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[additional counsel on signature page]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

UFCW LOCAL 1500 PENSION FUND, on
behalf of itself and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff

v.

YAHOO!, INC., MARISSA MAYER, DAVID
FILO, SUE JAMES, THOMAS J. MCINERNEY,
CHARLES R. SCHWAB, H. LEE SCOTT, JR.,
JANE E. SHAW, MAYNARD WEBB, JR.,
KENNETH A. GOLDMAN, RONALD S. BELL,
HENRIQUE DE CASTRO, and MAX R.
LEVCHIN,

Defendants

and

YAHOO! INC.,

Nominal Defendant

Case No. 3:16-cv-00478-RS

**VERIFIED SECOND AMENDED
COMPLAINT FOR:**

- (1) DERIVATIVE ACTION
FOR VIOLATION OF §47(b)
OF THE INVESTMENT
COMPANY ACT OF 1940 (15
U.S.C. § 80a-46(b))**
- (2) DERIVATIVE ACTION FOR
BREACH OF FIDUCIARY
DUTY OF LOYALTY**
- (3) DERIVATIVE ACTION FOR
UNJUST ENRICHMENT**
- (4) DERIVATIVE ACTION
PURSUANT TO 8 DEL. C. § 124**
- (5) DERIVATIVE ACTION FOR
VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. &
PROF. CODE §§ 17200, *et seq.***
- (6) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
PURSUANT TO 8 DEL. C. § 124**
- (7) DERIVATIVE ACTION FOR
RESCISSION OF CONTRACTS
UNDER FEDERAL COMMON
LAW**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

DERIVATIVE ACTION

Plaintiff, UFCW Local 1500 Pension Fund (“Local 1500” or “Plaintiff”), by its attorneys, alleges the following upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and its own acts, and upon information and belief as to all other matters. Plaintiff’s information and belief is based upon, among other things, its counsel’s investigation, which includes review of publicly available information including, *inter alia*: (i) United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regulatory filings of Yahoo! Inc. (“Yahoo” or the “Company”); (ii) the Company’s public statements; and (iii) media and analysts’ reports about Yahoo and the Individual Defendants (defined herein).¹

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT

1. Plaintiff brings this action directly against Yahoo under 8 Del. C. § 124 (“Section 124”) for injunctive relief, and derivatively, on behalf of and for the benefit of nominal defendant Yahoo, under Section 124 against certain current members of Yahoo’s Board of Directors (as composed as of the date this action was commenced) (the “Board”),² as well as Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) Kenneth A. Goldman (“Goldman”), former Chief Operating Officer (“COO”) Henrique de Castro (“de Castro”), and former directors Max R. Levchin (“Levchin”) and Schwab (collectively, the “Individual Defendants”), and also on behalf of and for the benefit of nominal defendant Yahoo against the Individual Defendants, for violating the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“ICA” or the “Act”), breaching their fiduciary duty of loyalty, unjust enrichment, and violations of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and federal common law, arising from their intentional and/or reckless misconduct in connection

¹ On October 19, 2016, this Court entered an Order dismissing Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint (the “Order”) but granting leave to amend. Claims previously dismissed by the Court, including, without limitation, Plaintiff’s claims under Section 47(b) of the ICA, 8 Del. Code § 124, and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, are not abandoned and are included herein to preserve Plaintiff’s appellate rights if necessary.

² As used herein, the term “Board” refers to the Yahoo Board of Directors as of the date this action was commenced on January 27, 2016, and includes defendants: Marissa Mayer (“Mayer”), David Filo (“Filo”), Sue James (“James”), Thomas J. McInerney (“McInerney”), Charles R. Schwab (“Schwab”), H. Lee Scott, Jr. (“Scott”), Jane E. Shaw (“Shaw”), and Maynard Webb, Jr. (“Webb”).

1 with Yahoo's continuous violations of state and federal statutes and regulations governing its
2 business activities. Plaintiff seeks: (i) the rescission of employment agreements that are
3 voidable under the ICA and federal common law; (ii) an injunction against further performance
4 of voidable contracts and preventing Yahoo or any members of the Board from selling any of its
5 material assets; and (iii) damages resulting from the performance of voidable employment
6 contracts through which the Individual Defendants were unjustly enriched.

7 2. Since at least early 2013, the Individual Defendants have, intentionally and
8 knowingly, caused Yahoo to violate the ICA because the Company has been operating as an
9 unregistered investment company within the meaning of the Act. In their capacity as officers
10 and directors of Yahoo, the Individual Defendants had and have a duty to familiarize themselves
11 with the laws and regulations applicable to the operation of the business entity they govern, and
12 therefore, were required to be aware of the registration requirements under the ICA.

13 3. Yahoo describes itself as a global Internet new media company that offers a
14 branded network of media, commerce, and communication services. However, as more fully
15 described herein, in reality Yahoo is primarily engaged in investing in publicly traded securities,
16 with its combined ownership stake in two other companies, Yahoo! Japan Corporation ("Yahoo
17 Japan") and Alibaba Group Holding Limited ("Alibaba"), which represents at least 80% of
18 Yahoo's total assets. Indeed, *Yahoo's investments in securities during the relevant period*
19 *accounted for all of its income*, while its so-called operating Internet businesses lost more than
20 \$4.1 billion. *See* Income From Operations as a Percentage of Net Income Attributable to Yahoo
21 and supporting documents, attached hereto as Ex. 1.³

22 4. As a company whose assets are and have been primarily invested in publicly
23 traded securities, and which has operated its business based upon profits from securities trading,
24 Yahoo is and has been an investment company as defined by the ICA. Yahoo was therefore
25 _____

26 ³ All exhibits to this Verified Second Amended Derivative Complaint are referenced as "Ex. ____"
27 and are attached hereto.

1 required to register under the ICA. Yahoo has, however, failed to register as an investment
2 company as required by the ICA, and is otherwise failing to comply with the structural
3 limitations and the investor protection mandates of the ICA. Such conduct was and is in
4 violation of Sections 7 and 8 of the ICA.

5 5. Certain current and former members of the Board and certain executive officers
6 have caused Yahoo to fail to register as an investment company and to comply with the ICA for
7 the purpose of protecting their positions and the lucrative compensation packages associated with
8 those positions. These directors and officers were paid excessive, unconscionable amounts of
9 compensation based upon the performance of a single stock position, which none of them
10 recommended or effectuated – Alibaba. Each Defendant, knowing that Yahoo’s Internet
11 business, which they managed, was losing billions of dollars, deliberately avoided registering
12 Yahoo under the ICA because to do so would have dramatically reduced their compensation.
13 This is so because under the ICA fiduciary standards, their compensation for “overseeing” the
14 Alibaba stock position would have been minimal and their compensation for “overseeing” the
15 money losing “core” business would have been minimal as well. Defendants did not cause the
16 increase in Yahoo stock price and income – Alibaba did. Had the Defendants acted legally and
17 consistent with the ICA compensation requirements, they would have received a fraction of their
18 actual compensation. Their failure to register under the ICA, and subject themselves to its
19 compensation limits, was designed to entrench themselves, to ensure the value of their enormous
20 holdings of Yahoo stock, and to obtain hundreds and millions in unearned compensation, for
21 managing a business that lost more than \$4 billion. This is inconsistent with fundamental
22 principles of justice or equity and conscience and in violation of federal laws. In so doing,
23 Defendants have harmed Yahoo and its investors and exposed Yahoo to immense liability.
24 Because Yahoo is an investment company under the ICA, and has derived all of its income from
25 its securities investments, the Individual Defendants have received massive compensation not
26 based upon the performance of Yahoo’s money-losing Internet operations, but rather based upon
27 the performance of the Company’s stock holdings, which they did not purchase or oversee. This

1 investment-based compensation has been paid without compliance with the investor protection
2 provisions of the ICA.

3 6. During the relevant time period, the Board was aware of the registration
4 requirements under the ICA because the Board had a duty under Delaware law to be familiar
5 with the general regulations regarding Yahoo's status as an investment company. Moreover,
6 Yahoo had planned to spin-off its stake in Alibaba to a new company, Aabaco Holdings, Inc.
7 ("Aabaco"), and the Individual Defendants acknowledged that Aabaco would register as an
8 investment company within the meaning of the ICA. Documents filed by Yahoo in July 2015
9 with the SEC state that Aabaco was expected to invest 80% of its assets in securities and 20% of
10 its assets in operating businesses, demonstrating that the Board and senior management named as
11 defendants herein knew that a corporate entity holding 80% of its assets in investments must be
12 registered under the ICA. At the very same time, Yahoo had approximately 90% of its assets
13 invested in securities based assets, and all of its income was generated from its securities
14 investments, and yet the Individual Defendants failed to effect an ICA registration of Yahoo.
15 When Yahoo reviewed the legal requirements for ICA registration in connection with the
16 Alibaba spin-off in 2015, the Board and senior management named as defendants herein were
17 well aware of the ICA's registration requirements, and that it was obligated to register Yahoo
18 under the ICA for the same reasons that Aabaco was obligated to register.

19 7. On July 25, 2016, Yahoo announced a proposed sale of its Internet business to
20 Verizon. At that time, its CEO, Marissa Mayer, admitted that in connection with such proposed
21 sale, Yahoo would in fact register under the ICA: *See* Ex. 20 (July 25, 2016 transcript) at 11-12
22 ("[W]e will need to seek approval from the SEC, as we will be leaving behind a 40's act
23 company as I mentioned in my remarks it will need to be renamed and re-registered as a 40's act
24 company."). Yahoo's recent confirmation that after its asset sale, it will have to register under the
25 ICA is a further admission that such registration was also required during the relevant period. *Id.*

26 8. In 2000, Yahoo had applied for and received an exemption from the ICA's
27 requirements when its securities investments represented more than 40% of Yahoo's total assets,

1 which is far less than the current percentage of Yahoo's total assets constituting investments.
2 See Yahoo's Application for Order of Exemption Pursuant to Section 3(b)(2) of the Investment
3 Company Act of 1940, as Amended, attached hereto as Ex. 2. The exemption, by its terms, was
4 granted based solely on Yahoo's express representations at the time and was subject to the
5 conditions contained in the application. The nature of Yahoo's assets and income, as well as the
6 circumstances surrounding the 2000 application have changed materially, and therefore the 2000
7 exemption order no longer applies. The Board senior management named as defendants herein
8 knew (as did Yahoo's counsel acting on its behalf) that Yahoo could no longer rely on the 2000
9 exemption because Yahoo's business had materially changed since the SEC granted its
10 exemption in 2000, and, because Yahoo was in clear violation of the conditions contained
11 therein. Thus, the Company was subject to the registration requirements of the ICA.

12 9. The Yahoo exemption no longer exempts Yahoo from registration because Yahoo
13 has been in violation of the conditions contained therein. Specifically, the \$1 billion purchase of
14 Alibaba stock was in violation of the material condition that Yahoo would only use its cash for
15 "bona fide business purposes". The Alibaba stock purchase was a pure bet on Alibaba's stock
16 performance, not associated with Yahoo's stated Internet operations, and was not a *bona fide*
17 business purpose as defined in the Exemption Order. Exs. 14 and 15. In connection with
18 Yahoo's purchase of Alibaba stock, Yahoo spent hundreds of millions of dollars purchasing
19 equity securities of Alibaba from third parties including SOFTBANK Corp., and various other
20 shareholders of Alibaba, as reported in Yahoo's Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal year
21 ended December 31, 2005, and the exhibits attached thereto. These purchases were not made for
22 a *bona fide* business purpose under the exemptive order. Exs. 14 and 15. Yahoo invested \$1
23 billion in Alibaba with the expectation of earning capital gains when they sold that stock. This
24 was confirmed when Yahoo sold some of its Alibaba stock on or about September 18, 2012. In a
25 memo to Yahoo employees on that date, CEO Mayer described Yahoo's purchase and
26 subsequent sale of Alibaba stock as a "savvy investment" and acknowledged the monetary
27 benefits to Yahoo and its shareholders:

1 This outcome is terrific for Yahoo!. It generates liquidity to create
2 substantial value for our shareholders, while retaining a meaningful
3 amount in the company to invest in our future. Also, because we still
own 23 percent of Alibaba's common stock, we have an opportunity to
benefit from future upside when Alibaba IPOs.

4 Ex. 27.

5 10. The conditions contained in the Yahoo exemptive order, pursuant to SEC
6 Commission policy and the policy of the SEC Division of Investment Management ("IM") under
7 delegated authority, must be complied with an order for an exemption to have any effect. The
8 non-compliance with any such condition renders the exemption invalid without any further SEC
9 or staff action as the invalidity of any such order is, pursuant to the Commission's policy, self-
10 executing. See Ex. 21, Office of Inspector General: Office of Audits, U.S. Securities and
11 Exchange Commission, *Oversight of and Compliance with Conditions and Representations*
12 *Related to Exemptive Orders and No-Action Letters*, (2011) [hereinafter "SEC Oversight and
13 Compliance Report"], at pp. vii, 4-5 and 14.

14 11. Thus, the SEC is not required to revoke the exemption for it to lose its
15 effectiveness. This happens automatically upon violation of a condition. *Id.* at vii (noting the
16 view among all of the divisions, including IM, of the "self-executing" nature of exemptive
17 relief).

18 12. The self-executing nature of the invalidity of exemptions is also the stated policy
19 of IM under the SEC rules of practice. Most exemption applications, including Yahoo's, are
20 reviewed and approved by IM and then sent to the Commission for "rubber stamping". See Exs.
21 21 (SEC Oversight and Compliance Report), 22 (U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, *40*
22 *Act Exemptive Applications*, Audit Report No. 230 (1996)), 23 (Elizabeth G. Osterman, Assistant
23 Chief Counsel, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, *Orders and Interpretive/No-Action*
24 *Letters*, ALI-ABA Investment Company Regulation and Compliance Conference, June 21-23,
25 2006), and 24 (Eric S. Purple, *Day to Day Dealings with the SEC: Registration Statement*
26 *Comments; Exemptive Relief; and No-Action Letters*, K&L Gates LLP, Dec. 15, 2011). The
27

1 policy of the IM Division is that such exemptions are self-executing and automatically lose all
2 validity upon violation of a condition contained therein. Ex. 21.

3 13. Under the provisions of the ICA, an unregistered investment company is
4 prohibited from engaging in interstate commerce, and all contracts entered into by the
5 unregistered investment company are unenforceable and may be voided by any party to the
6 contract. This includes employment contracts with officers and directors.

7 14. This action seeks, derivatively, declaratory and injunctive relief to terminate and
8 rescind employment and/or compensation contracts, and any severance agreements or any stock
9 option agreements in connection with such contracts, with certain current Board members and
10 senior officers resulting from their violations of the law and breaches of the fiduciary duty of
11 loyalty. Plaintiff also seeks, derivatively, disgorgement of all amounts paid pursuant to such
12 contracts, including, but not limited to, any amounts paid to defendants de Castro, Levchin, and
13 Schwab.

14 15. This action also seeks an injunction under Section 124, or other applicable law, to
15 prevent Yahoo from selling any of its material assets until the Company is either properly
16 registered under the ICA or its ongoing violation of the ICA has been otherwise resolved.

17 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

18 16. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 15
19 U.S.C. §§ 80a-43 and 80a-46 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337, because the claims involve issues
20 arising under the ICA, and the rules and regulations thereunder.

21 17. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) over the
22 state law claims asserted herein.

23 18. This action is not a collusive one to confer jurisdiction that the Court would
24 otherwise lack.

25 19. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each of the defendants because Yahoo's
26 principal place of business is located within this District and all of the defendants have
27

1 conducted business in this District, including business relating to the claims being asserted
2 herein.

3 20. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 and 15 U.S.C. § 80a-43
4 because Yahoo maintains corporate offices within the State of California, including this District,
5 and because many of the acts complained of herein occurred in this District.

6 **PARTIES**

7 21. Plaintiff is a citizen and resident of the State of New York. Plaintiff is a current
8 Yahoo stockholder and has been a Yahoo stockholder at all relevant times, and has held
9 continuously since at least since March 4, 2013.

10 22. Nominal Defendant Yahoo is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters
11 located at 7010 First Avenue, Sunnyvale, California 94089. In addition, Yahoo is named as a
12 Defendant under the claims asserted directly pursuant to Section 124. Yahoo describes itself as
13 focused on informing, connecting, and entertaining its users by creating highly personalized
14 experiences through its search, communications, and digital content products. Yahoo also
15 represents that it creates value for advertisers by connecting them with the audiences that build
16 their businesses. Yahoo's common stock is traded on the Nasdaq under the symbol "YHOO."

17 23. Defendant Mayer has served as Yahoo's CEO and President since joining the
18 Company in July 2012. She has also served as a director of the Company since July 2012. As
19 CEO, Mayer was intimately involved in the effort to spin-off Yahoo's interest in Alibaba, which
20 began in early 2013. As such, Mayer knew that any spin-off including Alibaba would require
21 registration as an investment company under the ICA, and that Yahoo itself was obliged to
22 register under these same ICA standards. Mayer held significant amounts of Yahoo common
23 stock since prior to the commencement of this Action and continues to hold such stock. *See Ex.*
24 *25* hereto. Mayer's compensation⁴ since joining the Company has been as follows:

25 _____
26 ⁴ Compensation information provided herein for Defendants Mayer, Goldman, Bell, and de
27 Castro, are taken from Yahoo's Proxy Statements for the years 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015, as
filed with the SEC.

Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	All Other Compensation	Total
2015	\$1,000,000	\$1,125	\$14,495,494	\$19,935,777	\$0	\$548,711	\$35,981,107
2014	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$11,752,355	\$28,194,288	\$1,108,800	\$28,065	\$42,083,508
2013	\$1,000,000	\$2,250	\$8,312,316	\$13,847,283	\$1,700,000	\$73,863	\$24,935,712
2012	\$454,862	\$0	\$35,000,002	\$0	\$1,120,000	\$40,540	\$36,615,404

24. Defendant Filo co-founded Yahoo in 1995. Filo has served as an officer of Yahoo since March 1995, and as a member of the Board since June 2014. Filo also served as a director from 1995 until February 1996. According to the Company's website, Filo is involved in guiding Yahoo's vision, directing many key aspects of the business at a strategic and operational level, and is a stalwart of the Company's employee culture and morale. Filo held significant amounts of Yahoo common stock since prior to the commencement of this Action and continues to hold such stock. *See* Ex. 25 hereto. As of the date this Action was commenced, such stock was worth over \$2 billion. *Id.*

25. Defendant James has served as a Board member since January 2010. James was chair of the Audit and Finance Committee and was a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee until relinquishing these committee responsibilities on April 27, 2016. James was a member of the Compensation and Leadership Development Committee (the "Compensation Committee") in 2013 and served on that committee for at least a portion of 2014. For the years 2013 and 2014, James' total compensation package was \$334,894 (comprised entirely of stock awards) and \$334,982 (comprised of \$219,982 in stock awards), respectively. James held significant amounts of Yahoo common stock since prior to the commencement of this Action and continues to hold such stock. *See* Ex. 25 hereto.

26. Defendant McInerney has served as a Board member since April 2012. McInerney is a member of the Audit and Finance Committee. For the years 2013 and 2014, McInerney's total compensation package was \$309,978 (comprised of \$219,982 in stock awards), and \$309,982 (comprised of \$219,978 in stock awards), respectively. McInerney held significant amounts of Yahoo common stock since prior to the commencement of this Action and continues to hold such stock. *See* Ex. 25 hereto.

1 27. Defendant Schwab served as a Board member from June 2014 until he resigned
2 on February 2, 2016. Schwab served as a member of the Audit and Finance Committee and his
3 total compensation package for 2014 was \$257,951 (comprised of \$219,982 in stock awards and
4 \$37,969 in option awards). Schwab held significant amounts of Yahoo common stock since
5 prior to the commencement of this Action through at least the date he resigned as a Yahoo Board
6 member. *See* Ex. 25 hereto.

7 28. Defendant Scott has served as a Board member since June 2014. Scott was the
8 chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee until relinquishing this
9 committee responsibility on April 27, 2016. Scott's total compensation package for 2014 was
10 \$260,057 (comprised of \$219,982 in stock awards and \$40,075 in option awards). Scott held
11 significant amounts of Yahoo common stock since prior to the commencement of this Action and
12 continues to hold such stock. *See* Ex. 25 hereto.

13 29. Defendant Shaw has served as a Board member since June 2014. Shaw is the
14 chair of the Compensation and Leadership Development Committee. Shaw's total compensation
15 package for 2014 was \$262,442 (comprised of \$219,982 in stock awards). Shaw held significant
16 amounts of Yahoo common stock since prior to the commencement of this Action and continues
17 to hold such stock. *See* Ex. 25 hereto.

18 30. Defendant Webb was elected Chairman of the Board in August 2013. Webb has
19 served as a Board member since February 2012, and served as interim Chairman of the Board
20 from April 2013 through August 2013. Webb is a member of the Compensation Committee and
21 was the chair of the Compensation Committee in 2013. For the years 2013 and 2014, Webb's
22 total compensation package was \$430,649 (comprised of \$219,978 in stock awards and \$210,671
23 in option awards) and \$476,776 (comprised of \$219,982 in stock awards and \$256,794 in option
24 awards), respectively. Webb held significant amounts of Yahoo common stock since prior to the
25 commencement of this Action and continues to hold such stock. *See* Ex. 25 hereto.

26 31. Defendant Goldman has served as the CFO of Yahoo since 2012. In this role, he
27 is responsible for Yahoo's global finance functions including financial planning and analysis,

1 controllership, tax, treasury, and investor relations. As CFO, Goldman was responsible for
 2 determining Yahoo's use of available cash and for making or overseeing the disposition or
 3 investment of such cash. At all times, Goldman was aware of the conditions contained in the
 4 exemption and violated them by maintaining the Alibaba stock position. As detailed below,
 5 Goldman was at the forefront of the effort to spin-off Yahoo's interest in Alibaba, which began
 6 in early 2013. In particular, as CFO, he was and is responsible for setting up and structuring
 7 Aabaco, the entity through which Yahoo was preparing to spin-off its interest in Alibaba. As
 8 such, Goldman knew that any spin-off including Alibaba would require registration as an
 9 investment company under the ICA, and that Yahoo itself was obliged to register under these
 10 same ICA standards. Indeed, his involvement in the Company's filing of a Registration
 11 Statement on Form N-2 in connection with Yahoo's contemplated spin-off in 2015, and his
 12 statements and presence at telephone conferences on December 9, 2015 and July 25, 2016,
 13 respectively, regarding a reverse spin-off, demonstrate that he was aware that Yahoo needed to
 14 comply with the ICA registration requirement because Yahoo held most of its assets in
 15 investments. Goldman's total compensation package since joining the Company is as follows:

Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	All Other Compensation	Total
2015	\$600,000	\$0	\$3,357,738	\$10,992,129	\$0	\$4,650	\$14,954,517
2014	\$600,000	\$0	\$2,813,080	\$9,327,427	\$300,000	\$4,549	\$13,045,056
2013	\$600,000	\$0	\$2,597,612	\$2,290,527	\$500,000	\$4,615	\$5,992,754
2012	\$116,667	\$100,000	\$7,262,357	\$0	\$0	\$29	\$7,479,053

19 32. Defendant Ronald S. Bell ("Bell") serves as General Counsel and Secretary of
 20 Yahoo. In this role, Bell oversees the Company's worldwide legal compliance and legal
 21 operations. Bell began as General Counsel in August 2012 and as Secretary in July 2012, and
 22 has been a Vice President of Yahoo since 2001. Bell also served as the interim General Counsel
 23 in July 2012; Deputy General Counsel, Americas Region from March 2010 to July 2012; Deputy
 24 General Counsel, North America Region from January 2008 to March 2010; Deputy General
 25 Counsel, Transactions and Business Counseling from June 2001 to January 2008; and in various
 26 other positions in the Yahoo legal department from July 1999 to June 2001. Bell was involved in
 27 the effort to spin-off Yahoo's interest in Alibaba, which began in early 2013. As General

Counsel, Bell was responsible for the legal documentation involved in structuring Aabaco and was listed as an agent for service on the SEC filing regarding the spin-off. For the years 2013 and 2014, Bell's total compensation package was \$4,951,001 and \$4,186,656, respectively. Since becoming General Counsel, Bell's compensation package was as follows:

Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	All Other Compensation	Total
2015	\$600,000	\$0	\$3,887,359	\$0	\$0	\$4,650	\$4,492,009
2014	\$600,000	\$0	\$3,282,107	\$0	\$300,000	\$4,549	\$4,186,656
2013	\$600,000	\$0	\$3,896,386	\$0	\$450,000	\$4,615	\$4,951,001
2012	\$442,763	\$206,800	\$558,300	\$0	\$443,200	\$4,424	\$1,655,487

33. Defendant de Castro was the COO of Yahoo from October 2012 until his employment was terminated in January 2014. In his role as COO, de Castro was responsible for strategic and operational management of Yahoo's sales, media, business development and operations worldwide, with an annual budget of \$5 billion. As such, de Castro was well aware of the efforts to sell or spin-off Yahoo's stake in Alibaba, which began in early 2013, as well as the obligation to register as an investment company under the ICA, as explained herein. de Castro's total compensation for only fifteen months of work totaled over \$100 million, including almost \$52 million in cash and stock as severance. Defendant de Castro received excessive and unconscionable levels of compensation for operating a core business which was losing billions. This compensation was unjust, unfair and illegal. It was based not upon de Castro's performance as COO, but upon the increasing value of Alibaba. The details of his compensation package, not including severance, are as follows:

Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	All Other Compensation	Total
2014	\$27,083	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,177,157	\$1,204,240
2013	\$600,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,307,359	\$0	\$37,001	\$10,944,360
2012	\$84,092	\$1,100,000	\$37,999,991	\$0	\$0	\$29	\$39,184,112

34. Defendant Levchin served as a member of the Board from December 2012 until he resigned on December 4, 2015. For the years 2013 and 2014, Levchin's total compensation package was \$293,316 (comprised of \$219,978 in stock awards and \$73,338 in option awards)

and \$288,661 (comprised of \$219,982 in stock awards and \$68,679 in option awards), respectively.

35. Defendants Mayer, Filo, James, McInerney, Scott, Shaw, Webb, Goldman, and Bell are collectively referred to herein as the “Current Directors and Officers.”

36. Defendants de Castro, Levchin, and Schwab are referred to herein as the “Former Directors and Officers.”

37. Collectively, the Current Directors and Officers and the Former Directors and Officers are referred to herein as the “Individual Defendants.”

**INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS’ OBLIGATIONS
UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940**

38. Under the ICA, an investment company is any issuer of any security which:

is engaged or proposes to engage in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding, or trading in securities, and owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40 per centum of the value of such issuer’s total assets (exclusive of Government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis.

15 U.S.C. § 80a-3(a)(1)(C) (emphasis added).

39. Section 8 of the ICA mandates that any investment company organized or otherwise created under the laws of the United States or of any State must register with the SEC as such. 15 U.S.C. § 80a-8.

40. Under Section 7 of the ICA, an unregistered investment company is prohibited from engaging in interstate commerce, including, *inter alia*, selling or purchasing securities, controlling an investment company that sells or buys securities, engaging in any business in interstate commerce, or controlling any company that is engaged in any business in interstate commerce. 15 U.S.C. § 80a-7.

41. In addition, under Section 47(b) of the ICA, any contract, including employment or severance contracts, entered into by an unregistered investment company is unenforceable and therefore voidable by any party to the contract. 15 U.S.C. § 80a-46(b).

42. As alleged below, since at least early 2013, Yahoo was engaged in the business of investing, owning, holding, or trading securities and owns securities with a value far exceeding the value of Yahoo's market capitalization and representing approximately 90% of Yahoo's total assets. During the relevant period, all of Yahoo's income was derived from its investments in securities because over this period Yahoo had a multibillion dollar loss from operations. As such, Yahoo was and is obligated to register as an investment company under the ICA, but has not done so. The Individual Defendants' failure to register Yahoo as an investment company was for the purpose of protecting the excessive and unconscionable compensation received by the Individual Defendants and to avoid the catastrophic effect that disclosure of Yahoo's unregistered status would have on Yahoo's business.

INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS' FIDUCIARY DUTIES

43. By reason of their positions as officers, directors, and/or fiduciaries of Yahoo, and because of their ability to control the business and corporate affairs of Yahoo, the Individual Defendants owe, or during their tenure at Yahoo owed, the Company and its stockholders fiduciary obligations of good faith and loyalty, and were and are required to use their utmost ability to control and manage Yahoo in a fair, just, honest, and equitable manner. The Individual Defendants were and are required to act in furtherance of the best interests of Yahoo and its stockholders so as to benefit all stockholders equally and not in furtherance of their personal interest or benefit. Each of the Individual Defendants owes, or at the time of his/her employment at Yahoo owed, to Yahoo and its stockholders the fiduciary duty to exercise good faith and diligence in the administration of the affairs of the Company and in the use and preservation of its property and assets, and the highest obligations of fair dealing.

44. The Individual Defendants, because of their positions of control and authority as directors and/or officers of Yahoo, were able to and did, directly and/or indirectly, exercise control over the wrongful acts complained of herein.

45. To discharge their duties, the Individual Defendants were required to exercise reasonable and prudent supervision over the management, policies, practices, and controls of the

Company. By virtue of such duties, the Individual Defendants were required to, among other things:

- A. Ensure that the Company complied with its legal obligations and requirements, including its obligations to comply with the ICA (as further explained herein) and act only within the scope of its legal authority;
- B. Conduct the affairs of the Company in a lawful, efficient, and business-like manner so as to make it possible to provide the highest quality performance of its business, to avoid wasting the Company's assets, and to maximize the value of the Company's stock;
- C. Properly and accurately guide investors and analysts as to the financial condition of the Company at any given time;
- D. Remain informed as to how the Company conducted its operations, and, upon receipt of notice or information of imprudent or unsound conditions or practices, make reasonable inquiry in connection therewith, and take steps to correct such conditions or practices and take such actions as necessary to comply with federal and state securities laws, including, without limitation, the ICA; and
- E. Ensure that the Company was operated in a diligent, honest, and prudent manner in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations, including the ICA.

46. Each Individual Defendant, as a director and/or officer, owed to the Company and to its stockholders the fiduciary duties of loyalty, good faith, and candor in the management and administration of the affairs of the Company, as well as in the use and preservation of its property and assets. The conduct of the Individual Defendants complained of herein involves a knowing and culpable violation of their obligations as directors and/or officers of the Company, the absence of good faith on their part, and a reckless disregard for their duties to the Company and its stockholders.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Background of the Company

47. Yahoo was founded in 1995. While Yahoo describes itself as an Internet company providing search and display advertising services on Yahoo properties and affiliate sites worldwide, the most significant and valuable aspects of its business are its publicly traded investments.

1 48. Yahoo represents that it offers many Internet related products including, for
2 example: Yahoo Search, which serves as a starting point to navigate the Internet and discover
3 information; Yahoo Answers, which enables users to seek, discover, and share knowledge and
4 opinions across mobile phones, tablets, and desktops; Yahoo Mail, which connects users to the
5 people and things; Yahoo Messenger, an instant messaging service; and Yahoo Groups, which
6 allows users to join groups based on shared interests and involvements.

7 49. Despite such product lines, Yahoo's own financial statements show that,
8 beginning in early 2013, all but a small percentage of its assets were investments and *all* of its
9 income was derived from its investment business, not from its core business operations. *See Ex.*
10 1. For example, income from operations (net of tax, pro rata) for 2013 was only 32.7% of the
11 total net income attributable to Yahoo, while income from Yahoo's investments was 67.3% of
12 the total net income attributable to Yahoo. For 2014, these percentages were a shocking 1.2%
13 from operations income compared to a staggering 98.8% for investment income. For 2015, all of
14 the Company's income was attributable to its investments because Yahoo lost \$4.66 billion from
15 operations, while earning \$301 million from investment income. Moreover, all of Yahoo's
16 aggregate income over the last three years (from 2013 through 2015) is attributable to investment
17 income and Yahoo lost \$4 billion from operations during that three-year period. *See id.*
18 Indisputably, a company which earns all of its income from investments, and whose investment
19 securities represent approximately 90% of its total assets, is an investment company for purposes
20 of the ICA.

21 *Yahoo Invests in Yahoo Japan*

22 50. In April 1996, Yahoo signed a joint venture with SOFTBANK Corp. and its
23 consolidated affiliates (collectively, "SOFTBANK"), which was amended in 1997, whereby
24 Yahoo Japan was formed. Yahoo Japan is a publicly traded company that is majority owned by
25 SOFTBANK, and was formed to establish and manage a local version of Yahoo's properties in
26 Japan.

51. According to the Company's 2014 Annual Report, filed on Form 10-K with the SEC on February 26, 2015 (the "2014 Annual Report"), the fair value of the Company's ownership interest in the common stock of Yahoo Japan, based on the quoted stock price, was approximately \$7 billion as of December 31, 2014.

52. Yahoo currently holds approximately 2 billion shares of Yahoo Japan common stock, and as of the time this action was commenced, Yahoo's stake in Yahoo Japan was valued at approximately \$7.4 billion, representing approximately 35.5% of Yahoo Japan. Yahoo's stake in Yahoo Japan, as of the date this action was commenced, represented approximately 25% of Yahoo's current market capitalization and almost 20% of Yahoo's assets.⁵

Yahoo Invests in Alibaba

53. On October 23, 2005, Yahoo purchased for \$1 billion in cash approximately 46% of the outstanding common stock of Alibaba.com Corporation ("Alibaba Corp."), a large e-commerce company in China operating a leading online marketplace and online payment system.

54. After the deal with Alibaba was announced, Terry S. Semel ("Semel"), Yahoo's Chairman and CEO at the time, spoke with *MarketWatch* about why Yahoo wanted to make an investment in Alibaba rather than just purchase it. Semel stated:

We structured it in a way that was consistent, in a funny way, [similar] to Japan. [The structure allowed] Alibaba's overall management to run the company, and it was a way for both sides to benefit going forward. We're pleased that way. We're thinking long-term thinking with a shared vision. We spent a lot of time thinking about where we think the world is going. Yahoo will continue to [focus] on commerce, search [where Yahoo is the No. 2 player in search -- based on number of queries -- behind Baidu, and you look at that and combine assets. Our technology and their management is a winning combination. We have a leg up on the fastest-growing market in the world and consistent with Asia. This gives us an opportunity to lead in China. We bet on the greatest growth of any company.

⁵ Yahoo's current stake in Yahoo Japan is worth approximately \$9.36 billion and represents approximately 27% of Yahoo's current market capitalization.

(Alterations in original.) Yahoo has acknowledged that its purchase of Alibaba shares was not a strategic acyustim, but instead a speculative bet on Alibaba's growth.

55. Semel recognized that Yahoo's investment business was part of the Company's long-term business plan. Indeed, Semel acknowledged that Yahoo had adopted a similar strategy for its investment in both Yahoo Japan and Alibaba.

56. Yahoo's investment strategy has continued to pay off. On September 18, 2012, Alibaba repurchased approximately 523 million of the 1 billion ordinary shares of Alibaba owned by the Company, for total consideration of approximately \$7.1 billion. The Company retained 383,565,416 ordinary shares of Alibaba, representing approximately 15% of Alibaba's outstanding ordinary shares. In connection with Yahoo's sale of a portion of its Alibaba stock, Defendant Mayer praised the initial purchase and subsequent sale of Alibaba stock as a "savvy investment" and acknowledged "this outcome is terrific for Yahoo!. It generates liquidity to create substantial value for our shareholders, while retaining a meaningful amount in the company to invest in our future." Ex. 27. Mayer further recognized that Yahoo's retention of additional Alibaba's common stock presented "an opportunity to benefit from future upside when Alibaba IPOs." *Id.*

57. On September 24, 2014, Alibaba closed the initial public offering ("IPO") of its American Depositary Shares, with the Company receiving cash proceeds of \$9.4 billion. Alibaba trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "BABA."

58. Yahoo holds approximately 384 million shares of Alibaba common stock, which as of the date this action was commenced, was valued at approximately \$27 billion and represented approximately 16% of Alibaba. Yahoo's stake in Alibaba, as of the date this action was commenced, represented approximately 89% of Yahoo's current market capitalization and 70% of its total assets.⁶

⁶ Yahoo's current stake in Alibaba is worth approximately \$29.8 billion and represents approximately 85% of Yahoo's current market capitalization and over 70% of Yahoo's total assets.

59. As of the date this action was commenced, the combined value of Yahoo's financial stake in Yahoo Japan (\$7.4 billion) and Alibaba (\$27 billion) exceeded Yahoo's total market value by over \$7 billion, and represented approximately 126% of Yahoo's current market capitalization and approximately 80% of Yahoo's total assets. Yahoo's investment in Yahoo Japan and Alibaba, together with Yahoo's other investments, represent over 90% of Yahoo's total assets.

Yahoo's Aborted Alibaba Spin-Off

60. Upon information and belief, prior to the filing of this action, Yahoo recognized that it was operating as an investment company and was in violation of the requirements of the ICA.

61. On January 27, 2015, in an apparent effort to remedy its ICA violation, Yahoo filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC and issued a press release announcing its plan to spin-off all of its remaining holdings in Alibaba into a newly formed, independent registered investment company (referred to as "SpinCo"). The stock of SpinCo would have been distributed pro rata to Yahoo's stockholders, resulting in SpinCo becoming a separate publicly traded registered investment company. Following the completion of the transaction, SpinCo would have owned all of Yahoo's remaining 384 million Alibaba shares and Yahoo Small Business, a current operating business of Yahoo that would have also been transferred to SpinCo as part of the transaction. The spin-off likely would have cured Yahoo's ICA problem and was structured to be tax-free. As Yahoo CFO, Goldman, stated:

We have actively engaged experts in tax efficient structures over the past two years and have considered a variety of alternatives. We remain aligned with our shareholders and our plan is designed to achieve the most advantageous return of capital to Yahoo shareholders with the absolute highest probability of success The structure provides the investment community with clear visibility into the respective entities' fundamentals, and also facilitates valuation transparency in SpinCo because Yahoo's stake in Alibaba will constitute almost all of its value.

62. Also on January 27, 2015, the Company announced its fourth quarter and full year results for 2014 in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC. In the accompanying press

1 release, Goldman again mentioned the proposed spin-off: "Following the planned tax-free spin-
 2 off of the remaining stake in Alibaba, which we also announced today, we will have returned a
 3 total of nearly \$50 billion in value to our shareholders to date."

4 63. On the evening of January 27, 2015, the Company hosted an earnings call, and
 5 Mayer stated:

6 For over two years we have worked with leading tax, accounting, legal
 7 and financial advisors to identify and design an optimal transaction that
 8 could maximize the value of our Alibaba stake in a tax efficient manner.
 9 Today I am happy and proud to announce that management has
 10 recommended and the Yahoo! Board has authorized a plan to pursue a tax
 free spin off of 100% of the company's remaining holdings in Alibaba.
 We expect to effectuate the spin off in Q4 of 2015. This will result in two
 independent publicly traded companies.

11 64. Such comments demonstrated that, by that time, Yahoo's directors and officers
 12 had already devoted significant resources to managing their investment business for over two
 13 years. Over the next several months, Yahoo management went to great lengths to emphasize that
 14 management, including the Individual Defendants who were officers or directors of Yahoo at the
 15 time, continued to be primarily focused on Yahoo's investment business and were devoting a
 16 tremendous amount of time and energy to divesting its primary asset, Alibaba.

17 65. In the Company's 2014 Annual Report, the Company again reported on its plan
 18 for a tax-free spin-off of Alibaba, noting that the "completion of the transaction is expected to
 19 occur in the fourth quarter of 2015 after the expiration of [Yahoo's] one-year lock-up agreement
 20 relating to the Alibaba Group shares entered into in connection with the Alibaba Group IPO."

21 66. On March 3, 2015, Yahoo management made a presentation at the Morgan
 22 Stanley Technology, Media & Telecom Conference. When asked to elaborate on the potential
 23 risks to the tax free nature of the proposed Alibaba spin-off, Goldman stated:

24 Yes, the potential risk on the tax free spin-off, there is always risk I mean
 25 clearly there is a 100% [precedent] for what we're doing. I don't know of
 26 any new risk that we haven't laid out in the 10-K so it's pretty much all
 27 there in terms of what we have to go do we are focused and some would
 28 argue we may not need it but we're focused on getting a ruling from the
 IRS, and getting premiums [sic] from tax lawyers on this ensuring we get
 the appropriate filings and approval from the SEC. Along the way I am not
 aware of any other risks to it, my -- again, I think as I have said constantly

1 and I think maybe if you looked at the group of folks we have working with
2 us I am pretty confident we are working with some of the if not the very
3 best minds if you will, on this the fact that the people we work with have
4 done spins over and over and over and over again, but until you do
something it's never done, but I could certainly tell you *from the*
Company's point of view we're absolutely focused on this and we're not
turning back.

(Emphasis added.)

5 67. On April 21, 2015, Yahoo filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC
6 announcing its financial results for the first quarter of 2015. On the earnings call later that
7 evening, Goldman stated:

8 First on the SpinCo update, we are pleased with the progress to date against
9 our internal milestones and timelines for the proposed spin-off transaction
10 for Alibaba shares. We have submitted a request for a private letter ruling
11 to the IRS. We continue to work toward our previously announced Q4
12 target for completion of the transaction and a number of actions remain to
13 be completed, including selecting a board and management team,
14 determining capital structure, divesting Yahoo! small business, obtaining
favorable tax opinions, filings with the SEC and satisfaction of other
closing conditions. *Our board and management team remain extremely*
focused on completing this transaction and tax efficiently distributing
potentially \$32 billion of value to our shareholders, which is using
Monday's closing Alibaba share place.

(Emphasis added.)

16 68. This admission from Yahoo's CFO that the Board and management were
17 "extremely focused" on the spin-off of the Company's interest in Alibaba once again confirmed
18 that Yahoo's investment business was *the* major part of its overall business.

19 69. In the Company's notice of its annual stockholders' meeting, filed on Schedule
20 14A with the SEC on April 29, 2015, the Company listed the planned spin-off of its remaining
21 holdings in Alibaba as one of its "2014 Business Highlights."

22 70. On May 7, 2015, Yahoo filed its quarterly report with the SEC on Form 10-Q,
23 again stating that the "completion of the transaction is expected to occur in the fourth quarter of
24 2015 after the expiration of the Company's lockup agreement relating to the Alibaba Group
25 shares entered into in connection with the Alibaba Group IPO."

1 71. On May 19, 2015, Mayer presented at the JPMorgan Global Technology, Media
2 & Telecom Conference. When asked about when Yahoo would make progress updates with
3 regard to the Alibaba spin-off, Mayer stated:

4 The decision has been made [to proceed with the Alibaba spin-off], but
5 there is a lot of work to do to make sure that, that entity is ready and to
6 really make sure that we achieved the tax efficiency that we want. So
7 things are on track but there is [sic] a lot of people at Yahoo who are
8 working very hard to make sure that we are able to set up the entity and get
9 trading in Q4 that where we like [sic].

10 72. Mayer's statement that "a lot of people at Yahoo" were working on the spin-off
11 was an acknowledgement that Yahoo's investment business was a major component of its
12 overall business at the time.

13 73. On June 16, 2015, Mayer spoke at a Bloomberg Tech conference. In response to
14 reports that the IRS could change how it might tax spinoffs, Mayer stated: "We're proceeding
15 with our plan. The changes don't apply to previous requests. These proposed changes aren't
16 changing the applicable law, but just changing the processes. There are many of these
17 transactions. We feel like we should proceed with the transaction as we planned."

18 74. On July 17, 2015, Yahoo filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC. The
19 accompanying press release announced the Company's initial SEC filing of a Registration
20 Statement on Form N-2 (the "N-2") under the ICA in connection with the Alibaba spin-off. The
21 name selected for the new company was announced as Aabaco. The press release again stated
22 that the spin-off was expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2015. Yahoo's N-2, itself,
23 expressly acknowledged that the spin-off company would be registered under the ICA:
24 "Following the Spin-Off, the Fund [Aabaco] will be an independent, publicly traded, non-
25 diversified, closed-end management investment company **registered** under the Investment
26 Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act")." (Emphasis added.)

27 75. On July 21, 2015, Yahoo filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC
28 announcing its financial results for the second quarter of 2015. Later that evening on the
earnings call, Goldman stated:

1 First, the spin-off. As many of you know, we filed a Registration Statement
 2 on Form N-2 with the SEC in connection with our plan to spin-off our
 3 remaining shares in Alibaba. Together with Yahoo! Small Business into an
 4 independent publicly-traded investment company named Aabaco Holdings.
 5 This filing is available on the SEC website using the name Aabaco
 6 Holdings. The Registration Statement for the newly formed company
 7 provides information about Aabaco and the spin, including Aabaco's
 8 investment objective, capitalization, and risk factors and describes key
 9 agreements for the planned transaction. While much work does lie ahead,
 10 this filing signifies a key milestone. We believe there are strong and
 11 legitimate business purposes for the separation and remain committed to
 12 cooperating with relevant regulatory bodies to take the steps necessary to
 13 execute this spin-off in Q4. We are pleased with progress to-date and are
 14 focused on completing this transaction and distributing significant value to
 15 our shareholders.

16 76. On August 7, 2015, Yahoo filed its quarterly report with the SEC on Form 10-Q,
 17 again stating that the "completion of the transaction is expected to occur in the fourth quarter of
 18 2015."

19 77. On September 2, 2015, Yahoo filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC.
 20 The filing stated, in pertinent part:

21 On February 26, 2015, Yahoo submitted to the IRS a request for a private
 22 letter ruling with respect to whether Aabaco's ownership and operation of
 23 ASB would satisfy the active trade or business requirement (the "ATB
 24 Requirement") under Section 355 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as
 25 amended (the "Code"). On May 19, 2015, the IRS announced that it was
 26 reconsidering its ruling policy with respect to the ATB Requirement. On
 27 July 31, 2015, the IRS formally announced that it was studying potential
 28 new administrative guidance with respect to certain issues under Section
 355 of the Code, including the ATB Requirement. On September 2, 2015,
 the IRS notified Yahoo's counsel that it had determined, in the exercise of
 its discretion, not to grant the requested ruling. At the same time, the IRS
 indicated that it had not concluded that the proposed spin-off transaction
 was taxable and therefore was not ruling adversely on the request.
 Following receipt of such notification, Yahoo withdrew its request for a
 ruling on September 2, 2015.

Subsequent to the IRS's decision with respect to its ruling request, Yahoo
 confirmed with its tax counsel, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom
 LLP ("Skadden"), that the discretionary decision by the IRS not to grant
 Yahoo's ruling request with respect to the ATB Requirement did not reflect
 any change in U.S. tax law with respect to the tax-free treatment of the
 proposed spin-off and would not affect Skadden's ability to render an
 opinion that, under current law and subject to certain factual
 representations and assumptions, the currently proposed spin-off will
 satisfy all of the requirements for tax-free treatment under the Code,
 including the ATB Requirement.

Work proceeds on the pending Aabaco spin-off plan. Yahoo's Board of
 Directors will continue to carefully consider the Company's options,

1 including proceeding with the spin-off transaction on the basis of an
2 opinion of counsel.

3 78. On September 28, 2015, Yahoo filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC
4 stating, in pertinent part:

5 On September 14, 2015, the IRS issued a formal “no-rule” policy with
6 respect to certain transactions similar to the Aabaco spin-off and, in a
7 notice released on the same day, indicated that the IRS and U.S.
8 Department of the Treasury are studying the possibility of promulgating
9 new guidance with respect to such transactions in the future. Neither this
10 ongoing guidance project nor the IRS’s decision not to rule with respect to
11 the Aabaco spin-off transaction changes the current law applicable to the
12 proposed spin-off. In addition, on September 19, 2015, an IRS official
13 indicated in a public statement that any future guidance issued as part of the
14 project would not apply retroactively to transactions completed prior to the
15 issuance of such guidance.

16 On September 23, 2015, Yahoo’s Board of Directors authorized the
17 Company to continue to pursue the plan for the Aabaco spin-off transaction
18 as previously disclosed, except that completion of the spin-off will not be
19 conditioned upon receipt of a favorable ruling from the IRS. The spin-off
20 transaction will continue to be subject to certain other conditions, including
21 final approval by Yahoo’s Board of Directors, receipt of a legal opinion
22 with respect to the tax-free treatment of the transaction under U.S. federal
23 tax laws and regulations, the effectiveness of an applicable registration
24 statement filed with the [SEC] and compliance with the requirements under
25 the [ICA], and other customary conditions, each of which conditions may
26 be waived, in whole or in part (to the extent permitted by law), by Yahoo in
27 its sole discretion.

28 On September 28, 2015, Aabaco filed Amendment No. 1 to its Registration
Statement on Form N-2 which is available on the SEC’s website at
www.sec.gov using the name Aabaco Holdings, Inc.

19 79. On October 20, 2015, Yahoo filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC
20 announcing the Company’s financial results for the third quarter of 2015. In the press release,
21 Mayer stated: “In addition to sharpening focus within core business growth, our top priority is
22 the planned spinoff of Aabaco Holdings. This is an important moment for the Company, and we
23 continue to strive to complete the spin as quickly as we can.” Once again, Mayer’s statement
24 evinced a recognition that managing Yahoo’s investments was the “top priority” and major focus
25 of its business.

26 80. On the earnings call later that evening on October 20, 2015, Mayer spoke about
27 the Alibaba spin-off:

We continue to make good progress and strive to complete the spin in Q4. We do want to note that due to the time needed to satisfy certain conditions, including completing the required SEC process, the final approval of both the Yahoo! and Aabaco boards, compliance with the notice requirements under the convertible note indenture, and taking into consideration holiday market closures at the end of the quarter, the transaction may ultimately conclude in January.

Goldman continued:

Before diving further into the financial details for the quarter, let me make a couple comments on the Aabaco spinoff transaction. After carefully considering the company's options and feedback we received from our shareholders, our board authorized the company to continue to pursue the planned spinoff without a private letter ruling on the basis of a receipt of a favorable tax opinion from counsel. . . . We remain focused on executing the transaction as soon as possible and look forward to updating you with a complete spinoff as well as our go-forward plan for core Yahoo! on our Q4 earnings call.

81. When asked how to make investors comfortable with the fact that the IRS would not come back and challenge the deal, Goldman responded:

We have made a tremendous amount of progress. There is a lot of work that has been done and accomplished here. Believe it or not, we can see the goal line. So we are very confident relative to that. We have a few things to do as we enumerated. We're following through on all of those. We tend not to want to speak for the IRS, so we're not going to do that. But we work very closely with our tax and legal advisors and so that's allowed us to make the statements that we have made. But I can assure you *we have all hands on deck, whether it's the management team, the board, and so forth to achieve this and to achieve a positive outcome in the timeframe that we established for this spinoff.*

(Emphasis added).

82. On November 5, 2015, Yahoo filed its quarterly report with the SEC on Form 10-Q, in which it now stated that the "completion of the [Alibaba spin-off] is expected to occur prior to the end of January 2016."

83. On November 16, 2015, the Company, on behalf of Aabaco, filed with the SEC a General Form for Registration of Securities on Form 10, as well as a second amendment to its N-2.

84. On November 19, 2015, Jeffrey C. Smith ("Smith"), chief executive of Starboard Value ("Starboard"), a significant activist hedge fund investor in Yahoo, sent a letter to Mayer

1 and Webb expressing Starboard's frustration with the current Board and urging Yahoo to
 2 abandon its plan to move forward with the Alibaba spin-off. The letter stated, in pertinent part:

3 We have grown increasingly frustrated with your unwillingness to accept
 4 our help and your dismissive approach to our serious concerns about the
 5 current situation at Yahoo! Inc. ("Yahoo"). As you, the management team,
 6 and your advisors requested from us over a year ago, we have attempted to
 7 work with you privately and agreed not to pursue the nomination and
 8 election of directors at last year's annual meeting. Despite our numerous
 9 conversations and meetings, and notwithstanding your willingness to
 10 provide us an audience, you have been reluctant to respond or adapt to the
 11 realities of the current environment. The current situation that Yahoo faces
 12 is so important that we now feel it is necessary to communicate with
 13 management and the Board of Directors ("Board") in a manner such that
 14 our message is not only as explicit as possible for you, but also for our
 15 fellow Yahoo shareholders. **The proposed spin-off of Aabaco Holdings,**
 16 **Inc. ("Aabaco Holdings") is not Yahoo's best alternative. Instead, you**
 17 **should be exploring a sale of Yahoo's core Search and Display**
 18 **advertising businesses ("Core Business") and leave Yahoo's ownership**
 19 **stakes in Alibaba Group and Yahoo Japan in the existing corporate**
 20 **entity.**

21 * * *

22 For over a year now, we have attempted to work privately and
 23 constructively with you, management, and the Board. Unfortunately, time
 24 is now of the essence and the momentum around the proposed Aabaco
 25 Holdings spin-off is pulling our investment down the wrong path. I have
 26 now offered four different times over the last four months to join the Board
 27 to help you analyze this situation given my successful board experience,
 28 our perspective as an owner, and my particular knowledge of this situation.
 Unfortunately, you have repeatedly refused our respectful requests.

We believe you must make the right choice for Yahoo and its shareholders.
 What was once complicated and opaque, has now crystallized when
 analyzed through the lens of reward compared to possible risk. Over the
 last several months, we have come to realize the situation at Yahoo is one
 with potential asymmetric outcomes, and therefore, we believe selling the
 Core Business now is the best outcome for Yahoo shareholders. We urge
 you to change direction and do the right thing for shareholders. As we
 have expressed to you, we expect the shareholders' interest to remain of
 paramount importance and will look to make significant changes to the
 Board if you continue to make decisions that destroy shareholder value.

(Emphasis in original.)

85. Then, after the market closed on December 9, 2015, after almost a year of full-
 time management attention and after tens of millions of dollars invested into the spin-off plan,
and just days after Mayer and Yahoo had announced the proposed timing for the Alibaba spin-

1 off, the Company shocked the market and issued a press release announcing that the Board had
2 decided to suspend work on the pending plan to spin off Alibaba. The press release stated, in
3 pertinent part:

4 SUNNYVALE, Calif. – December 9, 2015 – Yahoo! Inc. (NASDAQ:
5 YHOO) today announced that its Board of Directors, after careful review
6 and consideration of how to best drive long-term value for shareholders,
7 has unanimously decided to suspend work on the pending plan, announced
8 in January of 2015, to spin off the company’s remaining holdings in
Alibaba Group Holding Limited (NYSE: BABA). The Board will now
evaluate alternative transaction structures to separate the Alibaba stake,
focusing specifically on a reverse of the previously announced spin
transaction.

9 In the reverse spin off, Yahoo’s assets and liabilities other than the
10 Alibaba stake would be transferred to a newly formed company, the stock
of which would be distributed pro rata to Yahoo shareholders resulting in
two separate publicly-traded companies.

11 “We believe that the previously announced spin off would be tax free to
12 Yahoo and its shareholders,” said Maynard Webb, Chairman of Yahoo’s
13 Board of Directors. “However, in consideration of developments since the
14 original spin off plan was announced and after significant deliberations,
15 we are suspending work on the Aabaco spin off. Among other factors, we
16 were concerned about the market’s perception of tax risk, which would
17 have impaired the value of Aabaco stock until resolved. Informed by our
intimate familiarity with Yahoo’s unique circumstances, the Board
remains committed to accomplishing the significant business purposes and
shareholder benefits that can be realized by separating the Alibaba stake
from the rest of Yahoo. To achieve this, we will now focus our efforts on
the reverse spin off plan.”

18 “In addition to our efforts to increase value and diminish uncertainty for
19 investors, the ultimate separation of our Alibaba stake will be important to
20 our continued business transformation,” said Marissa Mayer, CEO of
21 Yahoo. “In 2016, we will tighten our focus and prioritize investments to
drive profitability and long-term growth. A separation from our Alibaba
stake, via the reverse spin, will provide more transparency into the value
of Yahoo’s business.”

22 The reverse spin off is expected to require, among other things, third party
23 consents, preparation of audited financial statements, shareholder
24 approval, and SEC filings and clearance, including under the Investment
Company Act of 1940. While the company intends to move expeditiously
25 to complete the transaction, it is advised that complex transactions of this
kind can take a year or more to conclude.

26 Thus, on December 9, 2015, Yahoo announced it had abandoned the plan to spin off
27 Alibaba, which it had been developing for at least three years, and was instead considering a

1 reverse spin-off. On that same date, Yahoo's CEO, CFO and Chairman, defendants Mayer,
 2 Goldman and Webb, held a conference call with securities analysts to discuss its new plans for a
 3 reverse spin-off in which most of Yahoo's internet assets but not the Alibaba or Yahoo Japan
 4 stake, would be sold. Ex. 26 (Dec. 9, 2015 transcript). During that call, both Yahoo's Chairman,
 5 Maynard Webb, Jr., and its CFO, Ken Goldman, in the presence of Mayer, acknowledged that
 6 any reverse spin-off, would subject Yahoo to the ICA. *See id.* at 4. Since terminating the
 7 planned spin-off, Yahoo has failed to register with the SEC as an investment company.

8 86. With the letter from Starboard the only intervening event between when the
 9 Company made public SEC filings announcing the final timing of the proposed spin-off and
 10 when it announced it had abandoned the plan, it is difficult to imagine any reason the then Board
 11 members changed course so abruptly other than to appease Smith in the hopes of avoiding a
 12 proxy fight and retaining their positions as directors.⁷

13 87. Then, on January 6, 2016, Starboard sent another letter to the Board expressing its
 14 dissatisfaction with the Board and current management and its frustration with the Company's
 15 apparent unwillingness to move quickly in pursuit of a sale or spin-off of Yahoo's core business.
 16 This letter was widely disseminated through a Starboard press release, and Bloomberg ran an
 17 article on the letter the same day titled "Yahoo Urged by Starboard to Overhaul Management,
 18 Board."

19 88. Yahoo responded to Starboard's letter the same day with the following broadcast
 20 through Twitter on CNBC:

21 Yahoo is in the midst of a multiyear transformation. We attract more than
 22 a billion people every month and we've built a profitable, billion dollar
 23 business in mobile, video, native and social that we expect will drive
 24 sustainable growth. We will share additional plans for a more focused
 Yahoo on or before our Q4 earnings call. Our board and management
 team engage in and maintain regular, open dialogue with all our

25
 26 ⁷ Just one month earlier, Starboard had prevailed in its showdown with the board of directors of
 27 Darden Restaurants ("Darden"), the owner of Olive Garden and other restaurant chains, winning
 stockholder support to replace the entire Darden board, including a seat for Smith.

shareholders, and consistently strive to deliver and to maximize shareholder value.

89. Also on January 6, 2016, *Fortune* published an article titled “Yahoo’s Response To Activist Shareholder: A New Plan Is Coming.” *See* Ex. 3. The article quoted the above Yahoo reaction to Starboard’s letter, stating that: “In November, Starboard Value pressed Yahoo to reverse its plan to spin off its large stake in Alibaba . . . , which is worth more than \$30 billion. Eventually, Yahoo agreed and said it would instead spin off or sell its operating business.” The article added: “Yahoo . . . quickly responded Wednesday afternoon [January 6, 2016], . . . by saying that the company [is] in a ‘multiyear transition’ and is preparing to be ‘more focused.’” With Yahoo’s announcement of a multiyear transaction, the Company effectively announced that it would not be taking any measures, whether spinning off its stake in Alibaba or spinning off or selling its operating business, to remedy its status as an unregistered investment company.

Yahoo’s Asset Sale To Verizon

90. Since that time, Yahoo has announced that it intends to sell at least portions of its operating businesses, despite its status as an unregistered investment company, and the consequent inability to do business in interstate commerce. *See* Ex. 4.

91. On July 25, 2016, Yahoo announced a proposed sale of its internet business to Verizon. At that time, management confirmed that Yahoo will become a registered investment company in connection with the asset sale. Its CEO, Defendant Mayer, admitted that in connection with such proposed sale, Yahoo would in fact register under the ICA: *See* Ex. 20 (7/25/16 transcript) at 11-12 (“[W]e will need to seek approval from the SEC, as we will be leaving behind a 40’s act company as I mentioned in my remarks it will need to be renamed and re-registered as a 40’s act company.”). Yahoo’s recent confirmation that after its asset sale, it will have to register under the ICA is a further admission that such registration was also required during the Relevant Period. *Id* at 11. Accordingly, Yahoo has acknowledged on several occasions over the last two years that it is obliged to register under the ICA.

The Individual Defendants Were Aware of the Registration Requirements Under the ICA and Knowingly Caused the Company to Violate the ICA

92. At all relevant times, the Individual Defendants were aware of the registration requirements under the ICA. Indeed, during 2015, the Current Directors and Officers were actively involved in forming a registered investment company to hold the shares of Yahoo that they were planning to spin off. In addition, the requirements of the ICA were generally known because the Individual Defendants had an obligation to be familiar with the clear regulatory requirements concerning Yahoo's status.

93. As noted above, had the spin-off been completed as planned, Aabaco would have been classified as a registered investment company under the ICA, and Yahoo would likely have resolved its ICA problem. According to the N-2 that Yahoo filed with the SEC in connection with the Alibaba spin-off: "Following the Spin-Off, the Fund [Aabaco] will be an independent, publicly traded, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company **registered** under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act")." (Emphasis added.)

94. The filing of the N-2, the preparation of which likely started well before July 2015, demonstrates that not only were the Current Directors and Officers, as well as Levchin and Schwab, aware of the ICA, but also that they were familiar with the specific provisions of the ICA that require registration. Indeed, as the N-2 and related disclosures state, Aabaco would have continued to invest 80% of its assets in Alibaba shares and would hold up to 20% of non-securities assets, which demonstrates that the Current Directors and Officers, as well as Levchin and Schwab, knew about its obligation under the ICA to register a company that holds more than 40% of its total assets in investments. At the very same time, Yahoo had *more than 90%* of its assets invested in publicly traded securities and yet failed to register, despite its recognition that Aabaco, with 80% of its assets in publicly traded securities, was required to do so.

95. Despite this knowledge and its direct, recent experience with the requirements under the ICA through its planned spin-off of Alibaba, the Current Directors and Officers, as well as Levchin and Schwab, failed to even attempt to register Yahoo as an investment company, even though the Company's investments in securities represented over 90% of its total assets,

1 and all of Yahoo's income during the relevant period was derived from its investments in
2 securities.

3 96. Given the Individual Defendants' efforts, which for most of the Individual
4 Defendants occurred over more three years, spent trying to spin-off Yahoo's interest in Alibaba
5 and their experience with the ICA and the ICA's requirements, as well as the actual N-2
6 registration process itself, failure to register Yahoo as an investment company was knowing,
7 intentional, and deliberate.

8 97. Upon information and belief, the Individual Defendants knowingly failed to
9 register Yahoo in order to maintain the value of their Yahoo stock holdings and their strategies
10 and unconscionable compensation (which was based on Alibaba's stock price, not the
11 performance of the Yahoo internal business, and to avoid the punitive sanctions under the ICA
12 for having failed to register the Company previously, including the voiding of their own lucrative
13 employment and stock option agreements. The Individual Defendants also knowingly failed to
14 register Yahoo as an investment company under the ICA to avoid liability for having placed
15 Yahoo in a position where it could no longer engage in interstate commerce as a result of an
16 intentional ICA violation.

17 *The Board is Aware that Yahoo Was and Still is an Unregistered Investment Company Under the*
18 *ICA*

19 98. As of the date this action was commenced, Yahoo's market capitalization was
20 approximately \$28.5 billion. However, as several analyst and media reports argue, Yahoo's core
21 Internet business actually appears to be worthless, or less than worthless. For example, a
22 December 3, 2015 article in USA Today titled "Yahoo is worthless. Here's the math" explained
23 that after subtracting the value of Yahoo's holdings in Alibaba and Yahoo Japan from its market
24 value, Yahoo is left with a negative value of approximately \$7.3 billion. As the article
25 explained, the value was actually closer to negative \$12 to 13 billion. The article provides the
26 following table to demonstrate, using the market value of the Company's assets at the time the
27 article was published:

Line item: \$ billions
Yahoo market value: \$33.7
less Alibaba: \$32.2
less Yahoo Japan: \$8.8
less cash: \$5.9
plus long-term debt: \$1.2
Value of Yahoo's core business: (\$12)

See Ex. 5.

99. As noted above, the value of Yahoo's investments, including those in Yahoo Japan and Alibaba represent, and have for some time represented, more than 90% of Yahoo's total assets. The Individual Defendants were familiar with the Company's balance sheet and financials and therefore knew that Yahoo's investments in securities represented an overwhelming majority of Yahoo's overall assets.

100. Under the ICA, an investment company is any issuer of any security which: "is engaged or proposes to engage in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding, or trading in securities, and owns . . . investment securities having a value *exceeding 40 per centum* of the value of such issuer's total assets." 15 U.S.C. §80a-3(a)(1)(C) (emphasis added).

101. Since Yahoo owned and held investment securities, namely the stock of Yahoo Japan and Alibaba, having a value far exceeding 40% of Yahoo's total assets, it was and is obligated to register as an investment company with the SEC under Section 8 of the ICA.

102. Yahoo has not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is therefore illegally operating as an unregistered investment company.

103. Under Section 7 of the ICA, an unregistered investment company is prohibited from engaging in interstate commerce, including, *inter alia*, selling or purchasing securities, controlling an investment company that sells or buys securities, engaging in any business in interstate commerce, or controlling any company that is engaged in any business in interstate commerce. 15 U.S.C. § 80a-7.

104. In addition, under Section 47(b) and Federal Common Law of the ICA, any contract entered into by an unregistered investment company, including employment contracts, is

unenforceable and therefore voidable by any party to the contract. 15 U.S.C. § 80a-46(b). Accordingly, Yahoo should be compelled to promptly void unlawful contractual commitments, namely its employment contracts and compensation agreements with the Current Directors and Officers that have breached their fiduciary duties to Yahoo and its stockholders by causing Yahoo to illegally operate as an unregistered investment company and by exposing stockholders to potential catastrophic liability. The Former Directors and Officers are liable to disgorge any money they improperly received under void or voidable employment, severance, and compensation contracts. The Individual Defendants breached their fiduciary duty of loyalty by entering into illegal and voidable contracts.

105. Moreover, Yahoo, and the Board (including non-defendant Board members currently serving on the Board) should be enjoined from entering into any further contracts that are also subject to voidability under the ICA and Delaware law,⁸ and should be enjoined from selling any material assets.

Yahoo is Not Entitled to an Exemption Under Section 3(b)(1) of the ICA

106. Under Section 3(b)(1) of the ICA, any issuer who otherwise fits the definition of an investment company under the Act may be exempt if that issuer is “primarily engaged, directly or through a wholly-owned subsidiary or subsidiaries, in a business or businesses other than that of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding, or trading in securities.” 15 U.S.C. § 80a-3(b)(1).

107. Under Section 3(b)(2) of the ICA, an issuer who otherwise fits the definition of an investment company may also be exempt if it applies for and receives an order from the SEC declaring it to be “primarily engaged in a business or businesses other than that of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding, or trading in securities either directly or (A) through majority-owned subsidiaries or (B) through controlled companies conducting similar types of businesses.”

⁸ Under Section 124, a contract entered into by a corporation that lacks capacity or power to enter into such contract is *ultra vires*, and a stockholder may seek to enjoin the performance of such *ultra vires* contract.

1 15 U.S.C. § 80a-3(b)(2). As described below, Yahoo made such an application to the SEC in
2 2000 in connection with its investment in Yahoo Japan, but prior to its investment in Alibaba.
3 Yahoo was granted the exemption 16 years ago based on materially different facts, as discussed
4 herein.

5 108. In determining whether a company is primarily engaged in a non-investment
6 company business under Section 3(b)(2), the SEC and courts consider: (a) the company's
7 historical development; (b) its public representations of policy; (c) the activities of its officers
8 and directors; and most important, (d) the nature of its present assets; and (e) the sources of its
9 present income (the "*Tonopah* Factors").⁹

10 109. As described below, the application of these factors demonstrates clearly that
11 Yahoo is not exempt from the ICA.

12 110. Yahoo was founded in 1995, and just one year later acquired its stake in Yahoo
13 Japan. By at least 1999, Yahoo's ownership interest in Yahoo Japan had grown so large that it
14 exceeded 40% of the total value of Yahoo's assets. Recognizing the risks Yahoo faced in
15 operating as an unregistered investment company, namely being prohibited from engaging in
16 interstate commerce and rendering all of its contracts voidable and unenforceable, the Company
17 applied to the SEC for an exemption from the ICA in 2000. *See* Ex. 2. This application publicly
18 conceded that Yahoo was operating as an investment company as far back as 16 years ago, and
19 Yahoo's mix of assets has only become more investment heavy over the years. In fact, the
20 investment securities Yahoo currently holds represent a far greater percentage (more than
21 double) of Yahoo's total assets than they did in 2000.

22 111. As a March 29, 2000 *New York Post* article titled "Yahoo! Tells SEC: We've Got
23 Nothing In Mutual," put it, "There may be a new Web business model: search engine to mutual
24 fund in just six years." *See* Ex. 6.

25
26 ⁹ *See In the Matter of Tonopah Mining Co. of Nevada*, Investment Company Act Release No.
27 1084, 26 S.E.C. 426 (July 21, 1947).

112. Although Yahoo claims that it is an Internet/technology company, analysts in the stock market have a very different perception, and value Yahoo's Internet business as less than worthless. As noted above, Yahoo's market value is approximately \$28.5 billion, with its stakes in Alibaba and Yahoo Japan worth a combined \$34.4 billion, which leaves Yahoo's core Internet business worth less than zero.

113. Several analysts have also pointed out that Yahoo is merely a "proxy" for Alibaba. A September 12, 2014 article titled "Buying Yahoo to play Alibaba? History hints at future moves," explained: "Some people will buy a house if that's the only way to get at an oil well underneath it. The same logic can drive pay-dirt-hunting investors to buy into a company they're indifferent to, purely as a way to play another business it owns." In explaining that investors were purchasing Yahoo stock to get at Alibaba, the article went on to note that "there have been several instances over the past decade and a half in which one company's stock became a virtual, temporary proxy for a hotly sought subsidiary or its stake in a third-party company." See Ex. 7.

114. Similarly, a September 15, 2014 article on *MicroFundy* titled "Yahoo's time as an Alibaba proxy is running out," which was written in advance of Alibaba's IPO, explains:

It's pretty obvious that Yahoo has been trading like an Alibaba proxy over these last couple of years. It has been the case ever since they sold their first stake in Alibaba back in 2012. If most of the investors in Yahoo only invested into it because they wanted exposure to Alibaba, which based on recent reports there seems to be plenty of investors desperate for some exposure, why would they own it come this time next week?

See Ex. 8.

115. A September 16, 2014 *Forbes* article titled "Selling Yahoo For Alibaba? Not So Fast" argued that Yahoo was and would continue to be a proxy for Alibaba:

So you have in Yahoo's stock a collection of assets where the Alibaba stake would be worth \$45 billion in a year from now and everything else would be worth \$26 billion. Combined that's \$71 billion in assets potentially — or about \$71/share.

So is Yahoo's stock going to stop being a proxy for Alibaba post-IPO? I don't see it when two-thirds of the potential value of the assets within Yahoo will be related to Alibaba.

See Ex. 9.

116. Since at least August 3, 2015, Jim Cramer (“Cramer”), former hedge fund manager, best-selling author, host of CNBC’s *Mad Money*, and a co-founder of *TheStreet, Inc.*, has been telling the market to buy Yahoo to get to Alibaba: “I’ve always been saying the whole time that you should own Yahoo! as a play on Alibaba . . .” See Ex. 10. On October 27, 2015, Cramer reiterated his view that the way to play Alibaba is still to buy Yahoo.

117. Finally, as demonstrated in the table below and the documents attached hereto as Exhibit 1, since at least 2013, the vast majority of Yahoo’s income has been derived from its various investments and not from operations. As noted above, income from operations (net of tax, pro rata) for 2013 was only 32.7% of the total net income attributable to Yahoo, while income from Yahoo’s investments was 67.3% of the total net income attributable to Yahoo. For 2014, these percentages were only a shocking 1.2% from operations income compared to a staggering 98.8% for investment income. For 2015, all of Yahoo’s income was attributable to its investments because Yahoo lost \$4.66 billion from operations, while earning \$301 million from investments. Moreover, all of Yahoo’s aggregate income over the last three years (from 2013 through 2015) is attributable only to investment income, as Yahoo lost over \$4 billion from operations.

(in thousands)	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
Income (loss) from operations (net of tax, pro rata)	\$ 447,036	\$ 88,034	\$ (4,660,303)	\$ (4,125,234)
Income (loss) from Operations (net of tax) as % of net income (loss) attributable to Yahoo	<u>32.7%</u>	<u>1.2%</u>	<u>106.9%</u>	<u>-91%</u>
Total Investment Income	\$ 919,245	\$ 7,433,697	\$ 301,221	\$ 8,654,164
Income from Investments as % of net income (loss) attributable to Yahoo	<u>67.3%</u>	<u>98.8%</u>	<u>-6.9%</u>	<u>191.1%</u>
Net income (loss) attributable to Yahoo	\$ 1,366,281	\$ 7,521,731	\$ (4,359,082)	\$ 4,528,930
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

118. In addition, as Yahoo stated numerous times in its public filings and on investor calls, for well over the last year and a half (if not the last three years), the Alibaba spin-off has been the primary focus of Yahoo’s business and of its management team.

119. In sum, under the applicable test, Yahoo is not entitled to an exemption under the ICA because: (1) with the value of Yahoo's investments worth approximately 90% of its total assets, the percentage of Yahoo's assets that are investments greatly exceeds the 40% threshold established by the ICA; (2) for at least the years 2013 through 2015 (as reported), Yahoo's income from its investments has been its only income, as Yahoo has generated a multi-billion dollar loss from operations; (3) the market perceives Yahoo as merely a proxy or holding company for Alibaba; (4) for at least the last year and a half, Yahoo management has publicly represented that it has been focused on the Alibaba spin-off, and has spent the majority of its time managing that investment; and (5) historically, the Company has developed through its investments which have fueled Yahoo's financial growth, despite what would otherwise be crippling losses from the Company's Internet-based operations.

Yahoo's Previous ICA Exemption for Yahoo Japan No Longer Applies and the Individual Defendants Knew or in Bad Faith Disregarded that the Exemption No Longer Applies

120. As noted above, this is not the first time in Yahoo's history the Company has exceeded the 40% threshold set by the ICA.

121. In 2000, Yahoo's stake in Yahoo Japan had grown to more than 40%.

122. Realizing that the Company risked running afoul of the ICA, on February 10, 2000, Yahoo filed an application with the SEC requesting an exemption order under Section 3(b)(2) of the ICA declaring that the Company was primarily engaged in a business other than that of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding, or trading in securities, and therefore not an investment company as defined in the ICA. *See* Ex. 11.

123. On April 5, 2000, Yahoo filed its first amendment to the February 10, 2000 application for an exemption. This application was pursuant to delegated authority from the Commission, reviewed by IM staff, not the Commission itself. *See* Exs. 12, 22, 23, and 24.

124. Also on April 5, 2000, the SEC issued Yahoo a temporary exemption from the ICA, which went into effect on April 11, 2000 and was effective until July 10, 2000. *See* Ex. 13. The SEC found that, "*in view of the circumstances set forth in the application*, cause has been

1 shown for” granting Yahoo a ninety-day extension of the sixty-day automatic exemption period
2 under Section 3(b)(2) of the ICA. (Emphasis added.) On May 16, 2000, Yahoo filed a second
3 amendment to the February 11, 2000 application for an exemption. *See* Ex. 2.

4 125. On May 18, 2000, the SEC published a notice of Yahoo’s application for an order
5 under Section (3)(b)(2) of the ICA exempting Yahoo from all provisions of the ICA. *See* Ex. 14.

6 126. In its application, Yahoo stated that it currently owned 34% of the outstanding
7 voting securities of Yahoo Japan, with the fair market value of \$8.4 billion as of December 31,
8 1999. Yahoo recognized in its application that: “Because of the market value of Yahoo! Japan,
9 its classification as an operating asset or an investment security determines Yahoo!’s status as an
10 investment company under Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the 1940 Act.”

11 127. Yahoo stated that, at the time of its application, the Company maintained a large
12 cash position to help fund operations, research and development, and to take advantage of
13 acquisition opportunities as they arise, and that it planned to invest in higher-yielding corporate
14 bonds and high-quality debt securities that are consistent with the goal of capital preservation.

15 128. Yahoo also represented that it expected to make a “modest amount” of strategic
16 investments in “companies that have products or services that enhance or complement Yahoo!’s
17 internet and new media business”, and as of September 30, 1999, the fair market value of
18 Yahoo’s strategic investments was less than 5% of the fair market value of Yahoo’s total assets.

19 129. As for the *Tonopah* Factors, in 2000, Yahoo represented the following: (1)
20 Yahoo has considered itself to be a company engaged in the Internet and new media business
21 since its inception; (2) Yahoo has consistently stated that it is an Internet and new media
22 company; (3) the Board and officers spend almost all of their time on the Internet and new media
23 business; (4) as of December 31, 1999, over 90% of Yahoo’s total assets was attributable to
24 direct non-investment security assets and interests in subsidiaries (including Yahoo Japan), less
25 than 5% of its total assets, were attributable to strategic investments, and less than 10% of its
26 total assets were cash management investments; (5) as of March 31, 2000, approximately 44% of
27 Yahoo’s gross income was derived from investments and approximately 57% was from

1 operations; and (6) Yahoo represented that the percentage of total revenue derived from
2 *operating* activities will, in the future, ordinarily be over 90%.

3 130. Yahoo also agreed to the following conditions on its application: (1) “Yahoo!
4 will continue to allocate and utilize its accumulated cash and Cash Management Investments for
5 bona fide businesses purposes”; and (2) “Yahoo! will refrain from investing or trading in
6 securities for short-term speculative purposes.” *Bona fide* business purposes was defined to not
7 include speculative investing in shares of the companies.

8 131. On June 13, 2000, the SEC, based on IM staff review, found that “*on the basis of*
9 *the information set forth in the application*, as amended, that [Yahoo] is primarily engaged in a
10 business other than that of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding, or trading securities” and
11 granted Yahoo’s application for a declaration that it is exempt from the ICA. (Emphasis added.)
12 *See* Ex. 15. The SEC review of the application was conducted by the SEC’s IM staff pursuant to
13 the SEC’s procedures, which determined that an exemption was appropriate. This finding was
14 then rubber stamped by the SEC in its June 13, 2000 Order. *See* Exs. 14, 15. This exemption
15 order states, as do all similar exemption orders, however, that it is granted subject to the facts as
16 presented at the time of the application and is “*subject to the conditions contained in the*
17 *application, as amended.*” Ex. 15 (emphasis added). Yahoo has failed to comply with the
18 representations and conditions in its application, rendering the exemption order on its face no
19 longer valid. Moreover, the facts represented in connection with the application have changed
20 materially. Indeed, Yahoo represented that its total revenue derived from operating activities
21 would ordinarily be over 90%, when in fact it has become negligible, if not nonexistent.

22 132. As noted in the previous section, the facts represented and the conditions
23 contained in Yahoo’s 2000 application have materially and dramatically changed and no longer
24 apply: (1) with the value of Yahoo’s investments now worth approximately 90% of its total
25 assets, the percentage of Yahoo’s assets that are investments greatly exceeds the 40% threshold
26 established by the ICA, and greatly exceeds the percentage of investment assets held by Yahoo
27 in 2000; (2) for at least the years 2013 through 2015 (as reported), Yahoo’s income from its

1 investments represented all of its income and Yahoo has reported a loss from operations; (3) the
2 market perceives Yahoo as merely a proxy or holding company for Alibaba; (4) for at least the
3 last year and a half, Yahoo management has publicly represented that it has been focused on the
4 Alibaba spin-off, and it has spent the majority of its time managing that investment; and (5)
5 historically, the Company has developed through its investments which have fueled Yahoo's
6 financial growth, despite what would otherwise be crippling losses from the Company's Internet-
7 based operations. *See* Ex. 1. The factual predicates upon which the exemption order was
8 granted have changed significantly and Yahoo is no longer meeting with the conditions upon
9 which the exemption was granted.

10 133. As Yahoo recognized in its application, "Because of the market value of Yahoo!
11 Japan, its classification as an operating asset or an investment security determines Yahoo!'s
12 status as an investment company under Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the 1940 Act." Yahoo applied for
13 an exemption before the Company acquired its stake in Alibaba. Now, whether or not Yahoo
14 Japan is classified as an operating asset or an investment asset is not dispositive, as the value of
15 Yahoo's investment in Alibaba represents over 70% of Yahoo's total assets. Yahoo's investment
16 in Alibaba, in and of itself, exceeds the 40% limitation set by the ICA, and is not consistent with
17 the conditions under when the Order was issued.

18 134. In 2000, when Yahoo's stake in Yahoo Japan accounted for more than 40% of the
19 value of Yahoo's total assets, the Company sought an order from the SEC exempting it from
20 registering as an investment company under the ICA. As noted above, the circumstances are far
21 worse now than when Yahoo was granted an exemption in 2000, with Yahoo's combined stakes
22 in Yahoo Japan and Alibaba alone accounting for approximately 80% of Yahoo's total assets,
23 and all of Yahoo's income being derived from investments, not its operations. And with all of
24 Yahoo's income derived from investments, **not** operations, the Individual Defendants' failure to
25 even attempt to seek such an exemption is an acknowledgement that Yahoo's situation has
26 changed: its investment assets are now so great and its core business loss so great that Yahoo
27

1 recognizes it would not be able to obtain an exemption as it did sixteen years ago. This is a tacit
2 acknowledgment that Yahoo is an unregistered investment company under the ICA.

3 135. Further, Defendants knew that they could not rely on the “permanent” June 13,
4 2000 SEC order declaring that Yahoo is exempt from registering under the ICA pursuant to
5 Section 3(b)(2). First, the conditions and representations contained in Yahoo’s 2000 application
6 have changed materially and no longer apply. Second, the SEC has consistently publicly stated
7 its policy that applicants who have modified or changed the conditions or factual predicates
8 underlying any previously granted exemption order or who seek the continued application of an
9 order to changed conditions must apply for an amended order. The SEC “believes that generally
10 it is appropriate to modify or delete conditions only by means of an amended order.” Stagecoach
11 Funds, et al., SEC No-Action Letter, 1994 SEC No-Act. LEXIS 890, at *4 n.2 (Nov. 28, 1994).
12 Even a minor change in the represented facts may exceed the scope of the prior exemption order
13 and renders it invalid. *See* Southwest Funding Corp., SEC No-Action Letter, 1989 SEC No-Act.
14 LEXIS 1195 (Dec. 6, 1989). Here, Yahoo’s circumstances have changed materially, and it no
15 longer complies with the conditions contained in the exemptive order. Such an order is invalid
16 and its invalidity is “self-executing,” without the need for further order or action by the SEC. Ex.
17 21.

18 136. The Yahoo exemption no longer exempts Yahoo from registration because Yahoo
19 has been in violation of the conditions contained therein. Specifically, the \$1 billion purchase of
20 Alibaba Stock in October 2005 was in violation of the material condition that Yahoo would only
21 use its cash for “bona fide business purposes”. The Alibaba stock purchase was a pure bet on
22 Alibaba’s stock performance. That purchase was not associated with Yahoo’s stated internet
23 operations, and was not a *bona fide* business purpose as defined in the Exemption Order. Exs.
24 12, 14 and 15. In connection Yahoo’s purchase of Alibaba stock, Yahoo spent hundreds of
25 millions of dollars purchasing equity securities of Alibaba from third parties including
26 SOFTBANK Corp., and various other shareholders of Alibaba, as reported in Yahoo’s Annual
27 Report on Form 10-K for fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, and the exhibits attached thereto.

1 These purchases were not made for a *bona fide* business purpose under the exemptive order. Exs.
2 14 and 15.

3 137. The conditions contained in the Yahoo exemptive order, pursuant to SEC
4 Commission policy and the policy of the SEC Division of Investment Management (“IM”) under
5 delegated authority, must be complied with in order for an exemption to have any effect. The
6 non-compliance with any such condition renders the exemption invalid without any further SEC
7 action as the invalidity of any such order is pursuant to the Commission’s policy of self-
8 executing. Yahoo has failed to comply with the conditions of the exemptive order.

9 138. Thus, the SEC is not required to revoke the exemption for it to lose its
10 effectiveness. This happens automatically upon violation of a condition.

11 139. The self-executing nature of the invalidity of exemptions is also the stated policy
12 of IM under SEC rules of practice. Ex. 21. Most exemption applications, including Yahoo’s, are
13 reviewed and approved by IM and then sent to the Commission for “rubber stamping”. *See* Ex.
14 22, 23, and 24. The policy of IM is that such exemptions are self-executing and lose all validity
15 upon violation of a condition contained therein. *See* Exs. 21.

16 140. In numerous “no-action letters,” the SEC has also made clear that applicants who
17 seek to apply an exemption order to changed facts (from those which were represented in their
18 application at the time the order was granted) or who seek to change the conditions contained in
19 such orders must present those changed facts to the SEC staff pursuant to the “no-action letter
20 process.” Pursuant to this frequently used SEC practice, exempted parties may seek “no-action”
21 relief for a declaration that the prior order remains effective because the facts or conditions
22 underlying the original application have changed immaterially. Indeed, Yahoo’s counsel, who
23 submitted Yahoo’s original application, has engaged in this no-action process and thus has been
24 aware at all relevant times that exemption orders are not “permanent” if the facts and conditions
25 underlying them have changed.

26 141. When the facts have changed materially, the SEC will deny such “no-action”
27 relief by limiting, suspending, or revoking any previously granted exemption. The facts have
28

1 changed materially if the SEC finds that the company has violated or is unable to comply with
2 any of the provisions set forth in the original order granting the exemption. In such a case, the
3 SEC will inform the company that the exemption order no longer applies and that the company
4 may be subject to an SEC enforcement action. However, it is clear from SEC practice, of which
5 Yahoo and its counsel are well aware, that the SEC does not have to void or invalidate a prior
6 exemption order for it to be invalid based upon changed facts or conditions. The exemption
7 order is invalid without SEC revocation. It is clearly the obligation of the exemption order
8 recipient to seek “no-action” relief or a new exemption order when facts or conditions have
9 changed, or alternatively, to discontinue the activities which render it an investment company
10 under the ICA. A recipient, like Defendants here, that fails to comply with this obligation, risks
11 being in violation of the federal securities laws. *See* Ex. 21 (SEC Oversight and Compliance
12 Report) at vii, 4-5, 14.

13 142. It defies SEC policy and practice and logic that an exemption order, which is
14 granted based on specific factual representations and explicitly states that *changed circumstances*
15 *may render the order invalid*, is permanent. Indeed, if an exemption order “lasted forever,” the
16 no-action process would not exist, as changed circumstances would not be reviewable by the
17 SEC. Moreover, if an exemption order “lasted forever,” exempted parties would be able to
18 flagrantly violate the federal securities laws by knowingly changing the company’s policies and
19 practices immediately after receipt of an exemption order.

20 143. It is widespread and accepted practice to engage in the “no-action” process, and
21 this was known to Yahoo and its counsel. Thus, the Individual Defendants knew and understood
22 that exemption orders are not permanent without limitation, and that changed facts and
23 conditions can void the effectiveness of the order even without any direct action by the SEC. *See*
24 Stagecoach Funds, et al., SEC No-Action Letter, 1994 SEC No-Act. LEXIS 890 (Nov. 28,
25 1994); Colombia Funds, et al., SEC No-Action Letter, 2008 SEC No-Act. LEXIS 712 (Dec. 23,
26 2008).

1 144. The Individual Defendants, as directors and/or executives, had a duty to
2 understand and comply with the SEC “no-action” process under the ICA, and upon information
3 and belief, were so advised by their prior counsel.

4 145. Yahoo’s failure to seek and receive an amended order based on its changed
5 circumstances since 2000, or at the very least to seek SEC no-action relief as numerous other
6 recipients of similar orders have done under circumstances involving less serious changes in
7 facts and circumstances, demonstrates a lack of good faith, intentional disregard of a clear
8 obligation under the ICA, and a breach of the duty of loyalty. The Individual Defendants knew
9 at all relevant times that their transactions in violation of the ICA were void and *ultra vires*, as un
10 unregistered investment company is prohibited from engaging in interstate commerce. Failure to
11 adhere to SEC announced policy or to register as an investment company under the ICA, when
12 the circumstances so clearly fall within that requirement, was deliberate and in bad faith.

13 *The Compensation Committee Approved the Invalid Executive and Director Compensation*

14 146. According to Yahoo’s Charter of the Compensation and Leadership Development
15 Committee of the Board of Directors as of January 17, 2014, one of the Compensation
16 Committee’s purposes is to “oversee the Company’s compensation and employee benefit plans
17 and practices, including its executive, director, and other incentive and equity-based
18 compensation plans” and its duties include reviewing and approving the compensation level of
19 the CEO. The Compensation Committee also “evaluate[s] the appropriate level and types of
20 compensation for Board and Committee service by non-employee directors and [] recommend[s]
21 changes therein to the Board.”

22 147. Per Yahoo’s Corporate Governance Guidelines as of January 17, 2014: “The
23 Compensation and Leadership Development Committee will periodically review the level and
24 form of, and, if it deems appropriate, recommend to the Board changes in, Board compensation.”
25 The document further states:

26 The Board believes that, in order to further align the interests of the directors and
27 stockholders of the Company, directors should have a financial stake in the
28 Company. In furtherance of this policy, the Board will periodically establish the

1 appropriate value of shares of the Company's stock that each non-employee
2 director should own.

3 148. In 2013, Webb was the chair of the Compensation Committee and James was a
4 member. Non-defendant Harry J. Wilson was also a member of the Compensation Committee in
5 2013 until he resigned from the Board in July 2013. Webb and James were the only members of
6 the Compensation Committee for the remainder of 2013, and continued their service on this
7 committee through 2014.

8 149. In June 2014, Shaw was elected by the Board to the Compensation Committee.
9 James served as a member of the Compensation Committee until June 25, 2014. Webb served as
10 chair of the Compensation Committee until December 4, 2014, at which time Shaw became
11 chair.

12 150. Shaw and Webb continue to serve on the Compensation Committee in their
13 respective capacities.

14 151. The Company's 2013 Proxy Statement dated and filed April 30, 2013 discusses
15 executive compensation. The relevant section of the 2013 Proxy Statement is attached hereto as
16 Ex. 16.

17 152. On July 16, 2012, Yahoo entered into an employment offer letter with Mayer to
18 serve as CEO and President.

19 153. In the fall of 2012, Yahoo entered into employment offer letters with Goldman to
20 serve as CFO and with de Castro to serve as COO.

21 154. The Compensation Committee then approved compensation packages for Mayer,
22 Goldman, and de Castro in 2012. *See id.*

23 155. The Company's 2014 Proxy Statement dated and filed on April 30, 2014 explains
24 the compensation packages, including severance and stock option agreements, that the
25 Compensation Committee approved in February 2013 for Yahoo's top executives. The relevant
26 section of the 2014 Proxy Statement is attached hereto as Ex. 17.

27 156. The Company's 2015 Proxy Statement dated and filed on April 29, 2015 explains
28 the compensation packages, including severance and stock option agreements, that the

1 Compensation Committee approved in February 2014 for Yahoo's top executives. The relevant
2 section of the 2014 Proxy Statement is attached hereto as Ex. 18.

3 157. The Company's Annual Report for the period ending December 31, 2015 filed on
4 Form 10-K on February 29, 2016 explains that in March 2015, the Compensation Committee
5 approved additional annual financial performance-based restricted stock units ("RSU") awards to
6 Mayer and other senior officers. The relevant section of the 2016 Form 10-K is attached hereto
7 as Ex. 19.

8 158. As members of the Compensation Committee during the relevant time period,
9 Webb, Shaw, and James were directly responsible for determining executive and non-executive
10 director compensation beginning in 2013, and approved the compensation referenced above.
11 Because these directors were responsible for determining and approving the compensation
12 packages that are now being challenged as *ultra vires* acts and voidable contracts under the ICA,
13 they stand on both sides of the transaction and demand is excused as to these defendants.

14 *Yahoo's Management and Board of Directors Are Conflicted*

15 159. Each of the named Individual Defendants who failed to undertake the necessary
16 steps to spin-off or otherwise reduce or liquidate the Company's publicly traded investment
17 interests or to register under the ICA during their tenure, have put their interests above those of
18 the Company and its stockholders. It is apparent that these Individual Defendants, including the
19 CEO and Current Directors and Officers, have improperly failed to act solely to protect their
20 positions at Yahoo and the lucrative compensation perks they obtain from Yahoo, which
21 compensation has been primarily based on Yahoo's investment results and paid for by Yahoo's
22 investment income.

23 160. Moreover, such defendants knowingly forced the Company to engage in *ultra*
24 *vires* actions in breach of their fiduciary duty of loyalty because they knew the 2000 exemption
25 order no longer applied due to the changed circumstances, that Yahoo was in violation of the
26 ICA, and that any contracts entered into by Yahoo were voidable. The Individual Defendants
27 acted in bad faith by failing to comply with clear and obvious legal standards concerning the

1 operation of the corporate entity they were leading, and their failure to register Yahoo as an
2 investment company will have a punitive effect on the Company.

3 161. Finally, each of the Board members are conflicted because they were on both
4 sides of the transactions complained of herein, namely the employment contracts and
5 accompanying stock agreements.

6 **DERIVATIVE AND DEMAND FUTILITY ALLEGATIONS**

7 162. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation set
8 forth above, as though fully set forth herein.

9 163. Plaintiff brings this action derivatively in the right and for the benefit of Yahoo
10 pursuant to Rule 23.1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, to redress injuries suffered and to
11 be suffered by the Company as a direct result of the Individual Defendants' violations of their
12 fiduciary duty of loyalty. In this regard, Yahoo is named solely as a Nominal Defendant.

13 164. This is not a collusive action to confer jurisdiction on this Court that it would not
14 otherwise have. Plaintiff has been an owner of Yahoo common stock since March 4, 2013, and
15 was an owner of Yahoo common stock at all times relevant hereto. Plaintiff will adequately and
16 fairly represent the interests of Yahoo and its stockholders in enforcing and prosecuting their
17 rights.

18 165. At the time the action was commenced, the Board, or at the very least, a
19 majority of it, could not exercise independent objective judgment about whether to bring
20 and/or vigorously prosecute this action. For the following reasons, and for reasons detailed
21 elsewhere herein, Plaintiff has not made, and should be excused from making, a pre-suit
22 demand on the Board to initiate this action, because making such a demand would be a futile
23 and useless act.

24 166. The acts complained of herein constitute violations of the fiduciary duties of
25 loyalty and candor owed by the Individual Defendants, including members of the Board, to the
26 Company and its stockholders.

1 167. At the time this action was commenced, Yahoo's Board consisted of eight (8)
 2 directors: Defendants Mayer, Filo, James, McInerney, Schwab, Scott, Shaw, and Webb.¹⁰ These
 3 directors are incapable of independently and disinterestedly considering a demand to commence
 4 and vigorously prosecute the action because they all derived a personal benefit from and had a
 5 direct interest in the compensation granted under their voidable and *ultra vires* employment
 6 contracts for their services as executives and/or directors.

7 168. Demand should be excused for the following reasons:

- 8 (a) This action seeks to void the employment contracts and related agreements
 9 of each of the Current Directors and Officers, as well as the members of
 10 the Board, and seeks payments previously made under these agreements
 11 amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. Given this, the Board
 12 members, eight of whom are Individual Defendants herein, were and are
 13 incapable of disinterested consideration of a demand to prosecute this
 14 lawsuit;
- 15 (b) As members of the Compensation Committee, Defendants Webb, James,
 16 and Shaw approved the compensation packages for all executives and
 17 directors, including their own compensation packages, and therefore stand
 18 on both sides of the transactions complained of herein;
- 19 (c) This action also seeks to enjoin the Company and the Current Directors
 20 and Officers, including the members of the Board, from entering into any
 21 further voidable contracts (including contracts relating to themselves) or
 22 engaging in interstate commerce or selling any material assets until the
 23 defects under the ICA are remedied;

24
 25 ¹⁰ As noted, the term "Board" refers to the Board as it was composed on the date this action was
 26 commenced. Although not the standard for establishing demand futility here, demand on the
 27 *current* Board, as of April 29, 2016, would still be futile as the majority of these directors are
 incapable of independent or disinterested consideration of a demand for the reasons set forth
 herein.

- (d) The Individual Defendants breached their fiduciary duty of loyalty by failing to register Yahoo as an investment company because the Individual Defendants, including the members of the Board, were aware that Yahoo met the definition of an investment company under the ICA. This knowing, intentional violation of the ICA subjects the Individual Defendants, including the members of the Board, to personal liability for such violations;
- (e) The contracts improperly entered into and approved by the Individual Defendants were *ultra vires* acts. The Individual Defendants, including the members of the Board who are all named as defendants, knowingly and intentionally entered into or approved such contracts in violation of the law; and
- (f) The Individual Defendants breached their fiduciary duty of loyalty by failing to comply with the ICA, to ensure that they retained their positions and compensation and to protect the value of their extensive holdings of Yahoo stock, and their extensive compensation.

COUNT I

Violation of Section 47(b) of the ICA Against the Individual Defendants Seeking Damages (Asserted Derivatively on Behalf of and for the Benefit of Yahoo)

169. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations in the paragraphs above, as if fully set forth herein.

170. Section 8 of the ICA mandates that any investment company organized or otherwise created under the laws of the United States or of any State must register with the SEC as such.

171. Section 7 of the ICA prohibits an unregistered investment company from engaging in interstate commerce.

172. Section 47(b) of the ICA provides that a contract made in violation of the ICA, or whose performance involves (or will involve in the future) a violation of the ICA, or any rule or regulation thereunder, is unenforceable by either party, and provides for whole or partial rescission and restitution.

173. Yahoo is an investment company that has failed to register as required by Section 8 of the ICA, and has not otherwise complied with the investor protection mandates of the ICA. As such, the Company was without legal capacity and power to engage in interstate commerce and enter into contracts.

174. The Individual Defendants have caused Yahoo to operate as an unregistered investment company in violation of the ICA for their own benefit and to the detriment of the Company and its stockholders, and that the Company has been damaged thereby.

175. Yahoo is or has been a party to each such employment contract with the Individual Defendants. Because these employment contracts are a violation of the ICA, and therefore voidable and unenforceable, and because Yahoo has refused to void such contracts, Plaintiff is derivatively seeking to void such contracts on behalf of Yahoo and seeks restitution for those contracts already performed.

COUNT II

Breach of Fiduciary Duty of Loyalty Against the Individual Defendants (Asserted Derivatively on Behalf of and for the Benefit of Yahoo)

176. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations in the paragraphs above, as if fully set forth herein.

177. The Individual Defendants are fiduciaries of Yahoo and all of its stockholders and owe them the duty to conduct the affairs of the Company loyally, carefully, faithfully, diligently, and prudently. This cause of action is asserted based upon the Individual Defendants' acts in violation of Delaware state law, which acts constitute breach of fiduciary duty.

1 185. Section 8 of the ICA mandates that any investment company organized or
2 otherwise created under the laws of the United States or of any State must register with the SEC
3 as such.

4 186. Section 7 of the ICA prohibits an unregistered investment company from
5 engaging in interstate commerce.

6 187. Section 47(b) of the ICA provides that a contract made in violation of the ICA, or
7 whose performance involves (or will involve in the future) a violation of the ICA, or any rule or
8 regulation thereunder, is unenforceable by either party, and provides for whole or partial
9 rescission and restitution.

10 188. Yahoo is an investment company that has failed to register as required by Section
11 8 of the ICA, and has not otherwise complied with the investor protection mandates of the ICA.
12 As such, the Company was without legal capacity and power to engage in interstate commerce,
13 including entering into contracts.

14 189. The Individual Defendants have caused Yahoo to operate as an unregistered
15 investment company in violation of the ICA for their own benefit and to the detriment of the
16 Company and its stockholders, and the Company has been damaged thereby.

17 190. Yahoo is obligated to void its employment contracts with the Current Officers and
18 Directors, because those employment contracts were entered into in violation of the ICA, and the
19 performance of which violates the ICA, and therefore are voidable and unenforceable.

20 191. Because the employment contracts were unauthorized acts by the Individual
21 Defendants, and because the Company and Individual Defendants were without legal authority to
22 enter into them, Yahoo is entitled to recover damages resulting from Yahoo's having entered into
23 the employment contracts with the Individual Defendants.

COUNT V

**Violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*
Against the Individual Defendants
(Asserted Derivatively on Behalf of and for the Benefit of Yahoo)**

192. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations in the paragraphs above, as if fully set forth herein.

193. The Individual Defendants engaged in “unlawful” business acts and practices in violation of the California Unfair Competition Law, Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*, by causing, and continuing to cause, Yahoo to operate as an unregistered investment company in violation of the ICA for their own benefit and to the detriment of the Company and its stockholders, yet received monies and/or stock pursuant to employment and/or compensation contracts, and stock option agreements in connection with such contracts.

194. As a proximate result of the Individual Defendants’ conduct, Yahoo has lost money and suffered injury in fact, including because of the fact that the Individual Defendants have received millions of dollars in salaries, stock, and other payments that were not justified by their failure to direct the Company’s operations in conformity with the ICA.

195. Plaintiff requests that this Court enter such orders or judgments as may be necessary to restore to Yahoo an interest in any money or property that may have been acquired by the Individual Defendants by means of such unlawful conduct, as provided in California Business & Professions Code § 17203, and for such other relief as set forth in the Prayer for Relief.

COUNT VI

**Violation of 8 Del. C. § 124(1)
Against Defendant Yahoo Seeking an Injunction to
Prevent Yahoo from Selling Its Assets in Interstate Commerce
(Asserted Directly By Plaintiff)**

196. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations in the paragraphs above, as if fully set forth herein.

1 be rescinded.

2 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

3 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff prays for relief and judgment as follows:

4 A. Enjoining Yahoo from engaging in interstate commerce, performing any voidable
5 contract, or selling any of its material assets;

6 B. Declaring that Plaintiff may maintain Counts I, II, III, IV, V, and VI derivatively
7 under Delaware law, that Plaintiff is an adequate representative on the Company's behalf, and
8 that demand is excused;

9 C. Declaring that Plaintiff is entitled to rescission of Yahoo's employment contracts
10 with its directors and officers and/or disgorgement of any money paid or payable under such
11 contracts;

12 D. Declaring that the Individual Defendants have breached their fiduciary duty of
13 loyalty owed to Yahoo;

14 E. Determining that statutory relief pursuant to Section 124 is available to Plaintiff
15 and the Company because Yahoo is an unregistered investment company acting in violation of
16 the ICA, and that Yahoo's making and performance of contracts with the Individual Defendants
17 involves violations of Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the ICA and federal common law, that such contracts
18 are *ultra vires* voidable and unenforceable at the election of the Company, and that Yahoo lacks
19 power and capacity to enter into such contracts;

20 F. Enjoining the Company from entering into any further voidable contracts,
21 including but not limited to, any contract to sell all or a portion of its assets and/or its core
22 business;

23 G. Ordering disgorgement of any unjust enrichment resulting from violations of the
24 ICA;

25 H. Ordering disgorgement of all profits obtained as a result of the fiduciary
26 misconduct alleged;

1 I. Awarding Plaintiff the reasonable costs and expenses incurred in this action,
2 including counsel fees and expert fees; and

3 J. Granting such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

DATED: November 18, 2016

KIRBY MCINERNEY LLP

/s/ Peter S. Linden

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8 UFCW LOCAL 1500 PENSION FUND

9
10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
11 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
12 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

13 UFCW LOCAL 1500 PENSION FUND, on
14 behalf of itself and all others similarly situated,

15 Plaintiff,

16 v.

17 YAHOO!, INC., MARISSA MAYER, DAVID
18 FILO, SUE JAMES, THOMAS J. MCINERNEY,
19 CHARLES R. SCHWAB, H. LEE SCOTT, JR.,
20 JANE E. SHAW, MAYNARD WEBB, JR.,
KENNETH A. GOLDMAN, RONALD S. BELL,
HENRIQUE DE CASTRO, and MAX R.
LEVCHIN,

21 Defendants

22 and

23 YAHOO! INC.,

24 Nominal Defendant.
25

Case No. 3:16-cv-00478-RS

**VERIFICATION OF ANTHONY
SPEELMAN ON BEHALF OF UFCW
LOCAL 1500 PENSION FUND TO
VERIFIED SECOND AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

26
27
28 VERIFICATION OF ANTHONY SPEELMAN ON BEHALF OF UFCW LOCAL 1500 PENSION FUND
CASE NO. 3:16-CV-00478-RS

1 I, Anthony Speelman, pursuant to 28 U.S.C § 1746, herby verify the following:

2 1. I am the Plan Manager of UFCW Local 1500 Pension Fund, plaintiff in this action.

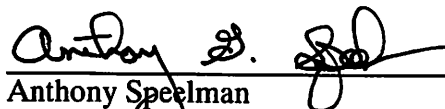
3 I make this verification pursuant to the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.1 on behalf of the
4 UFCW Local 1500 Pension Fund in connection with the filing of the Verified Second
5 Amended Complaint ("Second Amended Complaint"), which is being filed with this Court
6 together with this Verification.

7 2. I hereby verify that UFCW Local 1500 Pension Fund has been a shareholder of
8 Yahoo! Inc. ("Yahoo") during the period of misconduct complained of in the Second Amended
9 Complaint, has held Yahoo common stock since March 4, 2013, and has continuously held
10 Yahoo common stock since such time, and intends to continue to hold shares of Yahoo
11 common stock until at least the resolution of this action.

12 3. I received and reviewed a copy of the Second Amended Complaint before it was
13 filed, and I authorized its filing on behalf of UFCW Local 1500 Pension Fund. I am authorized
14 and empowered to execute this Verification on behalf of UFCW Local 1500 Pension Fund.

15 4. As to the allegations in the Second Amended Complaint of which I have personal
16 knowledge, I believe those allegations to be true and correct. As to those allegations in the
17 Second Amended Complaint of which I do not have personal knowledge, I rely on my counsel
18 and their investigation, and for that reason, I believe them to be true and correct.

19 I verify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this
20 Verification was executed this 17th day of November 2016, in Westbury, New York.

21
22 

23 Anthony Speelman
24 Trustee, UFCW Local 1500 Pension Fund
25 425 Merrick Avenue
26 Westbury, New York 11550
27
28