

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20549

Plaintiff,

v.

ELON MUSK,
c/o Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan, LLP
295 5th Avenue
New York, NY 10016

Defendant.

Case No. 25-cv-105

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission” or “SEC”) alleges:

SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

1. Defendant Elon Musk failed to timely file with the SEC a beneficial ownership report disclosing his acquisition of more than five percent of the outstanding shares of Twitter’s common stock in March 2022, in violation of the federal securities laws. As a result, Musk was able to continue purchasing shares at artificially low prices, allowing him to underpay by at least \$150 million for shares he purchased after his beneficial ownership report was due.

2. In early 2022, Musk began to acquire a significant number of shares of Twitter common stock. By March 14, 2022, Musk had acquired beneficial ownership of more than five percent of the company’s outstanding common stock.

3. During the relevant time, Section 13(d)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) and Rule 13d-1 thereunder required Musk to file with the SEC a beneficial ownership report disclosing his Twitter holdings within ten calendar days after crossing the five

percent threshold, i.e., by March 24, 2022, in order to inform the investing public and the company that he had amassed this concentration of Twitter shares. Musk failed to do so.

4. On April 4, 2022, eleven days after a report was due, Musk finally publicly disclosed his beneficial ownership in a report with the SEC, disclosing that he had acquired over nine percent of Twitter's outstanding common stock. That day, Twitter's stock price increased more than 27% over its previous day's closing price.

5. During the period that Musk was required to publicly disclose his beneficial ownership but had failed to do so, he spent more than \$500 million purchasing additional shares of Twitter common stock. Because Musk failed to timely disclose his beneficial ownership, he was able to make these purchases from the unsuspecting public at artificially low prices, which did not yet reflect the undisclosed material information of Musk's beneficial ownership of more than five percent of Twitter common stock and investment purpose. In total, Musk underpaid Twitter investors by more than \$150 million for his purchases of Twitter common stock during this period. Investors who sold Twitter common stock during this period did so at artificially low prices and thus suffered substantial economic harm.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. The Commission brings this action, and this Court has jurisdiction, pursuant to Exchange Act Sections 21(d) and 27 [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d) and 78aa].

7. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to Exchange Act Section 27(a) [15 U.S.C. § 78aa(a)] because Musk transacts business in this district and the violation of the federal securities laws alleged in this Complaint occurred within this district, specifically Musk's failure to timely file a beneficial ownership report with the SEC. Musk made belated filings of beneficial ownership reports with the SEC on April 4, 2022 and April 5, 2022.

DEFENDANT

8. Elon Musk, age 53, resides in Austin, Texas and is a businessman and executive at various companies, including Tesla, Inc. ("Tesla"), where Musk serves as CEO. Musk regularly files beneficial ownership reports regarding his holdings of Tesla stock with the SEC.

On April 13, 2022, Musk made an offer to purchase Twitter, and on April 25, 2022, Musk signed a merger agreement with Twitter in which he agreed to acquire the company in a take-private transaction.¹ In October 2022, Musk completed the acquisition of Twitter, and Twitter common stock was delisted from the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”).

RELEVANT ENTITY

9. Twitter, Inc. (renamed X Corp. and privately owned by Musk and other investors after the events relevant to this Complaint) is a social media company. At all relevant times, Twitter was incorporated in Delaware with its principal place of business in San Francisco, California. Twitter conducted an initial public offering in 2013, and at all relevant times, its common stock was registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78l(b)] and was publicly traded on the NYSE under the ticker symbol TWTR.

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

10. As part of the Williams Act, passed in 1968, Congress enacted Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act to, among other things, help investors make informed investment decisions by providing information about accumulations of certain classes of equity securities of a company by persons who have the potential to change or influence control of that company.

11. During the relevant time, Section 13(d)(1) of the Exchange Act and Rule 13d-1(a) thereunder required any person who acquired beneficial ownership of more than five percent of any voting class of equity securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act to file a Schedule 13D with the Commission within ten calendar days after crossing the five percent threshold.²

¹ When a publicly traded company is taken private, private investors buy all the company’s stock, and the company’s stock is deregistered and delisted from a national securities exchange.

² In 2023, the Commission adopted amendments to Rule 13d-1 to shorten the 10-calendar day deadlines referenced herein to five business days. *See* SEC Release No. 34-98704 (Oct. 10, 2023), 88 Fed. Reg. 76896 (Nov. 7, 2023). Those amendments are not at issue here.

12. Section 13(d)(1) of the Exchange Act and Rule 13d-1(c) thereunder permit a person to file a Schedule 13G, in lieu of the Schedule 13D that is otherwise required to be filed, if the person “[h]as not acquired the securities with any purpose, or with the effect, of changing or influencing the control of the issuer, or in connection with or as a participant in any transaction having that purpose or effect” and if the person beneficially owns less than 20% of the class of securities. During the relevant time, a person eligible to report on Schedule 13G in reliance on Rule 13d-1(c) was required to file within ten calendar days after crossing the five percent threshold.

13. Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act is a strict liability statute.

FACTS

A. **Musk Accumulates Over Five Percent of Twitter’s Common Stock, But Fails to Disclose His Stake When Required**

14. On or about January 31, 2022, Musk’s personal wealth manager, acting at Musk’s direction, instructed a broker to start purchasing large blocks of shares of Twitter common stock on Musk’s behalf, but to not exceed five percent of Twitter’s outstanding common stock.

15. Musk understood that any substantial increase in Twitter’s common stock price would increase his costs to purchase shares. Accordingly, Musk’s wealth manager cautioned the broker to make the purchases in a way that would minimize any increase in Twitter’s stock price that might result from the purchases.

16. Musk and his wealth manager also understood that once Musk’s Twitter stake was disclosed to the public, Twitter’s common stock price might substantially increase.

17. At the time Musk directed his wealth manager to purchase Twitter common stock, Musk and his wealth manager both understood that the federal securities laws required certain owners of more than five percent of a public company’s common stock to publicly disclose their ownership stake to the public by filing a report with the SEC.

18. As Musk's wealth manager had requested, the broker purchased large blocks of shares of Twitter common stock on Musk's behalf starting on January 31, 2022, and continued throughout February 2022.

19. In or around late February 2022, the broker repeatedly suggested to Musk's wealth manager that Musk obtain legal advice as to his obligations under the federal securities laws to publicly disclose his holdings if he became the beneficial owner of at least five percent of Twitter's outstanding common stock.

20. Neither Musk nor his wealth manager sought or obtained legal advice in February or March 2022 as to Musk's obligations under the federal securities laws to publicly disclose his Twitter holdings.

21. On or about February 28, 2022, the broker asked Musk's wealth manager whether Musk wanted to continue buying shares of Twitter common stock up to and past the five percent beneficial ownership threshold. Musk's wealth manager did not provide an answer until on or about March 8, 2022.

22. At Musk's direction, on or about March 8, 2022, Musk's wealth manager instructed the broker to continue buying shares of Twitter common stock for Musk past the five percent threshold.

23. On March 14, 2022, the broker purchased approximately 2.8 million shares of Twitter common stock on Musk's behalf. As of the close of trading that day, Musk beneficially owned more than five percent of the outstanding shares of Twitter common stock.

24. After the close of trading on March 14, 2022, the broker informed Musk's wealth manager that Musk held more than five percent of the outstanding shares of Twitter common stock. Within a week of March 14, 2022, Musk's wealth manager informed Musk that he held more than five percent of the outstanding shares of Twitter common stock.

25. Because Musk crossed the five percent threshold on March 14, 2022, he was required to publicly disclose his Twitter holdings by filing a beneficial ownership report on Schedule 13D (or, if eligible, on Schedule 13G) with the SEC by March 24, 2022.

26. Between March 14, 2022, and March 24, 2022, Musk continued to purchase shares of Twitter common stock. As of the close of trading on March 24, 2022, Musk beneficially owned more than seven percent of the outstanding shares of Twitter common stock.

27. Musk filed neither a Schedule 13D nor a Schedule 13G concerning his Twitter holdings with the SEC by March 24, 2022.

B. Musk Continues to Accumulate Twitter Common Stock in the Days Following the Deadline to Disclose His Stake

28. On Friday, March 25, 2022, Musk purchased almost 3.5 million shares of Twitter common stock at an average cost of approximately \$38.20 per share. As of the close of trading that day, Musk beneficially owned nearly eight percent of the outstanding shares of Twitter common stock.

29. On March 25, 2022, Musk knew approximately what percentage of outstanding shares of Twitter common stock he beneficially owned and that he had not yet disclosed his stake to the public by filing a beneficial ownership report with the SEC.

30. In a conversation on Sunday, March 27, 2022, Musk privately informed a member of Twitter's Board of Directors ("Board Member A") that he owned at least seven percent of Twitter's outstanding common stock. In this conversation, Board Member A suggested to Musk that he join Twitter's Board of Directors. Musk expressed interest in doing so. In this conversation, Musk asked Board Member A whether he had ever considered taking Twitter private, and Board Member A said yes.

31. Later on March 27, 2022, Board Member A sent a group text message to the chair of Twitter's Board of Directors ("Board Chair"), another member of Twitter's board ("Board Member B"), Twitter's CEO, and Musk, writing, "Elon – everyone excited about prospect of you being involved and on board. Next step is for you to chat w three of them so we can move this forward quickly. Maybe we can get this done next few days 🙌."

32. On Monday, March 28, 2022, Musk purchased approximately 2.6 million shares of Twitter common stock at an average cost of approximately \$38.77 per share.

33. On Tuesday, March 29, 2022, Musk purchased approximately 2.9 million shares of Twitter common stock at an average cost of approximately \$40.30 per share.

34. On Thursday, March 31, 2022, before trading began on the NYSE, Musk had a conversation with Board Member B. The two discussed Musk potentially joining Twitter's Board of Directors. Musk stated during this conversation that he was considering, among other options, acquiring Twitter.

35. On March 31, 2022, Musk purchased 2 million shares of Twitter common stock at an average cost of approximately \$38.82 per share.

36. In the evening of March 31, 2022, Musk met with Twitter's CEO and the Board Chair in the San Francisco Bay Area. During that meeting, Twitter's CEO and the Board Chair told Musk that they wanted Musk to join Twitter's Board of Directors but needed to follow internal Twitter processes before the company could formally offer a board seat to him. During this meeting, Musk stated that he was considering, among other options, acquiring Twitter.

37. On Friday, April 1, 2022, Musk purchased nearly 2.2 million shares of Twitter common stock at an average cost of approximately \$39.34 per share. As of the close of trading that day, Musk beneficially owned over nine percent of the outstanding shares of Twitter common stock.

38. On April 1, 2022, Musk's wealth manager consulted an attorney regarding Musk's disclosure obligations under the federal securities laws related to his beneficial ownership of more than five percent of Twitter's stock.

39. During a conversation on Sunday, April 3, 2022, Board Member B formally offered Musk a seat on Twitter's Board of Directors. Musk verbally accepted the offer. Later that day, Twitter sent paperwork to Musk's wealth manager for Musk to complete to join Twitter's Board of Directors.

C. Musk Publicly Discloses His Stake in Twitter and Twitter's Stock Price Increases Dramatically

40. On Monday, April 4, 2022, before trading began on the NYSE, Musk filed with the SEC a beneficial ownership report on Schedule 13G, publicly disclosing for the first time that he beneficially owned more than five percent of the outstanding shares of Twitter common stock. The filing was eleven days late.

41. The Schedule 13G showed that Musk beneficially owned more than nine percent of Twitter's outstanding common stock. On the cover page of the Schedule 13G, Musk indicated that he was filing pursuant to Rule 13d-1(c)—i.e., because he had purportedly not acquired the Twitter common stock with the purpose of changing or influencing the control of Twitter.

42. On April 4, 2022, after Musk filed the Schedule 13G, Twitter's stock price increased more than 27%, closing at \$49.97 per share compared to a close of \$39.31 per share the prior trading day.

43. On Tuesday, April 5, 2022, Musk publicly disclosed, among other things, that he had accepted a seat on Twitter's Board of Directors and that he held more than nine percent of Twitter's outstanding common stock, by filing a beneficial ownership report on Schedule 13D with the SEC.

44. As a result of Musk's failure to publicly disclose his Twitter holdings in a beneficial ownership report filed with the SEC by March 24, 2022—in violation of Section 13(d)(1) of the Exchange Act and Rule 13d-1 thereunder—Musk paid significantly less for the shares of Twitter common stock he purchased between March 25, 2022 and April 1, 2022 than if he had timely disclosed. During that period, Musk spent more than \$500 million acquiring additional shares of Twitter common stock.

45. Had Musk publicly disclosed his Twitter holdings by filing a beneficial ownership report with the SEC by March 24, 2022 as required, Twitter's stock price would likely have increased substantially at that point, instead of on April 4, 2022. If Musk had timely filed, he

would have had to pay at least \$150 million more to acquire the same number of shares between March 25 and April 1, 2022.

46. Musk's violation resulted in substantial economic harm to investors selling Twitter common stock between March 25, 2022 and April 1, 2022. Those investors, unaware that Musk had accumulated more than five percent of Twitter common stock and unaware of Musk's overall investment purpose, sold their shares at artificially low prices because the market had not yet priced in this material information.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Beneficial Ownership Disclosure Violation

Violation of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act and Rule 13d-1 thereunder

47. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 46.

48. As of March 14, 2022, Musk was, directly or indirectly, the beneficial owner of more than five percent of a voting class of equity securities registered pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12 [15 U.S.C. § 78I]. Musk failed to file with the Commission a required beneficial ownership report within the time then prescribed in Exchange Act Section 13(d) [15 U.S.C. § 78m(d)] and Rule 13d-1 [17 C.F.R. § 240.13d-1] thereunder.

49. By reason of the foregoing, Musk violated Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(d)] and Rule 13d-1 [17 C.F.R. § 240.13d-1] thereunder.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Commission respectfully requests that the Court:

I.

Issue findings of fact and conclusions of law that Musk committed the alleged violation.

II.

Issue a final judgment, in a form consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, permanently enjoining Musk and his agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of the

judgment by personal service or otherwise, from violating Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(d)] and Rule 13d-1 [17 C.F.R. § 240.13d-1] thereunder.

III.

Order Musk to pay disgorgement of his unjust enrichment as a result of his violation, together with prejudgment interest thereon, pursuant to Sections 21(d)(3), (5), and (7) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(3), (5), and (7)].

IV.

Order Musk to pay a civil penalty pursuant to Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3)].

V.

Retain jurisdiction of this action in accordance with the principles of equity and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in order to implement and carry out the terms of all orders and decrees that may be entered, or to entertain any suitable application or motion for additional relief within the jurisdiction of this Court.

VI.

Grant such other and further relief as this Court may determine to be just and necessary.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Commission demands a jury trial on all the issues so triable.

Dated: January 14, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Robin Andrews

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DEFENDANTS
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State
Citizen of Another State
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State
Foreign Nation

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.