

inclusive (the “Class Period”), seeking to recover damages caused by defendants’ violations of the federal securities laws and to pursue remedies under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, against the Company and certain of its top officials.

2. Credit Suisse Group AG is an international financial services group. The Group provides investment banking, private banking, and asset management services to customers located around the world.

3. Founded in 1856, the Company is headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, and its ADRs trade on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the ticker symbol “CS.”

4. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and misleading statements regarding the Company’s business, operational and compliance policies. Specifically, Defendants failed to disclose that: (i) Credit Suisse misrepresented the risks associated with its exchanged traded notes; and (ii) as a result of the foregoing, Credit Suisse shares traded at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period, and class members suffered significant losses and damages.

5. On February 5, 2018, the intraday value of Credit Suisse’s VelocityShares Daily Inverse Short Term Exchange-Traded Note (“XIV”) fell to 20% of the previous day’s closing value. On the morning of February 6, 2018, citing an “acceleration event”, Credit Suisse advised investors that the acceleration date of the XIV note—*i.e.*, the date on which investors will receive a cash payment equal to the closing value that day—is expected to be February 21, 2018, thereby effectively announcing the product’s liquidation. The online publication *ForexLive* noted that “[n]umbers published [September] 30 showed Credit Suisse holding nearly 5 million of the

[XIV] shares itself. Those would have been worth \$550 million at the open and about \$20 million now—a net loss of \$530 million for the Swiss bank.”

6. Credit Suisse’s American Depositary Receipt price has fallen sharply during intraday trading on February 6, 2018.

7. As a result of Defendants’ wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous decline in the market value of the Company’s securities, Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered significant losses and damages.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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

9. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and Section 27 of the Exchange Act.

10. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to §27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §78aa) and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b). Credit Suisse’s ADRs trade on the NYSE, located within this Judicial District.

11. In connection with the acts, conduct and other wrongs alleged in this Complaint, defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including but not limited to, the United States mail, interstate telephone communications and the facilities of the national securities exchange.

PARTIES

12. Plaintiff, as set forth in the attached Certification, acquired Credit Suisse securities at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and was damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures.

13. Defendant Credit Suisse is incorporated in Switzerland, with principal executive offices located at Paradeplatz 8, Zurich, Switzerland 8070. Credit Suisse's ADRs trade on the NYSE under the ticker symbol "CS."

14. Defendant Tidjane Thiam ("Thiam") has served at all relevant times as the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and member of the Executive Board.

15. Defendant David R. Mathers ("Mathers") has served at all relevant times as the Company's Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and member of the Executive Board.

16. The defendants referenced above in ¶¶ [REDACTED] are sometimes referred to herein as the "Individual Defendants."

17. The Individual Defendants possessed the power and authority to control the contents of Credit Suisse's SEC filings, press releases, and other market communications. The Individual Defendants were provided with copies of the Company's SEC filings and press releases alleged herein to be misleading prior to or shortly after their issuance and had the ability and opportunity to prevent their issuance or to cause them to be corrected. Because of their positions with the Company, and their access to material information available to them but not to the public, the Individual Defendants knew that the adverse facts specified herein had not been disclosed to and were being concealed from the public, and that the positive representations being made were then materially false and misleading. The Individual Defendants are liable for the false statements and omissions pleaded herein.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

Background

18. Credit Suisse Group AG is an international financial services group. The Group provides investment banking, private banking, and asset management services to customers located around the world.

Materially False and Misleading Statements Issued During the Class Period

19. The statements referenced in ¶¶ [REDACTED] were materially false and misleading because defendants made false and/or misleading statements, as well as failed to disclose material adverse facts about the Company's business, operational and compliance policies. Specifically, Defendants failed to disclose that: (i) Credit Suisse misrepresented the risks associated with its exchanged traded notes; and (ii) as a result of the foregoing, Credit Suisse shares traded at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period, and class members suffered significant losses and damages.

The Truth Begins to Emerge

20. On February 5, 2018, the intraday value of Credit Suisse's VelocityShares Daily Inverse Short Term Exchange-Traded Note ("XIV") fell to 20% of the previous day's closing value. On the morning of February 6, 2018, citing an "acceleration event", Credit Suisse advised investors that the acceleration date of the XIV note—*i.e.*, the date on which investors will receive a cash payment equal to the closing value that day—is expected to be February 21, 2018, thereby effectively announcing the product's liquidation. The online publication *ForexLive* noted that "[n]umbers published [September] 30 showed Credit Suisse holding nearly 5 million of the [XIV] shares itself. Those would have been worth \$550 million at the open and about \$20 million now—a net loss of \$530 million for the Swiss bank."

21. Credit Suisse's American Depositary Receipt price has fallen sharply during intraday trading on February 6, 2018.

22. As a result of Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous decline in the market value of the Company's securities, Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered significant losses and damages.

PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

23. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all those who purchased or otherwise acquired Credit Suisse securities during the Class Period (the "Class"); and were damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures. Excluded from the Class are defendants herein, the officers and directors of the Company, at all relevant times, members of their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which defendants have or had a controlling interest.

24. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, Credit Suisse securities were actively traded on the NYSE. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can be ascertained only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds or thousands of members in the proposed Class. Record owners and other members of the Class may be identified from records maintained by Credit Suisse or its transfer agent and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that customarily used in securities class actions.

25. Plaintiff's 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 in violation of federal law that is complained of herein.

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

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

- whether the federal securities laws were violated by defendants' acts as alleged herein;
- whether statements made by defendants to the investing public during the Class Period misrepresented material facts about the business, operations and management of Credit Suisse;
- whether the Individual Defendants caused Credit Suisse to issue false and misleading financial statements during the Class Period;
- whether defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false and misleading financial statements;
- whether the prices of Credit Suisse securities during the Class Period were artificially inflated because of the defendants' conduct complained of herein; and
- whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if so, what is the proper measure of damages.

28. 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 action as a class action.

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

- defendants made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material facts during the Class Period;
- the omissions and misrepresentations were material;
- Credit Suisse securities are traded in an efficient market;
- the Company's shares were liquid and traded with moderate to heavy volume during the Class Period;
- the Company traded on the NYSE and was covered by multiple analysts;
- the misrepresentations and omissions alleged would tend to induce a reasonable investor to misjudge the value of the Company's securities; and
- Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased, acquired and/or sold Credit Suisse securities between the time the defendants failed to disclose or misrepresented material facts and the time the true facts were disclosed, without knowledge of the omitted or misrepresented facts.

30. Based upon the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to a presumption of reliance upon the integrity of the market.

31. Alternatively, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to the presumption of reliance established by the Supreme Court in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of the State of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128, 92 S. Ct. 2430 (1972), as Defendants omitted material information in their Class Period statements in violation of a duty to disclose such information, as detailed above.

COUNT I

**(Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder
Against All Defendants)**

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

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

34. During the Class Period, defendants engaged in a plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, pursuant to which they knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts, transactions, practices and courses of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and the other members of the Class; made various untrue statements of material facts and omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud in connection with the purchase and sale of securities. Such scheme was intended to, and, throughout the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other Class members, as alleged herein; (ii) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of Credit Suisse securities; and (iii) cause Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase or otherwise acquire Credit Suisse securities and options at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, defendants, and each of them, took the actions set forth herein.

35. Pursuant to the above plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, each of the defendants participated directly or indirectly in the preparation and/or issuance of the quarterly and annual reports, SEC filings, press releases and other statements and documents described above, including statements made to securities analysts and the media that were designed to influence the market for Credit Suisse securities. Such reports, filings, releases and statements

were materially false and misleading in that they failed to disclose material adverse information and misrepresented the truth about Credit Suisse's finances and business prospects.

36. By virtue of their positions at Credit Suisse, defendants had actual knowledge of the materially false and misleading statements and material omissions alleged herein and intended thereby to deceive Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, or, in the alternative, defendants acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed or refused to ascertain and disclose such facts as would reveal the materially false and misleading nature of the statements made, although such facts were readily available to defendants. Said acts and omissions of defendants were committed willfully or with reckless disregard for the truth. In addition, each defendant knew or recklessly disregarded that material facts were being misrepresented or omitted as described above.

37. Information showing that defendants acted knowingly or with reckless disregard for the truth is peculiarly within defendants' knowledge and control. As the senior managers and/or directors of Credit Suisse, the Individual Defendants had knowledge of the details of Credit Suisse's internal affairs.

38. The Individual Defendants are liable both directly and indirectly for the wrongs complained of herein. Because of their positions of control and authority, the Individual Defendants were able to and did, directly or indirectly, control the content of the statements of Credit Suisse. As officers and/or directors of a publicly-held company, the Individual Defendants had a duty to disseminate timely, accurate, and truthful information with respect to Credit Suisse's businesses, operations, future financial condition and future prospects. As a result of the dissemination of the aforementioned false and misleading reports, releases and public statements, the market price of Credit Suisse securities was artificially inflated throughout

the Class Period. In ignorance of the adverse facts concerning Credit Suisse's business and financial condition which were concealed by defendants, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired Credit Suisse securities at artificially inflated prices and relied upon the price of the securities, the integrity of the market for the securities and/or upon statements disseminated by defendants, and were damaged thereby.

39. During the Class Period, Credit Suisse securities were traded on an active and efficient market. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, relying on the materially false and misleading statements described herein, which the defendants made, issued or caused to be disseminated, or relying upon the integrity of the market, purchased or otherwise acquired shares of Credit Suisse securities at prices artificially inflated by defendants' wrongful conduct. Had Plaintiff and the other members of the Class known the truth, they would not have purchased or otherwise acquired said securities, or would not have purchased or otherwise acquired them at the inflated prices that were paid. At the time of the purchases and/or acquisitions by Plaintiff and the Class, the true value of Credit Suisse securities was substantially lower than the prices paid by Plaintiff and the other members of the Class. The market price of Credit Suisse securities declined sharply upon public disclosure of the facts alleged herein to the injury of Plaintiff and Class members.

40. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants knowingly or recklessly, directly or indirectly, have violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

41. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases, acquisitions and sales of the Company's securities during the Class Period, upon the disclosure

that the Company had been disseminating misrepresented financial statements to the investing public.

COUNT II

(Violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act Against The Individual Defendants)

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

43. During the Class Period, the Individual Defendants participated in the operation and management of Credit Suisse, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of Credit Suisse's business affairs. Because of their senior positions, they knew the adverse non-public information about Credit Suisse's misstatement of income and expenses and false financial statements.

44. As officers and/or directors of a publicly owned company, the Individual Defendants had a duty to disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to Credit Suisse's financial condition and results of operations, and to correct promptly any public statements issued by Credit Suisse which had become materially false or misleading.

45. Because of their positions of control and authority as senior officers, the Individual Defendants were able to, and did, control the contents of the various reports, press releases and public filings which Credit Suisse disseminated in the marketplace during the Class Period concerning Credit Suisse's results of operations. Throughout the Class Period, the Individual Defendants exercised their power and authority to cause Credit Suisse to engage in the wrongful acts complained of herein. The Individual Defendants therefore, were "controlling persons" of Credit Suisse within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. In this

capacity, they participated in the unlawful conduct alleged which artificially inflated the market price of Credit Suisse securities.

46. Each of the Individual Defendants, therefore, acted as a controlling person of Credit Suisse. By reason of their senior management positions and/or being directors of Credit Suisse, each of the Individual Defendants had the power to direct the actions of, and exercised the same to cause, Credit Suisse to engage in the unlawful acts and conduct complained of herein. Each of the Individual Defendants exercised control over the general operations of Credit Suisse and possessed the power to control the specific activities which comprise the primary violations about which Plaintiff and the other members of the Class complain.

47. By reason of the above conduct, the Individual Defendants are liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act for the violations committed by Credit Suisse.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

- A. Determining that the instant action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and certifying Plaintiff as the Class representative;
- B. Requiring Defendants to pay damages sustained by Plaintiff and the Class by reason of the acts and transactions alleged herein;
- C. Awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class prejudgment and post-judgment interest, as well as their reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and other costs; and
- D. Awarding such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: February , 2018

Respectfully submitted,

POMERANTZ LLP

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