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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, PHOENIX**

Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
Sea Limited, Forrest Xiaodong Li, and Tony  
Tianyu Hou,  
  
Defendants.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF  
THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others  
similarly situated, by Plaintiff’s undersigned attorneys, for Plaintiff’s complaint against  
Defendants, alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and  
Plaintiff’s own acts, and information and belief as to all other matters, based upon, *inter*  
*alia*, the investigation conducted by and through Plaintiff’s attorneys, which included,  
among other things, a review of the Defendants’ public documents, conference calls and  
announcements made by Defendants, United States (“U.S.”) Securities and Exchange

1 Commission (“SEC”) filings, wire and press releases published by and regarding Sea  
2 Limited (“Sea” or the “Company”), analysts’ reports and advisories about the Company,  
3 and information readily obtainable on the Internet. Plaintiff believes that substantial,  
4 additional evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a  
5 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

### 7 NATURE OF THE ACTION

8  
9 1. This is a federal securities class action on behalf of a class consisting of all  
10 persons and entities other than Defendants that purchased or otherwise acquired Sea  
11 securities between April 23, 2022 and May 15, 2023, both dates inclusive (the “Class  
12 Period”), seeking to recover damages caused by Defendants’ violations of the federal  
13 securities laws and to pursue remedies under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities  
14 Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder,  
15 against the Company and certain of its top officials.

16  
17 2. Sea, together with its subsidiaries, provides digital entertainment, e-  
18 commerce, and digital financial services in Asia, Latin America, and internationally. The  
19 Company’s digital financial services platform provides, *inter alia*, payment processing  
20 services, credit offerings, and digital bank services under various brands, which  
21 purportedly work in tandem with Sea’s digital entertainment and e-commerce platforms  
22 to drive synergies among all three business segments. Defendants have consistently  
23 asserted that these purported synergies allow the Company to grow its user base and loan  
24 book in an efficient, cost-effective manner, while managing risks impacting the  
25 Company’s profitability.  
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1           3. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and  
2 misleading statements regarding the Company’s business, operations, and prospects.  
3 Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose  
4 that: (i) Sea overstated its ability to manage the growth of its user base and loan book  
5 while enhancing its profitability; (ii) Sea’s expansion to a broader user base and growing  
6 loan book rendered the Company significantly more vulnerable to higher credit losses;  
7 (iii) as a result, the Company was likely to book a significant increase in loan loss reserves;  
8 (iv) the foregoing was likely to have a significant negative impact on Sea’s earnings; and  
9 (v) as a result, the Company’s public statements were materially false and misleading at  
10 all relevant times.  
11

12  
13           4. On May 16, 2023, Sea issued a press release announcing its financial results  
14 for the first quarter of 2023. Among other items, Sea reported first-quarter earnings that  
15 fell significantly short of expectations due to a sharp increase in loan loss reserves. The  
16 Company advised that “[o]ur provision for credit losses increased by *120.5%* to US\$177.4  
17 million in the first quarter of 2023 from US\$80.5 million in the first quarter of 2022,  
18 primarily driven by expansion to a broader user base and the growth of our loan book”  
19 (emphasis added). Sea also disclosed that the Company’s previous Chief Investment  
20 Officer, David Ma, had left that role and joined the Company’s Board of Directors.  
21

22  
23           5. On this news, Sea’s American Depositary Share (“ADS”) price fell \$15.62  
24 per ADS, or 17.74%, to close at \$72.45 per ADS on May 16, 2023.  
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1           6.     As a result of Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous  
2 decline in the market value of the Company's securities, Plaintiff and other Class members  
3 have suffered significant losses and damages.  
4

5                           **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

6           7.     The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to Sections 10(b) and  
7 20(a) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78t(a)) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated  
8 thereunder by the SEC (17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5).  
9

10           8.     This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to  
11 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and Section 27 of the Exchange Act.

12           9.     Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to Section 27 of the  
13 Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. § 78aa) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Plaintiff is a resident of this  
14 Judicial District, and a substantial part of the property that is the subject of this action is  
15 thus situated in this Judicial District. Moreover, pursuant to Sea's most recent annual  
16 report on Form 20-F, as of December 31, 2022, there were 519,231,049 of the Company's  
17 Class A ordinary shares outstanding. Sea's ADSs, each representing one of the  
18 Company's Class A ordinary shares, trade in the U.S. on the New York Stock Exchange  
19 ("NYSE"). Accordingly, in addition to Plaintiff, there are presumably hundreds, if not  
20 thousands, of investors in Sea's ADSs located in the U.S., some of whom, like Plaintiff,  
21 undoubtedly reside in this Judicial District.  
22  
23

24           10.    In connection with the acts alleged in this complaint, Defendants, directly  
25 or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but  
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1 not limited to, the mails, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of the  
2 national securities markets.

3  
4 **PARTIES**

5 11. Plaintiff, as set forth in the attached Certification, acquired Sea securities at  
6 artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and was damaged upon the revelation  
7 of the alleged corrective disclosures. Plaintiff resides in Maricopa County, Arizona, which  
8 is located in this Judicial District.

9  
10 12. Defendant Sea is organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands with  
11 principal executive offices located at 1 Fusionopolis Place, #17-10, Galaxis, Singapore  
12 138522. Sea's ADSs trade in an efficient market on the NYSE under the ticker symbol  
13 "SE".

14  
15 13. Defendant Forrest Xiaodong Li ("Li") has served as Sea's Group Chief  
16 Executive Officer at all relevant times.

17  
18 14. Defendant Tony Tianyu Hou ("Hou") has served as Sea's Group Chief  
19 Financial Officer at all relevant times.

20  
21 15. Defendants Li and Hou are sometimes referred to herein collectively as the  
22 "Individual Defendants."

23  
24 16. The Individual Defendants possessed the power and authority to control the  
25 contents of Sea's SEC filings, press releases, and other market communications. The  
26 Individual Defendants were provided with copies of Sea's SEC filings and press releases  
27 alleged herein to be misleading prior to or shortly after their issuance and had the ability  
28 and opportunity to prevent their issuance or to cause them to be corrected. Because of

1 their positions with Sea, and their access to material information available to them but not  
2 to the public, the Individual Defendants knew that the adverse facts specified herein had  
3 not been disclosed to and were being concealed from the public, and that the positive  
4 representations being made were then materially false and misleading. The Individual  
5 Defendants are liable for the false statements and omissions pleaded herein.  
6

## 7 **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

### 8 **Background**

9  
10 17. Sea, together with its subsidiaries, provides digital entertainment, e-  
11 commerce, and digital financial services in Asia, Latin America, and internationally. The  
12 Company operates Garena, a digital entertainment platform for users to access mobile and  
13 computer online games, as well as eSports operations; Shopee, an e-commerce platform  
14 and mobile-centric marketplace that provides integrated payment and logistics  
15 infrastructure and seller services; and SeaMoney, a digital financial services platform that  
16 serves individuals and businesses, providing, *inter alia*, payment processing services,  
17 credit offerings, and digital bank services under various brands.  
18

19  
20 18. Defendants have consistently touted purported synergies among Sea's three  
21 core businesses as enabling the Company to grow its user base and loan book in an  
22 efficient, cost-effective manner, while managing risks impacting the Company's  
23 profitability.  
24

### 25 **Materially False and Misleading Statements Issued During the Class Period**

26 19. The Class Period begins on April 23, 2022, the day after Sea filed an annual  
27 report on Form 20-F with the SEC during after-market hours, reporting the Company's  
28

1 financial and operational results for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2021 (the  
2 “2021 20-F”). The 2021 20-F represented that a large and growing user base benefitted  
3 Sea’s monetization efforts and that synergies among the Company’s three businesses  
4 allowed the Company to increase its user base, and monetization of that user base, in a  
5 cost-effective manner, stating, in relevant part:  
6

7       Our revenue is largely driven by the number of users and the level of user  
8 engagement across our three businesses. In our digital entertainment  
9 business, due to our freemium business model, the higher the number of  
10 active users in our games, the larger the number of users likely to make in-  
11 game purchases. Likewise, in our e-commerce business, the larger the  
12 number of sellers and buyers on the platform, the larger the number and value  
13 of transactions which over time will drive advertising and transaction-based  
14 fee revenue for us. In our mobile wallet business, the larger the number of  
15 mobile wallet active users and the larger the number of merchants accepting  
16 SeaMoney’s payment options, the greater the potential transaction volumes  
17 that drive our commission revenue.

18 \* \* \*

19 [S]ynergies among our digital financial services business and each of our  
20 digital entertainment and e-commerce businesses allow us to increase our  
21 user base and monetization quickly and cost-effectively. For example, as our  
22 Garena game players and Shopee buyers increasingly complete transactions  
23 using our mobile wallet services, our mobile wallet user base grows, which  
24 in turn attracts more merchants to join the mobile wallet network. As more  
25 third-party merchants join SeaMoney’s network, our users become  
26 increasingly engaged with our platforms. At the same time, these users may  
27 also increasingly explore other services and product offerings available on  
28 our digital financial services platform.

\* \* \*

We have made a strategic decision to invest in the growth of our Shopee marketplace by incurring sales and marketing expenses in advance of our monetization efforts. In addition, we are also investing in user acquisition in our SeaMoney business. We believe that taking a thoughtful approach to monetization by building our user base and increasing engagement first will allow us to maximize our monetization in the future.

1           20. The 2021 20-F also contained generic, boilerplate representations  
2 purporting to describe risks related to Sea’s growing loan and credit practices, while  
3 simultaneously downplaying those risks and touting the Company’s credit risk  
4 management process, stating, in relevant part:  
5

6           As the amount of our loans increase and we further diversify our credit  
7 product offerings and services, we *may* require additional funds, explore  
8 alternative funding methods such as partnering with external funding  
9 providers or consider securitization of our credit portfolio. *If* our capital is  
10 insufficient to meet the demand or, in the case of our lending business, any  
11 applicable regulatory or capital requirements, due to lack of internal  
resources or alternative funding options, it *may* affect our credit product or  
loan offering capabilities, lead to loss of users, borrowers or slower growth,  
and constrain our working capital.

12           These services will also expose us to risks and liabilities, including credit  
13 risks relating to the borrowers who may be individuals or commercial  
14 customers, and counterparty risks in dealing with potential business partners.  
15 *We rely on, among other things, the information and knowledge we gain  
16 from our existing businesses to build the strategy of our credit and loan  
17 products and assess the creditworthiness of potential borrowers.* Our ability  
18 to assess creditworthiness *may* be impaired if the strategies or policies we  
19 use to manage our credit risks do not achieve their desired effect, which *could*  
20 lead to, for instance, loans being issued to users who *may* have higher default  
21 or delinquency risks. Even if our information collection, strategy and policy  
22 are all appropriate, other factors such as macro-economic or unexpected  
23 incidents *may* still affect our borrowers’ ability to repay. *We aim to maintain  
24 low delinquency and default rates through an effective credit risk  
25 management process.* However, high rates of delinquency or default *may*  
26 occur, which *could* negatively affect our business, financial condition and  
27 results of operations. Interest rates we charge *may* not be sufficient to cover  
28 our costs and expenses in providing the loans, including the costs associated  
with borrower defaults.

\* \* \*

          In addition, as we expand various product offerings including credit services  
to consumers and merchants across more markets and roll out more digital  
financial products and services on our SeaMoney platform, including digital  
banking and insurtech, our limited operating history in these markets or with



1           these products and service hinders our ability to forecast and maintain  
2           appropriate capital reserves for any losses that may arise.

3 (Emphases added.) The foregoing risk warnings were generic “catch-all” provisions that  
4 were not tailored to Sea’s actual known risks regarding the need to drastically increase the  
5 Company’s loan loss reserves as it expanded to a broader user base and grew its loan book,  
6 much less the negative impact that such a significant increase in loan loss reserves would  
7 have on the Company’s profitability.  
8

9           21. Appended as exhibits to the 2021 20-F were signed certifications pursuant  
10 to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOX”), wherein the Individual Defendants certified  
11 that “[t]he [2021 20-F] fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of  
12 the [Exchange Act]” and that “[t]he information contained in the [2021 20-F] fairly  
13 presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the  
14 Company.”  
15

16           22. On May 17, 2022, Sea issued a press release announcing the Company’s  
17 first quarter 2022 results. The press release quoted Defendant Li, who stated, in relevant  
18 part, that “we are well on track to achieve our previously shared projections of profitability  
19 in our Asia markets, while continuing to scale our businesses and capture market share  
20 globally”; that “Shopee and SeaMoney continued to enjoy operating leverage and  
21 efficiency gain as they scale and strengthen their market leadership positions”; and that  
22 “[w]ith the significant scale, strong leadership and clear synergies achieved by both  
23 businesses in Southeast Asia and Taiwan, our consumer internet ecosystem in the region  
24 is naturally approaching a stage of long-term profitable growth”; all of which indicated to  
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1 investors that Defendants were scaling Sea’s business and user base in an efficient, cost-  
2 effective manner that would ultimately enhance the Company’s profitability.

3           23. On August 16, 2022, Sea issued a press release announcing the Company’s  
4 second quarter 2022 results. The press release quoted Defendant Li, who stated, in  
5 relevant part:  
6

7           “Our solid results for the quarter reflect our continued progress in enhancing  
8 efficiency and strengthening our ecosystem . . . . Shopee’s unit economics  
9 improved significantly driven by gains in both monetization and efficiency  
10 across our markets, even as we sustained a healthy growth rate against tough  
11 comparisons . . . . We also benefited from expanding synergies between  
12 Shopee and SeaMoney as our underserved user base adopted more of our  
financial products and services, resulting in strong growth and narrowing  
losses at SeaMoney.”

13           “Our success has always been defined by our ability to focus on the right  
14 thing at the right time, quickly make the right strategic decisions, and remain  
15 agile and adaptable in our execution. During the pandemic lockdowns, we  
16 rapidly scaled our businesses to answer to the fast-rising market demand for  
17 online consumption and services. That allowed us to significantly expand our  
businesses and total addressable markets, strengthen our market leadership,  
and scale up more efficiently.”

18           “As we navigate the current environment of increased macro uncertainty  
19 with that same nimble and decisive approach, we believe it is vital to be  
20 thoughtful, prudent, and disciplined. While we have strong resources and are  
21 well on-track to achieve our self-sufficiency targets, we are nevertheless  
22 rapidly prioritizing profitability and cash flow management. We are  
23 confident that this focus, combined with our demonstrated ability to execute,  
24 our scale and leadership, and our proven business models, will position us  
25 for long-term sustained success.”

26 These statements, too, indicated to investors that Defendants were scaling Sea’s business  
27 and user base in an efficient, cost-effective manner that would ultimately enhance the  
28 Company’s profitability.

1           24.    On November 15, 2022, Sea issued a press release announcing the  
2 Company’s third quarter 2022 results.    The press release quoted Defendant Li, who  
3 represented that the Company had successfully shifted away from focusing on growth in  
4 favor of achieving profitability given changes in the macro environment:  
5

6           “Given the significant uncertainties in the macro environment, we have  
7 entirely shifted our mindset and focus from growth to achieving self-  
8 sufficiency and profitability as soon as possible, without relying on any  
9 external funding . . . .

10          “We are adapting quickly to the changing climate. All our efforts are directed  
11 to ensure that Sea not only survives the macro storms but emerges stronger,  
12 more efficient, and more resilient – and as a long-term winner in our markets.  
13 This positions us to continue capturing the long-term potential of our  
14 businesses and markets, and to deliver strong and sustained shareholder  
15 returns over time. Over the last quarter, we took decisive actions to improve  
16 margins, and set clear goals and priorities for the quarters to come. We  
17 remain highly confident about the compelling long-term growth prospects of  
18 our businesses and markets.”

19           25.    The same press release also downplayed the negative impact that Sea’s  
20 growing loan book was having on the Company’s profitability, stating, in relevant part:  
21

22           As of the end of the third quarter 2022, total loans receivable was US\$2.2  
23 billion, net of allowance for credit losses of US\$253.4 million. Non-  
24 performing loans past due by more than 90 days represented less than 4% of  
25 our total gross loans receivable. The weighted average tenure of loans  
26 outstanding as of the end of the quarter was approximately 4 months.

27                                   \* \* \*

28           Our general and administrative expenses increased by 87.1% to US\$551.7  
million in the third quarter of 2022 from US\$294.8 million in the third quarter  
of 2021. This increase was primarily due to the increase in credit loss expense  
related to loans receivable, in addition to higher staff cost, including share-  
based compensation, and higher office facilities and related expenses to  
support our business growth. Credit loss expenses on loans receivable  
increased to US\$136.4 million in the third quarter of 2022 from US\$33.2  
million in the third quarter of 2021, primarily driven by the growth in our  
loan book.

1  
2 26. On March 7, 2023, Sea issued a press release announcing the Company’s  
3 fourth quarter and full year 2022 results. The press release quoted Defendant Li, who  
4 continued to assure investors that the Company had successfully shifted away from  
5 focusing on growth in favor of achieving profitability:

6  
7 “We are starting 2023 on a much stronger footing . . . . Our decisive pivot to  
8 focus on efficiency and profitability since late last year is already driving  
9 meaningful bottom line improvements. We delivered positive total net  
10 income in the fourth quarter, demonstrating the strength and resilience of our  
11 underlying business model and the execution capabilities of our teams. As  
we continue this transition and maintain our focus on sustainable growth, our  
approach is to do less but do it better as we serve our users across our digital  
ecosystem.”

12  
13 “Given the macro uncertainty and our recent strong pivot, we are closely  
14 monitoring the market environment and we will continue to adjust our pace  
15 and fine-tune our operations accordingly. While there may be near-term  
16 fluctuations in our performance, we remain highly confident in the long-term  
17 growth potential of our markets and fully focused on capturing this  
18 opportunity.”

19 27. The same press release also downplayed the negative impact that Sea’s  
20 growing loan book was having on the Company’s profitability, stating, in relevant part:

21 As of the end of the fourth quarter of 2022, total loans receivable was US\$2.1  
22 billion, net of allowance for credit losses of US\$238.8 million. Non-  
23 performing loans past due by more than 90 days as a percentage of our total  
24 gross loans receivable declined from less than 4% in the third quarter of 2022  
25 to less than 2%. This was mainly due to the shortening of loan write-off  
26 period in a certain market from 180 days to 120 days in the fourth quarter  
27 based on our assessment of historical credit losses. Without this change in  
28 write-off period, the ratio would be about 5%.

29 28. On April 6, 2023, Sea filed an annual report on Form 20-F with the SEC,  
30 reporting the Company’s financial and operational results for the quarter and year ended  
31 December 31, 2022 (the “2022 20-F”). Like the 2021 20-F, the 2022 20-F represented

1 that a large and growing user base benefitted Sea’s monetization efforts and that synergies  
2 among the Company’s businesses allowed the Company to increase its user base, and  
3 monetization of that user base, in a cost-effective manner, stating, in relevant part:  
4

5 Our revenue is largely driven by the number of users and the level of user  
6 engagement across our three businesses, subject to other factors such as  
7 macro-economics, geopolitics and consumer spending power. In our e-  
8 commerce business, the larger the number of sellers and buyers on the  
9 platform, the larger the number and value of transactions which over time  
10 will drive advertising and transaction-based fee revenue for us. In our digital  
11 entertainment business, due to our freemium business model, the higher the  
12 number of active users in our games, the larger the number of users likely to  
13 make in-game purchases. In our digital financial services business, the larger  
14 the number of users, the greater the potential to generate revenue from  
15 service fees, underwriting premiums, and net interest margin.

12 \* \* \*

13 [S]ynergies among our digital financial services business and each of our e-  
14 commerce and digital entertainment businesses allow us to increase our user  
15 base and monetization quickly and cost-effectively. For example, as our  
16 Shopee buyers and Garena game players increasingly complete transactions  
17 using our mobile wallet services, our mobile wallet user base grows, which  
18 in turn may attract more merchants to join the mobile wallet network. At the  
19 same time, the large user base on Shopee may also increasingly explore other  
20 services and product offerings available on our digital financial services  
21 platform, such as our credit, insurtech and digital bank services.

20 29. In addition, the 2022 20-F contained substantively the same generic,  
21 boilerplate representations as referenced in ¶ 20, *supra*, purporting to describe risks related  
22 to Sea’s growing loan and credit practices, while simultaneously downplaying those risks.  
23 These risk warnings were generic “catch-all” provisions that were not tailored to Sea’s  
24 actual known risks regarding the need to drastically increase the Company’s loan loss  
25 reserves as it expanded to a broader user base and grew its loan book, much less the  
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1 negative impact that such a significant increase in loan loss reserves would have on the  
2 Company's profitability.

3 30. Appended as exhibits to the 2022 20-F were substantively the same SOX  
4 certifications as referenced in ¶ 21, *supra*, signed by the Individual Defendants.

5  
6 31. The statements referenced in ¶¶ 19-30 were materially false and misleading  
7 because Defendants made false and/or misleading statements, as well as failed to disclose  
8 material adverse facts about the Company's business, operations, and prospects.  
9 Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose  
10 that: (i) Sea overstated its ability to manage the growth of its user base and loan book  
11 while enhancing its profitability; (ii) Sea's expansion to a broader user base and growing  
12 loan book rendered the Company significantly more vulnerable to higher credit losses;  
13 (iii) as a result, the Company was likely to book a significant increase in loan loss reserves;  
14 (iv) the foregoing was likely to have a significant negative impact on Sea's earnings; and  
15 (v) as a result, the Company's public statements were materially false and misleading at  
16 all relevant times.  
17  
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### 19 **The Truth Emerges**

20  
21 32. On May 16, 2023, during pre-market hours, Sea issued a press release  
22 announcing its financial results for the first quarter of 2023. Among other items, Sea  
23 reported that "[o]ur provision for credit losses increased by **120.5%** to US\$177.4 million  
24 in the first quarter of 2023 from US\$80.5 million in the first quarter of 2022, primarily  
25 driven by expansion to a broader user base and the growth of our loan book" (emphasis  
26  
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1 added). Sea also disclosed that the Company’s previous Chief Investment Officer, David  
2 Ma, had left that role and joined the Company’s Board of Directors.

3 33. As explained in an article published the same day by investor news website  
4 *Seeking Alpha*, titled “Sea Ltd plunges 17% as Q1 earnings miss estimates despite e-  
5 commerce strength”, the Company’s sharp increase in loan loss reserves caused Sea to  
6 drastically miss expected earnings for the quarter:  
7

8 Sea Ltd. (NYSE:SE) shares fell more than 17% on Tuesday after the  
9 Singapore tech giant reported first-quarter earnings that widely missed  
10 expectations due to a sharp increase in loan loss reserves.

11 For the period ending March 31, Sea (SE) earned 15 cents per share as  
12 revenue rose 4.8% year-over-year to \$3.04B. Analysts were expecting a gain  
13 of 73 cents per share on \$3.04B in revenue.

14 Sea Ltd. (SE) said it had \$2B in total loans receivable as of March 31, though  
15 it had \$281.1M in net allowance for credit losses and \$177.4M in provision  
16 for credit losses, up 120.5% year-over-year.

17 34. On this news, Sea’s ADS price fell \$15.62 per ADS, or 17.74%, to close at  
18 \$72.45 per ADS on May 16, 2023.

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

22 **PLAINTIFF’S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

23 36. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
24 Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all those who purchased or  
25 otherwise acquired Sea securities during the Class Period (the “Class”); and were damaged  
26 upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures. Excluded from the Class are  
27  
28

1 Defendants herein, the officers and directors of the Company, at all relevant times,  
2 members of their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or  
3 assigns and any entity in which Defendants have or had a controlling interest.  
4

5 37. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is  
6 impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, Sea securities were actively traded on the  
7 NYSE. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and  
8 can be ascertained only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are  
9 hundreds or thousands of members in the proposed Class. Record owners and other  
10 members of the Class may be identified from records maintained by Sea or its transfer  
11 agent and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice  
12 similar to that customarily used in securities class actions.  
13  
14

15 38. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class as all  
16 members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct in violation  
17 of federal law that is complained of herein.  
18

19 39. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of  
20 the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities  
21 litigation. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to or in conflict with those of the Class.  
22

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

- 26 • whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' acts as  
27 alleged herein;



- 1 • whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the  
2 Class Period misrepresented material facts about the business, operations  
3 and management of Sea;
- 4 • whether the Individual Defendants caused Sea to issue false and  
5 misleading financial statements during the Class Period;
- 6 • whether Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false and  
7 misleading financial statements;
- 8 • whether the prices of Sea securities during the Class Period were  
9 artificially inflated because of the Defendants' conduct complained of  
10 herein; and
- 11 • whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if so, what  
12 is the proper measure of damages.

13 41. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and  
14 efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable.  
15 Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively  
16 small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of  
17 the Class to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in  
18 the management of this action as a class action.

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

- 21 • Defendants made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material  
22 facts during the Class Period;
- 23 • the omissions and misrepresentations were material;
- 24 • Sea securities are traded in an efficient market;
- 25 • the Company's shares were liquid and traded with moderate to heavy  
26 volume during the Class Period;
- 27 • the Company traded on the NYSE and was covered by multiple analysts;
- 28

- 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 Sea 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.

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

44. 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)**

45. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

46. 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.

47. 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

1 Plaintiff and the other members of the Class; made various untrue statements of material  
2 facts and omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made,  
3 in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and employed  
4 devices, schemes and artifices to defraud in connection with the purchase and sale of  
5 securities. Such scheme was intended to, and, throughout the Class Period, did: (i)  
6 deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other Class members, as alleged  
7 herein; (ii) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of Sea securities; and (iii)  
8 cause Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase or otherwise acquire Sea  
9 securities and options at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme,  
10 plan and course of conduct, Defendants, and each of them, took the actions set forth herein.  
11

12  
13 48. Pursuant to the above plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, each  
14 of the Defendants participated directly or indirectly in the preparation and/or issuance of  
15 the quarterly and annual reports, SEC filings, press releases and other statements and  
16 documents described above, including statements made to securities analysts and the  
17 media that were designed to influence the market for Sea securities. Such reports, filings,  
18 releases and statements were materially false and misleading in that they failed to disclose  
19 material adverse information and misrepresented the truth about Sea's finances and  
20 business prospects.  
21

22  
23 49. By virtue of their positions at Sea, Defendants had actual knowledge of the  
24 materially false and misleading statements and material omissions alleged herein and  
25 intended thereby to deceive Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, or, in the  
26 alternative, Defendants acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed or  
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28

1 refused to ascertain and disclose such facts as would reveal the materially false and  
2 misleading nature of the statements made, although such facts were readily available to  
3 Defendants. Said acts and omissions of Defendants were committed willfully or with  
4 reckless disregard for the truth. In addition, each Defendant knew or recklessly  
5 disregarded that material facts were being misrepresented or omitted as described above.  
6

7         50. Information showing that Defendants acted knowingly or with reckless  
8 disregard for the truth is peculiarly within Defendants' knowledge and control. As the  
9 senior managers and/or directors of Sea, the Individual Defendants had knowledge of the  
10 details of Sea's internal affairs.  
11

12         51. The Individual Defendants are liable both directly and indirectly for the  
13 wrongs complained of herein. Because of their positions of control and authority, the  
14 Individual Defendants were able to and did, directly or indirectly, control the content of  
15 the statements of Sea. As officers and/or directors of a publicly-held company, the  
16 Individual Defendants had a duty to disseminate timely, accurate, and truthful information  
17 with respect to Sea's businesses, operations, future financial condition and future  
18 prospects. As a result of the dissemination of the aforementioned false and misleading  
19 reports, releases and public statements, the market price of Sea securities was artificially  
20 inflated throughout the Class Period. In ignorance of the adverse facts concerning Sea's  
21 business and financial condition which were concealed by Defendants, Plaintiff and the  
22 other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired Sea securities at artificially  
23 inflated prices and relied upon the price of the securities, the integrity of the market for  
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1 the securities and/or upon statements disseminated by Defendants, and were damaged  
2 thereby.

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

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

18           54. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff  
19 and the other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their respective  
20 purchases, acquisitions and sales of the Company's securities during the Class Period,  
21 upon the disclosure that the Company had been disseminating misrepresented financial  
22 statements to the investing public.  
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1 **COUNT II**

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

3 55. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in the  
4 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.  
5

6 56. During the Class Period, the Individual Defendants participated in the  
7 operation and management of Sea, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly,  
8 in the conduct of Sea's business affairs. Because of their senior positions, they knew the  
9 adverse non-public information about Sea's misstatement of income and expenses and  
10 false financial statements.  
11

12 57. As officers and/or directors of a publicly owned company, the Individual  
13 Defendants had a duty to disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to  
14 Sea's financial condition and results of operations, and to correct promptly any public  
15 statements issued by Sea which had become materially false or misleading.  
16

17 58. Because of their positions of control and authority as senior officers, the  
18 Individual Defendants were able to, and did, control the contents of the various reports,  
19 press releases and public filings which Sea disseminated in the marketplace during the  
20 Class Period concerning Sea's results of operations. Throughout the Class Period, the  
21 Individual Defendants exercised their power and authority to cause Sea to engage in the  
22 wrongful acts complained of herein. The Individual Defendants, therefore, were  
23 "controlling persons" of Sea within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. In  
24 this capacity, they participated in the unlawful conduct alleged which artificially inflated  
25 the market price of Sea securities.  
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**DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: July 21, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

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