and courses of business alleged in this Complaint.

2. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77v(a), and Section 27 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa, because certain of the transactions, acts, practices, and courses of business constituting violations of the federal securities laws occurred within this district, and defendant resides in this district.

## THE DEFENDANT

3. Quan Zhu ("Zhu"), resides in Santa Monica, California. Zhu was employed by Countrywide from 1998 until June 2007 when he was terminated. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Zhu was an Executive Vice President in Countrywide's Portfolio Risk Management group.

## **RELATED ENTITY**

4. Countrywide Financial Corp. ("Countrywide"), is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Calabasas, California which provides various financial services. Countrywide's common stock is registered with the Commission and trades on the New York Stock Exchange and the Pacific Stock Exchange. At all relevant times, Countrywide's Employee Handbook ("Handbook") contained an insider trading policy that states that "all Countrywide employees are subject to federal 'insider trading' laws that prohibit them from buying or selling stock with advance knowledge of important company information that is unavailable to the general public." On March 23, 1998, Zhu signed an acknowledgment that he either received the Handbook or had access to an on-line copy.

## **DEFENDANT ZHU'S FRAUDULENT INSIDER TRADING**

5. On or about October 14, 2004, Alan Cao, Countrywide's Vice President, Financial Planning, conveyed material nonpublic information to Zhu that Countrywide would fall short of the Wall Street analysts' consensus estimate for third quarter earnings.

- 6. On October 15, 2004, Zhu sold 2,834 shares of Countrywide common stock already owned.
- 7. On October 15 and October 18, 2004, expecting that Countrywide's stock price would decline after the company's negative earnings announcement, Zhu purchased a total of 120 Countrywide put options. Purchasing put options is an investment strategy that profits from a decline in the underlying stock price.
- 8. On October 18 and 19, 2004, using his wife's brokerage account, Zhu sold short (i.e., borrowed and then sold) a total of 1,200 shares of Countrywide common stock. Short selling is an investment strategy that profits from a decline in the underlying stock price.
- 9. Before the stock market opened on October 20, 2004, Countrywide issued a press release publicly announcing that third quarter earnings were \$0.94 per share, compared to \$1.93 per share the year before. These earnings per share were \$0.07 below Wall Street analysts' expectations of \$1.01 per share. That day, Countrywide's common stock price closed at \$33.17 per share, a decrease of 11.5% from the prior trading day, on trading volume of 36,353,200 shares, a 307% increase from the prior trading day.
- 10. Within two hours after the October 20 negative earnings announcement, and after Countrywide's stock price had declined, Zhu purchased 1,200 shares of Countrywide stock to cover the shares he sold short for a profit of \$4,205.08, and sold the 120 put options which he had purchased for a profit of \$16,784.43. In addition, Zhu avoided \$14,558.42 in losses from selling the 2,834 Countrywide shares on October 15. Zhu's total profit and losses avoided was thus \$35,547.93.
- 11. When Zhu sold 2,834 Countrywide shares on October 15, purchased put options on October 15 and 18, and sold short 1,200 Countrywide shares on October 18 and 19, for his own benefit, while aware of Countrywide's negative earnings information before it became public, he did so in breach of his duty of

trust and confidence to Countrywide and its shareholders.

## FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

### FRAUD IN THE OFFER OR SALE OF SECURITIES

## Violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act

- 12. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 11 above.
- 13. Defendant Zhu, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly, in the offer or sale of securities by the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails:
  - with scienter, employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud;
  - b. obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of a material fact or by omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or
  - c. engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser.
- 14. By engaging in the conduct described above, defendant Zhu violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77q(a).

## **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

# FRAUD IN CONNECTION WITH THE

#### PURCHASE OR SALE OF SECURITIES

## Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act

#### and Rule 10b-5 Thereunder

15. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 11 above.

- 16. Defendant Zhu, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of a security, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the facilities of a national securities exchange, with scienter:
  - a. employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud;
  - made untrue statements of a material fact or omitted to state a
    material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in
    light of the circumstances under which they were made, not
    misleading; or
  - c. engaged in acts, practices or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon other persons.
- 17. By engaging in the conduct described above, defendant Zhu violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.

## **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, the Commission respectfully requests that the Court:

I.

Issue findings of fact and conclusions of law that defendant Zhu committed the alleged violations.

II.

Issue a final judgment, in a form consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d), permanently enjoining defendant Zhu and his agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of the final judgment by personal service or otherwise, and each of them, from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77q(a), and Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.

III. Order defendant Zhu to disgorge all ill-gotten gains from his illegal conduct, including both profits and losses avoided, together with prejudgment interest thereon. IV. Order defendant Zhu to pay civil penalties under Section 21A(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78u-1(a). V. Retain jurisdiction of this action in accordance with the principles of equity and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in order to implement and carry out the terms of all orders and decrees that may be entered, or to entertain any suitable application or motion for additional relief within the jurisdiction of this Court. VI. Grant such other and further relief as this Court may determine to be just and necessary. Dated: October 29 2007 Attorney for Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission