

THE ROSEN LAW FIRM, P.A.
Phillip Kim, Esq. (PK 9384)
Laurence M. Rosen, Esq. (LR 5733)
275 Madison Avenue, 34th Floor
New York, New York 10016
Telephone: (212) 686-1060
Fax: (212) 202-3827
Email: lrosen@rosenlegal.com
Email: pkim@rosenlegal.com

Counsel for Plaintiff

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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

Plaintiff,

v.

CRESUD SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA,
COMERCIAL, INMOBILIARIA,
FINANCIERA Y AGROPECUARIA,
ALEJANDRO GUSTAVO ELSZTAIN,
EDUARDO SERGIO ELSZTAIN, SAÚL
ZANG, and MATÍAS IVÁN GAIVIRONSKY,

Defendants.

Case No.

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL
SECURITIES LAWS**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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

by and regarding Cresud Sociedad Anónima, Comercial, Inmobiliaria, Financiera y Agropecuaria (“CRESUD” or the “Company”), analysts’ reports and advisories about the Company, and information readily obtainable on the Internet. Plaintiff believes that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a federal securities class action on behalf of a class consisting of all persons other than Defendants (defined below) who purchased or otherwise acquired CRESUD American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) between May 13, 2015 and December 30, 2015, both dates inclusive (the “Class Period”). Plaintiff seeks to recover compensable damages caused by Defendants’ violations of the federal securities laws and to pursue remedies under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, against the Company and certain of its officers and/or directors.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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

3. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action under 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §27 of the Exchange Act.

4. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to §27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §78aa) and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) as a significant portion of the Defendants’ actions, and the subsequent damages, took place within this District.

5. In connection with the acts, conduct and other wrongs alleged in this Complaint, Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including but not limited to, the United States mail, interstate telephone communications and the facilities of the national securities exchange.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff, as set forth in the accompanying Certification, purchased CRESUD ADRs at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and was damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures.

7. Non-party IDB Development Corporation Limited (“IDBD”) is an Israeli holding company with interests in businesses across various industries such as agriculture, financial services, real estate, communications and technology.

8. Non-party IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones Sociedad Anónima (“IRSA”) is a real estate company that engages in a range of diversified real estate-related activities in Argentina. CRESUD beneficially owns 64% of the outstanding common shares of IRSA. IRSA is incorporated in the Republic of Argentina with principal executive offices located at Bolívar 108 (C1066AAB) Buenos Aires, Argentina. IRSA’s ADRs trade on the NASDAQ under the ticker symbol “IRS.”

9. Defendant CRESUD is an agricultural company that produces basic agricultural commodities in Brazil and other Latin American countries. The Company is incorporated in the Republic of Argentina with principal executive offices located at Moreno 877, 23 Floor, (C1091AAQ) City of Buenos Aires, Argentina. CRESUD’s ADRs trade on the NASDAQ under the ticker symbol “CRESY.”

10. Defendant Alejandro Gustavo Elsztain (“A. Elsztain”) is the brother of Defendant Eduardo Sergio Elsztain and has been the Second Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) of CRESUD since 1994, the Second Vice-Chairman of IRSA since 2001, and is a director of IDBD.

11. Defendant Saúl Zang (“Zang”) has been the First Vice-Chairman of IRSA and CRESUD since 1994, and is a director of IDBD.

12. Defendant Eduardo Sergio Elsztain (“Elsztain”) has been the Chairman of the Board of Directors of CRESUD since 1994, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) of IRSA since 1991, and is the Chairman of IDBD. Defendant Elsztain beneficially owns 64.3% of the outstanding common shares of IRSA, and beneficially owns 37.4% of the outstanding common shares of CRESUD. By virtue of Defendant Elsztain’s influence over CRESUD, Defendant Elsztain has the ability to direct CRESUD’s business and affairs.

13. Defendant Matías Iván Gaivironsky (“Gaivironsky”) has served as CRESUD’s Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) and as the CFO of IRSA since 2011.

14. The Defendants A. Elsztain, Elsztain, Gaivironsky, and Zang are sometimes referred to herein as the “Individual Defendants.”

15. Defendant CRESUD and the Individual Defendants are referred to herein, collectively, as the “Defendants.”

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

IRSA Adopts International Financial Reporting Standards

16. IRSA presented both its 2014 and 2015 annual and quarterly financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

17. According to IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements:

an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has all the following: a) power over the investee (see paragraphs 10-14); b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee (see paragraphs 15 and 16); and c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns (see paragraphs 17 and 18)

18. The fact that an investor does not exercise its right to appoint a majority of the investee's board does not, in any way, diminish its control over the investee, as Paragraph BC97 of IFRS 10 states in relevant part:

an investor that holds more than half the voting rights of an investee has power over the investee when those voting rights give the investor the current ability to direct the relevant activities (either directly or by appointing the members of the governing body). The Board concluded that such an investor's voting rights are sufficient to give it power over the investee **regardless of whether it has exercised its voting power...**

[Emphasis added].

19. IFRS 24 requires that entities involved in related party transactions disclose the following:

If an entity has had related party transactions during the periods covered by the financial statements, it shall disclose the nature of the related party relationship as well as information about those transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for users to understand the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. These disclosure requirements are in addition to those in paragraph 17. At a minimum, disclosures shall include: (a) the amount of the transactions; (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments, and: (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.

The disclosures required by paragraph 18 shall be made separately for each of the following categories: (a) the parent; (b) entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity; (c) subsidiaries; (d) associates; (e) joint ventures in which the entity is a venturer; (f) key management personnel of the entity or its parent; and (g) other related parties.

20. In discussing relationships between an investor and other parties, IFRS 10, paragraphs B74 and B75 state, in part:

B74: "...A party is a de facto agent when the investor has, or those that direct the activities of the investor have, the ability to direct that party to act on the investor's behalf. In these circumstances, the investor shall consider its de factor agent's decision-making rights and its indirect exposure, or rights, to variable returns through the de factor agent together with its own when assessing control of an investee."

B75: "The following are examples of such other parties that, by the nature of their relationship, might act as de facto agents for the investor:

- a) the investor's related parties.
- b) a party that received its interest in the investee as a contribution or loan from the investor.
- c) a party that has agreed not to sell, transfer or encumber its interests in the investee without the investor's prior approval (except for situations in which the investor and the other party have the right of prior approval and the rights are based on mutually agreed terms by willing independent parties).
- d) a party that cannot finance its operations without subordinated financial support from the investor.
- e) an investee for which the majority of the members of its governing body or for which its key management personnel are the same as those of the investor.
- f) a party that has a close business relationship with the investor, such as the relationship between a professional service provider and one of its significant client"

Background

21. CRESUD's financial statements are consolidated with IRSA's. The Company's Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 filed with the SEC on October 31, 2014 (the "2014 20-F"), and the Company's Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 filed with the SEC on November 17, 2015 (the "2015 20-F"), both state in relevant part:

Revenue Recognition

We derive our revenues primarily from:

* * *

(v) **through the consolidation of our financial statements with IRSA's**, we record revenue from the rental and operation of services at offices and shopping centers in Argentina, the development and sale of properties, consumer finance transactions, and hotel operations.

[Emphasis added].

22. CRESUD beneficially owns 64% of the outstanding common shares of IRSA, its controlled subsidiary. CRESUD's stock trades parallel to IRSA's as exhibited by the following line graph:



23. On May 7, 2014, a transaction was closed whereby IRSA, acting indirectly through its subsidiary, Dolphin Netherlands B.V. ("Dolphin"), and E.T.H. M.B.M. Extra Holdings Limited ("Extra"), acquired 53.3% of the common shares of IDBD. Dolphin invested \$272 million for a 50% interest in IDBD, while Extra acquired the remaining 50%. Under the

terms of the agreement, Dolphin and Extra agreed to participate on a joint and several basis in the capital increases resolved by IDBD's Board of Directors in order to carry out its business plan for 2014 and 2015, in amounts of at least NIS 300 million in 2014 and NIS 500 million in 2015. As of June 30, 2014, IRSA's indirect interest in IDBD was approximately 23%.

24. IRSA has designated Dolphin as a Venture Capital Organization ("VCO") under IFRS 28, which allows IRSA to record its investment in IDBD on its balance sheet as an "investment in associate" and record changes in its value through its income statement. This was structured in this manner in order to avoid the inevitable consolidation of IDBD's \$6.7 billion net debt with IRSA's and CRESUD's financial statements.

25. On December 31, 2014, IRSA owned 31% of the common shares of IDBD through Dolphin, and pursuant to an agreement between Dolphin, IRSA, and Extra, dated November 17, 2013 (the "Shareholders Agreement"), IRSA's 31% ownership interest through Dolphin of IDBD gave it the right to appoint three of the nine members of IDBD's Board of directors. Subsequently, Dolphin appointed Defendants Elsztain, Zang, and A. Elsztain to the Board of Directors of IDBD.

26. On February 10, 2015, Dolphin acquired approximately 61% of the common shares of IDBD pursuant to a rights offering approved by the Board of Directors of IDBD. Extra did not purchase shares in this rights offering. Upon this transaction, IDBD effectively became a subsidiary of IRSA, which would have required IRSA, and ultimately CRESUD, to consolidate IDBD's financial statements with its own.

27. After the completion of the February 10, 2015 rights offering, on February 10, 2015, Dolphin sold approximately 12% of the common shares of IDBD to Inversiones Financieras Del Sur S.A. ("IFISA") for cash and a note receivable secured by the IDBD shares.

IFISA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of IFIS Limited (“IFIS”). Defendant Elsztain is the Chairman of the Board of IFIS, and beneficially owns 37.94% of IFIS stock. Defendant Elsztain also controls more than 50% of IFIS’ voting shares through companies controlled by him and via proxies. According to Israeli court filings filed by Defendant Zang, the purpose of this transaction was so Dolphin would not hold more controlling shares than required in order to secure its control over IDBD.

28. On May 28, 2015, pursuant to the Shareholders Agreement, Extra gave notice to Dolphin that Extra was exercising its rights under the “*buy me buy you*” provision requiring Dolphin to either sell all of its IDBD shares to Extra at a specified price or purchase all of Extra’s shares at that specified price. Dolphin elected to purchase all of Extra’s IDBD shares, and on October 11, 2015, Dolphin, through IFISA, purchased all of Extra’s IDBD shares bringing IFISA’s holdings in IDBD to over 32%. Dolphin also assumed all the obligations that Extra had, including the obligation to make certain share repurchases during 2015 and 2016.

29. As a result of these transactions, Dolphin owned 49% of IDBD and IFISA owned 32% of IDBD. Therefore, Dolphin and IFISA collectively owned 81% of IDBD shares.

30. Today, IDBD carries \$6.7 billion of net debt, is going through a restructuring process, and has a “going concern” letter from its auditor. Furthermore, IRSA is contractually obligated to give IDBD \$185 million in capital through 2016, which would further increase its ownership interest in IDBD.

31. IRSA hides IDBD’s \$6.7 billion net debt under the umbrella of Dolphin, its VCO, by recording its investment in IDBD on its balance sheet as an “investment in associate” and recording changes in its value through its income statement, even though IRSA, through entities related to Defendant Elsztain, owns 81% of its subsidiary IDBD.

Materially False and Misleading Statements

32. On May 12, 2015, during aftermarket hours, the Company issued a press release announcing results for the nine month period of fiscal year 2015 ended March 31, 2015, stating in relevant part:

Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. Announces Results for the Nine month period of FY 2015 ended March 31, 2015

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 12, 2015 /PRNewswire/ -- Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. (NASDAQ: CRESY, BASE: CRES), today announces results for the Nine month period of FY 2015 ended March 31, 2015.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The net income for the Nine month period of 2015 was a loss of ARS 452.9 million, compared to a loss of ARS 527.5 million in the same period of 2014.
- Operating income increased by 87.5% in the nine month period reaching ARS 1.737,1 million mainly due to higher revenues coming from the agricultural and urban segment, a higher recognition of the fair value of the biological assets of grains and sugar cane and the sales of Investment Properties made by our subsidiary IRSA.
- During this campaign we expect to transform 11,900 ha in the countries where we operate. There were no Farmland Sales during the third quarter of FY 2015.
- We planted approximately 210,000 hectares in the region during this campaign that presented good weather conditions. As of March 2015, the harvest progress is 23%.

Financial Highlights (In millions of Argentine Pesos) Nine month Period 2015 Ended March 31, 2015

Income Statement	03/31/2015	03/31/2014
Agricultural Business Revenue	1,642.6	1,141.5
Agricultural Business Gross Profit	224.1	355.1
Urban Properties Revenues	2,539.9	2,062.6
Urban Properties Gross Profit	1,407.0	1,102.4
Consolidated Gross Profit	1,631.2	1,457.5

Consolidated Profit from Operations	1,756.6	935.1
Profit / (Loss) For the Period	-452.9	-527.5
<u>Attributable to:</u>		
Cresud's Shareholders	-487.5	-494.2
Non-Controlling interest	34.6	-33.3
EPS (Basic)	-0.99	-0.68
EPS (Diluted)	-0.99	-0.68
Balance Sheet	03/31/2015	06/30/2014
Current Assets	3,420.1	4,987.7
Non Current Assets	11,000.8	10,796.0
Total Assets	14,420.9	15,783.7
Current Liabilities	4,385.7	4,800.4
Non Current Liabilities	6,821.2	6,548.5
Total Liabilities	11,206.9	11,348.9
Non-Controlling Interest	1,968.7	2,488.9
Shareholders' Equity	3,214.0	4,434.8

33. On September 7, 2015, during aftermarket hours, the Company issued a press release announcing results for fiscal year 2015 ended June 30, 2015, stating in relevant part:

Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. Announces Results for Fiscal Year 2015 Ended June 30, 2015

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 7, 2015 /PRNewswire/ -- Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. (NASDAQ: CRESY, BASE: CRES), today announces results for the Fiscal Year 2015 ended June 30, 2015.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The net income for the fiscal year 2015 was a net gain of ARS 756.8 million, compared to a net loss of ARS 1,408.4 million in fiscal year 2014, explained by a higher operating income, lower exchange rate differences and losses of IRSA investment in IDBD Development Corporation valued at fair value.
- Operating income for fiscal year 2015 was ARS 2,792.2 million, 135.6% higher than in fiscal year 2014, explained by improved results from Farmland Sales and Sales of Investment Properties from our subsidiary IRSA.
- During this year we sold farms for approximately USD 130 million and transformed 11,545 hectares in the region.

- Weather conditions during the crop season were good in the region, allowing us to plant 211,776 hectares and to produce 627,203 tons in the region. However, the depressed levels of commodity prices did not allow us to reach a productive return according the campaign.
- Grain and Sugarcane Segment registered operating losses of ARS 252.9 million and ARS 12.1 million respectively. Cattle and Milk segment observed operating gains of ARS 36.7 million and ARS 4.2 million respectively, higher than in 2014 due to an increase in meat production, milk productivity and solid growth in prices of both products.
- Our investment in IRSA generated very good results. Its EBITDA reached ARS 2,801.1 million, 91.5% higher than in 2014.
- We expect a "Nino" campaign for 2016 with rain levels above average. In Argentina, due to the current macroeconomic conditions and the profitability equation of the sector, the company is analyzing the surface to plant in owned farms and the surface that will lease to third parties.

Financial Highlights

(In millions of Argentine Pesos)

Fiscal Year 2015

Ended June 30, 2015

Income Statement	06/30/2015	06/30/2014
Agricultural Business Revenue	2.361,0	1.812,1
Agricultural Business Gross Profit	288,3	349,4
Urban Properties Revenues	2.547,1	2.155,8
Urban Properties Gross Profit	1.913,3	1.507,5
Consolidated Gross Profit	2.201,9	1.856,9
Consolidated Profit from Operations	2.826,9	1.203,0
Profit / (Loss) For the Period	756.8	-1.408,4
<u>Attributable to:</u>		
Cresud's Shareholders	114.0	-1,067,9
Non-Controlling interest	642.8	-340.5
EPS (Basic)	0.23	(2.15)
EPS (Diluted)	0.21	(2.15)
Balance Sheet	06/30/2015	06/30/2014
Current Assets	4,227.4	4,987.7
Non Current Assets	11,684.9	10,796.0
Total Assets	15,912.3	15,783.7
Current Liabilities	4,488.5	4,800.4
Non Current Liabilities	6,909.1	6,548.5
Total Liabilities	11,397.5	11,348.9
Non-Controlling Interest	2,558.9	2,488.9

Shareholders' Equity	4,514.8	4,434.8
----------------------	---------	---------

34. On November 11, 2015, during aftermarket hours, the Company issued a press release announcing results for the first quarter 2016 ended September 30, 2015, stating in relevant part:

Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. Announces Results for the First Quarter 2016 ended September 30, 2015

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 11, 2015 /PRNewswire/ -- Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. (NASDAQ: CRESY, BASE: CRES), today announces results for the First Quarter of FY 2016 ended September 30, 2015.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Net loss for the first quarter of 2016 was ARS 361.8 million compared to income for ARS 21.7 million in the same period of 2015, mainly due to the change in the valuation method applied with respect to our subsidiary IRSA's investment in IDB Development Corporation.
- Profit from operations rose 12.5% in the quarter, mainly due to higher revenues and sales of investment properties derived from the urban segment, offset by lower profits from the agricultural segment.
- During this quarter we made no sales of farmlands in the region.
- We expect to plant approximately 176,000 hectares in the region.
- Our subsidiary Brasilagro declared dividends for BRL 80.7 million (BRL/share 1.3977) that will become payable on November 13, 2015.

Financial Highlights
(In millions of Argentine Pesos)
First Quarter of FY 2016
Ended September 30, 2015

Income Statement	09/30/2015	09/30/2014
Agricultural Business Revenue	679.9	780.2
Agricultural Business Gross Profit	86.1	105.4
Urban Properties Revenues	721.0	596.6
Urban Properties Gross Profit	540.3	441.3

Consolidated Gross Profit	617.5	540.5
Consolidated Profit from Operations	670.8	596.3
Profit / (Loss) For the Period	(361.8)	21.7

Attributable to:

Cresud's Shareholders	(292.2)	(122.0)
Non-Controlling interest	(69.6)	143.7

EPS (Basic)	(0.59)	(0.25)
EPS (Diluted)	(0.59)	(0.25)

Balance Sheet	09/30/2015	06/30/2015
Current Assets	4,669.8	4,212.1
Non Current Assets	11,067.3	11,684.9
Total Assets	15,737.1	15,897.0
Current Liabilities	4,096.4	4,473.2
Non Current Liabilities	7,831.7	6,909.1
Total Liabilities	11,928.1	11,382.3
Non-Controlling Interest	2,258.9	2,558.9
Shareholders' Equity	3,809.0	4,514.8

35. On November 17, 2015 the Company filed its 2015 20-F with the SEC, which provided the Company's year-end financial results and position and stated that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2015. The 2015 20-F was signed by Defendant Gaivironsky. The 2015 20-F also contained signed certifications pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX") by Defendants A. Elsztain and Gaivironsky attesting to the accuracy of financial reporting.

36. The 2015 20-F stated that IRSA's Global Notes program contains an "Incurrence of Additional Indebtedness" covenant that expressly prohibits its EBITDA to Interest ratio to be less than 1.75x. The 2015 20-F stated in part:

IRSA NCN due 2017 and 2020 contain certain customary covenants and restrictions, including among others, limitations for the incurrence of additional indebtedness, restricted payments, disposal of assets, and entering into certain transactions with related companies.

Under the NCN indentures, IRSA is permitted to incur additional indebtedness provided its coverage of consolidated interest ratio is higher than 1.75. The coverage of consolidated interest ratio is defined as consolidated EBITDA divided by consolidated interest expense, subject to certain adjustments. EBITDA is defined as operating income plus, depreciation and amortization and other consolidated non-cash charges.

37. The 2015 20-F also stated that Dolphin qualifies as a VCO under IFRS 28, stating in part:

As Dolphin is a subsidiary that qualifies as a VCO in accordance with the IAS 28 exemption referred to in Note 2.3 (d), the Company has recorded its interest in IDBD at fair value with changes in the income statement.

* * *

Venture Capital Organization

We generally account for our investments in associates under the equity method. However, IAS 28 “Investments in Associates” provides an exemption from applying the equity method where investments in associates are held through “Venture Capital Organizations” (VCO) or venture capital entities, as defined in Spanish, even when we are not a VCO. This type of investment may be accounted for at fair value with changes in net income for the years because such measure proves to be more useful to users of financial statements than the equity method.

38. The statements referenced in ¶¶ 32 – 37 above were materially false and/or misleading because they misrepresented and failed to disclose the following adverse facts pertaining to the Company’s business, operational and financial results, which were known to Defendants or recklessly disregarded by them. Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (1) Dolphin does not adequately qualify as a VCO, and therefore, IDBD’s \$6.7 billion net debt should be consolidated with IRSA’s financial statements; (2) as such, CRESUD’s financial statements failed to consolidate IDBD’s \$6.7

billion net debt; (3) IRSA's impending consolidation of IDBD's debt would violate IRSA's Global Notes Indenture, as IRSA would be in breach of the "Incurrence of Additional Indebtedness" covenant, which prohibits its EBITDA to interest coverage ratio to be less than 1.75x; and (4) as a result, the Company's public statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

The Truth Begins To Emerge

39. On November 19, 2015, *Spruce Point Capital Management* published an investment research report on IRSA and CRESUD ("Spruce Point Report") asserting the following:

- IRSA (NYSE: IRS) is a Latin American real estate company. IRSA recently invested \$300m+ in IDB Development Corp. (TLV: IDBD), an Israeli holding company with interests in real estate, communications, agricultural products, insurance and technology. **IDBD is burdened with \$6.7 billion of net debt, going through a restructuring process, and has a "going concern" warning from its auditor.** It is dependent on further capital injection commitments from IRSA of approximately \$185m through 2016
- Together with IFISA, a related-party and controlled entity of IRSA's Chairman, **it appears that IRSA owns 81% of IDBD, a controlling stake that should trigger IDBD being consolidated into the financial results of IRSA.** IRSA claims that it only owns 49%. The additional capital injections of \$185m will only increase the aforementioned ownership stake above the current level
- IRSA has used a narrow loophole in International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") accounting to avoid consolidation by designating its IDBD investment through Dolphin Fund, a subsidiary designated a Venture Capital Organization ("VCO"). In our opinion, this is a grossly flawed accounting application to avoid consolidation and we've provided documentary evidence that calls into question Dolphin's status as a VCO. **Upon consolidation, we estimate IRSA's pro forma Net Debt / EBITDA leverage to be 8.6x**
- Under IRSA's outstanding Global Notes indenture, **a consolidation of IDBD's debt would result in a covenant breach of its EBITDA to interest coverage ratio of 1.75x** (we estimate pro forma 1.25x). At its

October shareholder meeting, IRSA took the necessary steps to issue a further \$300m in Global Notes, perhaps as means to fund its IDBD capital injections. A covenant breach would impede this issuance

- In a November NT 20-F filing (a request for an extension to file its annual report), IRSA suggested that the SEC may be currently investigating the consolidation issue by requiring IDBD financial statements audited under US GAAS. The SEC denied its request to Israeli GAAS statements instead. **In its new 20-F filing, IRSA included a big risk factor that its inability to provide such audited financials would “materially adversely affect” its ability its access to capital markets, and may ultimately result in the delisting of its shares.**
- IRSA trades at 3.6x book value, an irrational price given the apparent covenant breach and debt issues upon IDBD consolidation. **If IRSA traded at 1x book value, its stock would be worth \$4.75 per ADR (approx. 70% downside)**
- IRSA is 64% owned by Cresud (Nasdaq: CRESY). **CRESY’s stock trades parallel to IRSA’s and could fall to \$4.00 per ADR (-70%)**

[Emphasis added].

40. Specifically, the Spruce Point Report asserts that Dolphin does not qualify as a VCO, and therefore, IDBD’s \$6.7 net debt should be consolidated with IRSA’s financial statements. The report states in part:

In our opinion, IRSA’s Dolphin Fund VCO entities bear no resemblance to a venture fund by any stretch of the imagination. In short, we believe the designation as a VCO is grossly inappropriate and designed to avoid consolidating IDBD’s \$6.7 billion of net debt on to IRSA’s books

We Believe IDBD Should Be Consolidated Into IRSA’s Financials: IRSA’s accounting choice appears designed for one thing; to avoid consolidation of IDBD into its financials. We can understand why; IDBD is massively levered with \$6.7 billion of net debt outstanding as of 6/30/15. Despite IRSA having already injected \$300m+ into IDBD since 2014, IDBD still has received a “going concern” warning from its auditor as of 6/30/15. IRSA has commitments to inject a further \$185m into IDBD through 2016.

* * *

Our interpretation of Dolphin and its entities suggest that it is not a Venture Capital Organization

* * *

Dolphin Funds Ltd. Is Really Just An Entity Controlled For IRSA's Benefit

* * *

RSA should be reporting to the SEC the activities of IDBD, a material subsidiary which we believe should be consolidated. To illustrate, IRSA's total assets as of 6/30/15 were approximately \$960m (adjusted to exclude reporting IDBD as an associate). IDBD's assets totaled \$10.5 billion at 6/30/15 or 11x larger than IRSA's assets!

* * *

We Believe IRSA Should Consolidate IDBD's Mountain of Debt

[Emphasis added].

41. Specifically, the Spruce Point Report asserts that IRSA, and entities related to Defendant Elsztain such as, Dolphin, IFIS, and IFISA, own 81% of IDBD's shares and therefore effectively control IDBD. The report states in part:

Egregious Accounting For IRSA's Controlling Investment in IDB Holdings:

Our close examination of the facts and circumstances suggest that IRSA has majority control of IDBD through related-party entities under common control that have accumulated 81% of IDBD's shares.

* * *

Plenty of Related Party Deals To Consider: IRSA makes numerous disclosures about related-party transactions. IRSA has the largest list of related-party transactions that Spruce Point has, to date, ever seen! To illustrate, IRSA's 2015 20-F Note 37 to the financial statements include 17 pages (F180 to F197) of related party disclosures! We have found instances of related party transactions not adequately described to IRSA investors.

* * *

In our opinion, the net effect is that IRSA now owns 81% through its common control interests in Dolphin and IFISA and has the right to appoint an additional three Board members (for a total of six of nine)

* * *

We estimate that Dolphin, IFISA, and entities related to Eduardo Elsztain now own approximately 81% of IDBD (vs. 49% reported in its SEC financial filings), and clearly has control of IDBD

[Emphasis added].

42. Specifically, the Spruce Point Report also asserts that IDBD itself views IRSA's ownership in IDBD at 66.73%, stating in part:

SPRUCE POINT
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

IRSA and IDBD Say Vastly Different Things About Control and Ownership Levels

 **As of Nov 17, 2015 when IRSA filed its previously delinquent [FY 2015 20-F](#), IRSA still claims that it owns 49% of IDBD and does not control the company. IDBD viewed IRSA's ownership at 66.73% as of its mid year 2015 filing.**

As of 6/30/15 IDBD clearly reported that Entities Controlled By Elsztain controlled 66.73% of its Stock

IDB Development Corporation **IDB | 2015 | Q2**

Report of the Board of the Directors regarding the State of the Company's Affairs (cont'd)

Disputes between the controlling shareholders of the Company - As a result of the rights issue that was completed in February 2015, the rate of holdings of the corporations controlled by Mr. Eduardo Elsztain: Dolphin Fund Limited, Dolphin Netherlands and Inversiones Financieras Del Sur S.A. (the "Dolphin Group Companies") increased to approximately 61.5% of the issued capital of the Company (as of the reporting date and after the exercise of warrants (Series 4) by the Dolphin Group Companies, as specified below, the holding rate is approximately 66.73%), whereas the holding rate of Mr. Mordechai Ben-Moshe (through C.A.A.) decreased to approximately 16.2% of the issued capital (as of the reporting date, approximately 13.99%). The aforementioned changes in the rates of holding in the Company may lead to changes in the Company's control structure, and in the composition of its Board of Directors. In an exchange of letters between member companies of the Dolphin Group and C.A.A., in the months of February and March 2015, the member companies of the Dolphin Group demanded, following the rights issue and in connection with the shareholders agreement between the parties, inter alia, changes to the composition of the Board of Directors of the Company, in a manner whereby the member companies of the Dolphin Group will be the dominant

Source: [IDBD Mid Year 2015 Report](#) 12

43. Specifically, the Spruce Point Report also asserts that IRSA should have included IDBD in its consolidated financial statements as a subsidiary as of March 31, 2015, stating in part:



We believe that IDBD became a subsidiary of IRSA as a result of the February 2015 rights offering, which resulted in an increase in Dolphin's ownership interest to 61% of IDBD's outstanding shares. [IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements](#), states, in part:

"an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has all the following:

- a) power over the investee (see paragraphs 10–14);
- b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee (see paragraphs 15 and 16); and
- c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns (see paragraphs 17 and 18)"

- We believe that Dolphin controlled IDBD subsequent to the rights offering as it had the right to call a General Meeting and appoint a majority of IDBD's directors due to its 61% interest. Eduardo is currently [Chairman of the Board](#), and Dolphin also appointed Alejandro Gustavo Elsztain and Saúl Zang as regular members (although IDBD's [website](#) does not show Alejandro). Currently three of nine members are representatives of IRSA/Dolphin. Therefore, IRSA should have included IDBD in its consolidated financial statements as a subsidiary as of March 31, 2015. The fact that Dolphin did not exercise its right to appoint a majority of IDBD's board does not, in any way, diminish its control over IDBD. Paragraph BC97 of IFRS 10 addresses that topic, stating, in part:

*"an investor that holds more than half the voting rights of an investee has power over the investee when those voting rights give the investor the current ability to direct the relevant activities (either directly or by appointing the members of the governing body). The Board concluded that such an investor's voting rights are sufficient to give it power over the investee **regardless of whether it has exercised its voting power....**"*

14

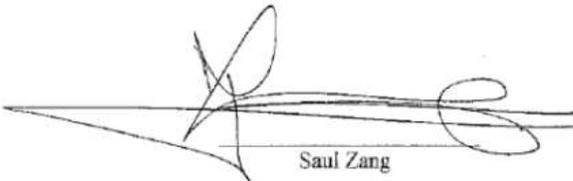
44. Specifically, the Spruce Point Report also asserts that Defendant Zang, in Israeli court filings, acknowledged the fact that Dolphin indeed controls IDBD, stating in part:



In a signed affidavit to the Israeli Court, Saul Zang – First Vice Chairman of IRSA – stated fairly clearly that the transactions with Dolphin and IFISA were a policy matter related to control over IDBD. Mr. Zang is the same individual that signs IRSA's financial statements and filings to the SEC.

31. IFISA purchased shares from Dolphin only after the completion of the right offering, and after Dolphin exercised the rights it had as part of the rights offering, received the shares to its possession and injected into IDBD all the funds it had undertaken to inject as part of the rights offering. Only after the injection of capital from Dolphin to IDBD was completed, was the transaction made to sell the shares from Dolphin to IFISA. This transaction was executed due to internal considerations of Dolphin, which prefers, as a policy, not to hold more controlling shares than is required to secure its control over IDBD.

I hereby declare that this is my name, this is my signature and all that is stated in this affidavit of mine is true.



Saul Zang

Source: [Israeli Court System](#)

16

45. Specifically, the Spruce Point Report also asserts that consolidation of IDBD's debt would be in violation of IRSA's Global Notes Indenture, because IRSA would be in breach of the "Incurrence of Additional Indebtedness" covenant, which prohibits its EBITDA to interest coverage ratio to be less than 1.75x. The report states in part:

- Under IRSA's outstanding Global Notes indenture, a consolidation of IDBD's debt would result in a covenant breach of its EBITDA to interest coverage ratio of 1.75x (we estimate pro forma 1.25x). At its October shareholder meeting, IRSA took the necessary steps to issue a further \$300m in Global Notes, perhaps as means to fund its IDBD capital injections. A covenant breach would impede this issuance

* * *

Under IRSA's Global Bond Indenture, It Appears To Be In Violation of its Covenants: IRSA currently carries US\$300m of debt issued under its Global Notes program which mature in 2017 and 2020. Its indenture contains an

“Incurrence of Additional Indebtedness” covenant that expressly prohibits its EBITDA to Interest ratio to be less than 1.75x on a pro forma basis. Given IDBD’s substantial debt load (consisting primarily of unsecured debentures amounting to \$5.4 billion), we estimate IRSA’s pro forma coverage ratio to be 1.25x (1.0x excluding one-time property gains). It is our view that IRSA is in imminent risk of a covenant breach

* * *

IRSA Violates its Bond Covenants Upon Consolidation of IDBD

[Emphasis added].

46. Specifically, the Spruce Point Report also asserts that IRSA “had accepted a note from IFISA for approximately 86% of the sale price secured by a pledge of the IDBD shares,” as consideration for the February 10, 2015 sale of IDBD shares to IFISA from Dolphin.

47. Specifically, the Spruce Point Report also asserts that the terms of the February 10, 2015 related party transaction between Dolphin and IFISA were not disclosed as required by IFRS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

48. Specifically, the Spruce Point Report also asserts that as a result of the impending consolidation of IDBD’s \$6.7 billion net debt, the price of CRESUD’s shares could become substantially impaired, stating in relevant part:

CRESY’s stock trades parallel to IRSA’s and could fall to \$4.00 per ADR (-70%)

* * *

By Virtue of Cresud Owning 64.3% of IRSA, We Believe Its Shares Risk Impairment: Cresud (Nasdaq: CRESY), a Latin American agriculture company, is also controlled by Mr. Elsztain. Its current market cap of \$650m approximates its IRSA ownership. If IRSA’s price becomes impaired from a covenant breach, CRESY’s stock price could also become impaired as it consolidates IRSA’s debt load. We see a similar 70% downside to its share price

49. Specifically, the Spruce Point Report also asserts that “IDBD became a subsidiary of IRSA as a result of the February 2015 rights offering, which resulted in an increase in

Dolphin's ownership interest to 61% of IDBD's outstanding shares", and asserts that "[b]ecause IFISA is a related party of Dolphin and because Dolphin financed IFISA's purchase of the IDBD shares, we believe that, in accordance with paragraphs B74 and B75 of IFRS 10, IFISA is Dolphin's de facto agent and the shares held by IFISA should be attributed to Dolphin, and ultimately IRSA's total ownership of IDBD".

50. On this news, shares of CRESUD fell \$1.55 per share or approximately 12% over the next two days to close at \$11.13 per share on November 20, 2015, damaging investors.

Additional False and Misleading Statements

51. On November 20, 2015, CRESUD issued a press release denying the Spruce Point Report, which states in part:

Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. Material Fact

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 20, 2015 /PRNewswire/ -- Cresud S.A.C.I.F. y A. (NASDAQ: CRESY, Merval: CRES), today issued a statement in response to what it considers to be a misleading, unprincipled report issued on November 19, 2015 by Spruce Point Capital Management (the "**Fund**") and to unusually high trading volume in its stock shortly after publication of the Spruce Point report.

The Fund is a self-identified short-seller in Cresud's stock. Its own report reveals that the Fund and its affiliates have a "short position" in Cresud's stock "and therefore stand to realize significant gains" in the event that the price of Cresud's stocks declines. The Company believes that the short-seller Fund's self-interest is clearly evident, and that its report is riddled with incorrect inferences and inappropriate innuendo.

Eduardo Elsztain, Chairman of Cresud, said, "*We stand by the accuracy and integrity of our financial statements, which were audited by an internationally-recognized external accountant firm, and our regulatory filings. We disagree with the short-seller fund's uninformed implication that we might not have complied with our obligations under our debt instruments. This, quite simply, is not the case. Cresud is proud of its decades-long track record of compliance, and transparency in the international capital markets and categorically rejects any self-serving suggestion to the contrary.*"

Cresud (NASDAQ: CRESY, Merval: CRES) is a 79 year leading Latin-American agricultural company engaged in the production of basic agricultural

commodities with a growing presence in Brazil through its investment in BrasilAgro—Companhia Brasileira de Propriedades Agrícolas (NYSE: LND), and in other Latin American countries. Cresud is currently involved in a range of activities including crop production, beef cattle raising and milk production. The Company's business model focuses on the acquisition, development and exploitation of properties having attractive prospects for agricultural production and/or value appreciation and the selective disposition of such properties where appreciation has been realized. Cresud's shares are listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange and its ADSs are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

Additionally, Cresud owns as of September 30, 2015 a 64.30% stake in IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones S.A., Argentina's largest, most well-diversified real estate company.

52. On November 24, 2015, CRESUD filed a Form 6-K with the SEC denying the Spruce Point Report, which stated in part:

By letter dated November 24, 2015, the Company reported that, its controlled subsidiary IRSA Inversiones y Representaciones S.A. ("IRSA") has filed the following information:

IRSA affirms the accuracy of (i) its consolidated financial statements as of and for its fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 which were audited by Price Waterhouse & Co S.R.L. and (ii) its unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the three-month period ended September 30, 2015. IRSA's audited annual and unaudited quarterly consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS.

For the reasons summarized below, and in accordance with IFRS, IRSA did not consolidate IDBD in such financial statements.

At both June 30 and September 30, 2015, IRSA had an indirect 49% interest in IDBD. On June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2015, IFISA held an interest of 37.39% and 36.76%, respectively, in Cresud, which on both dates held a 64.3% interest in IRSA. Additionally, IFISA held an interest of 17.7% in IDBD on both dates. At both June 30 and September 30, 2015, IRSA, IFISA and Mr. Mordechai Ben-Moshe ("MBM") were parties to a joint control agreement (the "Joint Control Agreement") with respect to their respective investments in IDBD. Therefore, IRSA did not have effective control over IDBD on either of such dates. For this reason, and in accordance with IFRS, IRSA did not consolidate IDBD in its annual or most recent unaudited quarterly consolidated financial statements.

On October 11, 2015, IFISA (not IRSA) acquired shares representing an additional 14% of IDBD, and on such date the Joint Control Agreement was terminated. Due to the October 11 termination of the Joint Control Agreement,

IRSA is currently assessing whether or not it should begin to consolidate IDBD commencing on the date as of which the Elsztain group (i.e., IFISA, IRSA and related companies) obtained effective control over IDBD. No conclusion has been reached yet.

On October 9, 2015, IRSA filed with the SEC a request for a waiver of the provisions of Rule 3-09 of Regulation S-X which would require IRSA to include in its annual report on Form 20-F the separate financial statements of IDBD as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014 audited in accordance with US GAAS. IRSA filed this waiver request because IDBD does not have US GAAS financial statements, and IRSA believes that their preparation would take time and would impose an undue economic burden on IRSA. This issue is unrelated to IRSA's consolidation analysis. IRSA has no reason to believe that the SEC is conducting any kind of investigation with respect to IRSA's financial statements or otherwise.

It should be noted that IDBD's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 and its unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 were prepared in accordance with IFRS, audited under Israel GAAS by KPMG, and are publicly available on IDBD's website.

All of IDBD's Debt is Non-Recourse to IRSA.

Irrespective of whether IRSA consolidates IDBD's indebtedness in its future financial statements, none of such indebtedness is guaranteed by IRSA or secured by any of IRSA's assets. All of IDBD's indebtedness is non-recourse to IRSA.

IRSA Has Complied with its Debt Covenants.

IRSA's outstanding indebtedness includes its local bonds, its US\$150 million Notes due 2017 and its US\$150 million Notes due 2020. IRSA's debt instruments contain certain incurrence (not maintenance) covenants that limit the incurrence of indebtedness. IRSA has carefully reviewed all its debt agreements and believes that it is in compliance with all applicable covenants and, assuming no increase in IRSA's shareholding in IDBD, will remain in compliance even if it consolidates IDBD in its future financial statements.

53. The statements referenced in ¶¶ 51 – 522 above were materially false and/or misleading because they misrepresented and failed to disclose the following adverse facts pertaining to the Company's business, operational and financial results, which were known to Defendants or recklessly disregarded by them. Specifically, Defendants made false and/or

misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (1) Dolphin does not adequately qualify as a VCO, and therefore, IDBD's \$6.7 billion net debt should be consolidated with IRSA's financial statements; (2) as such, CRESUD's financial statements failed to consolidate IDBD's \$6.7 billion net debt; (3) IRSA's impending consolidation of IDBD's debt would violate IRSA's Global Notes Indenture, as IRSA would be in breach of the "Incurrence of Additional Indebtedness" covenant, which prohibits its EBITDA to interest coverage ratio to be less than 1.75x; and (4) as a result, the Company's public statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

The Truth Emerges

54. On December 30, 2015, during aftermarket hours, the Company filed a Form 6-K with the SEC announcing that IRSA will consolidate its investment in IDBD retroactive October 11, 2015.

55. On this news, shares of CRESUD fell \$0.08 per share from its previous closing price to close at \$12.90 per share on December 31, 2015, further damaging investors.

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

PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

57. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all those who purchased or otherwise acquired CRESUD securities trade on the NASDAQ during the Class Period (the "Class"); and were damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures. Excluded from the Class are Defendants herein, the officers and directors of the Company, at all relevant

times, members of their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which Defendants have or had a controlling interest.

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

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

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

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

- whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' acts as alleged herein;
- whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the Class Period misrepresented material facts about the business, operations and management of CRESUD;

- whether the Individual Defendants caused CRESUD to issue false and misleading public statements during the Class Period;
- whether Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false and misleading public statements;
- whether the prices of CRESUD securities during the Class Period were artificially inflated because of the Defendants' conduct complained of herein; and,
- whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if so, what is the proper measure of damages.

62. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient 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 individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

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

- Defendants made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material facts during the Class Period;
- the omissions and misrepresentations were material;
- CRESUD securities are traded in efficient markets;
- the Company's shares were liquid and traded with moderate to heavy volume during the Class Period;
- the Company traded on the NASDAQ, and was covered by multiple analysts;
- the misrepresentations and omissions alleged would tend to induce a reasonable investor to misjudge the value of the Company's securities; and
- Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased and/or sold CRESUD securities between the time the Defendants failed to disclose or misrepresented material

facts and the time the true facts were disclosed, without knowledge of the omitted or misrepresented facts.

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

65. Alternatively, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to the presumption of reliance established by the Supreme Court in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of the State of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128, 92 S. Ct. 2430 (1972), as Defendants omitted material information in their Class Period statements in violation of a duty to disclose such information, as detailed above.

COUNT I

Violation of Section 10(b) of The Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Against All Defendants

66. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

67. This Count is asserted against Defendants and is based upon Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC.

68. During the Class Period, Defendants engaged in a plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, pursuant to which they knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts, transactions, practices and courses of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and the other members of the Class; made various untrue statements of material facts and omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud in connection with the purchase and sale of securities. Such scheme was intended to, and, throughout the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and

other Class members, as alleged herein; (ii) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of CRESUD securities; and (iii) cause Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase or otherwise acquire CRESUD securities and options at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, Defendants, and each of them, took the actions set forth herein.

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

70. By virtue of their positions at CRESUD, Defendants had actual knowledge of the materially false and misleading statements and material omissions alleged herein and intended thereby to deceive Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, or, in the alternative, Defendants acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed or refused to ascertain and disclose such facts as would reveal the materially false and misleading nature of the statements made, although such facts were readily available to Defendants. Said acts and omissions of Defendants were committed willfully or with reckless disregard for the truth. In addition, each defendant knew or recklessly disregarded that material facts were being misrepresented or omitted as described above.

71. Information showing that Defendants acted knowingly or with reckless disregard for the truth is peculiarly within Defendants' knowledge and control. As the senior managers

and/or directors of CRESUD, the Individual Defendants had knowledge of the details of CRESUD's internal affairs.

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

73. During the Class Period, CRESUD's securities were traded on an active and efficient market. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, relying on the materially false and misleading statements described herein, which the Defendants made, issued or caused to be disseminated, or relying upon the integrity of the market, purchased or otherwise acquired shares of CRESUD securities at prices artificially inflated by Defendants' wrongful conduct. Had Plaintiff and the other members of the Class known the truth, they would not have purchased or otherwise acquired said securities, or would not have purchased or otherwise acquired them at the inflated prices that were paid. At the time of the purchases and/or acquisitions by Plaintiff

and the Class, the true value of CRESUD securities was substantially lower than the prices paid by Plaintiff and the other members of the Class. The market price of CRESUD's securities declined sharply upon public disclosure of the facts alleged herein to the injury of Plaintiff and Class members.

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

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

COUNT II

Violation of Section 20(a) of The Exchange Act Against The Individual Defendants

76. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

77. During the Class Period, the Individual Defendants participated in the operation and management of CRESUD, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of CRESUD's business affairs. Because of their senior positions, they knew the adverse non-public information regarding CRESUD's business practices.

78. As officers and/or directors of a publicly owned company, the Individual Defendants had a duty to disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to

CRESUD's financial condition and results of operations, and to correct promptly any public statements issued by CRESUD which had become materially false or misleading.

79. Because of their positions of control and authority as senior officers, the Individual Defendants were able to, and did, control the contents of the various reports, press releases and public filings which CRESUD disseminated in the marketplace during the Class Period. Throughout the Class Period, the Individual Defendants exercised their power and authority to cause CRESUD to engage in the wrongful acts complained of herein. The Individual Defendants therefore, were "controlling persons" of CRESUD within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. In this capacity, they participated in the unlawful conduct alleged which artificially inflated the market price of CRESUD securities.

80. Each of the Individual Defendants, therefore, acted as a controlling person of CRESUD. By reason of their senior management positions and/or being directors of CRESUD, each of the Individual Defendants had the power to direct the actions of, and exercised the same to cause, CRESUD to engage in the unlawful acts and conduct complained of herein. Each of the Individual Defendants exercised control over the general operations of CRESUD and possessed the power to control the specific activities which comprise the primary violations about which Plaintiff and the other members of the Class complain.

81. By reason of the above conduct, the Individual Defendants are liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act for the violations committed by CRESUD.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

A. Determining that the instant action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and certifying Plaintiff as the Class representative;

B. Requiring Defendants to pay damages sustained by Plaintiff and the Class by reason of the acts and transactions alleged herein;

C. Awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class prejudgment and post-judgment interest, as well as their reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and other costs; and

D. Awarding such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: March __, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

THE ROSEN LAW FIRM, P.A.

By: /s/ Phillip Kim
Phillip Kim, Esq. (PK 9384)
Laurence M. Rosen, Esq. (LR 5733)
275 Madison Avenue, 34th Floor
New York, NY 10016
Phone: (212) 686-1060
Fax: (212) 202-3827

Counsel for Plaintiff