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9  
10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
11 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 ARLIE DOLLY, Individually and on Behalf  
13 of All Others Similarly Situated,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 GITLAB INC., SYTSE SIJBRANDIJ,  
17 AND BRIAN G. ROBINS,

18 Defendants.

Case No.

**COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF  
THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS**

**CLASS ACTION**

Demand for Jury Trial

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1 Plaintiff Arlie Dolly (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly  
2 situated, by their undersigned attorneys, alleges in this Complaint for violations of the federal  
3 securities laws (the “Complaint”) the following based upon knowledge with respect to their own  
4 acts, and upon facts obtained through an investigation conducted by his counsel, which included,  
5 inter alia: (a) review and analysis of relevant filings made by GitLab Inc. (“GitLab” or the  
6 “Company”) with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”); (b) review  
7 and analysis of GitLab’s public documents, conference calls, press releases, and stock chart; (c)  
8 review and analysis of securities analysts’ reports and advisories concerning the Company; and  
9 (d) information readily obtainable on the internet.

10 Plaintiff believes that further substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations  
11 set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery. Most of the facts supporting the  
12 allegations contained herein are known only to the defendants or are exclusively within their  
13 control.

14 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

15 1. This is a federal securities class action on behalf of all investors who purchased or  
16 otherwise acquired GitLab securities between June 6, 2023 and March 4, 2024, inclusive (the  
17 “Class Period”), seeking to recover damages caused by Defendants’ violations of the federal  
18 securities laws (the “Class”).

19 2. Defendants provided investors with material information concerning GitLab's  
20 expected revenue for the fiscal year 2025. Defendants’ statements included, among other things,  
21 GitLab's AI incorporation throughout its DevSecOps platform, developing new AI features to  
22 increase efficiency of software development and making it more affordable for customers,  
23 monetizing its various AI capabilities with monthly subscriptions and increasing pipeline growth  
24 by integrating its DevSecOps platform as the preferred software delivery platform in the industry.

25 3. Defendants created the false impression that they possessed reliable information  
26 pertaining to the Company’s ability to develop and incorporate AI throughout the software  
27 development cycle in order to optimize code generation thereby increasing market demand and  
28

1 making all levels of software development more affordable and properly monetizing its AI  
2 features. In truth, there was weak market demand for Gitlab's touted AI features and the Company  
3 was incurring an increasing amount of expenses involving JiHu, its joint venture in China, as well  
4 as the annual company-wide summit. Defendants misled investors by continually highlighting its  
5 AI-driven innovations to develop software more efficiently and drive market share demands.

6 4. Defendants provided these overwhelmingly positive statements to investors while,  
7 at the same time, disseminating materially false and misleading statements and/or concealing  
8 material adverse facts concerning GitLab's ability to develop AI features that would generate  
9 code more efficiently and increase market demand for its DevSecOps platform.

10 5. The truth emerged on March 4, 2024, when GitLab issued a press release reporting  
11 a strong Q1 in 2024, followed by an announcement lowering full-year guidance for 2025. In  
12 pertinent part, Defendants announced that the company needed time to build its pipeline and close  
13 deals on new products. In addition, provided first quarter 2025 and full year 2025 guidance with  
14 growth rates hovering between 30 and 31% and 27%, respectively. Furthermore, GitLab  
15 anticipated a Q1 2025 non-GAAP operating loss of \$12-\$13 million and an operating non-GAAP  
16 revenue of \$5-\$10 million for the full year of 2025.

17 6. Investors and analysts reacted immediately to GitLab's revelation. The price of  
18 GitLab's common stock declined dramatically. From a closing market price of \$74.47 per share  
19 on March 4, 2024, GitLab's stock price fell to \$58.84 per share on March 5, 2024, a decline of  
20 about 21% in the span of just a single day.

21 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

22 7. Plaintiff brings this action, on behalf of himself and other similarly situated  
23 investors, to recover losses sustained in connection with Defendants' fraud.

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



1 investors, *i.e.*, the market. Each Individual Defendant was provided with copies of the Company’s  
2 reports and press releases alleged herein to be misleading prior to, or shortly after, their issuance  
3 and had the ability and opportunity to prevent their issuance or cause them to be corrected.  
4 Because of their positions and access to material non-public information available to them, each  
5 of these Individual Defendants knew that the adverse facts specified herein had not been disclosed  
6 to, and were being concealed from, the public, and that the positive representations which were  
7 being made were then materially false and/or misleading. The Individual Defendants are liable  
8 for the false statements pleaded herein, as those statements were each “group-published”  
9 information, the result of the collective actions of the Individual Defendants.

10 18. GitLab is liable for the acts of the Individual Defendants, and its employees under  
11 the doctrine of respondeat superior and common law principles of agency as all the wrongful acts  
12 complained of herein were carried out within the scope of their employment with authorization.

13 19. The scienter of the Individual Defendants, and other employees and agents of the  
14 Company are similarly imputed to GitLab under respondeat superior and agency principles.

15 **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

16 ***Company Background***

17 20. GitLab is a global software company that designs and develops software solutions.  
18 GitLab began as an open-source project and currently offers a platform for authentication,  
19 authorization, DeVops score, audit and value stream, management.

20 21. GitLab’s core offering is as a DevOps platform that enables professionals to  
21 perform project-based tasks, from the planning stage to source code management to monitoring  
22 and security.

1 *The Defendants Materially Misled Investors Concerning*  
2 *GitLab's Revenue Outlook for 2025*

3  
4 June 5, 2023

5 22. On June 5, 2023 GitLab held a first quarter earnings call wherein Defendant  
6 Robins noted the investments made by GitLab to drive its AI vision stating, in part:

7  
8 Now on to the way we are thinking about the financials and the impact of our AI  
9 products. ***We continue to invest in people and infrastructure to support AI. While***  
10 ***we have had some teams working on AI features, we recently shifted additional***  
11 ***engineers from other teams to support the work on AI.*** As a result, this has not led  
12 to significant incremental expenses on engineering talent. ***Additionally, we have***  
13 ***made investments in our cloud provider spend to support our AI and R&D efforts.***  
14 ***In addition, we also continue to leverage partners to help drive our AI vision.***  
15 This has included partnership announcements with Google Cloud and Oracle. The  
16 Google partnership allows us to use Google Cloud AI functionality to make our  
17 own AI offerings better by leveraging their tool set. The partnership with Oracle  
18 makes it easier for our customers to deploy their own AI and machine learning  
19 workloads using Oracle's Cloud Infrastructure. Both of these partnerships help  
20 create strategic differentiation for our customers in a financially responsible  
21 manner.

22 (Emphasis added.)

23 23. On the same call, Defendant Robins again spoke about the forecasted expenses  
24 related to JiHu, stating in part:

25 Separately, I would like to provide an update on JiHu, our China joint venture. Our  
26 goal remains to deconsolidate JiHu. However, we cannot predict the likelihood or  
27 timing of when this may potentially occur. Thus, for modeling purposes for FY '24,  
28 we now forecast approximately \$29 million of expenses related to JiHu compared  
with \$19 million in FY '23. These JiHu expenses represent approximately negative  
5% of our total implied negative 8% non-GAAP operating loss for FY '24.

29 24. During the question-and-answer segment, Defendant Sijbranj was asked about  
30 GitLab's AI-related revenue opportunities.

1 <Q: James Derrick Wood – TD Cowen – Analyst> And then just from a broader  
2 perspective, how you're thinking about the gen AI-related revenue opportunities in  
the quarters ahead?

3 <A: Sytse Sijbrandij> So we're really excited about our partnership with Oracle  
4 Cloud. They have a great customer base. And what it means is that our customers  
5 now can now run AI and ML workloads on GPU-enabled GitLab Runners on the  
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, and that's a great powerful infrastructure. Additionally,  
we're available in Oracle's marketplace, expanding our distribution.

6 So our strategy, with AI in mind, is to partner closer with the hyperscalers. And the  
7 toughest one is Microsoft. We try to partner there too. But with everyone else, we  
8 see a lot of momentum, and that's AWS, GCP and Oracle. We want to get closer.  
9 We want to enable our customers to run their normal workloads, their AI workloads  
there, and where you can expect us to have more announcements going forward.

10 ...

11 <Q: Kasthuri Gopalan Rangan – Goldman Sachs – Analyst> I had a question on the  
12 generative AI capabilities. At what point are we looking to -- is there any need for  
13 further differentiation of GitLab versus the competition? This auto code generation  
14 feature that has been made much off, right, is that a real sticking point in  
conversations? Do you think the customer base really values and appreciates the  
broader set of AI capabilities that GitLab has to offer?

15 <A: Sytse Sijbrandij> So we're really fortunate that we have a single application, a  
16 single data store for the entire DevSecOps cycle, and we can apply AI to all of  
17 them. And that's led us to having 3x as many publicly usable AI features as our  
18 competition. That is a big advantage. As long as at the beginning that, of course,  
19 you also need the code suggestions. But having the whole rest make sure that if you  
get more effective there, it works, and you get a faster cycle time throughout, and  
that's a really exciting development.

20 September 5, 2024

21  
22 25. GitLab held a second quarter earnings call on September 5, 2024 where  
23 management once again touted its AI-powered capabilities and potential to drive in revenue.

24 Defendant Sijbrandij stated in pertinent part:

25 AI continues to be a key area of product innovation. We are developing AI-powered  
26 capabilities across the entire software development life cycle. Let me share just a  
27 few of these capabilities. Code suggestions uses generative AI to suggest code to  
28 developers. Suggested reviewers leverages AI to identify the most appropriate

1 reviewers of code. Explaining this vulnerability provides details about potential  
2 security vulnerabilities in code. And code suggestions remains on track to be  
3 generally available later this year. We differentiate our approach to AI in several  
4 ways. We have a commitment to privacy and transparency in our use of AI, and we  
5 also deliver AI throughout the entire software development life cycle.

6 Today, we released the findings of our state of DevSecOps study. This study  
7 illustrates the importance of our AI differentiation even further. In June 2023, we  
8 surveyed more than 1,000 respondents. These include in-video contributors and  
9 leaders in software development, IT operations and security. We found that 79% of  
10 respondents are concerned about AI tools accessing private information or  
11 intellectual property. We also found that developers only spend 25% of their time  
12 writing code. And that's why we believe delivering AI beyond just code suggestions  
13 is essential.

14 26. On the same call, Defendant Robins announced plans to monetize the Company's  
15 AI capabilities. In addition he provided an update on the continuing goal to deconsolidate JiHu  
16 stating in pertinent part:

17 We remain on track to achieve free cash flow breakeven for FY '25. There are a  
18 number of drivers we are introducing that we believe should help fuel our business  
19 in FY '25. I touched on the first one earlier, which is the price increase in our  
20 premium tier. Additionally, in Q2, we started enforcing user limits on our free SaaS  
21 tier. It's early, but we have seen additional free users upgrade to premium. The third  
22 driver is the launch of Dedicated. This allows us to address new opportunity for  
23 companies with complex security and compliance requirements. ***Finally, we plan  
24 to monetize our AI capabilities by launching an add-on that will include code  
25 suggestions functionality later this year.***

26 Separately, I would like to provide an update on JiHu, our China joint venture. Our  
27 goal remains to deconsolidate JiHu. However, we cannot predict the likelihood or  
28 timing of when this may potentially occur. Thus, for modeling purposes for FY '24,  
we now forecast approximately \$25 million of expenses related to JiHu compared  
with \$19 million in FY '23.

(Emphasis added.)

29 27. During the question-and-answer segment, Defendant Sijbranj was asked about  
30 customer feedback as to GitLab's pricing increase.

31 <Q: William Fitzsimmons – Moffett Nathanson – Analyst> Obviously, a few  
32 months ago, the firm held discussion with investors to talk through the generative  
33 AI-based products and then you gave us an update on Duo in AI in the prepared



1 remarks. But maybe double-clicking and going a little deeper, and I can't imagine  
2 we're still in the early innings here. But curious if you could talk through kind of  
3 early customer feedback on these products' adoption trends, what you're hearing  
4 and seeing?

5 <A: Sytse Sijbrandij> Customers get that they need AI features, not just for  
6 example, coding, but they need them throughout the DevOps life cycle...We're  
7 really happy that we have 10 features out there already. And some of the oldest  
8 feature we have suggested reviewers has over 100,000 users today. So we're excited  
9 about progressing that further. And it's great to see that customers recognize that  
10 they need a suite of AI features, and therefore, we're excited about Duo.

11 ...

12 <Q: William Fitzsimmons – Moffett Nathanson – Analyst> For Sid, for those  
13 customers who are evaluating adding large language model features to their  
14 DevOps platform today, are they still mostly focused on code suggestions? Or is  
15 there increasingly other considerations at play as these customers get smarter and  
16 more in the leads on AI?

17 <A: Sytse Sijbrandij> Yes. I think as customers get more sophisticated, they're  
18 seeing that AI should be throughout the life cycle. As mentioned earlier in this call,  
19 like it's DevSec and Ops, like you need those AI features too to make security more  
20 efficient. If you just produce more co, that's not going to do it. And of those  
21 developers producing more co, that's not the only thing they need.

22 So as customers get more sophisticated, they want more AI features, and we're  
23 really happy that we have 10 features out already. The second thing they want is  
24 good guarantees of privacy that their intellectual property is never going to be used  
25 to enhance other people their platform, their intellectual property. So I think in both,  
26 we have a really compelling story.

27 December 4, 2024

28 28. On December 4, 2024 GitLab held a third quarter earnings call wherein Defendant  
Sijbrandij reiterated the numerous AI features available and how it has resonated with customers  
stating in pertinent part:

Now I'd like to discuss our second topic, which is our unique approach to AI. We  
already have 14 AI features available to our customers. That's more than any other  
DevSecOps platform we continue to innovate. GitLab Duo is our suite of AI-  
powered DevSecOps workflows that enables customers to boost speed and  
efficiency without sacrificing privacy, security and compliance.

1 ...

2 Our approach to AI is resonating with our customers. For example, Amado  
3 Gramajo, Vice President of Infrastructure & DevOps at Nasdaq, recently shared his  
4 excitement about how Gitlab Duo will help Nasdaq protect their intellectual  
5 property and stay in line with regulatory mandates. And presenting at this year's  
6 Gartner Application Innovation Summit, Bal Kang at NatWest said, "GitLab Duo  
7 enables our developers to be more productive, efficient and successful in creating  
8 secure code. We're excited to see the benefits of GitLab's AI features across the  
9 entire value chain, and even our most seasoned engineers are seeing value."

10 29. During the question-and-answer segment, Defendant Sijbrandij was asked about  
11 customer feedback regarding GitLab's AI functionality.

12 <Q: Kasthuri Gopalan Rangan – Goldman Sachs – Analyst> And second and final,  
13 the -- we've been waiting for Google to more closely align or for you to closely  
14 align your generative AI efforts with Google. How close or how far are we from a  
15 full-blown integration and announcement of sorts?

16 <A: Sytse Sijbrandij> Yes, the customer feedback on our AI functionality has been  
17 positive. And as you might have heard in the prepared remarks, customers like  
18 NatWest and Nasdaq are using it in their engineering teams and seeing the value  
19 and the productivity and efficiency that it brings.

20 Our customers have reported efficiency improvements upwards of 50% with Code  
21 Suggestions. We recently spoke with a leading international travel agency, and they  
22 said that the features they tested, they believe that GitLab offers a better quality  
23 there. We also spoke with a multinational financial technology company, and their  
24 team is excited about using GitLab Duo for generating configurations, test  
25 generation, book finding and automating operational work. So we're very excited  
26 that we have a broad platform so that we can do AI across the life cycle with 14  
27 features for customers available today.

28 30. The above statements in Paragraphs 22 to 29 were false and/or materially  
misleading. Defendants created the false impression that possessed reliable information  
pertaining to the Company's ability to develop and incorporate AI throughout the software  
development cycle in order to optimize code generation thereby increasing market demand and  
making all levels of software development more affordable and properly monetizing its AI  
features. In truth, there was weak market demand for Gitlab's touted AI features and the Company

1 was incurring an increasing amount of expenses involving JiHu, its joint venture in China, as well  
2 as the annual company-wide summit. Defendants misled investors by continually highlighting its  
3 AI-driven innovations to develop software more efficiently and drive market share demands.

4 ***GitLab Reveals Fourth Quarter and Fiscal Year 2024 Earnings and***  
5 ***Reveals Lower-than-Expected Guidance for Fiscal Year 2025***

6 March 4, 2024

7  
8 31. On March 4, 2024, GitLab issued a press release reporting strong Q1 2024 results  
9 and then immediately following this with a disclosure announcing lower than expected full-year  
10 guidance for 2025. GitLab attributed it to time needed to “build pipeline and close deals on new  
11 products.”

12 32. Later the same day, Defendant Robins spoke on an earnings call disclosing  
13 guidance for FY2025:

14 With that said, our guidance for first quarter of FY 2025. We expect total revenue  
15 of \$165 million to \$166 million, representing a growth rate of 30% to 31% year-  
16 over-year. ***We expect a non-GAAP operating loss of \$13 million to \$12***  
17 ***million. The loss includes an approximately \$15 million expense related to our***  
18 ***in-person company-wide summit.*** As an all-remote company, we're thrilled to  
bring team members together in the same location for the first time since 2019. And  
we expect non-GAAP net loss per share of \$0.05 to \$0.04, assuming 158 million  
weighted average basic shares outstanding.

19 For the full year FY 2025, we expect total revenue of \$725 million to \$731 million,  
20 representing a growth rate of approximately 26% year-over-year. We expect a non-  
21 GAAP operating income of \$5 million to \$10 million, and we expect non-GAAP net  
22 income per share of \$0.19 to \$0.23, assuming 168 million weighted average diluted  
23 shares outstanding. We believe that our continued focus on responsible growth will  
yield further improvements in our unit economics. We plan to be free cash flow  
positive again in FY '25, excluding any nonrecurring cash tax payments related to  
the bilateral advanced pricing agreement.

24 (Emphasis added.)

25  
26 33. In a question-and-answer portion, analysts questioned the conservative guidance  
27 provided by GitLab:

1 <Q: Kasthuri Gopalan Rangan – Goldman Sachs – Analyst> With all these levers  
2 that Sid is talking about, why is the guidance seemingly conservative?

3 <A: Brian G. Robins> Yes, we do have a number of growth drivers for FY '25 and  
4 beyond. I think you've named a number of them. It takes a while to build pipeline  
5 and close deals on new products. And so the total number of revenue that we have  
6 for next year for it to make a meaningful impact in a ratable business model is going  
7 to take a little while for that to come to fruition.

8 ...

9 <Q: James Derrick Wood – Analyst> I guess in the context of this, it looks like  
10 your guidance of 25% to 26% revenue growth for fiscal '25 would be conservative.  
11 So just 2 questions. Are there any drags in the model we should be aware of that  
12 may not be reflected in the backlog or the trailing 12-month NRR numbers? And  
13 then is it fair to say you think that growth tailwinds from pricing and from AI will  
14 be higher in fiscal '26 versus fiscal '25?>

15 <A: Brian G. Robins> The points that you made obviously are all true and valid.  
16 The revenue growth of 33% are guided 26% next year. That factors in the buying  
17 behavior and the normalization that we've seen in the market. We do have a ratable  
18 model. And then being a -- entering our third year as a public company, that's when  
19 we're -- we said our guidance was to be less conservative than the prior 2 years.  
20 And so I think the setup with the new products and the normalization of buying  
21 behavior as well as the metrics that we put up this quarter is a good setup for next  
22 year.

23 ...

24 <Q: Jason Noah Ader – William Blair – Analyst> Brian, just trying to square, I  
25 guess, with everybody else the guidance with the less conservative posture  
26 comment. In particular, if NRR is trending up and is around 130%, doesn't this  
27 imply that NRR would have to decline from here for revenue growth to be in the  
28 mid-20s?

<A: Brian G. Robins> There's a number of factors that go into our guidance. We  
build it from a bottoms-up perspective. And I would just say that what we reported  
was actuals and what we're guiding to is guidance, right? So it's not comparing  
apples to apples.

34. Notably, Defendant Robins was questioned as to the increase in operating  
expenses in relation to the forecasted guidance.

<Q: Michael Joseph Cikos – Needham & Company – Analyst > Brian, I think first  
question for you. Just with the guidance, a bit of a 2-parter here, but I know you're  
talking about how there's less conservatism in the guide now. *And I just want to*

1 *make sure I'm clear. Is that -- the first part, is that for both revenue and OpEx as*  
2 *far as the implied cost structure there? Or is it more just for the revenue?*

3 And then I guess the follow-on to that, I know the company has like really beat the  
4 drum as far as profitable scale. *And so even if I x out the \$15 million of summit,*  
5 *and I'm not going to back out JiHu just because it seems like a recurring cost*  
6 *until you, I guess, take it out as a consolidated statement, but there's still a*  
7 *massive uptick in the implied OpEx when I think about your guidance. And that's*  
8 *really what I'm trying to square on my side.*

9 <A: Brian G. Robins> Yes. Thanks. You're correct. We have been very consistent  
10 since the IPO road show is our #1 objective is to grow, but we'll do that responsibly.  
11 The less conservative, we have beat the profitability pretty handedly every quarter,  
12 and so it's more directed at the top line than the bottom line. But we still want -- the  
13 #1 thing at the company is still to grow, and we'll do that responsibly. And so you  
14 can expect that from us.

15 (Emphasis added.)

16 35. A number of well-known analysts following Gitlab commented on the Company's  
17 disclosures. For example, Needham analyst reported that GitLab was "quick to call out that new  
18 offerings are captured in the guidance, but Revenue contribution will be slow to ramp due to  
19 GitLab's ratable Subscription-based model." Another analyst, Scotiabank reported "[w]e think  
20 the main debate now turns to how much of the strength in 4Q was driven by the premium pricing  
21 change vs. better execution/improving macro conditions. Mgmt did not give any additional  
22 granularity on 4Q impacts from the pricing change, but reiterated their expected \$10M-\$20M  
23 tailwind in FY25 from the Premium changes."

24 36. Investors and analysts reacted immediately to GitLab's revelation. The price of  
25 GitLab's common stock declined dramatically. From a closing market price of \$74.47 per share  
26 on March 4, 2024, GitLab's stock price fell to \$58.84 per share on March 5, 2024, a decline of  
27 about 21% in the span of just a single day.

28 37. The fact that these analysts, and others, discussed GitLab's shortfall and below-  
expectation revenue, as well as the Company's shockingly conservative guidance suggests the  
public placed significant weight on GitLab's statements of prior confidence in their new growth

1 plan. The frequent, in-depth discussion of GitLab's guidance confirms that Defendants'  
2 statements during the Class Period were material.

3  
4 ***Loss Causation and Economic Loss***

5 38. During the Class Period, as detailed herein, Defendants made materially false and  
6 misleading statements and engaged in a scheme to deceive the market and a course of conduct  
7 that artificially inflated the price of GitLab's common stock and operated as a fraud or deceit on  
8 Class Period purchasers of GitLab's common stock by materially misleading the investing public.  
9 Later, Defendants' prior misrepresentations and fraudulent conduct became apparent to the  
10 market, the price of GitLab's common stock materially declined, as the prior artificial inflation  
11 came out of the price over time. As a result of their purchases of GitLab's common stock during  
12 the Class Period, Plaintiff and other members of the Class suffered economic loss, *i.e.*, damages  
13 under federal securities laws.

14 39. GitLab's stock price fell in response to the corrective event on March 4, 2024, as  
15 alleged *supra*. On March 4, 2024, Defendants disclosed information that was directly related to  
16 their prior misrepresentations and material omissions concerning GitLab's forecasting processes  
17 and 2024 revenue growth guidance.

18 40. In particular, on March 4, 2024, GitLab announced significantly below-market  
19 growth expectations of only 25-26% for fiscal year 2025. This projection was well below the  
20 market expectations generated by GitLab's own previous reports of economic growth and internal  
21 growth projections provided throughout fiscal year 2024.

22 ***Presumption of Reliance; Fraud-On-The-Market***

23 41. At all relevant times, the market for GitLab's common stock was an efficient  
24 market for the following reasons, among others:  
25  
26  
27  
28

- 1 (a) GitLab's common stock met the requirements for listing and was  
2 listed and actively traded on the NASDAQ during the Class Period,  
3 a highly efficient and automated market;
- 4 (b) GitLab communicated with public investors via established market  
5 communication mechanisms, including disseminations of press  
6 releases on the national circuits of major newswire services and  
7 other wide-ranging public disclosures, such as communications with  
8 the financial press and other similar reporting services;
- 9 (c) GitLab was followed by several securities analysts employed by  
10 major brokerage firms who wrote reports that were distributed to the  
11 sales force and certain customers of their respective brokerage firms  
12 during the Class Period. Each of these reports was publicly available  
13 and entered the public marketplace; and
- 14 (d) Unexpected material news about GitLab was reflected in and  
15 incorporated into the Company's stock price during the Class  
16 Period.  
17  
18

19 42. As a result of the foregoing, the market for GitLab's common stock promptly  
20 digested current information regarding the Company from all publicly available sources and  
21 reflected such information in GitLab's stock price. Under these circumstances, all purchasers of  
22 GitLab's common stock during the Class Period suffered similar injury through their purchase of  
23 GitLab's securities at artificially inflated prices, and a presumption of reliance applies.

24 43. Alternatively, reliance need not be proven in this action because the action  
25 involves omissions and deficient disclosures. Positive proof of reliance is not a prerequisite to  
26 recovery pursuant to ruling of the United States Supreme Court in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah*  
27  
28

1 v. *United States*, 406 U.S. 128 (1972). All that is necessary is that the facts withheld be material  
2 in the sense that a reasonable investor might have considered the omitted information important  
3 in deciding whether to buy or sell the subject security.

4 ***No Safe Harbor; Inapplicability of Bespeaks Caution Doctrine***

5  
6 44. The statutory safe harbor provided for forward-looking statements under certain  
7 circumstances does not apply to any of the material misrepresentations and omissions alleged in  
8 this Complaint. As alleged above, Defendants' liability stems from the fact that they provided  
9 investors with revenue projections while at the same time failing to maintain adequate forecasting  
10 processes. Defendants provided the public with forecasts that failed to account for this decline in  
11 sales and/or adequately disclose the fact that the Company at the current time did not have  
12 adequate forecasting processes.

13 45. To the extent certain of the statements alleged to be misleading or inaccurate may  
14 be characterized as forward looking, they were not identified as "forward-looking statements"  
15 when made and there were no meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that  
16 could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the purportedly forward-looking  
17 statements.

18 46. Defendants are also liable for any false or misleading "forward-looking  
19 statements" pleaded because, at the time each "forward-looking statement" was made, the speaker  
20 knew the "forward-looking statement" was false or misleading and the "forward-looking  
21 statement" was authorized and/or approved by an executive officer of GitLab who knew that the  
22 "forward-looking statement" was false. Alternatively, none of the historic or present-tense  
23 statements made by Defendants were assumptions underlying or relating to any plan, projection,  
24 or statement of future economic performance, as they were not stated to be such assumptions  
25 underlying or relating to any projection or statement of future economic performance when made,  
26 nor were any of the projections or forecasts made by the defendants expressly related to or stated  
27 to be dependent on those historic or present-tense statements when made.



**CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

1  
2 47. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
3 Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all those who purchased or  
4 otherwise acquired GitLab's securities during the Class Period (the "Class"); and were damaged  
5 upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosure. Excluded from the Class are defendants  
6 herein, the officers and directors of the Company, at all relevant times, members of their  
7 immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in  
8 which defendants have or had a controlling interest.

9 48. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is  
10 impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, GitLab's securities were actively traded on the  
11 NASDAQ. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can  
12 be ascertained only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds or  
13 thousands of members in the proposed Class. Record owners and other members of the Class may  
14 be identified from records maintained by GitLab or its transfer agent and may be notified of the  
15 pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that customarily used in  
16 securities class actions. As of March 15, 2024 there was approximately 130.2 million shares of  
17 the Company's Class A common stock outstanding. Upon information and belief, these shares  
18 are held by thousands, if not millions, of individuals located throughout the country and possibly  
19 the world. Joinder would be highly impracticable.

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

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

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

- 4                   (a) whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants’  
5 acts as alleged herein;  
6                   (b) whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public  
7 during the Class Period misrepresented material facts about the  
8 business, operations and management of GitLab;  
9                   (c) whether the Individual Defendants caused GitLab to issue false and  
10 misleading financial statements during the Class Period;  
11                   (d) whether Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false  
12 and misleading financial statements;  
13                   (e) whether the prices of GitLab's common stock during the Class  
14 Period were artificially inflated because of the Defendants’ conduct  
15 complained of herein; and  
16                   (f) whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if  
17 so, what is the proper measure of damages.  
18  
19  
20

21           52. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient  
22 adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as  
23 the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and  
24 burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress  
25 the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class  
26 action.  
27  
28

**COUNT I**

***Against All Defendants for Violations of***

**Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5 53. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully  
6 set forth herein.

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

9 55. During the Class Period, Defendants engaged in a plan, scheme, conspiracy and  
10 course of conduct, pursuant to which they knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts, transactions,  
11 practices and courses of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon. Plaintiff and the  
12 other members of the Class; made various untrue statements of material facts and omitted to state  
13 material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under  
14 which they were made, not misleading; and employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud  
15 in connection with the purchase and sale of securities. Such scheme was intended to, and,  
16 throughout the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other  
17 Class members, as alleged herein; (ii) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of GitLab  
18 common stock; and (iii) cause Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase or otherwise  
19 acquire GitLab's securities at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme,  
20 plan and course of conduct, Defendants, and each of them, took the actions set forth herein.

21 56. Pursuant to the above plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, each of the  
22 defendants participated directly or indirectly in the preparation and/or issuance of the quarterly  
23 and annual reports, SEC filings, press releases and other statements and documents described  
24 above, including statements made to securities analysts and the media that were designed to  
25 influence the market for GitLab's securities. Such reports, filings, releases and statements were  
26 materially false and misleading in that they failed to disclose material adverse information and  
27 misrepresented the truth about the Company.

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

10           58. Information showing that Defendants acted knowingly or with reckless disregard  
11 for the truth is peculiarly within defendants' knowledge and control. As the senior managers  
12 and/or directors of the Company, the Individual Defendants had knowledge of the details of  
13 GitLab's internal affairs.

14           59. The Individual Defendants are liable both directly and indirectly for the wrongs  
15 complained of herein. Because of their positions of control and authority, the Individual  
16 Defendants were able to and did, directly or indirectly, control the content of the statements of  
17 the Company. As officers and/or directors of a publicly-held company, the Individual Defendants  
18 had a duty to disseminate timely, accurate, and truthful information with respect to GitLab's  
19 businesses, operations, future financial condition and future prospects. As a result of the  
20 dissemination of the aforementioned false and misleading reports, releases and public statements,  
21 the market price of GitLab's common stock was artificially inflated throughout the Class Period.  
22 In ignorance of the adverse facts concerning the Company which were concealed by Defendants,  
23 Plaintiff and the other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired GitLab's common  
24 stock at artificially inflated prices and relied upon the price of the common stock, the integrity of  
25 the market for the common stock and/or upon statements disseminated by Defendants, and were  
26 damaged thereby.





- 1 A. Determining that the instant action may be maintained as a class action under  
2 Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and certifying Plaintiff as the  
3 Class representatives;
- 4 B. Requiring Defendants to pay damages sustained by Plaintiff and the Class by  
5 reason of the acts and transactions alleged herein;
- 6 C. Awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class pre-judgment and post-  
7 judgment interest, as well as their reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and  
8 other costs; and
- 9 D. Awarding such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

10  
11 **DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

12 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

13  
14 Dated: September 4, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

15 **LEVI & KORSINSKY, LLP**

16  
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