

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

In re:	Chapter 11
FTX TRADING, LTD., <i>et al.</i> , ¹	Case No. 22-11068 (JTD)
Debtors.	(Jointly Administered)

SUNIL KAVURI, AHMED ABD-EL-RAZEK
NOIA CAPITAL SÀRL and PAT RABITTE,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Adv. Proc. No. 24-____ (____)

FTX TRADING, LTD., *et al.*,²

Defendants.

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

Sunil Kavuri, Ahmed Abd-El-Razek Noia Capital SÀRL and Pat Rabitte (collectively, the “Customers” or the “Plaintiffs”), comprising international customers that hold accounts on the [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) platform, by and through undersigned counsel, respectfully brings this Complaint for a declaratory judgment against the above-captioned debtors in possession (collectively, the “Debtors” or the “Defendants”) in these chapter 11 cases (the “Chapter 11 Cases”) and alleges and states as follows:

SUMMARY OF ACTION

1. This action seeks a declaration that assets customers deposited, held, received, or acquired on the [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) platform are customer property and not property of the Debtors’ estates

¹ The last four digits of FTX Trading Ltd.’s and Alameda Research LLC’s tax identification numbers are 3288 and 4063, respectively. Due to the large number of debtor entities in these chapter 11 cases, a complete list of the Debtors and the last four digits of their federal tax identification numbers is not provided herein. A complete list of such information may be obtained on the website of the Debtors’ proposed claims and noticing agent at <https://cases.ra.kroll.com/FTX>.

² Each of the Debtors in these Chapter 11 Cases is named as a Defendant in this Complaint. A list of the Debtor-Defendants subject to this Complaint is attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

under section 541 of title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101, *et seq.* (the “Bankruptcy Code”).

2. Under the clear and unambiguous language of the [FTX.com](#) Terms of Service (the “Terms of Service”), title to digital assets on the [FTX.com](#) platform remained at all times with the customer and did not transfer to FTX Trading Ltd. (“FTX Trading” or “[FTX.com](#)”), which owned and controlled the [FTX.com](#) platform. Digital assets held in customer accounts expressly were *not* the property of and could *not* be loaned to FTX Trading or any of its affiliated Debtors.

3. FTX Trading represented to customers in the Terms of Service that it could issue them electronic money, or E-money, from the fiat currency that they loaded into their accounts, and they could use the E-money to purchase digital assets. The Terms of Service provide that the customers could redeem all or part of any E-money held in their accounts at any time.

4. Despite the clear and unambiguous language of the Terms of Service, and as has now been widely reported, the [FTX.com](#) customers were the victims of mass misappropriation of their funds. FTX Trading, through its sister company, Alameda Research LLC (“Alameda”) surreptitiously siphoned off customer funds for its own use, in violation of these express provisions, leading to over \$8 billion in customer deposits going missing. *Amended Complaint for Injunctive and Other Equitable Relief and for Civil Monetary Penalties under the Commodity Exchange Act and Commission Regulations* at ¶ 3, *Commodity Futures Trading Comm’n v. Bankman-Fried*, 1:22-cv-10503-PKC (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 21, 2022) (D.I. 13) (the “CFTC Compl.”) ¶ 3; *Complaint* at ¶¶ 2, 4, *Sec. and Exch. Comm’n v. Bankman-Fried*, 1:22-cv-10794-PKC (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 21, 2022) (D.I. 1) (the “SEC Compl.”). *See also Motion of the United States Trustee for Entry of an Order Directing the Appointment of an Examiner* (the “Examiner Motion”), D.I. 176, ¶¶ 16, 36, 37.

5. Sam Bankman-Fried, the co-founder and majority owner of both FTX Trading and Alameda, has been criminally charged for his role in defrauding [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customers by misappropriating their deposits. Indictment, *United States v. Samuel Bankman-Fried a/k/a “SBF,”*, 22-cr-673-LAK (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 9, 2022) (D.I. 1) (the “SDNY Indictment”) (Counts One, Two, and Five). Two of Bankman-Fried’s top lieutenants, Zixiao “Gary” Wang and Caroline Ellison, pleaded guilty to criminal charges for their roles in the scheme and are cooperating with law enforcement. Dec. 19, 2022 Minute Entry, *United States v. Zixiao “Gary” Wang*, 22-cr-673-LAK-2 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 19, 2022) (D.I. 6) (the “Wang Plea”); and Dec. 19, 2022 Minute Entry, *United States v. Caroline Ellison*, 22-cr-673-LAK-3 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 19, 2022) (D.I. 8) (the “Ellison Plea”). Wang and Ellison also do not contest their liability on the CFTC’s claims, and they have consented to settlements of the SEC’s charges. *See* CFTC Press Release No. 8644-22 (Dec. 21, 2022); SEC Press Release No. 2022-234 (Dec. 21, 2022).

6. There is no dispute that [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customers were the victims of massive fraud and misappropriation of billions of dollars of their assets in violation of the clear and unambiguous Terms of Service. Indeed, the Debtors’ new CEO, John J. Ray, III, testified under oath to Congress that: “This is really old fashioned embezzlement. This is just taking money from customers and using it for your own purposes This is just plain old embezzlement.”³

7. English law governs the Terms of Service. Under English law, [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customers – and not FTX Trading or any other Debtor – are the owners of the assets they deposited, held, received, or acquired on the [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) platform. If those assets can be identified, either because they

³ *FTX’s New CEO: “This is Really Old-Fashioned Embezzlement,”* Yahoo! (Dec. 13, 2022) (summarizing portions of John J. Ray, III’s testimony before the U.S. House Financial Services Committee) (the (“Ray Testimony”).

remain on the platform or because they can be identified in another location, the customers are entitled to recover the assets, free of any claims of other customers or creditors.

8. Moreover, under English law, the customers also have a trust interest in, or otherwise own beneficial or equitable proprietary interests in, customer assets that have been commingled or unallocated, up to the amount of the balance on their accounts.

9. Because these assets are customer property, and not the Debtors' property, the assets are not part of the Debtors' estates under section 541 of the Bankruptcy Code. So [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customers are not mere unsecured creditors of the Debtors, but rather the owners of interests in property.

10. To date, however, the Debtors have classified [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customers as unsecured creditors and have frozen [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customer withdrawals, actions inconsistent with the customers' ownership rights. Thus, a controversy exists, and the Customers files this Complaint seeking a declaratory judgment that the [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customer assets are not property of the estate, but instead, are customer property.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. This adversary proceeding arises in and relates to the Chapter 11 Cases pending before the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Court") under the Bankruptcy Code.

12. The Court has jurisdiction over this adversary proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. The adversary proceeding is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(2)(A), (G) and (O).

13. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409.

14. The statutory predicates for the relief requested herein are sections 105(a) and 541 of the Bankruptcy Code, as supplemented by Rules 7001(1) and 7001(9) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “Bankruptcy Rules”).

PARTIES

15. The Plaintiffs are Customers of [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) located outside the United States of America, who held accounts on the [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) platform as of the Petition Date (defined *infra.*) which contained, among other things, fiat currency, cryptocurrency and tokenised stock. A chart identifying the assets (the “Digital Assets”) held by each Plaintiff is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

16. The Defendants are the Debtors in the above-captioned Chapter 11 Cases. The Debtors’ names and addresses are set forth in their voluntary petitions filed with this Court, and are incorporated herein by reference as part of the allegations of this Complaint. A list of the Debtor entities is attached hereto as **Exhibit B**. The corporate organization of the Debtors, as well as their jurisdictions of formation, are set forth in Exhibit B to the *Declaration of John J. Ray III in Support of Chapter 11 Petitions and First Day Pleadings*, filed on November 17, 2022 [D.I. 24] (the “First Day Declaration”), and are incorporated herein by reference as part of the allegations of this Complaint.

BACKGROUND AND FACTS

I. Overview of FTX Trading and Alameda

17. In or around October 2017, Bankman-Fried and Wang co-founded Alameda, a quantitative trading firm specializing in crypto assets. SEC Compl. ¶ 18.

18. Alameda was a “‘crypto hedge fund’ with a diversified business trading and speculating in digital assets and related loans and securities for the account of its owners, Messrs. Bankman-Fried (90%) and Wang (10%).” First Day Decl. ¶ 22.

19. In May 2019, Bankman-Fried, Wang, and Nishad Singh launched [FTX.com](https://ftx.com), the trade name for the business conducted by FTX Trading, a centralized digital asset exchange organized in Antigua. *Id.* at ¶ 33.

20. FTX Trading offered trading in a large variety of digital assets, including digital asset commodities such as bitcoin, ether, tether and others. CFTC Compl. ¶ 36. The [FTX.com](https://ftx.com) platform was not available to U.S. users. First Day Decl. ¶ 33.

21. Bankman-Fried, along with Wang, Ellison, and/or others, operated FTX Trading and Alameda as part of a common enterprise. CFTC Compl. ¶ 4.

22. The [FTX.com](https://ftx.com) platform “grew quickly since its launch to become one of the largest cryptocurrency exchanges in the world.” First Day Decl. ¶ 35. At its height, it claimed to have millions of registered users and approximately \$15 billion in assets. *Id.*

23. On November 10, 2022, FTX Trading halted all trading and withdrawals, and Bankman-Fried announced that Alameda was being wound down. CFTC Compl. ¶ 110. That same day, Bankman-Fried resigned as CEO of FTX Trading and as majority owner of FTX Trading and Alameda, authorizing the appointment of an independent CEO and the filing of Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. *Id.* ¶ 111.

24. On November 11, 2022, the Debtors, facing a severe liquidity crisis, filed these Chapter 11 Cases. First Day Decl. ¶ 40.

25. On November 28, 2022, the Debtors filed a redacted list of the top 50 creditors of the “Dotcom Silo”, which includes FTX Trading, listing customers as the top 50 holders of

unsecured claims against the Debtors in the Dotcom Silo. *See* D.I. 164-4. Upon information and belief, the unidentified customers on such list are customers of FTX Trading, who, for the reasons set forth herein, are not mere unsecured creditors of FTX Trading.

26. As discussed in further detail below, after the Debtors filed for chapter 11 protection, it was revealed that FTX Trading, including through its sister company Alameda, engaged in mass fraud and misappropriation of FTX customer assets. CFTC Compl. ¶ 3; SEC Compl. ¶ 2; Examiner Motion ¶¶ 16, 36, 37; SDNY Indictment (Counts One, Two, and Five); Wang Plea; Ellison Plea. *See also* Ray Testimony (“This is really old fashioned embezzlement. This is just taking money from customers and using it for your own purposes. . . . This is just plain old embezzlement.”).

II. The FTX.com Platform and Terms of Service

27. Customers, or users, who wished to use the [FTX.com](https://ftx.com) platform did so in reliance on the representations made to them in the [FTX.com](https://ftx.com) Terms of Service (the “Terms of Service”), a true and correct copy of which is attached as **Exhibit C**.

28. The Terms of Service constitute the agreement between the customers and FTX Trading and apply to the customers’ use of the platform to transact in Digital Assets. Terms of Service, at 1.

29. The Terms of Service are governed by and construed in accordance with English law. *Id.* § 38.11.

30. “Digital Assets,” as defined in Schedule 1 to the Terms of Service, means “BTC, ETH, FTT and any other digital asset, cryptocurrency, virtual currency, token, leveraged token, stablecoin, tokenised stock, volatility token, tokenised futures contract, tokenised option or other

tokenised derivatives product that is supported by and made available from time to time to transact in using the Platform.” *Id.* at Schedule 1, § 1.1.

31. “Assets,” as defined in section 2.4.1 of the Terms of Service, includes Digital Assets, fiat currency, and E-Money. *Id.* § 2.4.1. E-Money is electronic money that FTX Trading would issue to a customer representing an equivalent amount of fiat currency deposited by the customer. *Id.* § 8.3.2.

32. Each customer had an “Account” recording the Assets held by the customer on the platform. *Id.* at 1 (describing “Account”); § 8 (describing customer funding of Account with Digital Assets and/or fiat currency, and issuance of E-Money to customer). The Account, in other words, was a record kept by FTX Trading of a customer’s transactions, holdings and Asset balances. *See id.*

33. A customer could acquire Digital Assets in the customer’s Account by four principal methods: (i) by sending Digital Assets that the customer already owned to a network address generated by the platform (*id.* § 8.2.1); (ii) by purchasing Digital Assets using fiat currency (*id.* § 8.2.2); (iii) by exchanging a Digital Asset in the customer’s Account for a different type of Digital Asset (*id.* § 8.2.3); or (iv) by receiving Digital Assets from a third party, either within or outside the platform (*id.*).

34. The Terms of Service expressly state that all Digital Assets are held in a customer’s Account on the following basis:

- (A) **Title to your Digital Assets shall at all times remain with you and shall not transfer to FTX Trading.** As the owner of Digital Assets in your Account, you shall bear all risk of loss of such Digital Assets. FTX Trading shall have no liability for fluctuations in the fiat currency value of Digital Assets held in your Account.

- (B) **None of the Digital Assets in your Account are the property of, or shall or may be loaned to, FTX Trading; FTX Trading does not represent or treat Digital Assets in User's Accounts as belonging to FTX Trading.**
- (C) **You control the Digital Assets held in your Account.** At any time, subject to outages, downtime, and other applicable policies (including the Terms), you may withdraw your Digital Assets by sending them to a different blockchain address controlled by you or a third party.

Id. § 8.2.6 (emphasis added).

35. The Terms of Service, accordingly, clearly and unambiguously provide that: (i) title to a customer's Digital Assets remain with the customer at all times; (ii) none of the customer's Digital Assets are or were the property of, or could be loaned to, FTX Trading; and (iii) the customer controlled the Digital Assets held in in a customer's Account. *Id.* § 8.2.6. Put simply, customers – and not FTX Trading or any other Debtor – owned and controlled their Digital Assets.

36. Moreover, the Terms of Service state that a customer may purchase Digital Assets by using E-Money credited to the customer's Account. *Id.* § 8.3.5. E-Money would be issued to the customer by FTX Trading based on the equivalent amount of fiat currency the customer loaded into the customer's Account. *Id.* §§ 8.3.2, 8.3.5.

37. The Terms of Service clearly and unambiguously provide that a customer can redeem all or part of any E-Money held in the customer's Account at any time. *Id.* § 8.3.7.

III. The Misappropriation of the FTX Customers' Assets.

38. Unbeknownst to [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com)'s customers, [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) was defrauding its customers from launch in May 2019 to at least November 11, 2022, including through its affiliate Alameda, by secretly using [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customer Assets without authorization and in clear violation of the Terms of Service. *Id.* §§ 8.2.6, 8.3.2, 8.3.7; CFTC Compl. ¶ 5.

39. During this time period, Alameda used [FTX.com](#) customer Assets to trade on other digital asset exchanges and to fund a variety of high-risk digital asset industry investments. CFTC Compl. ¶ 7; SEC Compl. ¶ 2.

40. These misuses of customer Assets by Alameda were not disclosed to or authorized by [FTX.com](#) customers. CFTC Compl. ¶ 52. To the contrary, the Terms of Service expressly prohibited these uses of customer Assets. *Id.* (quoting section 8.2.6 of the Terms of Service); *see also* SEC Compl. ¶ 52 (quoting sections 8.2.6, 8.3.2, and 8.3.7 of the Terms of Service).

41. At the time of [FTX.com](#)'s launch, customers seeking to deposit fiat currency into their [FTX.com](#) accounts were directed unwittingly to wire their funds to bank accounts owned and controlled by Alameda. CFTC Compl. ¶ 46. When [FTX.com](#) customer Assets were deposited into Alameda bank accounts, Alameda personnel manually credited [FTX.com](#) customer accounts with the corresponding amount of fiat currency on FTX Trading's internal ledger system to maintain the ruse that [FTX.com](#) customer Assets were being handled in the manner required by the Terms of Service. *Id.* ¶ 47. Customers accessing their [FTX.com](#) accounts would be able to observe on the exchange's website (and later mobile application) that their deposits had been posted to their [FTX.com](#) accounts, even though the fiat deposits actually and fraudulently were being held in Alameda-controlled bank accounts. *Id.*

42. For a small subset of customer deposits, Alameda exchanged customer deposits for fiat-backed stablecoins and then transferred an equivalent amount of such stablecoins to FTX's digital asset wallets. *Id.* ¶ 48. While this happened occasionally, customer Assets typically remained solely in bank accounts in the name of Alameda, where they continued to be commingled with Alameda's own assets. *Id.* By approximately August 2020, FTX had opened its own "for the benefit of" (FBO) fiat bank accounts. *Id.* ¶ 50. However, [FTX.com](#) customer Assets that had previously

been wired to Alameda were not transferred to FTX’s bank accounts. *Id.* Furthermore, even after August 2020, at least some [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customers continued to send fiat deposits to Alameda-owned accounts. *Id.*

43. Between May 2019 and November 11, 2022, an account designated as “fiat@ftx” on FTX Trading’s internal ledger systems reflecting the Alameda-owned bank accounts described above held a balance of as much as \$8 billion in customer Assets. *Id.* ¶ 49.

44. Consistently from [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com)’s launch, Alameda illegally and impermissibly accessed and used [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customer Assets for Alameda’s own operations and activities, including to fund its trading, investment and borrowing/lending activities. *Id.* ¶ 51. Alameda’s use of [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customer Assets included both customer fiat currency deposits that were sent to Alameda-owned bank accounts and customer Digital Asset deposits and holdings that Alameda accessed via the unbounded withdrawal capabilities of its FTX account. *Id.*

45. The participants engaged in this scheme despite being aware of the need to segregate and protect customer Assets. *Id.* ¶ 53. Internal FTX policy documents, for instance, promised that FTX Digital Markets Ltd. (“FDM”), an FTX Trading affiliate, would ensure that:

- “All third-party service providers are aware that **customer funds do not represent property of FDM and are therefore protected from third-party creditors**”;
- “All third-party providers are aware that **customer assets are held in trust**”;
- “Customer monies will be appropriately ring-fenced to protect from:
 - The unlikely event FDM becomes insolvent;
 - The use of customer monies being used to benefit others; and
 - FDM using customer monies to finance its own operations.

Written notice will be provided to the relevant regulated credit, e-money or payment institution to clarify that **the assets are held by us on trust for our customers ...**”

Id. (emphasis added).

46. Bankman-Fried and other FTX representatives also claimed that customer Assets were properly segregated and custodied by FTX at all times, in conformation with both the Terms of Service and generally understood best practices for derivatives exchanges. *Id.* ¶ 54. For example, during February 9, 2022 testimony before the U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, Bankman-Fried stated that, “By logging in to the customer’s account at FTX, the customer can immediately view the types of assets they own held in custody by FTX. The assets are ledgered and easily identifiable to the user (but held in an omnibus wallet in the case of the customer’s tokens in order to better promote liquidity on the platform) pursuant to internal policies and procedures, and FTX regularly reconciles customers’ trading balances against cash and digital assets held by FTX. Additionally, as a general principle FTX segregates customer assets from its own assets across our platforms.” *Id.* ¶ 56.

47. Contrary to these representations, and without disclosure to [FTX.com](https://ftx.com) customers, Alameda and FTX comingled funds and freely used [FTX.com](https://ftx.com) customer Assets as if they were their own, including as capital to deploy in their own trading and investment activities. *Id.* ¶ 57.

48. Upon information and belief, and in reliance on the Debtors’ own statements and the uncontested allegations of the SEC and CFTC, the Plaintiffs understand and believe that FTX Trading and/or Alameda comingled, and/or transferred [FTX.com](https://ftx.com) customer funds to, with, or among some or potentially all other Debtor entities as well. For example, the Debtors’ new CEO testified that “the FTX Group went on a spending binge in late 2021 through 2022, during which approximately \$5 billion was spent buying a myriad of businesses and investments.”⁴ Based on Mr. Ray’s statement, and upon information and belief, the funds used to acquire those businesses

⁴ Testimony of Mr. John J. Ray III before the House Committee on Financial Services, Dec. 13, 2022, available at <https://financialservices.house.gov/events/eventsingle.aspx?EventID=410002>.

and investments were in whole or in part [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customer funds, and those businesses and investments are believed to be held, directly or indirectly, by various Debtor entities in addition to or other than FTX Trading and Alameda.

49. Furthermore, the CTFC similarly alleges that the FTX and Alameda “through a web of subsidiaries, affiliates and other related entities constituting the FTX Enterprise, misappropriated customer assets for their own use and benefit.” CFTC Compl. ¶ 9. The “FTX Enterprise” as defined in the CFTC Complaint means FTX Trading, Alameda Research, and “other entities under Bankman-Fried’s majority ownership and control, as a common enterprise.” *Id.* ¶ 4. FTX Trading and Alameda “together with other entities under the majority ownership and control of Bankman-Fried operated as a single, integrated common enterprise under the sole ultimate authority of Bankman-Fried as their mutual owner, and identified [] as the FTX Enterprise. Bankman-Fried regularly exercised control over each of the component entities of the FTX Enterprise throughout the Relevant Period, including regularly serving as signatory on core corporate agreements, as well as corporate bank accounts and trading accounts, many of which were held in the United States. The FTX Enterprise failed to observe corporate formalities, including failure to segregate assets, operations, resources and personnel, or to properly document intercompany transfers of assets and other resources. The entities regularly shared office space, systems, accounts and communications channels. On information and belief, assets flowed freely between the FTX Enterprise entities, often without documentation or effective tracking.” *Id.* ¶ 21. Accordingly, the Plaintiffs reasonably believe that some or all of the Debtor-Defendants hold property or assets belonging to or traceable to the Assets of [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customers.

50. In approximately May to June 2022, Alameda was subject to a large number of margin calls and loan recalls. *Id.* ¶ 75. It did not have sufficient liquid assets to service its loans.

Id. Instead, Alameda greatly increased its usage of [FTX.com](#) customer Assets to meet its external debt obligations. *Id.* Alameda was able to rely on its undisclosed ordinary-course access to [FTX.com](#) credit and customer Assets to facilitate these large withdrawals, which were several billion dollars in notional value. *Id.*; *see also* SEC Compl. ¶ 5 (“Bankman-Fried, with [Wang’s and Ellison’s] knowledge, directed FTX to divert billions more in customer assets to Alameda [at this time] to ensure that Alameda maintained its lending relationships, and that money could continue to flow in from lenders and other investors. Ellison then used FTX’s customer assets to pay Alameda’s debts.”).

51. In early November 2022, following a liquidity crisis at Alameda, Ellison acknowledged to Alameda staff members that she and others had decided to use [FTX.com](#) customer Assets to pay Alameda’s debts. CFTC Compl. ¶ 107. Specifically, on November, 9, 2022, during an “all hands” meeting with Alameda staff, Ellison admitted that to meet its loan recalls, Alameda had borrowed “a bunch of funds” from FTX, which in turn “led to FTX having a shortfall in user funds.” *Id.*

52. On November 10, 2022, FTX Trading and FTX US (a separate group of operating entities operating a digital asset exchange specifically for U.S. persons) halted all trading and withdrawals, and Bankman-Fried announced that Alameda was being wound down. *Id.* ¶ 110. Bankman-Fried also posted a lengthy Twitter thread purporting to explain how he “[***]ed up.” *Id.*

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Declaratory Judgment, Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, that Assets in Customer Accounts or Otherwise Identifiable as Customer Assets are not Property of the Estate)

53. The Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

54. Based on the clear and unambiguous Terms of Service, if a customer can identify the customer's Digital Assets now held by FTX Trading (for example, if the Digital Assets remain at the network address where they were first deposited) or in the hands of another party, then the customer clearly owns such Digital Assets free of any claims held by FTX Trading or other customers or creditors of FTX Trading or its affiliates.

55. The same is true for a customer's identifiable fiat currency and E-Money. Based on the Terms of Service, as well as on FTX's internal policies and representations to the outside world, each [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customer owns the fiat currency and E-Money described in the Terms of Service, to the extent those Assets can be identified.

56. Accordingly, all identifiable [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customer Assets described in the [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) Terms of Service are property of the respective [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customers, and not property of the Debtors' estates under section 541 of the Bankruptcy Code and governing English law.

57. Each [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customer's Assets are property of that customer under the Terms of Service, English law, and the undisputed facts of this case, regardless of whether such Assets remain segregated in such customer's Account or have been transferred and are held by one or more of the Debtors or a third party. The ownership rights extend both to Assets that are currently frozen and Assets that were unlawfully misappropriated.

58. Based upon the foregoing, the Plaintiffs are entitled to an order of this Court declaring that the FTX customers are the owners of the customer Assets held in customer Accounts or otherwise identifiable as customer Assets.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Declaratory Judgment, Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, that Unallocated or Commingled Assets are Held in Trust for the Collective Benefit of [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) Customers and are not Property of the Estate)

59. The Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

60. Under English law, the [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customers also hold a beneficial or equitable proprietary interest in their Assets, with the extent of the interest being referable to the relevant credit balance on the customer's account.

61. Establishing a custodial trust of this nature requires proof of three elements under English law: (i) intention by FTX Trading to hold the assets on trust; (ii) sufficient identification of the beneficiary of the trust; and (iii) sufficient identification of the assets that are the subject matter of the trust.

62. Conditions (i) and (ii) are satisfied by the indisputable facts at issue here, as summarized above.

63. Condition (iii) is satisfied by guiding principles of English law, which provide that crypto-token custody arrangements can be structured as trusts, even where the underlying entitlements are held on a consolidated unallocated basis for the benefit of multiple users, and potentially even commingled with unallocated entitlements held for the benefit of the custodian itself. Under English law principles, the best way of understanding the interests of beneficiaries under such trusts are as rights of co-ownership in an equitable tenancy in common.

64. Accordingly, commingled or unallocated Assets of [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customers are property held in trust for the collective benefit of [FTX.com](https://www.ftx.com) customers under English law and are not property of the Debtors' estates under section 541 of the Bankruptcy Code.

65. Based upon the foregoing, the Plaintiffs are entitled to an order of this Court declaring that the [FTX.com](#) customers are the collective owners of their commingled or unallocated Assets, up to the amount of the balance on their accounts.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Declaratory Judgment, Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, That Customer Assets, including Unallocated or Commingled Assets are Held in a Constructive or Resulting Trust for the Benefit of Customers and are not Property of the Estate)

66. The Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

67. To the extent not deemed to be beneficial property of [FTX.com](#) customers under English law, all identifiable [FTX.com](#) customer Assets, including Digital Assets, described in the [FTX.com](#) Terms of Service are held in a constructive or resulting trust or trusts for the benefit of the respective [FTX.com](#) customers, and are not property of the Debtors' estates under section 541 of the Bankruptcy Code.

68. To the extent not deemed to be beneficial property of [FTX.com](#) customers under English law, commingled or unallocated Assets of [FTX.com](#) customers are property held in a constructive or resulting trust or trusts for the benefit of [FTX.com](#) customers and are not property of the Debtors' estates under section 541 of the Bankruptcy Code.

69. Further, property or assets acquired in whole or in part by FTX Trading or its affiliates using Assets of [FTX.com](#) customers are property held in a constructive or resulting trust for the collective benefit of [FTX.com](#) customers and are not property of the Debtors' estates.

70. Based upon the foregoing, the Plaintiffs are entitled to an order of this Court declaring that all Assets, whether separately identifiable or unallocated or commingled, and property or assets acquired with such Assets, are held in a constructive or resulting trust or trusts for the benefit of [FTX.com](#) customers.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Breach of Contract)

35. The Plaintiffs repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

36. Members of the Customers deposited or held fiat currencies or cryptocurrencies at FTX.com.

37. Under the Terms of Service, FTX Trading agreed, *inter alia*, that it would not treat the Digital Assets in User's Accounts as belonging to FTX Trading.

38. Instead, it was required to hold such customer property in accounts on behalf of the customers and in the name of the customers.

39. Each member of the Customers performed its duties under the Terms of Service.

40. On information and belief, FTX Trading breached the Terms of Service by using customer property for its own purposes, including borrowing such customer property, using it for operating expenses, using it to pay creditors, using it to make, collateralize and/or repay loans of other Debtors, and/or using it to fund trading activities by itself and/or its affiliated Debtors.

41. Any conduct by FTX Trading, which resulted in the removal of customer property from customer accounts, or which resulted in a lien against the customers' property in the customers' accounts was a breach of the Terms of Service.

42. On information and belief, FTX Trading further breached the Terms of Service by allowing the Debtors to use customer property for their own purposes, including borrowing such customer property, using it for operating expenses, using it to pay creditors, using it to make, collateralize and/or repay loans of such Debtors, and/or using it to fund trading activities by the Debtors.

43. Failing to maintain customer property in customer accounts resulted in co-mingling, misappropriate, misuse and/or conversion of customer property in breach of the Terms of Service.

44. As a direct and proximate consequence of FTX Trading's breaches, members of the Customers have been unable to withdraw their customer property and have been denied the use of their customer property since no later than November 10, 2022, and have been damaged thereby at an amount to be determined at trial.

45. Based upon the foregoing, the Plaintiffs are entitled to an order of this Court awarding compensatory damages in favor of the members of the Customers and against FTX Trading in an amount to be determined at trial, together with all fees, costs, interest and other damages to which the members of the Customers are entitled under English law.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Conversion)

35. The Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

36. Members of the Customers deposited or held fiat currencies or cryptocurrencies at FTX.com.

37. Pursuant to the Terms of Service, the members of the Customers retained title to and had the right to withdraw such customer property at all relevant times.

38. At no point in time did the members of the Customers transfer title in their property to FTX Trading or any other Debtor.

39. At no point in time did the members of the Customers relinquish the right to withdraw their customer property from FTX.com.

40. As set forth above, FTX Trading and/or the other Defendants unlawfully interfered with the possessory rights of the members of the Customers by exercising dominion and control over their customer property, to the detriment of the members of the Customers and in derogation of their rights.

41. Among other things, one or more of the Debtors used, directed, authorized or caused one or more Debtors to use the Customers's property for their own purposes, including borrowing such customer property, using it for operating expenses, using it to pay creditors, using it to make, collateralize and/or repay loans of such Debtors, and/or using it to fund trading activities by the Debtors.

42. As a direct and proximate result of the Debtors' conduct, the members of the Customers have been unable to withdraw their customer property from FTX.com and have been denied the use of their property since no later than November 10, 2022.

43. Based upon the foregoing, the Plaintiffs are entitled to an order of this Court awarding damages in favor of the members of the Customers and against the Debtors, jointly and severally, in an amount to be determined at trial, together with all fees, costs, interest and other damages to which the members of the Customers are entitled.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs respectfully request as follows:

- (i) the grant of relief as set forth in the final paragraph in each the foregoing Claims for Relief; and
- (ii) the grant of such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper under the circumstances.

MCCARTER & ENGLISH, LLP

Date: January 31, 2024

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