individual Defendants were able to, and did, control the contents of the various  
8 reports, press releases and public filings which the Company disseminated in the  
9 marketplace during the Class Period concerning the Company's results of  
10 operations. Throughout the Class Period, the Individual Defendants exercised their  
11 power and authority to cause the Company to engage in the wrongful acts  
12 complained of herein. The Individual Defendants therefore, were "controlling  
13 persons" of the Company within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange  
14 Act. In this capacity, they participated in the unlawful conduct alleged which  
15 artificially inflated the market price of the Company's securities.

16 125. By reason of the above conduct, the Individual Defendants are liable  
17 pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act for the violations committed by the  
18 Company.

19 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

20 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class, prays for  
21 judgment and relief as follows:

22 (a) declaring this action to be a proper class action, designating Plaintiff  
23 as Lead Plaintiff and certifying Plaintiff as a class representative under Rule 23 of  
24 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and designating Plaintiff's counsel as Lead  
25 Counsel;

26 (b) awarding damages in favor of Plaintiff and the other Class members  
27 against all Defendants, jointly and severally, together with interest thereon;

28