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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

SCOTT BRUCE, INDIVIDUALLY AND ON
BEHALF OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY
SITUATED,

No. CV 12-04061 RS

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO
DISMISS**

Plaintiff,

v.

SUNTECH POWER HOLDINGS CO. LTD.
and ZHENGRONG SHI,

Defendants.

I. INTRODUCTION

This is the second motion to dismiss a securities fraud class action brought by shareholders of Suntech Power Holdings, a Chinese manufacturer of solar energy products. In December 2013, the consolidated amended class action complaint (CAC) was dismissed with leave to amend because plaintiffs failed to allege sufficient facts to support their claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act. In particular, the prior order held that plaintiffs failed to plead scienter, an essential element of their first claim. It also identified certain deficiencies in some of plaintiffs' allegations of falsity and loss causation, two other essential elements. The order further dismissed the Section 20(a) claim, which requires a predicate violation of the Exchange Act.

1 Plaintiffs' second amended complaint (SAC), which includes a host of new factual
2 allegations, fares better. Unlike the prior complaint, plaintiffs' amended pleadings sufficiently aver
3 that defendant Zhengrong Shi acted with scienter when making allegedly false statements during the
4 class period. Also unlike the CAC, the SAC includes sufficient allegations to support the theory
5 that at least some of Shi's statements regarding the fair valuation of Suntech were false when made.
6 Because defendant Shi fails to identify a material defect in either of plaintiffs' claims, the motion is
7 denied.

8 II. BACKGROUND

9 This securities fraud action commenced in August 2012 when plaintiff Scott Bruce filed a
10 class action complaint against four defendants: Suntech Power Holdings, Dr. Zhengrong Shi
11 (Suntech's CEO), David King (CFO), and Amy Yi Zhang (former CFO). The complaint was
12 amended via stipulation in early 2013 following the appointment of lead class counsel. By the end
13 of 2013, two of the four defendants were effectively out of the picture. Suntech had filed for
14 bankruptcy in October 2013, resulting in an automatic stay under 11 U.S.C. § 362 of the claims
15 against the company. Meanwhile, plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed their claims against Ms. Zhang.
16 Accordingly, the first motion to dismiss only concerned plaintiffs' claims against individual
17 defendants Zhengrong Shi and David King.¹ The SAC, unlike the CAC, omits King and Zhang as
18 defendants; plaintiffs now contend only that Suntech and Shi are liable under the Exchange Act. In
19 light of the bankruptcy stay, only one defendant—Shi—is implicated in the present motion.

20 Plaintiffs' claims arise from the rapid July 2012 decline of Suntech's share price following
21 the company's disclosure that it may have been the victim of a fraud. Suntech is a Chinese solar
22 energy company that designs, manufactures, and markets photovoltaic products used to provide
23 electric power for commercial and residential customers around the globe. In 2008, Suntech formed
24 the Global Solar Fund, S.C.A., Sicar ("GSF") to invest in private companies that own or develop
25 solar energy projects. The fund was allegedly the brain child of Javier Romero, a former Suntech
26 sales agent.

27 _____
28 ¹ Suntech also filed a motion to dismiss in July 2013, several months before its bankruptcy. In light
of the bankruptcy stay, the December 2013 order did not address Suntech's motion.

1 Throughout the class period, Shi served as Suntech’s CEO, founder, board chairman, and
2 largest shareholder. He also was heavily involved with GSF and negotiated to have himself placed
3 on the board of managers of Global Solar Fund Partners S.a.r.l. (“GP”), which functioned as the
4 general partner of the GSF investment fund. As a “class B manager,” Shi exercised authority over
5 the strategic decisions that GP made on behalf of GSF. GP’s day-to-day management, however,
6 was entrusted to Romero.

7 In May 2010, Suntech entered into a €54 million guarantee of a loan granted by the China
8 Development Bank (CDB) to GSF’s largest investee company. As further security, Suntech was
9 required to maintain approximately €30 million in a cash collateral account. Collectively, this Loan
10 Guarantee represented the largest financial commitment Suntech had ever provided to a third party.
11 To backstop its exposure under the guarantee, Suntech accepted a pledge of €60 in German
12 government bonds from GSF Capital Pte Ltd (GSF Capital), the parent of GP, as security. In light
13 of this pledge, Suntech stated publicly that the fair value of the Loan Guarantee liability was
14 approximately €2 million. As investors later learned, however, the company’s exposure was much
15 higher.

16 On July 30, 2012, Suntech announced that it may have been the victim of fraud in
17 connection with GSF Capital’s pledge of German government bonds. Suntech’s outside counsel
18 found evidence that the documentation regarding GSF’s bond pledge may have been fabricated,
19 perhaps by Romero. According to a later statement by Shi, “Full investigation made it apparent that
20 these bonds may never have existed and that GSF Capital and its principal may have committed
21 fraud.” (SAC ¶ 129).

22 The market did not take kindly to this revelation. Shares of Suntech declined \$0.23 per
23 share, or 14.65%, to close on July 30, 2012, at \$1.34 per share, on unusually heavy volume.² The
24 following day saw further declines as shares fell another \$0.21, or 15.67%, to close at \$1.13 per
25 share. Suntech’s convertible notes declined from \$69.00 just prior to the disclosure to \$45.00 at the
26 close of trading on July 31, 2012, a drop of nearly 35%, on heavy volume. Suntech later clarified

27

28 ² Suntech’s shares were traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Its convertible notes were traded and reported on FINRA’s Trade Reporting and Compliance Engine.

1 that the security interest pledged by GSF Capital did not in fact exist, that Suntech accordingly had
2 been the victim of fraud, and that the company would therefore revise its valuation of its liability for
3 the Loan Guarantee from € million to between \$60 million and \$80 million, with a corresponding
4 reduction in net income.

5 III. LEGAL STANDARD

6 A complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader
7 is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). While “detailed factual allegations” are not required, a
8 complaint must include sufficient facts to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.”
9 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 US 544,
10 555, 570 (2007)). A claim is facially plausible “when the pleaded factual content allows the court to
11 draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* Claims
12 grounded in fraud are also subject to Rule 9(b), which provides: “In allegations of fraud or mistake,
13 a party must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake.” Fed. R. Civ.
14 P. 9(b). To satisfy that rule, a plaintiff must allege the “who, what, where, when, and how” of the
15 charged misconduct. *Cooper v. Pickett*, 137 F.3d 616, 627 (9th Cir. 1997).

16 A motion to dismiss a complaint under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
17 tests the legal sufficiency of the claims alleged in the complaint. See *Parks Sch. of Bus. v.*
18 *Symington*, 51 F.3d 1480, 1484 (9th Cir. 1995). Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) may be based either
19 on the “lack of a cognizable legal theory” or on “the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a
20 cognizable legal theory.” *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988).
21 When evaluating such a motion, the court must accept all material allegations in the complaint as
22 true, even if doubtful, and construe them in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. See
23 *Twombly*, 550 US at 555. “[C]onclusory allegations of law and unwarranted inferences,” however,
24 “are insufficient to defeat a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim.” *Epstein v. Wash. Energy*
25 *Co.*, 83 F.3d 1136, 1140 (9th Cir. 1996); see also *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (citing *Twombly*, 550 US at
26 555) (“[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory
27 statements” are not taken as true). In actions governed by the Private Securities Litigation Reform
28

1 Act (“PSLRA”), such as this one, these general standards are subject to further refinement, as
2 discussed in more detail below.

3 IV. DISCUSSION

4 Both claims against Shi were dismissed in the prior order. In the SAC, plaintiffs attempt to
5 cure their pleadings by adding various factual averments, several of which are drawn from
6 statements and submissions made by Suntech, Shi, and Romero in other court proceedings. After
7 the fraud was exposed, Suntech initiated civil actions against Romero in Singapore and London.
8 The SAC includes certain excerpts from those proceedings in an attempt to show that Shi was
9 contemporaneously aware of various “red flags” and warning signs concerning Romero when Shi
10 made the allegedly false statements challenged in this action. The new allegations also include,
11 among other things, excerpts of internal Suntech correspondence.

12 A. First Claim: Violation of Exchange Act § 10(b) and SEC Rule 10(b)

13 Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act makes it unlawful for “any person . . . [t]o use or employ,
14 in connection with the purchase or sale of any security registered on a national securities exchange .
15 . . . any manipulative or deceptive device or contrivance in contravention of such rules and
16 regulations as the [Securities and Exchange] Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate
17 in the public interest or for the protection of investors.” 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b). Pursuant to Section
18 10(b), the Securities and Exchange Commission promulgated Rule 10b-5, which provides, among
19 other things, “It shall be unlawful for any person . . . [t]o engage in any act, practice, or course of
20 business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any person, in connection with
21 the purchase or sale of any security.” 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5(c).

22 To state a claim for securities fraud, a complaint must allege: “(1) a material
23 misrepresentation or omission by the defendant; (2) scienter; (3) a connection between the
24 misrepresentation or omission and the purchase or sale of a security; (4) reliance upon the
25 misrepresentation or omission; (5) economic loss; and (6) loss causation.” *Halliburton Co. v. Erica*
26 *P. John Fund, Inc.*, 134 S. Ct. 2398, 2407 (2014) (citations omitted). To survive a motion to
27 dismiss, a complaint asserting claims under Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 must satisfy the dual
28 pleading requirements of Rule 9(b) and the PSLRA. *Zucco Partners v. Digimarc Corp.*, 552 F.3d

1 981, 990 (9th Cir. 2009). Three central elements of the claim are at issue here: scienter, falsity, and
 2 loss causation. Shi does not dispute that the remaining elements are adequately pled.

3 *i. Scienter*

4 Scienter is “a mental state embracing intent to deceive, manipulate, or defraud.” *Ernst &*
 5 *Ernst v. Hochfelder*, 425 U.S. 185, 193 n. 12 (1976). To plead scienter, the complaint must “state
 6 with particularity facts giving rise to a strong inference that the defendant acted with the required
 7 state of mind.” 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(2). In particular, the complaint must allege the defendant
 8 “made false or misleading statements either intentionally or with deliberate recklessness.” *Daou*,
 9 411 F.3d 1006, 1015 (9th Cir. 2005) (citing *In re Silicon Graphics Sec. Litig.*, 183 F.3d 970, 974
 10 (9th Cir. 1999)). “Reckless conduct may be defined as a highly unreasonable omission, involving . .
 11 . an extreme departure from the standards of ordinary care . . . that is either known to the defendant
 12 or is so obvious that the actor must have been aware of it.” *In re VeriFone Holdings, Inc. Sec.*
 13 *Litig.*, 704 F.3d 694, 702 (9th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Hollinger v. Titan Capital Corp.*, 914 F.2d 1564,
 14 1569 (9th Cir. 1990)). An actor is deliberately reckless if, for example, he “had reasonable grounds
 15 to believe material facts existed that were misstated or omitted, but nonetheless failed to obtain and
 16 disclose such facts although he could have done so without extraordinary effort.” *In re Oracle*
 17 *Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 627 F.3d 376, 390 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Howard v. Everex Sys., Inc.*, 228 F.3d
 18 1057, 1064 (9th Cir. 2000)). “Recklessly turning a ‘blind eye’ to impropriety is equally as culpable
 19 as [actual knowledge] under Rule 10b-5.” *Verifone*, 704 F.3d at 708.

20 As detailed below in discussion of the “falsity” element, the SAC identifies two broad
 21 categories of allegedly false statements made by Shi: (a) falsifications of the Loan Guarantee’s fair
 22 value on Suntech financial statements, and (b) misstatements regarding the existence of a backstop
 23 vis-à-vis the German bonds. At bottom, both categories of allegations focus on the fact that Suntech
 24 shareholders were given the impression that the company’s exposure under the guarantee was much
 25 smaller than it really was. Plaintiffs argue that based on information Shi knew at the time, he was at
 26 least deliberately reckless in making the challenged statements.

1 The prior complaint failed to plead facts “giving rise to a strong inference” of scienter. *See*
 2 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(2). The CAC alleged Shi and Suntech acted with deliberate recklessness in
 3 the face of numerous “red flags” regarding the Loan Guarantee, including:

- 4 - Romero’s demonstrated dishonesty in other business matters, including falsely holding
 5 himself out as the “president” of Suntech Spain,
- 6 - GSF’s failure to deliver the actual bonds to Suntech,
- 7 - that the existence of the bonds was not verified,
- 8 - documents indicating that GSF Capital had borrowed the bonds from a European
 9 company and did not own them outright,
- 10 - that GSF Capital or Romero would likely not have the personal capital to acquire €60
 11 million in bonds,
- 12 - that GSF Capital had previously misrepresented the nature of its projects to obtain fast-
 13 track permits from Italian authorities, and
- 14 - that GSF’s projects “did not make economic sense.”

15 (CAC, ECF No. 56, ¶¶ 134-35). The prior order concluded that this was not enough, holding that
 16 not one of these red flags, “viewed individually or together, suffices to show defendants acted with
 17 ‘deliberate recklessness.’” *See Bruce v. Suntech Power Holdings Co. Ltd.*, 2013 WL 6843610 at *6
 18 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 26, 2013). While acknowledging that some of defendants’ conduct was
 19 problematic, the order concluded the CAC rested “too heavily on the ultimate absence of the bonds
 20 to imply that any due diligence was insufficient—the type of ‘fraud by hindsight’ allegation rejected
 21 by *Tellabs*.” *Id.* at *5 (citing *Tellabs, Inc. v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*, 551 U.S. 308 (2007)).
 22 The order explained that while the later-disclosed fraud and admitted irregularities “do suggest an
 23 absence of due diligence,” it was equally plausible to infer that Suntech was the victim of fraud
 24 “despite its best efforts to verify the existence of the pledged security.” *Id.* at *5.

25 Plaintiffs now contend the SAC, which includes some fifty paragraphs of new averments,
 26 makes clear that defendants had hardly undertaken their “best efforts” to ensure the soundness of the
 27 bond transaction. *See id.* In plaintiffs’ view, the new allegations reveal that Shi received numerous
 28 indicators that serious problems were lurking in the transaction. The amended pleadings point to,
 among other things:

- 1 - Several December 2009 emails from Romero to Shi emphasizing that the Loan
2 Guarantee collateral should be kept confidential from “the market” and from CDB, the
3 Chinese bank that granted the loan. (SAC ¶¶ 54 and 57).
- 4 - Correspondence to Shi revealing that Suntech’s Director of Investment declined to
5 conduct detailed due diligence into GSF due to “sensitivity of information.” (SAC ¶ 58).
6 The Suntech board, apparently troubled by GSF’s resistance to providing information,
7 later resolved to condition its approval of the Loan Guarantee on management’s
8 completion of due diligence. (SAC ¶ 60). According to plaintiffs, the due diligence was
9 never completed.³
- 10 - Various allegedly blatant errors and inconsistencies in various documents sent from
11 Romero to Shi, Zhi, and other Suntech officers. (SAC ¶¶ 61, 64, 84-87).

12 According to plaintiffs, these occurrences far predated Shi’s allegedly false statements, the earliest
13 of which was made in August 2010.

14 The SAC also highlights various statements made by Suntech, Shi, and Romero in
15 subsequent court proceedings. To be sure, many of these statements bear questionable relevance to
16 establishing that Shi acted with scienter. Suntech asserted in the Singapore proceeding, for
17 example, that certain aspects of the transaction with GSF were “inherently suspicious” and that even
18 “basic research” would raise significant questions about Werner Richter, the British company that—
19 according to Romero—was supposed to provide the bonds. (SAC ¶¶ 69, 73). Suntech also took the
20 position in the Singapore case that Romero “acted suspiciously throughout the transaction and
21 appeared reluctant to share information with Suntech.” (SAC ¶ 75). These later “admissions,” to
22 the extent they can be construed as such, are of questionable relevance to Shi’s individual state of
23 mind at the time he made the alleged misrepresentations and omissions at issue here.

24 Certain other statements, however, undergird plaintiff’s scienter theory. In a statement
25 before the United Kingdom court, Romero claimed to have called Shi on February 20, 2012, and
26 told the CEO that the German bonds had been unilaterally repossessed by Werner Richter. (SAC ¶
27 100). If true, Romero’s statement would demonstrate that some five months before publicly
28 disclosing to shareholders the non-existence of the bonds, Shi knew, or at least had a powerful
reason to believe, that Suntech’s offer of collateral was not backstopped. Additionally, Shi made
statements indicating he had grown “suspicious” of Romero due to Romero’s allegedly evasive

³ Shi refutes, as a factual matter, whether Suntech undertook the requisite due diligence. At this stage, however, the court must accept plaintiffs’ allegations as true. *See Tellabs*, 551 U.S. at 322.

1 behavior during the class period.⁴ (SAC ¶¶ 95-99). Despite his admitted suspicions, which
 2 apparently surfaced by early 2012, Shi continued to represent to shareholders that Suntech’s
 3 exposure under the Loan Guarantee was backstopped by the German bonds.

4 Shi argues that, absent some sort of “corroboration,” Romero’s emails to Shi and statements
 5 in subsequent litigation “lack the reliability” required to support an inference of fraud. (Motion,
 6 ECF No. 104, 15:21-22). Given that so much of the SAC paints Romero as a patently untrustworthy
 7 fraudster, Shi contends the court cannot take Romero’s statements into account when testing the
 8 sufficiency of the pleadings. Shi relies on *In re Secure Computing Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 120 F. Supp.
 9 2d 810 (N.D. Cal. 2000), wherein the court remarked in apparent dicta that if a securities plaintiff’s
 10 “sole basis for an allegation is a statement from a non-Plaintiff witness,” the complaint must specify
 11 all facts on which the plaintiff bases his belief in the allegation. *Id.* at 817. In support, the court
 12 invoked 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(1) of the PSLRA, which provides more generally that “if an
 13 allegation regarding [a] statement or omission is made on information and belief, the complaint shall
 14 state with particularity all facts on which that belief is formed.”⁵ Because most of the plaintiffs’
 15 fraud averments in *Secure Computing* were not pled on personal knowledge, and because the
 16 complaint failed to allege any *basis* for the plaintiffs’ belief in their allegations, the court concluded
 17 that the plaintiffs failed to meet their pleading obligations under the PSLRA.

18 Here, however, the SAC provides ample basis to support the averments that reference
 19 Romero’s statements. First, Romero’s litigation remarks are excerpted from United Kingdom court
 20 records. While this hardly establishes the *truth* of Romero’s claim that he called Shi on February
 21 20, 2012, it provides some factual basis for plaintiffs’ belief that such a call took place. Romero’s
 22

23 ⁴ These particular statements do not, contrary to Shi’s argument, constitute the sort of impermissible
 24 “fraud by hindsight” allegations rejected in *Tellabs*. Indeed, Shi speaks directly to his impressions
 of Romero’s behavior at the time. (See SAC ¶ 99) (Alleging that, according to Shi, “Romero’s
 behavior caused me to become suspicious.”)

25 ⁵ The court also relied on *In re Silicon Graphics Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 183 F.3d 970 (9th Cir. 1999), in
 26 which Ninth Circuit held that when alleged misrepresentations in private securities fraud actions are
 27 not plead on personal knowledge, such allegations must be accompanied by a statement, “in great
 detail, [of] *all* the relevant facts forming the basis of [the plaintiffs’] belief.” *Id.* at 985 (emphasis
 28 added). The Ninth Circuit later suggested, however, that *Silicon Graphics* was abrogated by the
 Supreme Court’s decision in *Tellabs*. See *Killinger*, 542 F.3d at 784 (“*Tellabs*... suggests that
 perhaps *Silicon Graphics*...[is] too demanding and focused too narrowly in dismissing vague,
 ambiguous, or general allegations [of scienter] outright.”).

1 credibility may be far from airtight, but Shi goes too far to suggest Romero’s litigation statements
2 can be disregarded entirely. Second, keeping in mind that a finding of scienter hinges on the
3 defendant’s mental state, it is not necessary for plaintiffs to “corroborate” the factual assertions
4 made in Romero’s various emails. What matters is that, according to the well-pleaded SAC, Shi
5 received the emails in the first place, allegedly putting him on notice of various “red flags”
6 underlying the bond transaction.⁶

7 Under *Tellabs*, the relevant inquiry is “whether *all* of the facts alleged, taken collectively,
8 give rise to a strong inference of scienter, not whether any individual allegation, scrutinized in
9 isolation, meets the standard.” *Tellabs*, 551 U.S. at 323 (emphasis in original). The SAC, unlike the
10 CAC before it, surpasses this threshold. At a minimum, plaintiffs’ allegations, if assumed to be true,
11 establish that by February 20, 2012, Shi had every reason to suspect the Loan Guarantee was no
12 longer backstopped. Nonetheless, Shi continued to represent that the bonds provided “security” for
13 Suntech’s exposure under the Loan Guarantee. (See SAC ¶¶ 121-125). Additionally, the new
14 averments give rise to a strong inference that Shi acted with scienter long before February 2012. In
15 emails sent in December 2009, Romero impressed upon Shi the importance of keeping the German
16 bonds confidential from “the market” and from CDB. (SAC ¶¶ 54, 57). In another email, Zhi
17 informed Shi that there would be no detailed due diligence into the German bond provider due to
18 “sensitivity of information.” (SAC ¶ 58). Although the parties dispute whether the requisite due
19 diligence was ultimately performed after the December 2009 board meeting, the court must accept
20 as true the SAC’s allegation that Suntech failed to ask its outside counsel to confirm the existence of
21 the bonds or verify the authenticity of the transaction documents. (SAC ¶ 74). Given Shi’s close
22 involvement in the bond transaction, his position in the company as CEO and board chairman, and
23 the communications and problematic documents highlighted in the SAC’s new averments,
24 combined with those “red flags” already highlighted in the CAC, a strong inference can now be
25 drawn that Shi acted with deliberate recklessness by making the challenged statements about the
26 existence of the bonds and the degree of Suntech’s exposure under the Loan Guarantee.

27 ⁶ Shi does not appear to dispute, at this early stage of the litigation, that he actually received the
28 emails in question. Even if he did contest this averment, however, the court’s obligation at this
juncture is to “accept all factual allegations in the complaint as true.” See *VeriFone*, 704 F.3d at 701
(citing *Tellabs*, 551 U.S. at 322).

1 Shi argues plaintiffs’ allegations of scienter are plainly incompatible with his status as
 2 founder and largest shareholder of Suntech. As the owner of nearly one third of Suntech’s shares,
 3 Shi stood to lose a substantial portion of his investment if Suntech was called upon to satisfy its
 4 obligation on the guarantee without any collateral to backstop that obligation. “To credit any
 5 inference of fraud in these circumstances,” defendant contends, “the Court would have to assume
 6 that Dr. Shi was economically irrational—an assumption that is contrary to the plaintiffs’ allegations
 7 that he was an experienced, sophisticated and successful businessman.” (Motion, ECF No. 104, 3:3-
 8 6). This argument assumes too much. For plaintiffs’ fraud claim to go forward, the SAC need not
 9 allege that Shi had some pecuniary motive for making the challenged statements. *See Tellabs*, 551
 10 U.S. at 325 (although personal financial gain can “weigh heavily” in favor of a scienter inference,
 11 the “absence of a motive allegation is not fatal”). Even so, the SAC endeavors to explain some of
 12 Shi’s behavior. For example, the SAC alleges Shi understood that if CDB discovered the truth
 13 about the Loan Guarantee, the bank might pull its financing or demand a higher rate altogether. It
 14 further avers that if Suntech’s auditors discovered the bonds did not exist, they would “force
 15 Suntech to recognize the fair value of the liability on its balance sheet.” (SAC ¶ 90). More
 16 generally, plaintiffs argue a cogent inference can be drawn that Shi simply believed the
 17 misrepresented risks would not come to fruition. Although Shi ultimately discovered the truth and
 18 came clean with shareholders in late July 2012, the SAC raises a compelling inference that he
 19 waited too long to do so and made deliberately reckless statements in the interim.⁷

20 A claim arising under Section 10(b) will survive “only if a reasonable person would deem
 21 the inference of scienter cogent and at least as compelling as any opposing inference one could draw
 22 from the facts alleged.” *Id.* at 324. Unlike the CAC before it, the SAC raises an inference of
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 25 ⁷ At oral argument, Shi argued that no strong inference of scienter can be gleaned from the five-
 26 month delay between the Romero phone call and the company’s July 2012 disclosure. To Shi, a
 27 more compelling inference is that the phone call prompted an internal investigation culminating in
 28 the company’s July 2012 disclosure that the loan guarantee was not backstopped. Counsel for
 plaintiffs countered that given how easy it would be to verify the non-existence of the collateral, a
 months-long internal investigation would not have been necessary. Whether and to what extent an
 internal investigation occurred, and what such an investigation revealed, are not issues to be decided
 at this phase.

1 scienter at least as compelling as any opposing, non-fraudulent inference. Plaintiffs' allegations,
2 accordingly, satisfy the scienter requirement of their Section 10(b) claim.⁸

3 *ii. Material Misrepresentation or Omission (Falsity)*

4 A false or misleading statement is an essential element of any claim for securities fraud. *See*
5 *Stoneridge Investment Partners, LLC v. Scientific-Atlanta*, 552 U.S. 148, 157 (2008). Under the
6 PSLRA, plaintiffs must "specify each statement alleged to have been misleading, the reason or
7 reasons why the statement is misleading, and, if an allegation regarding the statement or omission is
8 made on information and belief . . . state with particularity all facts on which that belief is formed."
9 15 U.S.C. 78u-4(b)(1). Plaintiffs allege Shi, while serving as Suntech CEO, made various material
10 misrepresentations in the years preceding the July 2012 price drop. According to the SAC, these
11 misrepresentations fall into two broad categories: (a) falsification of the Loan Guarantee's fair value
12 on Suntech financial statements, and (b) misrepresentations regarding the existence of a backstop
13 supposedly eliminating Suntech's exposure under the GSF Loan Guarantee.

14 The prior order concluded that, as a categorical matter, the entire first group of challenged
15 statements was not actionable because the CAC lacked averments indicating the statements were
16 false *when made*. 2013 WL 6843610 at *3. The SAC remedies this defect. Although Shi casts his
17 valuation statements as mere "opinions," arguing he believed the truth of the assertions at the time
18 they were made, statements of belief are not categorically excluded from Section 10(b) liability:

19 A statement of belief is a "factual" misstatement actionable under Section 10(b) if (1)
20 the statement is not actually believed, (2) there is no reasonable basis for the belief,
21 or (3) the speaker is aware of undisclosed facts tending seriously to undermine the
22 statement's accuracy.

23 *Reese*, 747 F.3d at 579. Plaintiffs argue Shi's statements are actionable under the second and third
24 avenues described in *Reese*. For purposes of resolving this motion, it is sufficient to conclude that at
25 the time Shi made at least some of the challenged statements, he was "aware of undisclosed facts
26 tending seriously to undermine" their accuracy. *See id.* For example, in a Form 20-F filed on April
27 27, 2012—more than two months after Romero's alleged phone call to Shi—the company claimed

28 ⁸ Because the SAC raises a strong inference of scienter under the holistic *Tellabs* standard, there is no need to address plaintiffs' additional arguments that their complaint satisfies the "actual access" standard, *see S. Ferry LP, No. 2 v. Killinger*, 542 F.3d 776, 786 (9th Cir. 2008), or the *Berson* "absurdity" test. *See Berson v. Applied Signal Tech., Inc.*, 527 F.3d 982, 988 (9th Cir. 2008). Nor

1 that the fair value of the debt guarantee was approximately €2 million.⁹ (SAC ¶ 124). Similarly, in
 2 press releases and related Form 6-Ks filed in March, April, and May 2012, Shi allegedly made
 3 similar assurances.¹⁰ (SAC ¶¶ 120-123, 126). It thus cannot be said that, as a *categorical* matter,
 4 none of Shi's statements regarding the value of the Loan Guarantee are actionable.¹¹

5 Shi also argues he cannot be liable under Rule 10(b) for general statements made in Suntech
 6 press releases. Although numerous of the releases *quote* Dr. Shi, plaintiffs do not challenge any of
 7 Shi's specific comments as being false. Instead, plaintiffs allege that Shi "possessed the power and
 8 authority to control" the company's press releases, and thus that he was responsible for various
 9 *other* statements made in the same releases that also quote him. (SAC ¶ 26). This, Shi contends, is
 10 simply not enough for falsity under the PSLRA. To be sure, "[a] defendant can be held liable under
 11 § 10(b) for a false or misleading statement only if the defendant 'made' the statement." *City of*
 12 *Royal Oak Ret. Sys. v. Juniper Networks, Inc.*, 880 F. Supp. 2d 1045, 1070 (N.D. Cal. 2012). The
 13 plaintiff in *Juniper* sued a corporate board chairman under Section 10(b), claiming the individual
 14 defendant had "ultimate authority" over various public statements made on behalf of the company
 15 by its CEO and CFO. *Id.* at 1071. The court dismissed the claim, finding an insufficient causal
 16 chain between the challenged statements and the plaintiff's "conclusory" assertion that the board
 17 chairman was "one of" the persons at the company with the "ultimate authority" over public
 18 statements. *Id.* at 1071.

19 As compared to *Juniper*, this case presents a stronger basis for attributing corporate public
 20 statements to an individual defendant.¹² First, Shi was the chairman *and* CEO of Suntech at the time

21
 22 ⁹ Because Shi signed the company's 2010 and 2011 20-F filings, it is fair to assume he signed
 23 Suntech's 2012 form, too, although the SAC makes no such explicit averment. (*See* SAC ¶¶ 113,
 24 147). Although Shi disputes whether he can be liable for general statements made in Suntech press
 25 releases, he does not disclaim involvement in the company's 2012 20-F.

26 ¹⁰ As explained below, the allegations in the SAC are sufficient to support plaintiffs' contention that
 27 Shi was individually responsible for these particular statements.

28 ¹¹ At this juncture, it is not necessary to parse out which of Shi's many statements are individually
 actionable.

¹² The prior order relied on *Juniper* to conclude that King, Suntech's CFO, cannot be liable for any
 statements he did not make. 2013 WL 6843610 at *4. The order did not discuss the issue presented
 here: whether Shi, who had significantly more influence in the organization, can be liable for
 general statements made in Suntech press releases.

1 these statements were made, thereby allowing a stronger inference that he had “ultimate authority”
2 over the content of the company’s press releases. *Id.* at 1071. Also, unlike in *Juniper*, plaintiffs
3 here do not seek to hold the individual defendant liable for statements made by *other* specific
4 persons. In *Juniper*, the board chairman was being sued for false public statements made by the
5 company’s CFO and CEO. Here, Shi—Suntech’s CEO *and* board chairman—is being sued for
6 general statements made in company press releases. Plaintiffs further argue that Shi’s involvement
7 with each press release, including his being quoted in each, “strongly suggests that Shi reviewed and
8 approved the[ir] contents.” (ECF No. 108, 10:5-6). In addition, the SAC generally avers that Shi
9 micromanaged Suntech’s affairs—an allegation that, if true, bolsters the plausibility of the inference
10 that Shi would have reviewed and approved the press releases in which he is quoted.

11 At some later stage, the parties can litigate the factual questions surrounding Shi’s
12 involvement in the challenged press releases. For now, however, the SAC pleads sufficient facts to
13 support plaintiffs’ claim that Shi is individually liable for such statements.

14 *iii. Loss Causation*

15 In their prior complaint, plaintiffs claimed to have suffered economic loss due to Suntech’s
16 failure to disclose until July 30, 2012 that the bonds were borrowed from a third party. The prior
17 order concluded, however, that “the only economic loss alleged by plaintiffs is most plausibly
18 attributed to defendants’ disclosure that the bonds *did not exist*,” not to the company’s simultaneous
19 disclosure that the bonds were purportedly borrowed from a third party. 2013 WL 6843610 at *8
20 (emphasis added). Although the SAC continues to allege Shi misrepresented the origin of the
21 bonds, plaintiffs concede these misrepresentations caused no losses. (Pl. Opp., ECF No. 108, 6 n.
22 5). Instead, plaintiffs contend Shi’s willingness to misrepresent the ownership of the bonds is
23 evidence of scienter generally. In any event, it is evident from the parties’ submissions that this
24 element is no longer in dispute. Although the bond ownership misrepresentations did not cause
25 economic loss, Shi does not dispute that his *other* challenged statements satisfy loss causation.

26 In sum, defendant’s second motion fails to identify any fatal flaw in plaintiffs’ claim under
27 Section 10(b). Accordingly, the motion is denied with respect to the first claim.

28

1 B. Second Claim: Violation of Exchange Act Section 20(a)

2 To state a claim under Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, a plaintiff must allege a predicate
3 violation of Section 10(b). *See Zucco Partners, LLC v. Digimarc Corp.*, 552 F.3d 981, 990 (9th Cir.
4 2009). In moving to dismiss plaintiffs’ second claim, Shi argues only that the SAC fails to allege a
5 primary claim under Section 10(b). Because plaintiffs’ first claim survives, their second claim must
6 also. The motion is therefore denied with respect to this claim.

7 V. CONCLUSION

8 For the foregoing reasons, defendant’s motion is denied. Defendant shall file an answer to
9 the SAC within twenty days of the date of this order.

10
11 IT IS SO ORDERED.

12
13 Dated: 8/12/14

14 
15 _____
16 RICHARD SEEBORG
17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE