

The New York Times

Glencore's Shares Drop After Justice Department Subpoena

By Stanley Reed and Michael J. de la Merced

July 3, 2018

LONDON — Glencore, a Switzerland-based mining and commodities trading giant, said on Tuesday that it had received a subpoena from the United States Department of Justice requesting documents in a money-laundering and corruption investigation.

The subpoena is tied to Glencore's dealings in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria and Venezuela since 2007, and it seeks material related to "compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act" and with United States money-laundering rules, the company said in a statement.

News that American investigators were looking into Glencore's businesses spooked investors, sending the company's share price down as much as 13 percent at one point on Tuesday. By late afternoon in London, its stock price had recovered somewhat, but was still 5 percent lower.

Charles Watenphul, a Glencore spokesman, said, "We got this letter last night; we are going through it."

While Glencore has not been charged with any crime, the development is a blow to one of the most powerful commodities mining and trading empires around, one that employs 146,000 workers around the world.

With headquarters in Baar, near Zurich, the company is among the biggest producers of copper and of cobalt, a crucial component of batteries for electric vehicles and electronic devices like smartphones. (Cobalt is so important that the Trump administration has deemed it critical for American national security.) Glencore is also a major player in coal, with 26 mines in countries such as Australia, Colombia and South Africa.

Glencore says that having its finger on the pulse of the flow of these commodities around the world allows it to anticipate trends and, by also being an active trader, profit from them. Last year, it earned nearly \$5.8 billion, with revenue of \$205.5 billion.

Among the hallmarks of its business approach is a higher tolerance for politically murky situations, which translates into a willingness to venture into countries where rivals will not. That has enabled it to set up shop in Congo and Venezuela, securing valuable footholds in mineral-rich countries.

But the company has taken criticism for its former relationship with Dan Gertler, an Israeli businessman who runs mining businesses in Congo and who has close ties to Joseph Kabila, the country's president.

The Treasury Department imposed sanctions on Mr. Gertler in December, raising questions about the underpricing of mining assets that were sold to companies with ties to the billionaire. Such arrangements led to a reported \$1.36 billion loss in revenues to the Congolese government, according to a news release announcing the sanctions. Mr. Gertler has denied wrongdoing.

Under the terms of those sanctions, the Israeli businessman was essentially locked out of the American financial system — and those doing business with him faced potential penalties as well.

Glencore cut ties to Mr. Gertler shortly afterward, leading to a legal fight between the company and its former business partner over unpaid royalties from interests in two Congolese mines. Glencore and Mr. Gertler settled that fight last month, with the company agreeing to make royalty payments in euros, rather than dollars, through a non-American financial institution to avoid violating the Treasury Department sanctions.

That settlement was aimed in large part at helping Glencore avoid the seizure of mining assets in Congo, after Mr. Gertler won a favorable court ruling in that country.

The relationship with Mr. Gertler is under scrutiny in Britain as well, where prosecutors are investigating whether the company ran afoul of antibribery laws.

Glencore traces its origins to the operations of the trader Marc Rich, who was indicted on tax-evasion charges in the United States and was later pardoned by President Bill Clinton. Since 2002, the company has been led by Ivan Glasenberg, who began his career there as a coal marketer and whose competitive trader instincts have shaped its corporate culture.

The company has had other tough moments since its initial public offering in 2011.

Its stock price fell sharply in 2015 when commodity prices plunged, prompting investors to worry about whether the company could meet its debt obligations. The share price had partly recovered when commodity prices rose, and after the company sold off assets and issued new shares to pay down its debt.

<https://finance.yahoo.com/news/glencore-board-forms-defence-committee-142830721.html>

Glencore board forms defence committee as DoJ subpoena looms



Jon Yeomans
The Telegraph July 11, 2018



Workers at Katanga in the DRC. The FTSE 100 company has formed a board committee to respond to a DoJ investigation – Bloomberg

The board of mining behemoth Glencore has formed a separate committee to handle a potentially highly damaging probe into its activities by the US Department of Justice.

The FTSE 100 company's chairman Tony Hayward will lead the company's response to the DoJ's subpoena for documents, alongside two of Glencore's independent non-executive directors, Leonhard Fischer and Patrice Merrin.

Mr Hayward, who was chief executive of BP at the time of the devastating Deepwater Horizon oil spill in 2010, said that "Glencore takes ethics and compliance seriously". "The company will co-operate with the DOJ, while continuing to focus on our business and seeking to maximise the value we create for our diverse stakeholders in a responsible and transparent manner," he said.

Markets Hub – Glencore

Around £5bn was wiped off Glencore's market value at the start of the month when it revealed the DoJ had served a subpoena under US laws relating to corruption and money laundering. The US wants to see documents relating to Glencore's dealings in Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Venezuela dating back to 2007. Experts have warned a lengthy DoJ investigation could be highly disruptive and result in a multibillion dollar fine.

Switzerland-based Glencore, which has a market capitalisation of £48bn, is one of the world's biggest traders of commodities, including metals, oil and grains. It also mines materials such as copper and coal across the globe, and has a reputation for operating in some of the world's poorest countries, such as the DRC.

Its operations in the DRC have drawn scrutiny, in particular its dealings with Israeli businessman Dan Gertler, a former partner in two of its copper mines there. Mr Gertler is now under US sanctions for his role in alleged "corrupt mining and oil deals".

Glencore had ceased paying Mr Gertler royalties he was owed after the sanctions were imposed last year, but raised eyebrows last month when it announced it would resume these payments in euros, not dollars, to avoid breaking US laws. The company said it had consulted with Swiss and US authorities prior to the move. Both Glencore and Mr Gertler have denied any wrongdoing.

The miner, led since 2002 by billionaire Ivan Glasenberg, has also skated around US sanctions against Russia: in 2016 it engineered a deal to help the Qatari Investment Authority take a large stake in oil giant Rosneft, which was put on a blacklist by America after Russia's annexation of Crimea.



Ivan Glasenberg, chief executive of Glencore and one of its biggest shareholders.

Nonetheless Glencore's profits and revenues have soared in the last two years as demand for its metals has surged. Following news of the DoJ subpoena, it launched a £755m share buyback.

Ben Davis of Liberum, the only City broker with a "sell" recommendation on the stock, said the subpoena would be "hanging over them for some time to come". "I don't think this will be such a distraction for the day-to-day business, but for any M&A ambitions using shares, they have probably been put on hold."

Hunter Hilcoat of Investec said: "The DoJ subpoena will be a distraction, perhaps for a number of years, but not one that I expect to have a meaningful impact on the company. In fact, setting up an independent committee to some extent insulates the business from the investigation."

Glencore's share price was down 3.6pc in afternoon trade at 314p, an 11-month low.

Glencore Faces Lawsuits Over U.S. Subpoena, Stock Drop

July 11, 2018, at 6:40 p.m.



FILE PHOTO: The logo of commodities trader Glencore is pictured in front of the company's headquarters in Baar, Switzerland, July 18, 2017. REUTERS/Arnd Wiegmann/File Photo Reuters

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Glencore Plc faces at least two lawsuits by U.S. shareholders accusing the big Anglo-Swiss mining company of having made false and misleading disclosures before it received a subpoena in a corruption probe, and its stock tumbled.

The lawsuits were filed on Monday with the U.S. District Court in Newark, New Jersey, and on Wednesday after market hours with the U.S. District Court in Manhattan.

They accused Glencore of concealing how its conduct would subject it to heightened regulatory scrutiny into its compliance with money laundering and bribery laws, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

Glencore did not immediately respond after market hours on Wednesday to requests for comment.

Chief Executive Ivan Glasenberg is a defendant in both lawsuits, and Chief Financial officer Steven Kalmin is a defendant in the New Jersey lawsuit.

Glencore's U.S.-listed shares fell 9 percent on July 3 after the company disclosed having a day earlier received a Department of Justice subpoena concerning its operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria and Venezuela.

On Wednesday, Glencore said it would cooperate with the Justice Department and had set up a board committee, including chairman and former BP Plc Chief Executive Tony Hayward, to oversee its response.

Some analysts have said the subpoena might have resulted from Glencore's settling of a mining dispute in Congo with Israeli billionaire Dan Gertler, under U.S. sanctions since last year, by agreeing to pay royalties in euros.

Analysts have said Congo accounts for about 25 percent of Glencore's net present value.

Glencore mines cobalt, a key ingredient in batteries for electric vehicles, in the central African country.

Both lawsuits seek unspecified damages for shareholders, who hope to pursue their claims as groups in class actions.

It is common for shareholders to file U.S. lawsuits accusing companies of misleading them about their businesses and saying that their stock prices declined once the truth came out.

The cases are Church v Glencore Plc et al, U.S. District Court, District of New Jersey, No. 18-11477; and Robison v Glencore Plc et al, U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, No. 18-06286.

(Reporting by Jonathan Stempel in New York; Editing by Cynthia Osterman)

THE ROSEN LAW FIRM, P.A.

Laurence M. Rosen, Esq.
609 W. South Orange Avenue, Suite 2P
South Orange, NJ 07079
Tel: (973) 313-1887
Fax: (973) 833-0399
Email: lrosen@rosenlegal.com

Counsel for Plaintiff

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

HENRY CHURCH VI, Individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

GLENCORE PLC, IVAN GLASENBERG,
and STEVEN KALMIN,

Defendants.

Case No:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL
SECURITIES LAWS

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Henry Church VI (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated, by Plaintiff’s undersigned attorneys, for Plaintiff’s complaint against Defendants (defined below), alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s own acts, and information and belief as to all other matters, based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation conducted by and through his attorneys, which included, among other things, a review of the Defendants’ public documents, conference calls and announcements made by Defendants, United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filings, wire and press releases published by and regarding Glencore plc (“Glencore” or the “Company”), and information readily obtainable on the Internet. Plaintiff believes that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a class action on behalf of persons or entities who purchased or otherwise acquired publicly traded Glencore securities from September 30, 2016 through July 2, 2018, inclusive (the “Class Period”). Plaintiff seeks to recover compensable damages caused by Defendants’ violations of the federal securities laws under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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

3. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and Section 27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. § 78aa).

4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and Section 27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. § 78aa(c)) as the alleged misstatements entered and the subsequent damages took place in this judicial district.

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

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff, as set forth in the accompanying certification, incorporated by reference herein, purchased Glencore securities during the Class Period and was economically damaged thereby.

7. Defendant Glencore engages in the production, refinement, processing, storage, transport and marketing of metals and minerals, energy products, and agricultural products worldwide. Glencore is incorporated in Jersey, United Kingdom, with headquarters in Baar, Switzerland. Glencore operates mines in the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”). Glencore’s common stock trades on the OTC Exchange (“OTC”) under the ticker symbols “GLCNF” and “GLNCY.”

8. Defendant Ivan Glasenberg (“Glasenberg”) has served as the Company’s Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) throughout the Class Period.

9. Defendant Steven Kalmin (“Kalmin”) has served as the Company’s Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) throughout the Class Period.

10. Defendants Glasenberg and Kalmin are collectively referred to herein as the “Individual Defendants.”

11. Each of the Individual Defendants:

- (a) directly participated in the management of the Company;
- (b) was directly involved in the day-to-day operations of the Company at the highest levels;
- (c) was privy to confidential proprietary information concerning the Company and its business and operations;
- (d) was directly or indirectly involved in drafting, producing, reviewing and/or disseminating the false and misleading statements and information alleged herein;
- (e) was directly or indirectly involved in the oversight or implementation of the Company’s internal controls;

- (f) was aware of or recklessly disregarded the fact that the false and misleading statements were being issued concerning the Company; and/or
- (g) approved or ratified these statements in violation of the federal securities laws.

12. Glencore is liable for the acts of the Individual Defendants and its employees under the doctrine of *respondeat superior* and common law principles of agency because all of the wrongful acts complained of herein were carried out within the scope of their employment.

13. The scienter of the Individual Defendants and other employees and agents of the Company is similarly imputed to Glencore under *respondeat superior* and agency principles.

14. Defendants Glencore and the Individual Defendants are collectively referred to herein as “Defendants.”

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

Materially False and Misleading Statements

15. On September 30, 2016, *Bloomberg* published an article stating that Glencore was reviewing allegations involving the bribery of officials in the DRC said to implicate its business partner. The article provides that Glencore “takes ethics and compliance very seriously[,]” stating in relevant part:

Glencore Reviewing Bribery Allegations Said to Involve Gertler

By Franz Wild[,] Jesse Riseborough

Updated on 11 October 2016, 7:47 AM

Published on 30 September 2016, 8:15 AM

(Bloomberg) -- Glencore Plc, the world’s biggest commodity trader, is reviewing allegations by U.S. authorities regarding the bribery of officials in the Democratic Republic of Congo said to implicate its partner, Israeli billionaire Dan Gertler.

Some of Gertler’s projects in Congo were funded by Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, which on Thursday agreed to pay more than \$400 million to settle a U.S. investigation that it committed bribery violations in Africa. Och-Ziff’s partner

in Congo paid \$100 million in bribes to government officials over a 10-year period to win access to mining assets, according to an agreement between Och-Ziff and the U.S. Justice Department.

That partner was Gertler, according to a person with knowledge of the matter, who asked not to be identified because the matter is private.

“We are aware of the matter and the allegations,” Glencore said in an e-mailed statement on Friday. “Glencore takes ethics and compliance very seriously and is considering this information.”

None of the allegations relate to projects involving Glencore and the company hasn't been accused of any wrongdoing. Gertler has not been charged with any crime and disputes the allegations.

(Emphasis added.)

16. On March 2, 2017, Glencore issued its annual report, which provided its financial results and position for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (the “2016 Annual Report”). The 2016 Annual Report was signed by Defendant Glasenberg. The 2016 Annual Report provides Glencore's policy as to complying with corruption laws, stating in relevant part:

We are committed to complying with or exceeding the laws and external requirements applicable to our operations and products. Through this and monitoring of legislative requirements, engagement with government and regulators, and compliance with applicable permits and licences, we strive to ensure full compliance. We also seek to manage these risks through the Glencore Corporate Practice (GCP) programme. Its practical application across our business is detailed in our code of conduct (www.glencore.com/who-we-are/our-values/policies/) and this framework is reflected in our sustainability reports. The Group's anti-corruption policy may also be found at: www.glencore.com/who-we-are/our-values/policies/.

17. On March 2, 2018, Glencore issued its Annual Report, which provided its financial results and position for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 (the “2017 Annual Report”). The 2017 Annual Report was signed by Defendant Glasenberg. The 2017 Annual Report provides Glencore's policy as to corruption, stating in relevant part:

We seek to maintain a culture of ethical behaviour and compliance throughout the Group, rather than simply performing the minimum required by laws and

regulations. We will not knowingly assist any third party in breaching the law, or participate in any criminal, fraudulent or corrupt practice in any country.

* * *

Bribery and corruption

Glencore's Global Anti-Corruption Policy . . . contains our clear position on bribery and corruption: the offering, paying, authorising, soliciting or accepting of bribes is unacceptable. We conduct analysis for corruption risks within our businesses and seek to address these risks through policies and procedures, training and awareness raising, monitoring and controls.

18. The statements contained in ¶¶15-17 were materially false and/or misleading because they misrepresented and failed to disclose the following adverse facts pertaining to the Company's business, operations and prospects, which were known to Defendants or recklessly disregarded by them. Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (1) Glencore's conduct would subject it to heightened scrutiny by U.S. and foreign government bodies resulting in investigations into the Company's compliance with money laundering and bribery laws, as well as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act; and (2) as a result, Defendants' statements about Glencore's business, operations, and prospects were materially false and/or misleading and/or lacked a reasonable basis at all relevant times.

THE TRUTH BEGINS TO EMERGE

19. On May 18, 2018, *Bloomberg* reported that the U.K.'s Serious Fraud Office was preparing to open a formal bribery investigation into Glencore. The article states, in relevant part:

Glencore May Face U.K. Bribery Probe Over Congo Dealings

By Franz Wild and Suzi Ring

May 18, 2018, 8:16 AM EDT

Updated on May 18, 2018, 1:53 PM EDT

The U.K.'s white-collar crime prosecutor is preparing to open a formal bribery investigation into Glencore Plc and its work with Israeli billionaire Dan Gertler and the leader of Democratic Republic of Congo, according to two people with knowledge of the matter.

Investigators at the Serious Fraud Office plan to seek formal approval for a full probe into Glencore's dealings in Congo, said the people, who declined to be identified because the matter isn't public.

* * *

U.S. hedge fund manager Och-Ziff Capital Management LLC, which funded some of Gertler's operations in Congo, admitted in 2016 to having conspired to bribe Congolese officials with the help of an unidentified Israeli businessman. Gertler has denied any wrongdoing and hasn't been charged. Glencore cut ties with him and bought out his stakes in their joint ventures shortly after the Och-Ziff settlement.

An SFO investigation would add to a growing list of legal challenges for Glencore. It's sought to distance itself from Russian oligarch Oleg Deripaska after the U.S. imposed sanctions in April. Glencore is also fighting Gertler over royalties he says the company still owes after they parted ways. And Glencore's state-owned partner in Congo is trying to dissolve a local operation, saying Glencore has overburdened it with debt. The Glencore unit says the debt situation is solvable and dissolving the business is premature.

* * *

Gertler and Glencore first invested together in a Congolese mine in 2007 and developed a close partnership over the years in the Mutanda and Katanga Mining copper and cobalt operations. In 2012, Glencore Chief Executive Officer Ivan Glasenberg said Gertler had been a "supportive" shareholder in Katanga Mining and that his involvement helped attract foreign investment to Congo.

An "SFO investigation would represent a real breakthrough in the fight to keep London-listed corporations accountable for the business they do overseas," Peter Jones from advocacy group Global Witness said in an email. "If an investigation is launched, Glencore's management is going to have to explain the opaque deals it struck with Gertler which cost the Congolese people over half a billion dollars in potential revenues."

20. On this news, shares of GLNCY fell \$0.55 per share or over 5% to close at \$10.13 per share on May 18, 2018, damaging investors. Shares of GLCNF fell \$0.32 per share or nearly 6% to close at \$5.06 per share on May 18, 2018, damaging investors.

21. On July 3, 2018, pre-market, Glencore disclosed that the U.S. Department of Justice issued its subsidiary a subpoena to produce documents and other records in connection with its compliance with U.S. money laundering statutes and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The announcement stated, in relevant part:

**Subpoena from United States Department of Justice
Baar, Switzerland, 3 July, 2018**

Glencore Ltd, a subsidiary of Glencore plc, has received a subpoena dated 2 July, 2018 from the US Department of Justice to produce documents and other records with respect to compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and United States money laundering statutes. The requested documents relate to the Glencore Group's business in Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Venezuela from 2007 to present.

Glencore is reviewing the subpoena and will provide further information in due course as appropriate.

22. On this news, shares of GLNCY fell \$0.86 per share or over 9% to close at \$8.31 per share on July 3, 2018, damaging investors. Shares of GLCNF fell \$0.41 per share or nearly 9% to close at \$4.20 per share on July 3, 2018, damaging investors.

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

PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

24. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a class consisting of all persons other than defendants who acquired Glencore securities publicly traded OTC during the Class Period, and who were damaged thereby (the "Class"). Excluded from the Class are Defendants, the officers and directors of Glencore, members of the Individual Defendants' immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which Officer or Director Defendants have or had a controlling interest.

25. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, Glencore securities were actively traded OTC. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can be ascertained

only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds, if not thousands of members in the proposed Class.

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

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

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

- whether the Exchange Act were violated by Defendants' acts as alleged herein;
- whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the Class Period misrepresented material facts about the financial condition and business Glencore;
- whether Defendants' public statements to the investing public during the Class Period omitted material facts necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading;
- whether the Defendants caused Glencore to issue false and misleading SEC filings during the Class Period;
- whether Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false and SEC filing
- whether the prices of Glencore' securities during the Class Period were artificially inflated because of the Defendants' conduct complained of herein; and

- whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if so, what is the proper measure of damages.

29. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

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

- Glencore shares met the requirements for listing, and were listed and actively traded OTC, a highly efficient and automated market;
- As a public issuer, Glencore filed periodic public reports with the SEC;
- Glencore regularly communicated with public investors via established market communication mechanisms, including through the regular dissemination of press releases via major newswire services and through other wide-ranging public disclosures, such as communications with the financial press and other similar reporting services; and
- Glencore was followed by a number of securities analysts employed by major brokerage firms who wrote reports that were widely distributed and publicly available.

31. Based on the foregoing, the market for Glencore securities promptly digested current information regarding Glencore from all publicly available sources and reflected such

information in the prices of the shares, and Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to a presumption of reliance upon the integrity of the market.

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

COUNT I

For Violations of Section 10(b) And Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder Against All Defendants

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

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

35. During the Class Period, Defendants, individually and in concert, directly or indirectly, disseminated or approved the false statements specified above, which they knew or deliberately disregarded were misleading in that they contained misrepresentations and failed to disclose material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

36. Defendants violated §10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5 in that they:

- employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud;
- made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or

- engaged in acts, practices and a course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon plaintiff and others similarly situated in connection with their purchases of Glencore securities during the Class Period.

37. Defendants acted with scienter in that they knew that the public documents and statements issued or disseminated in the name of Glencore were materially false and misleading; knew that such statements or documents would be issued or disseminated to the investing public; and knowingly and substantially participated, or acquiesced in the issuance or dissemination of such statements or documents as primary violations of the securities laws. These defendants by virtue of their receipt of information reflecting the true facts of Glencore, their control over, and/or receipt and/or modification of Glencore's allegedly materially misleading statements, and/or their associations with the Company which made them privy to confidential proprietary information concerning Glencore, participated in the fraudulent scheme alleged herein.

38. Individual Defendants, who are the senior officers and/or directors of the Company, had actual knowledge of the material omissions and/or the falsity of the material statements set forth above, and intended to deceive Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, or, in the alternative, acted with reckless disregard for the truth when they failed to ascertain and disclose the true facts in the statements made by them or other Glencore personnel to members of the investing public, including Plaintiff and the Class.

39. As a result of the foregoing, the market price of Glencore securities was artificially inflated during the Class Period. In ignorance of the falsity of Defendants' statements, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class relied on the statements described above and/or the integrity of the market price of Glencore securities during the Class Period in purchasing Glencore

securities at prices that were artificially inflated as a result of Defendants' false and misleading statements.

40. Had Plaintiff and the other members of the Class been aware that the market price of Glencore securities had been artificially and falsely inflated by Defendants' misleading statements and by the material adverse information which Defendants did not disclose, they would not have purchased Glencore securities at the artificially inflated prices that they did, or at all.

41. As a result of the wrongful conduct alleged herein, Plaintiff and other members of the Class have suffered damages in an amount to be established at trial.

42. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have violated Section 10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder and are liable to the plaintiff and the other members of the Class for substantial damages which they suffered in connection with their purchase of Glencore securities during the Class Period.

COUNT II
Violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act
Against the Individual Defendants

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

44. During the Class Period, the Individual Defendants participated in the operation and management of Glencore, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of Glencore's business affairs. Because of their senior positions, they knew the adverse non-public information about Glencore's misstatement of revenue and profit and false financial statements.

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

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

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

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

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class, prays for judgment and relief as follows:

(a) declaring this action to be a proper class action, designating plaintiff as Lead Plaintiff and certifying plaintiff as a class representative under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and designating plaintiff's counsel as Lead Counsel;

(b) awarding damages in favor of plaintiff and the other Class members against all defendants, jointly and severally, together with interest thereon;

awarding plaintiff and the Class reasonable costs and expenses incurred in this action, including counsel fees and expert fees; and

(d) awarding plaintiff and other members of the Class such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: July 9, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

THE ROSEN LAW FIRM, P.A.

By: /s/Laurence M. Rosen

Laurence M. Rosen

609 W. South Orange Avenue, Suite 2P

South Orange, NJ 07079

Tel: (973) 313-1887

Fax: (973) 833-0399

Email: lrosen@rosenlegal.com

Counsel for Plaintiff

Certification and Authorization of Named Plaintiff Pursuant to Federal Securities Laws

The individual or institution listed below (the "Plaintiff") authorizes and, upon execution of the accompanying retainer agreement by The Rosen Law Firm P.A., retains The Rosen Law Firm P.A. to file an action under the federal securities laws to recover damages and to seek other relief against Glencore plc. The Rosen Law Firm P.A. will prosecute the action on a contingent fee basis and will advance all costs and expenses. The Glencore plc. Retention Agreement provided to the Plaintiff is incorporated by reference, upon execution by The Rosen Law Firm P.A.

First name: Henry **REDACTED**
Middle initial: Clay
Last name: Church VI
Address: [REDACTED]
City: [REDACTED]
State: [REDACTED]
Zip: [REDACTED]
Country: [REDACTED]
Facsimile: [REDACTED]
Phone: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

Plaintiff certifies that:

1. Plaintiff has reviewed the complaint and authorized its filing.
2. Plaintiff did not acquire the security that is the subject of this action at the direction of plaintiff's counsel or in order to participate in this private action or any other litigation under the federal securities laws.
3. Plaintiff is willing to serve as a representative party on behalf of a class, including providing testimony at deposition and trial, if necessary.
4. Plaintiff represents and warrants that he/she/it is fully authorized to enter into and execute this certification.
5. Plaintiff will not accept any payment for serving as a representative party on behalf of the class beyond the Plaintiff's pro rata share of any recovery, except such reasonable costs and expenses (including lost wages) directly relating to the representation of the class as ordered or approved by the court.
6. Plaintiff has made no transaction(s) during the Class Period in the debt or equity securities that are the subject of this action except those set forth below:

Acquisitions:

Type of Security	Buy Date	# of Shares	Price per Share
Common Stock	02/22/2018	30	11.13

7. I have not served as a representative party on behalf of a class under the federal securities laws during the last three years, except if detailed below. []

I declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the United States, that the information entered is accurate:

YES

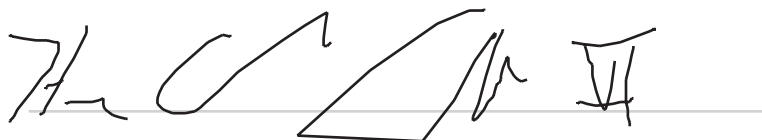
Certification for Henry Church VI (cont.)

By clicking on the button below, I intend to sign and execute this agreement and retain the Rosen Law Firm, P.A. to proceed on Plaintiff's behalf, on a contingent fee basis.

YES

Signed pursuant to California Civil Code Section 1633.1, et seq. - and the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act as adopted by the various states and territories of the United States.

Date of signing: 07/09/2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Henry Church VI", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and cursive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

GARY ROBISON, Individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

GLENCORE PLC and IVAN
GLASENBERG,

Defendants.

Case No:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL
SECURITIES LAWS

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Gary Robison (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated, by Plaintiff’s undersigned attorneys, for Plaintiff’s complaint against Defendants, alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s own acts, and information and belief as to all other matters, based upon, inter alia, the investigation conducted by and through Plaintiff’s attorneys, which included, among other things, a review of the Defendants’ public documents, conference calls and announcements made by Defendants, United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filings, wire and press releases published by and regarding Glencore plc (“Glencore” or the “Company”), analysts’ reports and advisories about the Company, and information readily obtainable on the Internet. Plaintiff believes that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a federal securities class action on behalf of a class consisting of all persons or entities other than Defendants who purchased or otherwise acquired publicly traded Glencore securities from September 30, 2016 and July 2, 2018, both dates inclusive (the “Class

Period”), seeking to recover damages caused by Defendants’ violations of the federal securities laws and to pursue remedies under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, against the Company and certain of its top officials.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

2. Glencore engages in the production, refinement, processing, storage, transport and marketing of metals and minerals, energy products, and agricultural products worldwide.

3. Glencore is incorporated in Jersey, United Kingdom, with headquarters in Baar, Switzerland. Glencore’s common stock trades on the OTC Exchange (“OTC”) under the ticker symbols “GLCNF” and “GLNCY.”

4. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and misleading statements regarding the Company’s business, operational and compliance policies. Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) Glencore’s conduct would foreseeably subject it to heightened scrutiny by U.S. and foreign government bodies with respect to the Company’s compliance with money laundering and bribery laws and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”); and (ii) as a result, Defendants’ statements about Glencore’s business, operations, and prospects were materially false and/or misleading and/or lacked a reasonable basis at all relevant times.

5. On May 18, 2018, *Bloomberg* reported that the U.K.’s Serious Fraud Office was preparing to open a formal bribery investigation into Glencore.

6. On this news, shares of GLNCY fell \$0.55 per share, or over 5%, to close at \$10.13 per share on May 18, 2018, while shares of GLCNF fell \$0.32 per share, or nearly 6%, to close at \$5.06 per share on May 18, 2018.

7. Then, on July 3, 2018, pre-market, Glencore disclosed that the U.S. Department of Justice issued had issued its subsidiary Glencore Ltd a subpoena to produce documents and other records in connection with its compliance with U.S. money laundering statutes and the FCPA.

8. On this news, shares of GLNCY fell \$0.86 per share, or over 9%, to close at \$8.31 per share on July 3, 2018, while shares of GLCNF fell \$0.41 per share, or nearly 9%, to close at \$4.20 per share on July 3, 2018.

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

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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

11. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and Section 27 of the Exchange Act.

12. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to §27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §78aa) and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b).

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

PARTIES

14. Plaintiff, as set forth in the attached Certification, acquired Glencore securities at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and was damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures.

15. Defendant Glencore is incorporated in Jersey, with principal executive offices located at Baarermattstrasse 3, P.O. Box 777, Baar 6341, Switzerland. Glencore's common stock trades on the OTC Exchange ("OTC") under the ticker symbols "GLCNF" and "GLNCY."

16. Defendant Ivan Glasenberg ("Glasenberg") has served at all relevant times as the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO").

17. Defendant Glasenberg possessed the power and authority to control the contents of Glencore's SEC filings, press releases, and other market communications. Glasenberg was provided with copies of the Company's SEC filings and press releases alleged herein to be misleading prior to or shortly after their issuance and had the ability and opportunity to prevent their issuance or to cause them to be corrected. Because of his position with the Company, and his access to material information available to him but not to the public, Glasenberg knew that the adverse facts specified herein had not been disclosed to and were being concealed from the public, and that the positive representations being made were then materially false and misleading. Glasenberg is liable for the false statements and omissions pleaded herein.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

Materially False and Misleading Statements

18. The Class Period begins on September 30, 2016, when *Bloomberg* published an article stating that Glencore was reviewing allegations involving the bribery of officials in the

DRC said to implicate its business partner. The article quoted a statement by Glencore that the Company “takes ethics and compliance very seriously[,]” and reported, in relevant part:

(Bloomberg) -- Glencore Plc, the world’s biggest commodity trader, is reviewing allegations by U.S. authorities regarding the bribery of officials in the Democratic Republic of Congo said to implicate its partner, Israeli billionaire Dan Gertler.

Some of Gertler’s projects in Congo were funded by Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, which on Thursday agreed to pay more than \$400 million to settle a U.S. investigation that it committed bribery violations in Africa. Och-Ziff’s partner in Congo paid \$100 million in bribes to government officials over a 10-year period to win access to mining assets, according to an agreement between Och-Ziff and the U.S. Justice Department.

That partner was Gertler, according to a person with knowledge of the matter, who asked not to be identified because the matter is private.

“We are aware of the matter and the allegations,” Glencore said in an e-mailed statement on Friday. “Glencore takes ethics and compliance very seriously and is considering this information.”

None of the allegations relate to projects involving Glencore and the company hasn’t been accused of any wrongdoing. Gertler has not been charged with any crime and disputes the allegations.

(Emphasis added.)

19. On March 2, 2017, Glencore issued its annual report, which provided its financial results and position for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (the “2016 Annual Report”). The 2016 Annual Report was signed by Defendant Glasenberg. The 2016 Annual Report provides Glencore’s policy as to complying with corruption laws, stating in relevant part:

We are committed to complying with or exceeding the laws and external requirements applicable to our operations and products. Through this and monitoring of legislative requirements, engagement with government and regulators, and compliance with applicable permits and licences, we strive to ensure full compliance. We also seek to manage these risks through the Glencore Corporate Practice (GCP) programme. Its practical application across our business is detailed in our code of conduct (www.glencore.com/who-we-are/our-values/policies/) and this framework is reflected in our sustainability reports. The Group’s anti-corruption policy may also be found at: www.glencore.com/who-we-are/our-values/policies/.

20. On March 2, 2018, Glencore issued its Annual Report for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2017 (the “2017 Annual Report”). The 2017 Annual Report was signed by Defendant Glasenberg. The 2017 Annual Report provides Glencore’s policy as to corruption, stating in relevant part:

We seek to maintain a culture of ethical behaviour and compliance throughout the Group, rather than simply performing the minimum required by laws and regulations. We will not knowingly assist any third party in breaching the law, or participate in any criminal, fraudulent or corrupt practice in any country.

* * *

Bribery and corruption

Glencore’s Global Anti-Corruption Policy . . . contains our clear position on bribery and corruption: the offering, paying, authorising, soliciting or accepting of bribes is unacceptable. We conduct analysis for corruption risks within our businesses and seek to address these risks through policies and procedures, training and awareness raising, monitoring and controls.

21. The statements contained in ¶¶ 18-20 were materially false and/or misleading because they misrepresented and failed to disclose the following adverse facts pertaining to the Company’s business, operations and prospects, which were known to Defendants or recklessly disregarded by them. Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) Glencore’s conduct would foreseeably subject it to heightened scrutiny by U.S. and foreign government bodies with respect to the Company’s compliance with money laundering and bribery laws and the FCPA; and (ii) as a result, Defendants’ statements about Glencore’s business, operations, and prospects were materially false and/or misleading and/or lacked a reasonable basis at all relevant times.

THE TRUTH BEGINS TO EMERGE

22. On May 18, 2018, *Bloomberg* reported that the U.K.’s Serious Fraud Office was preparing to open a formal bribery investigation into Glencore. The article stated, in relevant part:

Glencore May Face U.K. Bribery Probe Over Congo Dealings

By Franz Wild and Suzi Ring

The U.K.'s white-collar crime prosecutor is preparing to open a formal bribery investigation into Glencore Plc and its work with Israeli billionaire Dan Gertler and the leader of Democratic Republic of Congo, according to two people with knowledge of the matter.

Investigators at the Serious Fraud Office plan to seek formal approval for a full probe into Glencore's dealings in Congo, said the people, who declined to be identified because the matter isn't public.

* * *

U.S. hedge fund manager Och-Ziff Capital Management LLC, which funded some of Gertler's operations in Congo, admitted in 2016 to having conspired to bribe Congolese officials with the help of an unidentified Israeli businessman. Gertler has denied any wrongdoing and hasn't been charged. Glencore cut ties with him and bought out his stakes in their joint ventures shortly after the Och-Ziff settlement.

An SFO investigation would add to a growing list of legal challenges for Glencore. It's sought to distance itself from Russian oligarch Oleg Deripaska after the U.S. imposed sanctions in April. Glencore is also fighting Gertler over royalties he says the company still owes after they parted ways. And Glencore's state-owned partner in Congo is trying to dissolve a local operation, saying Glencore has overburdened it with debt. The Glencore unit says the debt situation is solvable and dissolving the business is premature.

* * *

Gertler and Glencore first invested together in a Congolese mine in 2007 and developed a close partnership over the years in the Mutanda and Katanga Mining copper and cobalt operations. In 2012, Glencore Chief Executive Officer Ivan Glasenberg said Gertler had been a "supportive" shareholder in Katanga Mining and that his involvement helped attract foreign investment to Congo.

An "SFO investigation would represent a real breakthrough in the fight to keep London-listed corporations accountable for the business they do overseas," Peter Jones from advocacy group Global Witness said in an email. "If an investigation is launched, Glencore's management is going to have to explain the opaque deals it struck with Gertler which cost the Congolese people over half a billion dollars in potential revenues."

23. On this news, shares of GLNCY fell \$0.55 per share, or over 5%, to close at \$10.13 per share on May 18, 2018, while shares of GLCNF fell \$0.32 per share, or nearly 6%, to close at \$5.06 per share on May 18, 2018.

24. Then, on July 3, 2018, pre-market, Glencore disclosed that the U.S. Department of Justice issued had issued its subsidiary Glencore Ltd a subpoena to produce documents and other records in connection with its compliance with U.S. money laundering statutes and the FCPA. The announcement stated, in relevant part:

Subpoena from United States Department of Justice

Baar, Switzerland, 3 July, 2018

Glencore Ltd, a subsidiary of Glencore plc, has received a subpoena dated 2 July, 2018 from the US Department of Justice to produce documents and other records with respect to compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and United States money laundering statutes. The requested documents relate to the Glencore Group's business in Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Venezuela from 2007 to present.

Glencore is reviewing the subpoena and will provide further information in due course as appropriate.

25. On this news, shares of GLNCY fell \$0.86 per share, or over 9%, to close at \$8.31 per share on July 3, 2018, while shares of GLCNF fell \$0.41 per share, or nearly 9%, to close at \$4.20 per share on July 3, 2018.

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

PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

27. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all those who purchased or otherwise acquired Glencore securities during the Class Period (the "Class"); and were damaged

upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures. Excluded from the Class are Defendants herein, the officers and directors of the Company, at all relevant times, members of their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which Defendants have or had a controlling interest.

28. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, Glencore securities were actively traded OTC. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can be ascertained only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds, if not thousands of members in the proposed Class.

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

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

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

- whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' acts as alleged herein;
- whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the Class Period misrepresented material facts about the business, operations and management of Glencore;
- whether Defendant Glasenberg caused Glencore to issue false and misleading SEC filings during the Class Period;

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

32. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

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

- Defendants made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material facts during the Class Period;
- the omissions and misrepresentations were material;
- Glencore securities are traded in an efficient market;
- the Company's shares were liquid and traded with moderate to heavy volume during the Class Period;
- the Company traded OTC and was covered by multiple analysts;
- the misrepresentations and omissions alleged would tend to induce a reasonable investor to misjudge the value of the Company's securities; and
- Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased, acquired and/or sold Glencore securities between the time the Defendants failed to disclose or misrepresented material facts and the time the true facts were disclosed, without knowledge of the omitted or misrepresented facts.

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

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

COUNT I
For Violations of Section 10(b) And Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder
Against All Defendants

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

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

38. During the Class Period, Defendants engaged in a plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, pursuant to which they knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts, transactions, practices and courses of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and the other members of the Class; made various untrue statements of material facts and omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud in connection with the purchase and sale of securities. Such scheme was intended to, and, throughout the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other Class members, as alleged herein; (ii) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of Glencore securities; and (iii) cause Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase or otherwise acquire Glencore securities and options at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of

this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, Defendants, and each of them, took the actions set forth herein.

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

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

41. Information showing that Defendants acted knowingly or with reckless disregard for the truth is peculiarly within Defendants' knowledge and control. As a senior manager of Glencore, Defendant Glasenberg had knowledge of the details of Glencore's internal affairs.

42. Defendant Glasenberg is liable both directly and indirectly for the wrongs complained of herein. Because of their positions of control and authority, Glasenberg was able

to and did, directly or indirectly, control the content of the statements of Glencore. As an officer of a publicly-held company, Glasenberg had a duty to disseminate timely, accurate, and truthful information with respect to Glencore's businesses, operations, future financial condition and future prospects. As a result of the dissemination of the aforementioned false and misleading reports, releases and public statements, the market price of Glencore securities was artificially inflated throughout the Class Period. In ignorance of the adverse facts concerning Glencore's business and financial condition which were concealed by Defendants, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired Glencore securities at artificially inflated prices and relied upon the price of the securities, the integrity of the market for the securities and/or upon statements disseminated by Defendants, and were damaged thereby.

43. During the Class Period, Glencore securities were traded on an active and efficient market. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, relying on the materially false and misleading statements described herein, which the Defendants made, issued or caused to be disseminated, or relying upon the integrity of the market, purchased or otherwise acquired shares of Glencore securities at prices artificially inflated by Defendants' wrongful conduct. Had Plaintiff and the other members of the Class known the truth, they would not have purchased or otherwise acquired said securities, or would not have purchased or otherwise acquired them at the inflated prices that were paid. At the time of the purchases and/or acquisitions by Plaintiff and the Class, the true value of Glencore securities was substantially lower than the prices paid by Plaintiff and the other members of the Class. The market price of Glencore securities declined sharply upon public disclosure of the facts alleged herein to the injury of Plaintiff and Class members.

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

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

COUNT II
Violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act
Against Defendant Glasenberg

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

47. During the Class Period, Defendant Glasenberg participated in the operation and management of Glencore, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of Glencore's business affairs. Because of his senior position, Glasenberg knew the adverse non-public information about Glencore's false statements.

48. As an officer of a publicly owned company, Defendant Glasenberg had a duty to disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to Glencore's financial condition and results of operations, and to correct promptly any public statements issued by Glencore which had become materially false or misleading.

49. Because of his position of control and authority as a senior officer, Defendant Glasenberg was able to, and did, control the contents of the various reports, press releases and public filings which Glencore disseminated in the marketplace during the Class Period

concerning Glencore's results of operations. Throughout the Class Period, Glasenberg exercised his power and authority to cause Glencore to engage in the wrongful acts complained of herein. the unlawful conduct alleged which artificially inflated the market price of Glencore securities.

50. Defendant Glasenberg, therefore, acted as a controlling person of Glencore. By reason of his senior management position, Glasenberg had the power to direct the actions of, and exercised the same to cause, Glencore to engage in the unlawful acts and conduct complained of herein. Glasenberg exercised control over the general operations of Glencore and possessed the power to control the specific activities which comprise the primary violations about which Plaintiff and the other members of the Class complain.

51. By reason of the above conduct, Defendant Glasenberg is liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act for the violations committed by Glencore.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class, prays for judgment and relief as follows:

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

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

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

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

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: July 11, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

POMERANTZ LLP

/s/ Jeremy A. Lieberman

Jeremy A. Lieberman
J. Alexander Hood II
600 Third Avenue, 20th Floor
New York, New York 10016
Telephone: (212) 661-1100
Facsimile: (212) 661-8665
Email: jalieberman@pomlaw.com
ahood@pomlaw.com

POMERANTZ LLP

Patrick V. Dahlstrom
10 South La Salle Street, Suite 3505
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Telephone: (312) 377-1181
Facsimile: (312) 377-1184
Email: pdahlstrom@pomlaw.com

**BRONSTEIN, GEWIRTZ
& GROSSMAN, LLC**

Peretz Bronstein
60 East 42nd Street, Suite 4600
New York, NY 10165
Telephone: (212) 697-6484
Email: peretz@bgandg.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Submission Date

WL SEIS Exhibit 9

2018-07-10 13:41:38

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

1. I make this declaration pursuant to Section 27(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act") and/or Section 21D(a)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") as amended by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.
2. I have reviewed a Complaint against Glencore plc ("Glencore" or the "Company") and authorize the filing of a comparable complaint on my behalf.
3. I did not purchase or acquire Glencore securities at the direction of plaintiffs' counsel or in order to participate in any private action arising under the Securities Act or Exchange Act.
4. I am willing to serve as a representative party on behalf of a Class of investors who purchased or acquired Glencore securities during the class period, including providing testimony at deposition and trial, if necessary. I understand that the Court has the authority to select the most adequate lead plaintiff in this action.
5. To the best of my current knowledge, the attached sheet lists all of my transactions in Glencore securities during the Class Period as specified in the Complaint.
6. During the three-year period preceding the date on which this Certification is signed, I have not sought to serve as a representative party on behalf of a class under the federal securities laws.
7. I agree not to accept any payment for serving as a representative party on behalf of the class as set forth in the Complaint, beyond my pro rata share of any recovery, except such reasonable costs and expenses directly relating to the representation of the class as ordered or approved by the Court.
8. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Name

Print Name

Gary Robison

Acquisitions

Configurable list (if none enter none)

Date Acquired	Number of Shares Acquired	Price per Share Acquired
03/05/2018	100	4.98

Sales

Documents & Message

Upload your brokerage statements showing your individual purchase and sale orders.

(redacted)



Signature



Full Name

Gary Robison

(redacted)



GLENCORE PLC (GLNCY; GLCNF)

Robison, Gary

LIST OF PURCHASES AND SALES

DATE	PURCHASE OR SALE	NUMBER OF SHARES/UNITS	PRICE PER SHARES/UNITS
3/5/2018	Purchase	100	\$4.9800