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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

_____, Individually and on Behalf of
All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

ACM RESEARCH, INC., DAVID HUI
WANG, LISA FENG, and MARK A.
MCKECHNIE,

Defendants.

Case No:

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS
OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff _____ (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by
2 Plaintiff’s undersigned attorneys, for Plaintiff’s complaint against defendants, alleges the following
3 based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s own acts, and upon information and belief
4 as to all other matters based on the investigation conducted by and through Plaintiff’s attorneys, which
5 included, among other things, a review of United States (“U.S.”) Securities and Exchange Commission
6 (“SEC”) filings, press releases, earnings presentations, conference call transcripts and other information
7 prepared for investors by ACM Research, Inc. (“ACM” or the “Company”), as well as media and
8 analyst reports about the Company. Plaintiff believes that substantial additional evidentiary support
9 will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.
10

11 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

12
13 1. This is a federal securities class action on behalf of all those who purchased or otherwise
14 acquired ACM securities between March 6, 2019 and October 7, 2020, inclusive (the “Class Period”).
15 Plaintiff seeks to pursue remedies against ACM and certain of the Company’s current and former senior
16 executives under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange
17 Act”), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.
18

19 2. ACM, together with its subsidiaries, develops, manufactures, and sells single-wafer wet
20 cleaning equipment for enhancing the manufacturing process and yield for integrated chips worldwide.
21 The Company markets and sells its products under the Ultra C brand name through direct sales force
22 and third-party representatives.
23

24 3. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and misleading
25 statements regarding the Company’s business, operational and compliance policies. Specifically,
26 Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) the Company’s
27 revenue and profits had been diverted to undisclosed related parties; (ii) accordingly, the Company had
28

1 materially overstated its revenues and profits; and (iii) as a result, the Company's public statements
2 were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

3 4. On October 8, 2020, analyst J Capital Research ("J Capital") published a report
4 concerning ACM, in which J Capital concluded that ACM "is a fraud, over-reporting both revenue and
5 profit." The report cited, among other things, J Capital's visits to "sites in China, Korea, and
6 California" and "more than 40 interviews." J Capital asserted that "[w]hat real profit the company has
7 is apparently being siphoned off to related parties." The J Capital report concluded that ACM's
8 revenue was overstated by 15-20% and claimed to have "evidence that undisclosed related parties are
9 diverting revenue and profit from the company."
10

11 5. On this news, ACM's stock price fell \$1.09 per share, or 1.52%, to close at \$70.79 per
12 share on October 8, 2020.

13 6. As a result of defendants' wrongful acts and omissions, and the decline in the price of
14 ACM common shares detailed herein, Plaintiff and other members of the Class (as defined below) have
15 suffered significant losses and damages.
16

17 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

18 7. Jurisdiction is conferred by Section 27 of the Exchange Act. The claims asserted herein
19 arise under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.
20 This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and Section 27
21 of the Exchange Act.
22

23 8. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to Section 27 of the Exchange Act and 28
24 U.S.C. § 1391(b), because the Company conducts business in this District and the events and omissions
25 giving rise to the claims asserted herein occurred in substantial part in this District, including the
26 dissemination of false and misleading statements into this District. Defendant ACM maintains its
27 corporate headquarters in this District.
28

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

4 **PARTIES**

5 10. Plaintiff, as set forth in the accompanying Certification, which is incorporated by
6 reference herein, purchased or otherwise acquired ACM securities during the Class Period and has been
7 damaged thereby.

8
9 11. Defendant ACM is a Delaware corporation that was founded in 1998 and headquartered
10 in Fremont, California. The Company, together with its subsidiaries, develops, manufactures, and sells
11 single-wafer wet cleaning equipment for enhancing the manufacturing process and yield for integrated
12 chips worldwide. ACM’s securities trade on the Nasdaq Global Select market (“NASDAQ”) under the
13 ticker symbol “ACMR.”

14
15 12. Defendant David Hui Wang (“Wang”) has served as ACM’s Chairman, Chief Executive
16 Officer, and President at all relevant times.

17 13. Defendant Lisa Feng (“Feng”) served as ACM’s Interim Chief Financial Officer from
18 prior to the start of the Class Period until November 2019.

19 14. Defendant Mark A. McKechnie (“McKechnie”) has served as ACM’s Chief Financial
20 Officer since November 2019.

21
22 15. The Individual Defendants possessed the power and authority to control the contents of
23 ACM’s SEC filings, press releases, and other market communications. The Individual Defendants were
24 provided with copies of ACM’s SEC filings and press releases alleged herein to be misleading prior to
25 or shortly after their issuance and had the ability and opportunity to prevent their issuance or to cause
26 them to be corrected. Because of their positions with ACM, and their access to material information
27 available to them but not to the public, the Individual Defendants knew that the adverse facts specified
28 herein had not been disclosed to and were being concealed from the public, and that the positive

1 representations being made were then materially false and misleading. The Individual Defendants are
2 liable for the false statements and omissions pleaded herein.

3 16. ACM and the Individual Defendants are collectively referred to herein as “Defendants.”

4 SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

5 Background

6 17. ACM, together with its subsidiaries, develops, manufactures, and sells single-wafer wet
7 cleaning equipment for enhancing the manufacturing process and yield for integrated chips worldwide.
8 The Company markets and sells its products under the Ultra C brand name through direct sales force
9 and third-party representatives.
10

11 Materially False and Misleading Statements Issued During the Class Period

12 18. The Class Period begins on March 6, 2019, when ACM issued a press release
13 announcing the Company’s fourth quarter and fiscal year 2018 results. The press release stated, in
14 relevant part:
15

16 ACM’s President and Chief Executive Officer Dr. David Wang commented, “Our strong
17 financial performance in 2018 was a result of robust customer demand and crisp
18 execution. We delivered 104% revenue growth, expanded operating margins, and
19 generated \$6.9 million in cash flow from operations. In addition to strong financial
20 results, we made significant operating progress in 2018. We ramped production at our
21 second factory, delivered a significant number of first tools, and introduced our newest
22 major platform, the Ultra-C Tahoe.”

23 Dr. Wang continued, “As we head into 2019, we continue to see solid business
24 momentum. We are committed to achieving our vision of becoming a major player in the
25 semiconductor equipment market, and we look forward to delivering another strong year
26 in 2019.”

27 ***

- 28 • **Revenue.** Revenue for 2018 was \$74.6 million, up 104% from 2017, due primarily to an increase in revenue from single-wafer wet cleaning tools. Revenue for the fourth quarter of 2018 was \$20.8 million, up 21% from the fourth quarter of 2017, due to an increased volume of tools shipped for revenue, and higher prices associated with these tools.

1 **Outlook**

2 For fiscal year 2019, the Company expects revenue to be approximately \$100 million.

3 19. On March 7, 2019, ACM hosted an earnings call with investors and analysts to discuss
4 the Company's fourth quarter 2018 results (the "Q4 2018 Earnings Call"). During the scripted portion
5 of the Q4 2018 Earnings Call, Defendant Wang touted, in relevant part:
6

7 In the fourth quarter, ***we delivered strong revenue, profitability and cash flow from***
8 ***operations***. For the full year, we grew revenue by 104% to \$74.6 million, driven by
9 robust customer demand for our tools and crisp executions. Our product differentiation,
10 improved production scale and expanded operating leverage drove non-GAAP gross
11 margin of 46.2% and non-GAAP operating margin of 13.2%. We generate \$6.9 million in
12 cash flow from operations and ended the year with more than \$27 million of cash. Total
13 shipments, which including two deliveries but not yet fully recognized as revenue were
14 \$95 million, up 137% from \$40 million in 2017.

12 ***

13 We are excited by our business prospects and remain committed to gain the share with
14 new products, new customers and more production steps. ***For 2019, we expect revenue***
15 ***of \$100 million, up 34%, reflecting strong demand from our existing customers.***

16 (Emphasis added.)

17 20. In addition, during the scripted portion of the call, Defendant Feng stated, in relevant
18 part:

19 Revenue was 74.6 million, up 104%. Total shipments were 95 million versus 40 million
20 in 2017. Gross margin was 46.2 % compared to 47.2% in 2017. Non-GAAP operating
21 margin was at 13.2% versus 6.4% a year ago. Non-GAAP net income was 9.9 million
22 compared to the net income of 1.3 million in 2017. Other income in 2018 was positive
23 1.3 million versus a loss of 0.8 million in 2017. The income in 2018 was due to our 5.7%
24 decline in Chinese renminbi versus the dollar during the year.

25 For the fourth quarter, revenue was 20.8 million, up 21%. ***Growth was driven by solid***
26 ***demand for our single-wafer cleaning equipment***. Total shipments were approximately
27 32 million compared to 13 million last year. And the 32 million last quarter total
28 shipments, including tools shipped and recognized as revenue in the quarter plus
shipments pending customer acceptance.

27 (Emphasis added.)

28 21. On March 14, 2019, ACM filed an Annual Report on Form 10-K with the SEC,
reporting the Company's financial and operating results for the year ended December 31, 2018 (the

1 “2018 10-K”). In providing an overview of the business, the 2018 10-K stated, in relevant part:

2 We focus our selling efforts on establishing a referenceable base of leading foundry, logic
3 and memory chip makers, whose use of our products can influence decisions by other
4 manufacturers. We believe this customer base will help us penetrate the mature chip
5 manufacturing markets and build credibility with additional industry leaders. Using a
6 “demo-to-sales” process, we have placed evaluation equipment, or “first tools,” with a
7 number of selected customers. Since 2009 we have delivered more than 55 single-wafer
8 wet cleaning tools, more than 50 of which have been accepted by customers and thereby
9 generated revenue to us and the balance of which are awaiting customer acceptance
10 should contractual conditions be met.

11 22. Further, in describing the Company’s customers and its sales and marketing, the 2018
12 10-K stated, in relevant part:

13 **Our Customers**

14 As of December 31, 2018, chip fabricators had purchased and deployed more than 55 of
15 our single-wafer wet cleaning tools. To date, all of our sales of single-wafer wet cleaning
16 equipment for front-end manufacturing have been to customers located in Asia, and we
17 anticipate that a substantial majority of our revenue from these products will continue to
18 come from customers located in this region for the near future. We have increased our
19 efforts to penetrate the markets in North America and Western Europe, and we believe
20 we are well positioned to begin generating sales in those regions.

21 We generate most of our revenue from a limited number of customers as the result of our
22 strategy of initially placing single-wafer wet cleaning equipment with a small number of
23 leading chip manufacturers that are driving technology trends and key capability
24 implementation. In 2018, 85.7% of our revenue was derived from three customers:
25 Yangtze Memory Technologies Co., Ltd., a leading PRC memory chip company, together
26 with one of its subsidiaries, accounted for 38.8% of our revenue; Shanghai Huali
27 Microelectronics Corporation, a leading PRC foundry, accounted for 23.6% of our
28 revenue; and SK Hynix Inc., a leading Korean memory chip company, accounted for
29 23.3% of our revenue. In 2017, 55.2% of our revenue was derived from four customers:
30 SK Hynix Inc. accounted for 18.1% of our revenue; Shanghai Integrated Circuit Research
31 and Development Center Ltd., a public research consortia for the Chinese semiconductor
32 industry, accounted for 14.1% of our revenue; JiangYin ChangDian Advanced Packaging
33 Co. Ltd., a leading PRC foundry, accounted for 12.8% of our revenue; and Yangtze
34 Memory Technologies Co., Ltd., together with one of its subsidiaries, accounted for
35 10.2% of our revenue.

36 Based on our market experience, we believe that implementation of our single-wafer wet
37 cleaning equipment by one of our selected chip manufacturers will attract and encourage
38 other manufacturers to evaluate our equipment, because the leading company’s
39 implementation will serve as validation of our equipment and could enable the other
40 manufacturers to shorten their evaluation processes. We placed our first SAPS tool in
41 2009 as a prototype. We worked closely with the customer for two years in debugging
42 and modifying the tool, and the customer then spent two more years of qualification and

1 running pilot production before beginning volume manufacturing. Our revenue in 2015
2 included sales of SAPS tools following the customer's completion of its qualification
3 process. We believe that the period from new product introduction to high volume
4 manufacturing could range from one to several years.

5 ***

6 **Sales and Marketing**

7 We market and sell our products worldwide using a combination of our direct sales force
8 and third-party representatives. We employ direct sales teams in Asia, Europe and North
9 America, and have located these teams near our customers, primarily in the PRC, Korea,
10 Taiwan and the United States. Each sales person has specific local market expertise. We
11 also employ field application engineers, who are typically co-located with our direct sales
12 teams, to provide technical pre- and post-sale support tours and other assistance to
13 existing and potential customers throughout the customers' fab planning and production
14 line qualification and fab expansion phases. Our field application engineers are organized
15 by end markets as well as core competencies in hardware, control system, software and
16 process development to support our customers.

17 23. Next, in comparing the Company's revenue, cost of revenue, and gross margin for the
18 year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the 2018 10-K stated, in relevant part:

19 Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December
20 31, 2017 increased by \$38.1 million. The increase was due to a \$41.4 million increase in
21 revenue from single-wafer wet cleaning tools to our front-end customers, offset in part by
22 a \$3.2 million decline in revenue of tools to our back-end customers. Our revenue for
23 2018 compared to 2017 reflected significant growth for three of our large front-end
24 customers, partly offset by a decline at one front-end and one back-end customer.

25 ***

26 Cost of revenue increased \$20.9 million, and gross profit increased \$17.2 million, for the
27 year ended December 31, 2018 compared to 2017, reflecting the growth in sales.

28 24. In addition, with respect to the Company's controls and procedures, the 2018 10-K
stated, in relevant part:

29 ***Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

30 Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief
31 Accounting Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures
32 pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act,
33 as of December 31, 2018. The evaluation included certain internal control areas in which
34 we have made and are continuing to make changes to improve and enhance controls. In
35 designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized
36 that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide

1 only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the
2 design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource
3 constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the
4 benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

5 Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Accounting Officer
6 concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable
7 assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit
8 under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time
9 periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such
10 information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief
11 Executive Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely
12 decisions regarding required disclosure.

13 ***Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting***

14 Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control
15 over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange
16 Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide
17 reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of
18 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with general accepted
19 accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial
20 reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of
21 effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become
22 inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the
23 policies or procedures may deteriorate.

24 Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief
25 Accounting Officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial
26 reporting as of December 31, 2018. In making this assessment, our management used the
27 criteria set forth in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the
28 Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on its
assessment, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was
effective as of December 31, 2018.

25. On May 7, 2019, ACM issued a press release announcing the Company's first quarter
2019 results. The press release stated, in relevant part:

ACM's President and Chief Executive Officer Dr. David Wang commented, "Business
momentum continued, and we executed well relative to our expectations. We delivered
solid revenue growth and profitability, and we introduced two new electrochemical
plating products. First quarter results demonstrate the competitive strength of our
technical expertise, product differentiation and production scale. All of our products,
from SAPS, TEBO and Tahoe to our new Ultra ECP products, incorporate our innovative
and differentiated technologies, which we have committed to continuously develop to
exceed the expectations of our customers."

1 Dr. Wang continued, “As we look ahead to the remainder of 2019, we are excited by our
2 business prospects and are committed to continuing to gain market share with new
3 products, new customers, and more production steps. We are executing our strategy, and
4 remain focused on achieving our vision of becoming a major player in the semiconductor
5 equipment market.”

6 ***

- 7 • **Revenue** increased 110% to \$20.5 million, due to an increased volume of tools
8 shipped for revenue and higher prices associated with these tools. Revenue for
9 the first quarter included repeat shipments, and several customer acceptances of
10 tools shipped in previous quarters.

11 ***

12 **Outlook**

13 For fiscal year 2019, the Company continues to expect revenue to be approximately \$100
14 million.

15 26. That same day, ACM hosted an earnings call with investors and analysts to discuss the
16 Company’s first quarter 2019 results (the “Q1 2019 Earnings Call”). During the scripted portion of the
17 Q1 2019 Earnings Call, Defendant Wang stated, in relevant part:

18 *We delivered a solid revenue growth, excellent profitability*, and we introduce key new
19 electrical plating or ECP products. First-quarter results demonstrate the competitive
20 strength of our technical expertise. Product differentiation and the production scale.
21 Revenue would double from the same period last year, solid operating leverage grew
22 gross margin of a 43.1% and operating margin of 14.6%. We ended the quarter with more
23 than \$27 million of cash.

24 ***

25 We are excited by our business prospects and remain committed to gaining share with
26 new products, new customers, and a more production steps. *We are maintaining our
27 guidance for the full year for 2019. We’ll continue to expect a revenue of highly
28 million up 34% which reflects the strong demand from our existing customers.*
29 Importantly, visibility for the full-year improved due to a solid orders and a customer
30 forecast during Q1.

31 To conclude, our solid results show that we are executing our strategy, we are
32 participating in the growth of our major new [indiscernible]. We are ramping production
33 at our new factory, and we continue to deliver innovative and new products. We remain
34 committed to achieving our vision of become a major player in a semiconductor
35 equipment market. We look forward to continuing to deliver strong results in the balance
36 of this year and beyond.

1 (Emphasis added.) Further, also during the scripted portion of the Q1 2019 Earnings Call, Defendant
2 Fang stated, in relevant part, “[r]evenue was \$20.5 million, up 110%. *Growth was driven by solid*
3 *demand for our single wafer cleaning equipment and our back end tool.* And we had a customer
4 acceptances at a first the tools that had shipped in prior periods.” (Emphasis added.)

5 27. In addition, when asked a question regarding improved visibility, Defendant Wang
6 responded, in relevant part, “[b]ut based on our forecast and also our tool has been shipped last year
7 which is some of them we recognized revenue this year. *So where we are fully confident about a \$100*
8 *million revenue in 2019.*” (Emphasis added.)

9 28. On May 14, 2019, ACM filed a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with the SEC, reporting
10 he Company’s financial and operating results for the quarter ended March 31, 2019 (the “Q1 2019 10-
11 Q”). The Q1 2019 10-Q touted a substantively similar overview of the Company as referenced in ¶ 25,
12 Q”). The Q1 2019 10-Q touted a substantively similar overview of the Company as referenced in ¶ 25,
13 *supra*. Further, in comparing the Company’s revenue, cost of revenue, and gross margin for the three
14 months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Q1 2019 10-Q stated, in relevant part:

15
16 The increase in revenue of \$10.7 million in the three months ended March 31,
17 2019 as compared to the same period in 2018 reflected increases in revenue of \$3.3
18 million from single-wafer cleaning equipment, and a \$7.4 million increase in revenue
19 from back-end equipment and spares. The revenue increase reflected an increased
20 number of tools shipped, coupled with higher selling prices associated with the
equipment sold and customer acceptances from prior period shipments received and
recognized as revenue during the three month ended March 31, 2019.

21 ***

22 Cost of revenue increased \$7.0 million and gross profit increased \$3.7 million in
23 the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to the corresponding period in
2018, primarily due to increased sales volume.

24 29. Finally, with respect to controls and procedures, the Q1 2019 10-Q stated, in relevant
25 part:
26

27 **Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

28 Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and interim
chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and
procedures as of March 31, 2019. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as

1 defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,
2 means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that
3 information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits
4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and
5 reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure
6 controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that
7 information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits
8 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to the
9 company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers,
10 as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management
11 recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated,
12 can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management
13 necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible
14 controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and
15 procedures as of March 31, 2019, our chief executive officer and interim chief financial
16 officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures over
17 financial reporting were effective.

18 30. Appended to the Q1 2019 10-Q as an exhibit was a signed certification pursuant to the
19 Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX") by Defendants Wang and Feng, attesting that, "the information
20 contained in the [Q1 2019 10-Q] fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and
21 results of operations of ACM Research, Inc. for the period presented therein."

22 31. On August 7, 2019, ACM issued a press release announcing the Company's second
23 quarter 2019 results. The press release stated, in relevant part:

24 ACM's President and Chief Executive Officer Dr. David Wang commented, "We are
25 pleased with our second quarter results, and the momentum we have been building
26 throughout 2019. Despite the industry cycle, we executed well in the June quarter,
27 achieving strong top- and bottom-line growth. As we look ahead to the remainder of
28 2019, we are excited by our business opportunities. We have strong demand, our
visibility remains solid, and the team is executing to plan."

- **Revenue** increased 39.0% to \$29.0 million, due to an increased volume of tools shipped for revenue and higher prices associated with these tools. Revenue for the second quarter included repeat shipments and several customer acceptances of tools shipped in previous quarters.

Outlook

1 The Company has increased its full year 2019 revenue guidance to \$105 million, an
2 increase of \$5 million from the Company’s previous 2019 revenue guidance.

3 32. On August 8, 2019, ACM hosted an earnings call with investors and analysts to discuss
4 the Company’s second quarter 2019 results (the “Q2 2019 Earnings Call”). During the scripted portion
5 of the Q2 2019 Earnings Call,” Defendant Wang stated, in relevant part:

6 *Revenue grew to \$29 million up 39% from last year, a strong top-line good growth*
7 *margin and disciplined spending resulted in high-teens operating margin for the*
8 *quarter.* Total shipments rebounded to \$33 million up more than 50%. We ended the
9 quarter with \$27.6 million of cash.

10 ***

11 We remain committed to balancing our near-term profitability with investment to drive
12 longer-term growth.

13 ***

14 For 2019, we're raising our revenue outlook to US\$105 million, representing more than
15 40% annual growth. This is an increase of \$5 million from the guidance we provided on
16 last quarter's call. *Our outlook reflects strong demand from our existing customers. We*
17 *have a good visibility for the remains of the year, due to solid order and forecasts*
18 *provided by our key customers.*

19 . . . our strong results show that we are exciting our strategy -- executing our strategy; we
20 are participating in the growth of the major new IC fabs; we are ramping production at
21 our new factory; and we continue to deliver innovative new products. We remain
22 committed to achieving our vision of become a major player in the semiconductor
23 equipment market.

24 (Emphasis added.) Further, also during the scripted portion of the Q2 2019 Earnings Call, Defendant
25 Feng stated, in relevant part, “Revenue was \$29 million, up 39%. *Growth was driven by solid demand*
26 *for our single-wafer cleaning equipment and our back-end tools.*” (Emphasis added.)

27 33. On August 12, 2019, ACM filed a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with the SEC,
28 reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for the quarter ended June 30, 2019 (the “Q2
2019 10-Q”). The Q2 2019 10-Q touted a substantively similar overview of the Company as referenced
in ¶ 31, *supra*. Further, in comparing the Company’s revenue, cost of revenue, and gross margin for the
three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Q2 2019 10-Q stated, in relevant part:

1 The increase in revenue of \$8.1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2019
2 as compared to the same period in 2018 reflected increases in revenue of \$9.7 million
3 from single-wafer cleaning equipment. . The revenue increase reflected an increased
4 number of tools shipped, coupled with higher selling prices associated with the
equipment sold and customer acceptances from prior period shipments received and
recognized as revenue during the three month ended June 30, 2019.

5 ***

6 Cost of revenue increased \$3.7 million and gross profit increased \$4.4 million in
7 the three months ended June 30, 2019, as compared to the corresponding period in 2018,
8 primarily due to increased sales volume.

9 34. Finally, with respect to controls and procedures, the Q2 2019 10-Q stated, in relevant
10 part:

11 **Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

12 Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and interim
13 chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and
14 procedures as of June 30, 2019. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as
15 defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,
16 means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that
17 information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits
18 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and
19 reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure
20 controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that
21 information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits
22 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to the
23 company’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers,
24 as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management
25 recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated,
26 can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management
27 necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible
28 controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and
procedures as of June 30, 2019, our chief executive officer and interim chief financial
officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures over
financial reporting were effective.

35. Appended as an exhibit to the Q2 2019 10-Q was substantively the same SOX
certification as referenced in ¶ 30, *supra*, signed by Defendants Wang and Feng.

36. On November 6, 2019, ACM issued a press release announcing the Company’s third
quarter 2019 results. The press release stated, in relevant part:

1 ACM's President and Chief Executive Officer Dr. David Wang commented, "We
2 delivered record revenue and shipments, demonstrating our ability to scale production to
3 major customers. We had several important deliveries in the quarter, including a "first
4 tool" to our newest customer, an emerging China-based DRAM manufacturer, and
5 several ECP AP tools to a major packaging customer. With a successful U.S. capital
6 raise, we now have \$47 million in cash, which puts us in a good position to support our
7 growth plans."

8 ***

- 9 • **Revenue** increased 44.2% to \$33.4 million, due to an increased volume of tools
10 shipped for revenue and higher prices associated with these tools. Revenue for
11 the quarter was entirely driven by repeat shipments, with no acceptances
12 contributing to revenue for the period.

13 ***

14 **Outlook**

15 For fiscal year 2019, the Company continues to expect revenue to be approximately \$105
16 million.

17 37. On November 7, 2019, ACM hosted an earnings call with investors and analysts to
18 discuss the Company's third quarter 2019 results (the "Q3 2019 Earnings Call"). During the scripted
19 portion of the Q3 2019 Earnings Call, Defendant Wang stated, in relevant part:

20 Our third quarter results mark another quarter of great financial results, new product
21 development, and strategic progress. We delivered record revenue, record shipments,
22 strong bottom line growth and we're strengthening our balance sheet. This result
23 validated our technology, our spending product portfolio, and our ability to scale
24 production. We remain focused on our mission to become a major proprietor of technical
25 equipment to the semiconductor industry. Revenue growth of \$33 million, up 44%, our
26 customers push us to deliver high volume tools in the third quarter as they scale their own
27 production capacity, with some key delivers accelerated from the fourth quarters.

28 ***

For 2019, we continue to expect our revenue to be approximately \$105 million. This
represents more than 40% annual growth. We are proud of this growth, given a
challenging year for the industry. As we look to 2020, we plan for growth. We plan to
provide formal guidance for the full year 2020 on our next earnings call.

. . . we are executing our strategy. We are participating in the growth of major new IC
fabs. We are ramping production and we continue to develop and deliver innovative new
products. We are confident in our opportunity in China, expansion outside of China. We
remain committed to achieve our mission to become a major player in the semiconductor
equipment market.

1 38. Further, also during the scripted portion of the Q3 2019 Earnings Call, Defendant Feng
2 stated, in relevant part, “[r]evenue was \$33.4 million, up 44%. Growth was driven by solid demand for
3 our single-wafer cleaning equipment and our new ECP copper plating tools for advanced packaging.”
4 Finally, when asked a question regarding revenue growth in 2020, Defendant Wang responded, in
5 relevant part, “. . . we recognize revenue as we expect that fast. So come to the point is definitely, as I
6 said, two product ECP will add the revenue. However, we’ve added more new customer. So maybe the
7 most bigger revenue come to the year 2021, but we still say next year a quarter shipment, contribute
8 like a shipment.”
9
10

11 39. On November 13, 2019, ACM filed a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with the SEC,
12 reporting he Company’s financial and operating results for the quarter ended September 30, 2019 (the
13 “Q3 2019 10-Q”). The Q3 2019 10-Q touted a substantively similar overview of the Company as
14 referenced in ¶ 36, *supra*. Further, in comparing the Company’s revenue, cost of revenue, and gross
15 margin for the three months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, the Q3 2019 10-Q stated, in relevant
16 part:
17

18 The increase in revenue of \$10.3 million in the three months ended September 30,
19 2019 as compared to the same period in 2018 reflected increases in revenue of \$5.7
20 million from single-wafer cleaning equipment, and increases in revenue of \$4.6 million
21 from back-end wafer assembly and packaging equipment. The increase in revenue was
22 driven by a higher number of tools shipped for revenue, offset by a decrease in customer
acceptances from prior period shipments received and recognized as revenue during the
three months ended September 30, 2019.

23 ***

24 Cost of revenue increased \$4.3 million and gross profit increased 6.0 million in
25 the three months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to the corresponding period in
2018, due to increased sales volume and higher gross margin.

26 40. Finally, with respect to controls and procedures, the Q3 2019 10-Q stated, in relevant
27 part:
28

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

1 Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and interim
2 chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and
3 procedures as of September 30, 2019. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as
4 defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,
5 means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that
6 information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits
7 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and
8 reported, within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and
9 Exchange Commission, or the SEC. Disclosure controls and procedures include controls
10 and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a
11 company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
12 is accumulated and communicated to the company’s management, including its principal
13 executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions
14 regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures,
15 no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of
16 achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating
17 the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation
18 of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2019, our chief executive
19 officer and interim chief financial officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure
20 controls and procedures over financial reporting were effective.

21 41. Appended as an exhibit to the Q3 2019 10-Q was substantively the same SOX
22 certification as referenced in ¶ 30, *supra*, signed by Defendants Wang and McKechnie.

23 42. On March 18, 2020, ACM issued a press release announcing the Company’s fourth
24 quarter and fiscal year 2019 results. The press release stated, in relevant part:

25 ACM’s President and Chief Executive Officer Dr. David Wang commented, “2019 was a
26 remarkable year for ACM Research as we expanded our customer base, launched new
27 products, and ramped production capacity at our second factory. We delivered 44%
28 revenue growth, expanded operating margins, and generated more than \$9 million in cash
flow from operations. We grew our cash balance to \$58 million at year-end, with an
additional \$60 million of proceeds held in restricted cash from the private equity funding
into our ACM Shanghai subsidiary.”

29 **Outlook**

30 For fiscal year 2020, the Company expects revenue to be in the range of \$130 million to
31 \$150 million, unchanged from its January 13, 2020 announcement.

32 **Revenue.** Revenue for 2019 was \$107.5 million, up 44% from 2018, due primarily to an
33 increase in revenue from single-wafer wet cleaning tools. Revenue for the fourth quarter

1 of 2019 was \$24.6 million, up 18% from the fourth quarter of 2018, due to an increased
2 volume of tools shipped for revenue and higher prices associated with those tools.

3 43. On March 19, 2020, ACM hosted an earnings call with investors and analysts to discuss
4 the Company's fourth quarter 2019 results (the "Q4 2019 Earnings Call"). During the scripted portion
5 of the Q4 Earnings Call, Defendant Wang stated, in relevant part, "[o]ur full year 2020 outlook is
6 unchanged. We expect revenue to be in the range of \$130 million to \$150 million as we announced on
7 January 13. This represents 30% annual growth at the midpoint[,]" and "[a]s [indiscernible] we are
8 committed to our [indiscernible] balance between current profits and investment growth. We believe
9 that growing fast with the profitability will deliver the maximum value to our shareholders." Further,
10 also during the scripted portion of the call, Defendant McKechnie stated, in relevant part, "Q4 was
11 another strong quarter ending 2019 at a high note with good profitability[,]" and "[r]evenue was
12 \$107.5, up 44%."

13 14 44. On March 24, 2020, ACM filed an Annual Report on Form 10-K with the SEC,
15 reporting the Company's financial and operating results for the year ended December 31, 2019 (the
16 "2019 10-K"). The 2019 10-K contained a substantively similar overview of the Company, its
17 customers, and its sales and marketing as referenced in ¶ 42, *supra*. Further, with in comparing the
18 Company's revenue, cost of revenue, and gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2019 and
19 2018, the 2019 10-K stated, in relevant part, "[r]evenue for 2019 compared to 2018 increased by \$32.9
20 million. The increase was due to a \$22.4 million increase in revenue from single-wafer wet cleaning
21 tools to our front-end customers, and an \$10.5 million increase in revenue of tools to our back-end
22 customers[,]" and "[c]ost of revenue increased \$16.7 million, and gross profit increased \$16.2 million,
23 for 2019 compared to 2018, reflecting the growth in sales."

24 45. In addition, with respect to disclosure controls and procedures, the 2019 10-K stated, in
25 relevant part:
26
27

28 ***Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

1 Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief
2 Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our company's disclosure controls and
3 procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the
4 Exchange Act, as of December 31, 2019. The evaluation included certain internal control
5 areas in which we have made and are continuing to make changes to improve and
6 enhance controls. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures,
7 management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed
8 and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control
9 objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the
10 fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its
11 judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their
12 costs. The effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures is also necessarily
13 limited by the staff and other resources available to management and the geographic
14 diversity of our company's operations.

15 Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
16 concluded that, as of December 31, 2019, our company's disclosure controls and
17 procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are
18 required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded,
19 processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and
20 Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and
21 communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief
22 Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

23 ***Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting***

24 Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control
25 over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange
26 Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide
27 reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of
28 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with general accepted
accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes
those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of our company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of our company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of our company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019. In making this assessment, our management used the

1 criteria set forth in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the
2 Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on its
3 assessment, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was
4 effective as of December 31, 2019.

5 46. Appended as an exhibit to the 2019 10-K was substantively the same SOX certification
6 as referenced in ¶ 30, *supra*, signed by Defendants Wang and McKechnie.

7 47. On May 6, 2020, ACM issued a press release announcing the Company's first quarter
8 2020 results. The press release stated, in relevant part:

9 **Outlook**

10 For fiscal year 2020, the Company continues to expect revenue to be in the range of \$130
11 million to \$150 million.

12 ***

- 13 • **Revenue** was \$24.3 million, up 18.9%, reflecting an increase in revenue from
14 single wafer wet cleaning and other front-end processing equipment, offset in part
15 by a decrease in revenue from back-end wafer assembly and packaging
16 equipment.

17 48. On May 7, 2020, ACM hosted an earnings call with investors and analysts to discuss the
18 Company's first quarter 2020 results (the "Q1 2020 Earnings Call"). During the scripted portion of the
19 Q1 2020 Earnings Call, Defendant Wang stated, in relevant part, "[w]e delivered double-digit revenue
20 growth, even though some shipments delayed from Q1 into Q2," and "[w]e expect revenue to be in the
21 range of \$130 million to \$150 million. This will represent 30% annual growth at the mid-point."
22 Further, also during the scripted portion of the Q1 2020 Earnings Call, Defendant McKechnie stated, in
23 relevant part, "[f]or the first quarter, revenue was \$24.3 million, up 19%. Q1 revenue and shipments
24 were impacted by the COVID-19 related shutdowns. Revenue growth was driven by an increase in
25 front-end equipment, partly offset by a decrease in back end assembly and packaging equipment."

26 49. On May 8, 2020, ACM filed a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with the SEC, reporting
27 the Company's financial and operating results for the quarter ended March 31, 2020 (the "Q1 2020 10-
28 Q"). The Q1 2020 10-Q touted a substantively similar overview of the Company as referenced in ¶ 47,

1 *supra*. Further, in comparing the Company's revenue, cost of revenue, and gross margin for the three
2 months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, the Q1 2020 10-Q stated, in relevant part:

3 The increase in revenue of \$3.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2020 as
4 compared to the same period in 2019 reflected increases in revenue of \$10.0 million from
5 front-end single-wafer cleaning equipment, offset in part by a decrease in revenue of \$6.1
6 million from back-end wafer assembly and packaging equipment.

7 ***

8 Cost of revenue increased \$2.5 million and gross profit increased \$1.4 million in the three
9 months ended March 31, 2020, as compared to the corresponding period in 2019, due to
10 increased sales volume and lower gross margin.

11 50. Finally, with respect to controls and procedures, the Q1 2020 10-Q stated, in relevant
12 part:

13 **Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

14 Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial
15 officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March
16 31, 2020. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e)
17 and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, means controls and other
18 procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be
19 disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities
20 Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time
21 periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or
22 the SEC. Disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to
23 ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files
24 or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated
25 to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial
26 officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.
27 Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed
28 and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and
management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship
of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls
and procedures as of March 31, 2020, our chief executive officer and chief financial
officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures over
financial reporting were effective.

51. Appended as an exhibit to the Q1 2020 10-Q was substantively the same SOX
certification as referenced in ¶ 30, *supra*, signed by Defendants Wang and McKechnie.

52. On August 5, 2020, ACM issued a press release announcing the Company's second
quarter 2020 results. The press release stated, in relevant part:

1 **Outlook**

2 For fiscal year 2020, the Company now expects revenue to be in the range of \$140
3 million to \$155 million, up from the previous guidance range of \$130 million to \$150
4 million.

5 ***

- 6 • **Revenue** was \$39.0 million, up 34.6%, reflecting an increase in revenue from
7 single wafer wet cleaning and other front-end processing equipment, and an
8 increase in revenue from back-end wafer assembly and packaging equipment.

9 53. On August 6, 2020, ACM hosted an earnings call with investors and analysts to discuss
10 the Company’s second quarter 2020 results (the “Q2 2020 Earnings Call”). During the scripted portion
11 of the Q2 2020 Earnings Call, Defendant Wang stated, in relevant part:

12 We delivered revenue of \$39 million, up 35% year-over-year. Revenue in the quarter was
13 evenly split between our 3D NAND customer and our 2 foundry customers. Shipments
14 were \$45 million, up 36% year-over-year and a strong rebound from the pause in Q1. We
15 delivered good balance of growing versus profitability, with almost a 50% gross margin
16 and 21% operating margin. We remain committed to delivering profitable growth as we
17 continue to invest in R&D for new products and global sales and marketing.

18 ***

19 Accordingly, we have updated our full year 2020 outlook. We expect revenue to be
20 between \$140 million and \$155 million, upper from the previous range of \$130 million to
21 \$150 million. The revised revenue range represents 37% annual growth at mid-point.

22 54. Further, also during the scripted portion of the Q2 2020 Earnings Call, Defendant
23 McKechnie stated, in relevant part, “[f]or the second quarter, revenue was \$39 million, up 35%. Growth
24 was driven by solid demand for our front-end equipment and back-end tools. As David noted, we had a
25 balanced revenue contribution from our 3D NAND customer and our 2 logic customers.” In addition,
26 when asked a question regarding research and development trending for 2020, Defendant McKechnie
27 responded, in relevant part:

28 . . . I think we always started the year, we have a discipline internally to balance our near-
term profitability with investments in the longer-term opportunities. *And so when we saw
our revenue moving -- got confidence, and we saw some additional upside to take our
range up.* We started investing in some additional new products. So R&D for the year,
we see it kind of staying at about that level, about the \$5 million or so per quarter. If we

1 see some additional revenue, we might increase that to bring some new products to
2 market faster.

3 (Emphasis added.)

4 55. On August 10, 2020, ACM filed a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with the SEC,
5 reporting the Company's financial and operating results for the quarter ended June 20, 2020 (the "Q2
6 2020 10-Q"). The Q2 2020 10-Q touted a substantively similar overview of the Company as referenced
7 in ¶ 52, *supra*. Further, in comparing the Company's revenue, cost of revenue, and gross margin for the
8 three months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Q2 2020 10-Q stated, in relevant part:

9
10 The increase in revenue of \$10.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2020 as
11 compared to the same period in 2019 consisted of an increase in revenue of \$8.9 million
12 from single-wafer cleaning and other front-end processing equipment and an increase in
13 revenue of \$1.1 million from back-end wafer assembly and packaging equipment and
14 spares.

15 ***

16 Cost of revenue increased \$3.8 million and gross profit increased \$6.2 million in the three
17 months ended June 30, 2020 as compared to the corresponding period in 2019 due to the
18 increased sales volume noted above and a 4.3% increase in gross margin, which reflected
19 differences in product mix and increased production scale.

20 56. Finally, with respect to controls and procedures, the Q2 2020 10-Q stated, in relevant
21 part:

22 **Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

23 Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial
24 officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June
25 30, 2020. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e)
26 and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, means controls and other
27 procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be
28 disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities
Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time
periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. Disclosure controls and procedures
include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be
disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities
Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to the company's management,
including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow
timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls
and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable
assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment

1 in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on
2 the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2020, our chief
3 executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of such date, our
4 disclosure controls and procedures over financial reporting were effective.

5 57. Appended as an exhibit to the Q2 2020 10-Q was substantively the same SOX
6 certification as referenced in ¶ 30, *supra*, signed by Defendants Wang and McKechnie

7 58. The statements referenced in ¶¶ 18-57 were materially false and misleading because
8 Defendants made false and/or misleading statements, as well as failed to disclose material adverse facts
9 about the Company's business, operational and compliance policies. Specifically, Defendants made
10 false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) the Company's revenue and profits
11 had been diverted to undisclosed related parties; (ii) accordingly, the Company had materially
12 overstated its revenues and profits; (iii) the foregoing, once revealed, would foreseeably subject the
13 Company to significant financial and/or reputational harm; and (iv) as a result, the Company's public
14 statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

15 **The Truth Begins to Emerge**

16 59. On October 8, 2020, analyst J Capital published a report concerning ACM, in which J
17 Capital concluded that ACM "is a fraud, over-reporting both revenue and profit." The report cited,
18 among other things, J Capital's visits to "sites in China, Korea, and California" and "more than 40
19 interviews." J Capital asserted that "[w]hat real profit the company has is apparently being siphoned
20 off to related parties." The J Capital report concluded, in relevant part:

- 21 • ACMR reports industry-beating gross margins of 47%. We believe the real gross
22 margins are half that at best. That would wipe out the company's net profit.
- 23 • We estimate that revenue is overstated by 15-20%.
- 24 • We have evidence that undisclosed related parties are diverting revenue and profit
25 from the company
- 26 • Key means by which ACMR tunnels over-reported profit out of the company may
27 be through about \$20 mln in overstated inventory costs and through cash that is
28 inflated or just compromised. We think least \$11 mln in warranty and service
costs are understated.
- ACMR appears to be strapped for cash in spite of the \$86 mln reported on the
balance sheet. ACMR had \$25.77 mln in shortterm borrowings in Q2 2020, up by
\$21.88 mln QoQ and at average annualized borrowing cost of 6.1% compared

1 with annualized interest income of 1.3%. ACMR's CEO has personally
2 guaranteed 11 of 13 short-term "lines of credit" issued on the mainland.

3 60. In addition, the J Capital report questioned the Company's research and development
4 operations. For example, the J Capital report quoted a former longtime R&D employee of ACM, who
5 stated, "I felt there was no technological content in their product. [. . .] They don't have much in way of
6 R&D, a lab, manufacturing. It's an assembly operation."

7 61. Finally, the J Capital report discussed certain related party transactions, explaining, in
8 relevant part:

9 We think ACMR management is using five on-paper-only companies to divert money. In
10 September, we learned more about this process. We obtained ACMR's responses to
11 questions from Chinese regulators about its IPO application, and in those documents,
12 ACMR discloses that almost all its sales run through "agents."

13 ***

14 We have gotten detailed pricing and invoicing information from six of ACMR's top
15 clients. Five of them had paid more for equipment than ACMR disclosed. We think that
16 extra payment was diverted, possibly to management via an "agent" or possibly back to
17 the SOE customer."

18 62. Indeed, the J Capital report cited specific related parties whose relationships had not
19 been disclosed to U.S. investors. For example, the J Capital report stated, in relevant part:

20 Lida is responsible for 41% of ACMR 2019 sales and is owned by an undisclosed related
21 party. The ¥15.26 mln commission that ACMR reported paying to Lida in 2019
22 represented 45% of Lida's income.¹⁰ These facts are disclosed to the Chinese regulator
23 in response to questions about the draft registration document. But the English-language
24 8K fails to mention these things.

25 Lida owner Wang Beiyi is also a supplier to ACMR, owner of an agency selling on
26 behalf of ACMR, and a shareholder of both the Chinese IPO vehicle and U.S.-traded
27 company. ACMR owns 15% the company that Wang uses to sell "filters etc." to ACMR.
28 ACMR makes the ridiculous claim that Wang's company, Shengyi Semiconductor
Technology (Wuxi) Co., Ltd., sells them filters—a commodity product that is super
abundant in China—for 62% less than competitors.

63. On this news, ACM's stock price fell \$1.09 per share, or 1.52%, to close at \$70.79 per
share on October 8, 2020.

1 None of the historic or present tense statements made by defendants were assumptions underlying or
2 relating to any plan, projection or statement of future economic performance, as they were not stated to
3 be such assumptions underlying or relating to any projection or statement of future economic
4 performance when made, nor were any of the projections or forecasts made by defendants expressly
5 related to or stated to be dependent on those historic or present tense statements when made.
6

7 **APPLICATION OF PRESUMPTION OF RELIANCE; FRAUD ON THE MARKET**

8 68. At all relevant times, the market for ACM securities was an efficient market for the
9 following reasons, among others:

10 (a) ACM stock met the requirements for listing, and was listed and actively traded
11 on the NASDAQ, a highly efficient and automated market;

12 (b) according to the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31,
13 2019, ACM had more than 16 million shares of Class A common stock and more than 1 million shares
14 of Class B common stock outstanding as of March 17, 2020;

15 (c) as a regulated issuer, ACM filed periodic public reports with the SEC;

16 (d) ACM regularly communicated with public investors via established market
17 communication mechanisms, including the regular dissemination of press releases on national circuits
18 of major newswire services, the Internet and other wide-ranging public disclosures; and
19

20 (e) unexpected material news about ACM was rapidly reflected in and incorporated
21 into prices for the Company's shares during the Class Period.
22

23 69. As a result of the foregoing, the market for ACM securities promptly digested current
24 information regarding ACM from publicly available sources and reflected such information in the price
25 of ACM securities. Under these circumstances, all purchasers of ACM securities during the Class
26 Period suffered similar injury through their purchases of ACM securities at artificially inflated prices,
27 and a presumption of reliance applies.
28

1 70. A presumption of reliance is also appropriate in this action under the Supreme Court's
2 holding in *Affiliated Ute Citizens v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128 (1972), because Plaintiff's claims are
3 based, in significant part, on defendants' material omissions. Because this action involves defendants'
4 failure to disclose material adverse information regarding ACM's business, operations and risks,
5 positive proof of reliance is not a prerequisite to recovery. All that is necessary is that the facts
6 withheld be material in the sense that a reasonable investor might have considered them important in
7 making investment decisions. Given the importance of defendants' material misstatements and
8 omissions set forth above, that requirement is satisfied here.

9 LOSS CAUSATION/ECONOMIC LOSS

10
11 71. During the Class Period, as detailed herein, the defendants made false and misleading
12 statements and engaged in a scheme to deceive the market and a course of conduct that artificially
13 inflated the price of ACM securities and operated as a fraud or deceit on Class Period purchasers of
14 ACM securities by misrepresenting the value of the Company's business and prospects by concealing
15 the significant defects in its underwriting and due diligence practices and deficiencies in its commercial
16 credit portfolio and related securitized assets. As the defendants' misrepresentations and fraudulent
17 conduct became apparent to the market, the price of the Company's securities fell precipitously as the
18 prior artificial inflation came out of the securities' price. As a result of their purchases of ACM
19 securities during the Class Period, Plaintiff and other members of the Class suffered economic loss, *i.e.*,
20 damages, under the federal securities laws.

21 PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

22
23
24 72. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
25 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a class consisting of all those who purchased or otherwise acquired ACM
26 securities during the Class Period (the "Class"). Excluded from the Class are defendants and members
27 of their immediate families, the officers and directors of the Company, at all relevant times, and
28

1 members of their immediate families, the legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns of any of the
2 foregoing, and any entity in which defendants have or had a controlling interest.

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

11 74. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class as all members of
12 the Class are similarly affected by defendants' wrongful conduct in violation of federal law that is
13 complained of herein.
14

15 75. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class and
16 has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation.
17

18 76. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate
19 over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and
20 fact common to the Class are:

- 21 (a) whether the Exchange Act was violated by defendants as alleged herein;
22 (b) whether statements made by defendants misrepresented material facts about the
23 business, operations and management of ACM; and
24 (c) to what extent the members of the Class have sustained damages and the proper
25 measure of damages.
26

27 77. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient
28 adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the
damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of

1 individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the wrongs
2 done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

3 **COUNT I**

4 **(Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder Against**
5 **All Defendants)**

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

8 79. During the Class Period, defendants disseminated or approved the false statements
9 specified above, which they knew or deliberately disregarded were misleading in that they contained
10 misrepresentations and failed to disclose material facts necessary in order to make the statements made,
11 in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

12 80. Defendants violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated
13 thereunder in that they: (a) employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud; (b) made untrue
14 statements of material fact or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements
15 made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or (c) engaged in acts,
16 practices and a course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon Plaintiff and others similarly
17 situated in connection with their purchases of ACM securities during the Class Period.

18 81. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damages in that, in reliance on the integrity of the
19 market, they paid artificially inflated prices for ACM securities. Plaintiff and the Class would not have
20 purchased ACM securities at the prices they paid, or at all, if they had been aware that the market prices
21 had been artificially and falsely inflated by defendants' misleading statements.

22 **COUNT II**

23 **(Violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act Against All Defendants)**

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

