

EXHIBIT 6



RECENT TRENDS IN SECURITIES CLASS ACTION LITIGATION: 2024 FULL-YEAR REVIEW

Edward Flores and Svetlana Starykh¹

Filings Flat Relative to 2023, Standard Filings
Increase for Second Straight Year

Resolutions Rise, Led by Increase
in Dismissals

FOREWORD

I am excited to share NERA's "Recent Trends in Securities Class Action Litigation: 2024 Full-Year Review" with you. This year's edition builds on work carried out over more than three decades by many of NERA's securities and finance experts. Although space does not permit us to present all the analyses the authors have undertaken while working on this year's edition or to provide details on the statistical analysis of settlement amounts and attorneys' fee percentages, we hope you will contact us if you want to learn more about our research or our consulting and testifying experience in securities litigations. On behalf of NERA's securities and finance experts, I thank you for taking the time to review this year's report and hope you find it informative.

DAVID TABAK, PhD

Senior Managing Director



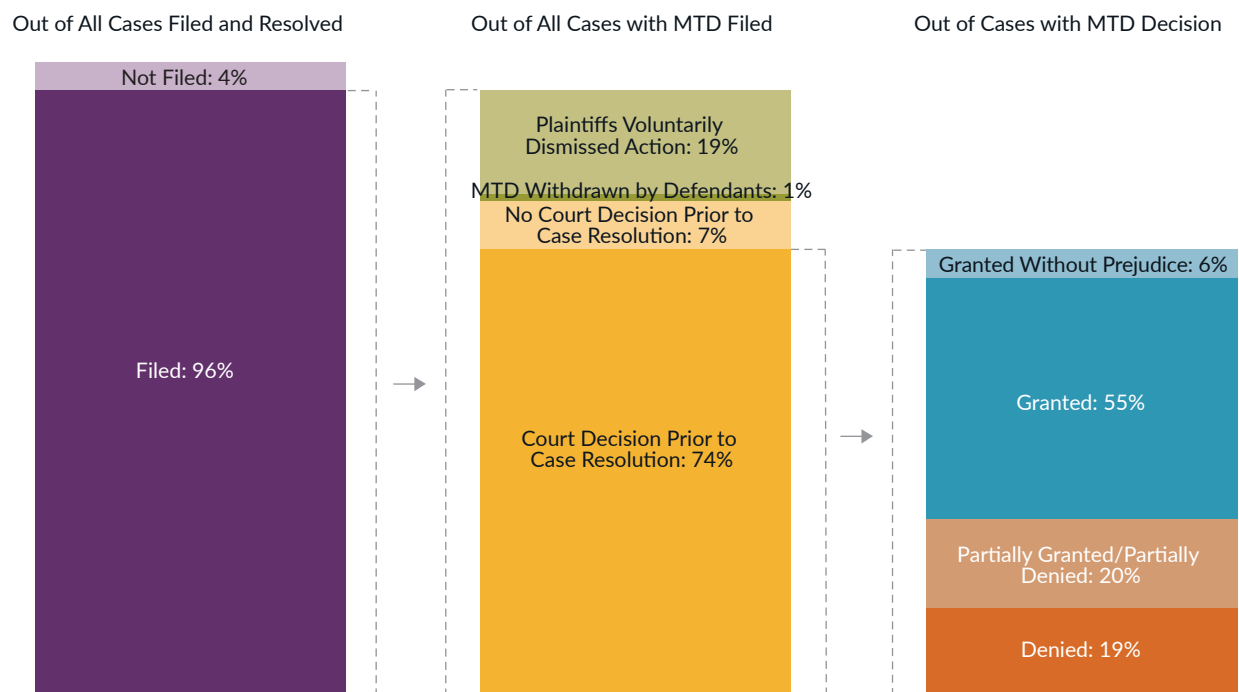
ANALYSIS OF MOTIONS

NERA's federal securities class action database tracks filing and resolution activity as well as decisions on motions to dismiss, motions for class certification, and the status of any motion as of the resolution date. For this analysis, we include securities class actions that were filed and resolved over the past 10 years in which purchasers of common stock are part of the class and in which a violation of Rule 10b-5, Section 11, and/or Section 12 is alleged.

Motion to Dismiss

A motion to dismiss was filed in 96% of the securities class action suits filed and resolved. Of these, a decision was reached in 74% of these cases, while 19% were voluntarily dismissed by plaintiffs, 7% settled before a court decision was reached, and 1% were withdrawn by defendants. Among the cases in which a decision was reached, 61% of motions were granted (with or without prejudice) while 39% were denied either in part or in full. See Figure 15.

Figure 15. **Filing and Resolutions of Motions to Dismiss**
Cases Filed and Resolved January 2015–December 2024

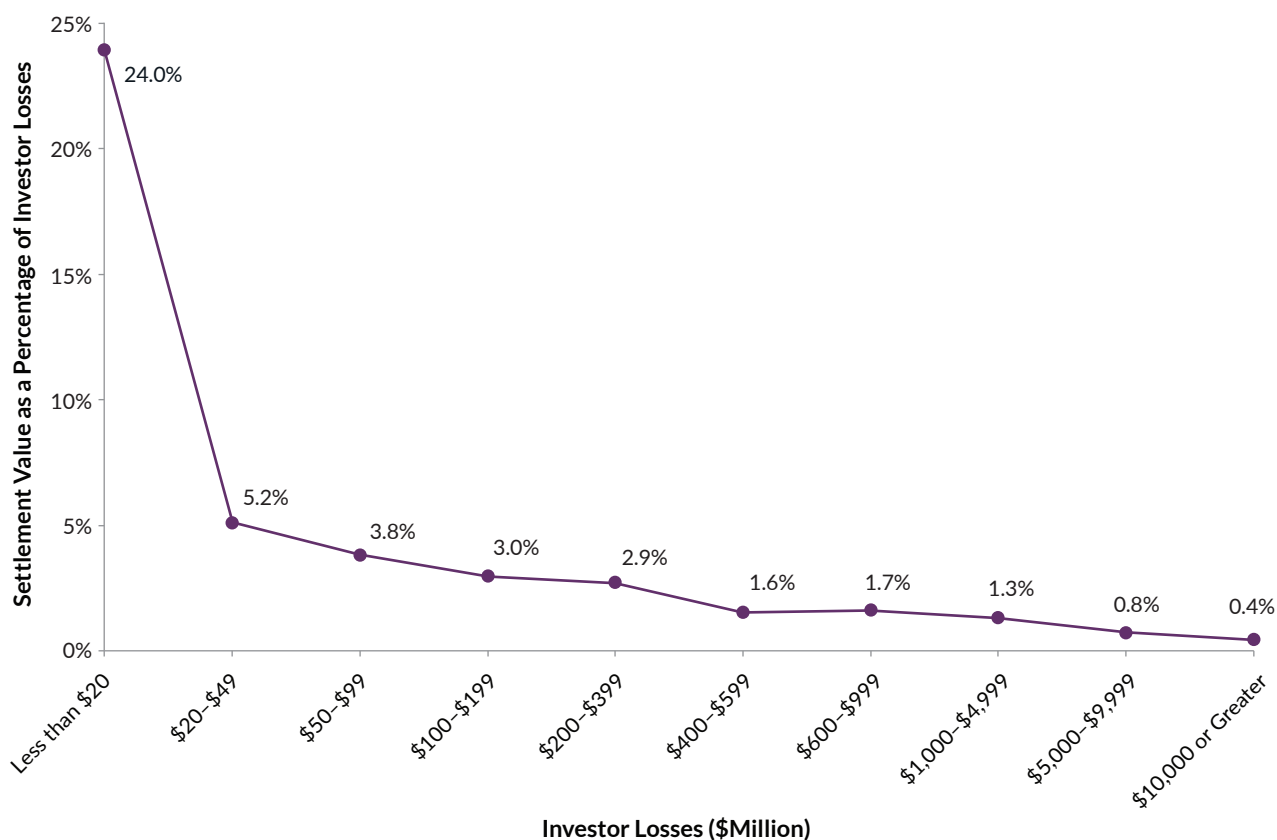


NERA-DEFINED INVESTOR LOSSES

To estimate the potential aggregate loss to investors as a result of investing in the defendant's stock during the alleged class period, NERA has developed a proprietary variable, NERA-Defined Investor Losses, using publicly available data. The NERA-Defined Investor Loss measure is constructed assuming investors had invested in stocks during the class period whose performance was comparable to that of the S&P 500 Index. Over the years, NERA has reviewed and examined more than 2,000 settlements and found, of the variables analyzed, this proprietary variable to be the most powerful predictor of settlement amount.²⁰

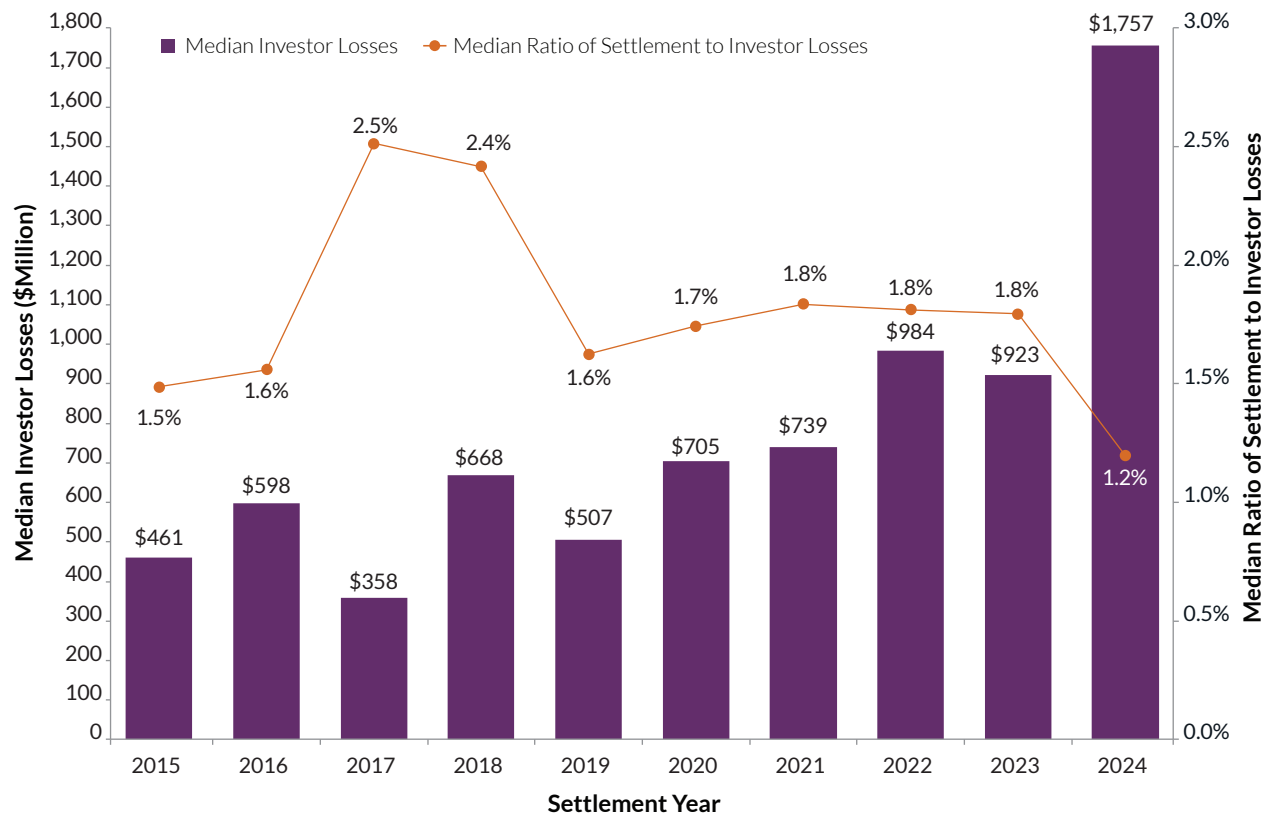
A statistical review reveals that although settlement values and NERA-Defined Investor Losses are highly correlated, the relationship is not linear. The ratio is higher for cases with lower NERA-Defined Investor Losses than for cases with higher Investor Losses. For instance, in cases with less than \$20 million in Investor Losses, the median settlement value comprises 24% of Investor Losses, while for cases with \$100 million or more in Investor Losses, the median settlement value is at or under 3.0% of Investor Losses. See Figure 23.

Figure 23. **Median Settlement Value as a Percentage of NERA-Defined Investor Losses**
By Level of Investor Losses
Cases Settled January 2015–December 2024



Since 2015, annual median Investor Losses have ranged from a low of \$358 million to a high of \$1.76 billion. For cases settled in 2024, the median Investor Losses were \$1.76 billion, the highest recorded value over the past 10 years. The median ratio of settlement amount to Investor Losses was 1.2% in 2024, a notable decline from the 1.8% median ratio seen over 2021–2023. See Figure 24.

Figure 24. **Median NERA-Defined Investor Losses and Median Ratio of Settlement to Investor Losses by Settlement Year**
January 2015–December 2024

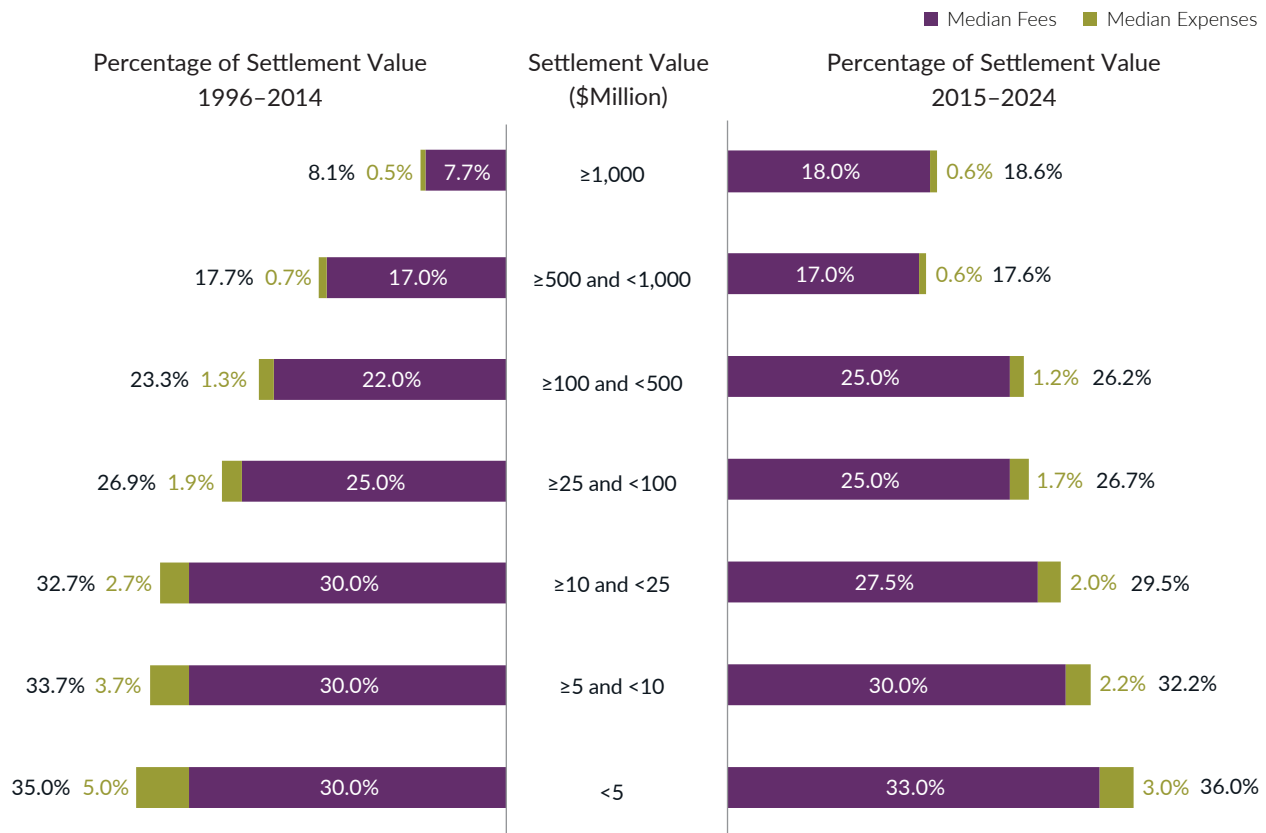


For cases that have settled since the passage of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act (PSLRA) in 1995, plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and expenses as a percentage of the settlement amount generally decline as the settlement size increases. For instance, for cases settled between 2015 and 2024, the median percentage of fees and expenses ranged from 36.0% in settlements of \$5 million or lower to 18.6% in settlements of \$1 billion or higher.

Over the 2015–2024 period, median percentage of attorneys' fees have increased for settlements under \$5 million, settlements between \$100 and \$500 million, and settlements over \$1 billion, relative to the 1996–2014 period. This increase is more pronounced for settlements of \$1 billion or higher, although this category has only five settlements in the post-2014 period (see Figure 27).

Figure 27. **Median of Plaintiffs' Attorneys' Fees and Expenses by Size of Settlement**

Excludes Merger Objections, Crypto Unregistered Securities, and Settlements for \$0 to the Class



Note: Component values may not add to total value due to rounding.

RELATED EXPERTS



Edward Flores, MA

Director

New York City: +1 212 345 2955

edward.flores@nera.com



Svetlana Starykh, MA

Associate Director,

Securities Class Actions Database

New York City: +1 914 563 6761

svetlana.starykh@nera.com



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