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11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
12	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
13	SOUTHER	NDIVISION  CACACO 1112 DOC(ANX)
14	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,	SAGV08-1112 DOC (ANX)
15	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT
16	vs.	
17	NEXT COMPONENTS, LTD., and	
18	NORMAN HSU,	
19	Defendants.	
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Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") alleges as follows:

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Sections 20(b), 20(d)(1) and 22(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77t(b), 77t(d)(1) & 77v(a), and Sections 21(d), 21(e), and 27 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d), 78u(e) and 78aa. Defendants, directly or indirectly, singly or in concert, made use of the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of a facility of a national securities exchange in connection with the transactions, acts, practices, 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 conduct constituting violations of the laws alleged in this Complaint occurred within this district.

### **SUMMARY**

- 3. This case involves the fraudulent and unregistered offering of securities in violation of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act") and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") by Next Components, Ltd. ("Next Components") and its principal, Norman Hsu ("Hsu) (collectively, the "Defendants"). From January 2003 through September 2007, Defendants misrepresented that Next Components or its predecessor company, Components, Ltd., used investor funds in bridge loan investment pools to generate returns as high as 24% for investors. Instead, Defendants used investor funds to make payments to other investors, to compensate sales agents, to make political campaign contributions, and to support Hsu's lifestyle. Investors have not received returns since August 2007.
- 4. Defendants, by engaging in the conduct described in this Complaint, have violated, and unless enjoined will continue to violate, the securities registration

and antifraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act") and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"), namely Sections 5 and 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77e & 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.

5. By this Complaint, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") seeks an order: (1) permanently enjoining the Defendants from future violations of the registration and antifraud provisions of the securities laws, (2) requiring the Defendants to disgorge any ill-gotten gains and pay prejudgment interest, (3) requiring the Defendants to pay civil monetary penalties, and (4) providing other appropriate relief.

### **DEFENDANTS**

- 6. Next Components, Ltd. was incorporated in New York in 2005. Next Components is the successor to Components, Ltd. ("Components"), which was incorporated in New York in 1997. Next Components engaged in the business of offering and selling securities to investors across the United States. Next Components has never registered an offering of securities under the Securities Act, nor a class of securities under the Exchange Act.
- 7. Norman Hsu had residences in Newport Beach, California and New York City, New York at the time of the conduct alleged in this Complaint. Hsu is the founder and managing director of Next Components. Hsu was indicted on September 19, 2007, for investment fraud and wire fraud in connection with the conduct described herein, for operating an alleged \$60 million Ponzi scheme, and for making illegal campaign contributions. Hsu is in federal custody awaiting trial on the federal criminal charges.

### **FACTS**

## A. Overview Of The Investment Program

8. From at least 2003 through August 2007, Hsu offered and sold securities through his companies, Next Components and its predecessor, Components.

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- The Defendants represented to potential investors that an often 9. unspecified company needed a "bridge loan" to finance a short-term business deal, such as an agreement to manufacture a set quantity of designer clothing pieces for delivery to a retail outlet by a particular date. The Defendants told investors that Hsu was responsible for arranging the terms of the deal, including financing, and for finding investors to fund the bridge loans.
- 10. To potential investors, Hsu presented himself as an international businessman possessing high-level contacts with overseas businesses, particularly in the Chinese apparel and technology industries. He characterized himself as knowledgeable about foreign business practices, which allowed him to develop profitable financing deals.
- 11. The Defendants represented to investors that their funds would be pooled with other investors' funds to finance the bridge loan. Potential investors were told that, in exchange, they would receive a portion of the interest generated by the loan. According to the Defendants, the purported bridge loans matured within 70 to 130 days. The Defendants represented to investors that the bridge loan pool would generate returns of 13.7% to 23.9% for investors within that time period. For example, a June 18, 2007 "bridge loan" deal was typical of Defendants' financings and described a maturity date of September 28, 2007 and a total return of 19.2113%.
- Investors played no role in reviewing or analyzing the purported deal or bridge loan, or in evaluating the participants in the supposed venture. Likewise, investors did not perform any of the obligations of the purported underlying business deal that supposedly generated the bridge loan's returns.
- 13. The Defendants provided investors with a contract on Next Components letterhead, drafted and signed by Hsu, that identified the amount invested in Next Components and promised payment of "all the principal, profit sharing, interest, and participating fee" (the "Next Components Notes"). The

contract did not disclose any other uses of investors' funds (such as payment of sales agent commissions, personal expenses, or political donations).

- 14. Along with the contract, investors received a check, post-dated to the date of the investment's maturity, in the amount of the principal plus the promised return.
- 15. With Hsu's encouragement, most investors chose not to cash their checks upon the maturity of the Next Component Notes; most chose to destroy their checks and reinvest their principal and "returns" with Next Components and Hsu.
- 16. Hsu communicated with investors and potential investors about Next Components' deals primarily via e-mail messages he composed. Hsu's e-mail messages described the general nature of the purported bridge loans and the terms of the so-called investments.
- 17. The Defendants also used sales agents to locate investors. Sales agents typically received commissions of 1% to 15%.
- 18. Next Components investors and sales agents resided across the United States, including in Orange County, California and other parts of Southern California.
- 19. Defendants did not restrict participation in Next Components to accredited investors, nor did they make any efforts to evaluate potential investors' financial status or investing experience.
- 20. Next Components registered neither an offering of securities nor a class of securities during the relevant time period.

## B. <u>Defendants Recruited Investors By Appearing Wealthy and Well-</u> <u>Connected</u>

- 21. Hsu cultivated a veneer of respectability that was instrumental in helping him recruit investors who did not question his representations about Next Components.
  - 22. Hsu hosted dinners for investors at expensive four-star restaurants and

provided investors with invitations to exclusive society functions. One investor, for example, attended a presidential primary candidate's political fundraising event in Orange County, California at Hsu's invitation. At the event, Hsu sat next to the host of the event, a prominent Orange County businessman, who knew and appeared to respect Hsu.

# C. <u>Defendants Made Material Misrepresentations About Investing in the Next Components Notes</u>

- 23. Defendants' representations that investors' funds would be used to finance bridge loans were false.
  - 24. Defendants did not make many, if any, bridge loans with investors' funds.
- 25. Defendants did not have contracts with, make payments to, or receive payments from most, if any, of the apparel companies that Defendants claimed were parties to some of the bridge loans.
- 26. Defendants knew, or were reckless in not knowing, that they were not making bridge loans or entering into contracts with apparel or other companies. Hsu had sole responsibility for negotiating and entering into any bridge loans or contracts on behalf of Next Components. Defendants' representations that investing in the purported bridge loans would generate returns of 13.7% to 23.9% in 70 to 130 days also were false.
- 27. Defendants made these representations to investors in e-mail, telephone, and personal communications, as well as in the signed contracts. In fact, however, the purported "returns" were not generated by bridge loan financing. Rather, Defendants used funds collected from new investors to meet their payment obligations to pre-existing investors.
  - 28. Investors received their last payments from Defendants in August 2007.
- 29. Defendants knew, or were reckless in not knowing, that their representations regarding the source of the "returns" on the Next Components Notes were false. Hsu drafted the e-mail messages and contracts that contained

those misrepresentations. At the same time, Hsu had sole responsibility for managing Next Components' bank accounts, including authorizing payments from those accounts to bridge loan recipients and investors. Hsu signed the Next Components Notes and the checks to investors and others. Hsu knew, or was reckless in not knowing, how much income was generated by bridge loan returns and how much income was generated by new investor funds. Hsu knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that Defendants were using new investor funds to pay "returns" to old investors.

- 30. Defendants also misappropriated investors' funds for Hsu's personal use, such as luxury living expenses, travel, and entertainment. Hsu made significant political contributions to prominent politicians using investor funds and frequently pressured investors to make political donations and reimbursed investors for those donations out of Next Components' bank accounts.
- 31. Defendants knew, or were reckless in not knowing, that they failed to disclose Hsu's personal use of investor funds to investors. Hsu drafted the e-mail messages to investors and composed and signed the investment contracts that did not disclose these uses of investor funds. Defendants knew, or were reckless in not knowing, what representations were made to investors about the use of their funds, because Hsu was the only person authorized to make such representations on behalf of Next Components, and he did not disclose the nature and extent of his personal use of Next Components' investment funds to investors.

## FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## UNREGISTERED OFFER AND SALE OF SECURITIES

Violations of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act

(Against All Defendants)

- 32. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference ¶¶ 1 through 31 above.
  - 33. The Defendants, and each of them, by engaging in the conduct described

above, directly or indirectly, made use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or of the mails, to offer to sell or to sell securities, or to carry or cause such securities to be carried through the mails or in interstate commerce for the purpose of sale or for delivery after sale.

- 34. No registration statement has been filed with the Commission or has been in effect with respect to the offering alleged herein.
- 35. By engaging in the conduct described above, each of the Defendants violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§77e(a) and 77e(c).

## SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

#### FRAUD IN THE OFFER OR SALE OF SECURITIES

## Violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act (Against All Defendants)

- 36. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference ¶¶ 1 through 35 above.
- 37. The defendants, and each of them, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly, in the offer or sale of securities by use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails:
- a. 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.
  - 38. By engaging in the conduct described above, each of the Defendants

violated, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to violate, Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§77q(a).

### THIRD 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 (Against All Defendants)

- 39. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference ¶¶ 1 through 38 above.
- 40. The Defendants, and each of them, by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of a securities, 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;
- b. 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.
- 41. By engaging in the conduct described above, each of the Defendants 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:

- (a) Issue findings of fact and conclusions of law that Defendants committed the alleged violations.
  - (b) Issue judgments, in a form consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal

Rules of Civil Procedure, permanently enjoining Defendants, their agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with them, who receive actual notice of the order by personal service or otherwise, from violating Sections 5 and 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77e & 77q, 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.

- (c) Order Defendants to disgorge all ill-gotten gains from their illegal conduct, together with prejudgment interest thereon.
- (d) Order Defendants to pay civil penalties pursuant to Section 20(d) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77t(d), and Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3).
- (e) 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.
- (f) Grant such other and further relief as this Court may determine to be just and necessary.

DATED: October 6, 2008

Attorney for Plaintiff

Securities and Exchange Commission