

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

Civil Action No. _____

ANDREW HODGES, individually,
VLADIMIR COOD, individually;
GAUTAM DESAI, individually;
JODY POWELL, individually;
JEFFREY HEBERLING, individually; and
SHAMMI NABUKUMAR, individually;
and on behalf of All Others Similarly Situated;

Plaintiffs,

v.

MONKEY CAPITAL, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company;
MONKEY CAPITAL, INC., a foreign corporation;
and DANIEL HARRISON, an individual;

Defendants.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs ANDREW HODGES, VLADIMIR COOD, GAUTAM DESAI, JODY POWELL, JEFFREY HEBERLING, and SHAMMI NABUKUMAR (“Plaintiffs”), individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated as defined herein, by and through undersigned counsel, hereby sue MONKEY CAPITAL, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; MONKEY CAPITAL, INC., a foreign corporation (collectively referred to herein as “MONKEY CAPITAL”); and DANIEL HARRISON, an individual (“HARRISON”) (MONKEY CAPITAL and HARRISON collectively referred to as “Defendants”), for damages and for equitable relief. In support thereof, Plaintiffs allege as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This nationwide class action is brought by Plaintiffs ANDREW HODGES, VLADIMIR COOD, GAUTAM DESAI, JODY POWELL, JEFFREY HEBERLING, and SHAMMI NABUKUMAR, individually and on behalf of a class of similarly situated investors (the

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“Class Members”) who contributed more than \$5 million worth of cryptocurrency in advance of a scheduled July 2017 Initial Coin Offering (ICO) propagated by Defendants -- a contribution that, due to the rising value of the cryptocurrency invested by the Plaintiff Class, is now valued at more than \$15 million. Plaintiffs alone were responsible for the following investments:

NAME	CURRENT VALUATION OF ASSETS INVESTED (in USD) [APPROX.]
Andrew Hodges	\$950,000.00
Vladimir Cood	\$570,000.00
Gautam Desai	\$1,875,000.00
Jody Powell	\$156,000.00
Jeffrey Heberling	\$71,150.00
Shammi NabuKumar	\$190,000.00
TOTAL	\$3,812,150.00

2. Defendants spent months promoting interest in their purported development of a unified network of news and data distribution with respect to virtual capital assets, as well as a private cryptocurrency exchange and decentralized hedge fund (the “Monkey Capital Market”), which was not fully developed or functional at the time Plaintiffs and each Class Member made his/her/its investment.

3. For each investment in MONKEY CAPITAL prior to the ICO and the launch of the Monkey Capital Market, the investor would be given cryptocurrency options called a Coeval (“COE”) which were newly-created by Defendants and which the investor, upon the ICO taking place, could exchange for a to-be-created cryptocurrency called Monkey Coin (“MNY”) that Defendants purported would skyrocket in demand and value once the Monkey Capital Market was launched.

4. Coeval and Monkey Coins allegedly derive their value from the usefulness and popularity of the Monkey Capital Market -- development and launch of which was entirely in Defendants’ control.

5. Defendants postponed the original ICO commencement date from July 15, 2017 -- instead delaying it until August 8, 2017 and stating that the ICO period would remain open until September 8, 2017 -- ostensibly to allow certain “major institutional partners” more time to align their investment interests, though it appears the delay was simply a ruse to stimulate additional interest and “FOMO” (fear of missing out) amongst investors who were told by Defendants that MONKEY CAPITAL had intentionally reduced its supply of Coeval down to “just 65,000 in circulation.”

6. August 8, 2017 came and went without the ICO commencing. Instead, at or about that time, MONKEY CAPITAL’s fundraising website disappeared.

7. Moreover, as of the date of this filing, the Monkey Capital Market is purportedly still being developed and, upon information and belief, might never be launched. In other words, there never was, and may never be, a Monkey Capital Market.

8. The MONKEY CAPITAL investors invested in a common enterprise and with an expectation that the increased value of their Coeval and to-be-issued Monkey Coins would produce a substantial return on their investment that would be derived solely from the efforts of others -- namely, Defendants.

9. In short, the thing for which Plaintiffs and each Class Member invested his/her/its valuable assets looks like a security, functions like a security, and fits the definition of a security. Securities regulators look beyond the form or label someone appends to his/her/its activity and instead consider the actual substance and purpose of the activity.

10. Notwithstanding Defendants’ attempts to avoid governmental and private scrutiny, it is clear that the financiers were indeed profit-seeking investors in a security and that Defendants promoted and conducted an unregistered offering of securities.

11. Defendants have already pocketed for themselves large sums of money for their promotional efforts, and -- due to the many misrepresentations, factual omissions, and unlawful

activities engaged in by Defendants -- it appears Plaintiffs and the Class cannot, and potentially will not, see any return on their investments.

12. In describing ICOs as a “fertile ground for fraud on investors,” United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Chairman Jay Clayton recently said: “[I]nvestors often do not appreciate that ICO insiders and management have access to immediate liquidity, as do larger investors, who may purchase tokens at favorable prices. Trading of tokens on these platforms is susceptible to price manipulation and other fraudulent trading practices.”¹ Mr. Clayton went on to state: “The SEC may not yet have policy or rulemaking answers in these areas, but we are on the lookout for ways to fight the type of opacity that can create an environment conducive to misconduct.”

13. Proof of Defendants’ deceptive activity and intentional deprivation of investors’ rights and protections under the federal securities laws is not required or determinative as to Plaintiffs’ claims. That is because Defendants are strictly liable for offering and selling unregistered securities. Nevertheless, Defendants’ deceptive advertisements, blogs, and media appearances are outlined below to stress the urgency and need for immediate judicial intervention to preserve Plaintiffs’ and other investors’ significant financial interests which Defendants currently control, and to rectify existing and future irreparable harm to Plaintiffs and other investors.

14. Plaintiffs and Class Members seek compensatory and equitable relief rescinding their investments in MONKEY CAPITAL and restoring to them the assets and funds they were fraudulently induced into investing.

¹ Jay Clayton, *Governance and Transparency at the Commission and in Our Markets*, Remarks at the PLI 49th Annual Institute on Securities Regulation - New York, NY (November 8, 2017), <https://www.sec.gov/news/speech/speech-clayton-2017-11-08>.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

THE PARTIES

Plaintiffs

15. Plaintiff ANDREW HODGES (“HODGES”) is an individual domiciled in Boynton Beach, Florida and is *sui iuris*. Between July 14, 2017 and July 19, 2017, Plaintiff HODGES transmitted to Defendants 50.003 bitcoin as his investment in MONKEY CAPITAL. Plaintiff HODGES’ bitcoin (now being held by Defendants) are currently worth approximately \$950,000.00.

16. Plaintiff VLADIMIR COOD (“COOD”) is an individual domiciled in San Francisco, California and is *sui iuris*. Between mid-July 2017 and September 2017, Plaintiff COOD transmitted to Defendants 30 bitcoin as his investment in MONKEY CAPITAL. Plaintiff COOD’s bitcoin (now being held by Defendants) are currently worth approximately \$570,000.00.

17. Plaintiff GAUTAM DESAI (“DESAI”) is an individual domiciled in Danville, California and is *sui iuris*. Between early-July 2017 and mid-August 2017, Plaintiff DESAI transmitted to Defendants 9.64 bitcoin, 109,101.99 Waves coins, and 5,105.67 MobileGo coins as his investment in MONKEY CAPITAL. Plaintiff DESAI’s bitcoin, Waves coins, and MobileGo coins (now being held by Defendants) are currently worth approximately \$1,875,000.00.

18. Plaintiff JODY POWELL (“POWELL”) is an individual domiciled in Henrico, Virginia and is *sui iuris*. Between July 9, 2017 and July 14, 2017, Plaintiff POWELL transmitted to Defendants 8.2 bitcoin as his investment in MONKEY CAPITAL. Plaintiff POWELL’s bitcoin (now being held by Defendants) are currently worth approximately \$156,000.00.

19. Plaintiff JEFFREY HEBERLING (“HEBERLING”) is an individual domiciled in Broomall, Pennsylvania and is *sui iuris*. Between July 23, 2017 and September 21, 2017, Plaintiff HEBERLING transmitted to Defendants 3.745 bitcoin as his investment in MONKEY CAPITAL. Plaintiff HEBERLING’s bitcoin (now being held by Defendants) are currently worth approximately \$71,150.00.

20. Plaintiff SHAMMI NABUKUMAR (“NABUKUMAR”) is an individual domiciled in Omaha, Nebraska and is *sui juris*. Between August 30, 2017 and October 20, 2017, Plaintiff NABUKUMAR transmitted to Defendants 10 bitcoin as his investment in MONKEY CAPITAL. Plaintiff NABUKUMAR’s bitcoin (now being held by Defendants) are currently worth approximately \$190,000.00.

Defendants

21. Defendant MONKEY CAPITAL, LLC, is a Delaware limited liability company which lists its principal place of business in Delaware. Upon information and belief, MONKEY CAPITAL, LLC is currently controlled by its founder, DANIEL HARRISON, who created the entity in or about late-July 2017 as a “new parent company to hold [all] interest in the [investment] entity.”

22. Defendant MONKEY CAPITAL, INC. is a foreign for-profit corporation which lists its principal place of business in Singapore. Upon information and belief, MONKEY CAPITAL, INC. is currently controlled by its founder, DANIEL HARRISON.

23. Defendant DANIEL HARRISON, according to his online profile, is an individual domiciled in Singapore and is *sui juris*.

24. Upon information and belief, MONKEY CAPITAL, LLC and MONKEY CAPITAL, INC. are wholly owned, operated, and entirely dominated by DANIEL HARRISON, who continues to operate the businesses through the present day while ignoring all corporate formalities and using both companies interchangeably as mere instrumentalities for his personal interests in an attempt to shield himself from personal liability for his wrongful conduct. The companies do not exist separate or apart from DANIEL HARRISON and are merely pass-through entities from which DANIEL HARRISON takes all profits. Moreover, it is believed that DANIEL HARRISON formed the MONKEY CAPITAL entities for fraudulent purposes as a tool to undertake the investment scheme and unregistered sale of securities he enacted upon all MONKEY CAPITAL investors, including Plaintiffs.

Other Liable Persons/Entities

25. In addition to those persons and entities set forth as Defendants herein, there are likely other parties who may well be liable to Plaintiffs, but respecting whom Plaintiffs currently lack specific facts to permit them to name such person or persons as a party defendant. By not naming such persons or entities at this time, Plaintiffs are not waiving their right to amend this pleading to add such parties, should the facts warrant adding such parties.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

Subject Matter Jurisdiction

26. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, as amended by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, because the matter in controversy exceeds Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00), exclusive of interest and costs, and is a class action in which some members of the Class are citizens of different states than Defendants. *See*, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) and 1332(d)(2)(A). This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337.

Personal Jurisdiction

27. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because: (a) at least one Defendant is operating, present, and/or doing business within this District, and (b) Defendants' breaches and unlawful activity occurred within this District.

28. Defendants solicited investors in this jurisdiction, including Plaintiff ANDREW HODGES, to participate in the promoted-but-never-happened MONKEY CAPITAL ICO -- reaping from those investors large sums of money and other assets, including valuable cryptocurrency.

29. In light of the foregoing, Defendants purposefully availed themselves of the benefits of operating in this jurisdiction; and this Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants.

Venue

30. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 in that a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims set forth herein occurred in this judicial district, as several of the MONKEY CAPITAL investors reside in Florida.

31. In light of the foregoing, this District is a proper venue in which to adjudicate this dispute.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL COUNTS

Promises . . . Promises . . . Promises

32. According to a website created and managed by MONKEY CAPITAL², DANIEL HARRISON -- in or around December 2014 -- developed the concepts underlying the Monkey Capital Market, which he later expressed through publications including a MONKEY CAPITAL White Paper in July 2017.

33. As MONKEY CAPITAL promoted to investors, MONKEY CAPITAL's promise was to develop the Monkey Capital Market: a unique, inter-connected network of cryptocurrency news and information; a platform on which cryptocurrency could be exchanged for other cryptocurrency or fiat currency (without prioritizing its own proprietary cryptocurrency); and communication channels through which users could widely disseminate information relevant to them and their investments in the cryptocurrency world.

34. Moreover, MONKEY CAPITAL promoted that through its "all-star management team" -- Chief Executive Officer DANIEL HARRISON, Chief Operating Officer Joshua Hawley, and Group Financial Director Stefan Hickmott -- it would be operating a decentralized hedge fund to invest in items such as SpaceX supply contracts and hostile public company takeovers and Blockchain systems while simultaneously speculating on large blocks of cryptocurrency. As represented by

² <https://corporate.m0nk3y.com>

MONKEY CAPITAL, the management team’s “diverse backgrounds and experience in the funding and acquisition industry bolsters the Company’s ability to select seed and early stage businesses with the greatest likelihood of potential success for the Company to invest.”

35. To invest in MONKEY CAPITAL “at a valuation premium” before the ICO and get in on the ground floor of the Monkey Capital Market before it launched, investors were solicited to transfer cryptocurrency (*e.g.*, bitcoin or Ether) to MONKEY CAPITAL, in exchange for which the investors would be given cryptocurrency options created by Defendants called Coeval, which were made available to the investors on a cryptocurrency trading platform called the Waves Decentralized Exchange (the “Waves DEX”).

36. Defendants represented to investors that each Coeval token entitled the holder to 10,000 Monkey Coins when the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO were to take place.

37. As represented by Defendants, the Coeval held great intrinsic value and investors were wise to invest before the ICO because the value of Coeval and the value of the to-be-issued Monkey Coins would rise exponentially once the Monkey Capital Market gets launched.

The Fake News, as Presented by Daniel Harrison

38. Defendants’ promotional statements were not limited to their own published website and White Paper. Defendants utilized media outlets and online chatrooms to disseminate self-aggrandizing stories touting the anticipated success of the MONKEY CAPITAL project.

39. For example, Defendants retained a marketing strategist named Azeem Khan to increase investor interest by contributing to *HuffPost News* a flattering article touting the virtues of the MONKEY CAPITAL effort and its management team. Among the falsely glowing statements in the article was the following:

Like any big event, Monkey Capital’s ICO seems to be showing us in some way how finance can be both engaging and highly entertaining. And if predictions are anything to go by, incredibly profitable too: chat rooms already have the offering

pegged to raise a billion dollars or more, becoming the first ever 10-digit sum raised in a crowdfunding campaign.³

40. Likewise, Defendants paid for an article published on *CryptoCoinNews* a few days later that used the *HuffPost News* marketing piece as a bootstrap and further added to MONKEY CAPITAL's self-created hype by describing MONKEY CAPITAL's confusingly-stated goals as an investment vehicle thusly: "While that may sound on the ambiguous side, a closer examination of the projects that Monkey Capital lists in its White Paper as potential investments certainly seem like really high-quality investments."⁴

41. Defendants also turned to the radio airwaves to spread their false message of greatness. In an interview with Goldseek Radio's nationally-syndicated radio host Chris Waltzek, DANIEL HARRISON left Mr. Waltzek dazzled and amazed with his sales pitch. "If I had to give Monkey Capital a rating, I give it 6 out of 5 stars," Waltzek said. "I haven't seen a product like this in 12 or more years; it's something from the future."⁵

42. When Defendants felt additional promotion was needed that the media was not providing, DANIEL HARRISON turned to a Slack channel dedicated to discussions about MONKEY CAPITAL on which he took matters into his own hands:

³ Azeem Khan, *Bitcoin's Billion Dollar Baboon: An Initial Coin Offering (ICO) Attracts Big Time Talent*, HuffPost News (July 4, 2017), https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/bitcoins-billion-dollar-baboon-an-initial-coin-offering_us_595bc961e4b0f078efd98cb3.

⁴ British Money Printing Heir Turns to Printing Digital Money in ICO with Blockchain Developer and US VC, *CryptoCoinNews* (July 7, 2017), <https://www.ccn.com/harrisonsons-vc-ico/> (referencing in the article to the marketing information published a few days earlier in *HuffPost News*; and conceding that the entire article is a "Sponsored Story" supposedly written by a journalist named "Tom Clancy" who, with tongue planted firmly in cheek, just happens to share his name with the famous novelist known for his great works of fiction).

⁵ Egor Pavlovich, *Monkey Evolves ICO Markets for Potential Bitcoin, Ethereum-Style Gains*, *Coinspeaker* (July 7, 2017), <https://www.coinspeaker.com/2017/07/07/monkey-evolves-ico-markets-potential-bitcoin-ethereum-style-gains/>.

	<p>dmhco 2017-07-02 13:54:24</p> <p>Thanks we are also stoked - I think what's so cool here is above all things because we are all relatively wealthy, successful entrepreneurs in our own right who have come together to kinda form this coalition which does the ICO, that the focus is constantly one of: is what we are doing really a value-add for the buyer of the token? Are we adding value to the ICO process, and in turn, are we giving the ICO buyer a better product as a result of doing this? Or is it just something that is more convenient for us? There's this constant back-and-forth between the executives of the management team and the advisors (who have massive credentials in and of themselves) and this is really leading to significant product enhancement. So far for instance, as a result of this kind of internal devil's advocacy. we have managed to push the timeline so barely more than a month after the guys buy the tokens, we are buying 10% of them up off the market even as we undertake the second stage capital infusion. This will have huge repercussions in a positive way for the token holders.</p>
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43. For many investors, it became increasingly difficult to separate the truth from the fiction; and the hype created by Defendants sang to them like a siren's song.

Investors *Did* Believe the Hype

44. Notwithstanding the lack of an actual Monkey Capital Market or any clear vision of how the market would exist and function, the interest hyped up by Defendants succeeded; as the vast majority of investments occurred before the scheduled ICO.

45. In July 2017 and early-August 2017, many Coeval began being released to investors through the Waves DEX. Because the Monkey Capital Market had not yet been launched and the ICO had not yet commenced, the pre-utility Coeval held nothing more than a *de minimis* value.

46. As anticipation for the upcoming scheduled ICO grew, Defendants -- on or about August 3, 2017, without any forewarning to investors -- released to DANIEL HARRISON and MONKEY COIN insiders one billion (1,000,000,000) Monkey Coins.

47. Upon information and belief, 800,000,000 of the Monkey Coins were issued to DANIEL HARRISON, who quickly converted them into other cryptocurrency and fiat currency -- a combination presently believed to be valued at approximately \$30,000,000.00.

Monkey Capital Pulls A Disappearing Act

48. As August 8, 2017 approached, investors were eager to see their investments come to fruition and see the Monkey Capital Market in which they had invested get launched at or about the time of the ICO.

49. Surprisingly, August 8, 2017 came and went; and MONKEY CAPITAL did not conduct its ICO.

50. At or about that time, MONKEY CAPITAL's fundraising website disappeared.

51. Upon information and belief, the secure address on the Waves DEX to which investors sent their investment assets was not a MONKEY CAPITAL wallet from which investors would be allocated their appropriate number of Coeval or Monkey Coins; rather, the wallet was a wallet owned and controlled by DANIEL HARRISON personally.

52. Upon further information and belief, after the DANIEL HARRISON wallet on the Waves DEX was well-funded with investor assets, Defendants sold nearly all of their Coeval for more established cryptocurrency (like bitcoin or Ether) or fiat currency -- causing a precipitous drop in the price of Coeval to below \$100 per token.

53. Additionally, Defendants did not -- and, upon information and belief, will not -- issue to investors any Monkey Coins.

54. As a result of Defendants' misrepresentations and manipulation of investors, investors in MONKEY CAPITAL now have Coeval that Defendants have entirely devalued and which have no marketability.

Where Have You Gone Joe DiMaggio Daniel Harrison?

55. Following the non-happening of the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO, Defendants have provided no substantive updates to investors and have been predominantly silent in the face of investors' many questions and concerns.

56. At Defendants' suggestion and request, many MONKEY CAPITAL investors since September 2017 -- including Plaintiffs -- have swapped their Coeval tokens for another cryptocurrency called ERC20, which Defendants have not yet released to the investors.

57. Instead, Defendants are threatening to forcibly remove tokens from investors if the investors do not purchase "insurance" from Defendants.

58. In essence, Defendants have converted the cryptocurrency Plaintiffs and the Class have deposited with Defendants as investment funds, Defendants have taken for themselves the value of those investments and have entirely devalued the self-created cryptocurrency they provided Plaintiffs and the Class in exchange, and Defendants are now manipulating the very market they created by seeking to extort further assets from Plaintiffs and the Class.

59. As noted above, SEC Chairman Jay Clayton warns that fundraising efforts in exchange for tokens issued for start-up or open-source projects are ripe for misconduct -- especially because "insiders and management have access to immediate liquidity, as do larger investors."

Pre-Network Launch Tokens Are Securities

60. By their very nature, tokens sold before a network launch are securities, because investors purchasing those tokens are relying on the technical and managerial efforts of others to affect the failure or success of the enterprise.

61. While pre-network launch tokens may someday have a consumptive use, the fact that they have no pre-launch utility renders them almost entirely dependent upon the efforts of the issuer to successfully develop and launch a functional network.

62. Here, Plaintiffs and the Class were (and still are) entirely dependent upon Defendants to launch the Monkey Capital Market and provide some valuable use to the Coeval and the to-be-issued Monkey Coins for which Plaintiffs and the Class have already provided their investment funds.

No Safe Harbor

63. The statutory safe-harbor provided for forward-looking statements under certain circumstances does not apply to any of the allegedly false statements pleaded in this Complaint.

64. Many of the specific statements pleaded herein were not identified as “forward-looking statements” when made.

65. To the extent there were any forward-looking statements, there were no meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the purportedly forward-looking statements.

66. Alternatively, to the extent the statutory safe-harbor does apply to any forward-looking statements pleaded herein, Defendants are liable for those false forward-looking statements because at the time each of those forward-looking statements were made, the particular speaker knew that the particular forward-looking statement was false or that the forward-looking statement was authorized or approved by an executive officer of MONKEY CAPITAL, who knew those statements were false when made.

FACTS SPECIFIC TO INVESTOR PLAINTIFFS

Andrew Hedges

67. As noted above, between July 14, 2017 and July 19, 2017, Plaintiff HODGES transmitted to Defendants 50.003 bitcoin as his investment in MONKEY CAPITAL. Plaintiff HODGES’ bitcoin (now being held by Defendants) are currently worth approximately \$950,000.00.

68. To make his investment, Plaintiff HODGES logged onto to the Waves DEX from his home in Boynton Beach, Florida and followed the instructions provided.

Vladimir Cood

69. As noted above, between mid-July 2017 and September 2017, Plaintiff COOD transmitted to Defendants 30 bitcoin as his investment in MONKEY CAPITAL. Plaintiff COOD's bitcoin (now being held by Defendants) are currently worth approximately \$570,000.00.

70. To make his investment, Plaintiff COOD logged onto to the Waves DEX from his home in San Francisco, California and followed the instructions provided.

Gautam Desai

71. As noted above, between early-July 2017 and mid-August 2017, Plaintiff DESAI transmitted to Defendants 9.64 bitcoin, 109,101.99 Waves coins, and 5,105.67 MobileGo coins as his investment in MONKEY CAPITAL. Plaintiff DESAI's bitcoin, Waves coins, and MobileGo coins (now being held by Defendants) are currently worth approximately \$1,875,000.00.

72. To make his investment, Plaintiff DESAI logged onto to the Waves DEX from his home in Danville, California and followed the instructions provided.

Jody Powell

73. As noted above, between July 9, 2017 and July 14, 2017, Plaintiff POWELL transmitted to Defendants 8.2 bitcoin as his investment in MONKEY CAPITAL. Plaintiff POWELL's bitcoin (now being held by Defendants) are currently worth approximately \$156,000.00.

74. To make his investment, Plaintiff POWELL logged onto to the Waves DEX from his home in Henrico, Virginia and followed the instructions provided.

Jeffrey Heberling

75. As noted above, between July 23, 2017 and September 21, 2017, Plaintiff HEBERLING transmitted to Defendants 3.745 bitcoin as his investment in MONKEY CAPITAL. Plaintiff HEBERLING's bitcoin (now being held by Defendants) are currently worth approximately \$71,150.00.

76. To make his investment, Plaintiff HEBERLING logged onto to the Waves DEX from his home in Broomall, Pennsylvania and followed the instructions provided.

Shammi NabuKumar

77. As noted above, between August 30, 2017 and October 20, 2017, Plaintiff NABUKUMAR transmitted to Defendants 10 bitcoin as his investment in MONKEY CAPITAL. Plaintiff NABUKUMAR's bitcoin (now being held by Defendants) are currently worth approximately \$190,000.00.

78. To make his investment, Plaintiff NABUKUMAR logged onto to the Waves DEX from his home in Omaha, Nebraska and followed the instructions provided.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

79. A class action is the proper form to bring Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' claims under FRCP 23. The potential class is so large that joinder of all members would be impractical. Additionally, there are questions of law or fact common to the class, the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

80. Plaintiffs bring this nationwide class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of themselves and all members of the following class and subclass:

NATIONWIDE CLASS: All MONKEY CAPITAL investors who, between June 1, 2017 and October 31, 2017, transferred bitcoins, Ether, alternative cryptocurrencies, or any other form of monies or currency to MONKEY CAPITAL in furtherance of MONKEY CAPITAL's ICO. Excluded from the class are: Defendants themselves, Defendants' retail employees, Defendants' corporate officers, members of Defendants' boards of directors, Defendants' senior executives, and any and all judicial officers (and their staff) assigned to hear or adjudicate any aspect of this litigation.

The Nationwide Class asserts claims for Unregistered Offer and Sale of Securities in Violation of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act; Fraud in the Offer and Sale of Securities in Violation of Section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act; Fraud in the Offer and Sale

of Securities in Violation of Section 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act; Rescission of Contract; and Alter Ego Liability (*see Counts I – V*).

FLORIDA SUBCLASS: All Florida resident MONKEY CAPITAL investors who, between June 1, 2017 and October 31, 2017, transferred bitcoins, Ether, alternative cryptocurrencies, or any other form of monies or currency to MONKEY CAPITAL in furtherance of MONKEY CAPITAL's ICO. Excluded from the class are: Defendants themselves, Defendants' retail employees, Defendants' corporate officers, members of Defendants' boards of directors, Defendants' senior executives, and any and all judicial officers (and their staff) assigned to hear or adjudicate any aspect of this litigation.

The Florida Subclass asserts claims for Unregistered Offer and Sale of Securities in Violation of Fla. Stat. §§ 517.011, *et seq.*; Fraud in the Offer and Sale of Securities in Violation of Fla. Stat. §§ 517.011, *et seq.*; and Violation of Florida's Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Chapter 501, § 211(1), Fla. Stat. ("FDUTPA") (*see Counts VI - VIII*).

81. This action satisfies all of the requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including numerosity, commonality, predominance, typicality, adequacy, and superiority.

Numerosity

82. Members of the Class are so numerous and geographically dispersed that joinder of all members is impractical.

83. While the exact number of class members remains unknown at this time, upon information and belief, there are at least hundreds if not thousands of putative Class members.

84. Again, while the exact number is not known at this time, it is easily and generally ascertainable by appropriate discovery.

85. It is impractical for each class member to bring suit individually.

86. Plaintiffs do not anticipate any difficulties in managing this action as a class action.

Commonality and Predominance

87. There are many common questions of law and fact involving and affecting the parties to be represented.

88. When determining whether common questions predominate, courts focus on the issue of liability; and if the issue of liability is common to the class and can be determined on a class-wide basis, as in the instant matter, common questions will be held to predominate over individual questions.

89. Common questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Whether the Coeval and Monkey Coins offered for sale in advance of the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO constitute securities under federal and state securities laws;
- (b) Whether MONKEY CAPITAL violated federal and state securities laws in conducting its Initial Coin Offering and in failing to register its Coeval and Monkey Coins as securities;
- (c) Whether statements made by Defendants before the scheduled MONKEY CAPITAL ICO misrepresented material facts about the Monkey Capital Market and the value of Coeval and Monkey Coins;
- (d) Whether MONKEY CAPITAL has converted the funds belonging to Plaintiffs and the Class Members;
- (e) Whether MONKEY CAPITAL owed duties to Plaintiffs and the Class Members, what the scope of those duties were, and whether MONKEY CAPITAL breached those duties;
- (f) Whether MONKEY CAPITAL's conduct was unfair or unlawful;
- (g) Whether the terms of MONKEY CAPITAL's ICO Terms for Investors are unconscionable, void, or voidable;
- (h) Whether Defendants has been unjustly enriched; and
- (i) Whether Plaintiffs and the Class Members have sustained damages as a result of Defendants' conduct.

90. These common questions of law or fact predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class.

Typicality

91. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of the other Class Members because, *inter alia*, all members of the Class were injured through the common misconduct described above and were subject to Defendants' unfair and unlawful conduct.

92. Plaintiffs are advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of themselves and all members of the Class.

Adequacy of Representation

93. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class Members in that they have no disabling conflicts of interest that would be antagonistic to those of the other members of the Class.

94. Plaintiffs are committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and have retained competent counsel, experienced in complex consumer class action litigation of this nature, to represent them.

95. Plaintiffs seek no relief that is antagonistic or adverse to the members of the Class.

96. The infringement of the rights and the damages Plaintiffs have suffered are typical of other Class members.

97. To prosecute this case, Plaintiffs have chosen the law firm of Silver Miller. Silver Miller is experienced in class action litigation and has the financial and legal resources to meet the substantial costs and legal issues associated with this type of litigation.

Superiority

98. Class action litigation is an appropriate method for fair and efficient adjudication of the claims involved herein.

99. Class action treatment is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy alleged herein; as it will permit a large number of Class

Members to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of evidence, effort, and expense that hundreds of individual actions would require.

100. Class action treatment will permit the adjudication of relatively modest claims by certain Class Members, who could not individually afford to litigate a complex claim against a well-funded corporate defendant like MONKEY CAPITAL.

101. Further, even for those Class Members who could afford to litigate such a claim, it would still be economically impractical.

102. The nature of this action and the nature of laws available to Plaintiffs make the use of the class action device a particularly efficient and appropriate procedure to afford relief to Plaintiffs and the Class Members for the wrongs alleged because:

- (a) Defendants would necessarily gain an unconscionable advantage if they were allowed to exploit and overwhelm the limited resources of each individual Class member with superior financial and legal resources;
- (b) The costs of individual suits could unreasonably consume the amounts that would be recovered;
- (c) Proof of a common course of conduct to which Plaintiffs were exposed is representative of that experienced by the Class and will establish the right of each member of the Class to recover on the cause of action alleged;
- (d) Individual actions would create a risk of inconsistent results and would be unnecessary and duplicative of this litigation;
- (e) The Class Members are geographically dispersed all over the world, thus rendering it inconvenient and an extreme hardship to effectuate joinder of their individual claims into one lawsuit;
- (f) There are no known Class Members who are interested in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions; and
- (g) The interests of justice will be well served by resolving the common disputes of potential Class Members in one forum.

103. Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify or amend the definition of the proposed class and to modify, amend, or create proposed subclasses before the Court determines whether certification is appropriate and as the parties engage in discovery.

104. The class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

105. Because of the number and nature of common questions of fact and law, multiple separate lawsuits would not serve the interest of judicial economy.

106. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class Members have been damaged in an amount that will be proven at trial.

107. Plaintiffs have duly performed all of their duties and obligations, and any conditions precedent to Plaintiffs bringing this action have occurred, have been performed, or else have been excused or waived.

108. To enforce their rights, Plaintiffs have retained undersigned counsel and are obligated to pay counsel a reasonable fee for its services, for which Defendants are liable as a result of their bad faith and otherwise.

**COUNT I – UNREGISTERED OFFER AND SALE OF SECURITIES
IN VIOLATION OF SECTIONS 5(a) AND 5(c) OF THE SECURITIES ACT**

Plaintiffs re-allege, and adopt by reference herein, Paragraphs 1 - 108 above, and further allege:

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

110. Defendants are “sellers” within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 77e because they or their agents solicited Plaintiffs’ and the Class Members’ investments in the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO.

111. The terms of the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO called for an investment of cryptocurrency or fiat currency by Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

112. The funds paid by Plaintiffs and the Class Members pursuant to the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO were pooled by Defendants in an effort by Defendants to secure a profit for themselves and the investors. As a result, the investors, including Plaintiffs and the Class Members, shared in the risks and benefits of the investment.

113. Plaintiffs and the Class Members relied on, and are dependent upon, the expertise and efforts of Defendants for their investment returns.

114. Plaintiffs and the Class Members expected that they would receive profits from their investments in Defendants' efforts.

115. Coeval and Monkey Coins constitute investment contracts and are therefore subject to federal securities laws, including the registration requirements promulgated thereunder.

116. No registration statements have been filed with the SEC or have been in effect with respect to any of the offerings alleged herein.

117. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have violated Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a) and 77e(c).

118. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unregistered sale of securities, Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases of Coeval and Monkey Coin securities in the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO.

119. Defendant DANIEL HARRISON is subject to liability by virtue of his top-level executive position with MONKEY CAPITAL and his undeniable influence over the enterprise, which provided him the power to control or influence MONKEY CAPITAL's actions. For example, DANIEL HARRISON is an executive of MONKEY CAPITAL, is one of its only shareholders, and is responsible for much of the company's day-to-day operations, including its operations vis-à-vis

Plaintiffs and the Class Members. As a top-level executive and controlling person of MONKEY CAPITAL, DANIEL HARRISON knew of, or recklessly disregarded, the alleged misrepresentations made by MONKEY CAPITAL in connection with the ICO.

120. Defendant DANIEL HARRISON is a culpable participant in the fraudulent scheme described herein and caused MONKEY CAPITAL to engage in the acts and omissions which give rise to liability under 15 U.S.C. § 77e.

121. Accordingly, Defendant DANIEL HARRISON is a “controlling person” of MONKEY CAPITAL within the meaning of Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77o.

122. Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered damages as a result of Defendant DANIEL HARRISON’s violation of Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77o.

**COUNT II – FRAUD IN THE OFFER AND SALE OF SECURITIES
IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 17(a)(1) OF THE SECURITIES ACT**

Plaintiffs re-allege, and adopt by reference herein, Paragraphs 1 - 108 above, and further allege:

123. Defendants are “sellers” within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 77l(a) because they or their agents solicited Plaintiffs’ and the Class Members’ investments in the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO.

124. The terms of the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO called for an investment of cryptocurrency or fiat currency by Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

125. Coeval and Monkey Coins constitute investment contracts and are therefore subject to federal securities laws, including the registration requirements promulgated thereunder.

126. Defendants, in the offer and sale of Coeval and Monkey Coins securities, by the use of the means and instruments of transportation and communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails, directly or indirectly, have employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud.

127. In the offer and sale of the Coeval and Monkey Coins securities and as part of their scheme to defraud, Defendants made false and misleading statements of material fact and omitted to state material facts to investors and prospective investors, as more fully described above.

128. Defendants engaged in the conduct alleged herein knowingly or with reckless disregard for the truth.

129. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Defendants have each violated Sections 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77q(a)(1).

130. Defendant DANIEL HARRISON is subject to liability by virtue of his top-level executive position with MONKEY CAPITAL and his undeniable influence over the enterprise, which provided him the power to control or influence MONKEY CAPITAL's actions. For example, DANIEL HARRISON is an executive of MONKEY CAPITAL, is one of its only shareholders, and is responsible for much of the company's day-to-day operations, including its operations vis-à-vis Plaintiffs and the Class Members. As a top-level executive and controlling person of MONKEY CAPITAL, DANIEL HARRISON knew of, or recklessly disregarded, the alleged misrepresentations made by MONKEY CAPITAL in connection with the ICO.

131. Defendant DANIEL HARRISON is a culpable participant in the fraudulent scheme described herein and caused MONKEY CAPITAL to engage in the acts and omissions which give rise to liability under 15 U.S.C. § 77l(a).

132. Accordingly, Defendant DANIEL HARRISON is a "controlling person" of MONKEY CAPITAL within the meaning of Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77o.

133. Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered damages as a result of Defendant DANIEL HARRISON's violation of Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77o.

**COUNT III – FRAUD IN THE OFFER AND SALE OF SECURITIES
IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 17(a)(2) AND 17(a)(3) OF THE SECURITIES ACT**

Plaintiffs re-allege, and adopt by reference herein, Paragraphs 1-108 above, and further allege:

134. In the offer and sale of the Coeval and Monkey Coin securities, Defendants -- by use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails -- directly or indirectly: (a) obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of

material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary to make not misleading the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made; or (b) engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business that operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchasers of the Coeval and Monkey Coins.

135. Defendants acted at least negligently with respect to the facts and circumstances described above.

136. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Defendants have each violated Sections 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77q(a)(2) and (3).

137. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases of Coeval and Monkey Coins securities in the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO.

COUNT IV – RESCISSION OF CONTRACT

Plaintiffs re-allege, and adopt by reference herein, Paragraphs 1 - 108 above, and further allege:

138. The terms of the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO constitute a contract between: (1) Plaintiffs and the Class Members, and (2) Defendants.

139. The contract was entered into by and between Defendants and each Class Member between July 1, 2017 and October 31, 2017.

140. The terms of the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO called for an investment of cryptocurrency by Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

141. The funds paid by Plaintiffs and the Class Members pursuant to the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO were pooled by Defendants in an effort by Defendants to secure a profit for themselves and the investors. As a result, the investors, including Plaintiffs and the Class, shared in the risks and benefits of the investment.

142. Plaintiffs and the Class Members relied on, and are dependent upon, the expertise and efforts of Defendants for their investment returns.

143. The terms of the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO constitute an investment contract and is therefore subject to federal and state securities laws, including the registration requirements promulgated thereunder.

144. No registration statement was filed or in effect with any federal or state regulatory body, and no exemption from registration exists with respect to the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO.

145. As a result of Defendants' fraud, false representations, and violation of federal and state securities laws in connection with the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO, Plaintiffs and the Class Members state their demand that the Contract be rescinded and canceled.

146. To the extent that Plaintiffs have received from Defendants any benefits through the contract -- though none are known to them at this time -- Plaintiffs hereby offers to restore to Defendants those benefits, once they are identified and can be quantified.

147. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiffs and the Class Members have been damaged.

148. Defendant MONKEY CAPITAL, LLC is subject to liability because it solicited and otherwise participated in the sale to Plaintiffs and the Class Members of the misrepresented and unregistered securities identified herein. Moreover, Defendant MONKEY CAPITAL, LLC is subject to liability because it is believed to control, or have obtained control over, a large portion of the assets invested by Plaintiffs and the Class Members which must be disgorged and returned to Plaintiffs and the Class Members in effectuating the rescission of the contract into which they were unlawfully led.

149. Defendant MONKEY CAPITAL, INC. is subject to liability because it solicited and otherwise participated in the sale to Plaintiffs and the Class Members of the misrepresented and unregistered securities identified herein. Moreover, Defendant MONKEY CAPITAL, INC. is subject

to liability because it is believed to control, or have obtained control over, a large portion of the assets invested by Plaintiffs and the Class Members which must be disgorged and returned to Plaintiffs and the Class Members in effectuating the rescission of the contract into which they were unlawfully led.

150. Defendant DANIEL HARRISON is subject to liability because he solicited and otherwise participated in the sale to Plaintiffs and the Class Members of the misrepresented and unregistered securities identified herein. Moreover, Defendant DANIEL HARRISON is subject to liability because he is believed to control, or have obtained control over, a large portion of the assets invested by Plaintiffs and the Class Members which must be disgorged and returned to Plaintiffs and the Class Members in effectuating the rescission of the contract into which they were unlawfully led.

COUNT V – ALTER EGO LIABILITY

Plaintiffs re-allege, and adopt by reference herein, Paragraphs 1 - 108 above, and further allege:

151. Upon information and belief, at all times material hereto, each of the Defendants were principal, agent, affiliate, manager, alter-ego, co-venturer, partner, surety, guarantor, officer, director, or employee of the remaining Defendants and were at all times acting within the scope of such agency, affiliation, management, alter-ego relationship and/or employment; and actively participated in or subsequently ratified and adopted, or both, each and all of the acts or conduct alleged, with full knowledge of all of the facts and circumstances, including, but not limited to, full knowledge of each and every violation of Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' rights and the damages to Plaintiffs and the Class Members proximately caused thereby.

152. Upon information and belief, there exists, and at all times material hereto existed, a unity of interest and ownership between and among Defendants, such that any individuality and/or separateness between them has ceased to exist.

153. Upon information and belief, MONKEY CAPITAL, LLC and MONKEY CAPITAL, INC. were mere shells, instrumentalities, and conduits through which Defendants carried

on their business for DANIEL HARRISON's primary, if not sole, benefit. MONKEY CAPITAL, LLC and MONKEY CAPITAL, INC. were and are controlled, dominated, and operated by DANIEL HARRISON as his individual businesses and alter egos.

154. Upon information and belief, Defendants have intermingled their assets and obtained assets from other Defendants to suit their convenience and to evade U.S. regulations, liability to defrauded investors in the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO, payment of taxes, and other legitimate obligations.

155. Upon information and belief, Defendants have used their own assets, and those of other Defendants, for personal use and obtained funds from other Defendants' business accounts for their own personal use.

156. Under the facts and circumstances present herein, adhering to the fiction of separate entities would sanction a fraud and/or promote injustice, because Plaintiffs and the Class Members, as victims of Defendants' wrongdoing, would suffer injury.

157. In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to a judgment against Defendants jointly and severally, in a sum according to proof at trial, plus interest at the maximum rate allowed by law and reimbursement of costs.

**COUNT VI – UNREGISTERED OFFER AND SALE OF SECURITIES
IN VIOLATION OF FLA. STAT. §§ 517.011, *et seq.***

Plaintiffs re-allege, and adopt by reference herein, Paragraphs 1 - 108 above, and further allege:

158. The MONKEY CAPITAL ICO called for an investment of money or assets by Plaintiffs and the Class Members -- specifically, the bitcoin, Ether, and other assets of value transferred to Defendants in exchange for the non-functional Coeval and Monkey Coins issued by Defendants.

159. The funds paid by Plaintiffs and the Class Members were pooled by Defendants in the project in an effort by Defendants to secure a profit for themselves and the Plaintiff Class. As a result, the Plaintiff Class -- as the investors -- shared in the risks and benefits of the investment scheme.

160. Plaintiffs and the Class Members relied upon, and were dependent upon, the expertise and efforts of Defendants for their investment returns.

161. Plaintiffs and the Class Members expected that they would receive profits from their investments in Defendants' efforts.

162. Coeval and Monkey Coins constitute investment contracts and are therefore subject to the Florida Blue Sky Laws, including the registration requirements of Fla. Stat. § 517.07.

163. No registration statements have been filed with the Florida Office of Financial Regulation or have been in effect with respect to any of the offerings alleged herein.

164. Similarly, no exemption from registration exists with respect to the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO.

165. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have violated Fla. Stat. §§ 517.07, *et seq.*

166. Defendant DANIEL HARRISON is subject to liability under Fla. Stat. §§ 517.07 and 517.211 because he solicited and otherwise personally participated and aided the sale to Plaintiffs and the Class Members of the MONKEY CAPITAL-issued cryptocurrency at issue herein.

167. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unregistered sale of securities, Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases of Coeval and Monkey Coin securities in the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO.

**COUNT VII – FRAUD IN THE OFFER AND SALE OF SECURITIES
IN VIOLATION OF FLA. STAT. §§ 517.011, *et seq.***

Plaintiffs re-allege, and adopt by reference herein, Paragraphs 1-108 above, and further allege:

168. Fla. Stat. § 517.301 makes it unlawful for anyone, in connection with the rendering of any investment advice or in connection with the offer, sale, or purchase of any investment or security: (a) to employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud; (b) to obtain money or property by means of any untrue statement of a material fact or any omission to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not

misleading; or (c) to engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon a person.

169. Defendants conducted an unlawful sale of securities as defined in Fla. Stat. §§ 517.011, *et seq.*

170. More specifically, in connection with the offer to sell a security or investment to Plaintiffs and the Class Members, Defendants:

- (a) employed a scheme to defraud Plaintiffs and the Class Members;
- (b) obtained Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' invested funds and assets by means of untrue statements of material fact; and
- (c) engaged in transactions and a course of business which operated as a fraud or deceit upon Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

171. As Defendants intended, Plaintiffs and the Class Members justifiably relied upon the multiple material misrepresentations Defendants made to Plaintiffs and the Class Members in the course of their solicitations in connection with Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' investments in the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO.

172. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of Fla. Stat. §§ 517.011, *et seq.*, Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered damages.

173. Defendants each participated in, or aided in, the unlawful procurement of Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' investments in the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO.

174. Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to Fla. Stat. § 517.211.

**COUNT VIII – VIOLATION OF FLORIDA’S
DECEPTIVE AND UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ACT,
CHAPTER 501, § 211(1), FLA. STAT. (“FDUTPA”)**

Plaintiffs re-allege, and adopt by reference herein, Paragraphs 1 - 108 above, and further allege:

175. Chapter 501, Fla. Stat., Florida’s Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act is to be liberally construed to protect the consuming public, such as Plaintiffs and the Class Members in this case, from those who engage in unfair methods of competition, or unconscionable, deceptive or unfair acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.

176. Plaintiffs and the Class Members are “consumers” within the meaning of Fla. Stat. § 501.203(7).

177. By soliciting investor funds in the manner in which they did, Defendants engaged in “trade and commerce” within the meaning of Fla. Stat. §501.203(8).

178. While FDUTPA does not define “deceptive” and “unfair,” it incorporates by reference the Federal Trade Commission’s interpretations of these terms. The FTC has found that a “deceptive act or practice” encompasses “a representation, omission or practice that is likely to mislead the consumer acting reasonably in the circumstances, to the consumer’s detriment.”

179. The federal courts have defined a “deceptive trade practice” as any act or practice that has the tendency or capacity to deceive consumers and have defined an “unfair trade practice” as any act or practice that offends public policy and is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to consumers.

180. Moreover, as the securities laws are designed for consumer protection and “proscribe[] unfair methods of competition, or unfair, deceptive, or unconscionable acts or practices,” a violation of the securities laws is a *per se* violation of FDUTPA.

181. Defendants’ acts and omissions of representing to Plaintiffs and the Class Members that, among other things:

- (a) MONKEY CAPITAL was developing a news, information, and trading network -- along with a decentralized hedge fund -- in which investors could place their funds for profit;
- (b) The Monkey Capital Network would be fully functional shortly after the ICO;
- (c) MONKEY CAPITAL would timely issue to investors their proportional Monkey Coin holdings shortly after the ICO

constitute both deceptive and unfair trade practices because the false representations and omissions made by Defendants have a tendency or capacity to deceive consumers, such as Plaintiffs and the Class Members, into investing in MONKEY CAPITAL's falsely-touted business and are immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to consumers.

182. As a result of Defendants' deceptive trade practices, Plaintiffs and the Class Members were deceived into investing their money with a company that functioned solely as an engine of fraud -- thus causing significant economic damage to Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

183. The materially false statements and omissions as described above, and the fact that this was a misleading investment, were unfair, unconscionable, and deceptive practices perpetrated on Plaintiffs and the Class Members which would have likely deceived a reasonable person under the circumstances.

184. Defendants were on notice at all relevant times that the false representations of material facts described above were being communicated to prospective investors (such as Plaintiffs and the Class Members) by their authorized agents.

185. As a result of the false representations and violations of the securities laws described above, Plaintiffs and the Class Members have been damaged by, among other things losing their invested capital.

186. Plaintiffs and the Class Members have also been damaged in other and further ways subject to proof at trial.

187. Therefore, Defendants engaged in unfair and deceptive trade practices in violation of Section 501.201 *et seq.*, Fla. Stat..

188. Pursuant to Sections 501.211(1) and 501.2105, Fla. Stat., Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to recover from Defendants the reasonable amount of attorneys' fees Plaintiffs and the Class Members have had to incur in representing their interests in this matter.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs ANDREW HODGES, VLADIMIR COOD, GAUTAM DESAI, JODY POWELL, JEFFREY HEBERLING, and SHAMMI NABUKUMAR, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, respectfully pray for relief as follows:

- (a) A declaration from this Court that this action is a proper class action, including certification of the proposed Class, appointment of Plaintiffs as the class representatives, and appointment of Plaintiffs' counsel as class counsel;
- (b) An Order enjoining Defendants from making further transfers or dissipations of the investment funds and assets raised in connection with the promoted MONKEY CAPITAL ICO, or using such funds and assets in any further purchases or transactions;
- (c) A judgment awarding Plaintiffs and the Class Members equitable restitution, including, without limitation, rescission of their investments in MONKEY CAPITAL, restoration of the *status quo ante*, and return to Plaintiffs and the Class Members all cryptocurrency or fiat currency paid to Defendants in connection with the purported ICO as a result of Defendants' unlawful and unfair business practices and conduct;
- (d) An award of any and all additional damages recoverable under law -- jointly and severally entered against Defendants -- including but not limited to compensatory damages, punitive damages, incidental damages, and consequential damages;
- (e) An Order requiring an accounting of the remaining funds and assets raised from Plaintiffs and the Class in connection with the MONKEY CAPITAL ICO;
- (f) An Order imposing a constructive trust over the funds and assets rightfully belonging to Plaintiffs and the Class;
- (g) Pre- and post-judgment interest;
- (h) Attorneys' fees, expenses, and the costs of this action; and
- (i) All other and further relief as this Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

PLAINTIFFS' DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs demand trial by jury in this action of all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

SILVER MILLER

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By: 

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Counsel for Plaintiffs

Dated: December 19, 2017