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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

NAJAH EDMUNDSON, individually, and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

KLARNA, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.: _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

June 2, 2021

Plaintiff Najah Edmundson, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, hereby brings this Class Action Complaint against Defendant Klarna, Inc. (“Klarna”) and alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This lawsuit is brought as a class action on behalf of Plaintiff and thousands of similarly situated Klarna customers who have been deceived into using Klarna’s buy now, pay later service by the company’s misrepresentations and omissions, in marketing materials, regarding the true operation and risks of the service. These risks include the real and repeated risk of multiple insufficient funds fees (“NSF fees”) or overdraft fees imposed by users’ banks as a result of automated Klarna transfers from consumers’ checking accounts.

2. Klarna specifically targets poor consumers and those struggling to make ends meet on a week-to-week basis. This group is its core constituency.

3. To that group, Klarna purports to offer a solution to cash-strapped consumers: Klarna prominently markets itself as a service that allows users to pay for purchases at a later date, with no interest, no fees and no hassle. These representations are false. In fact, there are huge, undisclosed fees and interest associated with using the service.

1 4. Klarna’s services thus cause unsuspecting consumers like Plaintiff to incur
2 significant overdraft and NSF fees on their linked bank accounts.

3 5. Unfortunately, Klarna’s operation, along with its deceptive and incomplete
4 marketing materials, means that users like Plaintiff end up paying huge amounts of fees and
5 interest, which Klarna falsely assures users they will not receive.

6 6. In its rush to tout itself as convenient, simple, automatic, and free, Klarna does
7 not disclose that overdraft and NSF fees are a likely and devastating consequence of the use of
8 its service. No reasonable consumer would run this risk.

9 7. This massive risk is known to Klarna but is omitted from all of its marketing.

10 8. Worse, Klarna exacerbates the overdraft and NSF fee risk associated with service
11 by using undisclosed processing choices that result in even more bank fees than users would
12 otherwise occur, including reprocessing debits on the same or next day—when it knows users’
13 checking accounts are already negative.

14 9. Had Plaintiff and the Class members known of the true operation and risks of the
15 Klarna service, they would not used the Klarna service.

16 10. Plaintiff and the Class members have been injured by Klarna’s practices. Plaintiff
17 bring this action on behalf of themselves, the putative Class, and the general public. Plaintiff
18 seek actual damages, punitive damages, restitution, and an injunction on behalf of the general
19 public to prevent Klarna from continuing to engage in its illegal practices as described herein.

20 **PARTIES**

21 11. Plaintiff Najah Edmundson is a citizen and resident of New Haven, CT.

22 12. Defendant Klarna, Inc. is an Ohio corporation with its principal place of business
23 in Columbus, Ohio.

24 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25 13. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28
26 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), because the matter in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of
27 interest and costs, and is a class action in which at least one member of the class is a citizen of a
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1 different State than Defendant. The number of members of the proposed Classes in aggregate
2 exceeds 100 users. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B).

3 14. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant because it regularly
4 conducts and/or solicits business in, engages in other persistent courses of conduct in, and/or
5 derives substantial revenue from products and/or services provided to persons in this District.

6 15. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because
7 Defendant resides in this District and because a substantial part of the events or omissions
8 giving rise to the claims occurred in this District.

9 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

10 **A. Overview**

11 16. Founded in Sweden in 2005, Klarna has expanded to 17 countries and serves 90
12 million shoppers. Klarna has become one of the largest buy now, pay later services in the U.S.

13 17. The concept of "buy now, pay later" has existed since the birth of credit cards.
14 Klarna has expanded this concept to offers point-of-sale loans for online and in-store purchases
15 through its mobile app., allowing users to avoid paying in full for products at hundreds of
16 online and in-person stores by breaking up payments into four installments—allowing users to
17 pay off a purchase over the next few months.

18 18. According to the Klarna website, the service is completely free, with no interest
19 or hidden fees.

20 19. Here's how it works. At checkout at an in-person store, or online, a user is
21 offered a Klarna loan as an alternative to other, traditional methods of payment. During that
22 checkout experience, Klarna offers short marketing messages regarding its supposedly fee-free
23 service.

24 20. If a user chooses to use Klarna, she provides basic personal details like name,
25 date of birth and address, debit card. She then is provided specific payment plan details.

26 21. For example, if the total purchase is \$50, Klarna breaks that total into four
27 payments of \$12.50, with the first installment due at checkout and the remaining three deducted
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1 every two weeks. The user’s debit card will be charged for the first payment and automatically
2 charged every two weeks until the balance is paid in full.

3 22. The whole process takes a few seconds—and at no time during that process does
4 Klarna warn potential users of the true risks of using its service. To the contrary, during the
5 checkout and sign up processes, Klarna repeatedly touts itself as a free service—without
6 “catches.”

7 23. Klarna’s marketing and public communications stress that it is a service that
8 allows users to avoid overdraft fees, interest and other predatory charges. For example,
9 speaking of banks and credit card companies, Klarna CEO Sebastian Siemiatkowski recently
10 stated in a CNBC interview that “We are, with this product, challenging a massive industry that
11 has overcharged consumers with overdraft fees, with interest bearing terms of use,” he added.

12 24. Similarly, the Klarna interface promises “Klarna is the smoothest & safest way
13 to get what you want today, and pay over time. No catch. Just Klarna.”

14 25. Klarna also touts itself as offering “4 interest-free payments....Pay in 4 with
15 Klarna through our app, with integrated brands, or anywhere Visa is accepted.”

16 26. It also states:

17 **No interest. No catch.**

18 Buy now, pay later is an alternative to credit and gives you the flexibility to shop what
19 you want, when you want, without breaking the bank. When you split the cost of your
20 purchase into 4 smaller payments with Klarna, **you’ll never pay any interest. Ever.**

21 27. But there is a “catch.” A big one. There can also be huge amounts of “interest,”
22 albeit not assessed by Klarna, in the form of overdraft fees assessed by banks.

23 28. Overdraft fees, which banks charge when they pay small-dollar purchases into an
24 insufficient account balance, are a highly profitable part of the banking sector that exclusively
25 targets the very poor. According to a 2017 study by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau,
26 5 percent of all bank accounts have over 20 overdrafts a year, which produce 63.3 percent of all
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1 overdraft fees paid by consumers. Another 4.2 percent of bank accounts have over ten
2 overdrafts a year and make up more than 15 percent of fees paid by consumers.

3 29. This is the same group of consumers that Klarna targets with its marketing:
4 consumers living paycheck to paycheck. As a result, Klarna knew or should have know that
5 such users were at extreme risk of overdraft fees when using the Klarna service.

6 30. When a bank pays an overdraft, it makes a loan to its accountholder in the
7 amount of the overdraft. The overdraft fee is a payment the accountholder makes for the
8 extension of credit for the overdrawn amount.

9 31. A 2008 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) study showed that
10 overdraft fees carry an effective APR in excess of 3,500 percent.

11 32. In short, the entire premise of Klarna is to provide immediate access to goods and
12 services and avoid bank fees and interest charges. That is why consumers are shocked to
13 discover that Klarna causes significant bank fees and interest charges.

14 33. Using Klarna's services causes unsuspecting consumers like Plaintiff to incur
15 massive fees on their linked bank accounts.

16 34. Klarna misrepresents (and omits facts about) the true nature, benefits, and risks of
17 its service, functioning of which means that users are at extreme and undisclosed risk of
18 expensive bank fees when using Klarna. Had Plaintiff been adequately informed of these risks,
19 she would not have used Klarna.

20 35. As alleged herein, Plaintiff had no idea small, automatic Klarna repayments could
21 cause \$35-each overdraft fees from her bank.

22 **B. Plaintiff's Experience**

23 36. When Plaintiff signed up for Klarna and was induced to provide Klarna with her
24 highly sensitive banking information, she was not aware that Klarna's service had a significant
25 "catch" and that significant "interest" could result.

26 37. For example, in February, 2021, Plaintiff made two purchases using Klarna.
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1 38. On March 6, 2021 Klarna made a deduction from her checking account at
2 Nutmeg State Financial Credit Union in the amount of \$15.83, as a partial repayment of that
3 purchase. That deduction caused a \$35 OD Fee at Nutmeg State Financial Credit Union.

4 39. The next day, on March 7, 2021 made a deduction from her checking account at
5 Nutmeg State Financial Credit Union in the amount of \$9.31, as a partial repayment of a
6 different purchase. That deduction also caused a \$35 OD Fee at Nutmeg State Financial Credit
7 Union.

8 **C. Klarna’s Deceptive Marketing**

9 40. In marketing and promotions, Klarna describes its service as simple, convenient,
10 and easy—a no-fee, no-interest way for consumers to receive their purchases before they have
11 money to pay for them.

12 41. Klarna’s marketing never warns consumers of the extreme and crushing NSF and
13 overdraft fee risk of using the service.

14 42. Klarna conceals from users the punishing risk of NSF and overdraft fees on small
15 dollar Klarna repayments.

16 43. Klarna’s marketing materials—including within the app, in app stores, and on
17 Klarna’s website—never disclose these risks and material facts, instead luring consumers to
18 sign up for and use the service with promises of ease, convenience, and fee/interest avoidance.

19 44. Klarna knows that its service is likely to cause its low-income users to incur large
20 bank fees.

21 45. Klarna’s representations—which all users view during the sign-up process—are
22 false and contain material omissions.

23 46. Klarna misrepresents the true nature, benefits and risks of the service, which
24 targets users with an extreme and undisclosed risk of Klarna triggering expensive, earnings-
25 depleting bank fees. Plaintiff would not have used Klarna if she had been adequately informed
26 of the risks of bank fees. As alleged herein, Plaintiff had no idea small, automatic Klarna
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1 repayments could cause \$35 bank fees from their bank; she had no idea Klarna would process
2 transactions when their accounts had insufficient funds.

3 47. Klarna’s marketing never discloses the most devastating risk of using the
4 service—that days of earnings can be wiped out by bank fees associated with using the service.

5 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

6 48. Plaintiff bring this action individually and as representatives of all those similarly
7 situated, on behalf of the below-defined Class (the “Class”):

8 All persons who used the Klarna Service and incurred an overdraft or NSF Fee as
9 a result of a Klarna repayment deduction.

10 49. Excluded from the Class are Defendant and its affiliates, parents, subsidiaries,
11 employees, officers, agents, and directors. Also excluded are any judicial officers presiding
12 over this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staffs.

13 50. This case is appropriate for class treatment because Plaintiff can prove the
14 elements of their claims on a class wide basis using the same evidence as would be used to
15 prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims.

16 51. **Numerosity:** The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all
17 members would be unfeasible and impracticable. The precise membership of the Class is
18 unknown to Plaintiff at this time; however, it is estimated that the Class number is greater than
19 one hundred individuals. The identity of such membership is readily ascertainable via
20 inspection of Defendant’s books and records or other approved methods. Class members may
21 be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, email, internet postings, and/or publication.

22 52. **Common Questions of Law or Fact:** There are common questions of law and
23 fact as to Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons, which predominate over questions
24 affecting only individual Class members, including, without limitation:

- 25 a) Whether Klarna’s representations and omissions about its service are false,
26 misleading, deceptive, or likely to deceive;

- 1 b) Whether Klarna failed to disclose the NSF and overdraft fee risks of using its
2 service;
- 3 c) Whether Plaintiff and the Class members were damaged by Klarna’s conduct;
- 4 d) Whether Klarna’s actions or inactions violated the consumer protection statute
5 invoked herein; and
- 6 e) Whether Plaintiff are entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining
7 Defendant’s conduct.

8 53. **Predominance of Common Questions:** Common questions of law and fact
9 predominate over questions that affect only individual members of the Class. The common
10 questions of law set forth above are numerous and substantial and stem from Klarna’s uniform
11 practices applicable to each individual Class member. As such, these common questions
12 predominate over individual questions concerning each Class member’s showing as to his or
13 her eligibility for recovery or as to the amount of his or her damages.

14 54. **Typicality:** Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the
15 Class because, among other things, Plaintiff and all Class members were similarly injured
16 through Klarna’s uniform misconduct as alleged above. As alleged herein, Plaintiff, like the
17 members of the Class, were deprived of monies that rightfully belonged to them. Further, there
18 are no defenses available to Klarna that are unique to Plaintiff.

19 55. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiff are adequate class representatives
20 because they are fully prepared to take all necessary steps to represent fairly and adequately the
21 interests of the members of the Class, and because their interests do not conflict with the
22 interests of the other Class members they seek to represent. Moreover, Plaintiff’s attorneys are
23 ready, willing, and able to fully and adequately represent Plaintiff and the members of the
24 Class. Plaintiff’s attorneys are experienced in complex class action litigation, and they will
25 prosecute this action vigorously.

26 56. **Superiority:** The nature of this action and the claims available to Plaintiff and
27 members of the Class make the class action format a particularly efficient and appropriate
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1 procedure to redress the violations alleged herein. If each Class member were required to file
2 an individual lawsuit, Klarna would necessarily gain an unconscionable advantage since it
3 would be able to exploit and overwhelm the limited resources of each individual Plaintiff with
4 its vastly superior financial and legal resources. Moreover, the prosecution of separate actions
5 by individual Class members, even if possible, would create a substantial risk of inconsistent or
6 varying verdicts or adjudications with respect to the individual Class members against Klarna,
7 and which would establish potentially incompatible standards of conduct for Klarna and/or
8 legal determinations with respect to individual Class members which would, as a practical
9 matter, be dispositive of the interests of the other Class members not parties to adjudications or
10 which would substantially impair or impede the ability of the Class members to protect their
11 interests. Further, the claims of the individual members of the Class are not sufficiently large to
12 warrant vigorous individual prosecution considering all of the concomitant costs and expenses
13 attending thereto.

14 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
15 **Common Law Fraud**
16 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Classes)**

17 57. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference each of the foregoing
18 paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

19 58. As set forth in paragraphs 1-8, 22-27, and 34, Klarna made numerous material
20 misrepresentations of fact to Plaintiff in promising to provide immediate access to goods and
21 services and avoid bank fees and interest charges. These misrepresentations included
22 representations that “[w]e are, with this product, challenging a massive industry that has
23 overcharged consumers with overdraft fees, with interest bearing terms of use,” that “Klarna is
24 the smoothest & safest way to get what you want today, and pay over time. No catch,” and
25 “No interest. No catch.” Upon information and belief, these representations were false because
26 Klarna had no intention of providing services that would avoid overcharging consumers with
27 overdraft fees, and that had “no catch.” Klarna had a duty to disclose these facts to Plaintiff,
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1 and to disclose the true nature, benefits, and risks of its service, but instead concealed such facts
2 from Plaintiff. Klarna had sole knowledge or access to these facts, and Klarna knew that
3 Plaintiff did not know them and could not have discovered them through reasonable diligence.
4 Plaintiff did not discover, and could not have discovered with reasonable diligence, the true
5 facts until this year.

6 59. Klarna knowingly and intentionally made these misrepresentations, acts of
7 concealment, and failures to disclose to deceive and defraud Plaintiff. Klarna either knew or
8 recklessly disregarded that these were material misrepresentations and omissions, and Plaintiff
9 reasonably relied on the misrepresentations and omissions as described herein, including using
10 the Klarna app for purchases.

11 60. As a direct and proximately result of Klarna's fraudulent misrepresentations and
12 omissions, Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

13 61. Klarna's conduct was intentional, fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, and
14 despicable conduct in conscious disregard for Plaintiff's rights so as to justify an award of
15 exemplary and punitive damages in an amount appropriate to punish Klarna and deter future
16 wrongful conduct.

17 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
18 **CUTPA**
19 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Classes)**

20 62. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference each of the foregoing
21 paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

22 63. The Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act ("CUTPA") prohibits unfair
23 competition and unfair and deceptive acts. Conn. Gen. Stat. ("C.G.S.") § 42-110b provides:
24 "(a) No person shall engage in unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or
25 practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce."

26 64. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and members of the Classes were "persons"
27 within the meaning of CUTPA (C.G.S. § 42-110a, et seq.).
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65. Klarna's false, misleading, and deceptive practices causing unsuspecting consumers like Plaintiff to incur significant overdraft and NSF fees on their linked bank accounts as described herein is an unfair and deceptive act and practice in violation of C.G.S. § 42-110b(a).

66. As a result of Klarna's fraudulent and unfair business practices, Plaintiff and the Classes have suffered ascertainable losses within the meaning of C.G.S. § 42-110g(a) and have been damaged by Klarna's unlawful acts.

67. Klarna's fraudulent and deceptive acts and practices present an ongoing threat and likelihood of deception to members of the public and constitute fraud upon the members of the public, as well as unfair, unlawful, and deceptive acts, in violation of CUTPA.

68. Klarna engaged in unfair or deceptive acts or practices herein with the intent that others rely upon its concealment, suppression and/or omission of material facts, and acted intentionally, or at a minimum, with reckless disregard for Plaintiff's rights and the rights of the Classes.

69. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts and/or omissions of Klarna, Plaintiff and the Classes were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial, which Plaintiff and the Classes are entitled to recover, together with appropriate penalties, including punitive damages, attorneys' fees, and costs of suit.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Classes, demands a jury trial on all claims so triable and judgment as follows:

- A. Certifying the proposed Classes pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, appointing Plaintiff as representative of the Classes, and appointing counsel for Plaintiff as lead counsel for the respective Classes;

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B. Declaring that Klarna’s policies and practices as described herein constitute fraud and/or a violation of CUTPA;

C. Enjoining Klarna from the wrongful conduct as described herein;

D. Compelling disgorgement of the ill-gotten gains derived by Defendant from its misconduct;

E. Awarding actual and/or compensatory damages in an amount according to proof;

F. Punitive and exemplary damages;

G. Awarding pre-judgment interest at the maximum rate permitted by applicable law;

H. Reimbursing all costs, expenses, and disbursements accrued by Plaintiff in connection with this action, including reasonable attorneys’ fees, costs, and expenses, pursuant to applicable law and any other basis; and

I. Awarding such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff and all others similarly situated hereby demand trial by jury on all issues in this Class Action Complaint that are so triable.

Najah Edmundson, individually and on behalf of other similarly situated individuals

By: /s/ Richard E. Hayber
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/s/Taras Kick
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*Pro Hac Vice application to be submitted.

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Putative class

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Class Action Says Klarna Fails to Disclose 'Cash-Strapped' Users Might Be Hit with Huge Overdraft, NSF Fees](#)
