

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

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT;
THE STATE OF ALASKA;
THE STATE OF ARIZONA;
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA;
THE STATE OF COLORADO;
THE STATE OF DELAWARE;
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA;
THE STATE OF IDAHO;
THE STATE OF ILLINOIS;
THE STATE OF INDIANA;
THE STATE OF IOWA;
THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY;
THE STATE OF MAINE;
THE STATE OF MARYLAND;
THE COMMONWEALTH OF
MASSACHUSETTS;
THE STATE OF MICHIGAN;
THE STATE OF MINNESOTA;
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI;
THE STATE OF NEBRASKA;
THE STATE OF NEVADA;
THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE;
THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY;
THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO;
THE STATE OF NEW YORK;
THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA;
THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA;
THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN
MARIANA ISLANDS;
THE STATE OF OHIO;
THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA;
THE STATE OF OREGON;
THE COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA;
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO;
THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND;
THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA;
THE STATE OF TENNESSEE;
THE UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS;
THE STATE OF VERMONT;
THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA;
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON;
THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA;

Civil Action No. 26-160

February 2, 2026

COMPLAINT

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN;
THE STATE OF WYOMING;

v.

NOVARTIS AG;
SANDOZ AG;
SANDOZ GROUP AG

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COMPLAINT

The States of Connecticut, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, the Commonwealths of Kentucky, the Northern Mariana Islands, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, and Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (the "Plaintiff States"), by and through their Attorneys General, bring this civil law enforcement action against Novartis AG, Sandoz AG, and Sandoz Group AG (collectively, the "Defendants") and allege as follows:

I. SUMMARY OF THE CASE

1. For many years, the generic pharmaceutical industry has operated pursuant to an understanding among generic manufacturers not to compete with one another and to instead settle for what these competitors refer to as "fair share." This understanding has permeated every segment of the industry, and the purpose of the agreement was to avoid competition among generic manufacturers that would normally result in significant price erosion and great savings to the ultimate consumer. Rather than enter a particular generic drug market by competing on price in order to gain market share, competitors in the generic drug industry would systematically and routinely communicate with one another directly, divvy up customers to create an artificial equilibrium in the market, and then maintain anticompetitively high prices. This "fair share" understanding was not the result of independent decision making by individual companies to avoid competing with one another. Rather, it was a direct result of specific discussion, negotiation and collusion among industry participants over the course of many years.

2. By 2012, Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. ("Teva") and other co-conspirators decided to take this understanding to the next level. Apparently unsatisfied with the status quo of "fair share" and the mere avoidance of price erosion, Teva and its co-conspirators embarked on one of the most egregious and damaging price-fixing conspiracies in the history of the United States. These parties sought to leverage the collusive nature of the industry to not only maintain their "fair share" of each generic drug market, but also to significantly raise prices on as many drugs as possible.

3. In July 2014, the State of Connecticut initiated a non-public investigation into suspicious price increases for certain generic pharmaceuticals. Over time, the investigation expanded and Connecticut was joined in its efforts by forty-eight (48) additional states and U.S. territories. The allegations in this Complaint and related matters pending before this Court are based on, and supported by, information and evidence gleaned directly from the investigation, including: (1) the review of many thousands of documents produced by dozens of companies and individuals throughout the generic pharmaceutical industry, (2) an industry-wide phone call database consisting of more than 11 million phone call records from hundreds of individuals at various companies, and (3) information provided by several cooperating witnesses who were directly involved in the conduct alleged herein.

4. As a result of the information and evidence developed through that investigation, which is still ongoing, the Plaintiff States allege, over a period of several years, Defendant Novartis AG, through its alter ego or agent Sandoz Inc., along with other co-conspirators, engaged in contracts, combinations and conspiracies that had the effect of unreasonably restraining trade, artificially inflating and maintaining prices and reducing competition in the generic pharmaceutical

industry throughout the United States, including but not limited to, the markets for numerous generic drugs, resulting in substantial overcharges to the Plaintiff States and others.

5. Plaintiff States also allege that Defendant Novartis, through its alter ego or agent Sandoz, along with other co-conspirators, participated in an overarching conspiracy, the effect of which was to minimize if not thwart competition across the generic drug industry. The overarching conspiracy was effectuated by a series of conspiracies that affected and continue to affect the market for a number of generic drugs identified in this Complaint.

6. As set forth in greater detail below, conspirator Sandoz Inc. (“Sandoz” – which is a defendant in a related matter before this Court) and defendant Novartis AG (“Novartis”), with the participation of defendant Sandoz AG, acted as a single entity, with Sandoz acting as the agent for Novartis’ sale of generic pharmaceuticals in the U.S. As such, Novartis participated in the conspiratorial actions alleged here, and is liable for them.

7. As also described below, having profited from these illegal actions, Novartis, with the involvement of Defendants Sandoz AG and Sandoz Group AG, took steps to drain assets from Sandoz Inc. and leave it a debt-laden entity lacking adequate assets to answer for its participation in the conspiracy at issue here. These steps, taken in a spin-off transaction that formally separated the two companies, further facilitated the conspiracy at issue here, and also constitute fraudulent transfers, for which the Plaintiff States seek relief.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1 & 26, and under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337.

9. In addition to pleading violations of federal law, the Plaintiff States also allege violations of state law, as set forth below, and seek relief under those state laws. All claims under

federal and state law are based on a common nucleus of operative fact. The Court has jurisdiction over the non-federal claims under 18 U.S.C. § 1367(a), as well as under principles of pendent jurisdiction.

10. This Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over all of the Defendants because they either transact business in the District of Connecticut where this action was commenced, or they have engaged in anticompetitive and illegal conduct that has had an impact in the District of Connecticut.

11. Venue is proper in this district under Section 12 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 22, and/or 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)-(c). At all times relevant to the Plaintiff States' Complaint, the Defendants resided, transacted business, were found, or had agents in this District, and a portion of the affected interstate trade and commerce described below has been carried out in this District.

12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the parties, as Plaintiffs' claims directly arise from Sandoz's status as a defendant in the Plaintiff States' pending antitrust cases in this Court ("State Antitrust Cases"), including *State of Connecticut, et al. v. Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:19-cv-00710-MPS, and Plaintiffs' status as creditors of Sandoz. Additionally, Novartis, Sandoz AG, and/or Sandoz Group AG engaged in conduct to funnel the ill-gotten gains of Sandoz at issue in the State Antitrust Cases to themselves to the detriment of the Plaintiffs. In light of its purposeful actions to undermine the claims at issue in this forum, Novartis, Sandoz Group AG, and Sandoz AG "should reasonably anticipate being haled into court" here.

III. THE PARTIES

A. The Plaintiffs

13. The Attorneys General are the chief legal officers for their respective States. They are granted authority under federal and state antitrust and consumer protection laws to bring actions to protect the economic well-being of the Plaintiff States and obtain injunctive and other relief from the harm that results from the violations of antitrust and consumer protection laws alleged herein. All Plaintiff States seek equitable and other relief under federal antitrust laws in their sovereign or quasi-sovereign capacities. To the extent specified in the state claims asserted in the Complaint, the Plaintiff States have and here exercise authority to secure further relief under those laws.

B. The Defendants

14. Defendant Novartis AG ("Novartis") is a global pharmaceutical company organized and existing under the laws of Switzerland with its principal place of business in Basel, Switzerland. Prior to October 4, 2023, Sandoz Inc. was an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Novartis through which Novartis operated its generic pharmaceutical business in the United States, and Defendant Sandoz AG was an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Novartis through which Novartis operated its global generic pharmaceutical business. On October 4, 2023, pursuant to a spin-off transaction, Sandoz Inc. became a direct subsidiary of Defendant Sandoz AG, and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of a new, standalone entity named Sandoz Group AG.

15. Novartis is a public company. Since at least 2001, its shares have been listed on the New York Stock exchange in the form of American Depositary Receipts. Roughly a million shares of Novartis AG are bought and sold by investors in the United States every day, and Novartis also

maintains a registered agent for service of process in the United States for certain purposes, as required by SEC regulations.

16. Novartis has frequently sought the protection of the U.S. legal system to seek redress for alleged violations of its legal rights, including filing patent cases involving drugs similar to the generic drugs at issue in this lawsuit. In fact, since 2009, Novartis AG has filed 101 different lawsuits in various federal courts across the country. This includes 53 lawsuits brought in the District of Delaware, 16 lawsuits brought in the District of New Jersey, and nine lawsuits brought in the District of Columbia.

17. Defendant Sandoz AG ("Sandoz AG") is a company organized and existing under the laws of Switzerland with its principal place of business in Basel, Switzerland.

18. Defendant Sandoz Group AG ("Sandoz Group AG") is a company organized and existing under the laws of Switzerland with its principal place of business in Basel, Switzerland.

C. The Co-Conspirators¹

19. Conspirator Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. ("Teva") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business at 1090 Horsham Road, North Wales, Pennsylvania. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Teva has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

20. Conspirator Actavis Holdco US, Inc. ("Actavis Holdco"), is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business in Parsippany, New Jersey. In August 2016, Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. acquired the Actavis generics business of Allergan plc, including Actavis, Inc. Upon the acquisition, Actavis, Inc. – the acquired Allergan plc generics operating company (formerly known as Watson

¹ Together with the Defendants named above, the co-conspirators listed below are collectively referred to in this Complaint as "Conspirator(s)."

Pharmaceuticals) – was renamed Allergan Finance, LLC, which in turn assigned all of the assets and liabilities of the former Allergan plc generic business to the newly formed Actavis Holdco, including subsidiaries Actavis Pharma, Inc. and Actavis Elizabeth LLC (a research and development and manufacturing entity for Actavis generic operations), among others. Actavis Holdco is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc., which is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in North Wales, Pennsylvania.

21. Conspirator Actavis Pharma, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 400 Interpace Parkway, Parsippany, New Jersey. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Actavis Holdco and is a principal operating company in the U.S. for Teva's generic products acquired from Allergan plc. It manufactures, markets, and/or distributes generic pharmaceuticals. Unless addressed individually, Actavis Holdco and Actavis Pharma, Inc. are collectively referred to herein as "Actavis." At all times relevant to the Complaint, Actavis has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

22. Conspirator Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC ("Amneal LLC") is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the state of Delaware, with a principal place of business at 400 Crossing Boulevard, Bridgewater, New Jersey. Conspirator Amneal Pharmaceuticals Inc. ("Amneal Inc.") is a Delaware corporation also with its principal place of business at 400 Crossing Boulevard, Bridgewater, New Jersey. Amneal Inc. owns a portion of Amneal LLC and, as the managing member of Amneal LLC, conducts and exercises full control over all activities of Amneal LLC (Amneal LLC and Amneal Inc. are collectively referred to herein as "Amneal"). At all times relevant to the Complaint, Amneal has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

23. Conspirator Apotex Corp. (“Apotex”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. Its principal place of business is 2400 North Commerce Parkway, Weston, Florida. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Apotex has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

24. Conspirator Ara Aprahamian ("Aprahamian") is an individual residing at 14 Catalpa Court, Bardonia, New York. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Aprahamian was the Vice President of Sales and Marketing at Conspirator Taro Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.

25. Conspirator Aurobindo Pharma U.S.A., Inc. ("Aurobindo") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business at 6 Wheeling Road, Dayton, New Jersey. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Aurobindo has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

26. Conspirator David Berthold ("Berthold") is an individual residing at 21 Hillcrest Road, Towaco, New Jersey. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Berthold was the Vice President of Sales at Conspirator Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

27. Conspirator Breckenridge Pharmaceutical, Inc. ("Breckenridge") is a Florida corporation with its principal place of business at 15 Massirio Drive, Berlin, Connecticut. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Breckenridge has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

28. Conspirator James (Jim) Brown ("Brown") is an individual residing at 4521 Christensen Circle, Littleton, Colorado. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Brown was the Vice President of Sales at Conspirator Glenmark Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

29. Conspirator Maureen Cavanaugh (“Cavanaugh”) is an individual residing at 529 North York Road, Hatboro, Pennsylvania. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Cavanaugh was

the Senior Vice President, Commercial Officer, North America, for Conspirator Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.

30. Conspirator Tracy Sullivan DiValerio ("Sullivan") is an individual residing at 2 Pierre Court, Marlton, New Jersey. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Sullivan was a Director of National Accounts at Conspirator Lannett Company, Inc.

31. Conspirator Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Inc. ("Dr. Reddy's") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey with its principal place of business at 107 College Road East, Princeton, New Jersey. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Dr. Reddy's has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

32. Conspirator Marc Falkin ("Falkin") is an individual residing at 2915 Weston Road, Westin, Florida. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Falkin was the Vice President, Marketing, Pricing and Contracts at Conspirator Actavis.

33. Conspirator Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA ("Glenmark") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with a principal place of business at 750 Corporate Drive, Mahwah, New Jersey. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Glenmark has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

34. Conspirator James (Jim) Grauso ("Grauso") is an individual residing at 113 Windsor Lane, Ramsey, New Jersey. Conspirator Grauso worked at Conspirator Aurobindo as a Senior Vice President, Commercial Operations from December 2011 through January 2014. Since February 2014, Grauso has been employed as the Executive Vice President, N.A. Commercial Operations at Conspirator Glenmark.

35. Conspirator Kevin Green ("Green") is an individual residing at 110 Coachlight Circle, Chalfont, Pennsylvania. Conspirator Green worked at Conspirator Teva as a Director of National Accounts from January 2006 through October 2013. Since November 2013, Green has worked at Conspirator Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) Inc. and is currently the Vice President of Sales.

36. Conspirator Greenstone LLC ("Greenstone") is a limited liability company located at 100 Route 206, North Peapack, New Jersey. Greenstone is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Conspirator Pfizer Inc. ("Pfizer"), a global pharmaceutical company headquartered in New York, New York, and has at all relevant times operated as the generic drug division of Pfizer. Greenstone operates out of Pfizer's Peapack, New Jersey campus, and a majority of Greenstone's employees are also employees of Pfizer's Essential Health Division, including Greenstone's President. Greenstone employees also use Pfizer for financial analysis, human resources and employee benefit purposes, making the two companies essentially indistinguishable. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Greenstone has – under the direction and control of Pfizer – marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

37. Conspirator Robin Hatosy ("Hatosy") is an individual residing at 155 Providence Forge Road, Royersford, Pennsylvania. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Hatosy was employed as a Director of National Accounts at Conspirator Greenstone.

38. Conspirator Armando Kellum ("Kellum") is an individual residing at 56 Gravel Hill Road, Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Kellum was the Vice President, Contracting and Business Analytics at Conspirator Sandoz, Inc.

39. Conspirator Lannett Company, Inc. ("Lannett") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business at 9000 State

Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Lannett has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

40. Conspirator Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Lupin") is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Baltimore, Maryland. Lupin is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lupin Limited, an Indian company with its principal place of business in Mumbai, India. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Lupin has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

41. Conspirator Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. ("Mylan") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business at 1000 Mylan Boulevard, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Mylan has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

42. Conspirator Jill Nailor ("Nailor") is an individual residing at 1918 McRae Lane, Mundelein, Illinois. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Nailor was the Senior Director of Sales and National Accounts at Conspirator Greenstone.

43. Conspirator James (Jim) Nesta ("Nesta") is an individual residing at 9715 Devonshire Drive, Huntersville, North Carolina. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Nesta was the Vice President of Sales at Conspirator Mylan.

44. Conspirator Konstantin Ostaficiuk ("Ostaficiuk") is an individual residing at 29 Horizon Drive, Mendham, New Jersey. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Ostaficiuk was the President of Camber Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Camber").

45. Conspirator Par Pharmaceutical Companies, Inc. ("Par") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business at One

Ram Ridge Road, Chestnut Ridge, New York. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Par has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

46. Conspirator Nisha Patel ("Patel") is an individual residing at 103 Chinaberry Lane Collegeville, Pennsylvania. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Patel worked as a Director of Strategic Customer Marketing and as a Director of National Accounts at Conspirator Teva.

47. Conspirator Pfizer, Inc. ("Pfizer") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 235 East 42nd Street New York, New York. Pfizer is a global biopharmaceutical company and is the corporate parent of Conspirator Greenstone. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Pfizer has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States, and has also participated in and directed the business activities of Conspirator Greenstone.

48. Conspirator David Rekenthaler ("Rekenthaler") is an individual residing at 2626 Lulworth Lane, Marietta, Georgia. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Rekenthaler was the Vice President, Sales US Generics at Conspirator Teva.

49. Conspirator Richard (Rick) Rogerson ("Rogerson") is an individual residing at 32 Chestnut Trail, Flemington, New Jersey. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Rogerson was the Executive Director of Pricing and Business Analytics at Conspirator Actavis.

50. Conspirator Sandoz, Inc. ("Sandoz") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Colorado, with its principal place of business at 100 College Road West, Princeton, New Jersey. Sandoz is a former subsidiary of Novartis AG, a global pharmaceutical company based in Basel, Switzerland. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Sandoz has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

51. Conspirator Taro Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. ("Taro") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with its principal place of business at 3 Skyline Drive, Hawthorne, New York. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Taro marketed and sold generic pharmaceutical drugs in this District and throughout the United States.

52. Conspirator Upsher-Smith Laboratories, LLC (formerly known as Upsher-Smith Laboratories, Inc.) ("Upsher-Smith"), is a Minnesota limited liability company located at 6701 Evenstad Drive, Maple Grove, MN. Upsher-Smith is a subsidiary of Sawaii Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., a large generics company in Japan. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Upsher-Smith has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

53. Conspirator Wockhardt USA LLC ("Wockhardt") is a Delaware limited liability company located at 20 Waterview Boulevard, 3rd Floor, Parsippany, New Jersey. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Wockhardt has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

54. Conspirator Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA), Inc. ("Zydus") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey with its principal place of business at 73 Route 31 North, Pennington, New Jersey. At all times relevant to the Complaint, Zydus has marketed and sold generic pharmaceuticals in this District and throughout the United States.

55. Whenever any reference is made in any allegation of the Complaint to any representation, act or transaction of Defendants or Conspirators, or any agent, employee or representative thereof, such allegation shall be deemed to mean that such principals, officers, directors, employees, agents or representatives of Defendants or Conspirators, while acting within the scope of their actual or apparent authority, whether they were acting on their own behalf or for

their own benefit, did or authorized such representations, acts or transactions on behalf of Defendants or Conspirators, respectively.

D. Defendants Sandoz and Novartis Acted as a Single Entity, And at a Minimum, Sandoz Acted As the Agent for Novartis's Sale of Generic Pharmaceuticals In The U.S.

56. Before the October 4, 2023 spin-off, Defendant Sandoz Inc. was an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant Novartis AG through which Novartis operated its generic pharmaceutical business in the United States. Novartis was formed in 1996 by the merger of Ciba-Geigy AG and Sandoz AG. After the merger, the Sandoz name became dormant, with Novartis operating its generic business as Novartis generics. Novartis relaunched its global generics businesses under the Sandoz brand in 2003. On the surface, Novartis operated its generics business under the revived Sandoz brand through various separate subsidiary companies, including Sandoz Inc., Sandoz AG, and Sandoz International GmbH, but beneath the facade all these companies acted as a single functioning entity without regard to corporate formalities. For all practical purposes, Novartis treated Sandoz Inc. and Sandoz AG as part of a larger integrated company and exercised control over their actions, including its decisions related to the manufacture and sale of the generic drugs at issue in this litigation.

57. Novartis' internal corporate infrastructure drew no distinction between Sandoz and Novartis employees. During the relevant time period, Sandoz and Novartis both used the Lotus Notes software platform for business collaboration functions such as email, calendars, contact management, and file sharing. The servers supporting this platform used a hierarchical naming convention to classify users using their Common Name, Organizational Unit, and Organization, which is common practice in the Lotus Notes environment. Numerous Sandoz employees, including many of the key conspirators in this case, were part of the "Novartis" organization within the company's internal infrastructure.

58. J.G., the Sandoz AG CEO in 2013, wrote to D.E., Head of Pharma Division for Novartis AG at that time, that “we are one company after all” when asking for his “help in leveraging Novartis here for the benefit of getting a deal done” with Walgreens/AB because Sandoz AG had “put an ungodly amount of money on the table”; another correspondent recommended that D.E. emphasize that Novartis does not see Sandoz as a separate issue but an integral part of how Novartis and Walgreens/AB work together.

59. Sandoz Inc. existed principally to serve the interests of Novartis. The Sandoz Inc. board of directors operated as a mere formality. Its only members were the CFO of Novartis AG (J.S.), the CEO of Sandoz AG (J.G., who also served on the Novartis ECN (described below)), and the President of Novartis Corporation (R.P.). Globally, the Novartis generics operation was supervised by Sandoz International GmbH based out of Germany, and a subsidiary of Sandoz AG. Meaningful corporate oversight was also exercised by, and strategic direction was dictated by, the Novartis Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of Novartis.

60. When P.G. was appointed CEO of Sandoz Inc. in 2013, he was, and remained, an employee of Sandoz International GmbH who was seconded or loaned to Sandoz Inc. As part of the organizational reporting structure of Sandoz Inc., he initially reported to the president of another Novartis subsidiary, Novartis Pharmaceutical Company, who would define his operational objectives. The CEO of Sandoz regularly reported to and received direction from Novartis and the head of Sandoz’s global operations.

61. Sandoz’s revenue and financial success were rolled up into the financial results of Sandoz’s global operations, and then further consolidated into Novartis’s financial statements with the ultimate objective of transferring value and profits to the Novartis organization as a whole – including the illegal profits that arose from the conspiracies alleged herein. As a result, Novartis

dictated Sandoz's financial targets and how Sandoz needed to achieve those targets in order for Novartis to reap the profits. In essence, Sandoz Inc. operated as an agent or instrumentality of Novartis for the purpose of increasing Novartis's profits – not as a separate entity with an independent mission. For example, in 2012, the Executive Committee of Novartis dictated to the global head of Sandoz that to improve the profitability of Novartis as a whole, the Sandoz business needed to generate substantial additional revenue through pricing actions. The global head of Sandoz then communicated this directive throughout the Sandoz organization, explaining the work they needed to perform “to help Novartis deliver the results we need to deliver.”

62. Pursuant to Sandoz's internal guidelines, “certain management matters,” such as capital expenditures in excess of certain values, were “assigned and require[d] coordination or escalation of approvals to certain Novartis governance bodies.” Meanwhile, the Novartis / Sandoz entities tried to remain coy to outsiders about their interrelationship. For example, when one of its largest customers, McKesson, requested information on the relationship between Sandoz entities, Sandoz would say nothing other than “Sandoz Inc., Sandoz AG and Sandoz International GmbH are all affiliates ultimately owned by Novartis AG.” When McKesson sought further clarification, Sandoz continued its obfuscation by refusing to provide any more information and stating, “Ultimately, all of the Sandoz companies come under the Novartis umbrella, which is the key aspect to keep in mind.”

63. Another example of this subterfuge came in 2012, when public reports touted a deal for Sandoz Inc. to acquire Fougera Pharmaceuticals, purportedly making Sandoz the largest seller of generic dermatology medicines both globally and in the United States. In reality, however, it was Novartis – not Sandoz – that signed the agreement and paid the \$1.5 billion in cash to acquire Fougera. The Federal Trade Commission investigated the transaction, found that Novartis's

acquisition of Fougera would inhibit competition for certain generic drugs, and required Novartis to give up its right to market or sell those generic drugs, including calcipotriene topical solution, lidocaine-prilocaine cream, metronidazole gel and diclofenac sodium gel.

64. Prior to the Sandoz spin-off, Novartis performed important business functions for Sandoz that an independent corporate entity would typically perform on its own, including accounting, finance, quality and pharmacovigilance, human resources operations, pension administration, legal, real estate and facility services, procurement, information technology, information security, commercial and medical support services, financial reporting and accounting operations.² In 2014, for example, a Novartis employee communicated directly with a Sandoz Inc. customer and issued credit memos to the customer for Sandoz products on Sandoz letterhead. Novartis also limited Sandoz's ability to maintain cash on hand, by subjecting Sandoz to a cash pooling arrangement where "cash balances were swept by Novartis regularly" from Sandoz's bank accounts.³ While controlling Sandoz's financial functions, Novartis handled billing issues for Sandoz products and communicated directly with Sandoz customers.

65. Prior to the spin-off, Novartis's technical operations unit also managed the production, supply chain and quality of the Sandoz division⁴ Many of the products that Sandoz sold, including drugs that the Plaintiff States allege were the subject of collusion, were manufactured for Sandoz at Novartis facilities.

66. Behind the scenes, Novartis controlled and directed nearly every material aspect of the Sandoz business, down to how Sandoz employees were allowed to use computers, how they

² See Listing Prospectus dated August 18, 2023 Sandoz Group AG ("Prospectus") at 58-59, available at https://prod.cms.sandoz.com/sites/spare53_sandoz_com/files/2023-10/Sandoz-Group-AG-Prospectus-2023-08_17.pdf; Toby Bonagura (Sandoz (30(b)(6)) Tr. at 149:5-152:4.

³ Prospectus at F-9.

⁴ Prospectus at 58; see also Tony Fang (Sandoz 30(b)(6)) Tr. at 21:20-23:2.

could share information with each other, when data would be purged from their computers, and even how and when to communicate externally, including with the media or government.

67. The intermingling of Sandoz and Novartis operations was so extensive that even employees were not sure which of Sandoz or Novartis was technically their employer. As one employee testified, I “cannot define it, am I Sandoz or Novartis. . . . It may be both, I do not know.” Sandoz employees appeared on Novartis organizational charts as part of the “US Generics Operating Unit.” Sandoz employees received employee evaluations on Novartis letterhead. Additionally, Sandoz received bonuses tied to both Sandoz’s and Novartis’s financial performance. Even CW-3 had a “Novartis e-mail, calendar, and contacts,” which he accessed from a device registered to “Novartis AG.”

68. To promote a “more integrated Novartis,” “[b]usiness units, functions, working groups and teams,” including Sandoz, were instructed to “avoid creating their own distinct mission, vision or purpose” and instead “determine what and how they contribute to fulfilling the Novartis mission and vision.” Consistent with that directive, when making important business decisions Sandoz employees asked “What is the best option for Novartis as a whole?” and were instructed to “do what [is] best for Novartis group and not only what is good for Sandoz.” In other words, if it wasn’t in the best interests of Novartis, Sandoz would not do it – even if it was in Sandoz’s own best interests.

69. Moreover, discovery has revealed that Novartis was heavily involved in – and exercised control over – the conduct at issue in the cases brought by Plaintiff States. For example, Novartis approval was required for increases to Wholesale Acquisition Cost (WAC)-related price increases on Sandoz products. The WAC price is the list price at which wholesalers purchase a product from Sandoz. According to Sandoz’s 30(b)(6) representative, any increases to the WAC

price for a particular product would first go through the Sandoz pricing committee, then to “the appropriate people at Novartis” for their final approval. Sandoz’s pricing procedure documents also reflect that Sandoz global leadership had involvement with and authority over Sandoz’s U.S. pricing decisions.

70. In addition to having final approval over certain Sandoz pricing decisions, Novartis employees also participated directly in the Sandoz pricing committee. For example, S.M. was a Novartis employee who chaired the Sandoz pricing committee. During this time, S.M. often performed financial analyses related to pricing decisions put before the committee, including for many of those drugs that the States allege were the subject of collusion. Beyond just sitting on the Sandoz pricing committee, S.M. was directly involved in, and often oversaw or directed, many other day-to-day financial aspects of the Sandoz business, including: general accounting matters; rebates and chargebacks to customers; price protection and failure to supply claims made by customers; Sandoz’s stock-in-trade, including leading the Sandoz stock-in-trade subcommittee; contractual terms with customers; and even product recalls. As part of that role, S.M. supervised and directed Sandoz employees that were colluding with competitors, including but not limited to CW-1 and Kellum.

71. Also related to control over pricing, on November 10, 2011, J.S., the CFO of Novartis AG, sent an email to the Executive Committee of Novartis (“ECN”), a group which falls directly below Novartis AG’s Board of Directors. In the email, J.S. noted that several years of dwindling earnings were likely to “result in a share price hit” for Novartis, and “[w]e therefore have to have a credible plan to improve profitability by USD 400–600 million.” To help accomplish this, J.S. wrote that Novartis would require the Sandoz businesses to increase their revenues by roughly \$100 million, which they would need to achieve by taking “[p]ricing” actions.

One of the recipients of J.S.'s email was J.G., the CEO of Sandoz AG. He promptly forwarded the message to a group that included D.D., the President and CEO of Sandoz Inc., who also served on Sandoz AG's executive committee. J.G. said that the Novartis pricing directive "underscore[d] the significant work [Sandoz] will have to do to improve our sales outlook," and cautioned his recipients not to forward, print, or share his email.

72. As discussed further below, Novartis personnel were also heavily involved in Sandoz's launch of generic drugs, including drugs the States allege were subject to collusion, particularly with respect to drugs for which Novartis was the brand manufacturer. During a Sandoz launch of a Novartis authorized generic, Sandoz generally remained in "constant communication with Novartis." Novartis exercised control over Sandoz's strategy for authorized generics, and dictated the timing of Sandoz launches in order to protect its own branded sales. Novartis placed immense pressure on Sandoz to be successful with these drugs, and directed Sandoz to provide Novartis with competitive intelligence on these drugs so that Novartis could use the information in its business plans.

73. Novartis also participated in, and exercised control over, bidding decisions at Sandoz. For example, when Sandoz was considering bidding for certain generic drugs with McKesson (a significant Sandoz customer), T.O., who held himself out as a Novartis employee at the time even while directly involved in the operation of the Sandoz business, attempted to steer Sandoz away from bidding with McKesson for fear of "pinching" a competitor's business. In other instances, Sandoz and Novartis personnel coordinated in contract negotiations with large customers to understand the impact of those negotiations on all Novartis divisions and to ensure alignment of a joint communication plan with customers. On another occasion, Novartis issued a

press release about how it was “co-marketing” a product with Sandoz in the United States – touting it as “the smart Novartis approach” – without even consulting anyone at Sandoz.

74. T.O., in particular, was acutely aware of, and involved in dictating, Sandoz’s corporate strategies relating to “fair share,” and understood the illegal agreements Sandoz had in place with certain competitors regarding fair share. Indeed, CW-3 at Sandoz made it clear to T.O. that he was communicating with competitors and could get “any market intel you will need.” At times, CW-3 also copied T.O. directly when reporting competitive pricing intelligence he received from competitors.

75. Novartis personnel were also involved in formulating responses to media inquiries in response to the dramatic price increases on generic drugs at issue in this case, which had the effect of concealing that these increases were caused by Defendants’ unlawful and anticompetitive activities. Additionally, Sandoz personnel were governed by the Novartis antitrust and fair competition policies, which Novartis and Sandoz used to assure the public that it was not engaging in the type of collusion alleged in this Complaint.

76. Novartis, it turns out, also exercised control over the investigation into, and litigation over, the conduct at issue in this case. For example, upon receiving a criminal subpoena from the United States Department of Justice in spring 2016, Novartis retained outside counsel to conduct an internal investigation. Based on that investigation, the general counsel for Novartis advised the Novartis executive committee and board of directors on how to proceed with the resolution. Sandoz general counsel, Karen McDonnell, was then authorized by Novartis to sign a Deferred Prosecution Agreement with the Department of Justice. Moreover, Sandoz did not conduct any additional investigation beyond that which was conducted by Novartis’s chosen outside counsel.

77. Against this backdrop, in August 2022 Novartis announced its intention to “separate Sandoz, its generics and biosimilars division into a new publicly traded standalone company, by way of a 100% spin-off”⁵ As a result of the spin-off, Sandoz Inc. would become a direct subsidiary of Sandoz AG, alongside of Sandoz International GmbH, and an indirect subsidiary of the newly formed Sandoz Group AG.⁶

78. As part of the spin-off, Novartis publicly admitted that – prior to the spin-off – Sandoz “did not publish standalone financial statements” and “[t]he business of Sandoz did not form a separate legal group of companies in all years”⁷ As part of that same documentation, Sandoz acknowledged that up to that point it had not been fully able to operate independently: “as a division of the Novartis Group, in the period prior to the Spin-off, we may not have been able to pursue certain business development activities that may otherwise have been considered and were possible for our competitors in the Generics space. This may put us at a disadvantage”⁸

E. The Novartis Spin-Off of Sandoz Was Devised and Implemented to Shield the Ill-Gotten Gains from Those Entities’ Participation in the Conspiracy.

79. Behind the spin-off announcement was the mounting ledger of claims facing Sandoz. By late 2021, Sandoz had already agreed to pay \$380 million in criminal fines and civil penalties as a result of its anticompetitive conduct. In a March 2020 Deferred Prosecution Agreement, Sandoz committed to pay a criminal fine of \$195 million, which the DOJ described at the time as the largest criminal fine in history for a domestic antitrust case. In October 2021, Sandoz agreed to pay an additional \$185 million in civil penalties to resolve alleged violations of

⁵ Press Release, Novartis Announces Intention to Separate Sandoz Business to Create a Standalone Company by way of a 100% Spin-Off (Aug. 25, 2022), <https://www.novartis.com/news/media-releases/novartis-announces-intention-separate-sandoz-business-create-standalone-company-way-100-spin>.

⁶ Prospectus at xiii.

⁷ Prospectus at pp. 89-90.

⁸ Prospectus at p. 86.

the False Claims Act. By this point, dozens of private antitrust lawsuits had also been filed against Sandoz, confronting Novartis and Sandoz with the prospect of further extensive litigation and large payouts as a result.

80. In this context, Novartis announced the Sandoz spinoff on August 25, 2022. Characterized as a corporate reorganization for legitimate business purposes, the spinoff was actually intended to further the conspiracy alleged herein by shielding from judgment millions of dollars in illegal gains obtained via that conspiracy. Further information regarding the spinoff was kept under wraps for another year, until August 18, 2023, when Novartis issued a prospectus describing the spinoff.

81. Per the prospectus, Novartis's corporate predecessor, Sandoz AG, would hold the shares of Sandoz, Inc., while Sandoz AG, in turn, would be held by a new entity, Sandoz Group AG, which would remain a Novartis subsidiary until just before the deal closed. Via the transaction, Novartis and the Sandoz entities would, among other things, divide up assets and liabilities going forward, and Novartis AG would distribute the shares of Sandoz Group AG to its own shareholders, making the new Sandoz Group AG an independent entity.

82. But, as part of the spinoff, Sandoz AG and Sandoz, Inc. were required to incur billions of dollars in new debt for the benefit of Novartis. In particular, Sandoz AG and Sandoz, Inc. had to take out \$3.75 billion in new debt in September 2023. Then, on or about October 3, 2023 – the day before the spinoff took place – the Sandoz entities paid approximately \$3.3 billion in cash to Novartis and its affiliates.

83. In connection with the spinoff, the Sandoz business would also incur \$500 million to \$600 million in costs for the transfer of IT systems, manufacturing infrastructure and marketing authorizations it needed to conduct its operations.

84. Not satisfied with thus emptying Sandoz's pockets, though, Novartis extracted more. Under the terms of the parties' Separation and Distribution Agreement, Sandoz was also required to assume all of the liabilities associated with the price-fixing activities at issue in this and similar matters, notwithstanding Novartis' own involvement and profit-taking from these very activities, as alleged herein. The agreement also required Sandoz to assume the liabilities related to the extensive opioid litigation described below. Furthermore, the agreement required Sandoz to indemnify and release Novartis and its directors, officers, managers, members, agents, and employees from such liabilities.

85. But, particularly in light of such requirements, and given the substantial exposure facing Sandoz in this and many other matters, the parties to the spinoff did not adequately provide for Sandoz's contingent liabilities post-spinoff. In connection with the transaction, only \$87 million was allocated to cover all of Sandoz's non-current liabilities related to product liabilities, government investigations, and other legal matters. Those liabilities included not only this and similar price-fixing litigation, but also opioid litigation where Sandoz was named as a defendant in more than 600 lawsuits; and more than 3,000 product liability actions involving docetaxel, an oncology product; not to mention numerous other matters. Sandoz subsequently increased its litigation reserve to \$132 million for year-end 2023, but that number was still dwarfed by the hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars in litigation exposure facing Sandoz.

86. Indeed, Sandoz has stated that, post-spinoff, this exposure poses a greater risk to its ongoing operations than it did when Sandoz functioned as a division of Novartis. In this regard, Sandoz has further stated that insurance coverage available to it as an independent entity may be inadequate to address all the prospective liability it faces.

87. On top of such litigation and indemnity exposure, the spinoff transaction also piled additional tax risk on the newly independent Sandoz entities. As part of the spinoff, Sandoz and Novartis agreed that, should any tax authorities later deem any of the spinoff transactions a taxable event, Sandoz must indemnify Novartis and hold it harmless from any liability in that regard.

88. And, as even the spinoff prospectus acknowledged, certain costs and liabilities that were otherwise less significant to Novartis would be more significant to an independent Sandoz. As a division of Novartis, Sandoz historically relied on financial and certain operational, administrative, legal and other resources of Novartis to operate its business. Following the separation, though, Sandoz would no longer benefit from these synergies and would incur costs in connection with the transition to being an independent company, such as accounting, tax, treasury, legal and other professional service costs; recruiting and relocation costs associated with hiring key senior management personnel new to Sandoz; and other costs.

89. Notwithstanding the burdens thus being imposed on Sandoz, the spinoff was completed as planned on October 4, 2023. Shares of the newly formed Sandoz Group AG were distributed to existing shareholders of Novartis AG, and Sandoz, Inc. became a direct subsidiary of Sandoz AG and an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Sandoz Group AG. Specifically, the parties completed the spinoff through a dividend-in-kind distribution to holders of Novartis shares and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), with each holder of such interests receiving one Sandoz Group AG share for every five Novartis shares or one Sandoz Group AG ADR for every five Novartis ADRs, held at the close of business on October 3, 2023. In doing so, the parties purposely availed themselves of the U.S. equity / ADR markets.

90. The profits of Sandoz, Inc. were rolled up into the Sandoz organization as a whole. As had been done previously, in the face of this substantial liability, Sandoz continued to funnel

cash from operations up through the new standalone Sandoz organization up to Sandoz AG and/or Sandoz Group AG. By siphoning cash from Sandoz, Sandoz Group AG was able to pad its own bottom line, enabling it to, among other things, pay \$215 million in dividends to shareholders in 2024.

91. Novartis and the Sandoz entities took the foregoing steps in furtherance of the overarching price-fixing conspiracy alleged herein, leaving an undercapitalized, debt-ridden Sandoz holding the bag for Sandoz's and Novartis' illegal conduct, but with Novartis keeping the ill-gotten gains of the conspiracy.

92. By virtue of their claims against Sandoz, the Plaintiff States are creditors of Sandoz, and Sandoz is a debtor.

93. The transfers made and obligations incurred as part of the spinoff, and actions subsequent thereto, also constitute voidable transfers. These transfers and obligations were made and incurred with the actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors.

94. At the time these transfers or obligations were made or incurred, Sandoz, Inc. had been sued in numerous cases with substantial exposure, as set forth above. These included the various antitrust suits, such as *State of Connecticut, et al. v. Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:19-cv-00710-MPS (D. Conn.), regarding the very conspiracy at issue here and others like it, numerous opioid cases, and other matters.

95. The transfers and obligations involved insiders: Novartis AG, Sandoz AG, Sandoz Group AG, and/or their affiliates.

96. The value of the consideration that Sandoz, Inc. received in exchange for the assets transferred and the obligations incurred was not reasonably equivalent. The billions of dollars in debt and in litigation and other liabilities that Sandoz assumed as part of the spinoff outweighed

any benefit that Sandoz received in connection with being spun out as an orphan company without key resources to conduct its operations and with inadequate litigation reserves, as set forth above.

97. In light of the foregoing and Novartis' practice of upstreaming Sandoz's cash, Sandoz, Inc. was insolvent at the time of the spinoff and remained so thereafter.

F. Discovery, Concealment and Continuing Violation

98. Before the spinoff, Sandoz resisted efforts by the States to learn about its corporate structure in discovery, thereby concealing from the States the true extent of Novartis' involvement in the Sandoz business. The States only discovered during depositions in late August 2023, and via the spinoff prospectus of August 18, 2023, that Sandoz Inc. and its parent entities operated as one and that Sandoz was the agent of Novartis.

99. Moreover, with respect to the overarching conspiracy alleged herein, the Conspirators as a whole engaged in numerous affirmative acts of concealment regarding the conspiracy in which Sandoz and the Defendants participated. This concealment included: making misleading or untrue statements to customers and the public; submitting non-competitive bids to customers; concealing or misrepresenting the true sources of information; communicating orally to avoid putting incriminating information in writing; and using code words to conceal the true reason for actions. Such acts of affirmative concealment are, at minimum, attributable to Defendants, given their participation in the conspiracy alleged herein – a conspiracy which is, in any event, inherently self-concealing.

100. Indeed, Sandoz and the Defendants themselves participated in such concealment. For example, Della Lubke, a director of national accounts at Sandoz, testified at deposition that as part of the conspiracy Sandoz would give false excuses to customers when it was not interested in bidding for a customer, and usually the excuse was lack of supply. Paul

Krauthauser, another national accounts director at Sandoz, testified similarly. Lubke further testified that, if a customer informed Sandoz that an incumbent supplier had raised its price, Sandoz would decline to bid and blame supply because “we might want to follow that price increase” and “we didn’t want to discourage price increases... [W]e wouldn’t want to take a competitor’s customer and punish them for having a price increase.” Such actions further concealed the involvement of Sandoz and Novartis in the conspiracy.

101. Furthermore, analysis of data produced by certain Conspirators (for the period through 2018) shows that prices for generic drugs marketed by such Conspirators remained elevated in 2018 due to such Conspirators’ conduct in previous years. Analysis of public data available after 2018 suggests that prices continued to fall in 2019 before leveling out in 2020 and before falling again in 2021, indicating elevated prices through at least 2021. Such continued elevated prices were, on information and belief, the result of continuing conspiratorial conduct by the Conspirators through at least 2021, which is, at minimum, attributable to Defendants, given their participation in the conspiracy as alleged herein.

IV. FACTS SUPPORTING THE ANTITRUST AND CONSUMER-PROTECTION CLAIMS

A. Factual Support For The Allegations

102. The allegations in this Complaint are supported and corroborated by facts and evidence obtained from numerous sources, including but not limited to those set forth below.

103. During the course of the investigation, the Plaintiff States have issued over 30 subpoenas to various generic-drug manufacturers, individuals and third parties, and have compiled over 7 million documents in a shared document-review platform.

104. The Plaintiff States have issued more than 300 subpoenas to various telephone carriers, and have obtained phone call and text message records for numerous companies and

individuals throughout the generic pharmaceutical industry. The Plaintiff States have loaded those call and text records into a software application for communications surveillance, collection and analysis, designed exclusively for law enforcement. The Plaintiff States have also loaded the names and contact information for over 600 sales and pricing individuals throughout the industry, at every level – giving the Plaintiff States a unique perspective to know who in the industry was talking to who, and when.

105. Conspirator Teva has, at all times relevant to the Complaint, maintained a live database that it refers to as Delphi where it has catalogued nearly every decision it has made regarding the products it sells, including those decisions that were made collusively – which Teva often referred to as "strategic" decisions. Although the Plaintiff States have not been provided with full access to that important database from Teva, they have obtained static images of the database that were internally disseminated over time by Teva, which were referred to as Market Intel Reports. Through its review and investigation of some of those reports, in combination with the phone records, the Plaintiff States have, to date, identified over 300 instances of collusion where Teva spoke to competitors shortly before or at the time it made what the company referred to as a "strategic" market decision. A number of those instances are detailed throughout this Complaint.

106. During the course of their investigation, the States have also obtained valuable cooperation from a number of individuals. The expected testimony from certain of those individuals will directly support and corroborate the allegations throughout this Complaint. Some of those cooperating witnesses include:

- (a) A former pricing executive at Conspirator Sandoz during the time period relevant to this Complaint [referred to herein as CW-1];

- (b) A former sales and marketing executive at Rising Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Conspirator Sandoz during the time period relevant to this Complaint [referred to herein as CW-2];
- (c) A former senior sales executive at Conspirator Sandoz during the time period relevant to this Complaint [referred to herein as CW-3];
- (d) A former senior sales executive at Conspirator Sandoz during the time period relevant to this Complaint [referred to herein as CW-4];
- (e) A former senior executive at Conspirator Glenmark during the time period relevant to this Complaint [referred to herein as CW-5]; and
- (f) Jason Malek (“Malek”), former Vice President of Commercial Operations at Heritage Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (“Heritage”).

B. The Generic Drug Market

1. The Hatch-Waxman Act

107. In 1984, Congress enacted the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act, commonly known as the "Hatch-Waxman" Act. Its intention was to balance two seemingly contradictory interests: encouraging drug innovation, and promoting competition between brand and generic drugs in order to lower drug prices. To encourage innovation, Hatch-Waxman gave branded drug manufacturers longer periods of market exclusivity for newly approved products; this increased the financial returns for investment in drug research and development.

108. To promote price competition, the law established a new regulatory approval pathway for generic products to help ensure that generic drugs became available more quickly following patent expiration. To gain approval for a new drug, drug manufacturers must submit a new drug application ("NDA") to the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA")

showing that the new drug is safe and effective for its intended use. Developing a new drug and obtaining an NDA can take many years and cost tens or hundreds of millions of dollars.

109. The Hatch-Waxman Act encouraged faster approval for generic versions of brand-name drugs through "abbreviated new drug applications" ("ANDAs"). These applications rely on the safety and efficacy evidence previously submitted by the branded-drug manufacturer, permitting generic manufacturers to avoid conducting costly and duplicative clinical trials.

110. Hatch-Waxman succeeded in both of its goals. Since the law was passed in 1984, generic drugs have moved from being less than 20% of prescriptions filled in the United States to nearly 90% of prescriptions filled. A recent study found that, in 2011 alone, generic medicines saved \$193 billion for consumers. During the same period, innovation has continued to lead to many new and helpful drugs.

2. The Importance Of Generic Drugs

111. Like their branded counterparts, generic drugs are used in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease and, thus, are integral components in modern healthcare, improving health and quality of life for nearly all people in the United States. In 2015, sales of generic drugs in the United States were estimated at \$74.5 billion dollars. Today, the generic pharmaceutical industry accounts for nearly 90% of all prescriptions written in the United States.

112. A branded drug manufacturer that develops an innovative drug can be rewarded with a patent granting a period of exclusive rights to market and sell the drug. During this period of patent protection, the manufacturer typically markets and sells its drug under a brand name, and the lack of competition can permit the manufacturer to set its prices extremely high.

113. Once the brand-name drug's exclusivity period ends, additional firms that receive FDA approval are permitted to manufacture and sell "generic" versions of the brand-name drug.

As generic drugs enter the market, competition typically leads to dramatic reductions in price. Generic versions of brand name drugs are priced lower than the brand-name versions. Under most state laws, generic substitution occurs automatically, unless the prescriber indicates on the prescription that the branded drug must be "dispensed as written."

114. As additional manufacturers enter a particular drug market, competition pushes the price down much more dramatically. Often, the price of a generic drug will end up as low as 20% of the branded price or even lower. For this reason, generic drugs have long been referred to as one of the few "bargains" in the United States healthcare system. Experts have stated that the substantial cost savings gained from the growing number of generic drugs have played a major role in keeping health care costs from increasing more dramatically.

115. Where there is genuine competition, the savings offered by generics drugs over their brand-name equivalents provide tremendous benefits to consumers and health care payors. Patients typically see lower out-of-pocket expenses, while lower costs for payors and insurers can lead to lower premiums for those who pay for health insurance, and lower costs to government health care programs like Medicare and Medicaid mean greater value for taxpayers.

3. The Players In The Drug Distribution System

116. The United States prescription drug distribution system includes entities that are involved at various levels before prescription drugs are ultimately delivered to end users.

a. Manufacturers/Suppliers

117. Drug manufacturers are the source of the prescription drugs in the pharmaceutical supply chain. Unlike branded drug manufacturers, generic manufacturers typically do not develop new drug therapies, but instead manufacture generic drugs that can be substituted (often automatically under state law) for the branded drug after expiration of the brand's exclusivity. Generic pharmaceuticals can be manufactured in a variety of forms, including tablets, capsules,

injectables, inhalants, liquids, ointments and creams. A manufacturer seeking to sell a “new drug” in the United States (including generic versions of previously approved drugs) must obtain approval from the FDA, which evaluates many factors, including drug safety, efficacy, raw material suppliers, manufacturing processes, labeling and quality control.

118. Generic drug manufacturers operate manufacturing facilities, and compete with each other to sell the generic drugs they produce to wholesalers, distributors, and in some cases, directly to retail pharmacy chains, mail-order and specialty pharmacies, hospital chains, and some health plans.

119. Generic drug manufacturers also sell some of their drugs through auctions to different purchasers in the supply chain, e.g., group purchasing organizations, retail pharmacies and supermarket chains with pharmacies.

120. In marketing their generic drugs, manufacturers often do not attempt to differentiate their products because, primarily, a generic drug is a commodity. Consequently, competition is dictated by price and supply. As a result, generic drug manufacturers usually all market the drug under the same name, which is the name of the active ingredient (e.g., Acetazolamide).

121. Drug suppliers include the manufacturers themselves, as well as other companies that have agreements to sell or distribute certain generic pharmaceutical drugs manufactured by another company. The corporate Conspirators in this action are all drug manufacturers and suppliers who compete with one another for the sale of generic pharmaceutical drugs which are ultimately sold to consumers in the United States.

122. Drugs sold in the United States may be manufactured either domestically or abroad. Many manufacturers that produce drugs for the United States market are owned by, or are, foreign companies. Generic drugs may be manufactured by the same companies that manufacture brand-

name drugs (even in the same factories), or may come from companies that manufacture generics exclusively. Drug manufacturers typically sell their products through supply agreements negotiated with their customers.

123. Generic manufacturers report certain benchmark or list prices for each generic drug that they offer, including the average wholesale price ("AWP") and wholesale acquisition cost ("WAC"); these sometimes serve as benchmarks, but given the different characteristics of different buyers and the nature of individual negotiations, a manufacturer will frequently supply the same generic drug at several different prices depending on the customer or type of customer.

124. In addition, generic manufacturers that enter into a Medicaid rebate agreement must report their average manufacturer prices ("AMP") to the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services on a monthly and quarterly basis. Pursuant to federal law, AMP is defined as the average price paid to the manufacturer for the drug in the United States by (a) wholesalers for drugs distributed to retail community pharmacies and (b) retail community pharmacies that purchase drugs directly from the manufacturer.

125. Medicaid reimbursement for certain generic drugs is calculated using a formula that is derived from a manufacturer's AMP for that specific generic drug. Put another way, a manufacturer's AMP may have a direct impact on how much a state Medicaid program pays for a generic drug dispensed to a Medicaid beneficiary.

126. The corporate Conspirators in this case are among the largest generic pharmaceutical manufacturers in the industry. Each has a broad portfolio of generic drugs which it sells to distributors, retailers and group purchasing organizations, many of whom have a nationwide presence. Competitors for particular pharmaceutical products vary given the shifting pharmaceutical landscape as drugs lose exclusivity, and as manufacturers decide to enter or exit

an existing drug market. At all times relevant to this Complaint, every Conspirator's portfolio remained broad and was marketed to customers in virtually every state across the United States.

127. The Conspirators' customers supply generic pharmaceuticals to a wide swath of consumer populations, including but not limited to Medicaid recipients; private and public sector employees with commercial payor, employer-funded, or self-funded health plans; patients in non-profit, for-profit, or public hospitals or long-term care facilities; uninsured "cash pay" consumers; and prisons.

128. The generic pharmaceutical portfolios of the Conspirators run the gamut of indications, servicing a wide range of health needs. These include potentially less common health problems such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) treated with Lamivudine/Zidovudine and long-term kidney disease treated by Paricalcitol, as well as more commonplace conditions such as high blood pressure treated with medications including Clonidine-TTS Patch, Irbesartan, Moexipril HCL and Enalapril Maleate, high cholesterol treated with medications such as Fenofibrate, Pravastatin or Niacin ER, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) treated by Dexmethylphenidate or Amphetamine/Dextroamphetamine.

129. Taken together, customers purchase a wide range of generic pharmaceutical products, in enormous volumes, in every state. Conspirators' business plans and strategies for their broad portfolios focus on the nationwide supply and demand chain that funnels their products through various purchasers, including state governments, municipalities, and private sector employers, in order to reach consumer populations in every state. This supply and demand chain is described in more detail below.

b. Wholesalers/Distributors

130. Wholesalers and distributors purchase pharmaceutical products from manufacturers and distribute them to a variety of customers, including pharmacies (retail and mail-

order), hospitals, long-term care and other medical facilities. Some wholesalers sell to a broad range of customers while others specialize in sales of particular products (e.g., biologic products) or sales to a particular type of customer (e.g., nursing homes).

131. Wholesalers and distributors have similar business models, but distributors typically provide more services to their customers. Some of the largest wholesalers and distributors of generic drugs include AmerisourceBergen Corporation ("ABC"), Cardinal Health, Inc. ("Cardinal"), H.D. Smith, LLC ("HD Smith"), McKesson Corporation ("McKesson") and Morris & Dickson, LLC ("Morris & Dickson").

*c. **Group Purchasing Organizations (GPOs)***

132. Group purchasing organizations ("GPOs") are membership-based entities that negotiate with manufacturers, wholesalers, and distributors on behalf of a large group of purchasers. GPOs leverage their buying power to obtain better prices and terms for their members, and assist buyers in trade relations and contract management with sellers. GPOs have formed to serve state and local governments, hospital groups, retail pharmacies, and supermarket chains. Some of the GPOs who sell large volumes of Conspirators' generic products for distribution nationwide include Vizient (formerly Novation), Premier, Inc. ("Premier"), Intalere (formerly Amerinet), the Minnesota Multistate Contracting Alliance for Pharmacy ("MMCAP") and Econdisc Contracting Solutions ("Econdisc").

*d. **Pharmacy and Supermarket Chains***

133. Pharmacies are the final step on the pharmaceutical supply chain before drugs reach the consumer. There are several types of pharmacies, including chain and independent retail pharmacies, pharmacies in supermarkets and other large retail establishments, and mail-order pharmacies. If a retail pharmacy or supermarket chain purchases generic drugs on a large enough scale, manufacturers may agree to contract with them directly. Such retailers can obtain attractive

terms by avoiding the markups or fees charged by wholesalers, distributors, and GPOs. Retailers large enough to purchase drugs directly from manufacturers include Rite Aid Corporation ("Rite Aid"), CVS Health ("CVS"), The Walgreen Company ("Walgreens"), Walmart Inc. ("Walmart"), Target Corporation, and Publix Super Markets, Inc. ("Publix").

e. Customer Incentives

134. Some of the largest buyers that purchase from generic manufacturers actually benefit when prices are higher. For example, in McKesson's 2014 10-K filing, the company reported the following:

A significant portion of our distribution arrangements with the manufacturers provides us compensation based on a percentage of our purchases. In addition, we have certain distribution arrangements with pharmaceutical manufacturers that include an inflation-based compensation component whereby *we benefit when the manufacturers increase their prices* as we sell our existing inventory at the new higher prices. *For these manufacturers, a reduction in the frequency and magnitude of price increases, as well as restrictions in the amount of inventory available to us, could have a material adverse impact on our gross profit margin.*

In that same filing, McKesson also reported that "The business' practice is to pass on to customers published price changes from suppliers."

135. Similarly, in Cardinal's 2014 10-K filing, the company reported that

Gross margin in our Pharmaceutical segment is impacted by generic and branded pharmaceutical price appreciation and the number and value of generic pharmaceutical launches. In past years, these items have been substantial drivers of Pharmaceutical segment profit. Prices for generic pharmaceuticals generally decline over time. But at times, *some generic products experience price appreciation, which positively impacts our margins.*

136. ABC's Annual Summary 2014 and Annual Report 2014 make very similar observations:

Our results of operations continue to be subject to the risks and uncertainties of inflation in branded and generic

pharmaceutical prices and deflation in generic pharmaceutical prices.

Certain distribution service agreements that we have entered into with branded and generic pharmaceutical manufacturers continue to have an inflation-based compensation component to them. Arrangements with a small number of branded manufacturers continue to be solely inflation-based. As a result, our gross profit from brand-name and generic manufacturers continues to be subject to fluctuation based upon the timing and extent of manufacturer price increases. *If the frequency or rate of branded and generic pharmaceutical price increases slows, our results of operations could be adversely affected.* In addition, generic pharmaceuticals are also subject to price deflation. *If the frequency or rate of generic pharmaceutical price deflation accelerates, our results of operations could be adversely affected.*

137. Other large retail customers have similar contractual provisions in their contracts with generic manufacturers that allow for potentially greater compensation when prices are higher. For example, contracts between Walgreens Boots Alliance Development GmbH, a GPO, and generic manufacturers contain provisions about Rebates and Administrative fees that are directly tied to "total contract sales" – a number that increases when prices increase. In other words, that GPO (and other larger retail customers with similar contractual terms) may make more money when generic pharmaceutical prices are higher.

138. The generic manufacturers are keenly aware that some of their customers benefit from their price increases. In fact, many of the generic drug manufacturers regularly tout these price increases in their discussions with customers. As just one example, when Teva met with large customer Red Oak (a joint venture between Cardinal and CVS) in December 2014, it boasted that during its August 28, 2014 price increase it had been able to increase twenty different product families, resulting in an estimated \$29.0M price increase value to the customer.

4. The Cozy Nature Of The Industry And Opportunities For Collusion

139. The generic drug market is structured in a way that allows generic drug manufacturers, including but not limited to the Defendants and Conspirators, to interact and communicate with each other directly and in person, on a frequent basis.

a. Trade Association and Customer Conferences

140. Many customers of the Conspirators, including but not limited to (a) large wholesalers or distributors like ABC, Cardinal, HD Smith, McKesson and Morris & Dickson, (b) GPOs like Premier, MMCAP and Econdisc, and (c) other large drug purchasers like pharmacy or grocery store chains, hold multi-day conferences throughout the year in various locations throughout the United States. Generic manufacturers from across the United States are invited to attend.

141. Additionally, the Conspirators and other generic drug manufacturers also attend various industry trade shows throughout the year, including those hosted by the National Association of Chain Drug Stores ("NACDS"), Healthcare Distribution Management Association ("HDMA") (now the Healthcare Distribution Alliance), the Generic Pharmaceutical Association ("GPhA") and Efficient Collaborative Retail Marketing ("ECRM"), in a variety of locations throughout the United States.

142. At these various conferences and trade shows, sales representatives from many generic drug manufacturers, including Conspirators, interact with each other and discuss their respective businesses and customers. Many of these conferences and trade shows include organized recreational and social events such as golf outings, lunches, cocktail parties and dinners that provide additional opportunities to meet with competitors. Conspirators use these opportunities to discuss and share competitively-sensitive information concerning upcoming bids,

specific generic drug markets, pricing strategies and pricing terms in their contracts with customers.

143. These trade shows and customer conferences provide generic drug manufacturers, including but not limited to the Conspirators, with ample opportunity to meet, discuss, devise and implement a host of anticompetitive schemes that unreasonably restrain competition in the United States' market for generic drugs.

b. Industry Dinners and Private Meetings

144. In addition to these frequent conferences and trade shows, senior executives and sales representatives gather in smaller groups, allowing them to further meet face-to-face with their competitors and discuss competitively sensitive information.

145. Many generic drug manufacturers, including several of the Conspirators, are headquartered in close proximity to one another in New Jersey or eastern Pennsylvania, giving them additional opportunities to foster connections and meet and collude. At least forty-one (41) different generic drug manufacturers are concentrated between New York City and Philadelphia, including, among others, Conspirators Actavis, Aurobindo, Breckenridge, Dr. Reddy's, Glenmark, Greenstone, Lannett, Par, Pfizer, Sandoz, Taro, Teva, Wockhardt and Zydus.

146. High-level executives of many generic drug manufacturers get together periodically for what some of them refer to as "industry dinners." For example, in January 2014, at a time when the prices of a number of generic drugs were reportedly soaring, at least thirteen (13) high-ranking executives, including CEOs, Presidents and Senior Vice Presidents of various generic drug manufacturers, met at a steakhouse in Bridgewater, New Jersey. Executives (including individual Conspirators Berthold, Falkin and Ostaficiuk) from Conspirators Actavis, Aurobindo, Breckenridge, Dr. Reddy's and Lannett, among many other generic manufacturers, attended this particular dinner.

147. At these industry dinners, one company is usually responsible for paying for all of the attendees. For example, in a group e-mail conversation among the competitors in December 2013, one of the participants -- a high-ranking executive for Conspirator Dr. Reddy's -- joked "[y]ou guys are still buying for Mark and I, right?" The response from another executive: "Well. . . I didn't think the topic would come up so quickly but . . . we go in alphabetical order by company and [a generic drug manufacturer not identified in this Complaint as a conspirator] picked up the last bill. . . . PS. . . . no backing out now! Its [sic] amazing how many in the group like 18 year-old single malt scotch when they aren't buying."

148. Other groups of competitors gather routinely for golf outings, where they have the opportunity to spend several days at a time together without interruption. One such annual event was organized by a packaging contractor in Kentucky. From September 17-19, 2014, for example, high-level executives from Conspirators Teva, Apotex, Actavis, Amneal, Lannett, Par, Zydus and others were invited to a gathering at a country club in Bowling Green, Kentucky where they would play golf all day and socialize at night. Conspirator Rekenthaler was in attendance with high-level executives from Conspirators Lannett, Amneal, Apotex, Wockhardt and other generic manufacturers. Rekenthaler and a high-level executive from Apotex, J.H., actually stayed together in the home of the owner of the packaging company that sponsored the event. At the conclusion of the outing, one of the executives -- Conspirator Ostaficiuk -- sent an e-mail to the other attendees, stating: "This is a crazy biz but I am grateful to have friends like all of you!!!! Happy and honored to have you all as 'fraternity brothers.'" As discussed more fully below in Section IV.C.6.a, Conspirators Rekenthaler and Ostaficiuk used this golf outing as an opportunity to negotiate Camber's anticompetitive entry into the market for two different Teva drugs.

149. Some generic pharmaceutical sales representatives also get together regularly for what they refer to as a "Girls Night Out" ("GNO"), or alternatively "Women in the Industry" meeting or dinner. During these events, the sales representatives meet with their competitors and discuss competitively sensitive information.

150. Many "Women in the Industry" dinners were organized by A.S., a salesperson from Heritage Pharmaceuticals, Inc. who resides in the State of Minnesota. Other participants in these meetings were employees of generic drug manufacturers located in Minnesota, or salespeople residing in the area. However, out-of-town sales representatives were also aware of these dinners and were included when in the area. For example, in November 2014, Conspirator Sullivan of Conspirator Lannett sent A.S. a text message asking "[w]hen is your next industry women event? I'm due for a trip out there and I'd love to plan for it if possible...." A.S. responded: "There is an XMas [sic] party at Tanya's house on Dec 6th. Yes that is a Saturday. We do it about once a quarter and usually it is during the week -- this was an exception."

151. Sometimes dinners were also planned around visits of out-of-town competitors. As A.S. stated in organizing the dinner:

Sorry if the meeting/dinner invite is a little short notice, but [K.N., a National Account Representative at Dr. Reddy's] will [be] in MN on Sept 29th and it would be a great time for everyone to get together! So much has been happening in the industry too -- we can recap all our findings from NACDS [trade show] over a martini or glass of wine! :) Plus the food is super Yummy!

152. Several different GNOs were held in 2015, including: (1) at the ECRM conference in February (involving Conspirators Dr. Reddy's, Greenstone, Lannett, Teva, Upsher-Smith and Zydus, among others – including individual Conspirators Nailor and Sullivan); (2) in Baltimore in May (involving Conspirators Dr. Reddy's, Lupin and Teva among others); and (3) at the NACDS conference in August (involving Conspirator Dr. Reddy's among others).

5. **The Overarching Conspiracy Between Generic Drug Manufacturers –
Playing Nice In The Sandbox**

153. As a result of these communications, sales and marketing executives in the generic pharmaceutical industry are well aware of their competitors' current and future business plans. This reciprocal sharing of inside information greatly facilitates agreements among competitors to allocate markets to avoid price competition.

154. The overarching conspiracy among generic manufacturers, however – which ties together all of the agreements on individual drugs identified in this Complaint – is an agreed-upon code of conduct that each competitor is entitled to its "fair share" of the market, whether that market is a particular generic drug, or a number of generic drugs. Coined "fair share," the term is generally understood as an approximation of how much market share each competitor is entitled to, based on the number of competitors in the market, with a potential adjustment based on the timing of entry. Once a manufacturer has achieved its "fair share," it is generally understood that the competitor will no longer compete for additional business. The common goal or purpose of this overarching agreement is to keep prices high, avoid price erosion and serve as the basis for further supra-competitive price increases.

155. This overarching agreement is widespread across the generic drug industry and is broader than the Conspirator manufacturers named in this Complaint. The Plaintiff States focus here on the role of these named Conspirators and their participation in, and agreement with, this overarching conspiracy. This Complaint describes conspiracies regarding the sale of specific drugs, and how these specific conspiracies are also part of the larger overarching conspiracy.

156. The exact contours of this "fair share" understanding, which has been in place for many years (and pre-dates any of the specific conduct detailed herein), has evolved over time during the numerous in-person meetings, telephonic communications, and other interactions

between generic manufacturers about specific drugs. These business and social events occur with such great frequency that there is an almost constant ability for Conspirators to meet in person and discuss their business plans. For example, between February 20, 2013 and December 20, 2013 (a 41-week period), there were at least forty-four (44) different tradeshow or customer conferences where the Conspirators had the opportunity to meet in person. These in-person meetings gave the Conspirators the opportunity and cover to have these conversations, and reach these agreements, without fear of detection.

157. As described in more detail below, when necessary, this larger understanding was reinforced through phone calls and text messages between the Conspirators to discuss "fair share" and the desire to maintain or raise prices with respect to specific drugs. These types of communications occur with great frequency across the industry, including among Conspirators.

158. For example, from the period of January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013, senior sales executives and other individuals responsible for the pricing, marketing and sales of generic drugs at Conspirator Teva spoke to representatives of every significant competitor by phone and/or text on multiple occasions. Phone calls and text messages with several of those key competitors during the 2013 calendar year are set forth below. The following Table (Table 1), which is conservative because it is based on phone and text message records from only some of the executives and salespeople at issue, and therefore shows only some of the phone calls and text messages between the Conspirators during that period, sheds some light on the frequency with which Conspirators communicated with each other throughout 2013.

Table 1
Teva phone/text communications with other Conspirators (by month)
January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013

	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Totals
Actavis	2	2	0	7	27	1	17	12	15	40	13	47	183
Glenmark	0	3	0	0	26	9	6	8	1	12	14	16	95
Greenstone	2	0	20	1	4	5	6	1	0	2	7	11	59
Lupin	10	5	9	3	33	9	19	9	5	13	6	0	121
Mylan	31	47	32	37	33	26	26	16	1	1	0	11	261
Sandoz	17	5	4	4	12	16	18	14	3	0	9	2	104
Taro	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	11	0	11	1	1	35
Zydus	13	23	42	20	30	40	59	21	34	148	58	43	531
Totals	75	85	107	72	167	107	159	92	59	227	108	131	1389

159. Of the 1,389 calls listed in Table 1, 1,234 of them – or 89% – involved Conspirators Green, Patel and Rekenthaler of Teva speaking with competitors. Many – though not all – of those communications involve matters that are addressed throughout this Complaint.

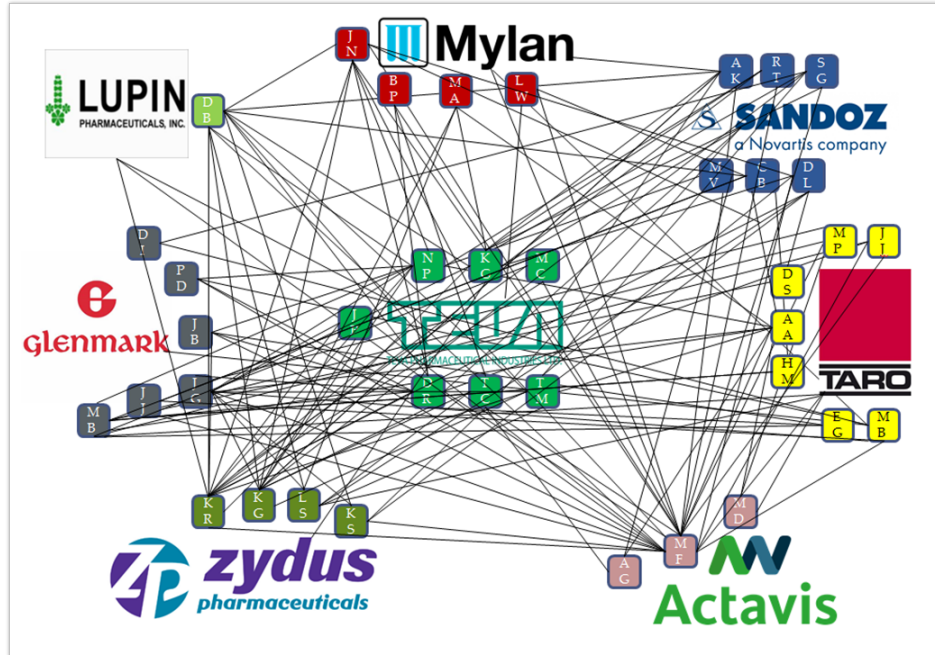
160. Similarly, from the period of January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014, senior sales executives and other individuals responsible for the pricing, marketing and sales of generic drugs at Conspirator Teva continued to speak to representatives of every significant competitor by phone and/or text on multiple occasions. Phone calls and text messages with several of those key competitors during the 2014 calendar year are set forth below. The following Table (Table 2), which is conservative because it is based on phone and text message records from only some of the executives and salespeople at issue, and therefore shows only some of the phone calls and text messages between the Conspirators during that period, sheds similar light on the frequency with which Conspirators communicated with each other throughout 2014.

Table 2
Teva phone/text communications with other Conspirators (by month)
January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014

	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Totals
Actavis	31	17	47	42	76	9	38	24	36	23	8	14	365
Glenmark	4	11	11	7	7	2	9	6	1	6	3	3	70
Greenstone	17	3	13	3	1	1	6	1	9	0	0	0	54
Lupin	11	5	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Mylan	6	1	1	1	7	2	0	10	13	5	2	9	57
Sandoz	5	10	7	10	0	1	28	7	4	1	6	3	82
Taro	1	1	7	4	17	16	5	2	1	0	0	1	55
Zydus	18	36	44	24	37	14	19	15	5	5	4	4	225
Totals	93	84	143	95	145	45	105	65	69	40	23	34	941

161. Of the 941 calls listed in Table 2, 778 of them – or 83% – involved Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler of Teva speaking with competitors (by this time, Conspirator Green no longer worked at Teva). Many – though not all – of those communications involve matters that are addressed throughout this Complaint.

162. It was not just Teva personnel speaking to their competitors, however. All of these individuals were speaking to each other, when needed, hundreds or even thousands of times to ensure adherence to the overarching conspiracy. Because it would be too voluminous to list the total number of calls among all of the Conspirators, the following graphic shows the interlocking web of communications and relationships between just some of the individuals employed by Teva and its key competitors. Each line in the graphic below demonstrates that at least one phone call or text message was sent between those individuals (identified by their initials) while they were competitors. For many of these individuals, there were hundreds of calls and texts with competitors, but the volume of those communications is not captured by this graphic.



163. In order to provide some organizational principle around the massive amount of collusive behavior by the Conspirators described in this Complaint, certain sections are centered around the relationship between Conspirator Teva and another conspirator. However, this convenience should not imply that the Complaint is solely concerned with bilateral relationships involving Teva.

164. The specific drug agreements often involve overlapping sets of Conspirators in communication with each other, all following their agreed-upon “fair share” code of conduct. For example, to view only a small portion of the interlocking, overlapping web of collusion formed by Conspirators: Teva, Taro and Wockhardt discussed amongst themselves the allocation of the Enalapril Maleate market; Teva and Taro communicated with Sandoz concerning the prices for Ketoconazole Cream; Sandoz worked with Mylan to allocate the market for Valsartan HCTZ; Teva, Mylan and Par all communicated with each other in the spring of 2014 concerning the market for Budesonide DR Capsules. These are not isolated, one-off agreements, but rather demonstrate the ongoing, sprawling nature of the Conspirators’ overarching conspiracy.

165. Referred to sometimes as the "rules of engagement" for the generic drug industry, the fair share understanding among Conspirators dictates that when two generic manufacturers enter the market at the same time, they generally expect that each competitor is entitled to approximately 50% of the market. When a third competitor enters, each competitor expects to obtain 33% share; when a fourth competitor enters, each expects 25%; and so on, as additional competitors enter the market.

166. When a generic drug manufacturer is the first to enter a particular drug market on an exclusive basis it is commonly understood that that manufacturer is entitled to a little more than its proportional share of the market. For example, when Conspirator Dr. Reddy's was about to enter the market for a drug in January 2013, the Vice President of Sales and Marketing explained during negotiations with his competitor that "he views it this way. If they [Dr. Reddy's] are first and others come out after, he deserves 60%. If he launches with others on day [one], he considers fair share 2-50%, 3-33%, 4-25%, etc."

167. Conversely, those generic manufacturers that enter later are typically entitled to a little less than their proportional share. One of the many examples of this occurred in March 2014, when – as discussed more fully below – Conspirator Lupin entered the Niacin ER market after Conspirator Teva had previously been exclusive. Conspirators Patel of Teva and Berthold of Lupin spoke directly by phone a number of times during this period, including three (3) calls on March 24, 2014. That same day, Conspirator Rekenthaler of Teva sent an internal e-mail to Conspirator Patel stating: "We should concede Optum then defend everything else. This should be it for Lupin. I believe this should be the 40% we were okay with conceding." Here, Teva's expectation to maintain 60% share in a two-player market, after being the first in that market, was consistent with the overarching conspiracy.

168. Conspirator Taro went so far as to create a graphic representation of that understanding, taking into account both the number of competitors and order of entry to estimate what its "fair share" should be in any given market:

Market Share - Fair Unit Share assumptions
Order of Entry Grid
Number of Competitors

Number of Competitors		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Order of Entry	1	100%	60%	45%	35%	30%	30%	30%
	2		40%	35%	30%	25%	25%	25%
	3			20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
	4				15%	15%	15%	15%
	5					10%	10%	10%
	6						10%	10%
	7							10%
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

[TARO_000224150.]

169. Although these general parameters are well-known, there is no precise method for apportioning "fair share" because market share is ultimately determined by either winning or maintaining the business of various customers, which is inherently variable in a given year. The shared objective, however, is to attain a state of equilibrium, where no competitors are incentivized to compete for additional market share by eroding price.

170. This common goal was stated succinctly by Conspirator Aprahamian, who advised the Taro Pricing Department in training documents from September and November 2013 that "[g]iving up share to new entrant (as warranted) shows responsibility and will save us in the long run" and "[d]on't rock the boat – [g]reedy hogs go to slaughter." As demonstrated throughout the Complaint, Aprahamian's idea of "responsibility" meant constantly reaching out to competitors in order to coordinate giving up share to reach a "fair" allocation and keep prices high.

171. This scheme to minimize competition and allocate "fair share" is typically implemented as follows. First, Conspirators allocate the market for an individual drug based on

the number of competitors and the timing of their entry so that each competitor obtains an acceptable share of the market. Then, the competitors agree on ways to avoid competing on price and, at times, significantly raise price. This pattern is frequently followed even in the absence of direct communication between the competitors, demonstrating the universal code of conduct agreed to by Conspirators.

172. This "fair share" understanding has been particularly effective when a new competitor enters the market – a time when, in a free-functioning, competitive market for generic drugs, prices would be expected to go down. In today's generic drug markets, a new competitor will either approach or be approached by the existing competitors. Existing competitors will agree to "walk away" from a specific customer or customers by either refusing to bid or submitting a cover bid. The new competitor's transition into the market is seamless; the new entrant is ceded market share and immediately charges a supra-competitive price. The competitors then continue this process of dividing up customers until the market reaches a new artificial equilibrium. This is referred to as a "stable" market.

173. "Fair share" principles also dictate how generic drug manufacturers respond when a competitor experiences supply issues. If the disruption is temporary, the existing competitors will refrain from taking any action that might upset the market balance. By contrast, if the disruption is for a longer term, the competitors will divide up customers until each player achieves a revised "fair share" based on the number of players remaining in the market. For example, in July 2013, a retail pharmacy customer e-mailed Conspirator Taro stating that one of Conspirator Mylan's products was on back order and asked Taro to bid for the business. Conspirator Aprahamian sent an internal e-mail stating "Not inclined to take on new business . . . Wholesalers

have product, let them pull from there temporarily and we can certainly review if shortage persists. Don't want to overreact to this product. Not sure how long Mylan is out."

174. These rules about "fair share" apply equally to price increases. As long as everyone is playing fair, and the competitors believe that they have their "fair share," the larger understanding dictates that they will not seek to compete or take advantage of a competitor's price increase by bidding a lower price to take that business. Doing so is viewed as "punishing" a competitor for raising prices – which is against the "rules." Indeed, rather than competing for customers in the face of a price increase, competitors often use this as an opportunity to follow with comparable price increases of their own.

175. For example, in May 2013 after a Glenmark price increase on a number of different drugs (discussed more fully below), Teva was approached by a large retail customer requesting a bid for several drugs. Conspirator Green immediately sought to determine whether this request was due to a competitor price increase, in order to determine what Teva's strategy should be:

On May 29, 2013, at 11:52 PM, "Kevin Green" <Kevin.Green@tevapharm.com> wrote:

Do you think the Fluconazole Tabs below is due to a recent price increase. I don't have my list here at home. We are in a great inventory position, but not sure I want to steal it on an increase.

Teva declined to bid, after conversations with its competitors confirming that the reason for the request was due to a competitor's price increase.

176. When a generic manufacturer participates in this scheme, and prices stay high, this is viewed as "playing nice in the sandbox." For example – as discussed more fully below – in December 2014 Conspirator Teva was approached by a large retail customer on behalf of Conspirator Greenstone. The customer indicated that Greenstone was entering the market for Cabergoline and was seeking to target specific customers. The customer specifically requested that Teva give up a large customer to the new entrant, and indicated that "Greenstone has promised

to play nice in the sandbox." After discussing the matter internally, a Teva representative responded to the customer: "[t]ell Greenstone we are playing nice in the sandbox and we will let them have [the targeted customer.]"

177. Similarly, when a generic manufacturer is "playing nice in the sandbox," it is generally referred to as a "responsible" or "rational" competitor. For instance, in May 2013, R.T., a senior sales and marketing executive at Conspirator Sandoz, sent an internal e-mail to J.G., another Sandoz senior executive, stating "My sense is that Sandoz is viewed by customers and competition as a respectful/responsible player in the market, which we should be proud of and has taken years to develop. I would be very careful to destroy this through behavior that is too aggressive or desperation."

178. Conspirator Sandoz, in turn, uses that same terminology to refer to its competitors that are acting in accordance with "fair share" principles. For example, in internal company presentations throughout 2014, Sandoz consistently referred to Conspirator Actavis as a "responsible competitor" and Conspirator Taro as a "very responsible price competitor."

179. Conspirator Teva had its own term of art – referring to the competitors it had the most collusive relationships with as "high quality" competitors. As explored more fully below, Teva had long-standing relationships with these competitors, including several of the corporate Conspirators, which affected nearly every overlapping drug they sold. As just one example, Conspirator Patel of Teva exchanged seven (7) text messages and had two (2) long phone calls with Conspirator Aprahamian of Taro on June 3 and 4, 2014. After a lengthy twenty-five (25) minute call with Aprahamian on the morning of June 4, Patel sent an internal e-mail to K.G., a Teva senior marketing executive, stating "[w]e should probably discuss how we want to handle all

Taro increase items. Taro is a high quality competitor – I think we need to be responsible where we have adequate market share."

180. Adherence to the rules regarding "fair share" is critical in order to maintain high prices. Indeed, that is the primary purpose of the agreement. If even one competitor does not participate (and, thus behave in accordance with) the larger understanding, it can lead to unwanted competition and lower prices. In the relatively few instances where a competitor prioritizes gaining market share over the larger understanding of maintaining "fair share," that competitor is viewed as "irresponsible," and is spoken to by other competitors. For example, in March 2015, Conspirator Upsher-Smith learned that Conspirator Sandoz had submitted a bid on a product not identified in the Complaint at one of Upsher-Smith's GPO customers. B.P., a senior account manager at Upsher-Smith, forwarded that information internally stating "I can't believe they have chosen to compete against us since we had this business. How does this help us? We play fair and they don't?"

181. "Fair share," "playing nice in the sandbox," and similar terminology have become part of the industry lexicon, and thus part of the larger understanding between Conspirators. Generic drug manufacturers actively and routinely monitor their fair share and that of their competitors, as well as discuss customer allocation amongst each other within the context of agreements on specific drugs, as set forth more fully below. For example, in July 2013, L.J., a senior marketing executive at Sandoz, sent an internal e-mail identifying 47 products where Sandoz did not have "fair share" of the market. After some back-and-forth internal joking among Sandoz executives about the idea that Sandoz might actually attempt to compete for business in those markets by driving prices down, Conspirator Kellum responded by emphasizing the truly industry-wide nature of the agreement:

From: Kellum, Armando
Sent: Tuesday, July 02, 2013 12:31 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Product Sales and Market Share Performance_v17 (3).xls

Fair Share for all!!!

182. Indeed, the concept of "fair share" is so well ingrained in the generic pharmaceutical industry that even customers are aware of, and at times facilitate, collusion among generic manufacturers. For example, in June 2013, Conspirator Dr. Reddy's was entering the market on a product not identified in the Complaint where Conspirator Par had previously been exclusive. K.N., a senior account executive at Dr. Reddy's, sent an internal e-mail reporting that "[a GPO customer] has indicated that Par will walk away, so we have put together a proposal based on that information."

183. Similarly, in September 2014, a large wholesale customer reached out to several large generic manufacturers, including Teva, asking them to submit a "Priority Wishlist of items to gain increased volume in the market." The customer reported to Teva that "7 of the global suppliers have created and submitted wishlists and that [the customer] will be reviewing next week and taking a look at how they can move things around. He said they are hoping to be able to horse trade without having to do ROFR [right of first refusal]."

184. Further, in January 2015, Teva was in discussions with a large retail customer about the possibility of becoming its supplier for Moexipril HCL HCTZ Tablets. The customer stated "Yes, I would like a OTB [One Time Buy]. Can you provide pricing? And yes, we should discuss an ongoing offer as well. I think you are way under your 'fair share' on this one if I remember correctly."

185. Customers at times also facilitate price increases, asking competitors to "rationalize" a market by raising prices. For example, in November 2013, S.G., a senior account executive at Sandoz, sent an internal e-mail stating "[a large wholesale customer] is indicating that Glenmark and Caraco had taken a price increase on [a drug not identified in the Complaint] in June. [The customer] is asking if Sandoz will be rationalizing the market. . . . Please advise on next steps. Our [lower] pricing is disrupting the market."

186. The "fair share" agreement is not limited to any one market; these principles constantly inform and guide the market actions that generic drug manufacturers decide to take (or not take) both within and across product markets. For example, in November 2013, Conspirator Dr. Reddy's won the "B" slot business at a large wholesale customer on a product not identified in the Complaint. Dr. Reddy's had previously won the "A" slot business at that customer because Conspirator Mylan had "walked away" from the business. J.A., a senior account executive at Dr. Reddy's, sent an internal e-mail stating "My concern here is that [Mylan] will retaliate somewhere else. I'm unsure of the \$ volume, but this would pull somewhere around 4% share from Mylan, and I don't think they would take that lying down."

187. Similarly, in October 2013, CW-1, a senior pricing executive at Sandoz, sent an internal e-mail, including to Conspirator Kellum, stating that Sandoz had decided not to bid on two drugs (Haloperidol and Trifluoperazine HCL – discussed more fully below in Section IV.C.4.a.ii) at a large retail customer. CW-1 explained his reasoning as follows: "We have been running up against Mylan a lot lately (Nadolol/Benaz/Hctz), and fear blowback if we take any more products at this moment. Trying to be responsible in the sandbox." Similarly, in June 2014, Sandoz chose not to bid at a customer on the drug Benazepril HCTZ (discussed more fully below in Section IV.C.4.a.ii) out of concern that Conspirator Mylan would retaliate. As CW-1 explained,

"I do not want to pursue, I believe this is due to a Mylan increase. We have a lot of products crossing with Mylan right now, I do not want to ruffle any feathers." As discussed more fully below in Section IV.C.4.a, these decisions were made by Sandoz executives as a direct result of communications between the competitors, and in the context of an ongoing understanding between Conspirators Sandoz and Mylan to fix prices and avoid competition on a number of different drugs, including Haloperidol, Trifluoperazine HCL, Nadolol and Benazepril HCTZ, among others.

188. A similar scenario occurred in August 2015, when Conspirator Taro declined to bid on Etodolac Extended Release (ER) Tablets at a large supermarket chain where Conspirator Zydus was the incumbent. Taro voiced concerns internally that Zydus might retaliate and take share from them on another product, Warfarin Sodium Tablets. As C.L., an analyst at Taro, reasoned in an internal e-mail, Zydus "could hit us on Warfarin. Not worth a fight in the sandbox over 300 annual units for Etodolac." As discussed more fully below, both Etodolac ER and Warfarin were drugs where Taro had previously agreed with its competitors, including Teva and Zydus, to fix prices and allocate customers in 2014. Taro's focus on playing nice in the sandbox was merely an extension of those already-existing agreements.

189. As these examples make clear, the interdependence among generic manufacturers transcends product markets as these companies make decisions not only based on what impact their actions will have in a given product market, but also on how those actions will impact other product markets where the competitors overlap, and any future markets where they might eventually compete.

190. In fact, as explained in more detail below, certain Conspirators had long-standing agreements with some of their competitors to limit competition on any products on which the companies overlapped. For instance, shortly after Conspirator Patel was hired by Teva in 2013,

she reached out to CW-1 and asked how Sandoz handled price increases. Patel explained that she had been hired by Teva to identify products where Teva could increase prices. CW-1 told Patel that Sandoz would follow any Teva price increases and that Sandoz would not poach Teva's customers after Teva increased price. CW-1 reiterated his conversation to Conspirator Kellum, who understood and approved.

191. Indeed, generic manufacturers often communicated about, and colluded on, multiple drugs at any given time. As just one example, in July 2013, Teva increased pricing on a list of 21 different products. There was a great deal of internal pressure from management at Sandoz – including from Kellum and CW-1 – to obtain a copy of the Teva price increase list. As a result, CW-2 (then a Sandoz employee) reached out to his former colleague, Conspirator Rekenthaler, the Vice President of Sales at Teva, to obtain a copy of the full Teva price increase list. Rekenthaler forwarded the list to his own personal e-mail address before then forwarding it to CW-2's personal e-mail address. Upon receiving the list, CW-2 read it to his supervisor – CW-1 – over the phone. Notably, the Teva list included a number of products that Sandoz did not even sell.

192. It was not uncommon for generic manufacturers to communicate with each other about products that they did not sell. In another example, Conspirators Teva, Wockhardt, and Mylan collusively raised pricing on Enalapril in July 2013 (discussed more fully below). After a lengthy conversation with Conspirator Patel in the midst of the price increases, Conspirator Aprahamian of Taro (not in the market for Enalapril at that time) sent an internal e-mail, including to M.P., a senior Taro executive, stating "[t]here has been some significant changes in the market landscape with this product and I'd like to get product back in Taro label (and fast)." And Taro did move fast. By December 2013, Aprahamian spoke again with Patel, M.A., an

account manager at Mylan, and M.C., a senior sales and marketing executive at Conspirator Wockhardt. Taro then re-entered the Enalapril market and matched competitor pricing.

193. In another example, on January 1, 2013 – the day before a substantial Mylan price increase on a number of items – Conspirator Green of Teva spoke five (5) times with Conspirator Nesta of Mylan. The next day, Green spoke with Conspirator Kellum of Sandoz. Kellum then sent an internal e-mail to the Sandoz team stating "[j]ust heard from a customer that – Teva and Mylan . . . have raised price on Nadolol to our levels and Mylan took a significant price increase on Levothyroxine. Let's please be cautious on both these products." Despite that fact that Teva did not sell Levothyroxine, Green still conveyed to Sandoz that Mylan raised price on that product.

194. Unlike their branded counterparts, generic drugs are commodities and generic manufacturers are constantly making decisions to enter new markets and leave existing markets. Often these decisions are made, at least in part, based on who the competitors are and how strong the relationship is between the two companies. As one example, in July 2013, Sandoz was looking to implement a "Taro Strategy" that involved temporarily delisting ten products that they overlapped on with Conspirator Taro. This strategy would allow Taro to raise price on these products while Sandoz was out of the market, and then Sandoz could re-enter later at the higher price.

195. This interdependence between generic manufacturers is further demonstrated by the countless examples of companies sharing sensitive information with competitors as a matter of course. The Plaintiff States have gathered evidence going back more than a decade of generic companies routinely communicating and sharing information with each other about bids and pricing strategy. This includes forwarding bid packages received from a customer (e.g., a Request

for Proposal or "RFP") to a competitor, either on their own initiative, or at the request of a competitor.

196. Conspirators and other generic drug manufacturers also share information among themselves regarding the terms of their contracts with customers, including pricing terms, price protection and rebates. Conspirators use this information to negotiate prices or terms that are more favorable to them, often to the ultimate detriment of payors and consumers. For instance, in December 2013, Conspirator Teva was negotiating new price increase language in its customer contracts, and wanted some comfort that its competitors had similar language. On December 23, 2013, Conspirator Rekenthaler spoke with Conspirator Nesta of Mylan three times, including a thirteen (13) minute call. Immediately after hanging up the phone with Nesta after the third call, Rekenthaler sent the following e-mail:

From: Dave Rekenthaler
 Sent: Mon 12/23/2013 10:41 AM (GMT-05:00)
 To: [REDACTED]; Maureen Cavanaugh
 Cc: Nisha Patel02
 Bcc:
 Subject: RE: Proposed Price Increase Language

Mylans language is vague. "Pricing subject to change at Mylan's sole discretion."

197. Conspirators were well aware that what they were doing was illegal and took steps to cover up evidence of the overarching conspiracy. For example, in May 2014, a large customer of Taro's received a bid on a product not identified in the Complaint and gave Taro an opportunity to bid to retain the business. A.L., a senior contracting executive at Taro, sent an internal e-mail stating "FS ok, will not protect." E.G., a senior managed care executive at Taro, responded "explain FS, (Fair Share)?" Conspirator Aprahamian replied:

No emails please. Phone call. [REDACTED] let's discuss.

Similarly, handwritten notes from an internal Sandoz business review presentation from May 2017 – after the States' investigation was well underway – read: "Avoid Fair Share terminology on slides – underdeveloped or overdeveloped is better."

198. To avoid creating a potentially incriminating paper trail, Conspirator Kellum of Sandoz routinely admonished colleagues for putting information that was too blatant in e-mails, understanding that it could lead to significant legal exposure for both the company and the individuals involved.

199. It bears noting that the examples referenced in this section, and in the sections that follow, include only illustrative examples of the types of conduct described. Indeed, to date, many of the Conspirators have made no document productions in connection with the Plaintiff States' investigation, including Conspirators Amneal, Apotex, Breckenridge, Glenmark, Lupin, and Zydus, and several other Conspirators have made only limited productions focused on particular drugs or custodians, including Actavis, Mylan, Par, and Wockhardt. Even Teva, the central figure in this Complaint, has to date only produced documents from two custodians to the Plaintiff States.

6. Generic Drug Price Spikes Since 2013

200. Against this industry backdrop, the prices for a large number of generic pharmaceutical drugs skyrocketed throughout at least 2013 and 2014. According to one report, "[t]he prices of more than 1,200 generic medications increased an average of 448 percent between July 2013 and July 2014." A separate analysis conducted by Sandoz showed that during the calendar years 2013 and 2014, there were 1,487 "large price increases" (increases of the WAC price greater than 100%), of which 12% (178) were increased by greater than 1,000%.

201. These increases in 2013 and 2014 were staggering compared to prior years. The following table (which contains information about WAC pricing changes through October 2014

only) demonstrates the dramatic surge in the number of large drug price increases per year in 2013 and 2014:

	Year	Total Number of Increases	Increases Greater than 100%	Increases Greater than 50%
	2010	3820	125	260
	2011	4265	255	409
	2012	4071	223	433
	2013	5694	739	1072
YTD Oct.	2014	4461	637	1521

202. A January 2014 survey of 1,000 members of the National Community Pharmacists Association ("NCPA") found that more than 75% of the pharmacists surveyed reported higher prices on more than 25 generic drugs, with the prices spiking by 600% to 2,000% in some cases.

203. More than \$500 million of Medicaid drug reimbursement during the twelve months ending on June 30, 2014 was for generic drugs whose prices had increased by over 100%.

C. The Illegal Schemes

1. The Overarching Conspiracy In Operation: Customer And Market Allocation Agreements To Maintain Market Share And Avoid Price Erosion

204. When entering a generic drug market, Teva and the other Conspirators routinely and systematically sought out their competitors in an effort to reach agreement to allocate market share, maintain high prices and/or avoid competing on price. These agreements had the effect of artificially maintaining high prices for a large number of generic drugs and creating an appearance of competition where in fact little to none existed.

205. Some illustrative examples of these agreements are set forth below, organized by company relationship and describing specific examples relating to specific drugs over time.

a. Teva/Mylan

i. Fenofibrate

206. Fenofibrate—also known by brand names such as Tricor—is a medication used to treat cholesterol conditions by lowering “bad” cholesterol and fats (such as LDL and triglycerides) and raising “good” cholesterol (HDL) in the blood.

207. As of the end of 2012, Teva and Lupin were the only major suppliers of generic Fenofibrate 48mg and 145mg tablets, with Teva having approximately 65% market share and Lupin having approximately 35% market share.

208. On February 27, 2013, K.G., a senior marketing executive at Teva, e-mailed multiple Teva colleagues asking them to provide “any noise you may be hearing in the market relative to additional competition on Fenofibrate 48mg and 145mg.” Specifically, K.G. was seeking “Competitive Intelligence” on Mylan’s potential entry to the market. In order to get this information, Conspirator Green called Mylan’s Vice President of National Accounts, Conspirator Jim Nesta. Over the course of that day, Green and Nesta spoke at least four (4) different times. That same day, Green reported back to K.G. and other Teva colleagues what he had learned: Mylan planned to launch Fenofibrate 48mg and 145mg sometime around November 2013.

209. A few months later, however, Teva learned that Mylan was moving up its launch date for Fenofibrate. In advance of this launch, Teva, Lupin, and Mylan conspired to allocate the market for Fenofibrate. On May 8, 2013, Green e-mailed his colleagues at Teva that “Mylan is entering [the market for Fenofibrate] very soon.” To assist in Teva’s efforts to allocate the Fenofibrate market, Green asked a colleague for the “typical data on Fenofibrate.” This request for information was reiterated—and its purpose made clear—the following day when K.G. sent an internal e-mail stating that Mylan expected to launch Fenofibrate 48mg and 145mg tablets “on or

around May 14” and that he needed Teva's Fenofibrate sales and profitability information “to determine who we want to keep and who we want to concede” to Mylan.

210. Up to this point, executives for Teva, Mylan, and Lupin had all been in regular contact by phone. These calls include at least those listed below. On these calls, Teva, Mylan, and Lupin executives shared information about Mylan’s Fenofibrate launch and the plan to allocate market share to Mylan.

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
5/6/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:32
5/6/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:22:02
5/6/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:01:00
5/7/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:10:31
5/7/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:06
5/7/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:18
5/7/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:11:12
5/7/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:02:53
5/8/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:05
5/8/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:08:55
5/8/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:20
5/8/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:05
5/8/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:05
5/8/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:03:46
5/9/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:01:00
5/9/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:12:00
5/9/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:04:05

211. In one striking example of the coordination between the three companies, Conspirator Nesta called Conspirator Green at 2:42pm on May 7 and they spoke for more than eleven (11) minutes. Immediately after hanging up the phone – at 2:54pm – Nesta called Conspirator Berthold and spoke for nearly three (3) minutes.

212. On May 10, 2013, K.G. received the Teva sales and profitability information he requested. After having the information for barely a half hour, and before there was even a formal price challenge by Mylan at any of Teva’s customers, K.G. concluded that “it is best to concede Econdisc [to Mylan] and try to maintain the balance of our customers” By conceding

Econdisc to Mylan, Teva would walk away from its single biggest customer (in terms of gross profit) for the 48mg tablets and the third largest out of six customers (in terms of gross profit) for the 145mg tablets. Conspirator Patel, who had been at Teva for only two weeks at that point, said she “want[ed] to understand the logic you [K.G.] use for determining this.” The logic, of course, was to allocate a customer of sufficient size to Mylan so that Mylan would be comfortable with its “fair share” and not need to compete on price to acquire market share.

213. Teva executives immediately reached out to executives at Mylan and Lupin through a series of phone calls. These calls include at least those listed below. On these calls, executives of Teva, Mylan, and Lupin confirmed the market allocation scheme.

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
5/10/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:28
5/10/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:10:46
5/10/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:02:19
5/10/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	0:05:25
5/10/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:17
5/10/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:07:26
5/10/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:17:28

214. Teva made good on its agreement to concede Econdisc to Mylan. On May 15, 2013, Econdisc informed Teva that a new market entrant had submitted a competitive offer for Fenofibrate 48mg and 145mg tablets and asked Teva for a counteroffer to retain Econdisc’s business. Less than an hour after receiving the notice of the price challenge, Conspirator Green recommended conceding Econdisc based on “prior conversations.” K.G. later agreed: “this is the customer we should concede on Fenofibrate.”

215. Following Teva’s internal confirmation of the market allocation scheme, Teva executives spoke with executives at Mylan and Lupin numerous times. These calls include at least those listed below. On these calls, executives of Teva, Mylan, and Lupin confirmed that Teva was sticking to the market allocation scheme by conceding Econdisc to Mylan.

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:36
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:02:07
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:07
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:03:12
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:04
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:05:29
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:34
5/17/2013	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	0:02:21
5/17/2013	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:10:06
5/17/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:04
5/17/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:11:50
5/17/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:02:23
5/17/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:09
5/17/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:21
5/17/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:11:12
5/17/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:04:25
5/17/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:05
5/17/2013	Text	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:00
5/17/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:16:02

ii. Clonidine-TTS Patch

216. Clonidine-TTS Patch—also known by the brand name Catapres-TTS —is a medication in the form of a transdermal patch that is used to treat high blood pressure.

217. As of September 2011, Mylan and Teva were at rough parity in the market for generic Clonidine-TTS, with Mylan having approximately 48.4% market share and Teva having approximately 44.4% market share. At the end of 2011 and beginning of 2012, however, Teva began to take more than its “fair share.”

In November 2011, Teva took over Mylan’s business for Clonidine-TTS at Walgreens after Walgreens solicited Teva to provide a bid. Then, in late January 2012, Cardinal Health solicited a bid from Teva for a one-time-buy to cover an alleged short-term “supply disruption” that Mylan was experiencing. A few days after Teva submitted its offer to Cardinal for the one-time-buy, Cardinal asked Teva to become Cardinal’s primary supplier for Clonidine-TTS. Believing that

Cardinal's request was prompted by Mylan having supply issues, Teva accepted and took over the primary position at Cardinal for Clonidine-TTS.

218. On February 10, 2012, the move of Cardinal's business to Teva prompted K.G. of Teva to order his colleagues to get intelligence on the extent of Mylan's alleged supply issues. That same day, Conspirator Rekenthaler called B.P., a senior national accounts executive at Mylan, to obtain the information and they spoke for six (6) minutes. Later that day, Rekenthaler reported back to his Teva colleagues that, contrary to Teva's assumptions, "Mylan is back in supply" and cautioned that Teva should "tread carefully." Rekenthaler was concerned that Mylan might retaliate against Teva for taking more than its "fair share" without consulting with Mylan. With the awards from Walgreens and Cardinal, Teva was projected to have between 65%-70% market share for Clonidine-TTS.

219. To gain back some market share, Mylan challenged Teva's Clonidine-TTS business at McKesson. To de-escalate the situation, Teva "conceded the McKesson business to Mylan." Then, in April 2012, Mylan aggressively challenged Teva's Clonidine-TTS business at CVS to gain back market share and further signal its displeasure with Teva for taking the Cardinal business. Internally, Teva lamented that Mylan was "trashing the price in pretty much a two-player market." Ultimately, Teva "conceded [the CVS business] due to price."

220. Teva heard Mylan's retaliatory message loud and clear. On May 4, 2012, just a few days after losing the CVS Clonidine-TTS business to Mylan, Teva was approached by Cardinal about a different drug, Doxazosin. At the time, Mylan was the primary supplier for Doxazosin at Cardinal. Cardinal representatives told Teva that Mylan was on backorder for one of the four Doxazosin dosage strengths until the end of June 2012, but Cardinal wanted to move the entire Doxazosin line to Teva. Rather than take this business, K.G. cautioned his colleagues that Teva

“will need to be cautious after what happened with Clonidine. I would rather cover them on a short-term basis where they have an issue and revisit if it becomes a more prolonged and extensive event.”

221. On July 18, 2012, E.G., a senior Teva product manager, circulated an internal e-mail to Teva’s national account managers that the “[m]arket rumor is Mylan may be having Clonidine Patch supply issues.” Teva learned of this “rumor” directly from Mylan over the course of at least two calls between Conspirators Green and Nesta on July 17 and the morning of July 18, 2012. Those calls lasted three (3) minutes and five (5) minutes, respectively.

222. On the morning of September 28, 2012, Conspirators Nesta and Green spoke by phone at least twice, once for four (4) minutes and once for fourteen (14) minutes. On those calls, Nesta informed Green of Mylan’s impending temporary exit from the Clonidine-TTS market. As expected, later in the day on September 28, 2012, Teva began getting solicitations from Mylan customers, such as Wal-Mart and CVS, seeking a bid from Teva for Clonidine-TTS because Mylan had just issued a temporary discontinuation notice.

223. Mylan’s exit from the Clonidine-TTS market presented an opportunity to raise prices and collusively reallocate the market at the inflated prices when Mylan fully reentered the market. For example, in April 2012, before Mylan had challenged Teva’s Clonidine-TTS business at CVS, Teva’s direct invoice price to CVS for the .1mg, .2mg, and .3mg Clonidine-TTS was \$22.13, \$37.81, and \$54.41, respectively. Mylan’s retaliation against Teva drove the prices for CVS down to below \$10.49, \$18.17, and \$26.51 for those dosages, respectively. Because of Mylan’s exit from the market, however, when Teva took back the CVS business in October 2012, Teva was able to charge CVS a direct invoice price of \$33.28, \$56.08, and \$80.76, respectively.

224. Mylan and Teva maintained regular contact as former Mylan customers came to Teva because of Mylan's supply issues with Clonidine-TTS. For example, Teva submitted bids to CVS and Wal-Mart—which were ultimately accepted by those companies—on October 4, 2012 and October 5, 2012, respectively. In the days leading up to those bids, Teva and Mylan representatives had at least the following phone calls:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
10/1/2012	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	B.P. (Mylan)	0:01:00
10/1/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:10
10/1/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:04
10/1/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:06
10/1/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:05:00
10/4/2012	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Incoming	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	0:11:00

225. Teva and Mylan representatives continued to keep in contact going forward so that if Mylan reentered the Clonidine-TTS market, Mylan could regain market share without eroding price through competitive bidding. For example, on October 10, 2012, Conspirators Green and Nesta spoke for ten (10) minutes. That same day, E.G. of Teva sent an e-mail to Teva national account managers and other senior representatives reiterating that Teva representatives should “advise of any update to this market intelligence.”

226. In or about February 2013, Mylan relaunched Clonidine-TTS and began seeking market share. In early March 2013 Mylan sought to secure the Clonidine-TTS business at Econdisc. Rather than competitively bid for the business, Teva's internal documents state that they chose to “concede” Econdisc back to Mylan. By April 2013 Teva also “gave up Rite Aid” and “concede[d]” McKesson to Mylan.

227. In a stark admission of Teva's willingness to help Mylan regain market share without competition, Conspirator Rekenthaler acknowledged in an internal e-mail dated February 28, 2013 that Teva was “trying to concede the Clonidine business at CVS” to Mylan. Because Teva had been able to increase the price at CVS following Mylan's exit, Mylan gave a bid to CVS

that was higher than Mylan's "previous price prior to their supply problems." For its part, Teva was "not going to make any effort in the form of price concessions to retain the CVS business" if CVS brought Mylan's price challenge to Teva's attention. CVS pushed Mylan to lower its bid in light of its prior prices but, confident that its brinkmanship would work because of Teva's cooperation, Mylan would not do so. Ultimately, CVS declined Mylan's bid because of Mylan's refusal to lower its bid in light of its prior pricing. Nonetheless, because Mylan's bid to CVS was not competitive—but rather an effort to allocate the market without eroding price—Teva was able to maintain artificially higher prices at CVS.

228. To carry out their scheme to allocate the Clonidine-TTS market without eroding price, representatives of Teva and Mylan remained in regular contact. In February and March 2013 alone, Teva and Mylan representatives called each other at least 33 different times and spoke for nearly 2 hours and 45 minutes.

229. By April 2013, Teva had "conceded all customers [it] plan[ned] on conceding." Having successfully allocated the market, however, Mylan and Teva were now conspiring to raise prices on Clonidine-TTS. On April 8, 2013, J.L., a marketing manager at Teva, reported internally to his Teva colleagues, including Conspirator Rekenthaler, that Mylan had agreed to raise prices:

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, April 09, 2013 2:24 PM
To: [REDACTED]; Dave Rekenthaler
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Clonidine - Mylan Challenges
Importance: High

Kevin / Dave,

Do we have a target share percentage we want to maintain/concede now that Mylan is back in supply?

We just gave up Rite Aid which was worth ~5% of our business and we also have a challenge from Omnicare which is also worth ~5%. We received the Omnicare challenge yesterday.

Based on a discussion with Kevin Green, Mylan would follow a price increase.

[TUS000381907.] Conspirator Green knew that Mylan would follow a price increase on Clonidine-TTS because earlier that day, Green had two phone calls with Conspirator Nesta (Mylan), with one lasting one (1) minute and the other lasting eight (8) minutes. In a follow up call the following day between Green and Nesta lasting eleven (11) minutes, Mylan and Teva reconfirmed their agreement that Mylan would follow a Teva price increase on Clonidine-TTS.

iii. Tolterodine Extended Release

230. Tolterodine Extended Release (“Tolterodine ER”)—also known by the brand name Detrol LA—is a medication used for the treatment of an overactive bladder.

231. Pfizer is the branded drug manufacturer for Detrol LA. To resolve patent infringement claims against Teva by Pfizer related to Detrol LA, Teva and Pfizer entered into a settlement agreement under which Teva would distribute an authorized generic of Tolterodine ER. To resolve similar claims, Mylan entered into its own settlement agreement with Pfizer, which allowed Mylan to launch its generic version Tolterodine ER. On October 31, 2013, Mylan’s ANDA for Tolterodine ER was approved. Under their respective settlement agreements with

Pfizer, this triggering event allowed Teva and Mylan to launch their respective generics on January 2, 2014.

232. Teva planned to launch on January 2, 2014. During the first half of December 2013, Teva was under the impression—based on conversations with potential customers—that Mylan was not in a position to launch until 30 to 60 days after Teva launched. Nonetheless, Teva was considering how to allocate the market with Mylan when it did eventually launch. On December 3, 2013, J.K., a marketing executive at Teva, sent an e-mail to Conspirator Rekenhaller, K.G., and several other Teva colleagues stating “we prepared for 50-60 share... I am looking into the numbers as far as what this means.” To prepare offers and figure out the allocation of customers that would bring Teva its desired 50% to 60% market share, Teva executives were instructed to gather usage from potential customers.

233. Through the first half of December 2013, as Teva was soliciting usage amounts from potential customers, customers were asking Teva to send in pricing offers before the launch. Teva resisted sending out those offers and instead did not plan to do so until the January 2, 2014 launch date. Teva’s delay in putting together pricing for potential customers was part of a plan to drive up the amount it could charge for Tolterodine ER. Specifically, Teva expected that on January 1, 2014, Pfizer would raise the price of branded Detrol LA. This would allow Teva to peg its price to the now inflated price of the branded drug and thereby command a higher price for Tolterodine ER on the January 2, 2014 generic launch date.

234. At the end of the day on Friday December 20, 2013, T.C. of Teva learned from D.H. at Cardinal that Mylan intended to launch its Tolterodine ER on January 2, 2014. D.H. further provided T.C. with Mylan’s pricing for two dosages, and conveyed that Mylan is “looking for a 40% market share,” and that Teva “can figure the rest out.”

235. Figure it out they did. T.C. informed her Teva colleagues of Mylan's plans. K.G. of Teva then worked over the weekend to turn this information into initial pricing for all of Teva's potential customers and then shared it internally. In a telling admission that Teva had no intention to bid competitively for all accounts, K.G. noted that the next step was "to pick who should receive" bids. The goal in "pick[ing] who should receive" bids was to ensure that both Mylan and Teva received their previously stated market share goals: Teva wanted "50-60 [%] share" while Mylan was only "looking for a 40% market share."

236. On Monday, December 23, 2013, Rekenthaler, Patel, K.G., T.C., and several others at Teva had a telephone conference scheduled from 8:00am to 9:00am to discuss the Tolterodine ER launch strategy. Just minutes before the meeting was to start, Rekenthaler tried calling Conspirator Nesta at Mylan. Nesta returned Rekenthaler's call at 8:15am, which was during Teva's scheduled Tolterodine ER phone conference. Rekenthaler nonetheless answered Nesta's call on his cell phone and the pair spoke for 1 minute, 26 seconds. Immediately after Teva's scheduled Tolterodine ER phone conference, Rekenthaler tried calling Nesta two more times. At 10:22am, Nesta returned Rekenthaler's calls and the pair spoke for an additional 12 minutes, 2 seconds. During these calls, Rekenthaler and Nesta exchanged the details about their offers to various customers, including the specific contractual language used in their offers.

237. For example, at 10:33am—while Rekenthaler was still on the phone with Nesta, K.G. sent an e-mail to Rekenthaler and others asking about the appropriate contractual language to use in offers about the potential for price increases. Minutes after Rekenthaler finished his call with Nesta, he replied with the exact language, in quotes, that Mylan was using:

From: Dave Rekenthaler
 Sent: Mon 12/23/2013 10:41 AM (GMT-05:00)
 To: [REDACTED]; Maureen Cavanaugh
 Cc: Nisha Patel02
 Bcc:
 Subject: RE: Proposed Price Increase Language

Mylans language is vague. "Pricing subject to change at Mylan's sole discretion."

Most importantly though, during these calls between Nesta and Rekenthaler, Teva and Mylan reached an agreement to allocate the Tolterodine ER market on launch day so that Teva and Mylan could reach their target share without eroding pricing.

238. At 12:12pm on December 23, 2013, K.G. circulated a revised version of Teva's pricing plan for the Tolterodine ER launch. This new version incorporated Teva and Mylan's plan to allocate the market, including the submission of cover bids and abstention from bidding. Notably, the revised pricing plan included the following chart identifying the major customers (and their associated market share percentage) that Teva would receive to get close to its desired 60% market share while Mylan would get its desired 40% share:

CVS	18
Wal-Mart	5
Cardinal	8
Omnicare	1
Anda	2
Rite Aid	4
Econdisc	15
McKesson	6
	59

[TUS000654798.]

239. In exchange for Mylan either submitting cover bids or abstaining from bidding on these customers, Teva reciprocated by submitting cover bids and/or refusing to submit bids to customers that Mylan targeted. This is demonstrated by the fact that Teva's newly revised pricing plan now included considerably higher direct invoice prices for major customers allocated to Mylan; namely Walgreens, Cigna, Humana, Optum RX Prime Therapeutics, and Kaiser. The table

below includes a comparison of Teva's pricing plan for these Mylan customers before and after Rekenthaler spoke with Nesta on December 23, 2013:

Dosages	Initial Pricing Plan	Price after Dave Rekenthaler Speaks with Jim Nesta
Product Description TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 30 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 90 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 500 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 30 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 90 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 500	WALGREEN Indirect Contract Direct Invoice 114.30 83.03 342.90 249.08 1,866.90 1,383.78 114.30 83.03 342.90 249.08 1,866.90 1,383.78	WALGREEN Indirect Contract Direct Invoice 114.30 107.93 342.90 323.80 1,866.90 1,798.91 114.30 107.93 342.90 323.80 1,866.90 1,798.91
Product Description TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 30 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 90 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 500 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 30 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 90 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 500	CIGNA Indirect Contract Direct Invoice 114.30 88.05 342.90 264.15 1,866.90 1,467.50 114.30 88.05 342.90 264.15 1,866.90 1,467.50	CIGNA Indirect Contract Direct Invoice 114.30 108.00 342.90 324.00 1,866.90 1,800.00 114.30 108.00 342.90 324.00 1,866.90 1,800.00
Product Description TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 30 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 90 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 500 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 30 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 90 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 500	HUMANA Direct Invoice 88.05 264.15 1,467.50 88.05 264.15 1,467.50	HUMANA Direct Invoice 108.00 324.00 1,800.00 108.00 324.00 1,800.00
Product Description TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 30 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 90 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 500 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 30 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 90 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 500	OPTUM RX Indirect Contract Direct Invoice 114.30 88.05 342.90 264.15 1,866.90 1,467.50 114.30 88.05 342.90 264.15 1,866.90 1,467.50	OPTUM RX Indirect Contract Direct Invoice 114.30 108.00 342.90 324.00 1,866.90 1,800.00 114.30 108.00 342.90 324.00 1,866.90 1,800.00
Product Description TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 30 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 90 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 500 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 30 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 90 TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 500	PRIME THERAPEUTICS Indirect Contract Direct Invoice 114.30 88.05 342.90 264.15 1,866.90 1,467.50 114.30 88.05 342.90 264.15 1,866.90 1,467.50	PRIME THERAPEUTICS Indirect Contract Direct Invoice 114.30 108.00 342.90 324.00 1,866.90 1,800.00 114.30 108.00 342.90 324.00 1,866.90 1,800.00

Product Description	KAISER			KAISER		
	Indirect Contract	Rebate To	Direct Invoice	Indirect Contract	Rebate To	Direct Invoice
TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 30	114.30	98.28	91.85	114.30	102.72	96.00
TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 90	342.90	294.84	275.55	342.90	308.16	288.00
TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 2MG 500	1,866.90	1,637.99	1,530.83	1,866.90	1,712.00	1,600.00
TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 30	114.30	98.28	91.85	114.30	102.72	96.00
TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 90	342.90	294.84	275.55	342.90	308.16	288.00
TOLTERODINE TARTRATE ER CAPSULES 4MG 500	1,866.90	1,637.99	1,530.83	1,866.90	1,712.00	1,600.00

240. In addition to submitting inflated bids for Walgreens, Cigna, Humana, Optum RX Prime Therapeutics, and Kaiser, Teva agreed to refrain from bidding for certain customers, such as Publix, Ahold, Hannaford, and PVA Health.

241. The following day, on December 24, 2013, Conspirators Rekenhaller and Nesta had two more calls to confirm and refine Teva and Mylan's market allocation agreement. Those calls lasted for nine (9) minutes and eight (8) minutes, respectively.

iv. Capecitabine

242. Capecitabine, also known by the brand name Xeloda, is an anti-cancer chemotherapy drug used to treat a variety of cancers, including breast and colon cancer.

243. To resolve patent litigation, the brand manufacturer, Roche Pharmaceuticals, entered into settlement agreements with various generic manufacturers—including Teva and Mylan—that would allow those generic manufacturers to sell generic Capecitabine after a certain period of time.

244. As early as January 2014, both Teva and Mylan were making plans for their eventual launch of Capecitabine. Part of this planning included the sharing of information so that they could allocate the market between them. For example, in a January 31, 2014 e-mail, J.P., a national accounts executive at Teva, informed K.G., Conspirator Rekenhaller, and others at Teva that Mylan was courting a specific customer, Armada Health Care, and that "Mylan estimated

Armada's share on [Capecitabine] at 37%." Teva incorporated this data it received from Mylan into its own launch plan for Capecitabine.

245. On February 26, 2014, Conspirator Nesta of Mylan called Conspirator Rekenthaler of Teva and the two spoke for sixteen (16) minutes. Nesta informed Rekenthaler that Mylan would not be able to launch on time with Teva. Rekenthaler immediately reported this news internally at Teva.

246. In early March 2014, Teva launched as the exclusive generic Capecitabine manufacturer. Teva remained the exclusive generic Capecitabine manufacturer until Mylan entered in August 2014.

247. On August 4, 2014, Nesta and Rekenthaler spoke by phone three times. On these calls, Nesta informed Rekenthaler that Mylan would soon enter the Capecitabine market and the pair discussed how to allocate the market.

248. For example, at 12:46pm that day, Nesta called Rekenthaler and they spoke for a little more than five (5) minutes. Immediately after hanging up the phone, Rekenthaler sent the following e-mail:

From: Dave Rekenthaler
Sent: Mon 8/04/2014 12:51 PM (GMT-05:00)
To: [REDACTED] Nisha Patel02
Cc: Maureen Cavanaugh
Bcc:
Subject: Capcetibine

Hearing Mylan to get approval this week. We need to look at our market and discuss defense strategy.

Conspirator Cavanaugh responded that she would be in the office the next day and wanted to discuss it with Rekenthaler in person.

249. Less than an hour later, Rekenthaler sent another e-mail, just to Conspirator Patel, asking her to run a customer report and indicating that Mylan will "be looking at ABC, McKesson,

and Econdisc as well as a couple small guys, probably aiming at 35% share.” Mylan did seek the business for each of these three companies and Teva conceded each of them, pursuant to the agreement Rekenthaler had reached with Nesta.

250. On August 7, 2014, McKesson informed Teva that it received a bid for Capecitabine and gave Teva the opportunity to bid to retain the business. Conspirator Patel then sent an e-mail to K.G., Conspirator Rekenthaler, and C.B. at Teva to ask if they had “[t]houghts in regards to [loss of exclusivity].” C.B., a senior operations executive at Teva, replied that Teva did “have a plan,” but C.B. did not want to put the plan in writing. Instead C.B. told Patel she “wi[ll] call” to discuss it. K.G., separately, questioned whether the competitive bid was coming from Mylan, and asked Rekenthaler whether he had any additional information. Rekenthaler also did not want to put that “additional information” in writing, so he responded: “I’ll catch up with you today.”

251. The “plan” was the market allocation scheme previously agreed to by Conspirators Nesta and Rekenthaler on behalf of Mylan and Teva. The same day that Mylan put a bid in to McKesson – August 7, 2014 – Nesta and Rekenthaler spoke by phone for nearly thirteen (13) minutes. On that call, Rekenthaler and Nesta discussed Mylan’s bid to McKesson and reconfirmed their market allocation scheme.

252. This market allocation “plan” was highlighted in other e-mails as well. On August 10, 2014, C.B. e-mailed Conspirator Rekenthaler, Conspirator Patel, and K.G. about the plan. C.B. stated that C.B.’s “notes are showing that are (sic) plan is to concede McKesson, Econdisc, Rite-Aid, and Cardinal,” but that C.B. wanted to confirm. Rekenthaler corrected C.B., stating that Mylan is “going after McKesson, ABC (only) and Econdisc,” but that Teva “ha[s] not heard from

Econdisc yet.” Rekenthaler knew Mylan was targeting Econdisc, even though Econdisc had not contacted Teva, because he and Nesta had previously discussed it.

253. The next morning, at 8:30am on August 11, 2014, Rekenthaler alerted others at Teva that Mylan had received formal approval to market Capecitabine and that he was “[c]hecking on shipping status.” Five minutes later, Rekenthaler received a call from Nesta. After exchanging voicemails, the two spoke at 8:52am. The call lasted nearly six (6) minutes. Shortly after hanging up the phone, at approximately 9:02am, Rekenthaler e-mailed K.G., Conspirator Patel and others at Teva to confirm that Mylan’s “primary targets are ABC, McKesson and Econdisc.” He added that Teva “may hear from some other smaller guys as well” and that he “do[es]n’t expect price to be aggressive.”

254. In accordance with their market allocation scheme, Mylan targeted and Teva conceded the Capecitabine business at ABC, Econdisc, and McKesson/Rite-Aid.

255. Teva also conceded some of the “smaller guys” as well, pursuant to the agreement. On August 14, 2014, for example, a smaller customer – Cigna – informed Teva that it received a bid for Capecitabine. On August 18, 2014, Rekenthaler called Nesta to discuss the market allocation scheme and Mylan’s bid to Cigna. The pair talked for thirteen (13) minutes. The next day, K.G. circulated an internal e-mail confirming that Teva “will be conceding this business” at Cigna.

b. Teva/Sandoz

i. Portia and Jolessa

256. Ethinyl estradiol and levonorgestrel, when used in combination, is an oral contraceptive used to prevent pregnancy. During the relevant time period, both Teva and Sandoz

marketed ethinyl estradiol and levonorgestrel under multiple names – including both Portia and Jolessa.

257. In or around May 2012, Teva had much higher market share than Sandoz for both Portia and Jolessa. Teva's market share for Portia was 37% compared to Sandoz's 17%, while Teva's market share for Jolessa was 43% compared to Sandoz's 11%.

258. On May 11, 2012, Walmart contacted Teva with a right of first refusal and explained that another supplier had made an offer for the sale of four drugs, including Portia and Jolessa. T.C., a senior sales executive at Teva, responded, "We really need to know who is challenging. Sandoz??? Glenmark???" The customer responded that it was Sandoz. T.C. had initially been very reluctant to let Sandoz have the business, candidly remarking to the customer that, "[w]e are not going to let Walmart go to Sandoz [because] we have conceded a number of accounts to Sandoz that were not as strategic to Teva."

259. After sending out a competitive offer for the sale of three drugs, including Portia and Jolessa, to the customer on May 16, 2012 and an even more competitive offer on May 18 – Teva abruptly backtracked on May 23, 2012 and removed Portia and Jolessa from the offer. The night before this change in plans, on May 22, Conspirator Green of Teva spoke on the phone with CW-2, then at Sandoz, for five (5) minutes, and agreed to withdraw the offer for Portia and Jolessa. The decision to concede the Walmart business to Sandoz led to a more equal share split between the companies for both Portia and Jolessa. Teva discussed the decision internally and explained that the reason for the "change in plans" was that Teva was "going to concede this business to Sandoz . . ."

260. Sandoz continued to coordinate with Teva to achieve its "fair share" of the markets for both Portia and Jolessa. On July 2, 2013, another key customer contacted Teva stating it had

received bids on Portia and Jolessa and in order for Teva to retain the business, Teva would need to submit its “best bids.” On July 9, 2013, CW-1 of Sandoz called Conspirator Patel and left a voicemail. Shortly thereafter, they connected for a sixteen (16) minute call. On July 10, Teva learned that the challenger was Sandoz. At 12:16pm, Conspirator Rekenthaler forwarded an e-mail to Patel and posed the question, “Who’s over at Sandoz now?” Patel did not respond by e-mail, but due to the close proximity of their offices she likely related her conversation with CW-1 directly to Rekenthaler.

261. Rekenthaler then called CW-2 at Sandoz at 1:26pm that same day and they spoke for two (2) minutes. CW-2 called Rekenthaler back a few minutes later and they spoke for nine (9) minutes. CW-2 and Rekenthaler would speak once more later that day, at 4:48pm, for seven (7) minutes. Later that same evening, Teva submitted a cover bid to the customer for Portia and Jolessa, which the customer described as “not aggressive enough” for their primary supply. Teva submitted an intentionally inflated bid for the two drugs in order to ensure that Sandoz obtained the primary award with the customer.

ii. Temozolomide

262. Temozolomide, also known by the brand name Temodar, is used to treat glioblastoma multiforme and refractory anaplastic astrocytoma, both cancers of the brain.

263. The patent on Temodar was set to expire in early 2014, but both Teva and Sandoz had independently obtained the right to launch in August 2013 – six months prior to the patent expiration. Leading up to the launch of the generic, Teva coordinated with Sandoz to divide up the market.

264. On July 18, 2013, a large retail pharmacy customer ("The Pharmacy") submitted an RFP to Sandoz for Temozolomide. Playing by the rules of the road, Sandoz waited to see what

Teva was going to do before submitting their own bid. That same day, CW-1 received a telephone call from Conspirator Patel. Patel sought information on Sandoz's current customers and discussed options to allocate customers for Temozolomide. Nothing was agreed to on that call.

265. On July 22, 2013, P.G., a senior Sandoz executive, instructed his team to find out Teva's plans with regard to The Pharmacy: "Please find out if Teva is submitting an offer to them." The next morning, S.G., a national accounts executive at Sandoz, spoke with The Pharmacy and asked The Pharmacy to find out Teva's plans. S.G. summarized his call with The Pharmacy to his team: "I just spoke to [The Pharmacy] regarding Temozolomide. [The Pharmacy] has not yet received an offer from Teva on the product. At this time, [The Pharmacy] is reaching out to Teva to understand their supply and launch status. [The Pharmacy] will be circling back and I will share the feedback we receive with everyone on this email trail."

266. At the same time, CW-1 was reaching out to Teva directly to get more information. CW-1 called Conspirator Patel at approximately 1:45pm on July 23, 2013. After exchanging voicemails, they spoke for over fourteen (14) minutes that same afternoon.

267. Also on the afternoon of July 23, The Pharmacy replied to Sandoz and cryptically delivered Teva's message regarding its plans for Temozolomide:

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, July 23, 2013 3:26 PM
To: Greenstein, Steven
Subject:

8/11 launch

Looking to play nice in 2 player market

Have supply for that share.

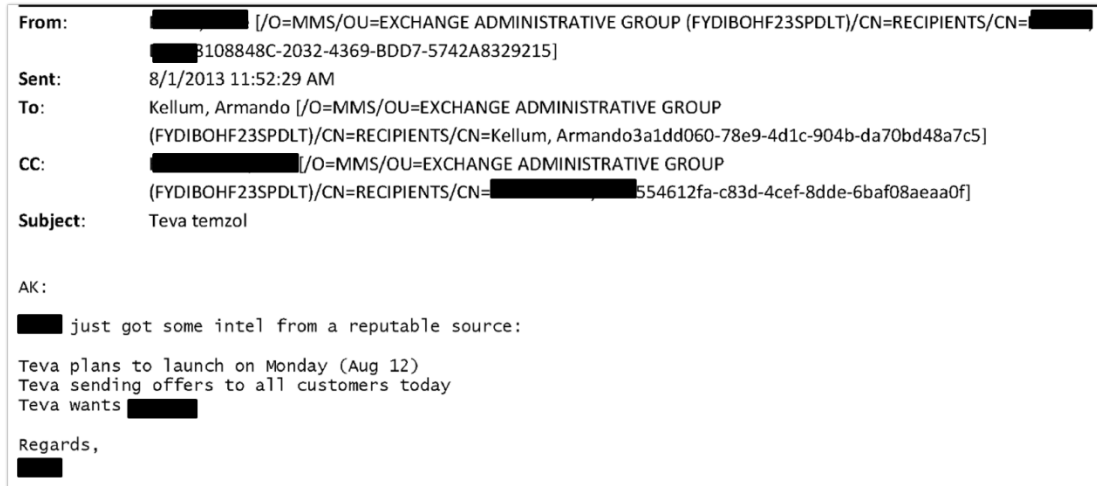
What are your plans?

268. By using The Pharmacy as its intermediary, Teva was able to communicate to Sandoz (a) when it was prepared to launch Temozolomide, (b) that it was not planning to compete aggressively or pursue more than its fair share, (c) that it had sufficient stock of Temozolomide to sustain around a 50% market share, and (d) an inquiry regarding Sandoz's plans for Temozolomide. Sandoz understood the implications of the communication, and understood that "Teva is seeking a ~45-50% share." One Sandoz executive responded internally and exclaimed that this was "[g]reat news . . . !"

269. On July 30, 2013, another customer, CVS Caremark, contacted Teva asking for an offer on Temozolomide. T.C., a senior sales executive at Teva, discussed the matter internally and asked her boss, Conspirator Rekenthaler, "[i]s the strategy to target CVS[?]" Rekenthaler responded by alluding to the deal that had already been struck with Sandoz: "We'll send offers out to everyone. My instincts tell me Sandoz will end up with them as we'll probably be more focused on [The Pharmacy] on this one. Again, we'll send them out an offer same time as everyone else and respond from there." Rekenthaler most likely got his information from Conspirator Patel. Just one day earlier, on July 29, 2013, Patel had called CW-1 at Sandoz and spoke for nine (9) minutes, where the two discussed how to carve up the market for the drug.

270. Teva and Sandoz were also coordinating through other channels. After receiving the RFP from The Pharmacy, S.G. of Sandoz coordinated with T.S., a senior account executive at Teva, on a seven (7) minute call on July 29, 2013 followed by an eleven (11) minute call on July 31, 2013. After those calls, S.G. suggested in an internal e-mail on July 31 that Sandoz cede the business and instead submit a cover bid: "[The Pharmacy] has received an offer from Teva on Temozolomide. They are asking for an offer from Sandoz. Even if we decide not to take this business, I would recommend that we submit an offer."

271. Similarly, on July 29, 2013, Conspirator Green spoke to CW-2 of Sandoz two (2) times. The two spoke again on July 31, 2013 for six (6) minutes. During those calls, Green told CW-2 about Teva's launch plans and that Teva wanted the The Pharmacy's business. The next day, August 1, 2013, D.P., another Sandoz executive, e-mailed Conspirator Kellum, conveying the message from Green:



272. Teva and Sandoz communicated their future plans with each other for other accounts in addition to The Pharmacy and CVS. On July 31, 2013, D.P. of Sandoz e-mailed an update on Temozolomide to his coworker, stating: “Teva has sent offers to ABC and [The Pharmacy] and *is planning to send to Econdisc tomorrow[.]*”

273. Going forward, Sandoz and Teva continued to coordinate with respect to Temozolomide. On August 12, 2013, the same day as Teva's launch, CW-2 met in person with Conspirator Rekenhaller at the Grand Lux Café in Las Vegas during the NACDS Total Store Expo conference. There, Rekenhaller discussed, among other things, Temozolomide and informed CW-2 that Teva had officially launched and shipped all formulations of the drug.

274. Although Teva initially obtained the CVS account in August 2013 due to Sandoz's inability to supply the 250mg strength of Temozolomide, the companies had agreed that the

account would revert back to Sandoz once Sandoz could supply that dosage strength. In an internal e-mail dated August 16, 2013, a Teva employee confirmed the plan: “This is perfect I spoke to [a CVS representative] and as soon as Sandoz is available to launch the 250mg we kill the contract.”

275. CW-1 spoke to Conspirator Patel both before and after Sandoz sent out any offers regarding Temozolomide in an effort to develop and ensure the appropriate fair share balance between the two competitors.

iii. Tobramycin

276. Tobramycin, also known by the brand name Tobi, is an eye drop used to treat bacterial infections.

277. Prior to the first generic launch of Tobramycin (for which Teva would have 180-day generic exclusivity), Sandoz began making plans for its entry after Teva’s exclusivity period. These plans included going after Sandoz’s “fair share,” but depended on Teva being “rational.” A.S., a Sandoz executive responsible for product launches, wrote in an internal e-mail in October 2013: “[w]e will aim to go for our fair share of the market, and exact goals will depend on how Teva goes into the market on day 1, and how rational they behave on day 181.”

278. As expected, Teva was “rational” when it came time to give up share to Sandoz. Nearing Teva’s loss of exclusivity and Sandoz’s entry, on July 1, 2014, Teva and Sandoz began sharing information and coordinating to divide up the market for Tobramycin. Conspirator Patel exchanged seven (7) calls with CW-1 on July 1, during which they discussed Sandoz’s launch plans and how to divide up the market for Tobramycin. Patel conveyed some of this information in an internal Teva e-mail the same day, writing, “[A]s a heads up, I heard that Sandoz plans to ship Tobi [Tobramycin] prior to Akorn. Hearing they are ready to ship once they secure business,

and we have been challenged.” The next day, Teva made the decision to concede two different accounts for Tobramycin to Sandoz.

279. On July 7, 2014, Patel and CW-1 spoke five more times, including one call lasting eleven (11) minutes. On these calls, CW-1 and Patel discussed how to divide up the market for Tobramycin, including specific accounts that each would maintain or concede to the other. Patel then memorialized the agreement in an e-mail two days later. The result: Teva would take Walgreens, McKesson, Econdisc, ABC, and Omnicare; while Sandoz would take CVS, Cigna, Prime Therapeutics, Kinney Drugs, and OptumRx. Teva also planned to concede the Cardinal business to Sandoz.

280. Patel told CW-1 specifically that Teva would not even submit a bid to CVS. This was significant because Tobramycin was a very expensive product, and Sandoz was able to acquire the CVS business by offering only a nominal reduction to the extremely high Teva price.

281. According to plan, Teva conceded the CVS business to Sandoz after CVS contacted Teva and requested that Teva submit a lower price to retain the business. Conspirator Rekenthaler wrote in an internal e-mail, “I notified CVS that we would be conceding their business. [T.C.], never a pleasant call so I figured I’d simply handle it myself.” Teva also went through with its plan to concede Cardinal to Sandoz.

282. CW-1, in turn, told Conspirator Patel that Sandoz would not pursue business from ABC and Walgreens. CW-1 spoke with Conspirator Kellum about his conversations with Patel and the agreement to stay away from Walgreens and ABC, and Kellum agreed with the plan. Pursuant to that agreement, Sandoz made no effort to contact those two large customers when it entered the market.

283. CW-1 and Patel also discussed Sandoz's target market share. CW-1 informed Patel that Sandoz was seeking a 50% share, but Patel thought that was "unrealistic due to Akorn's expected entry." After discussing Sandoz's share goal with Conspirator Rekenthaler, Patel went back to CW-1 and informed him "that a 25% share was reasonable." Sandoz appeared to comply with that, as Patel observed that Sandoz "appear[s] to be taking a responsible approach."

284. On July 9, 2014, one of the above allocated customers, Kinney Drugs, approached Teva asking for a lower price on Tobramycin. A Teva analyst stated in an internal e-mail, "[w]e are strategically going to decline to bid on this request per Nisha." A Teva national accounts director was confused by this decision and responded, "Really? Do you have a little more detail? It is such a small qty." The analyst responded and said, "[w]e were given direction from Nisha not to pursue this opportunity. My understanding of this is there is a new market entrant, (Sandoz) and we are trying to keep our current customers instead of picking up new business." Conspirator Patel's direction had come after she had called CW-1 at Sandoz twice on July 9, 2014 and left him a voicemail. CW-1 then returned her call the same day and the two spoke for four (4) minutes.

iv. Dexmethylphenidate HCL Extended Release

285. Dexmethylphenidate HCL Extended Release ("Dexmeth ER") is a generic version of the brand name drug Focalin, and it is used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

286. As Sandoz was preparing to enter the market on the 40mg strength of Dexmeth ER in February 2014, Conspirator Patel of Teva spoke frequently with CW-1 at Sandoz about how to divide the market so that Sandoz could obtain its fair share without significantly eroding the price. On February 10, 2014, for example, CW-1 began internal preparations to pursue the Rite Aid account for Dexmeth ER 40mg. Later that night, CW-1 called Patel and the two spoke for more

than thirteen (13) minutes. On February 18, Patel left a voicemail for CW-1. That same day, Teva conceded the Rite Aid account to Sandoz. Patel and CW-1 then spoke again by phone on February 20, 2014.

287. Similarly, on February 12, 2014, Sandoz submitted a bid to ABC for the 40mg strength of Dexmeth ER. After Patel spoke with CW-1 on February 10 and again on February 12, 2014, Teva agreed to let Sandoz have the business. In an e-mail to her team on February 12, Patel summarized the understanding that Teva had reached with Sandoz:

From: Nisha Patel02
 Sent: Wed 2/12/2014 6:34 PM (GMT-05:00)
 To: [REDACTED]
 Cc:
 Bcc:
 Subject: Re: ABC Dexmethylphenidate 40mg - Challenge

We have 100% of the market, so will have to give someone up. ABC is the smallest wholesaler, so it makes sense for this class of trade. Sandoz is being responsible with their pricing. We should be responsible with our share. Plus, between the WBAD members, makes more sense to hold onto Walgreens than ABC, if we were going to lose one of them.

Sent from my iPhone

One of the Teva national account managers on the e-mail responded by confirming that the approach “makes total sense.”

288. On February 14, 2014, Teva also refused to lower its price for Dexmeth ER when approached by a GPO customer, Anda, even though Sandoz's price was not significantly lower than Teva's – essentially conceding the business to Sandoz.

289. Further, on February 20, 2014, another large retail customer approached Teva indicating that because a new competitor had launched for Dexmeth ER, the customer was entitled to certain price protection terms (i.e., a lower purchase price for the drug). Patel spoke to CW-1 the same day for almost twenty-one (21) minutes. The next day, February 21, Patel responded internally about the customer's request, with additional inside information from Sandoz, stating:

"[t]he competitor (Sandoz) has not yet shipped. The new price will become effective on and the price protection should be calculated on the date that Sandoz ships. The expected date is 2/28/14."

290. Also on February 21, 2014, Patel sent a calendar invite to Rekenhaller and other team members for a meeting on February 24 where one of the topics to be discussed was "Post Launch Strategy" for "Dexmethylphenidate 40mg: Sandoz (AG) entering market." Not surprisingly, she called CW-1 a few days later, on February 27, to further coordinate about Dexmeth ER.

291. Throughout this time period, Sandoz abided by fair share principles and its ongoing understanding with Teva. In February 2014, Sandoz's target market share for varying strengths of Dexmeth ER varied by how many manufacturers were in the market.

292. Teva and Sandoz were not alone in allocating customers for certain formulations of Dexmeth ER. The agreement was also carried out by other manufacturers allowing Sandoz to take share from them. In February 2014, for example, as Sandoz was seeking share on the 15mg dosage strength of Dexmeth ER, Par "gave up the business to keep the market share even." As Sandoz was entering the market, Conspirator Rekenhaller of Teva was speaking to M.B., a senior national account executive at Par, right around the same times that Patel had been speaking to CW-1 – including two calls on February 10 (18 and 3 minutes), two (2) calls on February 19 (2 and 22 minutes), and calls on February 24 and 25, 2014 – in order to effectuate the scheme.

293. The market allocation scheme between Teva and Sandoz on Dexmeth ER continued through at least mid-2015. On May 6, 2015, for example, Teva declined to submit a bid to Walgreens for Dexmeth ER 5mg on the basis that "there is equal share in the market between competitors." Similarly, on June 30, 2015, Sandoz declined to put in a bid to Managed Health Care Associates, a large GPO, on Dexmeth ER 20mg, on the basis that Sandoz already had 57%

market share – greater than its sole competitor on this dosage strength, Teva. When a Sandoz national account representative communicated this decision to the customer, he lied and explained that the decision not to bid was based on limited supply.

c. Teva/Lupin

i. Lamivudine/Zidovudine (generic Combivir)

294. Lamivudine/Zidovudine, also known by the brand name Combivir, is a combination of medications used in the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. This combination of drugs is often prescribed to decrease the chances that an HIV-positive patient will develop acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or other related illnesses.

295. Teva launched its generic Combivir product in December 2011.

296. In mid-May 2012, two competitors – Lupin and Aurobindo – received FDA approval for generic Combivir and were preparing to enter the market.

297. Even before those two companies obtained FDA approval, Teva was communicating with both about how to share the market with the new entrants. Conspirator Rekenthaler was speaking to R.C., a senior-most executive at Aurobindo, while Conspirator Green was speaking to Conspirator Berthold of Lupin and Conspirator Grauso of Aurobindo.

298. For example, on April 24, 2012, T.C. of Teva asked her co-workers whether they had heard about any new entrants to the market for generic Combivir. Conspirator Rekenthaler responded immediately that Aurobindo was entering. When T.C. questioned that information based on her understanding of how quickly the FDA typically approved new product applications, Rekenthaler assured her that the information was coming from a reputable source:

From: Dave Rekenthaler
Sent: Tuesday, April 24, 2012 11:17 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: what r you guys hearing on generic combivir?

It was brought up to me last week by our good friend so I'm assuming it's accurate.

That "good friend" was Aurobindo's R.C., who had previously worked with both T.C. and Rekenthaler while at Teva. Rekenthaler was reluctant to identify R.C. in writing as it would evidence conspiratorial communications between the two competitors. To confirm this information, Conspirator Green also called and spoke to Conspirator Grauso of Aurobindo that same day for twelve (12) minutes and Conspirator Berthold of Lupin for four (4) minutes.

299. After speaking with Berthold, Conspirator Green responded separately to T.C., providing specific information regarding Lupin's entry plans, including commercially sensitive intelligence about Lupin's anticipated bid at a large wholesaler. Green and Berthold then spoke again the next day, April 25, 2012, for seven (7) minutes.

300. In early May, with the Lupin and Aurobindo launches just days away, communications among all three competitors accelerated noticeably. Over the four-day period from May 7 to May 10, for example, the three companies spoke at least 32 times, as set forth in the table below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
5/7/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:01:10
5/7/2012	Text	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:00:00
5/7/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:00:04
5/7/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:00:40
5/7/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:00:41
5/7/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:00:03
5/7/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:03:40
5/7/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:01:36
5/7/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:00:04
5/8/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:02:32
5/8/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:00:17
5/8/2012	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:01:00
5/8/2012	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:02:00
5/8/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:04:47
5/8/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:04:31
5/8/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:00:04
5/8/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:02:29
5/8/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:01:23
5/8/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:04:23
5/8/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:24
5/8/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:07:57
5/8/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:00:02
5/9/2012	Voice	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:13:00
5/9/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:06:07
5/9/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:01:01
5/9/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:01:39
5/9/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:07:27
5/9/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:03:10
5/10/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:10:15
5/10/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:05:52
5/10/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:00:03
5/10/2012	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:13:29

301. During this four-day period, the three individuals were negotiating and discussing the specific customers that Teva would concede and retain in order to make Lupin and Aurobindo's entry into the generic Combivir market as seamless as possible. The phone records demonstrate several instances during this 4-day period where two of the individuals referenced above (Green, Berthold and/or Grauso) would speak, followed by a phone call by one of those two individuals to the individual that was not part of the original conversation.

302. On May 10, 2012, at the conclusion of this four-day period of intensive communications, K.G. of Teva informed his colleagues of the results. He confirmed that "Lupin

and Aurobindo anticipate approval and launch.” Importantly, he went on to list the specific accounts that Teva had negotiated to retain in order to hold on to a 40% market share in generic Combivir. K.G. also identified the specific accounts that Teva would concede to its competitors Aurobindo and Lupin.

303. Even before the negotiations with Aurobindo and Lupin were finalized, K.G. made it clear to the sales team that Teva would be cooperating with its competitors to provide them with their fair share of the generic Combivir market. On May 9, 2012, when a major customer was pressing Teva for a bid, K.G. instructed T.C. that Teva did not plan to keep that customer. When T.C. asked if she should provide any bid at all, K.G. directed her to provide a sham bid, saying:

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wed 5/09/2012 2:54 PM (GMT-05:00)
To: [REDACTED]
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: RE: Combivir - Multisource Strategy

We can send them a proposal that will not work.

304. Three days later, when preparing the bid for that customer, T.C. pushed back on K.G.'s directive on price, asking: “Can we send something that at least looks like we are trying?” But K.G. refused, responding that they could not go any lower or else Teva might risk actually winning the business. He concluded: “We really need to concede this business with the accounts we have kept.”

305. In a separate e-mail exchange with T.C. on that same day, May 11, 2012, K.G. told T.C. that another of her major customers was not on the list for Teva to retain with respect to generic Combivir. He reminded her of the goal of the overarching conspiracy, stating that Teva should concede that customer “. . . in order to preserve market pricing as much as possible.” K.G.

pointed out that such a move would give Teva its fair share as the first entrant: "40-45% market share in a three player market." T.C. then informed that customer that Teva would not compete for its business because "we need to concede some share."

306. Lupin was able to enter the market for generic Combivir and obtain more than a 30% market share without significantly eroding the price due to the understanding with Teva and Aurobindo that each was entitled to its fair share of the market.

ii. Irbesartan

307. Irbesartan is a drug used in the treatment of hypertension. It prevents the narrowing of blood vessels, thus lowering the patient's blood pressure. Irbesartan is also known by the brand name Avapro®.

308. Teva received approval to manufacture generic Irbesartan in March 2012.

309. On March 6, 2012, Teva's K.G. polled the Teva sales team seeking information about competitors that were also making offers to supply Irbesartan.

310. At 11:27am, J.P., an account manager at Teva responded: "Lupin is promising offers today." Less than twenty minutes later, Conspirator Green placed a call to Conspirator Berthold at Lupin. They talked for seventeen (17) minutes. Shortly after hanging up the phone, Green e-mailed his colleagues with the information he obtained:

From: Kevin Green
Sent: Tue 3/06/2012 12:26 PM (GMT-05:00)
To: [REDACTED]; Dave Rekenhale; [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]; Maureen Cavanaugh
Bcc:
Subject: RE: Irbesartan

Lupin is looking for a 15% share. They already have ABC. Confirmed Zydus is out. I assume Winthrop id the AG

311. That same day, Conspirator Rekenthaler informed the group that he still had not received "a call from any other manufacturer on Irbesartan." He received an immediate response from a senior commercial operations executive at Teva, expressing his displeasure:

From: [REDACTED]
 Sent: Tue 3/06/2012 3:08 PM (GMT-05:00)
 To: Dave Rekenthaler; [REDACTED]; Kevin Green; [REDACTED]
 Cc: [REDACTED]; Maureen Cavanaugh
 Bcc:
 Subject: RE: Irbesartan

Then work harder....

312. At 10:54am the next day, Green called Berthold again. They spoke for nearly seven (7) minutes. At 12:20pm, K.G. of Teva shared with the sales team the competitively sensitive information Conspirator Green had obtained. Included were the details Berthold had shared with Green about which competitors were launching/not launching the drug, and the identity of the customers that received offers. K.G. stated that Teva was in a position to take up to a 40% market share when it launched Irbesartan on March 30, 2012.

iii. Drospirenone and ethinyl estradiol (Ocella)

313. Drospirenone and ethinyl estradiol, commonly known by the brand name Ocella®, is a pair of drugs used in combination as an oral contraceptive. This drug is also marketed under the brand names Yaz®, Yasmin® and Gianvi®.

314. Barr Pharmaceuticals received approval to market generic Ocella in 2008, and Teva continued to market the drug after the acquisition of Barr in 2011 under the name Gianvi®.

315. In late 2012, Lupin received approval to market a generic Ocella product.

316. By April 2013, Lupin was making plans for a summer 2013 entry into the market and contacted Teva to initiate negotiations on how the competitors would allocate fair share between themselves. On April 24, 2013, Conspirator Berthold of Lupin called Conspirator Green

at Teva. The two spoke for over three (3) minutes. Berthold called Green two more times the following day.

317. The negotiations intensified the following week among Teva, Lupin, and a third competitor – Actavis. In preparation, on April 29, 2013, K.G. of Teva asked a colleague for current market share figures along with a list of Teva’s generic Ocella customers. The colleague responded with a customer list, estimating Teva’s current share of the market at 70-75%.

318. The next day, April 30, A.B., a senior sales and marketing executive at Actavis, and Conspirator Rekenthaler of Teva spoke twice by phone. That same day, Conspirator Patel of Teva also called A.B. On May 1, Patel sent A.B. four (4) text messages.

319. The competitors’ communications continued into early May. On May 6, Conspirators Patel and Berthold spoke twice by phone; the second call lasting twenty-two (22) minutes. Conspirators Green and Berthold also spoke that same day. On May 7, Conspirators Patel and Berthold had yet another call, this one lasting over ten (10) minutes. Patel also placed a call to Conspirator Rogerson at Actavis, which lasted thirty-nine seconds.

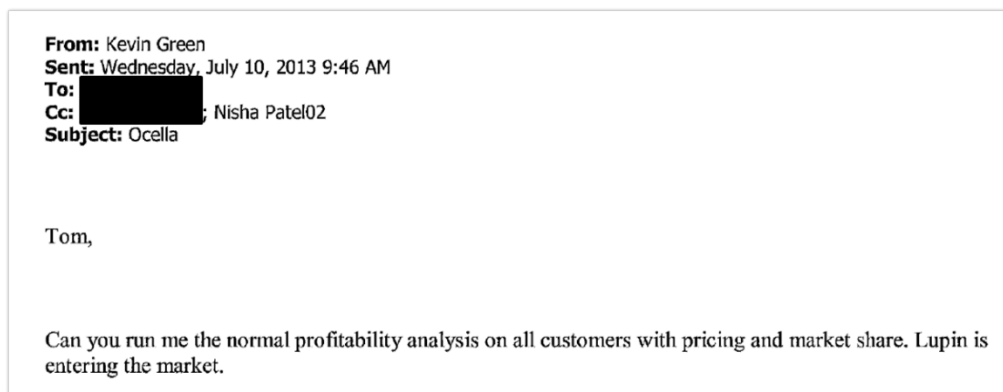
320. Faced with the news it had received from a major customer on May 8 – that Actavis had bid for that customer’s business for generic Ocella – Teva doubled down on its efforts to reach a deal with its competitors that would give each its fair share. Patel called Conspirator Rogerson on May 8, and they spoke for nineteen (19) minutes. On May 9, Green spoke with Berthold twice, for one (1) and twelve (12) minutes, respectively.

321. The following day, Teva’s L.R. complied with Conspirator Rekenthaler’s request for an analysis of the business Teva would lose by conceding its two major customers for this drug to Actavis and/or Lupin. Armed with that analysis, Patel spoke to Berthold three times that

afternoon – with one call lasting over seventeen (17) minutes. Patel also called Conspirator Rogerson at Actavis and the two spoke for more than five (5) minutes.

322. On May 14, 2013, K.G. of Teva recommended to Rekenhthaler that Teva concede the business to Actavis. Rekenhthaler replied simply: “Agreed.”

323. On July 10, 2013, Conspirator Green spoke to Conspirator Berthold twice (for more than eight (8) minutes and more than two (2) minutes). After the first of those calls, Green requested specific information from a colleague to help him continue to negotiate with Lupin:



Later that day, Green called and spoke to Patel for more than seven (7) minutes, conveying what he had learned from Berthold. During that call, the two decided that Patel would call Berthold back and confirm the agreement between Teva and Lupin. Patel called Berthold shortly after and the two spoke for more than four (4) minutes. They spoke again first thing the next morning, for nearly one (1) minute.

324. The next day, Patel e-mailed Green, saying: "BTW, Ocella. Check!" Green, confused by the e-mail, responded: "Huh... you are calling....correct?" Patel confirmed that she had indeed called her counterpart at Lupin: "Yes. I was saying it's all done."

325. Discussions between Teva and Lupin continued on July 17, 2013 with a call between Conspirators Green and Berthold that lasted twenty (20) minutes.

326. On July 29, 2013, Conspirator Green announced to his colleagues: “Lupin has entered and we need to evaluate.”

327. The lines of communication between competitors Teva and Lupin remained open and active over the next few months as they worked on the details of which company would take which generic Ocella accounts. On September 5, 2013, for example, Conspirator Rekenenthaler conveyed to a colleague the importance of retaining a particular customer’s account, along with his understanding of Green’s discussions with Berthold about Lupin’s desired market share. Green spoke to Berthold by phone twice the following day to confirm the understanding between the two companies.

328. On September 9, 2013, K.G. of Teva sent an internal e-mail to his colleagues conveying his thoughts about Lupin’s bid for a portion of another customer’s generic Ocella business. He informed them that because Teva had secured two other significant customers, “we will likely need to give up some of our formulary position to this new market entrant.”

329. In mid-October 2013, as Teva and Lupin finalized the allocation of accounts between them, K.G. sent a word of caution to a co-worker, reminding her of the parameters of the furtive arrangement. He told her to be careful before conceding large customers on a “bucket basis” rather than drug-by-drug in order to “make sure we are not giving up volume on products where we do not have our fair share.”

iv. Norethindrone/ethinyl estradiol (Balziva®)

330. Norethindrone/ethinyl estradiol, also known by the brand name Ovcon®35, is a combination of medications used as an oral contraceptive. Teva markets its generic version of this combination medication under the name Balziva®.

331. On January 23, 2014, a customer informed Teva that a new market entrant was seeking a share of its business. Teva employees surmised that the entrant was Lupin, as it had recently obtained approval to begin marketing its generic of Ovcon®35.

332. Teva employees discussed internally how to make room for this new player in the market, with one expressing concern that “[w]e would lose our current market lead if we were to concede this business.”

333. The discussions about how to share the market with the recent entrant were not limited to internal communications, however. On January 24, 2014, Conspirator Patel spoke to Conspirator Berthold at Lupin twice by phone.

334. Five days later, on January 29, Patel informed Conspirator Rekenthaler of her recommendation based on her communications with Conspirator Berthold, to take a cooperative stance towards this competitor, saying: “Kevin and I are in agreement that we should concede part of the business to be responsible in the market.”

335. On February 4, Patel received the profitability analysis she requested in order to determine how much of the customer’s business to hand over to Lupin. That same day, she spoke to Berthold two more times to further coordinate Lupin's seamless entry into the market.

d. Teva/Greenstone

i. Oxaprozin Tablets

336. Oxaprozin, also known by the brand name Daypro, is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). It is used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, and juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.

337. Greenstone entered the market for Oxaprozin 600mg Tablets on March 27, 2013. It entered with the exact same WAC pricing as Teva. In the days and weeks leading up to

Greenstone's entry into the market, Conspirator Green of Teva and Conspirator Hatosy, an account executive at Greenstone, were in frequent communication by phone and text to coordinate the entry, as set forth in more detail below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
3/6/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	8:47:46	0:10:57
3/11/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	15:24:26	0:01:30
3/11/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	19:25:44	0:02:38
3/18/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	18:03:08	0:00:36
3/18/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	18:44:27	0:04:51
3/20/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	7:59:16	0:02:22
3/21/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	16:31:40	0:00:00
3/21/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	16:42:27	0:00:27
3/21/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	16:43:56	0:04:04
3/22/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	10:20:36	0:00:00
3/22/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	10:45:41	0:00:10
3/22/2013	Text	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	10:51:04	0:00:00
3/22/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	10:56:51	0:02:13
3/27/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	17:26:41	0:00:00

During these communications, Teva agreed to concede specific customers to Greenstone in order to avoid competition and price erosion resulting from Greenstone's entry.

338. Part of the understanding between the companies was that Teva would concede at least two large customers – CVS and Cardinal – to Greenstone, and that Teva would retain Walmart as a customer. On March 27, 2013, however, Teva learned that Greenstone had either misunderstood the deal or was trying to cheat on the agreement by approaching Walmart.

339. On March 27, 2013, T.C. of Teva forwarded an e-mail that T.C. had received from Walmart to Conspirators Green and Rekenhaller. The e-mail from Walmart, sent the same day, requested that Teva provide a more competitive price on Oxaprozin 600mg tablets because Walmart had received a new bid from a competitor (Greenstone).

340. Conspirator Rekenhaller's immediate reaction to T.C.'s e-mail was "Great. More idiots in the market..." In subsequent e-mails between T.C. and Rekenhaller, T.C. reminded Rekenhaller that, pursuant to the agreement with Greenstone, "[w]e just conceded at cardinal . . .

remember[?]" Rekenthaler corrected T.C., stating that Teva had conceded both Cardinal and CVS to Greenstone. Rekenthaler remarked that "[t]hey should not have gone to Walmart. Poor strategy on their part for sure." In her reply, T.C. made it clear that there was an understanding between Teva and Greenstone:

From: [REDACTED]
 Sent: Wed 3/27/2013 4:36 PM (GMT-05:00)
 To: Dave Rekenthaler; Kevin Green
 Cc:
 Bcc:
 Subject: RE: Oxaprozin 600mg Tab

I thought they said they were done after cardainl.. I am pissed.

341. Teva took immediate steps to address the situation. That same day – March 27, 2013 – Conspirator Green called Conspirator Hatosy at Greenstone at 5:25pm but she did not answer. The next morning, at 8:06am, T.C. sent an e-mail to Walmart stating: "Addressing this morning..." Less than a half hour later, T.C. sent an e-mail to Green, stating: "CALL ME IN MY OFFICE when you get a chance."

342. After Green spoke to T.C., he immediately called Hatosy at Greenstone. Conspirator Hatosy relayed the information from Conspirator Green to her boss, Conspirator Nailor, in a series of conversations and text messages over the course of that morning, and later in the day, as set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
3/28/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	8:57:21	0:00:00
3/28/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	11:09:50	0:04:52
3/28/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	11:15:18	0:00:00
3/28/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	11:15:39	0:01:23
3/28/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	11:22:04	0:00:45
3/28/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	12:15:08	0:00:00
3/28/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	12:18:28	0:04:45
3/28/2013	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	13:38:50	0:03:15
3/28/2013	Text	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	18:52:14	0:00:00
3/28/2013	Text	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	18:59:45	0:00:00
3/28/2013	Text	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	18:59:47	0:00:00
3/28/2013	Text	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	19:00:29	0:00:00
3/28/2013	Text	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	19:07:29	0:00:00
3/28/2013	Text	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	19:07:31	0:00:00
3/28/2013	Text	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	21:15:51	0:00:00
3/28/2013	Text	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	21:15:53	0:00:00
3/28/2013	Text	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	23:23:53	0:00:00

During those conversations, Greenstone agreed to withdraw the offer to Walmart and honor the agreement with Teva.

343. At 1:22pm that day, after several of the communications outlined above, Walmart sent an e-mail to T.C. at Teva confirming that Greenstone had in fact withdrawn its offer: "FYI – I just received word from Greenstone that they have met their market share and the proposal has expired. Please see what you can do with pricing." T.C. forwarded the e-mail to Conspirator Green, with a one-word response making it clear that Teva would not be reducing its price for Oxaprozin: "FUNNY."

344. Pursuant to the agreement between Greenstone and Teva, there was very little price erosion as a result of Greenstone's entry. A couple of months later, as Conspirator Dr. Reddy's was preparing to enter the market for Oxaprozin (discussed more fully below), a Dr. Reddy's representative commented positively that "[p]ricing [is] still high" on Oxaprozin. That same representative had also talked to wholesaler Cardinal about the drug, and conveyed that "Cardinal switched to Greenstone. Teva was 'fine' with it!"

ii. Tolterodine Tartrate

345. Tolterodine Tartrate, also known by the brand name Detrol, is in the antispasmodics class of medications. It is used to treat overactive bladder by improving the ability to control urination.

346. Greenstone entered the market for Tolterodine Tartrate 1mg and 2mg Tablets ("Tolterodine") on January 23, 2014 with the exact same WAC prices as Teva for all formulations. In the days leading up to Greenstone's entry, Conspirators Hatossy and Nailor of Greenstone were speaking frequently to Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler of Teva to coordinate Greenstone's entry into the market. Those calls and text messages include at least those set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
1/21/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	14:40:25	0:00:00
1/21/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	14:40:48	0:00:12
1/21/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Hatossy, Robin (Greenstone)	16:38:41	0:00:00
1/21/2014	Voice	Hatossy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	17:11:38	0:00:28
1/21/2014	Voice	Hatossy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	17:33:42	0:03:12
1/21/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Hatossy, Robin (Greenstone)	17:37:55	0:18:09
1/21/2014	Voice	Hatossy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	17:57:37	0:00:00
1/21/2014	Voice	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	18:23:09	0:00:00
1/21/2014	Voice	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	18:26:58	0:00:46
1/22/2014	Text	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	9:47:36	0:00:00
1/22/2014	Voice	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	Incoming	Teva Pharmaceuticals	11:25:37	0:09:53
1/22/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	15:33:20	0:00:00
1/22/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	15:33:26	0:00:04
1/22/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	15:33:47	0:00:00
1/22/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	15:33:49	0:00:00
1/22/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	16:00:44	0:00:00
1/22/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	16:00:46	0:00:00
1/22/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	16:00:59	0:00:00
1/22/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	16:01:01	0:00:00
1/22/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	16:26:26	0:11:09

During these calls and text messages, Teva and Greenstone agreed that Teva would concede business to Greenstone in order to avoid significant price erosion in the market.

347. 310. The day after Greenstone's entry – January 24, 2014 – in a message to Teva national account managers about how important it was for them to determine and document

348. which competitor was challenging Teva for business in a particular situation (because it would help Teva determine whether to concede or not) Conspirator Patel stated: "As we've heard, Greenstone is entering the market for Tolterodine. I'm sure we will have to concede somewhere. . . ."

349. On January 28, 2014, Teva was informed by CVS that it had received a competitive price challenge on Tolterodine. K.G. of Teva immediately asked: "do we know who this could be?" Conspirator Rekenthaler responded that it was Greenstone, but did not want to put the details into writing:

From: Dave Rekenthaler
Sent: Tue 1/28/2014 4:02 PM (GMT-05:00)
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: Maureen Cavanaugh; Nisha Patel02
Bcc:
Subject: RE: price challenge delphi 10707 cvs tolterodine

It's Greenstone, new to market. We can discuss.

The next day, Conspirator Patel and Conspirator Hatosy of Greenstone tried to reach each other several times, and were ultimately able to speak once, for more than two (2) minutes.

350. On Monday, February 3, 2014, Conspirator Patel instructed a colleague at Teva to concede the business at CVS by providing a small price reduction that she knew would not be sufficient to retain the business. T.C. of Teva, who had the customer relationship with CVS, challenged the decision to concede the business. Conspirator Rekenthaler responded – again not wanting to put the details into writing:

On Feb 3, 2014, at 11:29 AM, "Dave Rekenthaler" <Dave.Rekenthaler@tevapharm.com> wrote:

■ I'll discuss the details of this with you later. There was a strategy here and you weren't in the office Thursday or Friday so we proceeded. Again, it will make sense after I discuss with you.

The next day, Conspirator Patel called Conspirator Hatosy at Greenstone and the two spoke for nearly sixteen (16) minutes.

351. After some internal discussions at Teva regarding the CVS business, Teva confirmed its decision to concede CVS to Greenstone. CVS represented more than 20% of Teva's business on Tolterodine.

iii. Piroxicam

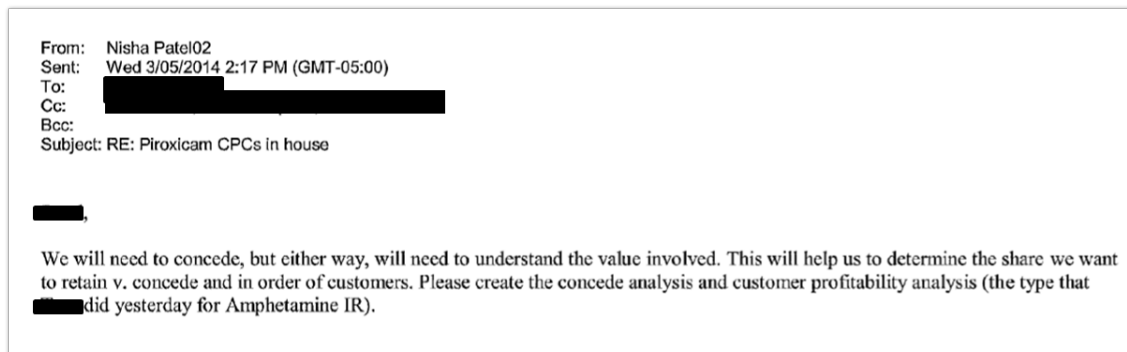
352. Piroxicam, also known by the brand name Feldene, is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Piroxicam is used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, and juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.

353. On March 3, 2014, Greenstone received FDA approval to market Piroxicam Capsules. It entered the market with the exact same WAC pricing as Teva for both the 10mg and 20mg capsules.

354. Greenstone immediately began seeking potential customers. At 10:07am on March 5, 2014, J.L. of Teva sent an e-mail to Conspirator Patel informing her that Greenstone had just received Piroxicam approval and was challenging Teva on several accounts. J.L. asked Patel: "Do we have any strategy in place for Piroxicam?"

355. Before responding to that e-mail, Conspirator Patel sought to negotiate strategy with Greenstone. Patel called Conspirator Hatosy at Greenstone at 10:55am and they spoke briefly. Shortly after that call, Patel also called Hatosy's boss, Conspirator Nailor. At 2:14pm that afternoon, Patel and Nailor spoke briefly.

Immediately after hanging up with Nailor, Patel responded to J.L.'s e-mail:



356. Teva immediately began preparing a strategy to deal with Greenstone's entry into the Piroxicam market. On March 6, 2014, Conspirator Patel requested a customer profitability and share analysis. During these negotiations with competitors regarding market entry, it was typical for Teva employees to request a "customer profitability and share analysis" (as Patel did here) so they could easily determine which customers to concede when talking to competitors about dividing the market.

357. That same day, Conspirator Patel had multiple calls with Conspirators Nailor and Hatosy at Greenstone to discuss their plans for dividing the Piroxicam market. At least some of those calls are set forth in the table below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
3/6/2014	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	10:00:22	0:00:29
3/6/2014	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	10:29:29	0:03:23
3/6/2014	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	12:14:29	0:00:00
3/6/2014	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	12:14:52	0:00:03
3/6/2014	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	12:33:08	0:01:10
3/6/2014	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Incoming	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	15:07:50	0:05:10
3/6/2014	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	15:20:18	0:00:00
3/6/2014	Voice	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	Outgoing	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	15:20:29	0:00:43
3/6/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	17:32:25	0:00:00
3/6/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	17:32:48	0:01:02

358. The next day – March 7, 2014 – after the flurry of phone calls detailed above, Conspirator Patel sent an e-mail to L.R., a customer marketing manager at Teva, identifying specific customers to concede to Greenstone. Based on her several conversations with Greenstone,

and her understanding of the concept of fair share, Patel also noted: "I'm guessing that Greenstone will not stop here since we are the share leader, but for the customers listed below, we should concede. We will review additional challenges as they come, if they come."

359. Additional challenges did come. On March 12, 2014, Conspirator Patel learned that Greenstone was challenging Teva at CVS – Teva's largest account for Piroxicam. Teva refused to concede CVS to Greenstone because CVS represented 26.1% of Teva's total market share for that drug. Teva lowered its price by 20%, and the next morning CVS notified Teva that it would retain the account. The same day, after hearing that Teva was not going to back down on the CVS challenge, Conspirator Hatosy of Greenstone called Conspirator Patel at 1:41pm and they spoke briefly.

360. Teva and Greenstone continued to coordinate their allocation over the coming days and weeks. On March 17, 2014, Conspirator Patel called Conspirator Hatosy and they spoke briefly. Hatosy called Patel back at 11:35pm that same day and they spoke for fifteen (15) minutes. Immediately after speaking to Patel, Conspirator Hatosy called Conspirator Nailor and they spoke for ten (10) minutes. Teva retained the CVS account but conceded other customers (representing less market share) to Greenstone through March and April.

361. For example, on March 25, 2014 Teva learned of a challenge from Greenstone at Anda, a wholesaler distributor. Following an analysis of its market share, Teva determined that it still had more than its fair share of the market. Pursuant to the understanding among generic manufacturers alleged above, Teva determined that it would be prudent to concede the Anda business to Greenstone on Piroxicam, in order to alleviate any future challenges from Greenstone. Conspirator Patel agreed with the decision to concede on April 1, 2014.

iv. Cabergoline

362. Cabergoline, also known by the brand name Dostinex, is used to treat medical problems that occur when too much of the hormone prolactin is produced. It can be used to treat certain menstrual problems, fertility problems in men and women, and tumors of the pituitary gland.

363. In December 2014, as Greenstone was preparing to enter the market for Cabergoline, F.H., a senior executive responsible for generic products at a large joint venture between a retail pharmacy ("The Pharmacy") and a large wholesaler ("The Wholesaler") to pool the companies' drug purchasing globally, approached T.C. of Teva on Greenstone's behalf. In a December 9, 2014 e-mail, F.H. directly sought to facilitate a customer allocation between Greenstone and Teva:

I need to talk to you about Cabergoline. Greenstone is now shipping and they are targeting [The Wholesaler] and 2 small grocery chains. [The Wholesaler] owes Greenstone a favor and would be ok if you walked away from their business. Greenstone has promised to play nice in the sandbox. Let me know if you are available to discuss.

The Wholesaler represented about 13% of Teva's total business for Cabergoline, and about \$861,000 in annual net sales.

364. T.C. of Teva did not respond immediately, asking for a little extra time "to figure something out on our side." F.H. responded: "Of course. I will let G[reen]stone know not to do anything crazy."

365. The next day, after some internal conversation at Teva, T.C. agreed to the proposed allocation: "Tell Greenstone we are playing nice in the sandbox and we will let them have [The Wholesaler]."

366. Pursuant to this agreement, Greenstone was able to acquire The Wholesaler as a customer for Cabergoline without any fear that Teva would compete to retain the business. In exchange, Greenstone agreed to "play nice in the sandbox" – i.e., not compete with Teva for other customers and drive prices down in the market.

e. Teva/Actavis

i. Amphetamine/Dextroamphetamine Extended Release

367. Amphetamine/Dextroamphetamine Extended Release, also known by the brand name Adderall XR®, is a medication used in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). The drug is comprised of a combination of dextroamphetamine salts and levoamphetamine salts and is sometimes referred to as "Mixed Amphetamine Salts" or "MAS."

368. Teva began marketing generic Amphetamine/Dextroamphetamine Extended Release ("MAS-XR"), after the expiration of brand manufacturer Shire's patent on Adderall XR®.

369. On April 9, 2012, a large customer contacted Teva to request a price reduction because a new competitor had expressed an interest in "all or some" of its MAS-XR business. A senior Teva sales director, T.C., insisted on knowing the identity of the competitor before deciding what Teva's response would be. The customer responded that the competitor was Actavis, and that Actavis was expecting approval soon to enter the market for that drug.

370. Teva deferred its decision on pricing until Actavis was in a position to ship the product.

371. Actavis obtained FDA approval to manufacture various formulations of MAS-XR on June 22, 2012. At 9:58pm that same evening, Conspirator Rekenthaler instructed Teva employees to find out Actavis's plans regarding its newly-approved generic, including shipping details and inventory levels. At 8:32am the next morning, Teva employee T.S. responded that she

had spoken to M.P., a senior Actavis sales and marketing executive, and conveyed to Rekenthaler the details of their conversation:

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, June 23, 2012 8:32 AM
To: Dave Rekenthaler; [REDACTED] Kevin Green
Subject: Re: Actavis Adderall XR

Spoke to [REDACTED]. Going after approx 15 share.
 1 wholesaler (either McKesson or Cardinal) as backup and possibly Econdisc. NOT Walgreens and CVS.

The customer that had sought a price reduction from Teva in April 2012 was not among those named by Actavis as its targets.

372. Upon learning which customers Actavis wanted, T.C. warned colleagues that this allocation of market share could be tricky. She cautioned that if Teva decided to concede a particular wholesaler to Actavis, it needed to be “mindful” that the wholesaler also did product warehousing for a different customer whose business Actavis was not soliciting.

373. One year later, Teva’s customer renewed its request for a price reduction on MAS-XR, citing Actavis’s desire to gain a share of the customer’s business for the drug. On May 7, 2013, T.C. informed the customer that Teva would agree to revise its price in order to retain 100% of the customer’s business. T.C. made it clear that Teva had already conceded an appropriate amount of business to its competitor. She stated: “. . . we have plenty of supply and want to keep you [sic] full business [sic] we have already let other customers go to activis [sic] go to help the market dynamites [sic].”

ii. Amphetamine/Dextroamphetamine Immediate Release

374. Amphetamine/Dextroamphetamine Immediate Release, also known by the brand name Adderall IR®, is a medication used in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity

disorder (ADHD). The drug is an immediate release formulation comprised of a combination of dextroamphetamine salts and levoamphetamine salts and is sometimes referred to as “Mixed Amphetamine Salts” or “MAS-IR.”

375. In March 2014, Aurobindo was making plans to enter the market with its MAS-IR product. On March 18, 2014, Teva’s J.P. shared with her colleagues that Aurobindo’s market share target for the impending launch was 10%. Teva’s senior marketing operations executive, K.G., indicated that Teva was aware that both Aurobindo and Actavis were launching.

376. A flurry of telephone communications between Teva and these two competitors took place on the days surrounding the foregoing e-mail. The day before, on March 17, 2014, Conspirator Patel had spoken to Actavis’s Director of Pricing, Conspirator Rick Rogerson, three (3) times. Conspirators Rekenthaler and Falkin of Actavis also spoke once on that day. On March 18, 2014, the day of the e-mail, Rekenthaler and R.C., a senior-most executive at Aurobindo, had a thirty (30) minute telephone conversation. Rekenthaler and Falkin spoke again seven (7) times on March 20, 2014.

377. On April 16, 2014, Teva received word from a customer that a new competitor in the market had offered a lower price than Teva's current price for MAS-IR. Conspirator Patel informed K.G. that the challenge was coming from Actavis, and recommended that Teva concede that customer’s account. At 1:43pm, she communicated to another colleague that the decision had been made to concede. Apparently closing the loop, she called Conspirator Rogerson at Actavis at 1:55pm. They spoke for just over four (4) minutes.

iii. Dextroamphetamine Sulfate Extended Release

378. Dextroamphetamine Sulfate Extended Release, also known by the brand name Dexedrine® and sometimes referred to as “Dex Sulfate XR,” is a medication used to stimulate the central nervous system in the treatment of hyperactivity and impulse control.

379. On June 19, 2014, as Actavis was entering the market for Dex Sulfate XR, Conspirator Patel reviewed a profitability analysis for that drug and asked Conspirator Rekenthaler what share of the market Actavis was targeting. Rekenthaler responded: “20-25%.” Rekenthaler knew Actavis's market share goals because he and Conspirator Falkin of Actavis had spoken twice by phone that morning – once for more than eleven (11) minutes and again for more than nine (9) minutes.

380. Five days later on June 24, 2014, Teva employee S.B. confirmed to her colleagues in an e-mail that Actavis had entered the market for Dex Sulfate XR. She remarked that Teva had a 72.2% share of this “multi-player market” and thus recommended giving up a large customer to Actavis and reducing Teva's market share to 58.3% – in accordance with the industry understanding to allocate the market, and Teva's ongoing agreement with Actavis. Later internal e-mails confirmed Teva’s decision to concede that customer to Actavis because “Actavis is entering the market and seeking share.”

iv. Clonidine-TTS

381. Clonidine-TTS Patch—also known by the brand name Catapres-TTS —is a medication in the form of a transdermal patch that is used to treat high blood pressure.

382. Teva began marketing Clonidine-TTS in 2010 after the expiration of brand manufacturer Boehringer Ingelheim’s patent on Catapres-TTS®.

383. On May 6, 2014, Actavis was granted approval to market Clonidine-TTS. Teva and Actavis immediately commenced an extensive negotiation over price and market share. Conspirators Rekenthaler and Falkin spoke by phone three times that day for fifteen (15) minutes, one (1) minute, and three (3) minutes, respectively.

384. The next day, Rekenthaler announced to his colleagues that Actavis was entering the market. K.G. of Teva responded by requesting that Conspirator Patel come up with a recommendation as to which customers Teva should concede to Actavis. At the same time, Teva employees bemoaned Actavis's "ridiculous" low pricing for a new entrant, saying that price "is already eroded here."

385. On May 8, 2014, Teva personnel accelerated their efforts to convince Actavis to revise its pricing and market share plans for Clonidine-TTS to more acceptable levels with an even more intensive flurry of phone calls. On that day, Rekenthaler spoke to Falkin three more times (5-, 10-, and 8-minute calls). Patel spoke to Conspirator Rogerson at Actavis four times, the last call coming at 9:54am. At 10:02am, she informed her colleagues of the results of the negotiations, instructing them: "Please concede Ahold and HEB."

386. The following day, May 9, 2014, Conspirator Patel learned from yet another customer of a "competitive price challenge" on this drug. Suspecting the source of the challenge was Actavis, Patel called Rogerson three times. Following those conversations, Patel informed her colleagues that Actavis wanted 25% of the market. She also stated that Actavis would likely want 10%-15% of that share from Teva. During those conversations, she also likely conveyed her displeasure to Rogerson about how low Actavis's pricing was, because not long after those phone calls, she conveyed to her supervisor, K.G., that "I just found out that Actavis rescinded their

offer." Shortly after that, Patel also learned that Actavis had "resent all of their offer letters at pricing that is higher than our [Teva's] current."

387. Rekenhaller described to his colleagues the agreement he was willing to strike with Actavis over market share, saying: "I'm okay with adjusting 15% but we're not going to play any games with them. They take the 15% and I don't want to hear about this product again." Teva's senior sales executive, T.C., cautioned him on the importance of maintaining a cooperative stance towards this competitor, saying: "now, now Mr. Rekenhaller play nice in the sand box If history repeats itself activist [sic] is going to be responsible in the market...."

388. The market share give-and-take between Teva and Actavis continued over the coming weeks, with Teva conceding accounts to the new entrant in order to allow Actavis to achieve its fair share of the market for Clonidine-TTS. On May 14, 2014, for example, Conspirator Patel told colleagues that Teva must be "responsible" and concede a particular wholesaler's account to Actavis. On May 17, 2014, Teva conceded a large retailer account to Actavis. On May 20, 2014, Patel again declined to bid at another customer due to the new entrant Actavis, stating: "We are trying to be responsible with share and price."

389. When L.R., Teva's analytics manager, recommended giving up yet another Clonidine-TTS account to Actavis on May 23, 2014, after several conversations between Conspirators Patel and Rogerson the prior day, K.G. of Teva reluctantly approved, saying: "[o]kay to concede, but we are getting to the point where we will not be able to concede further."

v. Budesonide Inhalation

390. Budesonide Inhalation, also known by the brand name Pulmicort Respules®, is an anti-inflammatory steroid, administered through inhalers or similar devices, used to prevent asthma attacks.

391. Teva obtained approval to market Budesonide Inhalation in November 2008. Prior to February 2015, Teva controlled virtually the entire market for generic Budesonide Inhalation, with other competitors having less than 1% market share.

392. On February 13, 2015, Conspirator Rekenthaler informed other Teva employees of Actavis's plans to enter the market, saying: "[i]t appears that Actavis is intending on shipping" Budesonide Inhalation. Rekenthaler and Conspirator Falkin of Actavis had spoken by phone three days earlier on February 10, 2015.

393. On February 16, 2015, Conspirators Rekenthaler and Falkin had another lengthy telephone conversation lasting twenty-three (23) minutes. The following morning, Teva's T.C. confirmed to her colleagues that Teva had conceded the Budesonide Inhalation accounts of two major customers to Actavis. She explained that Actavis's sense of urgency to obtain the accounts was due to concerns about getting its product into market before it faced legal action from the brand manufacturer. Thus, she explained, she was working with the customers on an "exit strategy" to get Teva's product out of the supply channel, so as to streamline Actavis's entry into the market.

vi. Celecoxib

394. Celecoxib, also known by the brand name Celebrex®, is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medication used in the treatment of pain and inflammation associated with arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, and other disorders.

395. Teva received approval to market generic Celecoxib in May 2014.

396. On November 20, 2014, as Teva was preparing to launch its generic Celecoxib capsules, a customer informed Teva that Actavis was vying for some of the customer's Celecoxib business. The customer indicated that Actavis was preparing for a launch of its own and had

advocated its position by pointing out that it was just trying to “get their share” in light of the fact that Teva had already secured over 30% of the market.

397. Conspirator Rekenthaler took a cooperative – rather than competitive – stance upon hearing that news, saying: “That’s all pretty accurate and hard to argue with.”

398. By December 1, 2014, however, the issue of where Actavis would obtain its desired market share remained undecided. Another customer, a large retail pharmacy chain ("The Pharmacy"), became actively involved in trying to broker an agreement between Teva and Actavis on how much share each company would take upon launch. Actavis reportedly sought 25% of The Pharmacy's Celecoxib business. A representative of The Pharmacy told Teva’s T.C. that “he would not move this unless we are all on the same page” and that he did not have an issue with sending Actavis "a message.”

399. Rekenthaler’s response was consistent with the “fair share” understanding, saying “I don’t want to give up anything We’re at 32% and I think that’s reasonable.”

400. In the days leading up to Teva’s December 10, 2014 launch, Teva executives had numerous telephone conversations with their counterparts at Actavis. Conspirator Rekenthaler had a six (6) minute call with Conspirator Falkin at Actavis on November 25. The two spoke twice more on December 3 – once for two (2) minutes and another time for one (1) minute. Conspirator Patel spoke to A.B., a senior sales and marketing executive at Actavis, for over eight (8) minutes on December 5, and for over sixteen (16) minutes on December 8. Conspirators Rekenthaler and Falkin resumed their communications the day before the Teva launch – December 9 – with a one (1) minute phone call. On the day of the launch – December 10 – Rekenthaler and Falkin spoke three times with calls of one (1) minute, nine (9) minutes, and three (3) minutes in duration.

f. Teva/Par

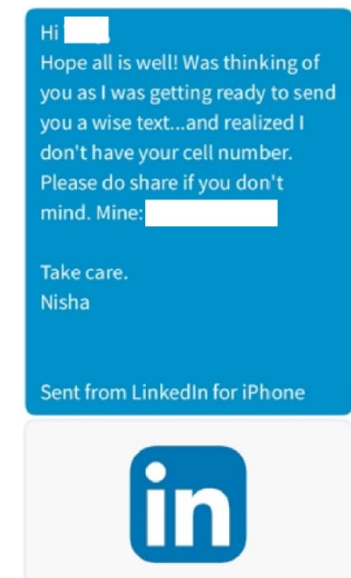
i. Omega-3-Acid Ethyl Esters

401. Omega-3-Acid Ethyl Esters, also known by the brand name Lovaza, is a lipid-regulating agent used to lower levels of triglycerides.

402. Teva launched Omega-3-Acid Ethyl Esters on April 8, 2014. During this time period, manufacturers of the drug were all experiencing various supply problems, affecting how much market share each would be able to take on.

403. On the morning of June 26, 2014, Conspirator Patel e-mailed C.B., a senior operations executive at Teva, to inform C.B. that Par had recently received FDA approval for Omega-3-Acid Ethyl Esters. C.B. responded by asking if Par had started shipping that product. Patel replied at 10:24am that she had not heard anything yet, but promised to “snoop around.”

404. Patel had indeed already started "snooping around." At 9:46am, she had sent a message to T.P., a senior-most executive at Par, through the website LinkedIn, stating:



T.P. did not respond through LinkedIn, but texted Patel on her cell phone later that day, initiating a flurry of ten (10) text messages between them in the late afternoon and early evening

of June 26. That night, Patel followed up with C.B., informing her that the only thing Patel knew at that point was that Par was limited on supply, but that she was “working on getting more . . .”

405. The next morning, T.P. called Patel and they spoke for nearly thirty (30) minutes. That was the first and only voice call ever between the two according to the phone records. That

406. same morning, Patel informed C.B. that she now had “some more color” on Par’s launch of Omega-3-Acid Ethyl Esters and would “fill you in when we speak.” Patel also communicated this information to Conspirator Rekenthaler. At 11:27am that same morning, Rekenthaler sent an e-mail to T.C., a Teva sales executive, with a veiled – but clear – understanding about Par’s bidding and pricing plans:

You’re aware PAR receive [sic] an approval. I would imagine that CVS is going to receive a one time buy offer from PAR. I’m also assuming the price would be above ours so there should not be a price request (which we would not review anyway). My point in the email is to ensure that you are aware of all of this

407. Par launched Omega-3-Acid Ethyl Esters Capsules the following Monday, June 30, 2014.

408. After the discussions between Patel and T.P. at Par, Teva proceeded to concede business to Par to ensure Par’s smooth entry into the market. As of July 11, 2014, Teva’s share of the market for new generic prescriptions had dropped 15.9 points to 84.1% and its share of the total generic market (new prescriptions and refills) had dropped 16.3 points to 83.7%.

409. As new competitors entered the market, Teva coordinated with them to avoid competition and keep prices high. For example, in an internal e-mail on October 2, 2014, Teva’s K.G. stated that “[w]e heard that Apotex may be launching with limited supply and at a high price.” Conspirator Rekenthaler had obtained this information through phone calls with J.H., a senior sales executive at Apotex, on September 25 and 27, 2014 – and then conveyed the information internally at Teva.

410. Because of supply limitations, Par was not able to meaningfully enter the market until late November 2014. On November 10, 2014, Patel and T.P. exchanged five (5) text messages. On December 1, 2014, Teva was notified by a customer that it had received a price challenge on Omega-3-Acid Ethyl Esters. T.C. at Teva speculated that the challenge was from Apotex, but Rekenthaler knew better, stating "I'm confident it's Par." Rekenthaler informed T.C. that Teva would not reduce its price to retain the business – thus conceding the business to Par.

411. By mid-February 2015, Teva had conceded several large customers to Par to smooth Par's entry into the market and maintain high pricing. During this time, Conspirator Rekenthaler was speaking frequently with M.B., a senior national account executive at Par, to coordinate.

412. By April 2015, Apotex had officially entered the market, and consistent with the "fair share" understanding, Teva's market share continued to drop. By April 25, Teva's share of the market for new generic prescriptions for Omega-3-Acid Ethyl Esters had dropped to 68.3% and its share of the total generic market (new prescriptions and refills) had dropped to 66.8%. Conspirator Rekenthaler was speaking frequently with J.H. at Apotex to coordinate during the time period of Apotex's entry in the market.

ii. Entecavir

413. Entecavir, also known by the brand name Baraclude, is a medication used to treat chronic Hepatitis B.

414. As Teva was preparing to enter the market for Entecavir in August 2014, T.C., a senior sales and business relations executive at Teva, informed an executive at WBAD that Teva was planning on launching Entecavir "shortly" depending on when the FDA approved the drug. T.C. further noted: "We may or may not be alone on the market at launch. Sandoz has a settlement

and we do not know their terms. Apotex has recently filed a PIV [Paragraph IV certification] but we invalidated the patent. We are hearing PAR has the [authorized generic] and is stating they will launch after we launch, but there is still a good chance we may be alone in the market for a short time.”

415. On August 28, 2014, Conspirator Rekenthaler informed Teva sales employees that Teva had received approval on Entecavir and would circulate offers later that day or the next day. Rekenthaler noted: “[w]e are looking for at least a 60 share. Known competition is Par with an [authorized generic].” Conspirator Rekenthaler also noted that Teva would be pricing as if they were "exclusive" in the market, and expressed concern that customers might react negatively to the launch of this drug “because of our recent price increase [on other drugs].”

416. The same day, August 28, 2014, Rekenthaler had three phone calls with M.B., a senior national account executive at Par. The two spoke two (2) more times the next day, August 29, 2014.

417. On August 29, a Teva sales employee reported that a customer had informed her that Par was launching Entecavir at a lower price point than Teva. The employee inquired whether Teva might consider reducing its price as well. Conspirator Rekenthaler, after speaking with M.B. at Par several times on August 28 and 29, replied that Teva would remain firm on the price and noted that he was “doubtful PAR will be much lower.” Despite Teva’s refusal to lower its price, that customer signed an agreement with Teva to purchase Entecavir.

418. Also on August 29, Rekenthaler e-mailed T.C. asking if she had received any feedback from CVS on Entecavir. T.C. replied that she had not, and followed up later saying that ABC had indicated that it would sign Teva’s offer letter. Conspirator Rekenthaler replied: “Great, that helps. We may end up conceding our friends up north [CVS] if they make too much fuss.”

T.C. dismissed that concern: “I think they will work with us really... We need them they need us so we just have to make it work.”

419. Teva and Par both launched their respective Entecavir products on September 4, 2014. Within days of its launch, Teva had captured 80% of the market for new generic prescriptions and 90.9% of the total generic market (new prescriptions and refills).

420. Within a few weeks, however, Teva’s share of the market was much more in line with "fair share" principles – 52.6% for new generic prescriptions, and 47% of the total generic market (new prescriptions and refills).

421. On October 9, 2014, another customer, who had already received a discount on Entecavir, asked for an additional discount to “help close the gap with current market prices.” Teva declined to do so, citing that the “pricing is competitive and in line with the market.” Rekenhtaler had spoken to M.B. at Par twice on October 2, 2014.

422. The two-player market for Entecavir remained stable over time. By January 2, 2015, Teva’s share of the market for new generic prescriptions was 52.2%, and its share of the total generic market (new prescriptions and refills) was 46.7%.

iii. Budesonide DR Capsules

423. Budesonide DR Capsules, also known by the brand name Entocort EC, is a steroid used to treat Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis when taken orally.

424. Teva was preparing to enter the market for Budesonide DR in or about March 2014. At that time, it was a 2-player market: Par had 70% market share and Mylan had the remaining 30%.

425. Shortly before Teva received approval to market Budesonide DR, Par decided to increase the price of the drug. On April 1, 2014, M.B., a senior national account executive at Par,

called Conspirator Rekenthaler at Teva. The two executives spoke for twenty-six (26) minutes. The next day, April 2, 2014 — which happened to be the same day that Teva received FDA approval to market Budesonide DR — Par increased its price for Budesonide DR by over 15%.

426. That same day, Teva sales employees were advised to find out which customers were doing business with Par and which were with Mylan, so that Teva would have a better sense of how to obtain its fair share: “it would be helpful to gather information regarding who is with mylan and who is with par...they are the two players in the mkt...as well as usage.”

427. Par and Mylan were also communicating at this time. On April 3, 2014 – the day after the Par price increase – K.O., a senior account executive at Par, spoke to M.A., a senior account manager at Mylan, for fifteen (15) minutes.

428. On April 4, 2014, Conspirator Rekenthaler informed some members of Teva’s sales force that, although the company had received approval to market and manufacture Budesonide DR, Teva was not prepared to launch the product and he did not yet know when it would do so. Nonetheless, Rekenthaler spoke to both Conspirator Nesta, the Vice President of Sales at Mylan, and M.B., a similarly high-level executive at Par, that same day.

429. Although Teva did not launch Budesonide DR until approximately June 2016, company executives clearly attempted to coordinate pricing and market share with its competitors in anticipation of its product launch date.

g. Teva/Taro

i. Enalapril Maleate

430. Enalapril Maleate ("Enalapril"), also known by the brand name Vasotec®, is a drug used in the treatment of high blood pressure and congestive heart failure.

431. In 2009, Taro discontinued its sales of Enalapril under its own label and effectively exited the market. It continued supplying Enalapril thereafter only to certain government purchasers under the “TPLI” label.

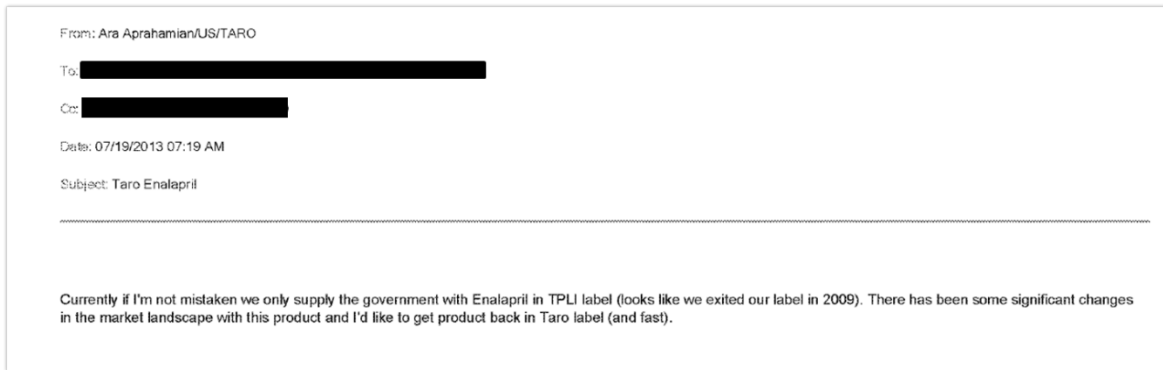
432. By mid-2013, the Enalapril market was shared by three players: Mylan with 60.3%, Wockhardt with 27.5%, and Teva with 10.7%. As discussed more fully below in Section IV.C.2.h, those three companies coordinated a significant anticompetitive price increase for Enalapril in July 2013.

433. Shortly before the Teva and Wockhardt price increases, on or about July 12, 2013, Conspirator Aprahamian, the Vice President of Sales and Marketing at Taro, was considering whether to renew or adjust Taro's price on Enalapril for its national contract (for government purchasers), which was slated to expire in September 2013.

434. In the midst of that coordinated price increase, however, Aprahamian was communicating with both Conspirator Patel of Teva as well as M.C., a senior sales and marketing executive at Wockhardt, about Enalapril. As a result of those conversations, Taro's plans changed.

435. On July 17, 2013 – the same day that Teva was taking steps to implement the price increase – Conspirator Patel called Conspirator Aprahamian and left a message. He returned the call and the two spoke for almost fourteen (14) minutes. Then, on July 19, 2013 – the day that both Teva and Wockhardt's price increases for Enalapril became effective – Aprahamian called M.C. at Wockhardt on his office phone and left a message. He then immediately called M.C.'s cell phone, which M.C. answered. They spoke for nearly eleven (11) minutes.

436. On the morning of July 19, Aprahamian sent an internal e-mail to Taro colleagues signaling a change in plans:



Aprahamian followed up with another e-mail shortly after, adding that Taro "[w]ould only look for 10-15% MS [market share] but with recent market changes and units on this product, it would be incremental."

437. In the coming months, both Teva and Taro engaged in intensive analyses of how the market should look after Taro's re-launch so that each competitor would have its desired, or "fair," share of the market.

438. On July 31, 2013, for example, Conspirator Patel provided her analysis of the drugs Teva should bid on in response to a request for bids from a major customer, which was largely based on whether Teva had reached its "fair share" targets. Enalapril was one of the drugs where, according to Conspirator Patel, Teva was "seeking share," so she authorized the submission of a bid. Prior to sending that e-mail, Patel had spoken to Conspirator Aprahamian on July 30 (11 minute call) and July 31, 2013 (4 minute call). Based on the agreement between the two companies, and in accordance with the industry's "fair share" code of conduct, Taro understood that it would not take significant share from Teva upon its launch because Teva had a relatively low market share compared to others in the market.

439. Meanwhile, as he worked on pricing for Taro's upcoming re-launch, Aprahamian emphasized to his colleagues that Taro's final prices would be set largely based on "continued market intelligence to secure share . . ."

440. In early December 2013, Taro was fully ready to re-enter the Enalapril market. On December 3, 2013, Aprahamian consulted twice by phone with Mylan's senior account executive, M.A., during conversations of two (2) and eleven (11) minutes.

441. On December 4, 2013, one customer that had recently switched from Wockhardt to Teva expressed an interest in moving its primary business to Taro for the 2.5mg, 5mg, 10mg, and 20mg strengths. At 4:30pm that afternoon, Conspirator Aprahamian instructed a colleague to prepare a price proposal for that customer for all four products.

442. Before sending the proposal to the customer, however, Aprahamian sought the input of his competitor, Teva. On December 5, 2013, he and Patel spoke by phone for nearly five (5) minutes.

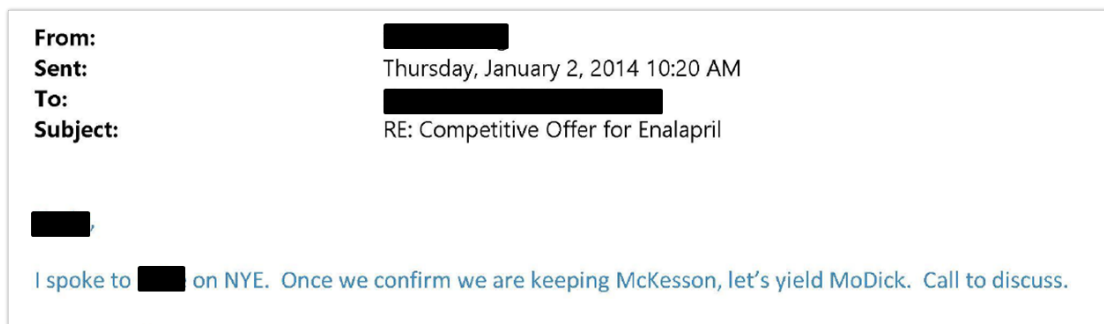
443. Taro's fact sheet for the Enalapril re-launch generated on the day of Aprahamian's call with Teva showed a "[t]arget market share goal" of 15%, with pricing identical to Teva's and nearly identical to Wockhardt's and Mylan's.

444. Taro began submitting offers on Enalapril the following day, December 6, 2013. But even with the bidding process underway, Aprahamian made certain to communicate with Mylan's M.A. during a brief phone conversation that afternoon. This particular communication was important since Mylan was the market share leader and Taro was targeting more of Mylan's customers than those of other competitors.

445. Over the next ten days, the discussions between Taro and Mylan continued over how to allocate the Enalapril market. Aprahamian and M.A. talked for ten (10) minutes on December 11, and for seven (7) minutes on December 12.

446. Thereafter, and with the likely consent of Mylan, Aprahamian reported on an internal Sales and Marketing call on December 16, 2013, that Taro's prior target Enalapril market share goal of 15% had been raised to 20%.

447. Taro continued to gain share from both Mylan and Wockhardt, and to coordinate with both. For example, in late December, Taro submitted a competitive offer to Morris & Dickson, a Wockhardt customer. This caused M.C. of Wockhardt to call Aprahamian on December 31, 2013, to discuss the situation. During the call, M.C. agreed that so long as Wockhardt was able to retain McKesson as a customer, it would concede Morris & Dickson to Taro. In an e-mail on January 2, 2014, S.K. of Wockhardt conveyed the details to his colleagues:



448. By May 2014 the market was stable, and market share for Enalapril was reasonably distributed among the companies. As Teva was considering whether to bid on specific drugs for an RFP sent out by a large wholesaler customer, Conspirator Patel provided the following caution with regard to Enalapril: "no bid due to potential market/customer disruption, aka strategic reasons." The same day she sent that e-mail – May 14, 2014 – Patel spoke to Conspirator Aprahamian for more than four (4) minutes, and exchanged eight (8) text messages with him.

449. By June 2014, Taro had obtained 25% market share for Enalapril in a 4-player market. Mylan and Teva each had approximately 28% market share.

ii. Nortriptyline Hydrochloride

450. Nortriptyline Hydrochloride ("Nortriptyline"), also known by the brand name Pamelor, is a drug used to treat depression.

451. While Taro was approved in May 2000 to market generic Nortriptyline, it subsequently withdrew from the market. As of early 2013, the market was shared by only two players – Teva with a 55% share, and Actavis with the remaining 45%.

452. By February 2013, Taro personnel had come to believe that they should reclaim a portion of this market, one opining that "...Nortriptyline capsules should be seriously considered for re-launch as soon as possible."

453. In early November, Taro was formulating re-launch plans, including a "Target Market share goal" for Nortriptyline of 25% that would leave Teva with 42.45% and Actavis with 31.02%.

454. On November 6, 2013, Conspirator Aprahamian pressed his team to "...get some offers on Nortrip[tyline] out" He emphasized the need to find out who currently supplied two particular large customers so that Taro could "determine our course (Cardinal or MCK)".

455. Two days later, on November 8, Aprahamian received confirmation that McKesson was a Teva customer.

456. Several days of conversations ensued among the affected competitors in an effort to sort out how Teva and Actavis would make room for Taro in this market. For example, Conspirator Rekenthaler of Teva and Conspirator Falkin of Actavis spoke twice by phone on November 10, 2013.

457. Then, on November 12, 2013, Taro's Aprahamian called Conspirator Patel at Teva. Their conversation lasted almost eleven (11) minutes. That same day, Conspirator Aprahamian

announced to his colleagues that Taro would not be pursuing Teva's business with McKesson, saying simply: "Will pass on MCK on Nortrip." Accordingly, he instructed a subordinate to put together an offer for Cardinal instead.

458. The discussions of how to accommodate Taro into the Nortriptyline market were far from over, however. Conspirators Falkin of Actavis and Rekenthaler of Teva spoke on November 14, 15 and 18. Falkin also exchanged two text messages with Conspirator Maureen Cavanaugh of Teva on November 17, and one on November 18, 2014.

459. Immediately following this series of discussions, Aprahamian began delivering a new message to his team: Taro had enough offers out on Teva customers – it needed to take the rest of its share from Actavis. On November 19, 2013 when a colleague presented an opportunity to gain business from Teva customer HD Smith, Aprahamian flatly rejected the idea, saying: "Looking for Actavis.. [sic] We have outstanding Teva offers out .. [sic]".

460. The next day, November 20, 2013, another Taro employee succeeded in finding an Actavis customer that Taro might pursue. Armed with this new information, Conspirator Aprahamian wasted no time in seeking Actavis's permission, placing a call to M.D., a senior national account executive at Actavis, less than four hours later. They ultimately spoke on November 22, 2013 for more than eleven (11) minutes.

461. Meanwhile, Teva employees finalized plans to cede Cardinal to Taro as discussed in the negotiations with Actavis and Taro. On November 21, 2013, Teva informed its customer that "[w]e are going to concede the business with Cardinal."

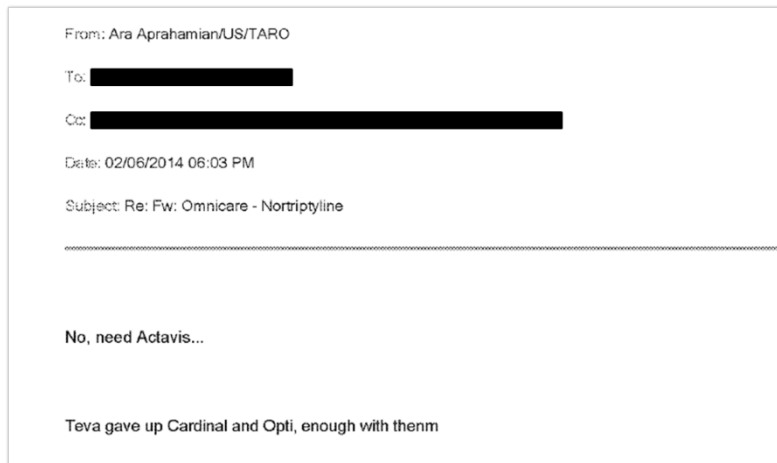
462. The competitors continued consulting with each other over the coming months on Nortriptyline. On December 6, 2013, for example, Conspirator Aprahamian called M.D. at Actavis and the two spoke for over thirteen (13) minutes. On December 10, 2013, a Taro colleague

informed Aprahamian that a large customer, HEB, was with Actavis for all but one of the Nortriptyline SKUs, and that HEB was interested in moving the business to Taro.

463. Having already cleared the move with Actavis during his December 6 call with M.D., Aprahamian put the wheels in motion the next day for Taro to make an offer to HEB.

464. Conspirator Aprahamian also continued to coordinate with Teva. He called Conspirator Patel on January 28, 2014, but she did not pick up. The dialogue continued on February 4, 2014 when Patel called Aprahamian back. The two talked for nearly twenty-four (24) minutes.

465. Two days later, on February 6, a potential customer solicited Taro to bid on its business. When a colleague informed Conspirator Aprahamian of that fact and asked if he wanted to pursue the opportunity, Aprahamian responded firmly that Teva had already done enough to help Taro with its re-launch and thus only Actavis accounts should be pursued:



466. Over the first ten days of March, executives at Teva, Taro and Actavis called and texted each other frequently in their continuing efforts to work out the details of Taro's re-entry. These calls include at least those listed below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
3/4/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:00:19
3/4/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:01:03
3/4/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:11:56
3/5/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:00:00
3/5/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:10:37
3/5/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:00:02
3/6/2014	Voice	M.D. (Actavis)	Outgoing	Taro Pharmaceuticals	0:21:10
3/7/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:15:10
3/7/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:09:42
3/10/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:00:02
3/10/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:00:00
3/10/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:05:08

467. At the end of this flurry of communications, Teva documented its internal game plan for Nortriptyline. Prior to this time – particularly in early 2014 – Nortriptyline had been listed by Teva as a potential candidate for a price increase. On March 10, 2014, however, as Patel was revising that list of price increase candidates (and the same day she spoke to Conspirator Aprahamian for more than five (5) minutes), she removed Nortriptyline from contention in order to accommodate Taro's entry. The spreadsheet that she sent to a colleague on that date expressly took into account the negotiations over Taro's entry that had occurred over the past few weeks. With respect to a possible Nortriptyline price increase, it stated: "Delay – Taro (new) seeking share." As discussed more fully below, Teva subsequently raised the price of Nortriptyline on January 28, 2015 – in coordination with both Taro and Actavis.

h. Teva/Zydus

468. Conspirator Green left Teva in November 2013 and moved to Zydus where he took a position as an Associate Vice President of National Accounts. Once at Zydus, Green capitalized on the relationships he had forged with his former Teva colleagues to collude with Teva (and other competitors) on several Teva/Zydus overlap drugs.

469. In the spring/early summer of 2014 in particular, Zydus was entering four

different product markets that overlapped with Teva. During that time period, Conspirator Green was in frequent contact with Conspirators Patel and Rekenhaller, and others, to discuss pricing and the allocation of customers to his new employer, Zydus. Indeed, given the close timing of entry on these four products, Green, Patel, and Rekenhaller were often discussing multiple products at any given time.

i. Fenofibrate

470. Fenofibrate, also known by brand names such as Tricor, is a medication used to treat cholesterol conditions by lowering “bad” cholesterol and fats (such as LDL and triglycerides) and raising “good” cholesterol (HDL) in the blood.

471. As discussed in detail in Section IV.C.1.a.i above, Conspirator Teva colluded with Conspirators Mylan and Lupin to allocate the Fenofibrate market upon Mylan's entry in May 2013. To effectuate that agreement, Conspirator Green was in frequent contact with Conspirator Nesta of Mylan and Conspirator Berthold of Lupin.

472. In February 2014, Zydus was preparing to launch into the Fenofibrate market. Conspirator Green, now at Zydus, colluded with Conspirators Patel, Rekenhaller, Nesta, and Berthold to share pricing information and allocate market share to his new employer, Zydus.

473. On February 21, 2014, Teva's Patel sent a calendar invite to Rekenhaller and to her supervisor, K.G., Senior Director, Marketing Operations, for a meeting to discuss "Post Launch Strategy (Multiple Products)" on February 24, 2014. One discussion item was Zydus's anticipated entry into the Fenofibrate market. Notably, Conspirator Zydus did not enter the Fenofibrate market until a few weeks later on March 7, 2014.

474. In the days leading up to the meeting, between February 19 and February 24, Patel and Green spoke by phone at least 17 times – including two calls on February 20 lasting twenty-

seven (27) minutes and nearly nine (9) minutes, respectively; one call on February 21 lasting twenty-five (25) minutes; and a call on February 24 lasting nearly eight (8) minutes.

475. On or about March 7, 2014, Conspirator Zydus entered the Fenofibrate market at WAC pricing that matched Conspirators Teva, Mylan, and Lupin. In the days leading up to the launch, Conspirators from all four competitors were in regular contact with each other to discuss pricing and allocating market share to Zydus. Indeed, between March 3 and March 7, these competitors exchanged at least 26 calls with each other. These calls are detailed in the table below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
3/3/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:20:00
3/3/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Incoming	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	0:14:00
3/3/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:03
3/3/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:05
3/3/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:04
3/3/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:19:43
3/3/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:04
3/3/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:00
3/3/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:04
3/3/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:03
3/3/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:05
3/3/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:04
3/3/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:13:30
3/3/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:07
3/4/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:04
3/4/2014	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:00
3/4/2014	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:04
3/4/2014	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:13:26
3/5/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:08:15
3/6/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Outgoing	M.A. (Mylan)	0:01:00
3/6/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Outgoing	M.A. (Mylan)	0:01:00
3/6/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Outgoing	M.A. (Mylan)	0:03:00
3/6/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Incoming	M.A. (Mylan)	0:17:00
3/6/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:07:20
3/6/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Outgoing	M.A. (Mylan)	0:01:00
3/6/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Incoming	M.A. (Mylan)	0:12:00

476. During the morning of March 17, 2014, Conspirators Patel and Green had two more phone calls, lasting nearly six (6) minutes and just over five (5) minutes. During those

calls they were discussing how to divvy up the market for several products where Zydus was entering the market. A half an hour after the second call, Patel e-mailed her supervisor, K.G., identifying "LOE Targets to Keep" for several products on which Teva overlapped with Conspirator Zydus – including Fenofibrate. With respect to Fenofibrate, Patel recommended "Defend all large customers." Later that same day, Patel called Green again and they spoke for more than eleven (11) minutes.

477. In the months that followed, Teva "strategically conceded" several customers to Zydus in accordance with the agreement they had reached.

478. For example, on Friday March 21, 2014, J.P., a Director of National Accounts at Teva, sent an internal e-mail to certain Teva employees, including Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler, notifying them that Zydus had submitted an unsolicited bid to a Teva customer, OptiSource. Patel responded that Teva was "Challenged at Humana as well."

479. That morning, Patel sent a calendar invite to Rekenthaler and to K.G. scheduling a meeting to discuss "Open Challenges-Retain/Concede Plan." One item on the agenda was "Fenofibrate (Zydus at Opti and Humana-propose to concede)."

480. The following Monday – March 24, 2014 – Patel sent internal e-mails directing that Teva "concede" OptiSource and Humana to Zydus. Patel further stated that Teva provided a "courtesy reduction" to a third customer, NC Mutual, but stated that Teva should "concede if additional reduction is requested." That same day, Patel called Green and they spoke for more than fourteen (14) minutes. She also spoke with Conspirator Berthold of Lupin for nearly twelve (12) minutes.

481. In the meantime, Zydus bid at another Teva customer, Ahold. On March 25, 2014, Patel e-mailed Rekenthaler stating "Need to discuss. NC pending, and new request for Ahold.

We may not be aligned." Patel then sent an internal e-mail directing that Teva "concede" the Ahold business. Later that day, Patel called Green. He returned the call and they spoke for nearly eight (8) minutes. Patel also called Conspirator Berthold of Lupin and they spoke for five (5) minutes.

482. On May 13, 2014, Zydus bid on Fenofibrate at Walgreens, which was also Teva's customer. The next day, on May 14, 2014, Patel forwarded the bid to her supervisor, K.G., and explained "if we concede, we will still be majority share, but only by a few share points. On the other hand, if Zydus is seeking share, they're challenging the right supplier, but the size of the customer is large. What are you[r] thoughts on asking them to divide the volume 25% Zydus and 75% Teva? This way, we've matched, retained majority and will hopefully have satisfied Zydus, and minimize them going elsewhere."

483. K.G. agreed with the approach and on May 15, 2014, Patel sent an internal e-mail directing that Teva reduce its price to Walgreens, but explained that "we will retain 75% of the award. The remainder will go to Zydus. Hopefully, this will satisfy their share targets." Patel emphasized that we "need to be responsible so that Zydus doesn't keep challenging Teva in the market." Later that day, Green called Patel and they spoke for twenty (20) minutes.

484. 445. On June 2, 2014, Green called Patel and they spoke for nearly six (6) minutes. He also called Rekenthaler, and they spoke for two (2) minutes. Two days later, on June 4, 2014, Zydus submitted an unsolicited bid for Fenofibrate at Anda, a Teva customer.

485. 446. On June 10, 2014, T.S., Senior Analyst, Strategic Support at Teva e-mailed J.P., Director of National Accounts, stating "We are going to concede this business to Zydus per upper management." T.S. forwarded the e-mail to K.G., copying Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler, asking to "revisit the decision to concede ANDA" because "[w]e need to send Zydus a message to cease going after all of our business." Rekenthaler responded, "At Anda I would suggest you

try to keep our product on their formulary in a secondary position and we'll continue to get sales. . . . Zydus has little market share on Fenofibrate that I can tell and they'll continue to chip away at us until they get what they are looking for." A few hours later, J.P. responded that Anda would maintain Teva on secondary and award the primary position to Zydus. Anda was fully aware that Teva was conceding Anda's business to Zydus because it was a new entrant.

486. The next day, on June 11, 2014, Conspirator Green called Conspirator Rekenthaler and they spoke for eight (8) minutes. Later that day, Patel called Green. He returned the call and they spoke for nearly fifteen (15) minutes.

ii. Paricalcitol

487. Paricalcitol, also known by the brand name Zemplar, is used to treat and prevent high levels of parathyroid hormone in patients with long-term kidney disease.

488. Conspirator Teva entered the market on Paricalcitol on September 30, 2013. As the first generic to enter the market, it was entitled to 180 days of exclusivity.

489. In March 2014, with the end of the exclusivity period approaching, Teva began planning which customers it would need to concede. Teva had advance knowledge that Conspirator Zydus and another generic manufacturer not named in this case planned to enter the market on day 181, which was March 29, 2014.

490. In the month leading up to the Zydus launch, Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler spoke with Conspirator Green and discussed, among other things, which Paricalcitol customers Teva would retain and which customers it would allocate to the new market entrant.

491. On February 28, 2014, T.S., a Director of National Accounts at Teva, sent an internal e-mail to certain Teva employees, including Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler, advising that ABC was requesting bids on two Zydus overlap drugs – Paricalcitol and Niacin ER. After

receiving that e-mail, Rekenthaler called Green. The call lasted less than one (1) minute (likely a voicemail). The next business day, on March 3, 2014, Rekenthaler called Green again and they spoke for twenty (20) minutes. Later that afternoon, Patel also called Green. The two exchanged four calls that day, including one that lasted nearly twenty (20) minutes. On March 4, Patel called Green again and left a voicemail.

492. On March 12, 2014, T.S. e-mailed Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler stating that Zydus had bid on Paricalcitol at ABC. That same day, Patel sent an internal e-mail asking for a loss of exclusivity report for Paricalcitol, listing out Teva's customers and the percentage of Teva's business they represented. This was typically done by Teva employees before calling a competitor to discuss how to divvy up customers in a market.

493. On March 13, 2014, Patel directed that Teva retain ABC and match the Zydus pricing. The next day, on March 14, 2014, Patel called Green. A few minutes later, Green returned the call and they spoke for nineteen (19) minutes. Rekenthaler then called Patel and they spoke for eleven (11) minutes.

494. During the morning of March 17, 2014, Conspirators Patel and Green had two more phone calls, lasting nearly six (6) minutes and just over five (5) minutes. During those calls they were discussing how to divvy up the market for several products where Zydus was entering the market. A half an hour after the second call, Patel e-mailed her supervisor, K.G., identifying "LOE Targets to Keep" for several products on which Teva overlapped with Conspirator Zydus – including Paricalcitol. With respect to Paricalcitol, Patel recommended that Teva "Keep Walgreens, ABC, One Stop, WalMart, Rite Aid, Omnicare." Later that same day, Patel called Green again and they spoke for more than eleven (11) minutes.

495. Over the next several weeks, Conspirator Teva would "strategically" concede several customers to the new entrant Zydus.

496. For example, on March 27, 2014, Green called Patel. Conspirator Patel returned the call and they spoke for nearly nine (9) minutes. The next day, on March 28, 2014, OptiSource, one of Teva's GPO customers, notified J.P., a Director of National Accounts at Teva, that it had received a competing offer from Zydus for its Paricalcitol business. J.P. forwarded the OptiSource e-mail to Patel. Within minutes, Patel responded "[w]e should concede."

497. That same day, Conspirator Teva was notified by another customer, Publix, that Zydus had submitted a proposal for its Paricalcitol business. On April 1, 2014, Teva conceded the customer to Zydus and noted in Delphi that the reason for the concession was "Strategic New Market Entrant."

498. Also on April 1, 2014, Conspirator Zydus bid for the Paricalcitol business at NC Mutual, another Teva customer. That same day, Patel called Green and left a 22-second voicemail. The next day, on April 2, 2014, Patel tried Green twice more and they connected on the second call and spoke for nearly ten (10) minutes. Later that evening L.R., an Associate Manager, Customer Marketing at Teva, sent an internal e-mail to T.S., the Teva Director of National Accounts assigned to NC Mutual, copying Patel, asking: "May we please have an extension for this request until tomorrow?" Patel responded, "I apologize for the delay! We should concede."

499. On April 15, 2014, Walmart received a competitive bid for its Paricalcitol business and provided Teva with the opportunity to retain. Two days later, on April 17, 2014, K.G. responded that he thought it might be Zydus. Patel replied, "We have conceded a reasonable amount of business (as planned) to Zydus. I would be surprised if they were going after a customer this big after they've picked up business recently." Later that day, Green called Patel. She returned

his call and they spoke for nearly twelve (12) minutes. Later that day, after her discussion with Conspirator Green, Patel sent an internal e-mail stating "After further review, I believe this is [a company not identified in this case]." On April 22, 2014, Patel sent an internal e-mail regarding Walmart directing, "Need to retain. Please send an offer. Thanks."

iii. Niacin ER

500. Niacin Extended Release ("ER"), also known by the brand name Niaspan Extended Release, is a medication used to treat high cholesterol.

501. Conspirator Teva entered the Niacin ER market on September 20, 2013 as the first-to-file generic manufacturer and was awarded 180 days of exclusivity. Teva's exclusivity was set to expire on March 20, 2014.

502. Teva had advance knowledge that Conspirator Lupin planned to enter on March 20, 2014 and that Lupin would have 100 days or until June 28, 2014 before a third generic manufacturer would be allowed to enter. Teva also knew that Conspirator Zydus planned to enter on June 28, 2014.

503. Armed with that knowledge, Teva increased price on Niacin ER on March 7, 2014 in advance of the competitors' entry. In the days leading up to the price increase, all three competitors exchanged several calls during which they discussed, among other things, the price increase on Niacin ER and the allocation of customers to the new entrants, Zydus and Lupin. The communications between Conspirator Green and Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler of Teva, and Conspirator Berthold of Lupin are detailed in the chart below. (The calls between Conspirators Teva and Lupin are discussed more fully below in Section IV.C.2.k.)

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
3/3/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:20:00
3/3/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:04
3/3/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:19:43
3/3/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:04
3/3/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:00
3/4/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:04
3/4/2014	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:00
3/4/2014	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:04
3/4/2014	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:13:26

504. Similarly, in the days leading up to the Lupin launch on March 20, 2014, all three competitors spoke again to discuss their plans for Niacin ER. The communications between Conspirator Green and Conspirators Rekenthaler and Patel of Teva, and Conspirator Berthold of Lupin, are detailed in the chart below. (The calls between Conspirators Teva and Lupin, and additional detail regarding Teva's concession of customers to Lupin, are discussed more fully below in Section IV.C.2.k.)

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
3/17/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:01:00
3/17/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:03:00
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:05:53
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:05:04
3/17/2014	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:06:16
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:11:13
3/18/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:06:26
3/18/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:04:12
3/18/2014	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:07:00
3/18/2014	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:12:39
3/20/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:01:00
3/20/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:26:00

505. In May 2014, Zydus began readying to enter the Niacin ER market. On May 5, 2014, Zydus bid on the Niacin ER business at ABC – a Teva customer. The next day, on May 6, 2014, Conspirator Green called Conspirator Rekenthaler and they spoke for three (3) minutes. Less than an hour later, Green called Conspirator Patel and they spoke for eight (8) minutes. A

few minutes later, Green called Patel again and left a twelve-second voicemail. Later that evening, Patel e-mailed K.G. reporting what Teva had learned on those calls:

-----Original Message-----
 From: Nisha Patel02
 Sent: Tuesday, May 06, 2014 4:26 PM
 To: [REDACTED]
 Subject: RE: LIFO-niacin er
 Importance: High

I have the share info and LOE tracker ready...I was getting mixed messages on the plan of action, so I did not send out or set up a meeting to discuss. Here's what I have picked up:

- Zydus responded in accordance with ABC's bid request. Offer is in writing.
- Zydus shipping either 6/18 or 6/28
- Zydus is the AG
- We are considering retaining ABC. My thought is that we need to concede due to the amount of erosion, but...
- Christine has indicated that we have direction to retain any and all share at any cost
 - This may be unrealistic
 - Several competitors entering
- Should we agree that we will need to concede share, and determine retention/concession targets, I think we should consider conceding ABC --I have asked Liz to calculate the financials, including WAG and CVS exposure --LIFO buy in play
 - ABC needs commitment on a price, even though not yet valid.
 - LIFO is significant impact that is visible at ALL levels within ABC
 - There were talks of Teva providing a response with caveats (that ABC is open to), that I would like to review/suggest, since I am familiar with the triggers as well as LIFO

K.G. responded that Patel should schedule an internal meeting to discuss their strategy for Niacin ER, and include Rekenhtaler.

506. Over the next several days, Patel and Rekenhtaler exchanged several calls with Green. Green also exchanged several calls with Conspirator Berthold of Lupin. These calls are listed below.

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
5/7/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:01:00
5/7/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:08:00
5/7/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:05:37
5/7/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:00
5/7/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:03
5/7/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:09:21
5/8/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:37:49
5/9/2014	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:00
5/9/2014	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:05
5/9/2014	Voice	Berthold, David (Lupin)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:11:15

507. Ultimately, the competitors agreed that Teva would retain ABC and concede McKesson, another large wholesaler, to Zydus.

508. On May 29, 2014, C.D., an Associate Director of National Accounts at Teva, sent an internal e-mail to certain Teva employees, including Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler, stating: "A customer is reporting that Zydus is soliciting usage for Niacin with an anticipated launch of June 24." After receiving the e-mail, Rekenthaler called Green. The call lasted two (2) minutes. Green returned the call a few minutes later and they spoke for twenty-eight (28) minutes. Later that day, Patel called Green and they spoke for nearly twenty-one (21) minutes.

509. On June 2, 2014, J.P., a Director of National Accounts at Teva, sent an internal e-mail stating "I received a ROFR from McKesson due to Zydus entering the market. They apparently did not secure ABC. They are launching 6/28, but are sending offers early due to Sun entering as well." Patel replied, "Please be sure to consult with [K.G.] on this one. Thanks." Later that morning, Green called Rekenthaler. The call lasted two (2) minutes. Green then called Patel and they spoke for nearly six (6) minutes.

510. On June 5, 2014, J.P. sent an internal e-mail regarding "McKesson Niacin" stating "Per Dave [Rekenthaler], Maureen [Cavanaugh] has agreed to concede this item." J.P. also entered the loss in Teva's internal database – Delphi – and noted that the reason for the concession was "Strategic New Market Entrant."

511. On June 28, 2014, Zydus formally launched Niacin ER and published WAC pricing that matched the per-unit cost for both Teva and Lupin.

iv. Etodolac Extended Release

512. Etodolac Extended Release ("Etodolac ER") is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that is used to treat symptoms of juvenile arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis.

513. Prior to Zydus' entry into the Etodolac ER market, Conspirator Teva and Conspirator Taro were the only generic suppliers of the product. As described in detail in Section IV.C.2.i.(iii) below, Teva and Taro – through Conspirators Patel and Aprahamian – colluded to significantly raise the price of Etodolac ER in August 2013.

514. On May 12, 2014, Conspirator Zydus entered the Etodolac ER market at WAC pricing that matched Teva and Taro's artificially high pricing. Not surprisingly, in the days leading up to the Zydus launch, Patel was relaying communications back and forth between Conspirators Green and Aprahamian. During these calls, the competitors discussed, among other things, the allocation of market share to the new entrant, Zydus.

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
5/6/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:08:00
5/6/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:12
5/7/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:05:36
5/7/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:00
5/7/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:00:03
5/7/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:09:21
5/8/2014	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	0:01:00
5/8/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:00:00
5/8/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:00:00
5/8/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:00:00
5/8/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:00:00
5/8/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:00:00
5/8/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:00:00
5/8/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:00:00
5/8/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:16:45
5/8/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	0:37:49
5/11/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Outgoing	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	0:01:00
5/11/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Incoming	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	0:13:00
5/11/2014	Voice	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	Outgoing	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	0:07:00

515. On May 14, 2014, Anda – a wholesaler customer of Teva – notified Teva that Zydus had submitted a bid for its Etodolac ER business. That same day, Patel exchanged eight (8) text messages and had a four (4) minute call with Aprahamian. The next day, on May 15, 2014, Green called Patel and they spoke for twenty (20) minutes.

516. On May 20, 2014, Conspirator Green called Conspirator Patel and they spoke for four (4) minutes. That same day, K.R., a senior sales executive at Zydus, also exchanged two (2) text messages and had a 39-second call with Conspirator Maureen Cavanaugh of Teva. The next day – May 21, 2014 – Green called Patel again and they spoke for twenty-eight (28) minutes. That same day, K.R. of Zydus and Conspirator Cavanaugh of Teva exchanged four (4) text messages.

517. The next day, on May 22, 2014, T.S., Senior Analyst, Strategic Support at Teva, sent an internal e-mail to certain Teva employees, including Conspirator Patel, stating: "I have proposed we concede Anda as they are a small percent of market share and we will have to give up some share with a new market entrant. Anda is looking for a response today." Patel responded: "agree with concede."

518. Similarly, on June 27, 2014, Econdisc, a Teva GPO customer, notified Teva that it had received a competitive offer for its Etodolac ER business. Later that day, Patel spoke with Conspirator Aprahamian at Taro for fourteen (14) minutes.

519. On July 2, 2014, Patel called Green and left a four-second voicemail. The next day, on July 3, 2014, Patel sent an internal e-mail advising that "We will concede." Later that day, Teva told Econdisc that it was unable to lower its pricing to retain the business.

520. When Patel's supervisor, K.G., learned that Teva had lost the Econdisc business, he sent an internal e-mail asking "Did we choose not to match this?" Patel responded, "Yes. New market entrant – Zydus." K.G. replied, "Okay good. Thank you."

i. Teva/Glenmark

i. Moexipril Hydrochloride Tablets

521. Moexipril Hydrochloride ("Moexipril"), also known by the brand name Univasc, is part of a class of drugs called angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors. It is used to

treat high blood pressure by reducing the tightening of blood vessels, allowing blood to flow more readily and the heart to pump more efficiently. Glenmark entered the market for the 7.5mg and 15mg tablets of Moexipril on December 31, 2010.

522. As discussed more fully below in Section IV.C.2.f.i., Glenmark and Teva coordinated with each other to raise pricing on two different formulations of Moexipril between May and July, 2013. When Conspirator Patel colluded with CW-5, a senior-most executive at Glenmark, to raise prices on Moexipril, one of the fundamental tenets of that agreement was that they would not try to poach each other's customers after the increase and the competitors would each maintain their "fair share." 484. On August 5, 2013, Teva learned that it had been underbid by Glenmark at one of its largest wholesaler customers, ABC. Upon hearing this news, Conspirator Rekenthaler, the Vice President of Sales at Teva, forwarded an e-mail discussing the Glenmark challenge to Conspirator Patel, expressing his confusion over why Glenmark would be challenging Teva's business:

From: Dave Rekenthaler
Sent: Monday, August 05, 2013 7:05 PM
To: Nisha Patel02
Subject: Fwd: ABC - Loss business on Moexipril

???

Sent from my iPhone

Rekenthaler forwarded the e-mail only to Patel because he was aware that she had been the person at Teva who had been colluding with Glenmark.

523. Five (5) minutes after receiving the e-mail from Conspirator Rekenthaler, Patel responded:

From: Nisha Patel02
Sent: Mon 8/05/2013 7:10 PM (GMT-05:00)
To: Dave Rekenhalter
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: RE: ABC - Loss business on Moexipril

I know...made the call already

The call that Patel had made earlier that day was to Conspirator CW-5, a senior executive at Glenmark, to find out why Glenmark sought to underbid Teva at ABC.

524. Patel spoke to CW-5 three times that day. The following day – August 6, 2013 – Conspirator Jim Brown, the Vice President of Sales at Glenmark, called Patel at 9:45am but did not reach her. Patel returned Brown's call at 10:08am and the two spoke for approximately thirteen (13) minutes. Later that day, at 1:11pm, the two spoke again for approximately fifteen (15) minutes. During these calls, Patel reminded Brown and CW-5 of their prior agreement not to poach each other's customers after a price increase.

525. As a result of these communications, Glenmark decided to withdraw its offer to ABC and honor the agreement it had reached with Teva not to compete on Moexipril. Later that same day – August 6, 2013 – T.S. of Teva informed colleagues that "[t]oday is a new day and today.... ABC has now informed me that they will NOT be moving the Moexipril business to Glenmark."

ii. Desogestrel/Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets (Kariva)

526. Desogestrel/Ethinyl Estradiol ("Kariva") is a combination pill containing two hormones: progestin and estrogen. This medication is an oral contraceptive. Conspirator Glenmark markets this drug under the name Viorele, while Conspirator Teva markets the drug

under the name Kariva. These drugs are also known by the brand name, Mircette. Glenmark entered the market for Kariva 0.15mg/0.02mg tablets on April 4, 2012.

527. During the morning of May 19, 2014, Conspirator Patel learned that Glenmark had bid a low price for its own version of Kariva – Viorele – at Publix, a retail pharmacy purchaser. S.B., an analyst at Teva, e-mailed Patel a list of suggested re-bid prices to send to Publix for various drugs, including Kariva. The chart included a suggested re-bid price for Kariva of \$76.14 – which was \$52.64 higher than the \$23.50 price that Glenmark had offered Publix.

528. This sparked a flurry of communications that same day between Conspirator Patel and three different Glenmark representatives – Conspirators Brown and Grauso, and J.C., a sales and marketing executive at Glenmark – as set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
5/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Glenmark)	11:46:15	0:00:00
5/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	J.C. (Glenmark)	11:47:03	0:24:09
5/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	12:21:00	0:12:53
5/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	13:37:08	0:00:00
5/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	13:37:31	0:00:26
5/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	13:50:15	0:06:51

529. After this flurry of communications between the two competitors, Patel decided that Teva would offer Publix a re-bid price with a nominal 10% reduction off the originally proposed re-bid price of \$76.14 – virtually guaranteeing that the business would be awarded to Glenmark.

iii. Gabapentin Tablets

530. Gabapentin, also known by the brand name Neurontin, is part of a class of drugs called anticonvulsants. The medication is used to treat epilepsy and neuropathic pain. Glenmark entered the market for Gabapentin 800mg and 600mg tablets on April 1, 2006.

531. On October 13 and 14, 2014, Conspirator Patel attended the Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Care Management Association ("PCMA") in Rancho Palos Verdes, California,

along with a number of Teva's competitors. The PCMA described its Annual Meeting as "the . . . ideal venue for senior executives from PBMs, specialty pharmacy, payer organizations and pharmaceutical manufacturers to network, conduct business and learn about the most current strategic issues impacting the industry."

532. Shortly after returning from that meeting, during the morning of October 15, 2014, Conspirator Patel informed colleagues at Teva that Glenmark would be taking a price increase on Gabapentin, and suggested that this would be a great opportunity to pick up some market share. The Glenmark increase had not yet been made public, and would not be effective until November 13, 2014. Nonetheless, Patel informed her colleagues in an e-mail that same day that there would be a WAC increase by Glenmark effective November 13, and that she had already been able to obtain certain contract price points that Glenmark would be charging to distributors. At around the time she sent the e-mail, Patel exchanged two (2) text messages with Conspirator Brown of Glenmark.

533. Having relatively little market share for Gabapentin, Teva discussed whether it should use the Glenmark price increase as an opportunity to pick up some market share. Over the next several weeks, Teva did pick up "a bit of share" to be more in line with fair share principles, but cautioned internally that it did not "want to disrupt Glenmark's business too much."

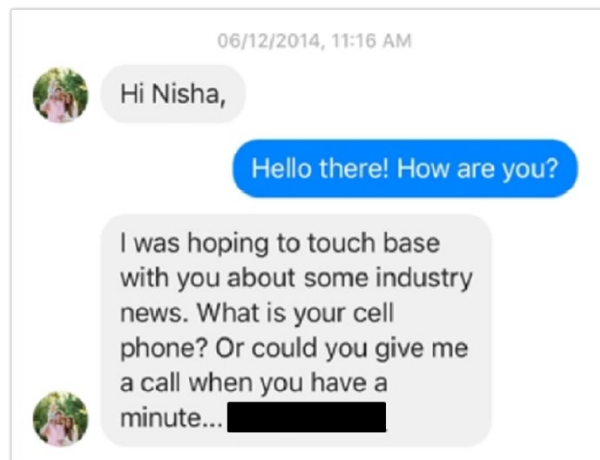
j. Teva/Lannett

i. Baclofen

534. Baclofen, also known by the brand names Gablofen and Lioresal, is a muscle relaxant used to treat muscle spasms caused by certain conditions such as multiple sclerosis and spinal cord injury or disease. It is generally regarded as the first choice of physicians for the treatment of muscle spasms in patients with multiple sclerosis.

535. In June 2014, Conspirator Lannett was preparing to re-enter the market for Baclofen, but was faced with limited supply. In an internal e-mail sent to his sales staff, K.S., a senior sales executive at Lannett, stated: "Baclofen launch in four weeks, need market intelligence. We can only take a 10% market share." At that time, Teva had a large market share in relation to the existing competitors in the market.

536. Conspirator Sullivan, a Director of National Accounts at Lannett and a recipient of the e-mail, promptly communicated with Conspirator Patel (Teva was a competitor for Baclofen) using Facebook Messenger. On June 12, 2014, Sullivan messaged Patel, stating:



The message was sent at 11:16am. At 11:30am, Conspirator Patel called Conspirator Sullivan and they spoke for seven (7) minutes. This was the first phone conversation between Sullivan and Patel since Patel had joined Teva in April 2013. During the conversation, Conspirator Sullivan informed Patel that Lannett would be entering the market for Baclofen shortly. In a follow-up message through Facebook Messenger later that afternoon, Sullivan confirmed:



537. True to her word, Conspirator Sullivan called Conspirator Patel on July 1, 2014 and left a voicemail. Patel promptly returned the call, and the two spoke for almost seven (7) minutes.

538. On July 11, 2014, as Teva was evaluating future forecasting and whether to try and take on additional Baclofen business with a large wholesaler, Patel stated to a Teva colleague: "[n]ot sure if it helps your review, but there is another entrant coming to market (Lannett). I'm not sure about their share targets, but I know it's probably soon." That same day, Patel sent a text message to Sullivan asking "Around?" Sullivan immediately called Patel and left a voicemail. Patel called Sullivan back promptly, and they spoke for more than three (3) minutes. After speaking, Patel sent another text message to Sullivan, stating: "Thank you!!" Sullivan responded: "No prob!"

539. Shortly thereafter, on July 22, 2014, Teva was approached by a customer stating "[w]e were contacted by another mfg that is going to be launching Baclofen in the coming weeks." The customer asked whether Teva wanted to exercise its right of first refusal (i.e., offer a lower price to maintain the account). Even though the new manufacturer's price was only slightly below Teva's price, Teva declined to bid. Conspirator Patel specifically agreed with the decision to concede, stating "I believe this is Lannett." Teva's internal tracking database noted that the customer had been conceded to a "Strategic New Market Entrant."

540. Teva had significantly increased its price for Baclofen in April 2014 (following an Upsher-Smith price increase), and was able to maintain those prices even after Lannett entered the market a few months later. In fact, when Lannett entered the market it came in at the exact same WAC price as Teva.

k. Teva/Amneal

i. Norethindrone Acetate

541. Norethindrone Acetate, also known by the brand name Primolut-Nor among others, is a female hormone used to treat endometriosis, uterine bleeding caused by abnormal hormone levels, and secondary amenorrhea.

542. On September 9, 2014, a customer approached Teva asking if Teva would lower its pricing on certain drugs, including Norethindrone Acetate. One of Teva's competitors for Norethindrone Acetate was Conspirator Amneal. The same day, Conspirator Patel received phone calls from two different Amneal employees – S.R.(2), a senior sales executive (call lasting more than three (3) minutes), and S.R.(1), a senior sales and finance executive (almost twenty-five (25) minutes). These were the first calls Patel had with either S.R.(1) or S.R.(2) since she joined Teva in April 2013. That same day, S.R.(1) also spoke several times with Conspirator Jim Brown, Vice President of Sales at Glenmark – the only other competitor in the market for Norethindrone Acetate.

543. After speaking with the two Amneal executives, Teva refused to significantly reduce its price to the customer; instead providing only a nominal reduction so as not to disrupt the market. At that time, market share was almost evenly split between the three competitors. When discussing it later, Conspirator Patel acknowledged internally that Teva had "bid high" at the customer based on its understanding "that it would be an increase candidate for Amneal. They increased shortly after." By bidding high and not taking the business from Amneal, in anticipation of a future price increase, Teva reinforced the fair share understanding among the competitors in the market.

I. Teva/Dr. Reddy's

i. Oxaprozin

544. Oxaprozin, also known by the brand name Daypro, is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) indicated for the treatment of signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.

545. In early 2013, Dr. Reddy's began having internal discussions about re-launching Oxaprozin in June of that year. In March 2013 – when Teva was still the sole generic in the market – the plan was to target one large chain and one large wholesaler in order to obtain at least 30% market share. Two months later, in May 2013, Dr. Reddy's adjusted its market share expectations down to 20% after Greenstone and Sandoz both re-launched Oxaprozin.

546. On June 13, 2013, members of the Dr. Reddy's sales force met for an "Oxaprozin Launch Targets Discussion" to "discuss launch targets based on the market intelligence gained by the sales team."

547. Dr. Reddy's re-launched Oxaprozin on June 27, 2013 with the same WAC price as Teva. At the time, Teva had 60% market share. Dr. Reddy's almost immediately got the Oxaprozin business at two customers, Keysource and Premier. Dr. Reddy's also challenged for Teva's business at McKesson, but Teva reduced its price to retain that significant customer.

548. Eager to obtain a large customer, Dr. Reddy's turned its sights to Walgreens. At a July 1, 2013 sales and marketing meeting, there was an internal discussion among Dr. Reddy's employees about "asking to see if Teva would walk away from the business" at Walgreens. Within a week, Dr. Reddy's employees had learned that Teva would defend the Walgreens business and recognized that they would have to "bid aggressively" to obtain that customer.

549. Dr. Reddy's did bid aggressively at Walgreens. On or around July 14, 2013, Walgreens informed Conspirator Green, then a National Account Director at Teva, that Dr. Reddy's had made an unsolicited bid for the Oxaprozin business, at a price of roughly half of Teva's current price. Per Conspirator Green, Walgreens did not "want to move but obviously want[s] the price."

550. While the Dr. Reddy's offer to Walgreens was still pending – on July 23, 2013 – J.A. of Dr. Reddy's called Conspirator Green. That phone call – the only one ever between the two individuals that is identified in the phone records – lasted for nearly five (5) minutes.

551. Two days later, Conspirator Green noted that "[i]f we give D[r. Reddy's] this business, they may be satisfied. I will see if I can find this out." Green also warned, however, that if Teva decided to defend and keep Walgreens' business, Dr. Reddy's will "just go elsewhere" – meaning Dr. Reddy's would continue to offer unsolicited bids to Teva customers and drive prices down.

552. While deciding whether to match the Dr. Reddy's offer at Walgreens or concede the business to Dr. Reddy's, Teva engaged in internal discussions about strategy. On July 29, 2013, K.G. at Teva suggested the possibility of keeping the Walgreens business, but conceding Teva's next largest customer for Oxaprozin – Econdisc – to Dr. Reddy's. Eager to avoid any further price erosion from the Dr. Reddy's entry, Conspirator Rekenthaler immediately asked Conspirator Patel to "look at our business on Oxaprozin in order to accommodate Dr. Reddy's entry." Rekenthaler's goal was to identify customers other than Walgreens that Teva could concede to Dr. Reddy's in order to satisfy its market share goals.

553. At 12:33pm that day, Conspirator Patel asked a colleague to "run the customer volume and profitability analysis for Oxaprozin." It was typical at Teva to run this type of report

before negotiating market share with a competitor. At 2:20pm, that colleague provided the information to Patel, copying Conspirator Rekenthaler and K.G. With this information in hand, less than an hour later Rekenthaler placed a call to T.W., a Senior Director of National Accounts at Dr. Reddy's. The call lasted two (2) minutes, and was their only telephone conversation in 2013.

554. After having this conversation with T.W., Teva decided to maintain the Walgreens business, but concede the Econdisc business to Dr. Reddy's. Teva conceded the Econdisc business on August 7, 2013. Conspirator Green listed "Strategic Market Conditions" in Teva's Delphi database as the reason for conceding the business to Dr. Reddy's.

555. By September 10, 2013, Dr. Reddy's had achieved its goal of obtaining 20% share of the Oxaprozin market. At that time, its customers included Econdisc, Keysource, and Premier.

ii. Paricalcitol

556. Paricalcitol, also known by the brand name Zemplar, is used to treat and prevent high levels of parathyroid hormone in patients with long-term kidney disease.

557. Teva entered the market for Paricalcitol on September 30, 2013 as the first-to-file generic, and had 180 days of generic exclusivity.

558. Following its period of exclusivity, Teva's "goal was to concede business on day 181" but "to retain CVS, Walgreens and ABC. All others are not an automatic concede, but we expect to concede." As discussed more fully above in Section IV.C.1.h.ii, during March and April 2014, Teva coordinated with and conceded several customers to Zydus, as Zydus was entering the market for Paricalcitol. By mid-April 2014, Teva "ha[d] conceded the share [it] planned for" to Zydus.

559. By May 2014, Dr. Reddy's started preparing to enter the Paricalcitol market. On May 1, 2014, T.W. of Dr. Reddy's spoke with Conspirator Rekenthaler of Teva for nearly eleven (11) minutes.

560. At a May 20 sales and marketing team meeting, the Dr. Reddy's sales force was instructed to find out which customers were currently purchasing Paricalcitol from which manufacturers, and their prices. Dr. Reddy's was targeting a 20% market share. At the time, Teva's share was 73%.

561. On June 10, 2014 – as Dr. Reddy's was starting to approach certain customers – including a large retail pharmacy customer ("The Pharmacy") – Conspirator Patel spoke with V.B., the Vice President of Sales for North American Generics at Dr. Reddy's, several times. At 8:50am, Patel called V.B. and left a voicemail. V.B. returned the call at 9:18am, and the two spoke for more than ten (10) minutes. Later that day, at 2:46pm, Dr. Reddy's provided The Pharmacy with a market share report for Paricalcitol indicating that Teva was the market leader at 60% share. A representative of The Pharmacy responded that it "[l]ooks like Teva is the right target." Shortly after this e-mail exchange, at 3:21pm, V.B. called Patel again and the two spoke for nearly nine (9) minutes.

562. By June 19, 2014, Dr. Reddy's had made offers to Omnicare, Cardinal, ABC, and The Pharmacy. The internal plan was that if The Pharmacy declined, then Dr. Reddy's would make an offer to CVS. That same day, Teva agreed to concede its Paricalcitol business at Omnicare, dropping its market share by 3%.

563. Teva also strategically conceded what remained of its Cardinal business (it had previously conceded some of that business to Zydus). After receiving Dr. Reddy's bid, Cardinal approached Teva and asked whether Teva would bid to retain the four mcg portion of the business.

Conspirator Patel recommended to her boss, K.G., that Teva concede the business: “We have ~70 share and it is ideal to concede here because of the incomplete family.” K.G. agreed. Patel then instructed S.B., a customer analyst at Teva, to concede “due to [T]eva’s high share.” S.B. subsequently e-mailed T.C., Teva’s Senior Director of Sales & Trade Relations: “Due to the fact that we have high share and already conceded on the other strengths, we are going to concede on this strength as well.” T.C. relayed this statement, word-for-word, to Cardinal.

564. Dr. Reddy's also submitted a bid to ABC, which was one of the customers that Teva had targeted to keep after losing exclusivity. ABC notified Teva of Dr. Reddy’s competitive bid for Paricalcitol on June 26, 2014. In internal e-mails discussing this price challenge, Teva employees noted that Dr. Reddy’s was “aggressively seeking market share” and potentially eroding the price of the drug. When asked for his thoughts on this, Conspirator Rekenhaller remarked:

From: Dave Rekenhaller
Sent: Tue 7/01/2014 9:42 AM (GMT-05:00)
To: Nisha Patel02
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: RE: ABC Paricalcitol CPC #12233 (DRL LAUNCH) -->DUE TODAY <--

My thoughts are that Dr. Reddy is really a pain in my ass. Have they picked anyone up to date?

Despite the pricing challenge, Teva retained the ABC Paricalcitol business. As ABC explained to Dr. Reddy’s, “Teva wanted to keep the business and has given us a competitive price.”

565. Dr. Reddy’s formally launched Paricalcitol on June 24, 2014. On or around that date, it sent offers to, inter alia, Winn-Dixie, Giant Eagle, and Schnucks. On June 26, 2014, Teva’s K.G. told Conspirator Patel that he was “willing to concede 10-15% share total on Paricalcitol” to Dr. Reddy’s.

566. Winn-Dixie informed Teva that it had received a competing offer for Paricalcitol from Dr. Reddy's. Conspirator Patel recommended that Teva concede the business. Teva did, and Winn-Dixie informed Dr. Reddy's that it had won its Paricalcitol business on July 9, 2014.

567. Giant Eagle informed Teva that it had received a competing offer on Paricalcitol on July 10, 2014. That same day, V.B. of Dr. Reddy's called Conspirator Patel and the two spoke for more than twelve (12) minutes. Shortly after getting off the phone with V.B., Patel responded to a question from a colleague regarding an RFP to another supermarket chain. One of the potential bid items was Paricalcitol. Patel directed her colleague to "bid a little high on Paricalcitol. We should not be aggressive since we are in the process of conceding share due to additional entrants." Her colleague responded: "I will bid higher" on Paricalcitol.

568. The next day, Teva conceded the Giant Eagle business to Dr. Reddy's. S.B., a Teva Strategic Customer Analyst, wrote in an internal e-mail, "Due to DRL recent launch and pressure to give up share, we are going to concede." Giant Eagle accepted Dr. Reddy's proposal the next day.

569. After receiving an offer from Dr. Reddy's, Schnucks also asked Teva for reduced pricing in order to retain the business. Teva decided internally to concede Paricalcitol at Schnucks "[d]ue to new entrants and having to give up some share." In order to create the appearance of competition with this customer, Teva engaged in what Conspirator Patel referred to as "fluff pricing," by which it offered Schnucks an inflated price (cover bid) for Paricalcitol to ensure that Teva did not win the business. Indeed, Schnucks was "so insulted" by Teva's price that it moved to Dr. Reddy's the same day it received Teva's offer. When Patel learned of this, she remarked to a Teva salesperson (who she had been discussing "fluff pricing" with recently):

From: Nisha Patel02
 Sent: Thu 7/17/2014 11:36 AM (GMT-05:00)
 To: [REDACTED]
 Cc:
 Bcc:
 Subject: RE: Schnucks Paricalcitol CPC (#12201)

Sorry! Had to laugh. In regards to our recent conversation....this is what we see when we provide fluff pricing.
 Can't win!

Schnucks accepted Dr. Reddy's Paricalcitol proposal on June 30, 2014.

570. On July 16, 2014, McKesson informed Teva that it had received a competing bid for Paricalcitol, and that Teva would need to submit its best bid in order to retain the business. Teva initially decided to concede the One Stop portion of McKesson's business only, while retaining the RiteAid portion. Conspirator Patel wrote internally to her team that "[t]his decision is based on the number of competitors, DRL's potential share target and our current/conceded share. (Dr. Reddy's should be done with challenging our business on this product.)" Patel further added that Teva had been "looking to give up One Stop to be responsible with share" and that "[t]he responsible thing to do is concede some share to DRL but not all."

571. On July 18, 2014 – a Friday – Conspirator Patel called V.B. at Dr. Reddy's at 4:20pm and left a message. V.B. returned the call on Monday morning, and the two spoke for more than four (4) minutes. They spoke again the next morning, July 22, 2014, for more than six (6) minutes. During these calls, Patel and V.B. agreed that Dr. Reddy's would stop competing for additional market share (and driving price down further) if Teva conceded all of its McKesson business (One Stop and Rite Aid) to Dr. Reddy's. Indeed, Dr. Reddy's confirmed to McKesson (that same day) that it "would be done after this" – meaning it would not compete for additional business because it had attained its fair share. McKesson passed this information along to Teva on July 22.

572. The next day, July 23, 2014, Teva decided to concede its entire McKesson business – both RiteAid and One Stop – to Dr. Reddy’s. In making this decision, Conspirator Patel noted: **“NOW, DRL should be done.”** In its Delphi database, Teva noted that the McKesson Paricalcitol business had been conceded to a "Strategic New Market Entrant." After the fact, former customer McKesson informed Teva that Dr. Reddy’s had been “so aggressive because [Teva was] not giving up share.”

573. By early August 2014, Dr. Reddy’s had attained 15-16% of the total Paricalcitol market, which it decided – pursuant to its understanding with Teva – it would “maintain for now.”

2. Taking The Overarching Conspiracy To A New Level: Price Fixing (2012-2015)

574. As evident from the many examples above, by 2012 the overarching "fair share" conspiracy was well established in the industry, including among the Conspirators. Generic manufacturers replaced competition with coordination in order to maintain their fair share of a given generic drug market and avoid price erosion. The structure and inner workings of the agreement were well understood and adopted throughout the industry.

575. Around this time, however, manufacturers began to focus more on price increases than they had in the past. They were no longer satisfied to simply maintain stable prices – there was a concerted effort by many in the industry to significantly raise prices. Manufacturers started communicating with each other about those increases with greater and greater frequency.

576. A troubling pattern began to emerge. Starting sometime in 2012 or even earlier, and continuing for several years, competitors would systematically communicate with each other as they were identifying opportunities and planning new price increases, and then again shortly before or at the time of each increase. The purpose of these communications was not only to secure an agreement to raise prices, but also to reinforce the essential tenet underlying the fair share

agreement – i.e., that they would not punish a competitor for leading a price increase, or steal a competitor's market share on an increase. There was an understanding among many of these generic drug manufacturers – including the Conspirators – that a competitor's price increase be quickly followed; but even if it could not, the overarching conspiracy dictated that the competitors who had not increased their prices would, at a minimum, not seek to take advantage of a competitor's price increase by increasing their own market share (unless they had less than "fair share").

577. It is important to note that generic drug manufacturers could not always follow a competitor's price increase quickly. Various business reasons – including supply disruptions or contractual price protection terms with certain customers that would result in the payment of significant penalties – could cause such delays. In those instances when a co-conspirator manufacturer delayed following a price increase, the underlying fair share understanding operated as a safety net to ensure that the competitor not seek to take advantage of a competitor's price increase by stealing market share.

a. Teva July 31, 2012 Price Increase

578. Effective July 31, 2012, Teva increased pricing on a number of different drugs. Many were drugs where Teva was exclusive, but several of them were drugs where Teva faced competition, including the following:⁹

Drug	Competitors
Buspirone Hydrochloride Tablets	Mylan (29.5%); Watson (23.5%)
Estradiol Tablets	Mylan (26.7%); Watson (16.4%)

⁹ Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Watson"), acquired Actavis in or about October 2012. The two companies operated as a single entity, albeit under separate names, until January 2013, when Watson announced that it had adopted Actavis, Inc. as its new global name. [See <https://www.allergan.com/news/news/thomson-reuters/watson-pharmaceuticals-inc-is-now-actavis-inc>]

Labetalol HCL Tablets	Sandoz (61.4%); Watson (10%)
Loperamide HCL Capsules	Mylan (67%)
Mimvey (Estradiol/Noreth) Tablets	Breckenridge (66.2%)
Nadolol Tablets	Mylan (49.8%); Sandoz (10.3%)
Nitrofurantoin MAC Capsules	Mylan (45.3%); Alvogen (7.9%)
Tamoxifen Citrate Tablets	Mylan (22.2%); Watson (10.3%)

Before raising prices on these drugs, Teva coordinated each of these price increases with its competitors. For every drug on the list above, either Conspirator Green or Conspirator Rekenhtaler was communicating directly or indirectly with Teva's competitors to coordinate in the days and weeks leading up to the price increase. For example:

- **Mylan:** Conspirator Green spoke to Conspirator Nesta on July 23 (7 minutes), July 24 (2 calls: 4 and 8 minutes); July 25 (4 minutes); July 26 (4 minutes); July 30 (2 calls, including one 8 minutes); and July 31, 2012 (5 calls: 6, 2, 4, 7 and 2 minutes);
- **Watson:** Conspirator Rekenhtaler spoke to A.S., a senior Watson sales executive, on July 11, 2012 (2 calls: 1 and 9 minutes);
- **Sandoz:** Conspirator Green spoke to CW-2 at Sandoz on July 29, 2012 (2 calls: 2 and 4 minutes) and July 31, 2012 (6 minutes).
- **Breckenridge:** Conspirator Rekenhtaler spoke to D.N. a senior sales executive at Breckenridge on July 17, 2012 (4 minutes);
- **Alvogen:** Conspirator Green had several calls with Conspirator Nesta at Mylan (noted above) on July 31, 2012. After some of those calls between Green and Nesta on July 31, Conspirator Nesta called B.H., a senior sales and marketing executive at Alvogen.

579. Teva continued to coordinate with these competitors on these drugs even after July 31, 2012. Examples of this coordination with respect to specific drugs are discussed in more detail below.

i. Nadolol

580. As early as 2012, Teva was speaking to competitors about the drug Nadolol.

581. Nadolol, also known by the brand name Corgard, is a "beta blocker" which is used to treat high blood pressure, reducing the risk of stroke and heart attack. It can also be used to treat chest pain (angina).

582. In 2012 and 2013, Teva's only competitors for Nadolol were Mylan and Sandoz. All three companies experienced supply problems of some sort during that time period, but they were in continuous communication to coordinate pricing and market allocation in order to maintain market stability. Nadolol was a high volume drug and one of the most profitable drugs where Teva, Mylan and Sandoz overlapped, so it was very important that they maintain their coordination.

583. Teva's relationships with Mylan and Sandoz are discussed more fully below, but by 2012 an anticompetitive understanding among those companies was firmly entrenched.

584. Teva raised its price on Nadolol on July 31, 2012. In the days leading up to that increase – following a pattern that would become routine and systematic over the following years – Conspirator Kevin Green, at the time in the sales department at Teva, was in frequent communication with executives at both Sandoz and Mylan. Green spoke to CW-2 from Sandoz twice on July 29, 2012, and again on the day of the price increase, July 31, 2012. Similarly, Green was communicating with Conspirator Nesta of Mylan often in the days leading up to the increase, including five (5) calls on the day of the price increase.

585. Sandoz followed with its own increase on August 27, 2012. The increases were staggering – varying from 736% to 798% depending on the formulation. The day before the Sandoz increase, Conspirator Armando Kellum, then the Senior Director of Pricing and Contracts at Sandoz, called Conspirator Green. They had also spoken once earlier in the month, shortly after the Teva increase. CW-2 also called Green twice on August 21, 2012 – the same day that Sandoz

requested approval from its Pricing Committee to raise the Nadolol price. The day after the Sandoz increase, Green – acting as the conduit of information between Sandoz and Mylan – called Nesta of Mylan twice, with one call lasting fourteen (14) minutes.

586. Mylan, which returned to the market after a brief supply disruption, followed the Teva and Sandoz increases on January 4, 2013. In what had become a routine component of the scheme, the day before the Mylan increase Nesta spoke to Green four (4) times. The next day, Conspirator Green conveyed the information he had learned from Conspirator Nesta directly to his counterpart at Sandoz. On January 4, 2013 – the day of the Mylan increase – Green called Conspirator Kellum twice in the morning, including a six (6) minute call at 9:43am. Shortly after hanging up with Green, Kellum reported internally on what he had learned – but concealing the true source of the information – a convention that was frequently employed by many Sandoz executives to avoid documentation of their covert communications with competitors:

From: Kellum, Armando
Sent: Friday, January 04, 2013 11:28 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Levothyroxine and nadolol

Just heard from a customer that

- Teva and Mylan raised have now raised price on Nadolol to our levels

and

Mylan took a significant price increase on Levothyroxine

Let's please be cautious on both of these products.

Thanks

Being "cautious" on those products meant that Sandoz did not want to steal business away from its competitors by offering a lower price and taking their market share.

587. Conspirator Kellum's phone records demonstrate that he did not speak with any customers during the morning of January 4, 2013. At 11:50am the same morning, Conspirator Green also called CW-2 at Sandoz and they spoke for fifteen (15) minutes.

588. Significantly, Conspirator Green was not speaking with his Sandoz contacts solely about Nadolol, the common drug between Teva and Sandoz, but was also conveying information to Sandoz about a Mylan price increase on another drug that Teva did not even sell – Levothyroxine. Such conversations further demonstrate the broad, longstanding agreement among each of these competitors to share market intelligence in order to facilitate the scheme.

589. To put the Nadolol price increases into context, the Connecticut Attorney General's Office received a complaint from a Connecticut resident who has been prescribed Nadolol for approximately the last 15 years. In or about 2004, that individual paid between \$10 and \$20 in out-of-pocket costs for a 90-day supply of Nadolol. Today, that same 90-day supply of Nadolol would cost the complainant more than \$500.

590. As discussed more fully below, Teva continued to conspire with Mylan and Sandoz about Nadolol and many other drugs throughout 2013 and into the future.

ii. Labetalol

591. Labetalol, also known by brand names such as Normodyne and Trandate, is a medication used to treat high blood pressure. Labetalol, like Nadolol, is in a class of drugs called beta blockers, and it works by relaxing blood vessels and slowing heart rate to improve blood flow and decrease blood pressure.

592. After Teva increased its pricing on Labetalol on July 31, 2012, it continued to coordinate with its competitors to maintain that supra-competitive pricing for that drug. For example, In October 2012, Teva learned that Sandoz was "no longer having supply issues" but that "Watson is on allocation" (i.e., did not have enough supply to meet all of its demand). In an internal e-mail sent on October 16, 2012, J.L., a senior analyst at Teva, questioned whether Teva should consider lowering "strategic customer pricing" in order to retain its market share.

593. That same day, Conspirator Green spoke to CW-2 of Sandoz two (2) times. After those calls with CW-2, Green responded to the analyst's question:

Sandoz is back in good supply. They took a 500% price increase several months back, and they are holding firm with their prices.

Stay the course and maintain our higher price

T.C. of Teva agreed: "We need to stay the TEVA course."

594. Conspirator Rekenthaler was not satisfied, however. In order to confirm that Watson was also still committed to maintain high pricing on Labetalol, Rekenthaler called and spoke to A.S., a senior sales executive at Watson, four (4) times on October 18, 2012.

iii. Nitrofurantoin MAC Capsules

595. Nitrofurantoin Macrocrystal, also known by the brand name Macrochantin, is a medication used to treat certain urinary tract infections.

596. Teva's July 31, 2012 price increase on Nitrofurantoin Macrocrystal was between 90-95% depending on the dosage and formulation. After that increase, Teva continued to coordinate with Mylan and Alvogen to maintain those high prices.

597. For example, on October 10, 2012, a distributor customer approached Teva requesting a lower price for Nitrofurantoin MAC because it was having difficulty competing with the prices being charged by the distributor's competitors (i.e., other distributors). At 9:49am on October 10, 2012, K.G. of Teva sent an internal e-mail to the Teva sales team, including Conspirators Green and Rekenthaler, among others, saying:

Sales Team,

We adjusted our pricing on Nitrofurantoin based on market pricing we had received in the past. Please confirm current market pricing.

Immediately after receiving that e-mail, Conspirator Green reached out to both Conspirator Nesta at Mylan and B.H., his counterpart at Alvogen. At 10:01am, Green called Nesta and the two spoke for ten (10) minutes. After hanging up – at 10:11am – Green called B.H. at Alvogen for the first of three (3) calls that day, including one call lasting fourteen (14) minutes. To close the loop, Nesta also separately spoke to B.H. two times that same day, including a call lasting almost ten (10) minutes. Teva did not lower its price.

b. Increasing Prices Before A New Competitor Enters The Market: Budesonide Inhalation Suspension (February – April 2013)

598. Budesonide Inhalation Suspension, also known by the brand name Pulmicort Respules, is a medication used to control and prevent symptoms caused by asthma. It belongs to a class of drugs called corticosteroids, and works directly in the lungs to make breathing easier by reducing the irritation and swelling of the airways.

599. As of February 2013, Teva was the only company in the market for generic Budesonide Inhalation Suspension. Teva knew, however, that a potential legal action challenging the validity of the patent on the brand drug could allow additional competition into the generic market shortly. So before any additional competition could enter the market, effective February 8, 2013, Teva raised the WAC price for its Budesonide Inhalation Suspension by 9%. Although a very modest increase in percentage terms, the 9% price increase added \$51 million to Teva's annual revenues.

600. On April 1, 2013, Actavis won a legal challenge in federal district court against the brand manufacturer declaring the patent for the brand drug, Pulmicort Respules, invalid. Actavis immediately began planning to launch the product "at risk," which is when a generic manufacturer puts the product on the market before all appeals in the patent lawsuit are formally resolved and

there is still a risk that the new generic entrant might ultimately be found to violate the patent. That same day, Conspirator David Rekenhaller of Teva called his counterpart at Actavis, A.B. – a senior sales and marketing executive – and they spoke for two (2) minutes. This was the first-ever phone call between them based on the phone records produced.

601. The next day, April 2, 2013, Conspirator Rekenhaller spoke to A.B two (2) more times, including one call lasting eight (8) minutes. Actavis then immediately began shipping the product. Instead of competing to obtain market share as a new entrant, however, Actavis entered the market with the exact same WAC price as Teva. Indeed, when Teva inquired of a customer that same day to confirm Actavis's pricing, Teva was informed by the customer that Actavis's pricing was "in line with [Teva's] current wholesale pricing."

602. At some point thereafter, further legal action from the brand manufacturer prevented Actavis from permanently entering the market, but in the interim Teva was able to continue to charge the agreed-upon prices. In addition, once Actavis entered the market in 2015, Teva immediately conceded customers to Actavis in accordance with the fair share agreement – after calls between Rekenhaller and Conspirator Falkin, by then a Vice President at Actavis. See Section IV.C.1.e.v., *supra*..

c. Early 2013: Teva's Generics Business Struggles

603. Despite Teva's initial attempts to increase its revenues through price increases in 2012 and early 2013, its generic business was struggling as of early 2013. Throughout the first quarter of 2013, Teva realized it needed to do something drastic to increase profitability. On May 2, 2013, Teva publicly announced disappointing first quarter 2013 results. Among other things: (1) net income was down 26% compared to the prior year; (2) total net sales were down 4%; and (3) generic sales declined by 7%.

604. By this time, Teva had already started to consider new options to increase its profitability, including more product price increases. Over the next several years, Teva embarked on an aggressive plan to conspire with its competitors to increase and sustain price on many generic drugs – completely turning around the company's fortunes.

d. April 2013: Teva Hires Conspirator Nisha Patel

605. In April 2013, Teva took a major step toward implementing more significant price increases by hiring Conspirator Nisha Patel as its Director of Strategic Customer Marketing. In that position, her job responsibilities included, among other things: (1) serving as the interface between the marketing (pricing) department and the sales force teams to develop customer programs; (2) establishing pricing strategies for new product launches and in-line product opportunities; and (3) overseeing the customer bid process and product pricing administration at Teva.

606. Most importantly, she was responsible for – in her own words – "product selection, price increase implementation, and other price optimization activities for a product portfolio of over 1,000 products." In that role, Patel had 9-10 direct reports in the pricing department at Teva. One of Patel's primary job goals was to effectuate price increases. This was a significant factor in her performance evaluations and bonus calculations and, as discussed more fully below, Patel was rewarded handsomely by Teva for doing it.

607. Prior to joining Teva, Patel had worked for eight years at a large drug wholesaler, ABC, working her way up to Director of Global Generic Sourcing. During her time at ABC, Patel had routine interaction with representatives from every major generic drug manufacturer, and developed and maintained relationships with many of the most important sales and marketing executives at Teva's competitors.

608. Teva hired Patel specifically to identify potential generic drugs for which Teva could raise prices, and then utilize her relationships to effectuate those price increases.

609. Even before Patel started at Teva, she was communicating with potential future competitors about the move, and about her new role. For example, on April 2, 2013 – nearly three weeks before Patel started at Teva – Conspirator Ara Aprahamian, the Vice President of Sales and Marketing at Conspirator Taro, sent an e-mail to the Chief Operating Officer ("COO") at Taro stating: "Nisha Going To Teva – Hush Hush for now...." The COO responded by saying "[m]aybe the industry will be better for it. Teva can only improve." Teva had, up to that point, acquired a reputation in the industry for being slow to follow price increases, and the Taro COO viewed Conspirator Patel as someone who would change that mindset at Teva. Patel had also worked with Conspirator Aprahamian several years earlier at ABC.

610. Patel's last day at ABC was April 11, 2013 and she started at Teva on April 22, 2013. Patel began communicating with competitors, by phone and text, the day after she left ABC, before she even started at Teva. For example:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
4/12/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:01:10
4/13/2013	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-5 (Glenmark)	0:00:00
4/18/2013	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	R.T. (Sandoz)	0:00:00
4/18/2013	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	R.T. (Sandoz)	0:00:00
4/18/2013	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	B.L. (Upsher-Smith)	0:00:00
4/18/2013	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	R.T. (Sandoz)	0:00:00
4/18/2013	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	B.L. (Upsher-Smith)	0:00:00
4/18/2013	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	B.L. (Upsher-Smith)	0:00:00
4/18/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:06:05
4/18/2013	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	B.L. (Upsher-Smith)	0:00:00

Once Patel began her employment at Teva, her communications with certain competitors became much more systematic and frequent – and focused around market events such as price increases, market entry, customer challenges and loss of exclusivity.

611. When she joined Teva, Patel's highest priority was identifying drugs where Teva could effectively raise price without competition. On May 1, 2013, Patel began creating an initial spreadsheet with a list of "Price Increase Candidates." As part of her process of identifying candidates for price increases, Patel started to look very closely at Teva's relationships with its competitors, and also her own relationships with individuals at those competitors. In a separate tab of the same "Price Increase Candidates" spreadsheet, Patel began ranking Teva's "Quality of Competition" by assigning companies into several categories, including "Strong Leader/Follower," "Lag Follower," "Borderline" and "Stallers."

612. Patel understood – and stressed internally at Teva – that "price increases tend to stick and markets settle quickly when suppliers increase within a short time frame." Thus, it was very important for Patel to identify those competitors who were willing to share information about their price increases in advance, so that Teva would be prepared to follow quickly. Conversely, it was important for Patel to be able to inform Teva's competitors of Teva's increase plans so those competitors could also follow quickly. Either way, significant coordination would be required for price increases to be successful – and quality competitors were those who were more willing to coordinate.

613. As she was creating the list, Conspirator Patel was talking to competitors to determine their willingness to increase prices and, therefore, where they should be ranked on the scale. For example, in one of her first conversations with CW-1 after Patel joined Teva, Patel told CW-1 that she had been hired by Teva to identify drugs where Teva could increase its prices. She asked CW-1 how Sandoz handled price increases. CW-1 told Patel that Sandoz would follow Teva's price increases and, importantly, would not poach Teva's customers after Teva increased. Not surprisingly, Sandoz was one of Teva's highest "quality" competitors. Patel and Teva based

many price increase (and market allocation) decisions on this understanding with Sandoz over the next several years.

614. It is important to note that Patel had several different ways of communicating with competitors. Throughout this Complaint, you will see references to various phone calls and text messages that she was exchanging with competitors. But she also communicated with competitors in various other ways, including but not limited to instant messaging through social media platforms such as LinkedIn and Facebook; encrypted messaging through platforms like WhatsApp; and in-person communications. Although the Plaintiff States have been able to obtain some of these communications, many of them have been destroyed by Patel.

615. Through her communications with her competitors, Conspirator Patel learned more about their planned price increases and entered into agreements for Teva to follow them. On May 2, 2013, Patel spoke to her contacts at Glenmark, Actavis and Sandoz several times:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
5/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-5 (Glenmark)	0:05:02
5/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-5 (Glenmark)	0:00:06
5/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	0:00:03
5/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-5 (Glenmark)	0:07:18
5/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:15:48
5/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-5 (Glenmark)	0:11:39

After one of her calls with CW-5 of Glenmark, Patel sent an internal e-mail to one of her subordinates directing him to add six (6) different Glenmark drugs to Teva's "high priority" price increase list: Adapalene Gel; Nabumetone; Pravastatin; Ranitidine; Moexipril; and Moexipril HCTZ. As discussed more fully below, these are all drugs that Glenmark eventually increased prices on two weeks later, on May 16, 2013, and Teva followed with its own price increases shortly thereafter.

e. Ranking "Quality of Competition" to Identify Price Increase Candidates

616. By May 6, 2013, Patel had completed her initial ranking of fifty-six (56) different manufacturers in the generic drug market by their "quality." Conspirator Patel defined "quality" by her assessment of the "strength" of a competitor as a leader or follower for price increases. Ranking was done numerically, from a +3 ranking for the "highest quality" competitor to a -3 ranking for the "lowest quality" competitor. The top ranked competitors at that time included the following companies:

Strong Leader/Follower	Point Scale
Mylan	3
Mylan Institution	3
Watson/Actavis	3
Sandoz/Fougera	3
Glenmark	3
Taro	3

The lowest ranked competitors were:

Strong Leader/Follower	Point Scale
Apotex	-3
Zydus	-3

617. Patel created a formula, which heavily weighted those numerical ratings assigned to each competitor based on their "quality," combined with a numerical score based on the number of competitors in the market and certain other factors including whether Teva would be leading or following the price increase. According to her formula, the best possible candidate for a price increase (aside from a drug where Teva was exclusive) would be a drug where there was only one other competitor in the market, which would be leading an increase, and where the competitor was the highest "quality." Conversely, a Teva price increase in drug market with several "low quality" competitors would not be a good candidate due to the potential that low quality competitors might not follow Teva's price increase and instead use the opportunity to steal Teva's market share.

618. Notably, the companies with the highest rankings at this time were companies with whom Patel and other executives within Teva had significant relationships. Some of the notable relationships are discussed in more detail below.

i. The "High Quality" Competitor Relationships

619. The highest quality competitors in Conspirator Patel's rankings were competitors where Teva had agreements to lead and follow each others' price increases. The agreements and understandings regarding price increases were what made each of those competitors a high quality competitor. As part of their understandings, those competitors also agreed that they would not seek to compete for market share after a Teva price increase.

a) Mylan (+3)

620. Mylan was Teva's highest-ranked competitor by "quality." The relationship between these two competitors was longstanding, and deeply engrained. It survived changes in personnel over time, and pre-dated Conspirator Patel's creation of the quality competitor rankings.

621. Conspirator Kevin Green, who was employed by Teva beginning in 2006 through late October 2013, first began communicating with Conspirator Jim Nesta of Mylan by telephone on February 21, 2012. From that time until the time that Green left Teva, Green and Nesta were in almost constant communication, speaking by phone at least 392 times, and exchanging at least twelve (12) text messages – including at or around every significant price increase taken by either company. This amounts to an average of nearly one call or text message every business day during this period.

622. Shortly after Conspirator Patel started her employment at Teva, she called Conspirator Nesta on May 10, 2013 and the two spoke for over five (5) minutes. Because Conspirator Green had already established a relationship with Mylan, Patel did not need to speak

directly with Nesta very often. Typically, Patel would e-mail Green and ask him to obtain market intelligence about certain Mylan drugs; Green would then speak to Nesta – often about a long list of drugs – and report his findings back to Patel. Several examples of these communications are outlined more fully in various sections below.

623. When Conspirator Green left Teva to join Zydus in late October 2013, the institutional relationship and understanding between Teva and Mylan remained strong. Conspirator Rekenthaler promptly took over the role of communicating with Conspirator Nesta. Starting in December 2013, through the time that Rekenthaler left Teva in April, 2015, Rekenthaler spoke to Nesta 100 times. Prior to Green leaving Teva in late-October 2013, Rekenthaler and Nesta had only spoken by phone once, more than a year earlier in 2012.

624. The relationship between Teva and Mylan even pre-dated the relationship between Conspirators Green and Nesta. For example, between January 1, 2010 and October 26, 2011, R.C., a senior executive at Teva, communicated with R.P., a senior executive counterpart at Mylan, by phone or text at least 135 times. The pace of communications between the two companies slowed dramatically in November 2011 after R.C. left Teva and before Green began communicating with Nesta – but continued nevertheless as needed during that time through communications between Conspirator Rekenthaler and R.P. at Mylan.

b) Watson/Actavis (+3)

625. Actavis was Teva's next highest quality competitor by ranking. Conspirator Patel had strong relationships with several executives at Actavis, including Conspirator Rogerson, the Executive Director of Pricing and Business Analytics, and A.B., a senior sales executive at Actavis. Conspirator Rekenthaler also communicated frequently with A.S., a senior sales executive at Watson – a relationship that pre-dated Patel joining Teva.

626. Conspirator Patel contacted A.B. shortly after she started her employment at Teva, as she was creating the quality competitor rankings. She called him on April 30, 2013, and the two exchanged several text messages the next day, May 1, 2013. But as detailed herein, Patel communicated on a more frequent basis with Conspirator Rogerson, her counterpart in the pricing department at Actavis. From May 2, 2013 through November 9, 2015, Patel spoke and/or texted with Rogerson 157 times, including calls at or around every significant price increase taken by the respective companies.

627. In August 2013, Conspirator Marc Falkin joined Actavis and the relationship between Teva and Actavis grew stronger through his communications with Conspirator Rekenthaler. From August 7, 2013 through the date that Rekenthaler left Teva in April, 2015, Rekenthaler and Falkin communicated by phone or text at least 433 times.

628. Conspirator Maureen Cavanaugh also had a very strong relationship with Conspirator Falkin. The two communicated with great frequency. From August 7, 2013 through the end of May 2016, Cavanaugh and Falkin spoke or texted with each other 410 times.

c) Sandoz (+3)

629. Sandoz was also considered a top-quality competitor by Teva. Conspirator Patel had a very strong relationship with CW-1 at Sandoz.

630. Beginning on April 12, 2013 – the day after Patel's last day at ABC – until August 2016, Patel and CW-1 spoke 185 times by phone, including at or around every significant price increase taken by either company. As detailed above, in one of her initial calls with CW-1 after she joined Teva, Patel asked CW-1 how Sandoz handled price increases. Patel explained that she had been hired at Teva to identify products where Teva could increase prices. CW-1 reassured

Patel that Sandoz would follow any Teva price increases on overlapping drugs, and that Sandoz would not poach Teva's customers after Teva increased price.

631. Conspirators Green and Rekenhaller of Teva also both had a very strong relationship with CW-2, who was – at that time – a senior Sandoz executive. These relationships pre-dated Conspirator Patel joining Teva.

d) Glenmark (+3)

632. Glenmark was one of Teva's highest-ranked competitors primarily because Conspirator Patel had very significant relationships with several different individuals at Glenmark, including CW-5, Conspirator Brown and J.C., a sales and marketing executive at Glenmark.

633. As stated above, Conspirator Patel began communicating with CW-5 even before she began her employment at Teva. Patel was also communicating frequently with both CW-5 and J.C. during the time she created the quality competitor rankings, and agreed to follow several Glenmark price increases, in May 2013.

634. Conspirator Patel and CW-5 communicated by phone with great frequency – including at or around the time of every significant price increase affecting the two companies – until CW-5 left Glenmark in March 2014, at which point their communication ceased for nearly six (6) months. After CW-5 left Glenmark, Patel began communicating with Conspirator Brown with much greater frequency to obtain competitively sensitive information from Glenmark. Conspirators Patel and Brown had never spoken by phone before Patel started at Teva, according to the phone records produced.

e) Taro (+3)

635. Taro was highly rated because of Patel's longstanding relationship with the Vice President of Sales at Taro, Conspirator Ara Aprahamian. Conspirator Patel had known

Aprahamian for many years, dating back to when Patel had started her professional career as an intern at ABC.

636. Even though she knew Aprahamian well, they rarely ever spoke or texted by phone until Patel started at Teva. From April 22, 2013 through March 2016, however, Patel and Aprahamian spoke or texted at least 100 times, including calls or text messages at or around the time of every significant price increase affecting the companies during those years.

f) Lupin (+2)

637. Although initially not the highest ranked competitor, Lupin was assigned a high rating because of Conspirator Patel's strong relationship with Conspirator David Berthold, the Vice President of Sales at Lupin. The relationship between Teva and Lupin, however, pre-dated Patel. Prior to Patel starting at Teva, Conspirator Green and others at Teva conspired directly with Berthold. Several of those examples are discussed above in Section IV.C.1.c. Between January 2012 and October 2013, Conspirators Berthold and Green, for example, communicated by phone 125 times.

638. From May 6, 2013 through April 8, 2014, Conspirators Patel and Berthold communicated by phone 76 times, including at or around the time of every significant drug price increase where the two companies overlapped.

639. Demonstrating the strength of the relationship between the two companies, the price increase coordination continued between Conspirators Teva and Lupin even when Conspirator Green had left Teva and when Conspirator Patel was out on maternity leave. For example, as discussed more fully below in Section IV.C.2.1.1, in October 2013 Lupin was preparing to increase its pricing on the drug Cephalexin Oral Suspension. Without Conspirators

Green or Patel to communicate with, Conspirator Berthold instead communicated with Conspirator Rekenenthaler and T.S. of Teva in order to coordinate the price increase.

f. May 24, 2013: The First List of Increase Candidates

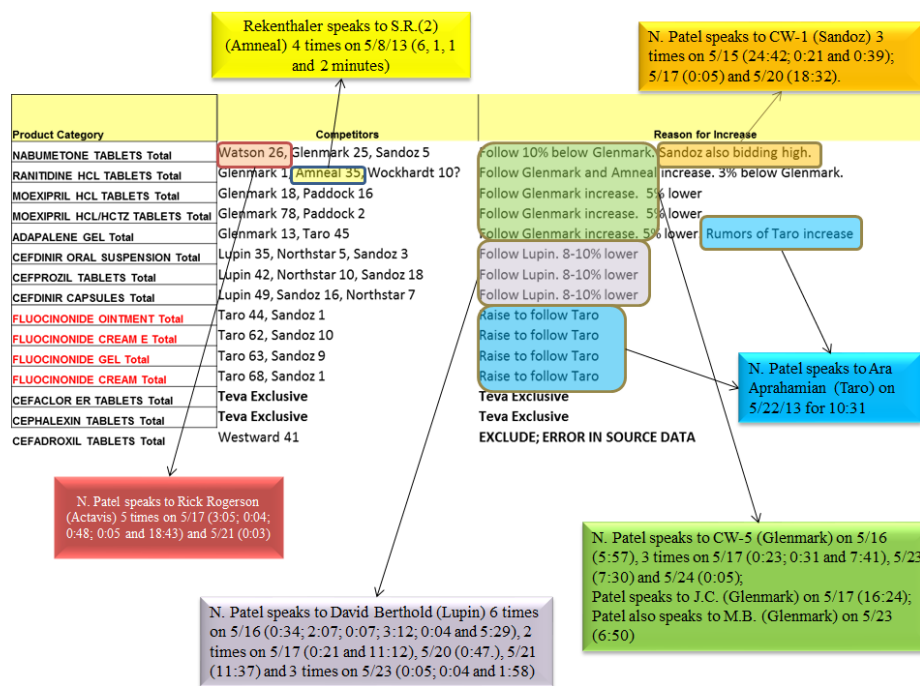
640. Conspirator Patel completed and sent her first formal list of recommended price increases to her supervisor, K.G., on May 24, 2013. She sent the list via e-mail, with an attached spreadsheet entitled "Immediate PI File." The attached list included twelve (12) different drugs where Patel recommended that Teva follow a "high quality" competitor's price increase as soon as possible. The spreadsheet also revealed competitively sensitive information about future pricing and bidding practices of several of Teva's high quality competitors – information that Patel could have only learned through her discussions with those competitors. The relevant columns from that spreadsheet are set forth below:

Product Category	Competitors	Reason for Increase
NABUMETONE TABLETS Total	Watson 26, Glenmark 25, Sandoz 5	Follow 10% below Glenmark. Sandoz also bidding high.
RANITIDINE HCL TABLETS Total	Glenmark 1, Amneal 35, Wockhardt 10?	Follow Glenmark and Amneal increase. 3% below Glenmark.
MOEXIPRIL HCL TABLETS Total	Glenmark 18, Paddock 16	Follow Glenmark increase. 5% lower
MOEXIPRIL HCL/HCTZ TABLETS Total	Glenmark 78, Paddock 2	Follow Glenmark increase. 5% lower
ADAPALENE GEL Total	Glenmark 13, Taro 45	Follow Glenmark increase. 5% lower. Rumors of Taro increase
CEFDINIR ORAL SUSPENSION Total	Lupin 35, Northstar 5, Sandoz 3	Follow Lupin. 8-10% lower
CEFPROZIL TABLETS Total	Lupin 42, Northstar 10, Sandoz 18	Follow Lupin. 8-10% lower
CEFDINIR CAPSULES Total	Lupin 49, Sandoz 16, Northstar 7	Follow Lupin. 8-10% lower
FLUOCINONIDE OINTMENT Total	Taro 44, Sandoz 1	Raise to follow Taro
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM E Total	Taro 62, Sandoz 10	Raise to follow Taro
FLUOCINONIDE GEL Total	Taro 63, Sandoz 9	Raise to follow Taro
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM Total	Taro 68, Sandoz 1	Raise to follow Taro
CEFACLO ER TABLETS Total	Teva Exclusive	Teva Exclusive
CEPHALEXIN TABLETS Total	Teva Exclusive	Teva Exclusive
CEFADROXIL TABLETS Total	Westward 41	EXCLUDE; ERROR IN SOURCE DATA

641. For every one of the relevant drugs on the list, Conspirator Patel or another executive at Teva spoke frequently with Teva's competitors in the days and weeks leading up to May 24, 2013. During these communications, Teva and its competitors agreed to fix prices and avoid competing with each other in the markets for the identified drugs. For some of these drugs – including the four different formulations of Fluocinonide – Patel knew before she even began

her employment at Teva that she would be identifying those drugs as price increase candidates because of communications she had already had with Conspirator Aprahamian of Taro.

642. The following graphic summarizes some of the calls related to each of the respective competitors leading up to May 24, 2013:



643. The "Immediate PI File," including the competitively sensitive information Conspirator Patel had obtained from competitors, was sent by Patel's supervisor K.G. to Conspirator Maureen Cavanaugh – at that time the Senior Vice President of Sales and Marketing at Teva – on May 27, 2013. Cavanaugh adopted and approved Patel's price increase recommendations on May 28, 2013.

644. The Teva price increases for the drugs identified in Patel's May 24, 2013 "Immediate PI File" went into effect on July 3, 2013. Patel went to great lengths to coordinate these price increases with competitors prior to sending the list to K.G. on May 24, 2013. Some illustrative examples of that coordination are set forth below.

i. Glenmark

645. A number of the drugs identified in the “Immediate PI File” were targeted because of a recent Glenmark price increase on May 16, 2013. As soon as Conspirator Patel started at Teva, she began to identify price increase candidates through her conversations with various sales and marketing executives at Glenmark, including:

- **CW-5:** 4 calls on 5/2/13 (5:02; 0:06; 7:18 and 11:39), 2 calls on 5/3/13 (1:53 and 0:06); 1 text message on 5/3/13;
- **J.C.:** 3 calls on 5/6/13 (6:45; 20:44; 8:39); 2 calls on 5/7/13 (7:59 and 1:03);

For example, early in the morning on May 2, 2013, Patel informed a colleague that she expected to have some new drugs to add to the price increase list imminently:

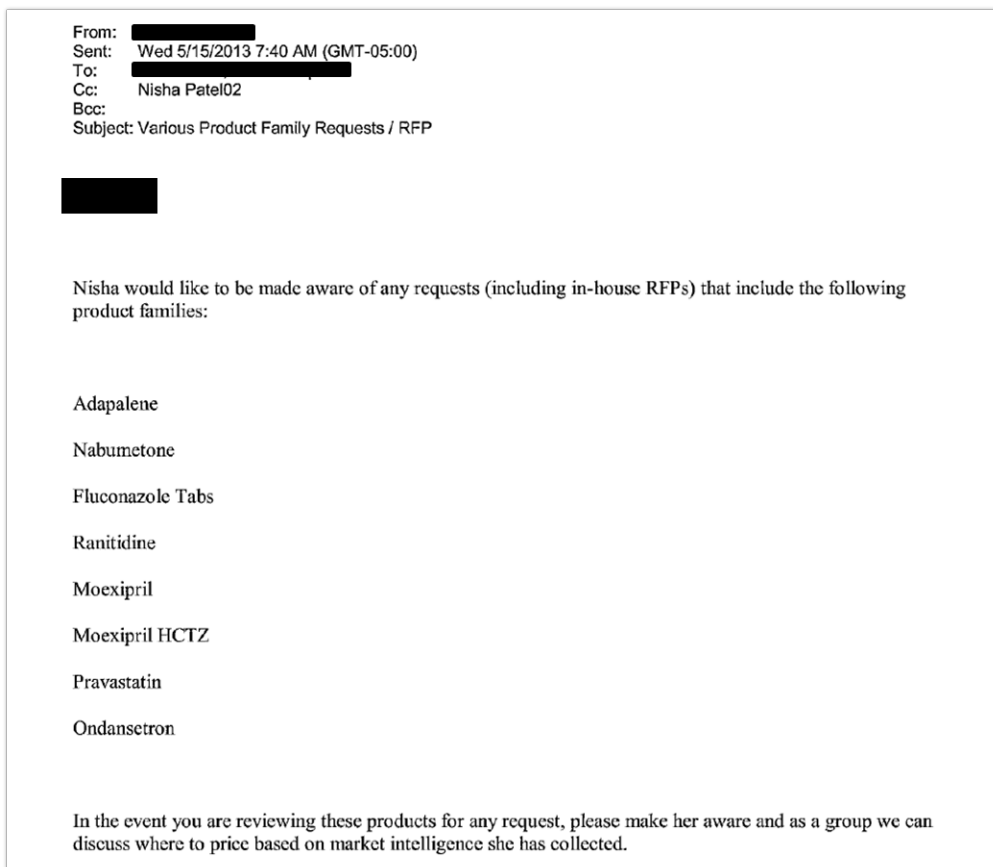
From: Nisha Patel02
 Sent: Thu 5/02/2013 6:49 AM (GMT-05:00)
 To: [REDACTED]
 Cc:
 Bcc:
 Subject: RE: Price Increases — will you be scheduling time next week to discuss?

When you get in, let's touch base on the high priority items below. Please gather/calculate the shelf stock and any other financial exposure involved. If possible, use an assumption of a 30% increase for now with a variable formula where the percentages can be changed for different scenarios. I also expect to have some high priority items to add to this list. I should have them shortly.

Less than fifteen minutes later, Patel received a call from CW-5 of Glenmark and the two spoke for just over five (5) minutes. Shortly after that call, at 7:44am, Patel sent a follow-up e-mail where she identified six different "high priority" Glenmark drugs to add to the price increase list, including: Adapalene Gel; Nabumetone; Pravastatin; Ranitidine; Moexipril; and Moexipril HCTZ. Glenmark had not yet increased price on any of those drugs, nor had it sent any notices to customers indicating that it would be doing so (and would not send such notices until May 15, 2013).

646. As the Glenmark price increases were approaching, Conspirator Patel took steps to make sure that Teva did not undermine its competitor's action. During the morning on May 15,

2013, in anticipation of the Glenmark price increases that had not yet been implemented or made public, Patel instructed her Teva colleagues to alert her of any requests by customers for pricing relating to eight different Glenmark drugs:



In accordance with the fair share understanding outlined above, Patel wanted to be careful to avoid obtaining any market share from Glenmark after the price increases.

647. Following the normal pattern, Patel also spoke to CW-5 of Glenmark for nearly six (6) minutes the next day, May 16, 2013 – the day of the Glenmark price increases. Effective that day, Glenmark increased price on the following drugs where there was an overlap with Teva: Adapalene Gel; Nabumetone; Fluconazole Tablets; Ranitidine; Moexipril; Moexipril HCTZ; Pravastatin; and Ondansetron. Patel also spoke to CW-5 and J.C. at Glenmark multiple times on May 17, 2013.

648. After the implementation of the Glenmark price increases on May 16, 2013, and before Teva had the opportunity to follow those increases, Teva was approached by several customers looking for a lower price. Teva refused to bid on most of these solicitations in order to maintain market stability. When it did provide a customer with a bid, Teva intentionally bid high so that it would not win the business. As Patel stated to a Teva colleague when a large wholesaler approached Teva about bidding on several Glenmark increase drugs: "IF we bid, we need to bid high, or we will disturb the market."

649. Patel did not immediately include all of the Glenmark price increase drugs on Teva's price increase list, however, because certain drugs involved competitors that were not of the highest "quality." For these drugs, a little more work (and communication) was required before Patel would feel comfortable moving forward with a price increase.

650. For example, the market for Fluconazole Tablets included Conspirator Greenstone as a competitor (albeit with relatively low market share) in addition to Teva and Glenmark. As of Friday May 17, 2013, Patel had not yet decided whether Teva should follow the Glenmark price increase on Fluconazole, fearing that Greenstone might not be a responsible competitor. In an internal e-mail that day, Patel indicated to colleagues – including her supervisor, K.G. – that she was "[g]athering some revised intel" about Fluconazole in order to determine next steps. The following Monday, May 20, Patel called Conspirator Hatosy, a national account manager at Greenstone but was unable to connect. Patel was ultimately not able to communicate with Hatosy by phone until May 28, 2013 when the two had a twenty-one (21) minute call. The next day after speaking to Hatosy – May 29, 2013 – Conspirator Patel promptly added Fluconazole to the Teva price increase list.

651. As discussed more fully below, Teva followed the Glenmark price increase for Fluconazole Tablets on July 3, 2013. That same day, Conspirator Patel spoke to Conspirator Hatossy for nearly sixteen (16) minutes; she also spoke to CW-5 at Glenmark for almost five (5) minutes. The Teva price increases were a staggering 875% - 1,570%, depending on the dosage strength. Greenstone then followed with an increase of its own on August 16, 2013. Patel coordinated those increases with both Glenmark and Greenstone.

652. Another example of a drug that required even more effort and coordination among several competitors before it could be included on the Teva price increase list was Pravastatin, which is discussed more fully below in the Section relating to Teva's August 9, 2013 price increases.

ii. Sandoz

653. In her May 24 "Immediate PI File," Conspirator Patel included competitively sensitive information about the drug Nabumetone, indicating that she was confident following Glenmark's increase because Sandoz was "bidding high" on that drug. In other words, Sandoz would provide cover bids that were too high to be successful, so that Sandoz would not take its competitors' market share even if it did not take its own price increase.

654. Patel had spoken to CW-1 for nearly twenty-five (25) minutes on May 15, 2013, and again for more than eighteen (18) minutes on May 20, 2013, during which time she learned this information.

655. At the same time, Sandoz was internally discussing its "bidding high" strategy for Nabumetone. Two days before Patel sent the "Immediate PI File" to her supervisor, a Sandoz pricing analyst sent the following e-mail to Conspirator Kellum and CW-1 confirming the strategy:

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, May 22, 2013 4:14 PM
To: Kellum, Armando; [REDACTED]
Subject: Target RFP Question

AK,

I know we agreed not to bid on potential price increase items, but we bid Nabumetone at a high price. Are you okay with us bidding on this one? McKesson does not purchase this product from us.

656. Patel continued to coordinate with CW-1 and other competitors about increasing prices for drugs on the list even after she sent it to K.G. on May 24, 2013. For example, at 8:15am on May 30, 2013, Patel spoke to CW-5 at Glenmark for nearly twelve (12) minutes. Immediately after hanging up the phone, Patel called CW-1 at Sandoz to discuss Glenmark's increase on the drug Ranitidine and Teva's plans to follow that increase (Sandoz was also in the market for Ranitidine). She left CW-1 a voicemail, and he called her back promptly. Patel and CW-1 then had several substantive telephone calls over the next half hour.

657. After these conversations with Patel, at 10:02am, CW-1 sent an e-mail to Conspirator Kellum indicating that he believed there would be price increases in the pipeline with respect to Ranitidine, and suggesting a potentially substantial increase in Sandoz's price:

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, May 30, 2013 10:02 AM
To: Kellum, Armando
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Ranitidine tabs

I think there might be some price increases in the pipeline.

Per analysource Glenmark just took a WAC increase to \$9.53 from \$2.70(we are at 4.98) on the 150mg on 5/16. I wonder if Teva and Amneal will follow? They are the two dominant players on this molecule

We just bid and I think we are getting the award at a contract price of \$1.77. This contract is negative gross margins but 15% above variable costs. RAD was at \$0.95. Looking at the competition of Amneal, Teva and Glenmark I thought that this was the best way to go to get into this product, we are currently sitting with a 1.8% share.

RAD is also buying up a lot of our short dated product.

Wonder if there is any way to work with them to revise the cost at a future date if Teva and Amneal go up as well. I'm thinking we can go from \$1.77 to \$5 maybe

658. The communication between Conspirator Patel and CW-1 about competitively sensitive information was constant and unrelenting during this period. For example, in June 2013 Teva was "attempting to understand how [its] pricing for Isoniazid compares to the rest of the market." On June 11, 2013, L.R., a Teva marketing representative, asked Patel whether she was "aware of any competitive market intel for this family?" According to the marketing representative, Sandoz was also in the market for Isoniazid and had "drastically increased their pricing" in January 2013. Patel responded: "I will try to get the scoop on Sandoz pricing tomorrow. When do you need this by?"

659. The next day – June 12, 2013 – Patel exchanged at least five (5) calls with CW-1 at Sandoz, including those listed below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
6/12/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:19:04
6/12/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:03:20
6/12/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:00:00
6/12/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:00:23
6/12/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:09:21
6/12/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:03:25

At 8:27am, after the first two of the phone calls listed above, Patel sent the following e-mail clarifying some of the information that L.R. had provided, reflecting some of the conversations about market share she was having with CW-1:

From: Nisha Patel02
Sent: Wednesday, June 12, 2013 8:27 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Isoniazid market pricing

[REDACTED]

I hope to get intel later today. In the meantime, I am hearing about IMS info that contradicts what we have. I am being told that as of quarter ending March 2013, Sandoz has 62% share, with Teva having about 36% share. The data also indicates that Westward has less than 1% share, which implies that they are not back. I have also heard that Westward makes the product for Versa, so they are out for now as well. You may want to request more current share data from Market Research to verify?

It is my opinion that we could have raised pricing to a higher level, but I also understand that there are several factors to consider in these decisions. Depending on what you plan to include in your response, I would also have supply info handy. I imagine that we could easily have picked up more share at this very low price, but were probably limited by supply...which is why Sandoz is able to maintain business at their high price.

I'll pass on additional info as I receive it. If you have any questions, please feel free to come by to chat.

660. Later that day, at 3:21pm, Conspirator Patel passed along additional information with specific price points she had received from CW-1 at Sandoz:

From: Nisha Patel02
Sent: Wed 6/12/2013 3:21 PM (GMT-05:00)
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Bcc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Isoniazid market pricing

[REDACTED]

Wholesaler nets for Sandoz product are around \$100 for the 300mg 100s and \$80 for 100mg 100s. Our WACs are very low. Let me know if you need anything else.

661. As discussed more fully below, Teva ultimately increased price on Isoniazid on January 28, 2015 – in coordination with Sandoz. Conspirator Patel spoke to CW-1 for more than sixteen (16) minutes shortly before the increase, on January 22, 2015.

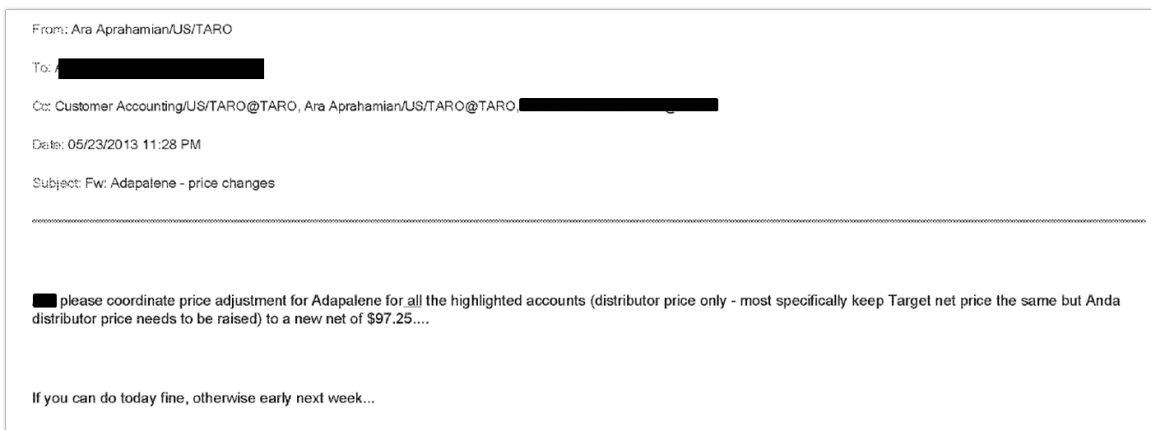
iii. Taro

662. Conspirator Patel noted in her May 24, 2013 "Immediate PI File" that for the drug Adapalene Gel, she was confident in following the Glenmark price increase because there were also "[r]umors of a Taro increase" on that drug. In addition to Teva and Glenmark, Taro was the only other competitor in the market for Adapalene Gel at that time. Patel had heard the "rumors" about a Taro increase directly from Conspirator Ara Aprahamian, the Vice President of Sales and

Marketing at Taro. During a nearly eleven (11) minute phone conversation between the two on May 22, 2013, the competitors agreed to follow the Glenmark increase. This was the first call between Patel and Aprahamian since Patel joined Teva.

663. Shortly after the phone call with Patel, Aprahamian made an internal request for a report with specific information about Adapalene Gel in order to evaluate a potential Taro increase on the drug, including volume and pricing. Aprahamian indicated that the reason for his request was that the "[r]umor mill has some price changes in the market."

664. The next day, May 23, 2013, Aprahamian directed a Taro employee to implement a price increase on Adapalene Gel:



Exactly one week after the call between Patel and Aprahamian, on May 29, 2013, Taro increased its price on Adapalene Gel. As discussed below, Teva followed with its own price increase on July 3, 2013, which was coordinated with both Glenmark and Taro.

g. July 3, 2013 Price Increases

665. Teva implemented its first formal set of price increases using Patel's high-quality competitor formula on July 3, 2013, relating to twenty-one (21) different generic drugs. Many of the drugs slated for price increases were from the May 24, 2013 "Immediate PI File," but several

others had been added in the interim. Patel scheduled a conference call for the day before the price increases to discuss those increases with members of Teva's sales and pricing departments:

	Price Increase -- Agenda
Date and Location	Tuesday, July 02, 2013 11:00 AM - 11:30 AM, Call In Number Below/Dave's Office
Attendees	Nisha Patel02; Kevin Green; Dave Rekenhale; [REDACTED]
Message	We are currently preparing to announce a price increase effective Wednesday, 7/3/13. The list includes several items. I wanted to take some time to do a quick review of the item list and answer any questions you may have. Dial In: 866-225-0660 Access Code: 4075453

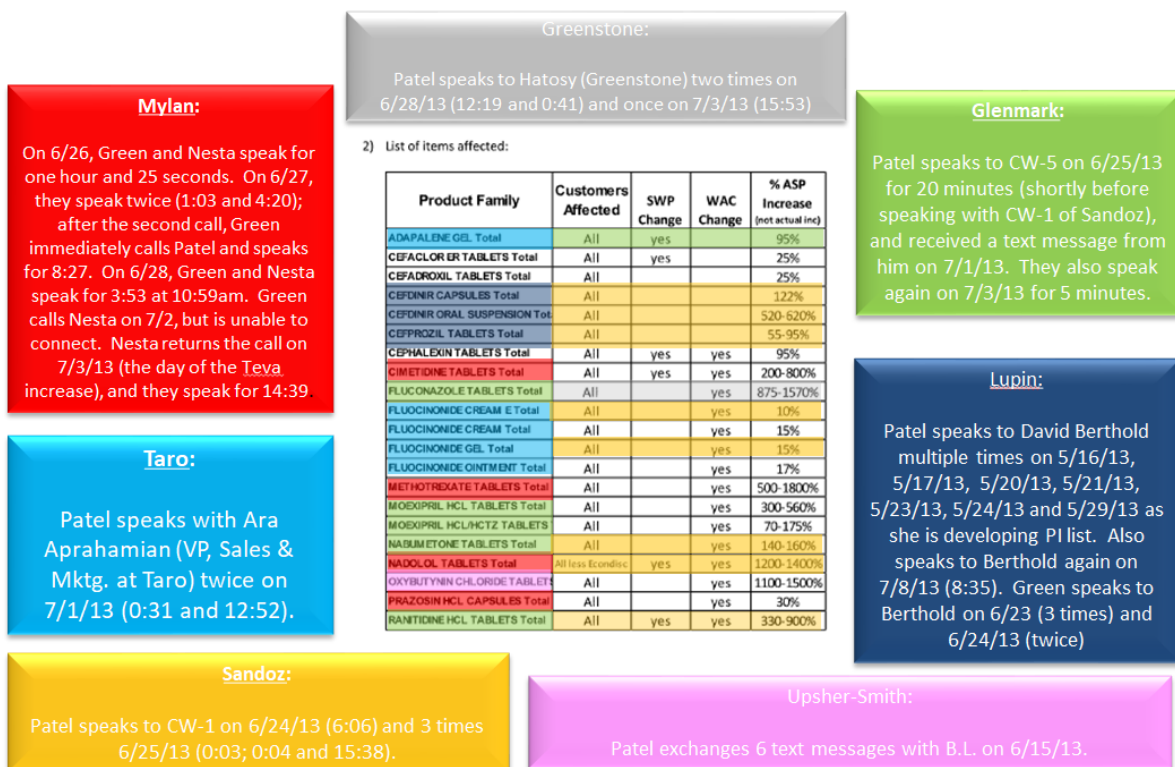
1) Price increase effective Wednesday, 7/3/2013

2) List of items affected:

Product Family	Customers Affected	SWP Change	WAC Change	% ASP Increase (not actual inc)
ADAPALENE GEL Total	All	yes		95%
CEFACLOXER TABLETS Total	All	yes		25%
CEFADROXIL TABLETS Total	All			25%
CEFDINIR CAPSULES Total	All			122%
CEFDINIR ORAL SUSPENSION Tot	All			520-620%
CEPROZIL TABLETS Total	All			55-95%
CEPHALEXIN TABLETS Total	All	yes	yes	95%
CIMETIDINE TABLETS Total	All	yes	yes	200-800%
FLUCONAZOLE TABLETS Total	All		yes	875-1570%
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM E Total	All		yes	10%
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM Total	All		yes	15%
FLUOCINONIDE GEL Total	All		yes	15%
FLUOCINONIDE OINTMENT Total	All		yes	17%
METHOTREXATE TABLETS Total	All		yes	500-1800%
MOEXIPRIL HCL TABLETS Total	All		yes	300-560%
MOEXIPRIL HCL/HCTZ TABLETS	All		yes	70-175%
NABUMETONE TABLETS Total	All		yes	140-160%
NADOLOL TABLETS Total	All less Econdisc	yes	yes	1200-1400%
OXYBUTYNIN CHLORIDE TABLETS	All		yes	1100-1500%
PRazosin HCL CAPSULES Total	All		yes	30%
RANITIDINE HCL TABLETS Total	All	yes	yes	330-900%

Following the now-established pattern, Conspirators Patel and/or Green spoke to every important competitor in the days and weeks leading up to the July 3, 2013 Teva price increase to coordinate the increases and reiterate the understanding already in place with those competitors.

666. The following graphic details some of the calls between Teva representatives and Teva's competitors in the days and weeks leading up to the July 3, 2013 price increase; color coded to show the calls with specific competitors relating to each drug:



The only drugs that Patel or Green did not coordinate with Teva's competitors (those not highlighted in the graphic above) were drugs where Teva was exclusive – i.e., had no competitors.

667. Conspirator Patel – and other executives at Teva – went to great efforts to coordinate these price increases with competitors prior to July 3, 2013. Some illustrative examples of generic drugs that were added to the list after May 24, 2013 are set forth in more detail below.

i. Upsher-Smith

668. On June 13, 2013, as Conspirator Patel was in the process of finalizing the Teva price increase list, she learned that Conspirator Upsher-Smith had increased its listed WAC prices for the drug Oxybutynin Chloride Tablets.

669. Oxybutynin Chloride, also known by the brand name Ditropan XL, is a medication used to treat certain bladder and urinary conditions. Belonging to a class of drugs called

antispasmodics, Oxybutynin Chloride relaxes the muscles in the bladder to help decrease problems of urgency and frequent urination.

670. On June 13, 2013, K.G. of Teva sent an e-mail to several Teva employees, including Patel, asking them to "share any competitive intelligence you may have or receive" regarding Oxybutynin Chloride. At that time, Teva had been considering whether to delete the drug from its inventory, due to low supply and profitability. One factor that could potentially change that calculus for Teva was the ability to implement a significant price increase. On June 14, 2013, while considering whether to change Teva's plan to delete the drug, a Teva employee asked Patel whether she could "provide an estimate of the pricing we might secure business at?"

671. On June 15, 2013, Patel exchanged six (6) text messages with B.L., a senior national account executive at Upsher-Smith.

672. Patel deemed Upsher-Smith a highly-ranked competitor (+2) in large part because of her relationship and understanding with B.L. In the week before she began her employment at Teva (after leaving her previous employment), Patel and B.L. exchanged several text messages. During her first week on the job, as she was beginning to identify price increase candidates and high quality competitors, Patel spoke to B.L. on April 29, 2013 for nearly twenty (20) minutes. During these initial communications, the two competitors reached an understanding that Teva and Upsher-Smith would follow each other's price increases. This understanding resulted in Upsher-Smith receiving a +2 "quality competitor" ranking from Patel.

673. On June 19, 2013, Teva learned that the other competitor in the market for Oxybutynin Chloride, a company not identified as a Conspirator in this Complaint, also increased its price for that drug. As a result, a national account executive at Teva sent an e-mail to Conspirator Patel stating "Did you know about the Oxybutynin? We have small share, but huge

increase there!" Patel responded: "Yes, heard late last week. The train is moving so fast, I'm worried we won't get on!" That same day, Patel instructed a colleague to add Oxybutynin Chloride to the Teva price increase list and began taking steps to implement the increase.

674. On July 3, 2013, Teva implemented a price increase ranging between 1,100 – 1,500% on Oxybutynin Chloride, depending on the dosage strength. Like the other drugs on the list, Teva would not have increased its price without first obtaining agreement from competitors that they would not compete with Teva or steal market share after the increase.

ii. Mylan

675. Immediately after she began at Teva, Conspirator Patel began to investigate Mylan drugs as a potential source for coordinated price increases. For example, on May 6, 2013, as she was creating the list of "Immediate PI" candidates, Patel sent Conspirator Green an e-mail with an attached spreadsheet titled "Price Increase Candidate Competitive Landscape." Patel asked Green to "gather as much market intelligence as possible" for certain, specific items that she had highlighted in blue, including nine (9) Mylan drugs: Tolmetin Sodium Capsules; Doxazosin Mesylate Tablets; Methotrexate Tablets; Diltiazem HCL Tablets; Flurbiprofen Tablets; Nadolol Tablets; Amiloride HCL/HCTZ Tablets; Cimetidine Tablets; and Estradiol Tablets.

676. The next day, May 7, 2013, Conspirator Green spoke to Conspirator Nesta at Mylan three times, including one call lasting more than eleven (11) minutes. Green also called Patel twice that day to report on what he had learned. Green and Nesta also spoke a number of times over the next several days, including on May 8 (3:46), May 9 (4:05) and May 10, 2013 (0:28; 10:46 and 2:19).

677. On May 14, 2013, Patel asked several Teva national account managers, including Green, to obtain "price points" on certain Mylan drugs including Cimetidine and Nadolol in

preparation for a potential price increase. She indicated internally to another Teva colleague that she was expecting "additional Mylan intel" and that she was expecting Mylan "to take an additional increase" on those items. On May 17, 2013, Conspirator Green spoke to Conspirator Nesta six (6) times, including calls lasting 11:50, 2:23, 4:25 and 16:02.

678. On May 29, 2013, after a discussion with Conspirator Cavanaugh, Conspirator Patel added four Mylan drugs to the Teva price increase list: Nadolol, Cimetidine, Prazosin and Methotrexate.

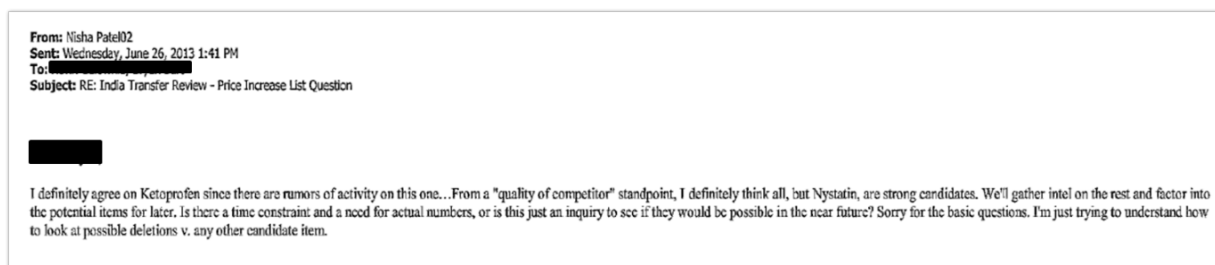
679. Discussions between Conspirators Green and Nesta about specific drugs continued into June, as Mylan was also preparing for its own major price increase on a number of drugs. From June 24 through June 28, 2013, for example, Green and Nesta had at least the following telephone calls:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
6/24/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	13:25:29	0:00:06
6/24/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	13:32:25	0:10:13
6/25/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	13:43:27	0:00:06
6/25/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	16:02:58	0:00:32
6/25/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	16:51:43	0:00:03
6/26/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	9:55:29	1:00:25
6/27/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	10:47:23	0:00:06
6/27/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	11:04:04	0:01:03
6/27/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	15:42:07	0:04:20
6/28/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	10:59:56	0:03:53

680. On June 26, 2013, in the midst of this flurry of communications between Teva and Mylan (and the same day that Conspirators Green and Nesta had a one-hour phone call), one of Conspirator Patel's colleagues sent her a suggestion with the following list of potential drugs to add to the price increase list:

Product	Competitors (Mkt Share)
Disopyramide Phosphate Capsules	Actavis (61%)
Ketorolac Tablets	Mylan (32%)
Ketoprofen Capsules	Mylan (63%)
Hydroxyzine Pamoate Capsules	Sandoz (39%); Actavis (9%)
Nystatin Tablets	Heritage (35%); Mutual (32%)

In response, Patel's supervisor, K.G. of Teva, commented that "Ketoprofen would have a high likelihood of success." Patel also responded favorably with regard to some of the drugs, alluding to the fact that she had inside information about at least Ketoprofen:



At that time, Nystatin was not considered a strong candidate for a price increase because of the quality of the competitors in the market. As discussed more fully below, those dynamics would later change after Patel struck up a collusive relationship with a high-level executive at Heritage.

681. Not surprisingly given the "rumors," Mylan raised its price for both Ketorolac and Ketoprofen (the two Mylan drugs on the list above) six days later, on July 2, 2013. Teva then quickly followed with its own price increase for both drugs (and others) on August 9, 2013. As discussed more fully below, those price increases were closely coordinated and agreed to by Teva and Mylan.

682. At the end of the flurry of phone communications between Teva and Mylan

683. Described above – on June 28, 2013 – Conspirator Green and Conspirator Nesta had a four (4) minute call starting at 10:59am. Within minutes after that call, Conspirator Patel sent the following e-mail internally at Teva:

From: Nisha Patel02
 Sent: Fri 6/28/2013 11:22 AM (GMT-05:00)
 To: [REDACTED]
 Cc: [REDACTED]
 Bcc: [REDACTED]
 Subject: Competitor Increase Items

All,

It is my understanding that Mylan is announcing a long list of price increases today, for a Monday effective date. As we confirm the items and overlap with Teva, we should add the items to the CM alert list and determine what our plan of response is based on various factors (WAC limitation, no WAC limitation, supply, etc).

[REDACTED],

Hearing that Ketoprofen is on the list.

Patel obtained this information directly from Green, but got one significant point wrong (which confirms that she had advance notice of the Mylan increase). In actuality, Mylan did not announce the price increases until the following Monday, July 1, 2013 – with an effective date of July 2, 2013.

684. "Rumors" was a term consistently used by Conspirator Patel in e-mails to camouflage the fact that she and her co-conspirators within Teva were communicating with competitors about future price increases. She used the term when discussing Taro in the May 24, 2013 "Immediate PI" spreadsheet, after speaking with Conspirator Aprahamian and before Taro raised its price on Adapalene Gel. She used it again on June 26, 2013 – after Conspirators Green and Nesta spoke several times in advance of Mylan's price increase on Ketoprofen.

685. Similarly, on July 2, 2013 – the day before Teva's price increases (including for the drug Methotrexate) went into effect, a colleague asked Patel how Teva's competitors' pricing compared with regard to Methotrexate. Patel responded that Mylan's pricing was a little low on that drug, "but we are hearing rumors of them taking another increase," so Teva felt comfortable increasing the price of that drug on July 3, 2013. These "rumors" – which were based on the direct

communications between Conspirators Green and Nesta noted above – again turned out to be accurate: Mylan increased its price of Methotrexate, pursuant to its agreement with Teva, on November 15, 2013.

iii. Sandoz

686. After the large Teva and Mylan price increases on July 2 and 3, 2013, Sandoz sought to obtain a "comprehensive list of items" increased so that it would "not respond to something adversely" by inappropriately competing for market share on any of those drugs. Sandoz executives had previously conveyed to their counterparts at both Mylan and Teva that Sandoz would follow their price increases and not steal their customers after an increase. Obtaining the comprehensive list of price increase drugs was an effort by Sandoz to ensure it was aware of every increase taken by both competitors so it could live up to its end of the bargain.

687. On July 9, 2013, CW-1 stated in an internal Sandoz e-mail that he would "call around to the [Sandoz directors of national accounts] to try and gather a comprehensive list of items."

688. Pursuant to that direction, on July 15, 2013 CW-2 of Sandoz called Conspirator Rekenthaler at Teva and left a message. Rekenthaler called CW-2 back immediately and the two had a three (3) minute conversation during which CW-2 asked Rekenthaler to provide him with a full, comprehensive list of all the Teva price increase drugs – not just those drugs where Teva overlapped with Sandoz. Rekenthaler complied. Understanding that it was improper to share competitively sensitive pricing information with a competitor, and in an effort to conceal such conduct, Rekenthaler first sent the Teva price increase list from his Teva work e-mail account to a personal e-mail account, and then forwarded the list from his personal e-mail account to CW-2's personal e-mail account:

From: David Rekenhalter [daverek@verizon.net]
 Sent: Monday, July 15, 2013 5:02 PM
 To: [REDACTED]@icloud.com
 Subject: Fwd:

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Dave Rekenhalter <Dave.Rekenhalter@tevapharm.com>
 Date: July 15, 2013, 4:59:27 PM EDT
 To: "daverek@verizon.net" <daverek@verizon.net>

Product Family	Customers Affected	SWP Change	WAC Change	% ASP Increase [not actual incl]
ADAPALENE GEL Total	All	yes		95%
CEFAZOLIN TABLETS Total	All	yes		25%
CEFAZOLIN TABLETS Total	All			25%
CEFTIOXIME CAPSULES Total	All			122%
CEFTIOXIME ORAL SUSPENSION Total	All			520-620%
CEFTIOXIME TABLETS Total	All			55-95%
CEPHALEXIN TABLETS Total	All	yes	yes	95%
CIMETIDINE TABLETS Total	All	yes	yes	200-800%
FLUCONAZOLE TABLETS Total	All		yes	875-1570%
FLUCONAZOLE CREAM E Total	All		yes	10%
FLUCONAZOLE CREAM Total	All		yes	15%
FLUCONAZOLE GEL Total	All		yes	15%
FLUCONAZOLE OINTMENT Total	All		yes	17%
METHOTREXATE TABLETS Total	All		yes	500-1800%
MOXIFLOXACIN HCL TABLETS Total	All		yes	300-560%
MOXIFLOXACIN HCL/ACTZ TABLETS	All		yes	70-175%
NABUMETONE TABLETS Total	All		yes	140-160%
NADOLOL TABLETS Total	All less fccordisc	yes	yes	1200-1400%
OXYBUTYRIN CHLORIDE TABLETS	All		yes	1100-1500%
PRAZOSIN HCL CAPSULES Total	All		yes	30%
RANITIDINE HCL TABLETS Total	All	yes	yes	330-900%

Best regards,

CW-2 later called CW-1 and conveyed the information orally to CW-1, who transcribed the information into a spreadsheet.

689. One of the drugs that both Teva and Mylan increased the price of in early July 2013 was Nadolol. Sandoz was the only other competitor in that market. Shortly after the Teva increase, CW-1 sent Conspirator Patel a congratulatory message regarding the increase.

h. July 19, 2013 Price Increase (Enalapril Maleate)

690. Immediately after the July 3, 2013 price increases, Patel began preparing for what she called "Round 2" – another large set of Teva price increases. In the interim, however, Teva was presented with an opportunity to coordinate a price increase with competitors on a single drug – Enalapril Maleate Tablets.

691. Enalapril Maleate ("Enalapril"), also known by the brand name Vasotec, is a drug belonging to the class called ACE inhibitors, and is used to treat high blood pressure.

692. Mylan previously increased its price for Enalapril effective July 2, 2013. At that time, there were only three manufacturers in the market: Mylan, Teva and Wockhardt. Enalapril was on the list of drugs slated for a price increase that Teva had received from Mylan in June 2013, before those price increases were put into effect (as discussed above in Section IV.C.2.h).

693. Shortly after the Mylan price increase, on July 10, 2013, Teva received a request from a customer for a lower price on Enalapril. Interestingly, the customer indicated that the request was due to Wockhardt having supply problems, not because of the Mylan increase. K.G. of Teva confirmed that Enalapril "was on the Mylan increase communicated last week. They took a ~75% increase to WAC."

694. The comment from the customer sparked some confusion at Teva, which Teva quickly sought to clarify. That same day, Conspirators Green and Nesta had two phone calls, including one lasting almost sixteen (16) minutes. The next day, July 11, 2013, Green and Nesta spoke two more times. During these conversations, Nesta explained to Green that Wockhardt had agreed to follow the Mylan price increase on Enalapril. This information sparked the following e-mail exchange between Conspirators Green and Patel (starting from the bottom):

From: Kevin Green
Sent: Friday, July 12, 2013 1:12 AM
To: Nisha Patel02
Subject: Re: Enalapril / Wockhardt Supply Constraint

Wockhardt followed Mylan. They are not having supply issues. Just allocating based on the Mylan increase. They make their own API

Sent from my iPhone

On Jul 11, 2013, at 9:54 PM, "Nisha Patel02" <Nisha.Patel02@tevapharm.com> wrote:

Wockhardt took an increase before Mylan? Then had their supply issue? I thought it was their supply issue plus Mylan increase.

Nisha Patel

Teva Pharmaceuticals USA

Director, Strategic Customer Marketing

On Jul 11, 2013, at 10:25 PM, "Kevin Green" <Kevin.Green@tevapharm.com> wrote:

This is all a result of a wockhardt price increase following a Mylan increase

Sent from my iPhone

As it turned out, there must have been a miscommunication between Conspirators Green and Nesta because although Wockhardt did in fact *plan* to follow Mylan's price increase, it had not yet had the opportunity to do so as of July 11, 2013.

695. On Friday, July 12, 2013, J.P., a national account executive at Teva, asked Conspirator Patel whether Teva was "planning on increasing [its price for Enalapril]?" Patel responded: "I hope to increase, but we're gathering all the facts before making a determination." J.P. then inquired whether Teva would make an offer to the customer, and Patel responded: "Not sure yet. Need some time. We're exploring the possibility of an increase just on this item . . . in the near future. Maybe next week."

696. That same day, Conspirators Patel and Green each started "exploring the possibility" and "gathering the facts" by reaching out to Teva's two competitors for Enalapril. Patel called Conspirator Nesta of Mylan directly and they spoke three times, including calls lasting six

(6) and five (5) minutes. Patel likely called Nesta directly in this instance because Green was attending the PBA Health¹⁰ Conference at the Sheraton Overland Park, Overland Park, Kansas, where he was participating in a golf outing. Upon information and belief, K.K. – a senior national account executive at Wockhardt – attended the same conference, and likely spoke directly to Green either at the golf outing during the day or the trade show at night, because shortly after midnight, at 12:40 a.m. (on July 13, 2013), K.K. created a contact on his cell phone with Green's cell phone number in it.

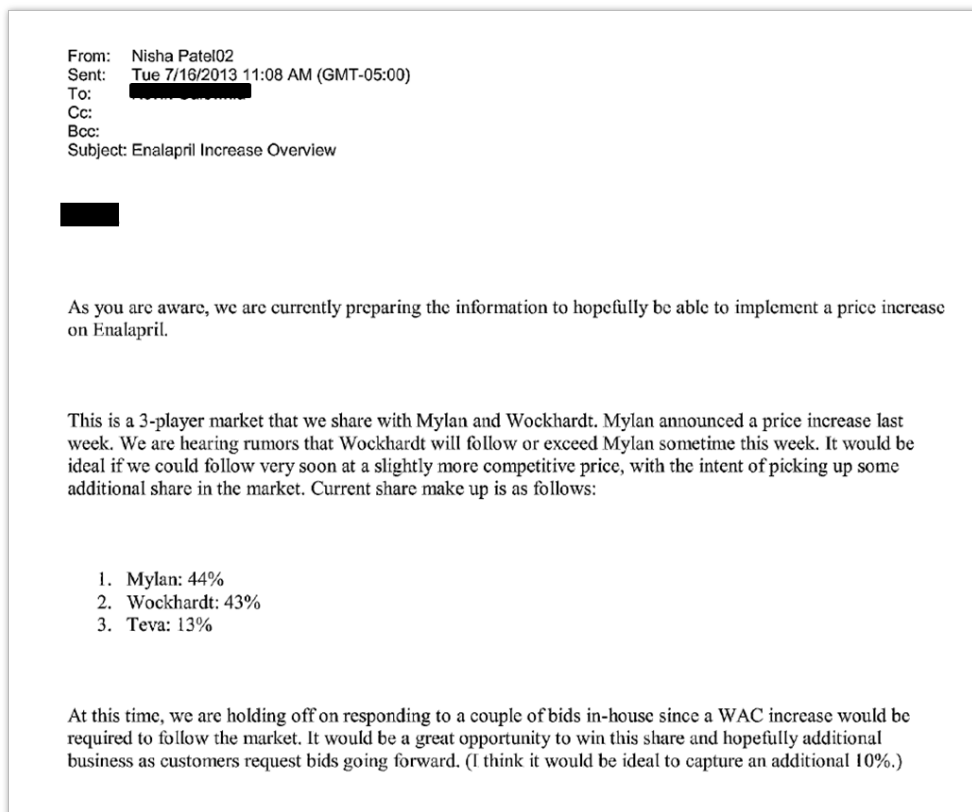
697. On Sunday, July 14, 2013, after Conspirator Green returned home from the conference, Green and Patel spoke three times, including one call lasting twenty-one (21) minutes. During these calls, Green conveyed to Patel what he had learned from K.K.: that Wockhardt planned to follow the Mylan price increase.

698. First thing the next morning, on Monday, July 15, 2013, Patel sent an e-mail to a Teva executive stating "new developments...heard that Wockhardt is taking an increase today or tomorrow." At the same time, Wockhardt began planning to raise the price of Enalapril and sought to confirm specific price points for the increase. Internally, Wockhardt employees understood that K.K. would try to obtain price points from a competitor. That morning, K.K. of Wockhardt called Green for a one (1) minute call; shortly thereafter, Green returned the call and they spoke for two (2) more minutes. At 9:57am that morning, K.K. reported internally the specific price ranges that he had obtained from Green.

699. Armed with this competitively sensitive information, and the understanding that Wockhardt intended to follow the Mylan increase, Teva began to plan its own price increase. On

¹⁰ PBA Health is a pharmacy services organization that serves independent community pharmacies with group purchasing and other services.

Tuesday, July 16, 2013, Patel sent the following internal e-mail to her supervisor K.G., again using the term "rumors" to obfuscate the true source of her information:



That same day, Nesta called Patel and left a voice mail.

700. Conspirator Patel's July 16, 2013 e-mail referred to above was forwarded to Conspirator Cavanaugh, who promptly approved the price increase. That same day, July 16, 2013, Conspirator Patel then scheduled a "Price Increase Discussion" with members of Teva's sales and pricing teams, and sent the following agenda:

Subject	Price Increase Discussion
Date and Location	Wednesday, July 17, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:00 AM, Dial In Below/Dave's Office
Attendees	Nisha Patel(02; [REDACTED]; Dave Rekenhalter [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; Kevin Green; [REDACTED]
Message	Sorry for the re-schedules! We are planning to announce an increase on Enalapril Tablets effective Friday. I would like to do a quick review of the changes and answer any questions you may have. A summary will be sent prior to the meeting. Dial In: 866-225-0660 Access Code: 4075453

Notes

- 1) Price increase effective 7/19/2013
- 2) List of items affected:

NDC	Generic Name	Strength	Form	Package Size
00093-0026-01	ENALAPRIL MALEATE	2.5 mg	TABLET	100
00093-0026-10	ENALAPRIL MALEATE	2.5 mg	TABLET	1000
00093-0027-01	ENALAPRIL MALEATE	5 mg	TABLET	100
00093-0027-50	ENALAPRIL MALEATE	5 mg	TABLET	5000
00093-0028-01	ENALAPRIL MALEATE	10 mg	TABLET	100
00093-0028-10	ENALAPRIL MALEATE	10 mg	TABLET	1000
00093-0028-50	ENALAPRIL MALEATE	10 mg	TABLET	5000
00093-0029-01	ENALAPRIL MALEATE	20 mg	TABLET	100
00093-0029-10	ENALAPRIL MALEATE	20 mg	TABLET	1000
00093-0029-50	ENALAPRIL MALEATE	20 mg	TABLET	5000

- Pricing Overview
 - 400-650% increase in invoice/contract pricing
 - 350-450% increase in WAC
 - 10% increase in SWP
- All customers are affected (Top Customers: CVS, Rite Aid and Medco)
- Expecting Wockhardt to increase. Please pass on any intelligence you are able to get.
- Additional share target of 10%

701. Teva and Wockhardt simultaneously implemented price increases on July 19, 2013. Although the timing of the price increase was coordinated among the competitors, Conspirator Patel nevertheless described the simultaneous increase as a coincidence in an internal e-mail that same day:

From: Nisha Patel02
 Sent: Fri 7/19/2013 8:10 AM (GMT-05:00)
 To: [REDACTED]
 Cc: [REDACTED]
 Bcc: [REDACTED]
 Subject: RE: Enalapril Competitive Customer Volume

Dave Rekenhalter;

FYI, I heard that Wockhardt announced a price increase yesterday morning (probably effective today). Coincidentally, Teva's increase was announced yesterday afternoon with an effective date of today.

I will pass on any supply information I receive.

702. Within a few days after the increases, a customer complained to K.K. at Wockhardt, asking: "What is going on in the market that justifies your price increases?" K.K.'s response to the customer was direct: "Mylan took up first we are just following." Similarly, in early August a different customer asked Wockhardt to reconsider its increase, suggesting that Wockhardt's competitors were offering a lower price point. Knowing this to be untrue, K.K. replied again "we followed Mylan and Teva for the increase."

i. August 9, 2013 Price Increases ("Round 2")

703. On August 9, 2013, Teva raised prices on twelve (12) different drugs. These increases were again coordinated with a number of Teva's competitors, including Conspirators Mylan, Sandoz, Taro, Lupin, Glenmark, Zydus and Apotex.

704. Conspirator Patel began planning for the increase shortly after the July 3 increases were implemented. On July 11, 2013, Patel sent a preliminary draft list of price increase candidates to a colleague for what she referred to as "Round 2." For the drugs on the preliminary list, Patel stated that "this does not guarantee that [they] will end up getting an increase, but at the very least, it will be put through the review process."

705. The list included a number of drugs involving the following competitors, primarily: Actavis, Aurobindo, Glenmark, Heritage, Lupin, Mylan and Sandoz. In the days leading up to

July 11, 2013, Conspirator Patel was communicating directly with executives at nearly all of those competitors, including the following:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
7/8/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-5 (Glenmark)	0:11:24
7/8/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:08:34
7/8/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	0:08:34
7/8/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	0:00:08
7/9/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Malek, Jason (Heritage)	0:21:08
7/9/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:00:05
7/9/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:00:07
7/9/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:16:16
7/10/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-5 (Glenmark)	0:00:04
7/10/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:04:26
7/10/2013	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-5 (Glenmark)	0:00:00
7/11/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:54
7/11/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-5 (Glenmark)	0:07:29

706. Conspirator Patel was also communicating indirectly with Mylan through Conspirator Kevin Green. For example, on July 10, 2013 – the day before Patel sent the preliminary "Round 2" increase list – Conspirators Green and Nesta spoke twice. Shortly after the second call, Green called Patel and the two spoke for just over seven (7) minutes. The next day, on July 11, Nesta and Green exchanged several more calls. The timing of those calls is set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
7/10/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	15:29:50	0:15:38
7/10/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	15:46:55	0:02:18
7/10/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	15:59:38	0:07:05
7/11/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	12:11:34	0:00:08
7/11/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	12:12:47	0:00:17
7/11/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	12:38:48	0:04:03
7/11/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	12:43:51	0:00:00
7/11/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	13:20:15	0:01:52

707. Patel and other Teva executives continued to coordinate with competitors over the next several weeks, refining the list and preparing for the next large Teva increase.

708. By August 7, 2013, Patel had finalized the list. That day she sent an e-mail to her supervisor, K.G., with a "Price Increase Overview" spreadsheet which she had prepared for

Conspirator Maureen Cavanaugh, summarizing the increases. As shown below, the spreadsheet included competitively sensitive information about certain competitors' plans regarding future price increases that Conspirators Patel and/or Green could have only learned from directly colluding with those competitors:

Price Increase Overview—Effective August 9, 2013

Product Category	Average % Increase	Reason for Increase	Competitors
AMILORIDE HCL/HCTZ TABLETS	53%	Follow Mylan	Mylan, 95.7%
CLEMASTINE FUMARATE ORAL LIQUIDS	7%	Teva Exclusive; Lead	
CLEMASTINE FUMARATE TABLETS	76%	Lead	Sandoz/Fougera, 10.8%
DICLOFENAC TABLETS	302%	Follow Mylan; Teva share leader	Mylan, 19.4% - Sandoz/Fougera, 19.4% - Apotex, 0.1%
DILTIAZEM HCL TABLETS	90%	Follow Mylan	Mylan, 61.3%
DOXAZOSIN MESYLATE TABLETS	1031%	Follow Mylan and Apotex; Teva share leader	Mylan, 28.1% - Apotex, 2.2% - Dava, 0.4%
ETODOLAC ER TABLETS	198%	Follow Taro (likely to be this week with IR)	Taro, 56.9%
ETODOLAC TABLETS	414%	Follow Sandoz; Taro likely to follow this week	Taro, 56.6% - Sandoz/Fougera, 20.8% - Watson/Actavis, 0.5% - Apotex, 0.2%
KETOPROFEN CAPSULES	146%	Follow Mylan	Mylan, 63.4%
KETOROLAC TABLETS	268%	Follow Mylan	Mylan, 31.7%
PRAVASTATIN TABLETS	653%	Follow Glenmark, Zydus and Apotex. Lupin waiting on Teva.	Glenmark, 23.2% - Apotex, 7.1% - Zydus, 4.8% - Lupin, 4.8% - Dr Reddy, 0.9%
TOLMETIN SODIUM CAPSULES	80%	Follow Mylan; Teva almost exclusive	Mylan, 6.5%

709. K.G. immediately recognized that having such explicit evidence of a competitor's price increase plans in writing would be problematic for Teva. In response to the e-mail, K.G. politely asked Conspirator Patel to remove some of the incriminating information:

From: [REDACTED]
 Sent: Wed 8/07/2013 11:00 AM (GMT-05:00)
 To: Nisha Patel02
 Cc:
 Bcc:
 Subject: RE: PI Overview-MC

Nisha,

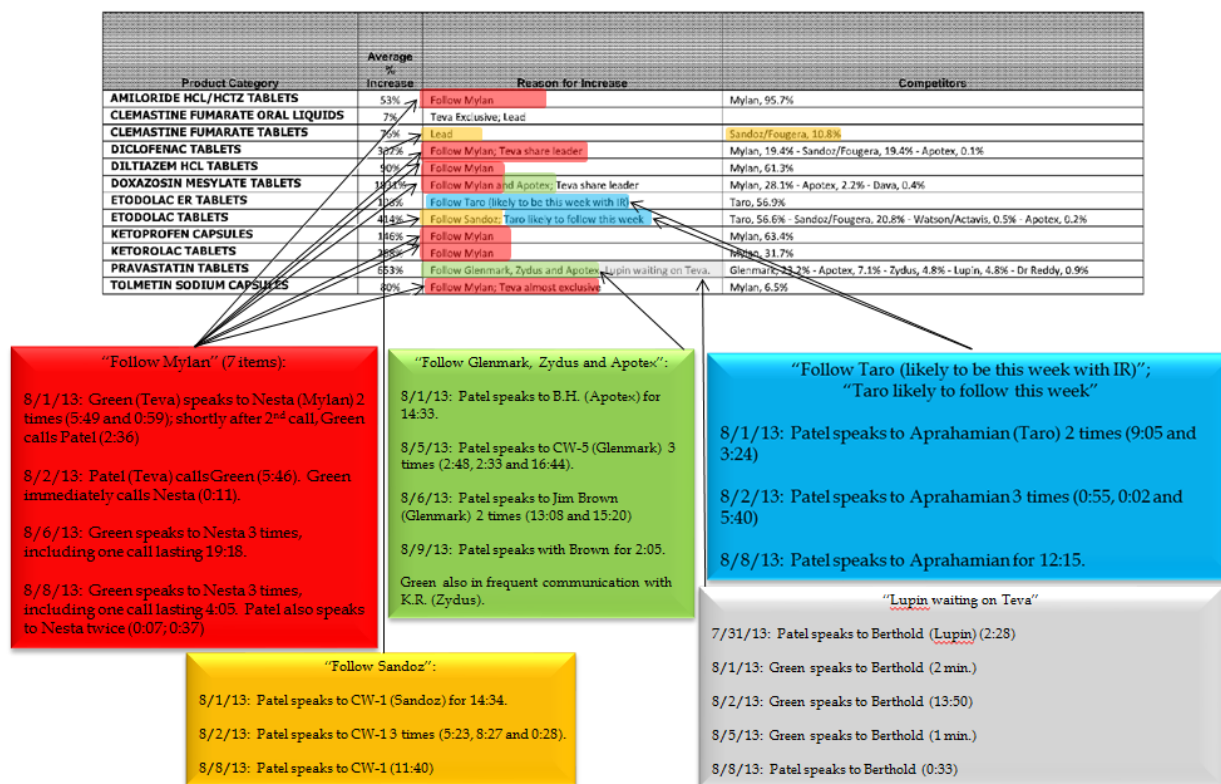
Please add Teva share to the competitors commentary and change header to Market Share.

Under reasons, I would change to the following:

1. Etodolac ER : Follow Taro
2. Etodolac : Follow Sandoz; Taro increase anticipated.
3. Pravastatin : Follow Glenmark, Zydus, and Apotex. Lupin increase anticipated.

In accordance with the executive's request, Patel deleted the information.

710. Following the now common and systematic pattern, Conspirators Patel and Green coordinated the increases with every important competitor in the days and weeks leading up to the increase. The following graphic details some of the calls with competitors in the days and weeks leading up to the increases:



711. The only drug on the list that Conspirators Patel and/or Green were not coordinating with competitors on in advance (Clemastine Fumarate Oral Liquids) was a drug where Teva was exclusive and thus had no competitors. Interestingly, that drug was slated for the lowest increase of all drugs on the list (7%).

712. The day before the price increase went into effect – August 8, 2013 – Conspirator Patel was particularly busy, spending most of her morning reaching out and communicating with several key competitors:

Date	Call Typ	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
8/8/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	7:27:26	0:00:33
8/8/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	7:34:46	0:11:41
8/8/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	7:59:48	0:00:01
8/8/2013	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	8:01:07	0:00:00
8/8/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	8:04:04	0:12:15
8/8/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	9:08:05	0:00:00
8/8/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	9:08:28	0:00:07
8/8/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	9:27:19	0:00:37

As it turned out, Mylan was also in the process of implementing its own price increases on August 9, 2013 on several drugs (including several sold by Teva), and it is likely that Conspirator Nesta reached out to Conspirator Patel to coordinate those increases.

i. Mylan

713. Teva and Mylan were coordinating price increases consistently during this period, including the time leading up to the August 9, 2013 increases. During each step in the process, Teva and Mylan executives kept their co-conspirators apprised of their decisions. The communications were typically initiated by Conspirator Patel, who asked Conspirator Green to communicate with Conspirator Nesta of Mylan and obtain what she referred to as "intel" on many different drugs. But at times, Patel communicated directly with Nesta.

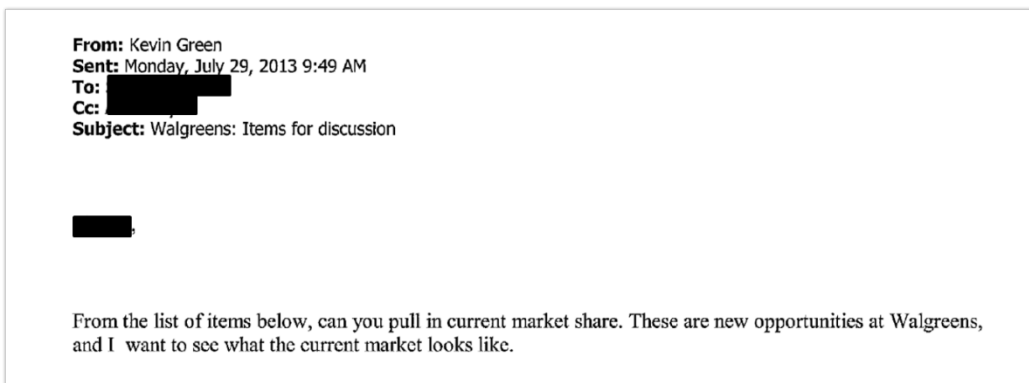
714. For example, on July 22, 2013, Patel sent Green an e-mail with an attached spreadsheet of "Round 2" increase items. She indicated that she was "seeking intel" for a group of drugs in the attached spreadsheet with a highlighted yellow "x" and included in a column titled "Follow Mylan/Other:"

Product Family	Initial Comments	PM Related	Follow Mylan/Other
Amiloride	Mylan increase; Teva only has HCTZ		x
Diclofenac Tab	Mylan increase; On historical PI list	x	x
Doxazosin Mesylate Tabs	Mylan increase; On historical PI list		x
Enalapril Tab	Mylan increase; On historical PI list--COMPLETED		x
Ketoprofen	Follow Mylan; Deletion candidate; PM related	x	x
Ketorolac	Follow Mylan; Deletion candidate; PM related	x	x
Metoprolol	Mylan increase (Teva does not have 25mg but small sku)		x
Nystatin	Heritage involved; follow Mutual; deletion candidate; PM related	x	x
Pravastatin	Carried over from round 1		x
Sotalol	Mylan increase; On historical PI list		x
Tolmetin Tab	Mylan increase; Teva has 94 share; On historical PI list		x
Verapamil (Isoptin SR)	Mylan increase (lost Kroger and OneStop--to who?)		x

A large majority were Mylan drugs.

715. The next day – July 23, 2013 – at 4:30pm, Conspirators Green and Nesta spoke for more than six (6) minutes. Immediately after hanging up the phone, Green called Patel to convey the intel he had obtained from Mylan. The call lasted more than three (3) minutes.

716. On July 29, 2013, Conspirator Green at Teva was approached by a large retail pharmacy asking for bids on several of the drugs that Mylan had increased prices on in early July. Green's first step was to request market-share information for those drugs so Teva could respond to the customer's inquiry based on the generally accepted understanding of fair share:



717. The next day, July 30, 2013, Patel sent Green the "latest" price increase file as an attachment, saying that she "[f]igured it would help since I've changed a few things on you." Patel asked Green to obtain additional "market intel" for a group of seven Mylan drugs, some of which varied slightly from the prior spreadsheet.

718. Following the same consistent pattern, Conspirators Green and Nesta spoke six (6) times over the next two days. After hanging up from the last call between the two on August 1, 2013, Green called Patel and conveyed the results of his conversations. This series of phone calls is detailed below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
7/31/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	14:10:33	0:04:52
7/31/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	14:50:57	0:01:09
7/31/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	14:54:39	0:03:21
7/31/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	14:59:57	0:06:53
7/31/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	16:46:59	0:01:27
8/1/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	11:23:47	0:05:48
8/1/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	12:21:43	0:00:59
8/1/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	12:29:55	0:02:36

719. In the midst of the phone calls between Conspirators Green and Nesta on July 31, 2013, Conspirator Patel sent the following e-mail with "commentary" about the customer request, with a particular focus on balancing Teva's desire to increase prices against its commitment to adhere to the fair share agreement and how that may affect its market share for certain products sold by Mylan:

From: Nisha Patel02
 Sent: Wed 7/31/2013 3:23 PM (GMT-05:00)
 To: Kevin Green; [REDACTED] Dave Rekenenthaler
 Cc:
 Bcc:
 Subject: RE: DELPHI 9429 Walgreens: Items for discussion

My initial commentary...

If we can take on the supply, we can bid on items we have already taken our increase on (bold).

Enalapril: seeking share

Cimetidine: shared with Mylan, but do not have our fair share

Prazosin: shared with Mylan, but do not have our fair share

Nadolol: can pursue additional share (Mylan) for 3-player market

Loperamide: consider it added to the PI candidates list

Fluoxetine: no plans to follow Mylan increase, but have high share in a 7 player market

Diltiazem IR: consider it added to the PI candidates list

There are plans to follow Mylan on the rest. Need to determine how we want to respond on these if we haven't implemented an increase by the time we respond. From what I understand, we have some time.

720. Based on all of these communications between Teva and Mylan (and at times other competitors), Teva was able to successfully increase price on seven different Mylan drugs on August 9, 2013, as set forth above.

ii. Pravastatin (Glenmark/Apotex/Zydus/Lupin)

721. Pravastatin, also known by the brand name Pravachol, is a medication belonging to a class of drugs called "statins," and is used to treat high cholesterol and triglyceride levels.

722. As early as May 2, 2013, Conspirator Patel engaged in discussions regarding a price increase for Pravastatin with CW-5, a senior executive at Glenmark. Early that morning, as she was in the process of formulating her lists of "high quality" competitors and price-increase candidates, Patel informed a colleague that she expected to have some "priority items" to add to the price increase list "shortly." Within minutes, she received a call from CW-5, and they discussed price increases for various drugs, including Pravastatin. Shortly after that call, Patel sent an e-mail to her Teva colleague directing him to add Pravastatin, and several other Glenmark drugs, to the price-increase list. In all, Patel spoke to CW-5 four (4) times that day, as set forth below:

Date	Call Typ	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
5/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-5 (Glenmark)	7:02:23	0:05:02
5/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-5 (Glenmark)	7:56:12	0:00:06
5/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-5 (Glenmark)	10:00:09	0:07:18
5/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-5 (Glenmark)	18:40:29	0:11:39

723. As of May 2013, the market for Pravastatin included five competitors: Glenmark, Teva, Lupin, Zydus and Apotex. The number of competitors made it more difficult to coordinate a price increase. This difficulty stemmed in part because two of those competitors – Zydus and Apotex – were also the two lowest quality competitors in Conspirator Patel's quality of competition rankings, and any price increase for that drug would require significant coordination and communication before Teva could feel comfortable raising its own price.

724. Teva was able to achieve a sufficient level of comfort and substantially raise prices for Pravastatin by systematically communicating and reaching agreement with each competitor on that drug over the next several months.

725. On May 3, 2013, Conspirator Green called M.K., a senior executive at Zydus, twice with one call lasting four (4) minutes. Over the next several weeks, Green communicated numerous times with both M.K. and K.R., a senior sales executive at Zydus, to coordinate a Zydus price increase on Pravastatin.

726. On May 6 and 7, 2013, Patel communicated with her contacts at Lupin (Conspirator Berthold) and Glenmark (J.C., a national account executive) multiple times. Those calls are detailed below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
5/6/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:32
5/6/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	J.C. (Glenmark)	0:06:45
5/6/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	J.C. (Glenmark)	0:20:44
5/6/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	J.C. (Glenmark)	0:08:39
5/6/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:22:02
5/7/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:10:31
5/7/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	J.C. (Glenmark)	0:08:00
5/7/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	J.C. (Glenmark)	0:01:03

During one or more of her calls with J.C. and/or CW-5 of Glenmark in early May 2013, Conspirator Patel obtained specific price points from Glenmark for its Pravastatin (and other) price increases – well before the Glenmark increases became public – and documented those price points in her price increase spreadsheet.

727. By May 8, 2013, Teva executives clearly understood that Glenmark would be leading the Pravastatin price increase, and were comfortable enough with the situation that one marketing executive at Teva indicated in an e-mail to Conspirator Patel that he was hoping to raise price on Pravastatin "if/when Glenmark does."

728. As the Glenmark increase for Pravastatin was approaching, Conspirator Patel began preparing. On May 15, 2013 – the day before Glenmark's increase would become effective – a Teva executive sent an e-mail to the pricing team stating that "Nisha would like to be made aware of any requests (including in-house RFPs) that include" several of the Glenmark product families, including Pravastatin. The Teva executive concluded: "[i]n the event you are reviewing these products for any request, please make her aware and *as a group we can discuss where to price based on market intelligence she has collected.*"

729. That same day, Glenmark notified its customers that it would substantially raise the price of Pravastatin, effective May 16, 2013.

730. As was now the practice among co-conspirators, the day before and the day of the Glenmark increase brought a flurry of phone calls among several of the competitors, including Teva executives. At least some of those calls are set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
5/15/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	M.F. (Zydus)	0:05:00
5/15/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Incoming	M.K. (Zydus)	0:03:00
5/15/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	K.R. (Zydus)	0:16:00
5/16/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	M.K. (Zydus)	0:04:00
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-5 (Glenmark)	0:05:57
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:00
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:36
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:02:07
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:07
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:03:12
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:04
5/16/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:05:29

731. As of May 16, 2013, Conspirator Patel was still considering whether Teva should increase its price for Pravastatin, because she was concerned about whether Zydus would act responsibly and follow a price increase. At that time, Patel did not view Zydus as a quality competitor. Patel stated: "I have asked to get Zydus' ability to supply on this. If it's not so great,

I would like to add back to the increase list." Patel later indicated that "[t]he only threat was Zydus. Just waiting to hear on their ability to supply."

732. Conspirator Green was responsible for coordinating with Zydus. As seen in the table above, on May 15, 2013, Green spoke with three Zydus employees, including a call with K.R. of Zydus lasting sixteen (16) minutes. The next day, on May 16, Green spoke with M.K. for 4 minutes. Later that day, K.R. called M.K. and the two Zydus executives spoke for more than seventeen (17) minutes. Green also spoke to Conspirators Rekenthaler and Patel the same day, conveying what he had learned from his communications with the Zydus executives.

733. Also on May 16, Patel's supervisor, K.G., sent an internal e-mail to several colleagues, including Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler, stating "I think we need to understand additional competitor ability to take on additional share and pricing actions. The volume is huge for us. It would be nice to try to increase our price, but we do not really want to lose a lot of share on this product." In response, Rekenthaler indicated that he was now comfortable with the price increase, but he did not want to put his reasoning in writing:

From: Dave Rekenthaler
Sent: Thu 5/16/2013 1:42 PM (GMT-05:00)
To: [REDACTED] Nisha Patel02
Cc: [REDACTED]; Kevin Green
Bcc:
Subject: RE: Pravastatin Price Increase

I feel comfortable with this [REDACTED]. Let's talk about it in person.

734. The next day – May 17, 2013 –Patel continued to coordinate the price increase with executives at both Glenmark and Lupin. For example, at 12:08pm, Patel called Conspirator Berthold at Lupin for an eleven (11) minute call. While she was on the phone with Berthold, CW-5 of Glenmark called Patel (at 12:09pm) and left a 23-second voice mail. Immediately after she

hung up the phone with Conspirator Berthold, Patel returned the call to CW-5; they ultimately connected for nearly eight (8) minutes.

735. As of this point, Teva executives had spoken to all of their competitors about Pravastatin except Apotex. From May 20-24, Patel had the following series of phone calls with B.H., a senior sales executive at Apotex, during which Apotex agreed to raise its price for Pravastatin:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
5/20/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	B.H. (Apotex)	0:21:56
5/21/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	B.H. (Apotex)	0:11:28
5/23/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	B.H. (Apotex)	0:06:13
5/24/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	B.H. (Apotex)	0:00:39
5/24/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	B.H. (Apotex)	0:12:07

These were the first documented phone calls between Conspirator Patel and B.H. since Conspirator Patel had joined Teva.

736. But even with this agreement in hand, Conspirator Patel was still hesitant to add Pravastatin to the price increase list until Apotex actually increased its price. For example, when she sent the "Immediate PI" spreadsheet to her supervisor K.G. on May 24, 2013, Pravastatin was still not on the list.

737. That would change shortly. On May 28, 2013, Apotex raised its price for Pravastatin. That same day, Conspirator Green also exchanged six (6) text messages with K.R. at Zydus. The next day, after a conversation with Conspirator Maureen Cavanaugh, Conspirator Patel added Pravastatin to the Teva price increase list.

738. The day after the Apotex increase, Green spoke to K.R. at Zydus two more times, and exchanged four (4) more text messages. Zydus then quickly followed with a price increase of its own on June 14, 2013.

739. Following the normal pattern, Green spoke to K.R. and M.K. at Zydus several times in the days leading up to the Zydus increase, including at least the following calls and text messages:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
6/11/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	K.R. (Zydus)	0:01:00
6/11/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	M.K. (Zydus)	0:26:00
6/11/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	M.K. (Zydus)	0:03:00
6/11/2013	Text	K.R. (Zydus)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:00
6/11/2013	Text	K.R. (Zydus)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:00
6/11/2013	Text	K.R. (Zydus)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:00:00
6/12/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Incoming	K.R. (Zydus)	0:22:00
6/12/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Incoming	K.R. (Zydus)	0:14:00
6/12/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Incoming	K.R. (Zydus)	0:01:00
6/13/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	M.F. (Zydus)	0:16:00
6/13/2013	Voice	K.R. (Zydus)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Teva)	0:07:11

740. Teva ultimately followed Glenmark, Apotex and Zydus with a significant (653%) price increase of its own on August 9, 2013. As described in more detail above, in the days and weeks leading up to August 9, Conspirators Patel and Green were communicating with all of Teva's competitors for Pravastatin to coordinate the increase.

741. When Patel sent the "Price Increase Overview" to her supervisor, K.G., on August 7, 2009, two days in advance of Teva's price increase, she included one piece of very telling information about the agreement she had in place with Conspirators Berthold and Lupin: specifically, that Lupin was "waiting on Teva" before implementing its own increase. Based on this representation from Lupin, and Lupin's status as a high-quality competitor, Teva executives felt comfortable implementing the significant price increase.

742. A couple of days after Teva implemented its increase, a colleague at Teva asked Patel when Zydus and Apotex implemented their price increases. In her response, Patel confirmed that it was Conspirator Kevin Green ("KGn") who had indeed coordinated the Pravastatin price increase with Zydus:

Assuming we're talking Prava. Glenmark dud theirs 5/15. Zydus followed right before/after hdma i think. apotex i think was early to mid june? KGn got the Zydus intel...he might know off the top of his head.

743. Pursuant to that agreement, shortly after Teva's increase – on August 28, 2013 – Lupin raised its price to follow competitors Glenmark, Apotex, Zydus and Teva.

744. The extra work required to implement the Pravastatin price increase was well worth it to Teva. On August 8, 2013 – the day before the Teva increase – Patel sent her supervisor K.G. an estimate of the "net upside" to Teva as a result of certain price increases. She estimated that, for Pravastatin alone, the "net upside after credits" to Teva was \$674,670,548 *per quarter*.

iii. Etodolac and Etodolac ER

745. Etodolac, also known by the brand name Lodine, is a medication known as a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). It is used to reduce pain, swelling and joint stiffness from arthritis. It works by blocking the body's production of certain natural substances that cause inflammation. An extended release version of Etodolac – Etodolac ER –also known by the brand name Lodine XL, is also available.

746. 706. As of July 13, 2013, Teva sold both Etodolac and Etodolac ER. Teva's competitors for the standard version of Etodolac were Taro and Sandoz. For Etodolac ER, Teva had only one competitor – Taro.

747. When Conspirator Patel first began planning for "Round 2" of Teva's price increases, Etodolac and Etodolac ER were not slated for increases. For example, when she circulated a long list of potential "Round 2" increases on July 11, 2013 (that would later be cut down substantially) – neither of those drugs was on the list.

748. Around that time, Sandoz began identifying a list of drugs where it believed it could increase price by the end of July. Etodolac was on the list, primarily because Sandoz would be

able to implement a substantial increase without incurring significant price protection penalties from its customers.

749. On July 16, 2013, CW-3, then a senior executive at Sandoz, reached out to Conspirator Aprahamian at Taro and they spoke for sixteen (16) minutes. Aprahamian called CW-3 back the next day and the two spoke again for eight (8) minutes. After hanging up the phone with CW-3, Aprahamian immediately called Patel. They exchanged voicemails until they were able to connect later in the day for nearly fourteen (14) minutes. On July 18, 2013, Patel called CW-1 at Sandoz and the two spoke for more than ten (10) minutes.

750. During this flurry of phone calls, Conspirators Sandoz, Taro and Teva agreed to raise prices for both Etodolac and Etodolac ER.

751. On July 22, 2013 – before any price increases took effect or were made public – Patel added both Etodolac and Etodolac ER to her price increase spreadsheet for the first time, with the following notations:

Etodolac	Sandoz* (All strong competitors)
Etodolac ER	Could follow IR (Shared with Taro)

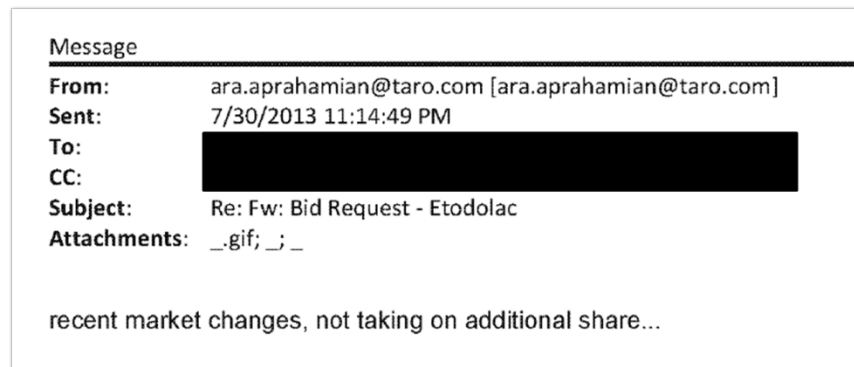
Based on her conversations with CW-1 and Conspirator Aprahamian, Patel understood that Sandoz planned to increase its price on Etodolac, and that Taro would follow suit and raise its price for Etodolac ER. During those conversations, Teva agreed to follow both price increases.

752. That same day, Sandoz sent out a calendar notice to certain sales and pricing employees for a conference call scheduled for July 23, 2013 to discuss planned price increases, including for Etodolac. Prior to the conference call on July 23, CW-1 called Conspirator Patel at Teva. After exchanging voice mails, the two were able to connect for more than fourteen (14) minutes that day. During that call, CW-1 confirmed the details of the Sandoz price increase on

Etodolac. Similarly, CW-3 of Sandoz called Conspirator Aprahamian at Taro that same day and the two spoke for more than three (3) minutes.

753. The Sandoz price increase for Etodolac became effective on July 26, 2013. That same day, Taro received a request from a customer for a one-time buy on Etodolac 400mg Tablets. After learning of the request, Aprahamian responded swiftly internally: "Not so fast. Why the request? Market just changed on this and not apt to undercut."

754. When Taro received another request on July 30 from a large wholesale customer for a bid due to the Sandoz price increase, Aprahamian's internal response was equally short:



755. Also on July 26, Conspirator Patel sent an e-mail to others at Teva – including her supervisor K.G., Conspirator Rekenthaler and others – informing them of the Sandoz increase on Etodolac IR (immediate release). She instructed them to "[p]lease watch ordering activity for both, IR and ER. The intent is that we will follow in the near future, but a date has not been determined."

756. Conspirator Patel continued to coordinate with both Sandoz and Taro regarding the Etodolac and Etodolac ER price increases (among other things). Between July 29 and August 2, 2013, for example, Patel engaged in the following series of calls with CW-1 of Sandoz and Conspirator Aprahamian at Taro:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
7/29/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	8:44:23	0:09:08
7/30/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	13:05:11	0:09:51
7/31/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	13:17:12	0:03:33
8/1/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	11:01:31	0:09:05
8/1/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	14:35:17	0:03:24
8/1/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	16:41:05	0:14:34
8/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	8:59:51	0:05:23
8/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	10:15:46	0:08:27
8/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	10:59:57	0:00:28
8/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	17:33:12	0:00:00
8/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	17:34:43	0:00:55
8/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	17:35:47	0:00:02
8/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	17:36:12	0:05:40

Aprahamian was also speaking to his contact at Sandoz – CW-3 – during this time, including the following calls:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
7/30/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	7:56:00	0:01:00
8/1/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	12:43:00	0:14:00
8/2/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	13:26:00	0:06:00

757. On August 1, 2013 – shortly after speaking with Patel – Aprahamian instructed a colleague at Taro to begin implementing a price increase on Etodolac and Etodolac ER. Aprahamian stated "[w]e need to get these out next week." Not wanting to provide the details in writing, Aprahamian concluded: "Will come over and discuss with you."

758. By August 5, 2013, it was well known internally at Teva that Taro would soon be raising prices on both Etodolac and Etodolac ER. The minutes from a Teva "Marketing Ops" meeting on August 5, 2013 – which Patel attended – reflect the following:

4. Etodolac – Sandoz did take price increase on IR, Taro taking a price increase on IR and ER this week. CIM still monitoring to 100% forecast for all customers.

759. When Patel sent the "Price Increase Overview" spreadsheet to her supervisor K.G. on August 7, 2013, summarizing Teva's upcoming August 9 price increases, she again made it clear that the reason Teva was increasing its prices for Etodolac and Etodolac ER was because

Teva senior executives knew that Taro would be raising its prices on both drugs "this week." K.G. quickly instructed Patel to delete those entries, but never instructed her to stop communicating with the company's competitors, including Taro.

720. Teva and Taro raised prices for Etodolac and Etodolac ER simultaneously, with the price increases effective on August 9, 2013. Both their AWP and their WAC prices were increased to the exact same price points. The increases were substantial. For Etodolac, Teva's average increase was 414%; for Etodolac ER, the average increase was 198%.

iv. Impact of Price Increases

760. As she was preparing to implement Teva's August 9, 2013 price increases, Conspirator Patel also calculated the quarterly increase in sales revenues resulting from the price increase taken by Teva on July 3, 2013. The analysis also included the financial impact of the recent Pravastatin increase. The results were staggering.

761. According to her analysis, the "Total Net Upside after Credits" as a result of the July 3 price increases, plus Pravastatin and one other drug, was a staggering \$937,079,079 (nearly \$1 billion) *per quarter* to Teva, as shown below:

Price Increase Category	Incremental Sales Value (Est ASPs)	Total Credit Estimate	CVS Credit Estimate	Credit Estimate (Less CVS)	Total Net Upside after Credits	Total Net Upside (CVS credits deferred)
Grand Total	\$973,184,165	(\$36,105,086)	(\$10,188,095)	(\$25,916,991)	\$937,079,079	\$962,996,070
IHI Total	\$850,711,025	(\$31,676,647)	(\$7,898,091)	(\$23,778,555)	\$819,034,379	\$842,812,934
ILI Total	\$34,078,176	(\$1,489,058)	(\$594,035)	(\$895,023)	\$32,589,117	\$33,484,141
UR Total	\$88,394,964	(\$2,939,381)	(\$1,695,968)	(\$1,243,413)	\$85,455,583	\$86,698,996

762. Patel was rewarded handsomely by Teva for effectuating these price increases. In March 2014, less than a year after starting at Teva, Patel was rewarded with a \$37,734 cash bonus, as well as an allocation of 9,500 Teva stock options.

j. Price Increase Hiatus

763. Shortly after the August 9, 2013 price increase went into effect, Conspirator Patel left the office for several months while on maternity leave.

764. This slowed down Teva's plans for its next round of price increases. During the time period while Patel was out on maternity leave, Teva did not implement or plan any additional price increases, instead waiting for Patel to return and continue her work. Patel began to return to the office on a part-time basis beginning in November 2013.

765. During this time period, Conspirator Kevin Green left Teva to join Conspirator Zydus as the Associate Vice President of National Accounts. His last day of employment at Teva was October 23, 2013. This prompted Conspirator Rekenthaler to assume the role of communicating with specific competitors, including Mylan. Rekenthaler also identified and began communicating on a more frequent basis with co-conspirators at different companies to facilitate the price increase process for Teva.

766. As discussed more fully below, although Conspirator Patel's absence slowed Teva in its plans for price increases on additional drugs, it did not stop certain competitors – in particular Lupin and Greenstone – from attempting to coordinate with Teva regarding their own price increases. In Conspirator Patel's absence, they simply communicated through different channels. These communications were conveyed to Patel upon her return and she included the information in her efforts to identify new price increase candidates.

767. As discussed more fully below, by early 2014 Patel had picked up right where she left off planning for the next round of Teva increases.

k. March 7, 2014: Price Increases and Overarching Conspiracy Converge (Niacin ER)

768. Niacin Extended Release (ER), also known by the brand name Niaspan Extended Release, is a medication used to treat high cholesterol.

769. On September 20, 2013, Teva entered the market for Niacin ER as the first-to-file generic manufacturer. As the first-to-file, Teva was awarded 180 days of exclusivity to sell the generic drug before other generic manufacturers could enter the market.

770. Teva's period of exclusivity for Niacin ER was scheduled to expire on March 20, 2014. As that date approached, Teva began to plan for loss of its exclusivity. By at least as early as February, Teva learned that Conspirator Lupin would be the only competitor entering the market on March 20.

771. The first thing Teva sought to do – knowing that a high-quality competitor would be the only new entrant – was to raise its price. On February 28, 2014, Conspirator Maureen Cavanaugh instructed K.G. and others at Teva that "[w]e need to do the Niacin ER price increase before Lupin comes to market and sends offers out." K.G. immediately forwarded the e-mail to Conspirator Patel with the instruction: "Please see comment on Niacin ER. Please make sure you include in your price increase." Later that day, Patel called Conspirator Berthold at Lupin and the two spoke for nearly seven (7) minutes.

772. Within a week, Teva was ready to implement the price increase. On March 5, 2014, Patel sent an e-mail to the Teva pricing group stating "[p]lease prepare for a price increase on Niacin ER, to be communicated [to customers] this Friday for an effective date of Monday." The next day, March 6, Teva notified its customers that it would be implementing a price increase on Niacin ER effective March 7, 2014. The increase was for 10% across the board, on all formulations.

773. Once Teva coordinated the price increase, it next began taking the necessary steps to divvy up the Niacin ER market with new entrant Lupin so as to avoid competition that would erode Teva's high pricing. Conspirator Patel scheduled a meeting with Conspirator Rekenthaler for March 6, 2014 to discuss an "LOE Plan" for Niacin ER. "LOE Plan," in Teva parlance, is a plan detailing which customers Teva would concede and which customers it would retain upon Teva's "loss of exclusivity" in a particular generic drug market. Teva's LOE plans were often secretly negotiated directly with competitors as they were entering the market, consistent with the industry understanding of fair share discussed above.

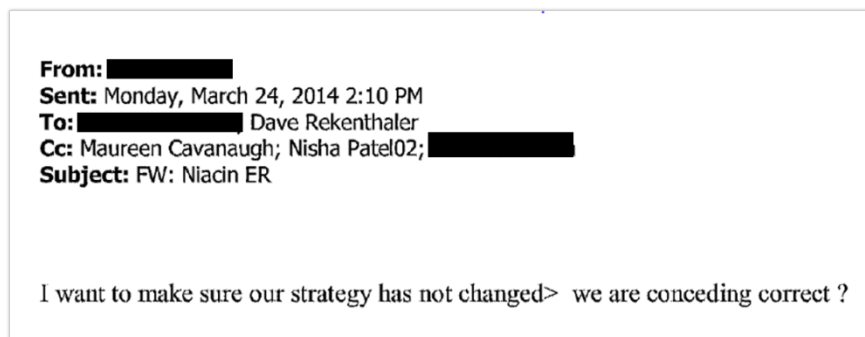
774. This situation was no different. During the morning of March 6, 2014, Conspirator Patel called Conspirator Berthold and they spoke for more than seven (7) minutes. During this and several subsequent calls, discussed in more detail below, Teva and Lupin agreed on which specific customers Teva would concede to Lupin when it entered the market on March 20, 2014. Teva agreed that it would concede 40% of the market to Lupin upon entry.

775. When Lupin entered the market for Niacin ER on March 20, 2014, it entered at the same WAC per unit cost as Teva, for every formulation. In the days leading up to Lupin's entry, Conspirators Patel and Berthold were in frequent communication to coordinate the entry, as set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:07:44
3/18/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:12:19
3/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:06:20
3/20/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:12:34

776. In addition, Lupin entered with customer pricing only 10% below Teva's recently increased pricing – so it was expected that pricing would remain at least at Teva's pre-increase exclusive pricing levels. In other words, there was little or no price erosion as a result of Lupin's anticompetitive entry into the market for Niacin ER.

777. Over the next several days, Conspirators Patel and Berthold continued to coordinate to make sure Lupin obtained the agreed-upon customers. For example, on March 24, 2014, a Teva executive received an e-mail from Cardinal indicating that Cardinal had received "a competitive offer for the Niacin ER family." Cardinal was one of the customers that Teva had already agreed to concede to Lupin. The Teva executive forwarded the e-mail to several people internally at Teva, including Conspirators Patel, Rekenthaler and Cavanaugh, confirming the plan:



That same day, Patel spoke to Conspirator Berthold at Lupin three times, as shown below:

Date	Call Typ	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
3/24/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:05:14
3/24/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:04:55
3/24/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:11:49

Patel responded:



778. The next day – March 25, 2014 – K.G. of Teva summarized the status of Teva's LOE Plan and the company's agreement with Lupin on Niacin ER: "With the four concessions

(CVS, Cardinal, Optum and Humana), we would be giving up right around 40% share as Dave noted (I calculated 39%) We need to keep everybody else."

I. April 4, 2014 Price Increases

779. On April 4, 2014, Teva raised prices on twenty-two (22) different generic drugs. Again, nearly all of these increases were coordinated with a number of Teva's high-quality competitors who by now were familiar co-conspirators, including Sandoz, Taro, Actavis, Mylan, Lupin and Greenstone. But for this price increase, Teva also began coordinating with some of what it regarded as "lesser-quality" competitors – such as Conspirator Breckenridge, Heritage,¹¹ Versapharm, Inc. ("Versapharm") and Rising Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Rising") – as new sources for anticompetitive agreements. For this price increase, Teva also decided to lead many more price increases – which was riskier for Teva and required even greater coordination with competitors.

780. Leading more price increases was part of a strategy that Conspirator Patel memorialized in writing in January of 2014, documenting in many respects the successful strategy that she had implemented in 2013, focused on leveraging Teva's collusive relationships with high-quality competitors. This strategy was well known, understood and authorized by individuals at much higher levels at Teva, including Conspirators Cavanaugh and Rekenenthaler, and Patel's direct supervisor K.G. For example, on January 16, 2014, Patel sent a document to K.G. titled "2014 Pricing Strategy Brainstorm," where she outlined her plan for implementing price increases:

¹¹ The collusive relationship and interactions between Teva and Heritage described in this sub-section –including anticompetitive agreements relating to the drugs Nystatin and Theophylline – are addressed in greater detail in the States' Consolidated Amended Complaint dated June 15, 2018, MDL No. 2724, 2:17-cv-03768, Dkt No. 15 (E.D. Pa). Although Heritage is not named as a defendant in this Complaint, and the Plaintiff States do not seek relief relating to Nystatin or Theophylline herein, the collusive relationship between Heritage and Teva is part of a larger pattern of conduct involving Teva and provides further support for the allegations herein.

2014 Pricing Strategy Brainstorm

- Lead more increases
- Candidate Identification:
 - Exclusive items
 - Number of competitors; Target 2-4 total players, where quality of competitor is high
 - Teva has majority share and quality of competitors is high - lead
 - Competitors with long term supply issues
 - Competitors exiting market
 - Low or limited financial exposure
 - Adjust pricing in accordance with volume (secondary, dual, etc)
- Follow market pricing promptly
 - Delayed reactions erode pricing
 - Teva is the market leader. Ability to react to market changes should be reflective of reputation.

781. Conspirator Patel began planning for the next round of Teva price increases in early January 2014, shortly after returning to full-time status from maternity leave. On January 14, 2014, Patel sent K.G. a preliminary draft list of price "Increase Potentials Q1 2014." She stated: "Attached is my list of potential items. Note that they still need to go through the review process."

782. The initial list contained drugs sold by Actavis, Lupin and Greenstone, among others. Not surprisingly, Conspirator Patel was communicating frequently with each of those competitors throughout December 2013 and into early January 2014.

783. On February 7, 2014, Patel created a formal list of "PI Candidates" in a spreadsheet. In the days leading up to February 7, Patel was feverishly coordinating by phone with a number of different competitors to identify price increase candidates, including at least the following:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
2/4/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:23:21
2/4/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-5 (Glenmark)	0:00:00
2/4/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-5 (Glenmark)	0:00:10
2/4/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	0:15:53
2/4/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:00:22
2/4/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	0:10:04
2/4/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Malek, Jason (Heritage)	0:00:00
2/4/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Malek, Jason (Heritage)	0:00:29
2/5/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	0:00:11
2/5/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	0:00:04
2/5/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	0:00:04
2/5/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	0:30:28
2/5/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Malek, Jason (Heritage)	1:02:06
2/6/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	0:00:05
2/6/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	0:00:00
2/6/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	0:00:03
2/7/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	S.C. (Breckenridge)	0:01:20
2/7/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	S.C. (Breckenridge)	0:04:53

784. Those efforts were successful. By February 26, 2014, Conspirator Patel had a more refined list of "PI Candidates," which she forwarded to another colleague for his review. That list included the following drugs and notes about each drug:

Family	Market Notes	Pricing Notes
Clarithromycin ER	Zydus exiting	Raise non-Cardinal customers in accordance with new Cardinal price
OCs	Secondary at ABC	Raise to non-primary pricing/within 10% of primary market sell-refer to Anda intel
Cephalexin OS		Follow Lupin - price points - WS net \$14.70, 23.52, 16.75, 25.13
Azith Susp		Follow GS - price points - WS net \$12.50 on all sku's
Medroxypro Tabs		Follow GS - price points - WS net 8.50, 9.50, 10.50 on 100s
Nadolol (Econdisc only)		Raise to originally planned increase price
Ethosuxamide Liquid	Shared only with Versa; test quality of competitor	
Ethosuxamide Caps	Shared only with Versa; test quality of competitor; UNPROFITABLE	
Cyproheptadine	Shared only with Breckenridge	Follow Breckenridge - price points - WS contract 55.10
Mimvey	Shared only with Breckenridge	Follow Breckenridge - price points - WS contract 96.30
BUDESONIDE	Exclusive	PER PRICING INFORMATION FROM DECEMBER
NIACIN ER	Exclusive but Lupin entering	PER PRICING INFORMATION FROM DECEMBER
Bumetanide	Teva exiting; CHECK SALES FOR % INCREASE	Lead market with potential share loss in mind
Divalproex ER	UNPROFITABLE; several competitors	
Diflunisal	Shared only with Rising	
Ketoconazole Cream	Shared with Taro and Sandoz	
Ketoconazole Tab	Shared with Taro, Myl and Apo	
Mupirocin Ointment	Shared with Perrigo, GM, Taro, Sandoz	
Theophylline Tab	Shared with Heritage, Major and Inwood	
Nystatin Tab	Shared with Heritage and Mutual/Caraco	
Hydroxyzine Pamoate	Shared with Sandoz and Actavis	
Pentoxi ER	Shared with Apo and Mylan	

Patel continued to refine the list over the next several weeks.

785. On March 17, 2014, Conspirator Patel sent a near final version of the "PI Candidates" spreadsheet to K.G. with the statement: "Once you verify these are acceptable, we can finalize for the increase." In a practice that had now become routine at Teva, Conspirators

Patel and Rekenthaler both were communicating frequently with competitors – in this case Taro, Lupin, Actavis, Greenstone, Zydus, Heritage, and Rising – to coordinate the price increases in the week before Patel sent the price increase list to K.G. At least some of those communications are reflected in the table below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
3/10/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	S.G. (Zydus)	7:46:00	0:02:00
3/10/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Incoming	S.G. (Zydus)	8:23:00	0:16:00
3/10/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	7:59:46	0:00:02
3/10/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	8:00:03	0:00:00
3/10/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	10:46:30	0:05:08
3/10/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Malek, Jason (Heritage)	17:48:05	0:00:00
3/10/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Malek, Jason (Heritage)	17:48:28	0:00:30
3/11/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	9:25:06	0:06:25
3/11/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	15:25:00	0:01:00
3/12/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	12:36:00	0:03:00
3/12/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	12:40:00	0:01:00
3/13/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	13:41:03	0:00:00
3/13/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	13:41:24	0:00:21
3/14/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	8:05:47	0:00:00
3/14/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	8:07:44	0:20:38
3/14/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	8:35:27	0:00:00
3/14/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	8:41:11	0:19:00
3/14/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	9:00:43	0:10:43
3/14/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	9:11:50	0:07:54
3/14/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	9:53:49	0:00:00
3/14/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	9:54:11	0:00:22
3/14/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	10:31:09	0:12:37
3/14/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	12:36:59	0:05:31
3/14/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	16:11:00	0:01:00
3/15/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	10:27:00	0:11:00
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	8:57:19	0:05:53
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	9:06:23	0:05:04
3/17/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	10:23:00	0:07:00
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	10:26:51	0:07:44
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	R.H. (Greenstone)	10:40:04	0:00:05
3/17/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-2 (Rising)	10:44:00	0:05:00
3/17/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-2 (Rising)	10:56:00	0:03:00
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	11:07:35	0:00:01
3/17/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	11:08:08	0:00:00
3/17/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	11:17:00	0:20:00
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	11:35:28	0:15:25
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	11:53:08	0:00:00
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	11:53:31	0:00:05
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	12:17:50	0:00:00
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	12:18:13	0:00:22
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	12:19:10	0:19:13
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	12:36:50	0:00:00
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	12:38:42	0:09:51
3/17/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	16:46:25	0:11:13

Conspirator Rekenthaler had also previously spoken with his contact at Versapharm – J.J., a senior national accounts executive – on January 22, 2014 (a five (5) minute call) and March 7, 2014 (a three (3) minute call) to secure Versapharm's agreement to follow the Teva increase on two drugs. Those were the only two identified telephone calls between Rekenthaler and J.J. since 2012. As discussed more fully below, Versapharm followed with its own price increase shortly after the Teva increase.

786. In the days leading up to the price increase, Conspirator Rekenthaler asked Conspirator Patel for a list of drugs and competitors associated with each of the increase items so that he could confirm that Teva had successfully coordinated increases with everyone. On April 1, 2014, Patel responded by providing a list of only those drugs where Teva was leading the price increase – i.e., the drugs with the most risk if Teva did not secure an agreement beforehand with a competitor before raising its own price.

787. Satisfied that Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler had confirmed agreement with all the appropriate competitors, on April 4, 2014 Teva increased pricing on various dosage strengths of the following drugs:

Product Description	Lead/Follow	Competitors
AZITHROMYCIN ORAL SUSPENSION	Follow	Greenstone
AZITHROMYCIN SUSPENSION	Follow	Greenstone
BUMETANIDE TABLETS	Lead	Sandoz
CEPHALEXIN SUSPENSION	Follow	Lupin
CLARITHROMYCIN ER TABLETS	Follow	Actavis; Zydus
CYPROHEPTADINE HCL TABLETS 4MG 100	Follow	Breckenridge
DICLOXACILLIN SODIUM CAPSULES	Lead	Sandoz
DIFLUNISAL TABLETS	Lead	Rising
ESTAZOLAM TABLETS	Follow	Actavis
ETHOSUXIMIDE CAPSULES	Lead	Versapharm
ETHOSUXIMIDE ORAL SOLUTION	Lead	Versapharm
HYDROXYZINE PAMOATE CAPSULES	Lead	Sandoz; Actavis
KETOCONAZOLE CREAM 2%	Lead	Taro; Sandoz
KETOCONAZOLE TABLETS	Lead	Taro; Mylan
MEDROXYPROGESTERONE TABLETS	Follow	Greenstone
MIMVEY (ESTRADIOL/NORETH) TAB	Follow	Breckenridge
NYSTATIN ORAL TABLETS	Lead	Heritage; Mutual
PENTOXIFYLLINE TABLETS	Lead	Apotex; Mylan
TAMOXIFEN CITRATE TABLETS	Follow	Actavis
THEOPHYLLINE ER TABLETS 100MG 100	Lead	Heritage

would even coordinate with each other regarding who would communicate with Conspirator Berthold, and take turns doing so.

791. As of late October, 2013, however, neither of those options was available to Conspirator Berthold. Conspirator Patel was out of the office on maternity leave, and Conspirator Green had left Teva to join Zydus as of October 23, 2013.

792. This did not deter Conspirator Berthold; he merely went further down the Teva organizational chart to find a Teva executive to communicate with. The ongoing understanding between Teva and Lupin was institutional, not dependent upon a relationship between specific individuals. So in October 2013, when Lupin decided to raise price on Cephalexin Oral Suspension – a drug where Teva was the only other competitor in the market – Conspirator Berthold already knew that Teva would follow the increase.

793. On October 14, 2013, Conspirator Berthold called Conspirator Rekenhaller at Teva. They ultimately spoke for sixteen (16) minutes that day. Communication was rare between those two executives. Prior to October 14, 2013, the last (and only) time they had spoken by phone was November 21, 2011 according to the phone records produced.

794. On October 31, 2013 – the day before Lupin was scheduled to increase its price on Cephalexin Oral Suspension – Conspirator Berthold also called T.S., a national account executive at Teva, to notify Teva of the price increase. He called T.S. at 9:18am that morning and left a message. T.S. returned the call at 9:57am, and the two spoke for nearly five (5) minutes.

795. Within minutes after hanging up the phone with Conspirator Berthold, T.S. notified others internally at Teva about the substantial increase Lupin was about to take:

From: [REDACTED]
 Sent: Thursday, October 31, 2013 10:08 AM
 To: [REDACTED] Dave Rekenthaler
 Cc: [REDACTED] Nisha Patel02; [REDACTED]
 Subject: LUPIN PRICE INCREASE - Cephalexin Oral Suspension

I have heard the Lupin is implementing a price increase today on Cephalexin Oral Suspension (4-6 x's current price)

Teva has 59% market share; Lupin has 37% market share.

The Lupin increase on Cephalexin Oral Suspension actually became effective the next day, November 1, 2013 – demonstrating that T.S. had advance knowledge of the increase. Shortly thereafter, T.S. followed up her own e-mail with specific price points that Lupin would be charging for Cephalexin.

796. K.G. of Teva responded later that day, asking: "Did Lupin increase the Caps as well?" Conspirator Rekenthaler answered immediately, with information he had learned from Conspirator Berthold in mid-October: "Lupin did not increase the caps, only the susp[ension]."

797. On November 22, 2013, a large customer requested a bid from Teva on Cephalexin due to the Lupin price increase. T.S. forwarded the e-mail from the customer to Conspirator Rekenthaler and others with the suggestion that, because Teva already had the majority share, it should not bid for the business. K.G. agreed, and simultaneously forwarded the e-mail to Conspirator Patel stating: "Nisha, let's add this to our list to discuss." Conspirator Patel called Conspirator Berthold the same day and left a message.

798. And discuss they did. When Patel drafted her initial list of possible price increase candidates and forwarded it to K.G. in January 2014, Cephalexin Oral Suspension was on the list. Conspirator Patel coordinated the increase consistently with Conspirator Berthold throughout the period.

799. On April 4, 2014, Teva raised its WAC prices on Cephalexin Oral Suspension to match Lupin's prices exactly. The increases to the WAC price ranged from 90% - 185%, depending on the formulation.

ii. Greenstone (Azithromycin Oral Suspension, Azithromycin Suspension, and Medroxyprogesterone Tablets)

800. In November 2013, Conspirator Greenstone began planning to increase prices on several drugs, including some that overlapped with Teva: Azithromycin Oral Suspension, Azithromycin Suspension and Medroxyprogesterone Tablets. Conspirator Patel and Conspirator Hatosy, a national account executive at Greenstone, were communicating frequently during that time, including exchanging six (6) text messages on November 16, 2013 and a phone call on November 23, 2013. Because Greenstone was a high-quality competitor, and because the companies had successfully conspired to raise prices previously, it was understood between the two that if Greenstone raised prices Teva would follow and would not seek to poach Greenstone's customers after the increase.

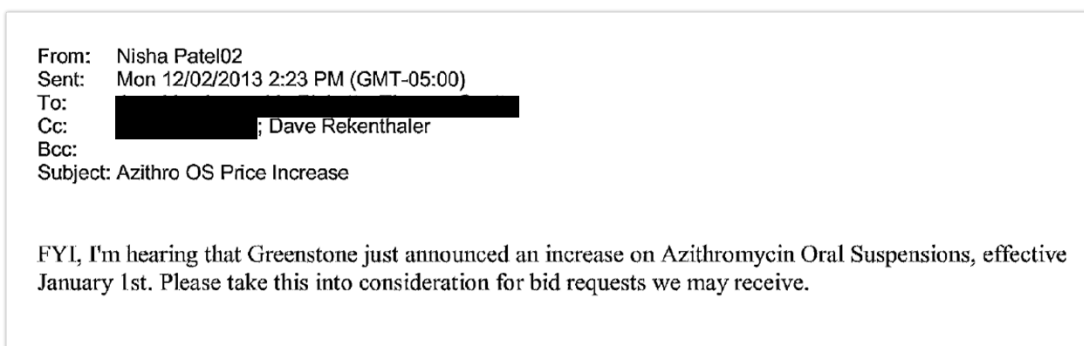
801. Conspirator Pfizer was directly involved in the approval process for these price increases. On November 18, 2013 – only two days after Conspirators Patel and Hatosy exchanged six (6) text messages – a senior pricing executive at Greenstone sent an e-mail to Greenstone's General Manager seeking approval to implement the price increases. The General Manager approved of the price increases the next day, but indicated that he had sent a message to a senior Pfizer executive for sign off, and wanted "to socialize this with him" and let him know that the price increases that Greenstone was seeking to take were consistent with the other price increases currently happening with great frequency in the U.S. generic industry. Part of that socialization process included explaining the strategy behind the price increases. Pfizer approved the price

increases on November 22, 2013. The next day, Patel spoke to Hatosy at Greenstone for nearly one (1) minute.

802. On December 2, 2013 – the same day that Greenstone was slated to send out notices of the price increases to its customers – Patel spoke to Hatosy at Greenstone three times within a span of twenty (20) minutes, as set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
12/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	14:02:54	0:00:05
12/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	14:10:13	0:06:09
12/2/2013	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	14:18:50	0:01:37

803. After the last of those three calls, Patel sent an e-mail to several colleagues at Teva notifying them of an impending Greenstone price increase – one that would not be effective for another month:



804. On December 5, 2013, Patel continued to communicate with Hatosy about the Greenstone increases, and how Teva would react to unsolicited customer requests for bids – trading two voicemails. The next day, Patel sent another e-mail to K.G. about Azithromycin Suspension:

From: Nisha Patel02
 Sent: Fri 12/06/2013 11:33 AM (GMT-05:00)
 To: [REDACTED]
 Cc:
 Bcc:
 Subject: Azithro Susp Question

[REDACTED]

I mentioned earlier in the week that Greenstone took an increase that is effective January 1st. (As a reminder, I intend to add these items to my list of potential price increases for Q1 2014.)

Since the new pricing requires a WAC increase, I am inclined to decline to bid at this time. Further, in a 2 player market, we have 54% share and this includes a gain of ~4% in June.

Do you agree with the "decline to bid at this time" approach?

K.G. agreed with Patel's recommendation. Later that day, J.L. of Teva sent the following notice to several Teva colleagues:

From: [REDACTED]
 Sent: Friday, December 06, 2013 2:27 PM
 To: [REDACTED]
 Cc: [REDACTED] Nisha Patel02
 Subject: RE: Giant Eagle Cephalexin Offer

We've been informed that we will not be pursuing any business at this time on the Azithromycin OS.

As Greenstone recently took a price increase that will not be visible to the market until January, it's been decided to hold off until that time. Once the information is available, we will consider a price increase and then attempt to revisit the opportunities.

The request was left open to see if we could supply for internal purposes only.

Please inform the customer that we are unable to provide an offer at this time.

That same day, Teva declined to bid on Azithromycin at multiple customers.

805. Over the next several months – during the period of time before Teva followed Greenstone's price increases – Teva continued to refuse to bid (and avoid taking Greenstone's

market share) when requested by customers, for both Azithromycin formulations and Medroxyprogesterone Tablets. For example, on January 27, 2014, Teva was approached by a large wholesaler asking for bids on both Azithromycin Suspension and Medroxyprogesterone due to a "Change in Market Dynamics." After speaking with Conspirator Hatosy of Greenstone for more than five (5) minutes that same day, Conspirator Patel agreed with the recommendation not to provide a bid to that customer.

806. Similarly, on March 17, 2014 – which was the same day that Patel sent a nearly final price increase list to K.G. – Teva was approached by another wholesaler requesting a lower price for Azithromycin Oral Suspension. A national account executive at Teva asked Patel: "Can we provide any better pricing than Greenstone? . . . I know we have picked up our target share." Patel had spoken with Conspirator Hatosy of Greenstone twice earlier that day, including one call lasting more than fifteen (15) minutes. Patel's response to the national account executive was: "Let's talk tomorrow."

807. Consistent with the understanding between the two companies, Teva followed Greenstone's price increases for Azithromycin Oral Suspension, Azithromycin Suspension and Medroxyprogesterone Tablets on April 4, 2014. Conspirator Patel spoke twice with Conspirator Hatosy from Greenstone that same day.

iii. Actavis (Clarithromycin ER Tablets, Tamoxifen Citrate and Estazolam)

808. Teva and Actavis were coordinating about several drugs increased by Teva on April 4, 2014. One of them was Clarithromycin ER Tablets. As of December 2013, Teva, Actavis and Zydus were the only three generic manufacturers actively selling Clarithromycin ER.

809. On December 30, 2013, however, Cardinal approached Teva looking for a bid on Clarithromycin ER because Zydus was exiting the market. Teva informed Cardinal that it would

not have adequate supply to be able to take on this additional market share until April 2014, but if Cardinal could wait until then for Teva to supply, Teva would make an offer. Cardinal agreed.

810. The Cardinal bid request was forwarded to Conspirator Patel on the morning of January 2, 2014. At 9:37am that morning, L.R., a customer marketing manager at Teva, suggested providing an offer to Cardinal at "10% under market intel pricing for [the] Watson/Actavis product." L.R. also stated: "[i]f Cardinal is willing to wait until April, I suspect that Actavis isn't interested in picking up a lot of additional share."

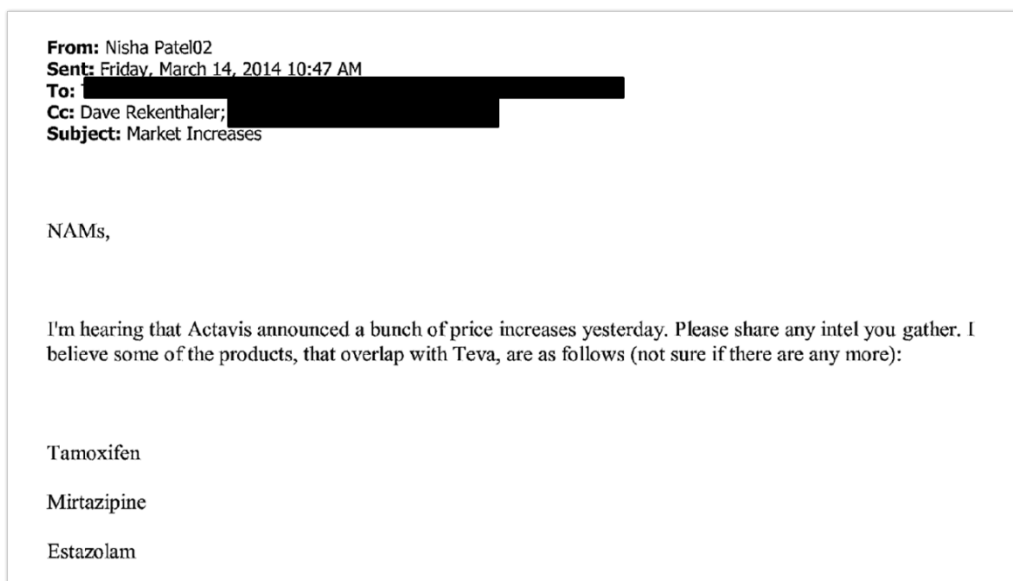
811. Immediately after receiving that e-mail, at 9:40am, Patel called Conspirator Rogerson at Actavis and the two spoke for more than seventeen (17) minutes. Shortly after hanging up the phone with Rogerson, at 10:12am, Patel responded to the e-mail, saying: "I think we have an opportunity to go higher. Let's aim for around \$148 net and request feedback."

812. On January 9, 2014, Teva learned that Cardinal had accepted Teva's bid at the higher price. At 9:19am that morning, Patel called Rogerson at Actavis and they spoke for more than six (6) minutes. Shortly after that call, at 9:45am, Patel sent an e-mail internally at Teva stating: "It looks like Cardinal accepted our bid at the higher price. We may have an opportunity to take some increases."

813. When Patel sent her supervisor the initial list of "Increase Potentials Q1 2014" on January 14, 2014, Clarithromycin ER was on the list.

814. Similarly, in March, 2014, Actavis implemented its own price increase on several other drugs, including some that overlapped with Teva. Consistent with the ongoing understanding between these high-quality competitors, Actavis understood that Teva would follow the increases or, at a minimum, would not poach Actavis customers after the increase.

815. Following a now very familiar pattern, at 9:54am on March 14, 2014 Conspirator Rogerson called Conspirator Patel and left a message. Patel called Rogerson back at 10:31am, and the two spoke for more than twelve (12) minutes. Within minutes after hanging up with Rogerson, Patel informed others at Teva about the Actavis increase:



In actuality, these increases would not become effective until April 15, 2014, again demonstrating that Teva knew in advance of its competitors' price increase plans.

816. Within half an hour of sending that e-mail, Patel instructed colleagues to add the Actavis drugs to the Teva price increase list. She added: "We intend to follow where we can."

817. Less than two hours later, at 12:37pm, Patel called Rogerson again. They spoke for more than five (5) minutes. Shortly after hanging up the phone, at 12:51pm, Patel wrote another e-mail to certain colleagues at Teva, stating: "Actavis took an increase. We will follow. We need to review price per my alert list. Let's wait to see what intel we can get and discuss Monday."

818. First thing the next business day – which was the following Monday, March 17, 2014 – Patel forwarded the "PI Candidates" list to K.G. at Teva. The list included both Tamoxifen Citrate and Estazolam. Later that morning, Patel called Rogerson. After quickly exchanging

voicemails, they spoke for more than nineteen (19) minutes. Conspirators Rekenthaler of Teva and Falkin of Actavis also exchanged four (4) text messages that day, and had one call lasting more than six (6) minutes.

819. Teva followed the Actavis price increases on Tamoxifen Citrate and Estazolam less than three weeks later, on April 4, 2014. Conspirators Patel and Rogerson spoke twice by phone that day. Conspirators Rekenthaler and Falkin also spoke by phone that day. Because Teva was able to follow the price increase so quickly, Teva's increase became effective even before the Actavis price increase for those drugs.

820. After the price increases became effective, Teva took consistent steps not to disrupt the market or steal market share from Actavis. For example, on May 14, Patel declined to bid at ABC on both Tamoxifen Citrate and Estazolam, stating: "unable to bid (strategic reasons, for internal purposes)." When Patel and her other conspirators at Teva used the term "strategic" in this context, it was code for the fact that there was an understanding in place with a competitor.

821. Similarly, on May 21, 2014, Teva received a request from a large customer for a bid on Tamoxifen Citrate. As of that date, Teva had 58.4% of the market, and Actavis had 40.7%. A Teva analyst forwarded the request to Conspirator Patel and others, recommending (pursuant to the fair share understanding in the industry) that Teva not bid "as we are first in a two-player market with good share already." Patel responded: "Agree. We should decline to bid."

iv. Multiple Manufacturers (Ketoconazole Cream and Tablets)

822. Conspirator Patel identified Ketoconazole Cream and Ketoconazole Tablets as price increase candidates sometime in February 2014. They were not listed on her original "Increase Potentials" list that she sent to K.G. on January 14, 2014, but they were on the list of "PI Candidates" that she sent to a colleague on February 26, 2014, with the following notes about each:

Ketoconazole Cream	Shared with Taro and Sandoz
Ketoconazole Tab	Shared with Taro, Myl and Apo

823. Taro was a common competitor on both drugs, but there were different sets of competitors for each formulation. For Ketoconazole Cream, Teva's competitors were Taro and Sandoz. For Ketoconazole Tablets, Teva's competitors were Taro, Mylan and Apotex.

824. Teva led the price increases for both drugs, but made sure to coordinate with all of its competitors before (and as it was) doing so. On April 4, 2014 – the day of the increases – Patel spoke separately with both Conspirator Aprahamian of Taro and CW-1 of Sandoz. During each call, she let them know that Teva was increasing the price of Ketoconazole. The same day, Conspirator Rekenhaller spoke to Conspirator Nesta of Mylan; he had previously communicated with J.H., a senior sales executive at Apotex, on March 20 and 25, 2014.

825. On Ketoconazole Cream, co-conspirators at Taro and Sandoz were also communicating directly with each other. On April 4, 2014, for example, Conspirator Aprahamian spoke to CW-3 at Sandoz for nineteen (19) minutes. They discussed the Teva increase and the fact that Taro would follow. CW-3 then sent an e-mail internally at Sandoz, alerting colleagues of the price increase and conveying information about Taro's price increase plans:

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, April 04, 2014 3:01 PM
To: [REDACTED]; Kellum, Armando; [REDACTED]
Subject: Ketoconazole Cream Price Increase

As an FYI, Teva increased contract price and WAC on Keto Cream yesterday (tripled). Taro will more than likely follow shortly. We should determine if Teva had additional increases yesterday as well.

CW-1 at Sandoz immediately told his colleagues not to bid on any new opportunities for the drugs, and instead put the products on "strict allocation" until Sandoz determined how to proceed.

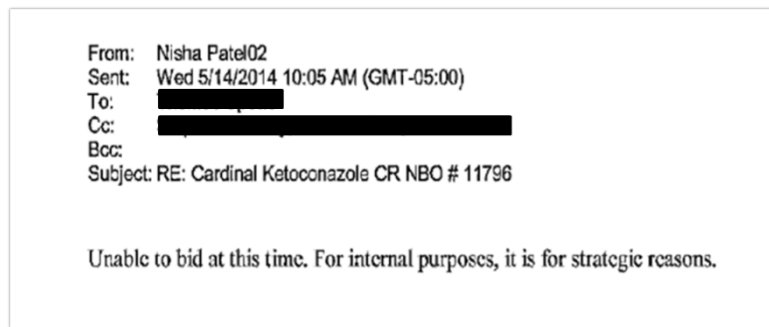
826. That same day, Conspirator Aprahamian sent a similar e-mail internally to his colleagues at Taro.

827. The following Monday, April 7, 2014, Taro received a request from a customer – the Minnesota Multistate Contracting Alliance for Pharmacy ("MMCAP"), a group purchasing organization acting on behalf of a number of the Plaintiff States – seeking a competitive bid on Ketoconazole Tablets due to the Teva price increase. After reviewing the request, a Taro sales executive sent an internal e-mail stating: "we are not going to bid this product. . . . Taro has 27% share in a 4-player market." In a follow-up e-mail, E.G., a Director of Corporate Accounts at Taro, confirmed that Taro would decline to bid, but indicated that Taro would need to lie about the reason: "Yes, we are declining, but we need to advise its [sic] due to supply."

828. Four days after the Teva increase, on April 8, 2014, Conspirator Aprahamian called Conspirator Patel and the two spoke for more than nineteen (19) minutes. Later that same day, he initiated a price increase for all of Taro's customers on both the Ketoconazole Cream and the Tablets. Aprahamian directed that the notice letters be sent to customers on April 16, 2014, with an effective date of April 17, 2014.

829. Although Sandoz immediately understood that it would follow these price increases, it was not able to implement them until October. The delay was necessary because Sandoz had contracts containing price-protection terms that would impose substantial penalties on Sandoz for increasing prices – and those penalties would have caused Sandoz to miss certain financial targets during the months after April 2014. At Sandoz, senior management held monthly budget meetings where they analyzed whether it made financial sense to implement a particular price increase. In this case, the ramifications of the price protection terms did not make sense for Sandoz to follow until October 2014.

830. In the months after the Teva and Taro increases, Teva held up its end of the agreement not to poach its competitors' customers. For example, on May 14, 2014, Teva was approached by Cardinal requesting a bid due to the Taro increase. The e-mail from Cardinal was forwarded to Conspirator Patel, who responded immediately:



Shortly before sending the e-mail, Patel exchanged several text messages with Conspirator Aprahamian at Taro. She would ultimately exchange eight (8) text messages and had one phone call lasting more than four (4) minutes with Aprahamian on that day.

831. Later that same day, Patel also directed that Teva decline to bid for Ketoconazole at ABC, citing the same logic: "unable to bid (strategic reasons, for internal purposes)."

832. Sandoz ultimately followed the Teva and Taro increases for Ketoconazole Cream on October 10, 2014. That same day, Patel and CW-1 at Sandoz spoke for more than three (3) minutes.

833. The Teva increases on Ketoconazole were significant. For the cream, Teva, Taro and Sandoz all increased the WAC price by approximately 110%. For the tablets, Teva's WAC increases were approximately 250%, but its customer price increases were substantially larger – averaging 528%.

v. New Relationships Emerge

834. By early 2014, the generic drug industry was in the midst of a price increase explosion. In an internal Teva presentation given shortly after the April 2014 price increases –

titled "2014 US Pricing Strategy" – Teva reflected on the current state of the industry, noting that the "[c]ompetitive landscape is supportive of price increases." In commenting on the future implications for Teva's pricing strategy, the company stated: "Mature competitors participate in price appreciation; immature competitors are starting to follow."

835. Understanding that many more competitors were enthusiastic about conspiring to raise prices, Teva began to develop new and additional relationships with certain competitors when implementing its April 4, 2014 price increases. Some illustrative examples are set forth below.

a) Breckenridge

836. One of those new co-conspirators was Conspirator Breckenridge. Conspirator Patel already had a relationship with S.C., a senior sales executive at Breckenridge, and Conspirator Rekenhaller had a relationship with D.N., another senior sales executive at Breckenridge, so Breckenridge was a prime candidate to coordinate pricing.

837. On November 14, 2013, Breckenridge increased its pricing on both Estradiol/Norethindrone Acetate Tablets ("Mimvey") and Cyproheptadine HCL Tablets.¹² For Cyproheptadine, Breckenridge increased its WAC pricing by as high as 150%, and raised its customer contract pricing even higher – 400%. The increases to Mimvey were a more modest 20-27% for both the WAC and customer pricing.¹³

838. In the weeks leading up to those increases – when Patel was still out on maternity leave – Conspirator Rekenhaller had several phone calls with D.N. at Breckenridge to coordinate the price increases. The two spoke twice on October 14, 2013, and had a twenty-six (26) minute

¹² Breckenridge had acquired the ANDA for Cyproheptadine HCL Tablets in September 2013 from another manufacturer, and immediately sought to raise the prices previously charged by the prior manufacturer as it began to sell the product under its own label.

¹³ As discussed above, Teva and Breckenridge had previously coordinated with regard to a price increase on Mimvey on July 31, 2012.

call on October 24, 2013. After those calls, they did not speak again until mid-January 2014, when Teva began preparing to implement its increase.

839. Over the next several months – during the period before Teva was able to follow the Breckenridge price increases – Teva followed the "fair share" understanding to the letter.

840. With respect to Cyproheptadine HCL, Teva had approximately 54% market share in a two-player market. For that drug, Teva consistently refused to bid or take on any additional market share after the Breckenridge increase. For example, on February 7, 2014, a customer gave Teva an opportunity to pick up new business on Cyproheptadine. When she learned the news, Conspirator Patel called S.C. at Breckenridge. They spoke twice that day – the first and only phone calls ever between them. After speaking to S.C., Patel sent the following e-mail regarding the customer's request:

From: Nisha Patel02
Sent: Fri 2/07/2014 2:46 PM (GMT-05:00)
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Bcc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Possible Indirect Additions - Safeway # 10769, 70, 71 & 72

Let's hold off on providing a bid. We can provide a bid when we are in a position to do so (post increase).

841. With regard to Mimvey, however, Teva only had 19% market share in a two-player market. For that drug, Teva sought to pick a few customers to level the playing field – before raising its own prices to follow Breckenridge.

842. On April 4, 2014, Teva followed the Breckenridge price increases with substantial increases of Mimvey (contract increases of as much as 393%) and Cyproheptadine HCL Tablets (contract increases of as much as 526%). In addition, Teva increased the WAC price on Mimvey (Estradiol/Norethindrone Acetate Tablets) by 26% and the WAC price on Cyproheptadine HCL Tablets by as much as 95% — to exactly match Breckenridge's WAC price on both products.

b) Rising

843. Rising became a more appealing potential co-conspirator when CW-2, who had formerly been employed at Sandoz, left to join Rising in August 2013. Rekenthaler had known CW-2 for many years, going back to when they both worked together at Teva several years prior.

844. Of the drugs on the Teva April 4, 2014 price increase list, Rising was a competitor on Diflunisal. For that drug, Rising had 21% market share in a two-player market with Teva as of March 2014.

845. Conspirator Rekenthaler spoke to CW-2 of Rising on December 5, 2013 for fourteen (14) minutes. When Conspirator Patel sent her initial list of "Increase Potentials" to K.G. on January 14, 2014, Diflunisal was on the list, with Teva expecting to lead the increase.

846. Teva and Rising continued to coordinate the increase over the next several months. For example, when Conspirator Patel sent a nearly final list of "PI Candidates" to her supervisor K.G. on March 17, 2014, she included the following notation about Diflunisal:

Diflunisal	Shared only with Rising

That same day, Conspirator Rekenthaler spoke with CW-2 twice. During those calls, CW-2 informed Rekenthaler that Rising was having supply problems for Diflunisal and might be exiting the market at some point in the future. CW-2 confirmed that it would be a good opportunity for Teva to take a price increase.

847. Rekenthaler and CW-2 spoke once again on March 31, 2014, shortly before the Teva price increase for Diflunisal. On April 4, 2014, Teva increased its WAC pricing on Diflunisal by as much as 30%, and its contract pricing by as much as 182% for certain customers.

848. Rising ultimately exited the Diflunisal market for a short period of time starting in mid-July 2014. When Rising decided to exit the market, CW-2 called Rekenthaler to let him know.

Four months later – when Rising's supply problems were cured – Rising re-entered the market for Diflunisal. Consistent with the fair share principles and industry code of conduct among generic drug manufacturers discussed more fully above, CW-2 and Rekenhalter spoke by phone on several occasions in advance of Rising's re-entry to identify specific customers that Rising would obtain and, most importantly, to retain the high pricing that Teva had established through its price increase on April 4, 2014. On December 3, 2014, Rising re-entered the market for Diflunisal Tablets. Its new pricing exactly matched Teva's WAC price increase from April 2014.

c) Versapharm

849. On the April 4, 2014 Teva price increase list, Versapharm was a competitor on two different drugs: Ethosuximide Capsules and Ethosuximide Oral Solution.

850. When Conspirator Patel began creating the price increase list, neither of these drugs was considered a candidate for an increase. For example, when Patel sent her initial "Increase Potentials" list to K.G. in mid-January 2014, neither drug was on the list.

851. Versapharm was not considered a high-quality competitor. When Patel created the quality competitor rankings in May 2013, Versapharm was given a minus-2 score in the rankings. That did not stop Conspirator Rekenhalter, however, from calling J.J., a senior national account executive at Versapharm, and speaking for five (5) minutes on January 22, 2014. When Patel sent the next "PI Candidate" list to a colleague on February 26, 2014 – Ethosuximide Capsules and Oral Solution were both on the list, with the following notation:

Ethosuxamide Liquid	Shared only with Versa; test quality of competitor
Ethosuxamide Caps	Shared only with Versa; test quality of competitor; UNPROFITABLE

852. Conspirator Rekenhalter called again and spoke with J.J. at Versapharm on March 7, 2014. Teva then raised prices on both drugs on April 4, 2014. For Ethosuximide Capsules,

Teva raised its WAC price by 87%, and its contract prices by up to 322%. For Ethosuximide Oral Solution, Teva raised its WAC price by 20% and its contract prices by up to 81%.

853. If Versapharm was being tested by Conspirators Patel and Teva, it passed with flying colors. On April 9, 2014 – only five days after the Teva increase – Versapharm increased its pricing on both Ethosuximide Capsules and Oral Solution to a nearly identical price to Teva.

854. Following their agreement on those two drugs, and with no reason to speak further, Rekenthaler and J.J. of Versapharm never spoke by phone again.

vi. Impact

855. A few weeks after Teva's April 4, 2014 price increases went into effect, Conspirator Patel calculated the impact to Teva's net sales as a result of the April 4 increase. Based on her analysis, she found that the April 4, 2014 price increases resulted in a net increase in sales to Teva of \$214,214,338 per year.

m. April 15, 2014 Price Increase (Baclofen)

856. Baclofen, also known by the brand names Gablofen and Lioresal, is a muscle relaxant used to treat muscle spasms caused by certain conditions such as multiple sclerosis and spinal cord injury or disease. It is generally regarded as the first choice by physicians for the treatment of muscle spasms in patients with multiple sclerosis.

857. Effective February 21, 2014, Conspirator Upsher-Smith took a significant price increase on Baclofen, ranging from 350 - 420% to the WAC price, depending on the formulation. Prior to the increase, Baclofen was not a profitable drug for Upsher-Smith, and Upsher-Smith was considering whether to exit the market or significantly raise price. It chose the latter.

858. The primary competitors in the market for Baclofen at this time were Teva (62.4%), Qualitest (22.5%), and Upsher-Smith (6.8%).

859. Teva initially considered following the Upsher-Smith price increase quickly, as part of its April 4, 2014 price increases – but decided against it. The primary reason was that Qualitest was in the market, and Teva considered Qualitest a "low-quality" competitor. In other words, Qualitest would likely compete for market share if Teva increased its price.

860. Starting on April 10, 2014, however, Teva learned that Qualitest was having supply problems, and could exit the market for at least 3-4 months, if not permanently.

861. Upon learning that the only significant remaining competitor in the market would now be Upsher-Smith – a high-quality competitor – Teva immediately decided to follow the price increase. Conspirator Patel asked one of her direct reports to start working up price increase scenarios for Baclofen that same day.

862. Upsher-Smith was a highly-ranked competitor by Conspirator Patel (+2) in large part because of Patel's relationship and understanding with B.L., a national account executive at Upsher-Smith. In the week before she started her employment at Teva (after leaving her previous employment), Patel and B.L. exchanged several text messages. During her first week on the job, as she was beginning to identify price-increase candidates and high-quality competitors, Patel spoke to B.L. on April 29, 2013 for nearly twenty (20) minutes. During these initial communications, Patel and B.L. reached an understanding that Teva and Upsher-Smith would follow each other's price increases, and not compete for each other's customers after a price increase. Their agreement was further cemented in June and July 2013, when the two competitors agreed to substantially raise the price of Oxybutynin Chloride.

863. There was no need for the two competitors to communicate directly in this situation because it was already understood between them that Teva would follow an Upsher-Smith price

increase based on Patel's prior conversations with B.L., and based on the history of collusion between the two competitors.

864. Effective April 15, 2014, Teva raised its WAC and SWP pricing to match Upsher-Smith's pricing exactly. Teva increased its WAC pricing from 350% to 447%, depending on the dosage strength. Teva would not have increased its prices on Baclofen unless it had an understanding in place with Upsher-Smith.

865. Pursuant to the agreement between the companies, Teva did not seek to take any customers from Upsher-Smith during the period after Upsher-Smith's increase and before Teva could follow. Even after Teva's increase, when Qualitest customers approached Teva for a bid due to Qualitest's supply problems, Teva deferred to Upsher-Smith. As Conspirator Patel told K.G. in a June 11, 2014 e-mail: "Dynamics have changed, but I think we need to see if Upsher wants to pick up share. We have an unreasonably high share." K.G. agreed: "I think this is the right thing to do. . . . we should just give them a high bid."

866. Upsher-Smith, on the other hand, was able to secure several new customers as a result of the Qualitest exit. In short order, Baclofen became a very profitable product for Upsher-Smith. On April 18, 2014 – only three days after the Teva price increase – J.M., a Senior Director of Sales and Marketing at Upsher-Smtih, made the following pronouncement:

> On Apr 18, 2014, at 3:07 PM, [REDACTED]@upsher-smith.com> wrote:
>
> Qualitest is out. Teva matched our pricing. Bac is our newest ~\$20M product.
>
> [REDACTED]
> Sent from my iPhone
>

867. Only two months later, Lannett would enter the market at the same WAC prices as Teva and Upsher-Smith. As discussed more fully above in Section IV.C.1.j., Teva and Lannett

colluded so that Lannett could enter the market seamlessly without significantly eroding the high prices in the market.

n. July 1, 2014 Price Increase (Fluocinonide)

868. Fluocinonide, also known by the brand name Lidex, is a topical corticosteroid used for the treatment of a variety of skin conditions, including eczema, dermatitis, psoriasis, and vitiligo. It is one of the most widely prescribed dermatological drugs in the United States.

869. There are several different formulations of Fluocinonide including, among others: Fluocinonide 0.05% cream, Fluocinonide 0.05% emollient-based cream, Fluocinonide 0.05% gel and Fluocinonide 0.05% ointment. As of June 2014, Teva, Taro and Sandoz were the only three manufacturers actively selling any of the four Fluocinonide formulations mentioned above. On June 11, 2014, Teva identified the market-share breakdown for each of the different formulations of those drugs as follows:

Product Description	Teva Market Share	Market Data
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM 0.05% 15GM	12.7%	Taro 87.2%
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM 0.05% 30GM	12.7%	Taro 87.2%
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM 0.05% 60GM	12.7%	Taro 87.2%
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM-E 0.05% 15GM	29.2%	Taro 69.5%; Sandoz 1.3%
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM-E 0.05% 30GM	29.2%	Taro 69.5%; Sandoz 1.3%
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM-E 0.05% 60GM	29.2%	Taro 69.5%; Sandoz 1.3%
FLUOCINONIDE GEL 0.05% 60GM	26.0%	Taro 61.7%
FLUOCINONIDE OINTMENT 0.05% 15GM	53.8%	Taro 37.7%; Sandoz 8.5%
FLUOCINONIDE OINTMENT 0.05% 30GM	53.8%	Taro 37.7%; Sandoz 8.5%
FLUOCINONIDE OINTMENT 0.05% 60GM	53.8%	Taro 37.7%; Sandoz 8.5%

870. As discussed above, Teva coordinated with Taro and Sandoz to increase the price of all four of those formations of Fluocinonide in July 2013, based in part on discussions that started between Conspirators Patel and Aprahamian even before Conspirator Patel started her employment at Teva. The increases to the WAC prices in 2013 were a modest 10-17%, depending on the formulation.

871. The second coordinated increase of Fluocinonide was much more significant. Taro raised its prices for all four Fluocinonide formulations effective June 3, 2014. For each, the increases to Taro's WAC prices are set forth below:

Formulation	Percentage Increase to WAC
Fluocinonide 0.05% Cream	206 – 754%
Fluocinonide 0.05% Gel	155 – 255%
Fluocinonide 0.05% Ointment	206 – 483%
Fluocinonide Emollient-Based 0.05% Cream	160 – 430%

Taro notified its customers of the increases the day before they became effective – June 2, 2014.

872. Patel knew of these (and other) Taro increases well in advance, and was prepared so that Teva would be able to quickly follow the price increases. Patel was already preparing for the next round of Teva price increases in June 2014; many of which would ultimately be implemented by Teva in August.

873. On May 14, 2014, Conspirators Patel and Aprahamian exchanged eight (8) text messages, and had one phone conversation lasting more than four (4) minutes.

874. Subsequent to the May 14 communications Patel directed a colleague to create a list of future price increase candidates, based on a set of instructions and data she had given him. On May 28, 2014, that colleague sent her a list titled "2014 Future Price Increase Candidate Analysis." The list included several drugs sold by Taro –including the four formulations of Fluocinonide (plus Carbamazepine and Clotrimazole) – with the notation "Follow/Urgent" listed as the reason for the increase, *even though Taro had not yet increased its price on those drugs or notified its customers that it would be doing so.* The relevant portions of that spreadsheet are set forth below:

Item Description	Product Family	BUCKET
CARBAMAZEPINE TABLETS 200MG 100	CARBAMAZEPINE TABLETS	Follow/Urgent
CARBAMAZEPINE TABLETS 200MG 1000	CARBAMAZEPINE TABLETS	Follow/Urgent
CLOTRIMAZOLE TOPICAL SOLUTION 1% 10ML	CLOTRIMAZOLE TOPICAL SOLUTION	Follow/Urgent
CLOTRIMAZOLE TOPICAL SOLUTION 1% 30ML	CLOTRIMAZOLE TOPICAL SOLUTION	Follow/Urgent
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM 0.05% 15GM	FLUOCINONIDE CREAM	Follow/Urgent
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM 0.05% 30GM	FLUOCINONIDE CREAM	Follow/Urgent
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM 0.05% 60GM	FLUOCINONIDE CREAM	Follow/Urgent
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM-E 0.05% 15GM	FLUOCINONIDE E CREAM	Follow/Urgent
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM-E 0.05% 30GM	FLUOCINONIDE E CREAM	Follow/Urgent
FLUOCINONIDE CREAM-E 0.05% 60GM	FLUOCINONIDE E CREAM	Follow/Urgent
FLUOCINONIDE GEL 0.05% 60GM	FLUOCINONIDE TOPICAL GEL	Follow/Urgent
FLUOCINONIDE OINTMENT 0.05% 15GM	FLUOCINONIDE OINTMENT	Follow/Urgent
FLUOCINONIDE OINTMENT 0.05% 30GM	FLUOCINONIDE OINTMENT	Follow/Urgent
FLUOCINONIDE OINTMENT 0.05% 60GM	FLUOCINONIDE OINTMENT	Follow/Urgent

875. On June 3, 2014 – the day the Taro increases on Fluocinonide became effective – CVS reached out to T.C., a senior sales executive at Teva, indicating that it had an "immediate opportunity" on Fluocinonide 0.05% Cream and Fluocinonide 0.05% Emollient Cream, but did not give a reason for providing that opportunity to Teva. The CVS representative offered to move a significant amount of business from Taro to Teva, stating: "Opportunity knocks." The e-mail was forwarded to Conspirator Patel, who responded:

From: Nisha Patel02
Sent: Tuesday, June 03, 2014 12:46 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Fluocinonide Cream

I suspect a price increase...and we would likely follow.

Sent from my iPhone

Of course Patel already knew the bid request was due to a price increase, because she had spoken to Conspirator Aprahamian in May and included Fluocinonide on her list of price increases with a notation to "Follow/Urgent." But she still needed to determine the specific price points so that Teva could follow quickly.

876. T.C. stated that she had not heard about a price increase from anyone else, but indicated that she would "snoop around." Patel stated: "OK. Thanks. I'll do the same."

877. Patel immediately began snooping around by exchanging five (5) text messages with Conspirator Aprahamian at Taro. Later that afternoon, she reported that she had "[c]onfirmed that Taro increased," but that she was "still working on intel." K.G. at Teva suggested that it might be a good opportunity to take some share from Taro – the market share leader on several of the Fluocinonide formulations. He asked Patel to provide "guidance" by the next day. Patel responded at 4:23pm, making it clear that she had been talking to Aprahamian not only about Fluocinonide, but other drugs as well:

I expect to provide guidance at some point in the morning. I'm also hearing Warfarin, Carbamazepine as well. I'll be looking at shares and intel tomorrow and will provide commentary. (Taro is a high quality competitor. It's just a matter of who the others are.)

Shortly after sending that e-mail Patel called Aprahamian and they spoke for nearly seven (7) minutes. As discussed more fully below, Taro had also increased its prices for Warfarin and Carbamazepine on June 3. Teva followed those substantial Taro price increases with equally substantial increases of its own in August.

878. First thing the next morning – June 4, 2014 –Patel exchanged two (2) more text messages with Conspirator Aprahamian, and then the two spoke on the phone for more than twenty-five (25) minutes. Within minutes after hanging up the phone with Aprahamian, Patel sent the following e-mail to K.G., making it clear that she had obtained additional "intel" that she did not want to put in writing:

From: Nisha Patel02
 Sent: Wed 6/04/2014 10:44 AM (GMT-05:00)
 To: [REDACTED]
 Cc:
 Bcc:
 Subject: Fluo Crm and E Crm Info
 Attachments: Analysource_Report_20140604113534(1).xlsx

[REDACTED],

Per your request, I have added in the plain cream. I know you're working on a lot, so just let me know if you'd like to discuss further. I have additional intel (I can discuss with you) that will be useful.

We should probably discuss how we want to handle all Taro increase items. Taro is a high quality competitor--I think we need to be responsible where we have adequate market share.

Thanks,

Nisha

879. That same day, Teva received a bid request from another large customer, Walmart. Shortly after that e-mail was forwarded to her, Conspirator Patel responded by making it clear that Teva would play nice in the sandbox with Taro:

From: Nisha Patel02
 Sent: Wed 6/04/2014 2:09 PM (GMT-05:00)
 To: [REDACTED]
 Cc:
 Bcc:
 Subject: RE: Item Questions

[REDACTED]

(Please consider the Taro items alert items.) Based on quality of competitor, the intention of being responsible in the market, and market share, below is my commentary:

1. Gel: WAC issue. I estimate that WM nets are right around our WAC. Recommend bidding right below WAC, assuming we can supply.
2. Ointment: Should not pursue. We have reasonable share.
3. Cream: Since we are pursuing CVS, and assuming it works out, we should probably not pursue.

After further deliberation, Teva decided not to bid on any of the Walmart business at all.

880. On June 23, 2014, as Teva was planning to implement a price increase on Fluocinonide to follow the Taro increase, Patel forwarded a spreadsheet to a subordinate with "intel" she had obtained directly from Conspirator Aprahamian. That spreadsheet contained

specific Taro customer price points for the different formulations of Fluocinonide for each of the various classes of trade (i.e., wholesalers, chain drug stores, mail order and GPO). Prior to sending that "intel," Patel had spoken to Aprahamian on June 17 for fifteen (15) minutes, and June 19 for nearly fourteen (14) minutes. The contract price points obtained by Conspirator Patel were not otherwise publicly available.

881. Sandoz was also a competitor on two formulations of Fluocinonide – Fluocinonide ointment and Fluocinonide gel – but was only actively marketing the gel. Not coincidentally, Conspirator Aprahamian was having similar communications with his contact at Sandoz, CW-3, during this time period. At least some of those calls are set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
6/17/2014	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:01:00
6/18/2014	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:01:00
6/18/2014	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:01:00
6/19/2014	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:01:00
6/20/2014	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:02:00
6/20/2014	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:04:00
6/20/2014	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:10:00

During one of the calls on June 20 referenced above, Aprahamian dictated to CW-3 over the telephone specific Taro contract price points for each of the same classes of trade that he had provided to Conspirator Patel, for Fluocinonide ointment, Fluocinonide gel, and various other drugs that Taro had increased that overlapped with Sandoz. CW-3 took very detailed notes of the pricing information Aprahamian provided, which again were not publicly available. Based on a history and pattern of practice between CW-3 and Conspirator Aprahamian, it was understood that Sandoz would follow the Taro price increase.

882. On June 26, 2014, Teva sent out a calendar notice to a number of sales and pricing employees – including Conspirators Patel and Rekenhaller – for a 3pm conference call that day. The notice stated: "We will discuss the upcoming price increase for all Fluocinonide products:

Fluocinonide Cream, Fluocinonide E-Cream, Fluocinonide Gel, Fluocinonide Ointment. We are targeting an announcement date of Monday, June 30th for an effective date of July 1st." The next morning, at 9:57am, Patel and Aprahamian spoke again for nearly thirteen (13) minutes.

883. The Teva price increases on Fluocinonide became effective on July 1, 2014. Teva increased its WAC pricing to match Taro's pricing almost exactly. That same day, Patel spoke to her contact at Sandoz – CW-1 – several times, including at least those calls set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
7/1/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	7:54:45	0:00:03
7/1/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	9:59:38	0:01:34
7/1/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	15:05:31	0:00:03
7/1/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-1 (Sandoz)	15:10:28	0:00:11
7/1/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-1 (Sandoz)	15:13:36	0:01:59
7/1/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-1 (Sandoz)	15:21:17	0:07:14
7/1/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	CW-1 (Sandoz)	17:58:19	0:19:46

During those calls, Patel informed CW-1 of the Teva price increase and provided specific price points to CW-1 so that Sandoz would be able to follow the price increase.

884. Sandoz was in the process of exiting the market for Fluocinonide ointment (it had ceased its sales by September 2014), but followed the increase on the gel three months later, on October 10, 2014. Sandoz increased its WAC pricing on the gel by 491%. That same day, Conspirator Patel spoke to CW-1 at Sandoz by phone for more than three (3) minutes.

885. During this time period, Actavis had also started to re-enter the market for Fluocinonide 0.05% cream, but had not yet gained any significant market share due to supply problems. Nonetheless, Actavis still followed the Taro and Teva price increases in December 2014 by raising its prices to the exact WAC prices as Teva and Taro. The Actavis price increase on Fluocinonide cream was effective December 19, 2014. Not surprisingly, in the days and weeks leading up to the Actavis price increase, the co-conspirators at Actavis, Taro and Teva were all communicating frequently. At least some of those communications are set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
12/3/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:01:39
12/3/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:00:00
12/3/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:00:06
12/3/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:00:16
12/3/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:00:00
12/5/2014	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	M.D. (Actavis)	0:01:00
12/5/2014	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	M.D. (Actavis)	0:01:00
12/9/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:00:00
12/9/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:00:22
12/9/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:00:19
12/10/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:00:07
12/10/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:07:59
12/10/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:02:37
12/11/2014	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	M.D. (Actavis)	0:02:00
12/11/2014	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	0:16:00
12/17/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:02:35
12/17/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:08:00
12/18/2014	Voice	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	0:02:40

o. August 28, 2014 Price Increases

886. On August 28, 2014, Teva raised prices on a number of different drugs, including those set forth below:

Product Description	Competitors	% WAC Increase
AMILORIDE HCL/HCTZ TABLETS	Mylan (88%)	50%
AMOXICILLIN/CLAV CHEW TABLETS	Sandoz (34%)	25%
CARBAMAZEPINE CHEWABLE TABLETS	Taro (59%); Torrent (24.9%)	270%
CARBAMAZEPINE TABLETS	Taro (52%); Torrent (3.2%); Apotex (3%)	1538%
CIMETIDINE TABLETS	Mylan (58%); Apotex (0.4%)	25%
CLEMASTINE FUMARATE TABLETS	Sandoz (13%)	45%
CLOTRIMAZOLE TOPICAL SOLUTION	Taro (54%)	208%
DESMOPRESSIN ACETATE TABLETS	Actavis (43%)	75%
DICLOFENAC POTASSIUM TABLETS	Mylan (37%); Sandoz (13.5%)	50%
DISOPYRAMIDE PHOSPHATE CAPSULES	Actavis (47%)	100%
ENALAPRIL MALEATE TABLETS	Mylan (30%); Wockhardt (22.5%)	230%
EPITOL TABLETS	Taro (52%); Torrent (3.4%); Apotex (3%)	1538%
FLURBIPROFEN TABLETS	Mylan (41%)	75%
FLUTAMIDE CAPSULES	Par (33%); Actavis (26.8%)	140%
FLUVASTATIN SODIUM CAPSULES	Mylan (82%)	32%
HYDROXYUREA CAPSULES	Par (64%)	37%
LOPERAMIDE HCL CAPSULES	Mylan (56%)	25%
PENICILLIN VK TABLETS	Sandoz (26%); Northstar (5.3%); Dava (4%); Aurobindo (3.6%); Greenstone (2%)	100%
PRAZOSIN HCL CAPSULES	Mylan (71%); Mylan Inst. (0.5%)	21%
PROCHLORPERAZINE TABLETS	Mylan (35%); Cadista (30.3%); Sandoz (11%); Mylan Inst. (0.3%)	0%
TOPIRAMATE SPRINKLE CAPSULES	Zydus (81%); Actavis (3.5%)	0%
WARFARIN SODIUM TABLETS 10MG 100	Taro (57%); Zydus (16.2%); Upsher-Smith (5%); Amneal (0.4%);	5%

Following the normal pattern, in the days and weeks leading up to the price increase, Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler were communicating with every high-quality competitor on

those drugs to coordinate the increases in advance. At least some of those communications are set forth in the graphic below:



887. The day before the increase became effective – August 27, 2014 –Patil spent most of her morning discussing the price increases with her contacts at Sandoz, Actavis, Taro, Zydus and Glenmark:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	7:11:03	0:11:13
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	8:02:19	0:00:00
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	8:02:42	0:00:03
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	8:27:27	0:02:25
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	CW-1 (Sandoz)	8:31:03	0:00:33
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	8:32:42	0:20:31
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	8:41:01	0:00:00
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	8:41:06	0:00:25
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	8:58:01	0:16:23
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	9:23:26	0:18:34
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	10:34:34	0:00:06
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	16:29:08	0:07:52
8/27/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	17:09:15	0:00:06

888. In addition to those phone communications noted above, representatives from Teva and every other Conspirator met in Boston, Massachusetts shortly before the increase, from August 23-26, 2014, for the NACDS annual event, which was the largest pharmaceutical industry meeting of the year. Conspirators Cavanaugh, Rekenhaller and Patel, along with many other Teva executives, as well as executives from every other corporate Conspirator, attended.

889. For those few drugs where the phone records do not identify direct communications between Teva executives and their competitors, these executives, at a minimum, communicated through other competitors.

890. For example, with regard to Enalapril, Patel was speaking to Aprahamian at Taro as shown above. Aprahamian, in turn, spoke to M.C., the Vice President of Sales and Marketing at Wockhardt, on August 8, 2014 for thirteen (13) minutes, and again twice on August 14, 2014, including one call lasting eight (8) minutes.

891. Similarly, with regard to the drug Prochlorperazine, Conspirator Rekenhaller communicated with Conspirator Nesta at Mylan on August 7 and August 11, as shown above. Nesta, in turn, communicated with M.D., a senior sales executive at non-Conspirator Cadista Pharmaceuticals, on the same days that he had been communicating with Conspirator Rekenhaller.

892. A large number of the drugs on Teva's August 28, 2014 price increase list were selected because Teva was following a "high quality" competitor. The coordination between Teva and certain co-conspirators regarding those drugs is discussed more fully below.

i. Mylan

893. Effective April 17, 2014, Mylan increased its WAC pricing on a number of different drugs, including several that overlapped with Teva. Mylan also increased its contract prices, but at least some of those price increases would not become effective until mid-May 2014.

894. Pursuant to the established understanding between the two companies, Teva immediately decided that it would follow the Mylan increases. On April 21, 2014, T.S., a national account executive at Teva, forwarded to Conspirator Patel two spreadsheets with WAC and AWP pricing information for the price increases taken by Mylan. The spreadsheets were created by Mylan personnel.

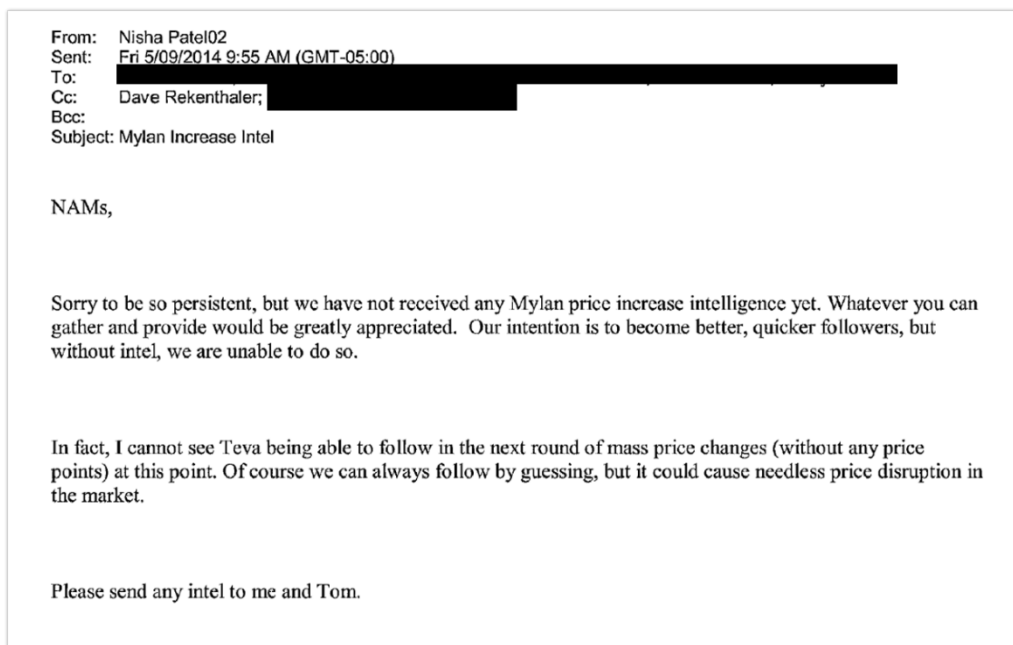
895. Conspirator Patel, in turn, forwarded the e-mail to the Teva sales team and stated: "Our intention is to follow Mylan on this increase. Below, you will see the list of increase items where Teva overlaps with Mylan. Please share any pricing intelligence you are able to obtain. Thank you in advance!" The list that Patel referred to included the following products, several of which had been the subject of coordinated price increases in 2013 as well: Amiloride HCL/HCTZ Tablets; Cimetidine Tablets; Enalapril Maleate Tablets; Fluvastatin Sodium Capsules; Loperamide HCL Capsules; Prazosin HCL Capsules; and Sotalol Hydrochloride Tablets.

896. Within days, Teva began receiving requests from its customers for bids due to the Mylan price increases. On April 24, 2014, Patel began to formulate a "Mylan Increase Strategy" in order to respond to those requests, but noted that Teva was "still awaiting intel" about the Mylan customer contract price points, which were not publicly available. Previously, Patel had relied on

Conspirator Kevin Green to obtain specific Mylan customer price points (referred to as "intel") through his communications with Conspirator Nesta of Mylan, which she used to follow Mylan's pricing. The next day, in a follow-up e-mail about the Mylan strategy, Patel noted that one of her Mylan increase strategies would not have been appropriate for this situation, and concluded that: "Plus, we really need some intel" about the Mylan contract price points.

897. Patel continued to push for specific contract price points from Mylan. On April 28, 2014, Patel sent an e-mail to the Teva sales team, stating: "To date, we have no intel on Mylan's recent increases. I realize there is a lot of travel going on, but whatever you can gather and share would be greatly appreciated."

898. On May 9, 2014, Conspirator Patel sent another e-mail:

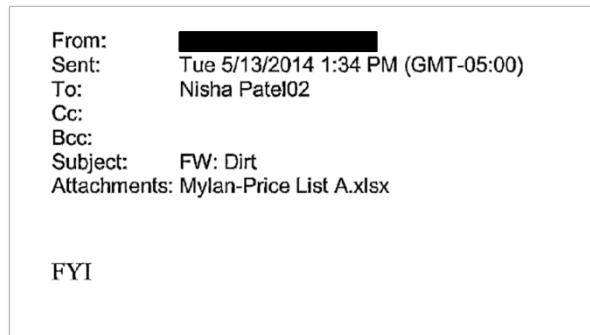


Shortly after receiving that e-mail – at 11:15am that morning – Conspirator Rekenthaler called Conspirator Nesta at Mylan and left a message. Nesta returned the call at 11:23am, and the two spoke for nearly eight (8) minutes.

899. Separately, and before Rekenthaler was able to convey any information he had obtained, Patel forwarded a customer request from ABC (relating to the Mylan increase items) directly to T.S. at Teva, lamenting the absence of Conspirator Green to obtain the Mylan intel:

I am in a really tough spot on these. Please help! There are several requests open for offers, but I have ZERO intel. A little frustrating/discouraging, as we are bound to hear complaints on how long it took to close the Delphi request. Is there anything you are able to get to help when you are back? . . . At some point, I know I'll have to find another source of magic :))

900. The next day, T.S. sent Patel an e-mail with an attached spreadsheet listing the Mylan contract price points for all of the recent increases:



The e-mail was unclear on where T.S. had obtained this "dirt," but the spreadsheet attached to her e-mail was created by a Mylan employee.

901. Conspirators Rekenthaler and Nesta spoke again on May 20, 2014. Armed with this new source of "intel," Conspirator Patel was more confident that Teva could follow the Mylan price increases exactly, without disrupting the market. That same day, as Patel began to create a new list of Teva price increase candidates, she instructed a colleague to include the Mylan increase drugs – with specific price points – as its own separate tab in the spreadsheet, called "follow." Her colleague provided the list, as requested, on May 21.

902. On May 27, 2014, Conspirators Rekenthaler and Nesta spoke twice, including one call lasting nearly four (4) minutes. By May 28, Teva had a much more comprehensive list of

price increase items. On that list, seven of the Mylan items were prominently listed with a "Follow Urgent" notation listed next to each:

Item Description	BUCKET	Comments
AMILORIDE HCL/HCTZ TABLETS 5/50MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
AMILORIDE HCL/HCTZ TABLETS 5/50MG 1000	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
CIMETIDINE TABLETS 300MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
CIMETIDINE TABLETS 300MG 500	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
CIMETIDINE TABLETS 400MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
CIMETIDINE TABLETS 400MG 500	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
CIMETIDINE TABLETS 800MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
ENALAPRIL MALEATE TABLETS 2.5MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
ENALAPRIL MALEATE TABLETS 2.5MG 1000	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
ENALAPRIL MALEATE TABLETS 5MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
ENALAPRIL MALEATE TABLETS 5MG 5000	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
ENALAPRIL MALEATE TABLETS 10MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
ENALAPRIL MALEATE TABLETS 10MG 1000	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
ENALAPRIL MALEATE TABLETS 20MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
ENALAPRIL MALEATE TABLETS 20MG 1000	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
FLUVASTATIN SODIUM CAPSULES 20MG 30	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
FLUVASTATIN SODIUM CAPSULES 20MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
FLUVASTATIN SODIUM CAPSULES 40MG 30	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
FLUVASTATIN SODIUM CAPSULES 40MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
LOPERAMIDE HCL CAPSULES 2MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
LOPERAMIDE HCL CAPSULES 2MG 500	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
PRAZOSIN HCL CAPSULES 1MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
PRAZOSIN HCL CAPSULES 1MG 1000	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
PRAZOSIN HCL CAPSULES 2MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase / Exceed Hypothetical BWAC
PRAZOSIN HCL CAPSULES 2MG 1000	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase / Exceed Hypothetical BWAC
PRAZOSIN HCL CAPSULES 5MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
PRAZOSIN HCL CAPSULES 5MG 250	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
PRAZOSIN HCL CAPSULES 5MG 500	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
SOTALOL HYDROCHLORIDE TABLETS 80MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
SOTALOL HYDROCHLORIDE TABLETS 120MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
SOTALOL HYDROCHLORIDE TABLETS 160MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase
SOTALOL HYDROCHLORIDE TABLETS 240MG 100	Follow/Urgent	Follow Mylan Increase

Also on the list were three additional Mylan drugs for which Teva would be leading the price increase: Diclofenac Potassium Tablets; Flurbiprofen Tablets; and Prochlorperazine Tablets.

903. With the list firmly squared away at the end of May, Conspirators Rekenthaler and Nesta had no need to speak again until August, when Teva was preparing to implement the price increases. In the weeks leading up to the August 28, 2014 Teva price increases, Rekenthaler and Nesta spoke several times to coordinate, including at least the calls set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
8/4/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	0:01:00
8/4/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Incoming	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	0:06:00
8/7/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Incoming	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	0:14:00
8/11/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	0:02:00
8/11/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Incoming	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	0:06:00
8/18/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	0:01:00
8/18/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Incoming	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	0:13:00
8/21/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	0:06:00

ii. Taro

904. As discussed above, Taro implemented a substantial price increase on various formulations of Fluocinonide on June 3, 2014. In addition to Fluocinonide, Taro also significantly raised its prices on the following additional drugs, which overlapped with Teva: Carbamazepine Chewable Tablets, Carbamazepine Tablets, Clotrimazole Topical Solution and Warfarin Sodium Tablets.

905. Patel learned of the prices increases for certain of these drugs in advance, based on her conversations with Conspirator Aprahamian. It was understood that Teva would follow the Taro price increases based on these and prior conversations. In fact, Teva agreed and made plans to follow them before Taro had even put them into effect.

906. Specifically, on May 28, 2014, T.S. of Teva sent Conspirator Patel the then-current version of her "Future Price Increase Candidate" spreadsheet. That list included the following Taro drugs, which had not yet been increased by Taro:

Item Description	BUCKET
CARBAMAZEPINE TABLETS 200MG 100	Follow/Urgent
CARBAMAZEPINE TABLETS 200MG 1000	Follow/Urgent
CLOTRIMAZOLE TOPICAL SOLUTION 1% 10ML	Follow/Urgent
CLOTRIMAZOLE TOPICAL SOLUTION 1% 30ML	Follow/Urgent

Conspirator Patel likely obtained this information from Conspirator Aprahamian on May 14, 2014, when the two exchanged eight (8) text messages and spoke for more than four (4) minutes by phone.

907. On June 3, 2014 – the date of the Taro price increases on Fluocinonide, Carbamazepine, Clotrimazole, Warfarin and other drugs – Conspirators Patel and Aprahamian exchanged five (5) text messages. After exchanging those text messages, Patel confirmed to her supervisor K.G. and another Teva representative that Taro had in fact raised its pricing on Fluocinonide. Patel then added: "I expect to provide guidance at some point in the morning. I'm also hearing Warfarin, Carbamazepine as well. I'll be looking at shares and intel tomorrow and will provide commentary. (Taro is a high-quality competitor. It's just a matter of who the others are.)" At 5:08pm that evening, Patel called Aprahamian and the two spoke for nearly seven (7) minutes.

908. First thing the next morning, Patel and Aprahamian exchanged two (2) text messages. Then, at 9:56am, the two spoke again for almost twenty-six (26) minutes. Shortly after hanging up the phone with Aprahamian, Patel sent an e-mail to K.G. making it clear that she had obtained additional "intel" regarding the Taro price increases that she did not want to put into writing, stating: "I have additional intel (I can discuss with you) that will be useful."

909. On June 12, 2014, Teva internally discussed future projections regarding Carbamazepine – including the fact that its API supplier might run out of supply sometime in 2015. One of the options discussed was a price increase. K.G. – aware that Patel had been in discussions with Aprahamian and had "intel" regarding the Taro price increase on Carbamazepine (and other drugs) – stated: "Nisha [Patel] would be able to provide guidance relative to [the Carbamazepine] price increase for the analysis being put together." In fact, Patel had communicated with Aprahamian earlier that same day for more than nine (9) minutes.

910. One of the drugs that Taro increased on June 3, 2014 was Warfarin Sodium Tablets ("Warfarin"). Also known by the brand name Coumadin, Warfarin is a blood thinner medication used to treat and prevent blood clots.

911. As of June 2014, there were three competitors in the market for Warfarin: Teva, Taro and Zydus. Ten days after Taro increased its price, Zydus quickly followed with a price increase of its own on June 13, 2014. In the days between the Taro and Zydus price increases for Warfarin, Teva, Taro and Zydus coordinated through various phone communications with each other, including at least the following:

Date	Call Typ	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
6/4/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	9:11:28	0:00:00
6/4/2014	Text	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	9:16:52	0:00:00
6/4/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	9:56:52	0:25:57
6/11/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	4:37:00	0:08:00
6/11/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	15:36:37	0:00:07
6/11/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	15:42:26	0:14:31
6/12/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	7:57:50	0:09:18
6/13/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	8:13:10	0:16:38

912. On June 13, 2014 – the date of the Zydus increase on Warfarin – Teva was presented with an offer from a customer for a one-time buy on that drug. Conspirator Patel responded that "[w]e will review, but note that we intend to follow [the] Taro and Zydus increase price." Later that same day, Conspirator Patel sent an internal e-mail alerting her group, including her supervisor K.G., about a list of drugs on which Teva planned to raise prices. A number of them – including Carbamazepine Chewable Tablets, Carbamazepine Tablets, Clotrimazole Topical Solution, Fluocinonide Cream, Emollient Cream, Gel and Ointment, and Warfarin Sodium Tablets – included the notation "Follow/Urgent – Taro" as the reason for the increase. For that list of drugs, Conspirator Patel directed that "we should not provide any decreases on these products." Conspirator Patel's directive meant that Teva would not seek to compete for market share against Taro or Zydus when approached by customers due to those competitors' price increases.

913. On June 18, 2014, Patel sent that same list to the entire sales team at Teva, informing them of the status of Teva's next price increase. She noted that Teva had already been "receiving multiple requests on several items that are prioritized as increase candidates." Patel continued: "While we do not have an exact date of increase, we are taking our increase plans into consideration and are bidding on new business at the planned increase price where our WAC allows." Finally, Patel stated:

This is all in consideration of market factors, quality of competitors, current market share (including McK RFP results) and intelligence we have been able to gather. As you know, each situation is unique, but this should provide a high level overview.

Some of the "intelligence" referred to by Patel was gathered during a phone conversation she had with Conspirator Aprahamian of Taro the day before, on June 17, 2014, which lasted more than fifteen (15) minutes.

914. The next day, Patel continued to gather "intelligence" and made concerted efforts to simultaneously coordinate with both Aprahamian and Conspirator Green at Zydus. The timing and duration of those phone calls is set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
6/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	8:38:09	0:00:01
6/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	8:41:07	0:00:04
6/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	13:56:47	0:00:00
6/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	14:08:53	0:00:00
6/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	14:24:45	0:00:09
6/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	14:25:32	0:00:04
6/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	15:40:08	0:00:00
6/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	16:01:31	0:13:35
6/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	16:23:36	0:00:05
6/19/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	17:24:07	0:13:15

915. On August 28, 2014, Teva followed the Taro price increases on Carbamazepine Chewable Tablets, Carbamazepine Tablets, Clotrimazole Topical Solution, and Warfarin Sodium

Tablets. As discussed more fully above, Teva coordinated those increases with Taro (and Zydus) through direct communications with those competitors in the days leading up to the increase.

iii. Zydus

916. In addition to their agreement on Warfarin, Teva also agreed with Zydus to raise the price of Topiramate Sprinkle Capsules.

917. Topiramate Sprinkle Capsules, also known by the brand name Topamax, is a medication used to treat seizures caused by epilepsy, and also to treat migraine headaches. As of June 2014, Zydus and Teva had a large majority of the market share for Topiramate, while Actavis had just 3% of the market.

918. In April 2014, Zydus raised its price for Topiramate Sprinkle Capsules. Conspirator Patel was in frequent communication with Conspirator Green at the time of the Zydus price increase.

919. In the days leading up to the June 13 Zydus price increase on Warfarin, which is discussed more fully above, Conspirator Kevin Green coordinated with both Patel and Conspirator Rekenthaler at Teva, as set forth in the table below:

Date	Call Typ	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
6/2/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	9:33:00	0:02:00
6/2/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	11:25:26	0:05:48
6/11/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	4:37:00	0:08:00
6/11/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	15:36:37	0:00:07
6/11/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	15:42:26	0:14:31
6/13/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Green, Kevin (Zydus)	8:13:10	0:16:38

920. Green was likely speaking to Patel and Rekenthaler about both Warfarin and Topiramate Sprinkle Capsules during those calls because on June 13 – the same day the Zydus price increase on Warfarin became effective, and after the conversations noted above – Conspirator Patel added Topiramate Sprinkle Capsules to Teva's price increase list, with a notation: "Follow/Urgent – Zydus." Two days before that – the same day that Conspirator Green had

extensive phone calls with both Rekenthaler and Patel – Rekenthaler also spoke twice with Conspirator Falkin of Actavis, the only other competitor in the market for Topiramate Sprinkle Capsules.

921. Teva followed the Zydus price increase for Topiramate Sprinkle Capsules on August 28, 2014. As noted above, Teva coordinated that increase with both Zydus and Actavis in the days and weeks before it.

iv. Competitors Follow Teva

922. For those drugs where Teva was leading the price increases on August 28, 2014, several of Teva's competitors followed in short order and those price increases were also coordinated.

923. For example, on October 10, 2014, Sandoz followed Teva's price increases on three drugs: (1) Amoxicillin/Potassium Clavulanate Chewable Tablets; (2) Diclofenac Potassium Tablets; and (3) Penicillin V Potassium Tablets. Following the normal pattern, Conspirator Patel of Teva spoke to CW-1 of Sandoz on the day of the Sandoz price increases for more than three (3) minutes.

924. Then, on December 19, 2014, Actavis followed the Teva price increase on Desmopressin Acetate Tablets. Conspirators Rekenthaler of Teva and Falkin of Actavis spoke frequently in the days and weeks leading up to the Actavis price increase, including calls on November 18, November 21 and November 25, 2014.

925. Indeed, even before Actavis followed the Teva price increase, Teva knew that Actavis planned to increase. For example, on October 15, 2014 – approximately six weeks before Actavis raised its price – Teva received a request from a customer asking Teva to reduce its pricing on Desmopressin Acetate because it was no longer offering competitive prices. Conspirator Patel's

initial response to the customer was "[w]e believe the market is still settling on this product. Can you please review in a few days and advise of more current pricing intelligence?" In a subsequent internal discussion, Patel expressed how difficult it was to actually keep track of all of Teva's different collusive agreements, saying: "I can't quite recall if Actavis followed us or we followed them....but they definitely did not change their WACs recently."

926. Similarly, on March 4, 2015, Mylan followed the Teva and Sandoz price increases on Diclofenac Potassium Tablets. Conspirator Rekenthaler coordinated that price increase with Conspirator Nesta of Mylan during two phone calls on February 18 and one call on February 19, 2015.

p. January 28, 2015 Price Increases

927. Shortly after the August 28, 2014 Teva price increases, Conspirator Patel accepted a new position at Teva. She left her position in the pricing department to take on the role of Director of National Accounts at Teva. Her new position meant new responsibilities, necessitating more frequent travel to customer conferences and trade shows, giving her a greater opportunity to meet and collude face-to-face with competitors instead of over the telephone.

928. When Patel left the pricing department at Teva her position was not re-filled. K.G., Patel's former supervisor, assumed her role and became the executive responsible for identifying price increase candidates and implementing price increases.

929. On January 28, 2015, Teva raised prices on a number of different drugs. Teva's price increase spreadsheet – now maintained by K.G. at Teva – identified the following drugs, among others, along with the price increase strategy and reasons for the increase:

Product Description	Price Increase Strategy	Reason for Increase	Competitors
BETHANECHOL CHLORIDE TABLETS	Market Intel	Follow Competitor - Amneal	Amneal (65%); Wockhardt (14.9%); Rising (1.7%)
CIPROFLOXACIN TABLETS	193% Increase	Follow Competitor - DRL & Actavis	Actavis (37%); Dr. Reddy's (23.3); Westward (11.2%); Northstar (5.6%); Pack (5.2%)
DILTIAZEM HCL TABLETS	90% Increase	Lead - Semi-Exclusive	Mylan (41.8%)
ESTRADIOL TABLETS	90% Increase	Lead - Semi-Exclusive	Actavis (12.3%); Mylan (3.1%)
FLUOXETINE HCL TABLETS	612% Increase	Mylan (New Market Entrant) (6/23/2014)	Par (45.1%); Mylan (7.3%)
GLIMEPIRIDE TABLETS	300% Increase	Follow Competitor - DRL	Dr. Reddy's (34%); Accord (17%); INT Labs (15.3%); Virtus (3.6%); BluePoint (2%)
GRISEOFULVIN SUSPENSION	50% Increase	Follow Competitor - Actavis	Actavis (47.2%); Qualitest (14.1%); Perrigo (3.9%)
ISONIAZID TABLETS	50% Increase	Lead - Limited Competition	Sandoz (21.2%); Lannett (3.4%)
KETOPROFEN CAPSULES	90% Increase	Lead - Semi-Exclusive	Mylan (42.2%)
KETOROLAC TROMETHAMINE TABLETS	90% Increase	Lead - Semi-Exclusive (Mylan Supply Issues)	Mylan (40%)
NORTRIPTYLINE HCL CAPSULES	90% Increase	Lead - Cost of Goods Increased	Actavis (29.4%); Taro (4.8%)
PROPRANOLOL HCL TABLETS	Market Intel	Follow Competitor - Actavis	Heritage (28.5%); Actavis (21.2%); Qualitest (12.8%); Northstar (7.5%); Mylan (2.6%)

930. Consistent with their normal pattern, Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler communicated with a number of Teva's significant competitors about these drugs in the days and weeks leading up to January 28, 2015. The relevant phone communications between Teva and several of its competitors related to these drugs are set forth below:

Par: Rekenthaler speaks to M.B. (Par) on 1/26 (14 minutes); Rekenthaler speaks to J.H. (VP of Sales at Par) on 1/28 (2 calls)	Amneal: Patel speaks to S.R.(1) on 1/6 (51 minute call)	Taro: Patel speaks to Arahamian two times on 1/9/15	Dr. Reddy's: Patel speaks to V.B. in June through October 2014 when Dr. Reddy's increases prices (see below)

Product Description	Competitors
BETHANECHOL CHLORIDE TABLETS	Amneal (65%); Wockhardt (14.9%); Rising (1.7%)
CIPROFLOXACIN TABLETS	Actavis (37%); Dr. Reddy's (23.3); Westward (11.2%); Northstar (5.6%); Pack (5.2%)
DILTIAZEM HCL TABLETS	Mylan (41.8%)
ESTRADIOL TABLETS	Actavis (12.3%); Mylan (3.1%)
FLUOXETINE HCL TABLETS	Par (45.1%); Mylan (7.3%)
GLIMEPIRIDE TABLETS	Dr. Reddy's (34%); Accord (17%); INT Labs (15.3%); Virtus (3.6%); BluePoint (2%)
GRISEOFULVIN SUSPENSION	Actavis (47.2%); Qualitest (14.1%); Perrigo (3.9%)
ISONIAZID TABLETS	Sandoz (21.2%); Lannett (3.4%)
KETOPROFEN CAPSULES	Mylan (42.2%)
KETOROLAC TROMETHAMINE TABLETS	Mylan (40%)
NORTRIPTYLINE HCL CAPSULES	Actavis (29.4%); Taro (4.8%)
PROPRANOLOL HCL TABLETS	Heritage (28.5%); Actavis (21.2%); Qualitest (12.8%); Northstar (7.5%); Mylan (2.6%)

Actavis: Rekenthaler speaks to M. Falkin on 1/13, 1/14 (2 calls) and 1/16	Sandoz: Patel speaks to CW-1 (Sandoz) on 1/22 (12 minute call)	Mylan: Rekenthaler speaks to J. Nesta on 1/14 (2 calls) and 1/20

931. Upon information and belief, Patel also spoke in-person with many of these competitors. For example, in her new role as a Director of National Accounts, Patel personally attended the following trade association events and customer conferences in the fall of 2014 and winter of 2014-15: NACDS, Boston, MA (August 23-26, 2014); Econdisc Bidders Meeting, St.

Louis, MO (September 17-19, 2014); PCMA Annual Meeting in Rancho Palos Verdes, CA (October 13-14, 2014); Anda Strategy Meeting, Miami, FL (October 26-29, 2014); and the HDMA Round Table, Washington, DC (January 8, 2015). These industry events were all well-attended by Teva's competitors.

932. Some specific examples of Teva's coordination with competitors about its January 28, 2015 price increases are set forth below.

i. Propranolol

933. Propranolol HCL Tablets, also known by various brand names including Inderal LA, Inderal XL, Hemangeol and InnoPran XL, is a beta-blocker used to treat high blood pressure, irregular heartbeats, shaking (tremors), and other conditions.

934. On January 15, 2015, Actavis sent a notice to its customers informing them of a significant increase to its WAC and Suggested Wholesale Prices (SWP) for Propranolol. The increases would not become effective (and thus publicly visible to the rest of the market) until February 17, 2015.

935. In the days before Actavis sent this notice to its customers, Conspirators Falkin of Actavis and Rekenthaler of Teva spoke frequently. For example:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
1/8/2015	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	7:18:00	0:10:00
1/13/2015	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	15:39:00	0:01:00
1/14/2015	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	3:10:00	0:01:00
1/14/2015	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	6:29:00	0:03:00

936. Indeed, the day before Actavis sent the price increase notice to its customers, Conspirator Rekenthaler coordinated the price increase with Conspirator Falkin and Conspirator

Nesta of Mylan – the other quality competitor in the market for Propranolol.¹⁴ The timing and duration of those phone calls are set forth in the table below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
1/14/2015	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	3:10:00	0:01:00
1/14/2015	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	3:12:00	0:01:00
1/14/2015	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	5:39:00	0:09:00
1/14/2015	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	6:29:00	0:03:00

937. On January 16, 2015 – more than a month before the Actavis price increase for Propranolol was disclosed to the public – Conspirator Rekenthaler forwarded Teva's price increase list to Conspirator Patel. Propranolol was on the list, with the following explanations about pricing strategy and reasons for the price increase:

Product Description	Price Increase Strategy	Reason for Increase
PROPRANOLOL HCL TABLETS 10MG 100	Market Intelligence	Follow Competitor - Actavis
PROPRANOLOL HCL TABLETS 10MG 1000	Market Intelligence	Follow Competitor - Actavis
PROPRANOLOL HCL TABLETS 20MG 100	Market Intelligence	Follow Competitor - Actavis
PROPRANOLOL HCL TABLETS 20MG 1000	Market Intelligence	Follow Competitor - Actavis
PROPRANOLOL HCL TABLETS 40MG 100	Market Intelligence	Follow Competitor - Actavis
PROPRANOLOL HCL TABLETS 40MG 1000	Market Intelligence	Follow Competitor - Actavis
PROPRANOLOL HCL TABLETS 60MG 100	Market Intelligence	Follow Competitor - Actavis
PROPRANOLOL HCL TABLETS 80MG 100	Market Intelligence	Follow Competitor - Actavis
PROPRANOLOL HCL TABLETS 80MG 500	Market Intelligence	Follow Competitor - Actavis

938. Teva raised its pricing for Propranolol on January 28, 2015 – before the Actavis price increase even became effective. As discussed above, Conspirator Rekenthaler was in constant communication with Conspirator Falkin of Actavis and Conspirator Nesta of Mylan in the days leading up to Teva's price increase.

939. When the Actavis price increase on Propranolol did become effective – on February 17, 2015 – Conspirators Rekenthaler and Falkin continued to discuss pricing. For example, the day before those price increases became visible to the public – February 16, 2015 – Rekenthaler and Falkin spoke two times, including one call lasting nearly twenty-three (23) minutes.

¹⁴ During this time period, Heritage and Qualitest were both suffering from long-term supply issues on Propranolol and were not viable competitors in the market.

Rekenthaler then spoke to Conspirator Nesta twice on February 18, 2015 and again on February 19, 2015.

940. Mylan ultimately followed the Teva and Actavis price increases for Propranolol with a price increase of its own on July 10, 2015.

ii. Ciprofloxacin HCL and Glimepiride

941. Ciprofloxacin HCL Tablets, also known by various brand names including Cetraxal, Otiprio and Ciloxan, is an antibiotic that fights bacteria in the body. It is used to treat different types of bacterial infections, including skin infections, bone and joint infections, respiratory or sinus infections, urinary tract infections, and certain types of diarrhea.

942. Glimepiride Tablets, also known by the brand name Amaryl, is a medication used to control high blood sugar in people with type 2 diabetes.

943. Dr. Reddy's significantly increased its pricing on both Ciprofloxacin HCL and Glimepiride on August 18, 2014. The increases to the Ciprofloxacin HCL WAC were 201% to 533%, depending on the dosage strength. The increases to the Glimepiride WAC were approximately 300% for all dosage strengths.

944. In the days and weeks leading up to Dr. Reddy's price increases for Ciprofloxacin HCL and Glimepiride, V.B., a senior sales executive at Dr. Reddy's, spoke frequently with Conspirator Patel about the planned price increases. At least some of those phone communications are set forth below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
7/10/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	V.B. (Dr. Reddy's)	13:28:12	0:12:14
7/18/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	V.B. (Dr. Reddy's)	16:20:45	0:00:10
7/21/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	V.B. (Dr. Reddy's)	9:51:53	0:04:14
7/22/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	V.B. (Dr. Reddy's)	9:19:44	0:06:33
7/24/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Outgoing	V.B. (Dr. Reddy's)	10:31:30	0:00:04
7/24/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	V.B. (Dr. Reddy's)	10:40:28	0:04:03

945. V.B. continued to communicate with Conspirator Patel after the Dr. Reddy's price increases became effective, in the hope that Teva would quickly follow with its own price increases. The two exchanged four (4) text messages on August 25, 2014 – only three days before Teva's substantial price increase on August 28, 2014 (discussed above).

946. Despite Dr. Reddy's best efforts, Teva was unable to add Ciprofloxacin HCL or Glimepiride to its August 28 price increase. On the same day that Teva sent its price increase notices out to its customers, T.W., a senior account executive at Dr. Reddy's, obtained a complete list of Teva's price increases (including a number of drugs not sold by Dr. Reddy's). Although unclear how T.W. obtained this information, the subject line of the e-mail clearly identified the information as "Confidential Teva increases." In her message to several other Dr. Reddy's colleagues, T.W. stated:

On Aug 28, 2014, at 4:11 PM, [REDACTED] > wrote:

Hi All,
 Teva had price increases today. No glimepiride though!
 See products below.
 Thanks,
 [REDACTED]

J.M., a senior marketing executive at Dr. Reddy's, replied: "Thanks for sending. This was shown in the pricing compendium today. I was a little disappointed. However, some of the price increase[s] were led by other companies more than a month ago. So I am still hopeful they may follow." Dr. Reddy's anticipated that Teva would follow its price increases based on the understanding that had been reached between V.B. and Conspirator Patel during their various conversations.

947. In fact, Teva did follow the Dr. Reddy's price increases – on both Ciprofloxacin HCL and Glimepiride – during its next round of price increases on January 28, 2015. In the

interim, V.B. and Conspirator Patel continued to communicate, exchanging four (4) text messages on October 10, 2014.

948. Actavis – the only other quality competitor in the market for Ciprofloxacin HCL – increased its pricing for that drug on December 19, 2014 to exactly match Dr. Reddy's WAC pricing. In the days leading up to the Actavis price increase, Conspirator Rekenthaler of Teva spoke to Conspirator Falkin of Actavis several times to coordinate the increase, including twice on December 17 (including one call lasting nearly nine (9) minutes) and once on December 18, 2014.

949. When Teva did follow the Dr. Reddy's (and Actavis) price increases on Ciprofloxacin HCL and Glimepiride, on January 28, 2015, Teva raised its WAC pricing to match Dr. Reddy's WAC prices exactly. That same day, Dr. Reddy's was (again) able to obtain a full copy of Teva's-price increase list, which included many drugs that Dr. Reddy's did not market.

iii. Griseofulvin

950. Griseofulvin Microsize Oral Suspension, also known by the brand name Grifulvin V, is a medication used to treat fungal infections of the skin, hair and nails that do not respond to creams or lotions. The medication works by stopping the growth of fungi.

951. On September 9, 2014, Actavis notified its customers of a price increase on Griseofulvin Microsize Oral Suspension. In the days leading up to September 9, 2014, Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler of Teva communicated with Conspirators Falkin and Rogerson of Actavis to coordinate the increase. Some of those calls are detailed below:

Date	Call Typ	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
9/3/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	0:02:00
9/3/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	0:01:00
9/4/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Incoming	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	0:01:00
9/4/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	0:01:00
9/4/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Incoming	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	0:15:00
9/8/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	0:02:00
9/8/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	0:01:00
9/8/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Incoming	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	0:21:00
9/8/2014	Voice	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	Outgoing	Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	0:05:00
9/9/2014	Voice	Patel, Nisha (Teva)	Incoming	Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	0:04:32

The Actavis price increase for Griseofulvin became effective on October 6, 2014.

952. Teva promptly added Griseofulvin to its own price-increase list, with the notation "Follow Competitor – Actavis" as the reason for the price increase.

953. Teva followed the Actavis increase for Griseofulvin during its next price increase event on January 28, 2015. As discussed above, in the days leading up to that price increase, Conspirators Rekenthaler of Teva and Falkin of Actavis coordinated frequently. Teva's price increase for Griseofulvin Microsize Oral Suspension matched Actavis's WAC pricing exactly.

3. Competitors Become "High Quality" After Successfully Colluding With Teva

a. May 2014: Conspirator Patel Updates The Quality Competitor Rankings to Reflect New Relationships

954. A little more than a year after she first circulated her Quality of Competitor List, Conspirator Patel finalized an updated list on May 9, 2014. This updated list reflected changes in Teva's conspiratorial relationships.

955. Although certain competitors retained a high-quality ranking throughout the entire relevant period – like Conspirators Mylan, Sandoz, Actavis and Taro – other competitors saw their ranking increase (sometimes dramatically) after successfully colluding with Patel or others at Teva on one or more drugs during the prior twelve-month period. These changes demonstrate that Teva's quality competitor rankings were, in reality, a list of co-

conspirators that Teva could trust to adhere to the illegal agreements.

i. Apotex

956. Apotex, for instance, was one of Teva's two lowest-ranked competitors in May 2013 with a ranking of minus 3. When Conspirator Patel updated her Quality Competitor rankings in May 2014, however, Apotex was rated plus 2 – an increase in five points over that twelve-month period.

957. Apotex made this jump in Teva's quality competitor rankings in large part due to Patel's relationship with B.H., a sales executive at Apotex, and the successful coordination between Apotex and Teva in 2013 on Pravastatin and Doxazosin Mesylate, discussed above in Section IV.C.2.i.ii.

958. As noted above, Patel revised her May 2013 price-increase list on May 29, 2013 to add, *inter alia*, Pravastatin. The day before – May 28 – Apotex increased its price on Pravastatin by over 100%. Apotex's new, higher prices for Pravastatin exactly matched Glenmark's May 16, 2013 price increase.

959. In the days leading up to Patel's decision to add Pravastatin to her list of price-increase candidates – and Apotex actually increasing its prices – Patel communicated frequently with B.H. at Apotex. Between May 20 and May 24, 2013, the two spoke five (5) times.

960. Teva ultimately raised its prices on Pravastatin – to follow Glenmark, Apotex and Zydus – on August 9, 2013. In the days leading up to the Teva price increase, Patel spoke to B.H. at Apotex three (3) times to coordinate.

961. At the same time Teva raised its Pravastatin prices in August 2013, it also increased its pricing on Doxazosin Mesylate. Teva's new, increased price (a 1,053% increase) matched Apotex's (and Mylan's) recent price increases. Apotex itself had increased the price of this drug

on July 23, 2013. B.H. of Apotex and Patel of Teva had one conversation the week before Apotex took the increase, in addition to coordinating before Teva followed on August 9, 2013.

962. Apotex soared dramatically in the quality competitor rankings for one additional reason: in April 2013, Apotex hired J.H. as a senior executive. Conspirator Rekenthaler of Teva and J.H. began communicating regularly after J.H. was hired by Apotex. There is no record that they had ever communicated by phone before that.

963. That relationship continued through 2014. On April 4, 2014, Teva increased the price on Pentoxifylline by as much as 69%. Even though Apotex was the market leader at that time, Teva chose to lead the price increase on Pentoxifylline. In the weeks leading up to Teva's price increase, Conspirator Rekenthaler of Teva engaged in numerous communications with J.H. at Apotex. The two spoke twice on March 7, 2014, for two (2) and three (3) minutes, respectively. They spoke again on March 20 for four (4) minutes, and again on March 25 for two (2) minutes. A week after Teva increased its price – on April 11, 2014 – they spoke again for five (5) minutes. During these calls, Conspirator Rekenthaler gathered Apotex's pricing plans and conveyed them to Conspirator Patel.

964. As a result of Conspirator Patel and Conspirator Rekenthaler's successful coordination with Apotex executives, Conspirator Patel dramatically increased Apotex's quality competitor ranking in May 2014.

ii. Zydus

965. Zydus – like Apotex – had been one of Teva's two lowest-ranked competitors in May 2013 with a ranking of minus 3. But when Conspirator Patel updated her quality competitor rankings in May 2014, Zydus was rated plus 2, an increase in five points over a twelve-month period. While Apotex's increase in the ranking was due to Teva's successful collusion with Apotex

on several price increases in 2013 and 2014, Zydus's increase was more personnel-oriented: Conspirator Kevin Green, who had himself conspired with a number of competitors while at Teva (at the direction of and in coordination with Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler at Teva, among others) moved from Teva to Zydus in November 2013. With Green firmly installed at Zydus, Patel was emboldened to more fully include Zydus in the conspiracy.

966. Patel's confidence was well-founded. In the year after Green joined Zydus, the two companies successfully conspired to divide markets and allocate customers relating to Zydus's entry into the market for multiple drugs, including: Fenofibrate (February – March 2014), Paricalcitol (March – April 2014), Niacin (May – June 2014), and Etodolac ER (May – July 2014). These agreements are discussed more fully above in Section IV.C.1.h.

967. Teva and Zydus also agreed to increase prices on Topiramate Sprinkles and Warfarin Sodium tablets. Zydus increased the price for both of those drugs on June 13, 2014. Teva followed with an increase on both drugs on August 28, 2014. With respect to the Topiramate Sprinkles, Teva was explicit in its internal communications that its increase was to “follow competitor,” namely Zydus.

968. In the days leading up to both companies' price increases, Green and Patel communicated frequently to coordinate the price increases. On June 19, 2014 – four days before Zydus increased its prices – Green and Patel spoke four (4) times. And on August 27, 2014 – the day before Teva raised its prices – Green and Patel spoke three (3) times.

969. Conspirator Green was also communicating frequently with Conspirator Rekenthaler of Teva around the time of the price increases on Topiramate Sprinkles and Warfarin Sodium tablets. On June 11, 2014, the two men spoke for eight (8) minutes. On August 20, the two exchanged an additional pair of phone calls.

970. Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler did not communicate with Conspirator Green in isolation. The two Teva executives made sure to keep each other apprised of their conversations with competitors, including Green. In early 2014, Patel and Rekenthaler both worked largely out of Teva's home office. After either one of them engaged in a phone call with a competitor, he or she would be sure to provide an in-person debrief of the communication so as to avoid putting such information in writing.

971. Even before Conspirator Green joined Zydus in November 2013, Teva had some success in coordinating price increases with Zydus. As discussed above, Conspirator Patel decided to add Pravastatin to her price increase list only after determining that Zydus agreed to the increase. In the week leading up to Patel's decision to revise her price increase list to include Pravastatin, Green (still at Teva) spoke to K.R. and M.K., both senior executives at Zydus.

972. Just two weeks later, on June 14, 2013, Zydus increased its price on Pravastatin by over 150%. Conspirator Green similarly had numerous conversations with Zydus executives in the week prior to that company's Pravastatin increase, as shown in the table below:

Date	Call Typ	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
6/9/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	M.F. (Zydus)	0:12:00
6/10/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	M.K. (Zydus)	0:02:00
6/11/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	K.R. (Zydus)	0:01:00
6/11/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	M.K. (Zydus)	0:26:00
6/11/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	M.K. (Zydus)	0:03:00
6/12/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Incoming	K.R. (Zydus)	0:22:00
6/12/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Incoming	K.R. (Zydus)	0:14:00
6/12/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Incoming	K.R. (Zydus)	0:01:00
6/13/2013	Voice	Green, Kevin (Teva)	Outgoing	M.F. (Zydus)	0:16:00

973. As noted above, Teva ultimately raised its prices on Pravastatin on August 9, 2013. At that time, Conspirator Patel recommended that Teva follow the competitors that had already raised their prices – including Zydus. Prior to Teva raising its prices on August 9, 2013,

Conspirator Green spoke to K.R. at Zydus three times—twice on August 4, 2013 and once on August 5.

iii. Heritage

974. Heritage, like Apotex and Zydus, was not a highly-ranked competitor when Conspirator Patel first created the quality of competitor ranking list in May 2013. Initially, Patel gave Heritage a ranking of "0." However, when Patel updated her quality competitor rankings in May 2014, Heritage received the highest possible ranking of plus 3.

975. The reason for Heritage's significant improvement in Conspirator Patel's quality competitor rankings was the relationship that Patel established with the Vice President of Heritage, Jason Malek. After moving to Teva, Patel began communicating with Malek by phone as early as July 9, 2013. From that date until July 25, 2014, the two spoke by phone at least 37 times.

976. Heritage's successful effort to coordinate price increases with Teva on seven drugs – Acetazolamide, Glipizide-Metformin, Glyburide, Glyburide-Metformin, Leflunomide, Nystatin, and Theophylline – is described in the Plaintiff States' Consolidated Complaint dated June 15, 2018, MDL No. 2724, 2:17-cv-03768 (E.D. Pa.), which is incorporated herein by reference.

iv. Lupin

977. In Conspirator Patel's initial May 2013 quality competitor ranking list, Conspirator Lupin was given a ranking of plus 2. When Patel updated her quality competitor rankings a year later, Lupin received the highest possible rating of plus 3.

978. Conspirator Lupin was awarded the highest score in the quality competitor ranking in 2014 because Conspirator Berthold of Lupin earned Patel's trust by consistently agreeing to her price-increase plans. From May 2013 through April 2014, for example, Conspirators Patel and Berthold spoke at least 76 times by phone. Conspirator Green, while still at Teva, also had a very

strong relationship with Conspirator Berthold. As discussed above, at times Patel and Green would even coordinate with each other regarding which one of them should coordinate a price increase or customer allocation agreement with Conspirator Berthold.

979. As discussed more fully above, in 2013 – after Conspirator Patel joined Teva – Teva and Lupin conspired to fix and raise prices on at least the following four drugs: Cefdinir Oral Suspension, Cefdinir Capsules, Cefprozil Tablets and Pravastatin. Then in early 2014, executives at the two companies coordinated Lupin's entrance into the market for Balziva.

980. The relationship was so strong between Teva and Lupin that even when Conspirator Green left Teva, and Conspirator Patel was out of the office on maternity leave, Conspirator Berthold still found other executives at Teva to communicate with regarding a price increase for the drug Cephalexin Oral Suspension. As discussed above, in October 2013 Conspirator Berthold called Conspirator Rekenhalter and T.S., a national account executive at Teva, to coordinate Lupin's November 1, 2013 price increase for Cephalexin Oral Suspension. When Patel returned from maternity leave and began planning the next round of Teva price increases, she continued these communications with Conspirator Berthold until Teva followed Lupin's price increase on April 4, 2014.

981. Conspirators Patel and Berthold also coordinated a price increase and market allocation scheme with regard to the drug Niacin ER, as Lupin was entering the market in March 2014.

v. Par

982. In Conspirator Patel's initial May 2013 quality competitor ranking list, Conspirator Par was given a ranking of plus 1. When Patel updated her quality competitor rankings a year later, Par improved to a ranking of plus 2.

983. Conspirator Par rose in the rankings largely because of several strong relationships between executives at the two companies. For example, T.S., a national sales executive at Teva, had a strong relationship with R.K., a senior sales executive at Par. The two began communicating by telephone in September 2013. Between September 2013 and May 2014, the two spoke at least twenty-seven (27) times by phone.

984. Similarly, Conspirator Rekenthaler at Teva had a very strong relationship with another senior executive at Par, M.B. Rekenthaler spoke with M.B. frequently throughout 2013 and 2014. From the beginning of 2013 through May 2014, Rekenthaler spoke to M.B. at Par at least thirty-two (32) times by phone.

985. Conspirator Patel was well-aware of these strong relationships, and relied on the information that T.S. and Conspirator Rekenthaler obtained from their communications with senior Par executives in order to make pricing or bidding decisions for Teva's drugs. One such example occurred on Friday, February 7, 2014, when Teva received notice from a customer that it had received a competitive challenge from Par on the drug Labetalol HCL Tablets. Conspirator Patel forwarded the e-mail to T.S. with three question marks: "???" T.S. responded immediately: "left message." The message that T.S. had left was for R.K. at Par, and the two executives spoke five (5) times that same day. After these calls with R.K., T.S. responded back to Patel saying "[l]et's speak on Monday. Just received call back with more information."

986. The following Monday, Patel also forwarded the original e-mail (discussing the competitive challenge from Par on Labetalol) to Conspirator Rekenthaler, saying "[n]eed to make a decision quickly." One (1) minute after receiving that e-mail, Conspirator Rekenthaler called M.B. at Par and the two spoke for eighteen (18) minutes. Shortly after hanging up the phone with

M.B., Conspirator Rekenthaler sent another e-mail to Patel, stating: "[h]old off on this until I get back with you." Rekenthaler spoke to M.B. again later that afternoon for three (3) minutes.

987. After these discussions between Teva and Par executives, Teva ultimately offered only a nominal price reduction to that customer – knowing that this would likely concede the business to Par.

988. As discussed more fully above, Teva continued to conspire with Conspirator Par on various market allocation and price fixing schemes throughout the remainder of 2014 and into 2015.

vi. Greenstone

989. Greenstone was not a highly ranked competitor when Conspirator Patel first created the quality competitor ranking list in May 2013. Conspirator Patel had, at that time, given Greenstone a ranking of "0." However, when Conspirator Patel updated her quality competitor rankings in May 2014, Greenstone improved to a plus-1 ranking.

990. One of the reasons for Greenstone's improvement in the rankings was Conspirator Patel's developing relationship with Conspirator Robin Hatosy, a national account executive at Greenstone. Conspirators Patel and Hatosy were former co-workers at ABC, and had a longstanding relationship. From the time Conspirator Patel started her employment at Teva in April 2013, through the time that she updated the quality competitor rankings in May 2014, Patel and Hatosy communicated by phone or text at least 66 times. Patel also spoke to Hatosy's supervisor, Conspirator Jill Nailor of Greenstone, numerous times in early 2014 to coordinate Greenstone and Teva price increases and customer allocation agreements.

991. Patel and Hatosy of Greenstone spoke consistently at or around the time of every price increase effectuated by either company on drugs where they overlapped, including for

example: July 3, 2013 – the day of Teva's price increase on Fluconazole; December 2, 2013 – the day that Greenstone sent notices to customers of its price increases on Azithromycin Suspension, Azithromycin Oral Suspension and Medroxyprogesterone; and April 4, 2014 – the day that Teva followed Greenstone's price increases on Azithromycin Suspension, Azithromycin Oral Suspension and Medroxyprogesterone.

992. Given the willingness of Greenstone's executives to coordinate price increases with Teva, Conspirator Patel increased Greenstone's quality competitor ranking in May 2014.

vii. Amneal

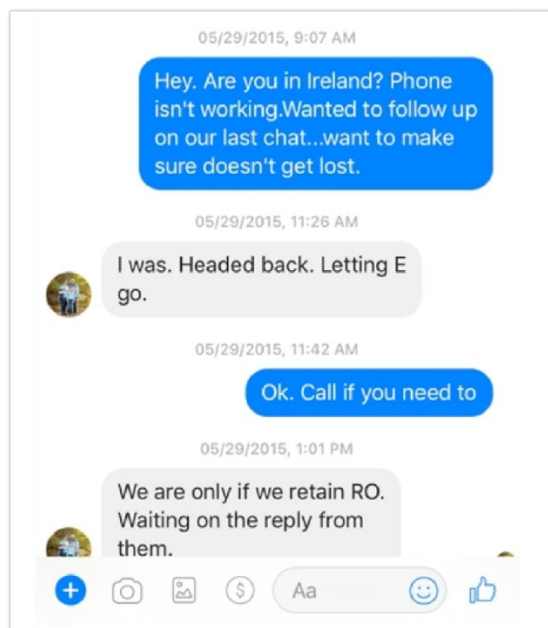
993. In Conspirator Patel's initial May 2013 quality of competitor ranking list, Conspirator Amneal was given a ranking of plus 1. When Patel updated her quality competitor rankings a year later, Amneal improved to a ranking of plus 2.

994. One of the reasons why Amneal rose in the rankings was because of several strong relationships between executives at the two companies. For example, Conspirator Rekenthaler of Teva had a strong relationship with S.R.(2), a senior sales executive at Amneal. From May 2013 to May 2014, they spoke eight (8) times by phone, and attended many trade association meetings and customer conferences together as well. Rekenthaler and S.R.(2) were regular participants in an annual golf outing hosted by a packaging contractor in Kentucky, where – as discussed above – the generic drug manufacturer participants (competitors) played golf by day and gathered socially by night, referring to each other as "friends" and "fraternity brothers." (Conspirators Green and Ostaficiuk were also participants.)

995. Similarly, Patel also developed strong relationships with two Amneal executives: S.R.(1), a senior sales and finance executive at Amneal, and S.R.(2). As discussed above, Patel

and S.R.(1) coordinated price increases for the drugs Norethindrone Acetate (September 2014) and Bethanechol Chloride (January 2015).

996. Patel also spoke to S.R.(2) regarding Norethindrone Acetate in September 2014, and continued to communicate with S.R.(2) into at least 2015 – sometimes using alternative forms of communication. In addition to their cell phones, the two executives also used Facebook Messenger to coordinate anticompetitive conduct. In the message exchange below (relating to a drug not identified in this Complaint), S.R.(2) informs Patel that Amneal will concede one customer – Econdisc ("E") – so long as Amneal is able to retain another large customer, Red Oak Sourcing ("RO"):



On the day of this message exchange, Patel and S.R.(2) also spoke by phone for nearly five (5) minutes.

viii. Rising

997. In Patel's initial May 2013 quality competitor ranking list, Rising was given a ranking of plus 1. When Patel updated her quality competitor rankings a year later, Rising improved to a ranking of plus 2.

998. Rising improved in the quality competitor rankings because of the relationship between Conspirator Rekenthaler and CW-2. In 2013, CW-2 left Sandoz to join Rising. At that time, Rising was already preparing to enter the market for a drug called Hydroxyzine Pamoate. Teva was one of the competitors already in that market. During several calls in early October 2013, CW-2 coordinated with Conspirators Green and Rekenthaler of Teva to acquire a large customer and facilitate Rising's entry into the Hydroxyzine Pamoate market.

999. Later, in March 2014, CW-2 sought to return the favor. At that time, Rising experienced supply problems for the drug Diflunisal Tablets – a two-player market involving only Teva and Rising. In an effort to "play nice in the sandbox," and to further the ongoing understanding between the two competitors, CW-2 contacted Conspirator Rekenthaler of Teva and informed him of Rising's supply problems and the fact that Rising may have to leave the market at some point in the future. The purpose of the call was to alert Conspirator Rekenthaler that Teva would have the opportunity to take a price increase, as Rising would not be in a position to take on any additional market share.

1000. On April 4, 2014, Teva increased the price on Diflunisal Tablets (by as much as 182%), as well as Hydroxyzine Pamoate (by as much as 165%). In the weeks leading up to those price increases, Conspirator Rekenthaler communicated several times with CW-2 at Rising to coordinate the increases. The two spoke by phone twice on March 17, 2014, and once on March 31.

1001. When Rising decided to leave the Diflunisal market in mid-July 2014, CW-2 called Rekenthaler to let him know. Four months later – after fixing its supply problems – Rising re-entered the market for Diflunisal. Consistent with the fair share understanding discussed above, and the rules of engagement that were generally followed in the industry, CW-2 and Conspirator Rekenthaler communicated in advance of Rising's re-entry to identify specific customers that Rising would obtain and, most importantly, to ensure the retention of the high prices that Teva had established through its price increase in April 2014. On December 3, 2014, Rising re-entered the market for Diflunisal Tablets. Its new pricing matched Teva's WAC price increase from April 2014.

ix. Breckenridge

1002. In her initial May 2013 ranking, Patel gave Breckenridge a ranking of plus 1. A year later, Breckenridge improved to plus 2.

1003. The higher ranking largely resulted from the strong relationship established between Conspirators Patel and Rekenthaler and certain executives at Breckenridge, which led to several successful price increases.

1004. For example, on November 14, 2013, Breckenridge increased the WAC pricing of both Mimvey and Cyproheptadine HCL Tablets. In the weeks leading up to those Breckenridge price increases, Conspirator Rekenthaler communicated by phone several times with D.N., a sales executive at Breckenridge. The two spoke twice on October 14, 2013, and once on October 24, 2013. The call on October 24 lasted twenty-six (26) minutes.

1005. On April 4, 2014, Teva followed the Breckenridge price increases on Mimvey Tablets (increasing the WAC pricing by over 100%) and Cyproheptadine HCL Tablets (increasing the WAC pricing by over 90%), to match Breckenridge's WAC pricing on both products. Teva

raised prices even higher on its customer contracts. Teva increased the contract pricing of Mimvey by as much as 393%, and the contract pricing of Cyproheptadine HCL Tablets by as much as 526%, depending on the dosage strength.

1006. As Patel planned for Teva's April 4, 2014 price increases, both she and Conspirator Rekenhtaler continued to communicate with their counterparts at Breckenridge. Rekenhtaler spoke to D.N. at Breckenridge on January 15, 2014 – the day after Patel sent her first list of "Increase Potentials Q1 2014" to K.G. – for nineteen (19) minutes. Similarly, Patel spoke with S.C. – a sales executive at Breckenridge – two times on February 7, 2014, as she was determining whether Teva should provide a bid to a customer. After her discussions with S.C., Teva declined to bid for the business in order to avoid taking market share away from Breckenridge as a result of the price increases.

x. Glenmark

1007. Not every Teva competitor saw its quality competitor ranking increase between 2013 and 2014. Conspirator Glenmark, for example, declined slightly. Patel initially gave Glenmark a ranking of plus 3 in May 2013, but a year later she dropped the ranking to plus 2.

1008. The reason for that drop was that Patel lost her most valuable relationship at that company – CW-5. CW-5 left Glenmark in April 2014. In the eleven-month period between Conspirator Patel joining Teva in late April 2013 and CW-5 leaving Glenmark in April 2014, the two competitors communicated by phone or text message 121 times. They also communicated frequently using an encrypted messaging application, WhatsApp. As discussed more fully above, starting in early May 2013, Teva and Glenmark conspired to fix and raise prices on a number of drugs, including: Adapalene, Nabumetone, Fluconazole Tablets, Ranitidine, Moexipril, Moexpiril HCTZ and Pravastatin.

1009. In addition to CW-5, Conspirator Patel also had other contacts at Glenmark – which is why Glenmark did not fall dramatically in the quality competitor rankings when CW-5 left the company. For instance, Patel exchanged 44 phone calls or text messages with J.C., a sales and marketing executive at Glenmark, between May 2013 and July 2015. Similarly, Patel exchanged 36 calls with Conspirator Jim Brown, the Vice President of Sales at Glenmark, between August 2013 and October 2014. As discussed more fully above, Conspirator Patel continued to coordinate with J.C. and Conspirator Brown throughout 2014 on several drugs, including Kariva and Gabapentin Tablets – demonstrating that Glenmark remained a quality competitor even after CW-5 left the company.

4. "Quality Competitors" Collude With Each Other As Well (Not Just With Teva)

a. One Example: The Sandoz/Mylan Relationship

1010. In addition to conspiring with Teva, the "quality" competitors also colluded with each other on drugs that Teva did not market. Indeed, each quality competitor had its own set of relationships with counterparts at competitor companies that were used to facilitate agreements regarding drugs where they overlapped. The relationship highlighted in this section is the relationship between executives at Sandoz and Mylan. However, to the extent that some of the drugs at issue involve additional competitor companies, those relationships are also discussed.

1011. In September 2012, CW-4 was concerned about her job security at Sandoz and sought to network with executives at competing companies in the hope of obtaining new employment. CW-4 contacted Conspirator Nesta because she was interested in potentially working at Mylan. CW-4 obtained Conspirator Nesta's phone number from a mutual contact and called to introduce herself. During that phone call, Conspirator Nesta immediately started talking

about competitively sensitive information. Although CW-4 was surprised that Conspirator Nesta was being so blatant, she did not stop him.

1012. In the year that followed, between September 2012 and October 2013, CW-4 and Conspirator Nesta developed an ongoing understanding that they would not poach each other's customers and would follow each other's price increases. Notably, CW-4 and Nesta were not friends and communicated almost exclusively by phone. Examples of their coordination with respect to specific drugs are discussed in more detail below.

i. Market Allocation – Valsartan HCTZ

1013. The first drug that CW-4 and Conspirator Nesta coordinated about was Valsartan HCTZ. Valsartan HCTZ, also known by the brand name Diovan, is used to treat high blood pressure.

1014. Diovan was a large-volume drug that had sales in the United States of approximately \$1.6 billion for the 12 months ending June 30, 2012. CW-4, a senior Sandoz Inc. sales executive and cooperating witness in this case, testified that in the weeks leading up to the launch of a generic version of the drug, Novartis executives were putting “a lot of pressure” on her boss, R.T., the VP of sales and marketing at Sandoz Inc., to reach an illegal agreement with respect to the drug.

1015. Mylan was the first to file an abbreviated new drug application (ANDA) to market the generic version – Valsartan HCTZ – which, if approved, would give Mylan 180 days of generic exclusivity. Sandoz manufactured the authorized generic. This meant that Sandoz and Mylan would be the only two manufacturers of the generic version of the drug for six months.

1016. Mylan and Sandoz launched Valsartan HCTZ on the same day – September 21, 2012. In the days leading up to the launch, CW-4 and Conspirator Nesta spoke at least twenty-

one (21) times by phone during which they discussed, among other things, allocating market share for this product. These calls are detailed in the table below:

Date	Call Typ	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
9/6/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:20:01
9/6/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:11
9/6/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:05
9/6/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:01:18
9/6/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:05:22
9/7/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:43
9/7/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:11:35
9/7/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:01:03
9/12/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:22:22
9/12/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:01:35
9/12/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:06
9/13/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:11:26
9/13/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:19
9/13/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:57
9/13/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:05:22
9/13/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:03:30
9/14/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:07:36
9/17/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:09
9/17/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:03:32
9/19/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:02:40
9/19/2012	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:51

1017. During these phone calls, Novartis, Sandoz and Mylan – through CW-4 and Conspirator Nesta – agreed to divvy up the market so that each competitor obtained roughly a 50% market share.

1018. Throughout this time, CW-4 also kept Conspirator Kellum (her supervisor) regularly informed of her discussions with Conspirator Nesta and met with Kellum in person to discuss her customer accounts, including a meeting on September 14, 2012.

1019. On September 21, 2012 – the date of the Valsartan HCTZ launch – R.T., a senior sales and marketing executive at Sandoz, sent an internal e-mail stating "[a]s a cross functional

team, we have optimized this launch successfully securing ~52% market share vs. a formidable competitor like Mylan. . . . you should be very proud!"

1020. That same day, Mylan issued a press release announcing that it had received final FDA approval to market generic Valsartan HCTZ. In an internal series of e-mails reacting to this news, a Sandoz employee remarked: "Fyi, good news, Mylan has 180 days as expected." H.F., a senior-most executive of Sandoz Germany responded, "...sometimes a little help from our competition is welcome as well." D.D., a senior-most executive of Sandoz North America, replied:

I guess this is what they call "co-opetition".

1021. Conspirator Kellum forwarded Mylan's press release announcing the Valsartan launch to the Sandoz pricing and sales teams. S.G., a national account executive at Sandoz, replied "Hallelulalah!!!!!!!!!!!!!! (sic)."

1022. Shortly after Mylan launched, the CEO of Sandoz AG (J.G.) celebrated the "good news" and told his team to "execute" the illegal "co-opetition" scheme with their competitor. Novartis, meanwhile, continued to control the launch, requiring Sandoz Inc. to wait for explicit Novartis approval before any shipments of generic Diovan could go out the door to Sandoz customers.

1023. On September 25, 2012 – only four days after the launch – ABC contacted Sandoz seeking a price reduction on Valsartan HCTZ. S.G. forwarded the request to CW-1 and Conspirator Kellum stating "ABC has provided additional information regarding the market pricing on Valsartan HCTZ (specifically to McK [a Mylan customer]). Please review and advise if Sandoz will continue to let the market settle or move in a different direction. Conspirator Kellum replied, "[n]o price change."

1024. On November 16, 2012, Sandoz executives met to discuss increasing sales for Valsartan HCTZ. R.T. sent an internal e-mail in advance of the meeting asking "Are there opportunities with non-Sandoz customers that we should evaluate?" After a colleague responded with a list of potential Mylan customers, Kellum responded, "I'm concerned we are going to disrupt the market. I understand the need for additional sales but we need to be thoughtful here." R.T. then informed the Sandoz team "Do not approach new customers, with[out] me or Armando [Kellum]'s consent."

ii. Price Increases – Summer 2013

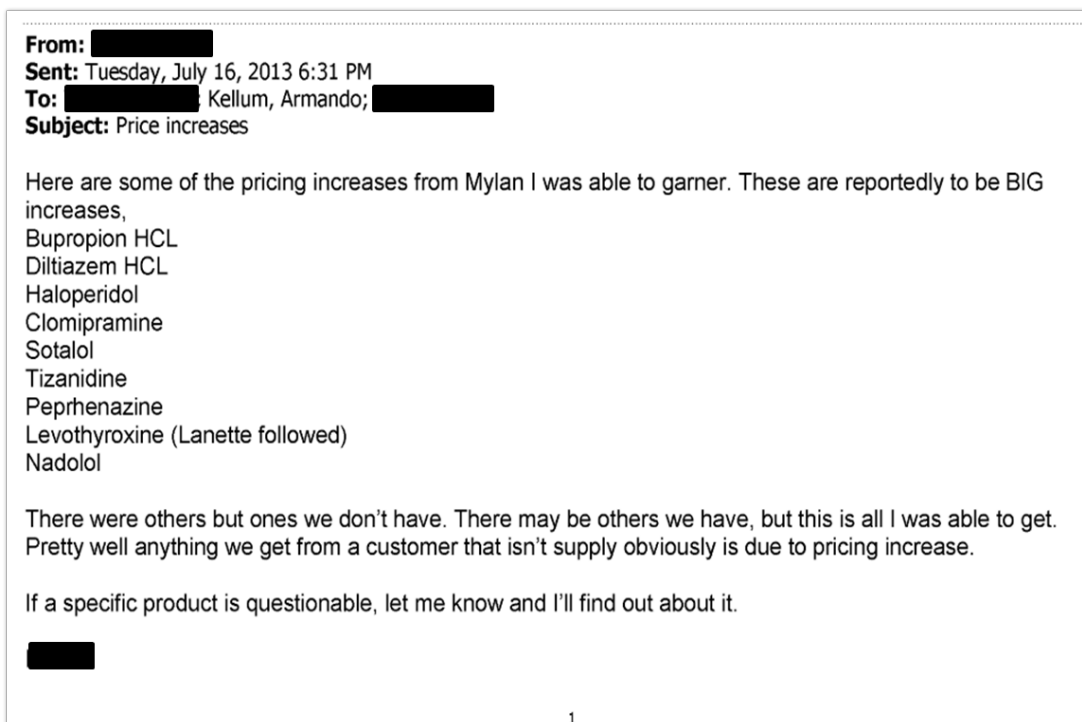
1025. As detailed in Section IV.C.2.g.iii above, after Mylan and Teva implemented significant price increases in early July 2013, Sandoz executives sought to obtain a "comprehensive list" of those Teva and Mylan price increases. Sandoz sought this information because it did not want to accidentally compete for market share on any of the Teva or Mylan drugs that overlapped with Sandoz.

1026. To that end, on July 15, 2013, Sandoz executives held an internal meeting during which CW-1 instructed members of the Sandoz sales team, including CW-2 and CW-4, "to investigate [the] list of Mylan and Teva increase items."

1027. That same day, as detailed above, CW-2 contacted his counterpart at Teva, Conspirator Rekenhaller, and obtained the list of drugs that Teva increased on July 3, 2013, along with the percentage increases for each. Similarly, on July 16, 2013, CW-4 called her contact at Mylan, Conspirator Nesta. The call lasted two-and-a-half (2.5) minutes. A half hour later, Nesta returned the call and they spoke for nearly nineteen (19) minutes.

1028. During those two calls, CW-4 asked Nesta to identify the drugs Mylan had increased prices on so that Sandoz could follow with its own price increase. Nesta provided CW-

4 with a list of drugs, highlighting that the Nadolol price increase would be large. Nesta also emphasized that Mylan did not appreciate having its prices challenged and that prices should be kept high. After the phone call ended, CW-4 sent the following e-mail to her superiors (the "July 2013 E-mail"):



1029. For at least one drug on the list – Haloperidol – Mylan had yet to raise price at the time of the July 2013 E-mail. Indeed, Mylan would not raise price on this product until August 9, 2013. On that date, Mylan also raised the price on Levothyroxine – a drug on the list that was also increased by Mylan in January 2013 – and at least two other Sandoz overlap drugs not on the list – Trifluoperazine HCL and Benazepril HCTZ.

1030. Over the next several months, and consistent with their understanding, Sandoz declined to bid and take business from Mylan customers (except in one instance where Mylan had more than its fair share) and raised prices to match Mylan on a number of products. Some examples of this conduct are detailed below.

a) Haloperidol and Trifluoperazine HCL

1031. Haloperidol, also known by the brand name Haldol, and Trifluoperazine HCL, also known by the brand name Stelazine, are antipsychotic drugs that are used to treat disorders such as schizophrenia and Tourette syndrome.

1032. On August 6, 2013, Conspirator Nesta of Mylan called CW-4 at Sandoz twice. Both calls were less than a minute long. Three days later, on August 9, 2013, Mylan implemented significant price increases on both Haloperidol and Trifluoperazine HCL. For Haloperidol, Mylan increased the WAC price by 250% on several formulations. For Trifluoperazine HCL, Mylan increased the WAC price by 80% on all formulations.

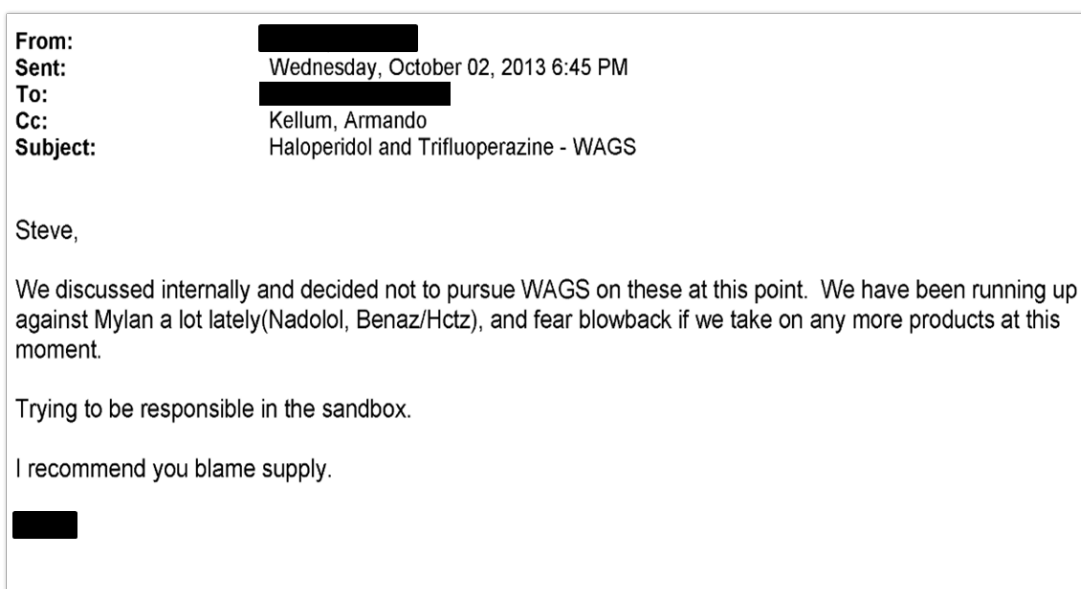
1033. On August 19, 2013, S.G., a national account executive at Sandoz, sent an internal e-mail stating that Mylan increased its prices on Haloperidol and Trifluoperazine and that Sandoz needed to "rationalize the market."

1034. On August 22, 2013, CW-2 e-mailed Conspirator Kellum stating that CVS "wanted to know if we will be raising price on Haloperidol and Trifluoperazine. Mylan took substantial increases." Kellum forwarded the request to CW-1 and F.R., a pricing manager at Sandoz. F.R. responded, "I believe the answer is yes?? We bid at current price in RFP and did not go after this business. I would answer yes. Thoughts?" CW-1 replied that he would obtain the pricing data, "but I would imagine we will be fast followers."

1035. On September 18, 2013, CW-1 e-mailed Conspirator Kellum with his price increase analyses for Haloperidol and Trifluoperazine HCL. For Haloperidol, CW-1 indicated that Mylan had 72% market share, Sandoz had 15%, and Zydus had 10%. For Trifluoperazine HCL, CW-1 stated that "Mylan has 73% and we have 24%. This is a no brainer."

1036. On September 25, 2013, Walgreens – a Mylan customer – e-mailed Sandoz asking for bids on Haloperidol and Trifluoperazine HCL. CW-1 sent an internal e-mail explaining that "Mylan took a price increase on this product. That's why he is asking. We are currently evaluating tak[ing] one ourselves."

1037. On October 2, 2013, CW-1 e-mailed S.G., the Sandoz national account executive assigned to Walgreens, directing S.G. to not only decline to bid at Walgreens, but also lie about the reason for doing so:



1038. Over the next several days, CW-4 and Conspirator Nesta spoke by phone several times. These communications are detailed in the table below. Prior to these calls, CW-4 and Nesta had not communicated by phone since August 6, 2013.

Date	Call Typ	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
10/3/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Nesta)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:00
10/3/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Nesta)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:02:09
10/4/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Nesta)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:00
10/4/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Nesta)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:10:56
10/4/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Nesta)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:24
10/4/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Nesta)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:05
10/4/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Nesta)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:00
10/14/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Nesta)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:11:19

1039. On October 15, 2013 (the day after the last of the phone calls noted above), CW-1 e-mailed the Sandoz Pricing Committee recommending that Sandoz increase pricing on Haloperidol and Trifluoperazine HCL. After reviewing the e-mail, O.K., a senior executive responsible for business planning at Sandoz, recommended approval of the Haloperidol price increase, but advised that Sandoz wait to increase the price of Trifluoperazine HCL until January 2014 because of price-protection penalties that would be triggered if Sandoz increased in October 2013. As O.K. explained, "I understand that both price increases have been taken by Mylan in August and we are the followers. We might be sending the wrong signal to Mylan by not following promptly however 1.6m top/bottom-line hit with no upside is too big to swallow."

1040. Ultimately, Sandoz followed O.K.'s recommendation and increased its WAC pricing on Haloperidol to match Mylan's pricing on October 25, 2013, but waited to follow on Trifluoperazine HCL until January 31, 2014.

b) Benazepril HCTZ

1041. Benazepril HCTZ, also known by the brand name Lotensin, is an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor that is used to treat high blood pressure.

1042. In July 2013, Sandoz finalized its plan to re-launch Benazepril HCTZ. However, because Sandoz executives knew that Mylan planned to increase price on this product, it chose to wait to re-enter the market until after Mylan increased its price so that Sandoz could enter at the higher price.

1043. On July 12, 2013, a marketing executive at Sandoz sent an internal e-mail regarding "Benazepril Orders for Cardinal" stating: "[b]efore any release, we are expecting Mylan to raise their price." Similarly, during a Commercial Operations meeting on July 15, 2013, it was

confirmed that Sandoz was just waiting for confirmation of a Mylan price increase before re-entering the market.

1044. The next day, on July 16, 2013, CW-4 spoke with Conspirator Nesta and sent the July 2013 e-mail outlining the Mylan price increase drugs that Nesta had provided to her (discussed more fully above). That list did not include Benazepril HCTZ. CW-1 forwarded the July 2013 E-mail to Conspirator Kellum stating "See [CW-4's] note below for Mylan increases. . . . I'm surprised benazepril hctz isn't on the list below for Mylan?" CW-1 then e-mailed CW-4 asking, "Benazepril hctz? Was hoping to see that one."

1045. Over the next few days, CW-4 and Conspirator Nesta communicated several times, during which they discussed Benazepril HCTZ. These phone calls are detailed below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
7/18/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	14:32:56	0:00:31
7/18/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	14:41:59	0:01:21
7/19/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	13:13:44	0:00:04
7/19/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	13:14:20	0:01:57
7/19/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	13:24:49	0:03:11

1046. On August 2, 2013, CW-1 sent a spreadsheet to Conspirator Kellum entitled, "Teva increases July 2013." In the e-mail, CW-1 stated: "Mylan is also in there. Be on the lookout for bumetanide and Benazepril/hctz."

1047. One week later, on August 9, 2013, Mylan increased WAC pricing on Benazepril HCTZ. The increase was large – nearly 334% on all dosage strengths.

1010. On August 20, 2013, consistent with their agreement to maintain high prices, Sandoz quickly re-entered the Benazepril HCTZ market and essentially matched Mylan's WAC pricing.

1048. A third competitor – Rising Pharmaceuticals – entered the Benazepril HCTZ market on April 2, 2014 as the authorized generic. When Rising entered, it essentially matched

the WAC pricing of Sandoz and Mylan. Both before and after entering the market, CW-2 – then at Rising – communicated with his former colleagues at Sandoz (CW-1, CW-3, and L.J.) about obtaining market share on Benazepril HCTZ. Through those communications, Sandoz ultimately agreed to relinquish ABC to Rising so that the new entrant could achieve its fair share of the market.

c) Levothyroxine

1049. Levothyroxine is a synthetic form of the thyroid hormone thyroxine used to treat hypothyroidism, goiter, thyroid cancer, and cretinism.

1050. Levothyroxine was the second most prescribed drug, measured by number of prescriptions, in the United States in the first quarter of 2010. Over 120 million prescriptions are written annually for Levothyroxine in the United States, treating 15% of the population over the age of 55.

1051. Since approximately December 2010, Mylan, Sandoz, and Lannett have dominated the generic Levothyroxine market.

1052. In the years 2013 and 2014, the three competitors coordinated to significantly raise the price of Levothyroxine. Conspirator Nesta of Mylan spearheaded the discussions by speaking with K.S., a senior sales executive at Lannett, and with CW-4 of Sandoz. In addition to communicating directly with CW-4 on this drug, Conspirator Nesta also communicated indirectly with Sandoz through a mutual contact at a competitor company – Conspirator Green of Teva. Notably, Levothyroxine was not a drug that Teva sold.

1053. As detailed above, Mylan increased prices on a number of drugs on January 4, 2013, including Levothyroxine. The day before the Mylan increase, on January 3, 2013, Conspirator Nesta of Mylan and Conspirator Green of Teva spoke at least four times by phone. The next

morning – the day of the Mylan price increases – Conspirator Green spoke twice with Conspirator Kellum, including a six (6) minute call at 9:34am.

1054. Shortly after hanging up the phone with Conspirator Green, Conspirator Kellum sent an internal e-mail stating, among other things, that he "[j]ust heard from a customer that . . . Mylan took a significant price increase on Levothyroxine" and Conspirator Kellum advised his team to "please be cautious" on this product. As the phone records demonstrate, Conspirator Kellum's source for the information was not "a customer," but rather Conspirator Green of Teva.

1055. That same morning, K.S. of Lannett called Conspirator Nesta of Mylan. The phone call lasted 44 seconds. Then, on January 10, 2013, Nesta called K.S. back and they spoke for more than six (6) minutes. That same day, McKesson e-mailed Sandoz and requested a price reduction on Levothyroxine. Kellum responded internally, "This is a no. We just learned that Mylan look a large price increase."

1056. The following Monday – January 14, 2013 – Lannett raised its pricing for Levothyroxine to match Mylan. Notably, after these phone calls, Conspirator Nesta would not speak again with K.S. of Lannett until August 6, 2013 – three days before Mylan increased its prices for Levothyroxine a second time.

1057. On July 16, 2013 – as detailed above – CW-4 spoke with Conspirator Nesta and sent the July 2013 e-mail identifying the Mylan price increases. The price list included Levothyroxine and noted that Lannett had followed.

1058. On August 6, 2013, Conspirator Nesta called CW-4 two times. Both calls lasted less than a minute. A few minutes after the second call, Nesta called K.S. at Lannett. The call lasted 24 seconds (likely a voicemail). Three days later, on August 9, 2013, Mylan increased WAC pricing on Levothyroxine for a second time.

1059. On August 10, 2013, S.G., a national account executive at Sandoz, sent an internal e-mail that stated: "Mylan took a 300% price increase on Levothyroxine!!! Based on my intelligence (we will need to confirm), please lock down inventory (strict allocation per AK) and no new product offers until we can clarify the situation." CW-4 replied to S.G.'s e-mail stating, "This is correct based on my info as well."

1060. Pursuant to their ongoing understanding, Lannett followed quickly and matched Mylan's WAC pricing on August 14, 2013.

1061. On August 14, 2013, S.G. sent an e-mail to Conspirator Kellum, copying CW-1, regarding "Levothyroxine Mylan" and asked "[w]e taking the pricing up?" CW-1 responded: "[w]orking on it." In response, S.G. replied: "Thx. I believe Lannett rationalized the market earlier this week." CW-1 answered "We just noticed that as well."

1062. On September 5, 2013, Cigna – a Mylan customer – contacted Lannett and requested a bid on Levothyroxine. J.M., a national account manager at Lannett, forwarded the request to K.S. stating "due to Mylan's across the board price increases on a number of products, they are looking for new suppliers wherever there is crossover." J.M. explained that "[t]he volume isn't gigantic on the 1000s so it wouldn't attract much attention from Mylan if it went to us" Nonetheless, on September 12, 2013, Lannett declined the opportunity and blamed supply issues stating "[a]s much as we'd love to take on the business, we are not in a position to do so at this time."

1063. During a September 10, 2013 earnings call, Lannett's CEO, A.B., was asked for his reaction to Mylan's Levothyroxine price increase. A.B. responded, "You mean after I sent them a thank you note? I'm just kidding. . . . I'm always grateful to see responsible generic drug companies realize that our cost of doing business is going up as well. . . . So whenever people start acting

responsibly and raise prices as opposed to the typical spiral down of generic drug prices, I'm grateful."

1064. On September 13, 2013, Sandoz did indeed act "responsibly" and, consistent with the understanding it had with its competitors, raised WAC pricing to match Mylan and Lannett.

1065. The three competitors – Conspirators Mylan, Lannett, and Sandoz – did not stop there. They coordinated again to raise price on Levothyroxine in April/May 2014.

1066. Consistent with the 2013 increases, Mylan was the first to raise its WAC pricing on Levothyroxine on April 25, 2014. In the two days leading up to the increase, Conspirator Nesta and K.S. of Lannett spoke by phone several times. These calls are listed below. Notably, these calls are the last documented telephone calls between these two executives.

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
4/23/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	K.S. (Lannett)	18:31:26	0:00:03
4/23/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	K.S. (Lannett)	18:59:53	0:00:34
4/23/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	K.S. (Lannett)	19:57:39	0:00:50
4/23/2014	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	K.S. (Lannett)	21:04:47	0:05:07

1067. On April 25, 2014 - the day that Mylan increased its pricing for Levothyroxine – P.C., a sourcing manager at Cardinal Health, sent a text message to Conspirator Sullivan of Lannett stating: "[n]ot sure if you knew already . . . Mylan increasing levos." Conspirator Sullivan responded: "Thanks for the heads up . . . We heard 55% on contract price, can you confirm?" P.C. replied, "[y]es ~50-55%." Conspirator Sullivan had "heard" about the Mylan increase from her supervisor, K.S., who had communicated with Conspirator Nesta only days prior.

1068. Lannett quickly followed with a price increase of its own – raising its WAC pricing to match Mylan on April 28, 2014. In accordance with their ongoing agreement, and consistent with past practice, Sandoz followed shortly thereafter on May 23, 2014, and matched the WAC pricing of its competitors.

d) Clomipramine HCL

1069. Clomipramine HCL, also known by the brand name Anafranil, is used for the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, major depressive disorder, and chronic pain.

1070. In addition to Sandoz and Mylan, Conspirator Taro also manufactured Clomipramine HCL. Indeed, it was Taro that led a price increase on this product on May 1, 2013. The price increase was striking – more than a 3,440% increase to Taro's WAC pricing on certain formulations.

1071. In the weeks leading up to the Taro price increase on Clomipramine HCL, Conspirator Aprahamian of Taro spoke several times with both CW-3 at Sandoz and M.A., a national account manager at Mylan. In fact, on several occasions during this period, Aprahamian hung up the phone with one competitor and immediately called the next. At the same time, CW-4 of Sandoz was also speaking with D.S., a senior sales and national account executive at Taro. During these conversations, Taro, Sandoz, and Mylan agreed to raise the price of Clomipramine HCL. Certain of these phone calls are detailed in the table below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
4/2/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:06:00
4/2/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:06:00
4/4/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	M.A. (Mylan)	0:15:00
4/4/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:02:00
4/4/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:06:00
4/9/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:07:00
4/9/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:00:06
4/15/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:18:00
4/15/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:01:00
4/15/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:09:00
4/16/2013	Voice	CW-3 (Sandoz)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:01:00
4/16/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:11:00
4/17/2013	Voice	D.S. (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:12:00
4/17/2013	Voice	D.S. (Taro)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:02:00
4/17/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:04:00
4/19/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:13:00
4/19/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	M.A. (Mylan)	0:01:00
4/19/2013	Voice	CW-3 (Sandoz)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:01:00
4/19/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:09:00
4/22/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	M.A. (Mylan)	0:04:00
4/24/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:01:00
4/24/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:05:00
4/25/2013	Voice	CW-3 (Sandoz)	Outgoing	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	0:01:00
4/26/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:08:00
4/30/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:14:00
4/30/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:02:00

1072. CW-3 of Sandoz also took contemporaneous notes of some of his conversations with competitors. For example, after speaking with Conspirator Aprahamian of Taro twice on April 30, 2013, CW-3 made the following notes identifying Clomipramine HCL as one of the products that Taro planned to increase on May 1st:

4/30

Taro Increases 5/1

- ① Aldo Cream - T & G
- ② BD Aug Lotion - T
- ③ BD Cream - T & A
- ④ BD Val CR - T & A
- ⑤ Carbamazepine ER Tab
- ⑥ Clomipramine - T, M, S
- ⑦ Torconazole - T & W

Indeed, there are notations in CW-3's notebook that demonstrate that he began communicating with Aprahamian about Taro's May 1 increase as early as April 2, 2013.

1073. As part of the agreement to raise prices and not poach each other's customers on Clomipramine HCL, Sandoz consistently refused to bid for Taro's customers after Taro raised its price. For example, on April 30, 2013, Publix e-mailed Sandoz stating that it had received a price increase letter from Taro regarding several Sandoz overlap products, including Clomipramine HCL, and asked whether Sandoz wanted to bid for the business. Conspirator Kellum e-mailed CW-4 stating: "I'm not inclined to do anything here as these may be opportunities for us. We can blame supply if these are in fact opps for us." CW-4 replied: "Agreed! Especially the opportunities for us part!"

1074. Taro did agree to concede one customer to Sandoz so that the competitor could achieve its fair share of the market. On May 1, 2013, Rite Aid e-mailed Sandoz asking for a bid on Clomipramine HCL. Conspirator Kellum responded: "I want to raise price and perhaps pick up share here if possible. [CW-4] try to keep Rite Aid warm and let them know we are evaluating but need to assess supply etc. . . ."

1075. The next day, on May 2, 2013, Conspirator Aprahamian of Taro called CW 3 at Sandoz and they spoke for five (5) minutes. CW-3 hung up the phone and then immediately called Conspirator Kellum. The two spoke for eight (8) minutes. First thing the next morning – on May 3, 2013 – CW-3 called Aprahamian back and they spoke for another five (5) minutes. Within a half hour, CW-3 again contacted Kellum and spoke for two (2) minutes. Later that day, CW-4 of Sandoz e-mailed Kellum regarding an upcoming call with Rite Aid stating: "[w]hen we speak to the clomipramine – let's reiterate we need to keep it on the DL from taro as long as possible. . . . like we don't already know the cat's out of the bag."

1076. Ultimately, Sandoz was awarded the Clomipramine HCL business at Rite Aid. When Rite Aid notified Taro, Conspirator Aprahamian forwarded the e-mail to M.P., Chief Commercial Officer at Taro, stating "[a]s expected Rite Aid moving Clomipramine."

1077. Mylan was the next to increase price on Clomipramine HCL. On May 16, 2013, Mylan increased to the same WAC per unit cost as Taro. In the days leading up to the Mylan price increase, all three competitors were in contact with each other to coordinate efforts. Some of these calls are detailed in the table below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
5/8/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	M.A. (Mylan)	0:01:00
5/8/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:08:00
5/8/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:03:20
5/8/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:09:00
5/10/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	M.A. (Mylan)	0:01:00
5/10/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	M.A. (Mylan)	0:01:00
5/10/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	M.A. (Mylan)	0:06:00
5/13/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:04:06
5/14/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:02:00
5/14/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	CW-3 (Sandoz)	0:09:00
5/15/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Outgoing	M.A. (Mylan)	0:01:00
5/15/2013	Voice	Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	Incoming	M.A. (Mylan)	0:02:00
5/16/2013	Voice	D.S. (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:22:00
5/17/2013	Voice	D.S. (Taro)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:01:00
5/17/2013	Voice	D.S. (Taro)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:02:00
5/17/2013	Voice	D.S. (Taro)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:01:00

1078. On July 3, 2013, HEB Pharmacy informed Taro that Mylan was on back order for Clomipramine HCL and asked Taro to bid for the business. Conspirator Aprahamian responded that he was "[n]ot inclined to take on new business." He explained: "Wholesalers have product, let them pull from there temporarily and we can certainly review if shortage persists. Don't want to over react to this product. Not sure how long Mylan is out."

1079. On July 16, 2013, CW-4 of Sandoz sent the July 2013 e-mail identifying Clomipramine HCL as a Mylan price increase product. By this time, Sandoz knew that Mylan had increased its price on this product.

1080. On July 20, 2013, Taro received a "Watch List" notification that Sandoz was increasing price on Clomipramine HCL. Conspirator Aprahamian forwarded the notice to M.P. stating: "FYI, Sandoz is in the market (and adjusted price to match ours) now with product as expected. Don't want to alert the reps as they could overreact. They did take Rite Aid as you know. Will see what happens from here."

1081. Two days later – on July 22, 2013 – Sandoz increased its WAC pricing to match the per unit cost of Taro and Mylan.

1082. On August 5, 2013, Walgreens – a Mylan customer – e-mailed Sandoz and requested a bid on Clomipramine HCL. S.G., a national account executive at Sandoz, sent an internal e-mail asking "[s]hould we consider a 25% share of their business?" Conspirator Kellum responded negatively, based on the agreement in place with Mylan, stating: "That is tempting but I worry very disruptive." On August 6, 2013, Conspirator Nesta of Mylan called CW-4 at Sandoz twice. Both calls lasted less than a minute (likely voicemails). The next day, on August 7, 2013, S.G. replied to Conspirator Kellum's e-mail, stating: "Based upon your concerns, I will kill this unless I hear otherwise from you."

1083. In October 2013, CW-4 and Nesta spoke by phone several times. At least some of these calls are detailed in the chart below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
10/3/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:00
10/3/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:02:09
10/4/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:00
10/4/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:10:56
10/4/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:24
10/4/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:05
10/4/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:00
10/14/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:11:19

1084. After this series of calls, during the morning of October 15, 2013, CW-4 of Sandoz called Conspirator Kellum. The call lasted one minute. Approximately a half-hour later, Kellum e-mailed McKesson and asked if Sandoz could submit a bid for Clomipramine HCL.

1085. On October 23, 2013, Sandoz submitted a bid to McKesson and the customer responded that a reduction was needed to bring the pricing in line with their current supplier, Taro. CW-1 was surprised and forwarded the request to CW-4, copying Conspirator Kellum, stating: "I thought we were taking Mckessons Clomipramine from Mylan? Per below it appears that they have Taro on the 90s." CW-4 responded, "Hey, I'm only as good as my intel ... which should have been good."

1086. In December 2013, Sandoz received an inquiry from a Bloomberg reporter who questioned the propriety of the large increases that Sandoz had taken in recent months on a whole host of drugs, including Clomipramine HCL and several other drugs at issue in this Complaint. After several conversations with antitrust counsel, Conspirator Kellum prepared the following response to Bloomberg with regard to Clomipramine HCL:

Here are the details on our price increase for Clomipramine.

- 1) On July 22, 2013 We raised WAC by the following %'s

25mg	2,778%
50m	2,325%
75mg	1,778%
- 2) We were not the first to raise the price but rather followed Mylan and Taro when we learned they had taken a price increase which we first learned from the pricing services we subscribe to "Analysource" (First Databank) and Prospectorr (Gold Standard).
- 3) We had a very small market share (1%) and have since gained ~15% market share Rite Aid and McKesson by providing lower prices than their incumbent suppliers (Taro and Mylan/Taro).

1087. As is clear from the above allegations, Conspirator Kellum's statement was a lie. In reality, Sandoz had raised its prices after coordinating the increases with Taro and Mylan in advance, and stayed true to its commitments to keep those prices high.

e) Tizanidine

1088. Tizanidine, also known by the brand name Zanaflex, is used to treat muscle spasticity due to spinal cord injury or multiple sclerosis.

1089. As of May 2013, Sandoz, Mylan, and Dr. Reddy's were in the market for Tizanidine. Dr. Reddy's led the increase on this product on May 13, 2013, increasing its WAC price and raising contract pricing tenfold. At that time, Dr. Reddy's was the market leader with 59% market share, while Mylan had 24%, and Sandoz had 17%.

1090. Tizanidine had been on the market for many years, and its price had eroded as many competitors entered and exited the market depending on the profitability of the drug. As Dr. Reddy's explained in an internal presentation, "Price needs to be adjusted to incentivize current manufacturers to stay in this product" and stated that Dr. Reddy's assumes "Mylan and Sandoz are responsible players, and they may not be able to pick up the large volumes we currently service."

1091. Sandoz was thrilled when it learned that Dr. Reddy's had increased its price on Tizanidine. For example, on May 10, 2013, S.G., a national account executive at Sandoz, sent an internal e-mail stating that "Giant Eagle just let me know that Dr. Reddy just took a price increase on Tizanidine! Pricing on the 2 & 4mg 150ct went from \$4.50 to \$45.00. . . . We should secure confirmation but if this is true it would be very positive" Conspirator Kellum responded, "Wow! Thank you." Kellum then quickly sent out a directive to the team to "[p]lease put the product on strict allocation to forecast. Pricing Team – no new offers."

1092. On May 13, 2013, Dr. Reddy's published its new WAC pricing for Tizanidine. That same day, Conspirator Nesta of Mylan called CW-4 at Sandoz and they spoke for 4 minutes. Two days later, CW-1 of Sandoz sent an internal e-mail to Conspirator Kellum regarding "Tizanidine" stating "[l]et's discuss."

1093. On May 24, 2013, Sandoz followed and matched Dr. Reddy's WAC pricing on several formulations, and even exceeded Dr. Reddy's pricing on one formulation. Sandoz's WAC increases were significant – ranging from 248% to 344%, depending on the formulation. In the days leading up to the Sandoz increase, Conspirator Nesta of Mylan exchanged phone calls with both CW-4 of Sandoz and J.A., a national account executive at Dr. Reddy's, to coordinate the price increase regarding Tizanidine. At least some of those calls are set forth in the table below:

Date	Call Type	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Duration
5/20/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:06
5/21/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	J.A. (Dr. Reddy's)	0:00:00
5/21/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	J.A. (Dr. Reddy's)	0:00:42
5/23/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Incoming	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:00:37
5/23/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	CW-4 (Sandoz)	0:01:25
5/23/2013	Text	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	J.A. (Dr. Reddy's)	0:00:00
5/23/2013	Text	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	J.A. (Dr. Reddy's)	0:00:00
5/24/2013	Voice	Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	Outgoing	J.A. (Dr. Reddy's)	0:00:20

Notably, after this, Nesta would not speak with J.A. again until three months later in August 2013.

1094. On May 29, 2013, customer Omnicare e-mailed Sandoz and asked whether it wanted to submit a bid for Tizanidine. CW-3 of Sandoz forwarded the request internally to CW-1 and Conspirator Kellum asking: “Are we considering additional Tizanidine market share? I’m assuming are[sic] intent is not to be disruptive at this time.” A few minutes later, Conspirator Nesta called CW-4 at Sandoz and they spoke for nearly thirteen (13) minutes. Later that day, CW-1 replied to CW-3’s e-mail stating, “[w]e will sit tight for now.” CW-3 then responded to Omnicare, stating: “Although we are not in a back order situation we cannot assume additional usage at this time. If this were to change I will let you know.”

1095. On June 14, 2013, Anda, a wholesale customer, e-mailed J.A. of Dr. Reddy’s asking “[d]id mylan follow your increase?” J.A. responded, “We’ve heard they did.” J.A. had

learned of Mylan's intent to follow the price increase through his prior communications with Conspirator Nesta. However, Mylan had not actually raised its price on Tizanidine at the time of the inquiry, and would not do so until July 2, 2013.

1096. On June 26, 2013, Meijer, a supermarket chain customer, e-mailed Dr. Reddy's requesting a bid for Tizanidine. J.A. forwarded the request to N.M., a marketing executive at Dr. Reddy's, stating: "I'm assuming they got a price increase." N.M. responded: "I think, given the market situation and us leading the price adjustment, I think, we should not go behind additional market share since it will erode the market even further." J.A. replied: "Yeah, I was just sending it as an FYI, no intention to bid." A few weeks later, Meijer forwarded the same request to Sandoz. Sandoz's response was similar: "We cannot supply unfortunately."

b. Individual Conspirator Relationships

1097. The relationship between CW-4 and Conspirator Nesta discussed in detail above is just one example of two competitors capitalizing on their relationship to fix prices and allocate markets on drugs that both companies manufactured. The individual Conspirators all had their own relationships with contacts at competitor companies that they used to allocate markets and raise prices on overlapping drugs. Many of these relationships are discussed throughout this Complaint.

1098. The following sections profile each individual Conspirator and their primary contacts at competitor Conspirators, including cataloging the number of phone calls and/or text messages exchanged between them. The charts that follow are limited to communications with employees at other Conspirators and do not include communications the individual Conspirators may have had with executives at competitor companies that are not named as Conspirators in this Complaint.

i. Ara Aprahamian

1099. Conspirator Aprahamian is the Vice President of Sales at Conspirator Taro and has held that position since he moved to Taro from Actavis in March 2013. Aprahamian regularly communicated with competitors, including with several of his former colleagues at Actavis, and has established relationships with individuals at many of the corporate Conspirators. For example, between March 2013 and October 2018, Aprahamian exchanged at least 706 phone calls and text messages with his contacts at Sandoz, Glenmark, Teva, Dr. Reddy's, Actavis, Mylan, Wockhardt, Lannett, Amneal, Greenstone, and Aurobindo. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
CW-3 (Sandoz)	190	3/19/2013	8/18/2016
Grauso, Jim (Glenmark)	106	7/1/2014	10/16/2018
Patel, Nisha (Teva)	100	5/22/2013	3/3/2016
J.M. (Dr. Reddy's)	61	3/27/2013	7/23/2018
M.D. (Actavis)	52	3/19/2013	9/2/2016
M.A. (Mylan)	50	4/4/2013	2/9/2016
M.C. (Wockhardt)	26	5/7/2013	8/20/2017
A.B. (Lannett)	22	11/15/2013	12/14/2017
Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	21	4/17/2014	3/8/2016
A.B. (Actavis)	16	8/16/2013	4/19/2016
S.R.(1) (Amneal)	13	6/6/2014	4/29/2016
M.B. (Actavis)	12	5/13/2013	8/22/2015
M.B. (Glenmark)	11	5/7/2013	3/26/2014
Lannett Pharmaceuticals	8	6/6/2014	4/29/2016
A.G. (Actavis)	4	4/23/2013	4/30/2013
Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	4	6/17/2013	4/16/2014
Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	4	8/14/2014	8/20/2014
T.D. (Actavis)	3	4/12/2013	7/10/2013
Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	2	1/9/2014	1/10/2014
A.S. (Actavis)	1	1/9/2014	1/9/2014

ii. David Berthold

1100. Conspirator Berthold is the Vice President of Sales at Conspirator Lupin and has held that position since June 2006. During his tenure at Lupin, Conspirator Berthold has been the primary person at the company communicating with competitors. Indeed, Conspirator Berthold

has relationships with individuals at many of the corporate Conspirators and is one of the most prolific communicators of all the individual Conspirators. For example, between March 2011 and October 2018, Berthold exchanged at least 4,185 phone calls and text messages with his contacts at Aurobindo, Glenmark, Greenstone, Actavis, Wockhardt, Zydus, Teva, Breckenridge, Mylan, Sandoz, Dr. Reddy's, Amneal, and Lannett. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	977	12/10/2011	1/31/2014
Grauso, Jim (Glenmark)	959	2/3/2014	10/3/2018
Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	791	3/9/2011	7/14/2017
A.G. (Actavis)	301	3/22/2011	12/14/2017
K.K. (Wockhardt)	153	12/14/2011	7/30/2013
A.T. (Aurobindo)	123	8/15/2012	4/28/2013
Green, Kevin (Zydus)	124	11/8/2013	10/11/2017
Green, Kevin (Teva)	118	1/26/2012	10/9/2013
Patel, Nisha (Teva)	76	5/6/2013	4/8/2014
P.G. (Breckenridge)	76	3/10/2013	5/20/2016
Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	68	4/21/2013	10/13/2014
P.M. (Aurobindo)	60	3/30/2011	2/4/2016
Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	52	9/3/2013	4/1/2016
Kellum, Armando (Sandoz)	41	1/24/2012	8/14/2014
B.R. (Dr. Reddy's)	37	12/9/2011	6/13/2012
T.S. (Teva)	36	12/15/2011	1/15/2014
V.B. (Dr. Reddy's)	33	12/16/2014	9/21/2015
S.R.(2) (Amneal)	22	8/8/2012	11/16/2016
P.M. (Teva)	21	3/29/2011	1/20/2012
K.R. (Zydus)	21	9/25/2012	9/30/2012
Ostaficiuk, Kon (Camber)	19	5/14/2012	4/4/2016
Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	19	5/31/2013	6/2/2015
S.R.(1) (Amneal)	11	4/16/2013	2/13/2015
Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	9	10/14/2013	1/16/2014
J.A. (Dr. Reddy's)	7	6/12/2012	4/8/2014
K.S. (Lannett)	4	6/20/2014	6/23/2014
Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	8	4/16/2013	6/19/2015
S.G. (Sandoz)	3	3/11/2014	11/26/2014
L.S. (Zydus)	3	8/23/2012	9/19/2013
A.S. (Actavis)	3	2/13/2012	5/24/2012
K.S. (Zydus)	2	9/18/2012	9/19/2012
CW-3 (Sandoz)	2	2/7/2012	10/18/2012
B.M. (Amneal)	2	9/26/2012	3/7/2018
B.G. (Sandoz)	1	7/31/2015	7/31/2015
Teva Pharmaceuticals	1	1/25/2012	1/25/2012
K.A. (Wockhardt)	1	8/25/2012	8/25/2012
Zydus Pharmaceuticals	1	1/17/2018	1/17/2018

iii. Jim Brown

1101. Conspirator Brown is the Vice President of Sales at Conspirator Glenmark and has held that position since November 2012. Brown was one of several Glenmark executives that conspired with competitors. Although not as prolific in his communications with competitors as some of the other individual Conspirators, he did communicate when necessary to further the agreements. For example, between June 2012 and August 2018, Brown exchanged at least 1,060 calls and text messages with his contacts at Actavis, Teva, Lupin, Amneal, Wockhardt, Breckenridge, Lannett, Sandoz, Aurobindo, Zydus, Par, Apotex, and Taro. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
S.R.(1) (Amneal)	681	12/7/2012	3/12/2018
Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	270	8/9/2013	6/16/2016
Patel, Nisha (Teva)	36	8/6/2013	10/15/2014
Berthold, David (Lupin)	19	5/31/2013	6/2/2015
B.W. (Wockhardt)	9	6/25/2012	10/27/2017
Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	9	3/28/2013	12/6/2013
D.N. (Breckenridge)	8	11/12/2012	3/30/2015
K.S. (Lannett)	7	6/18/2012	8/10/2017
CW-3 (Sandoz)	4	6/10/2016	6/14/2016
Green, Kevin (Zydus)	4	4/12/2018	8/21/2018
J.H. (Par)	2	10/1/2013	11/1/2013
S.R. (Lupin)	2	11/28/2012	11/29/2012
J.H. (Apotex)	2	5/6/2015	3/10/2016
L.P. (Taro)	2	12/7/2012	12/7/2012
P.M. (Aurobindo)	1	2/28/2014	2/28/2014
Breckenridge Pharmaceuticals	1	10/17/2014	10/17/2014
P.G. (Breckenridge)	1	6/18/2012	6/18/2012
Ostaficiuk, Kon (Camber)	1	10/29/2014	10/29/2014
Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	1	3/24/2014	3/24/2014

iv. Maureen Cavanaugh

1102. Conspirator Cavanaugh was the Senior Vice President and Commercial Officer, North America, at Conspirator Teva until April 2018. She is currently the Senior Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer at Conspirator Lannett. During her employment at Teva,

Conspirator Cavanaugh knew that her subordinates were communicating with competitors about pricing and customer allocation. In addition, Conspirator Cavanaugh maintained her own relationships with certain competitors and coordinated with them directly when necessary to further the agreements. For example, between January 2011 and August 2017, Cavanaugh exchanged at least 568 phone calls and text messages with her contacts at Conspirators Actavis, Amneal, Zydus, Sandoz, Glenmark, and Greenstone. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	410	9/10/2013	7/29/2016
A.B. (Actavis)	113	8/12/2015	7/25/2016
A.S. (Actavis)	17	8/21/2015	7/26/2016
K.R. (Zydus)	10	9/16/2013	5/20/2016
Green, Kevin (Zydus)	8	5/14/2017	8/3/2017
J.K. (Actavis)	4	4/29/2014	3/31/2015
R.S. (Sandoz)	2	10/6/2016	10/6/2016
S.R.(1) (Amneal)	1	1/15/2013	1/15/2013
M.K. (Zydus)	1	3/15/2011	3/15/2011
Grauso, Jim (Glenmark)	1	7/8/2015	7/8/2015
Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	1	12/5/2012	12/5/2012

v. Marc Falkin

1103. Conspirator Falkin was the Vice President of Marketing, Pricing and Contracts at Conspirator Actavis until Actavis was acquired by Teva in August 2016. For a time, Conspirator Falkin was also the Senior Vice President, US Generic Sales, at Teva. During his employment at Actavis, which is the focus of this Complaint, Conspirator Falkin was a prolific communicator and had established relationships with executives at many of the corporate Conspirators. For example, between August 2013 and July 2016, Conspirator Falkin exchanged at least 2,562 phone calls and text messages with his contacts at Conspirators Zydus, Teva, Glenmark, Lannett, Aurobindo, Mylan, Lupin, Par, Greenstone, Apotex, Taro, Amneal, Sandoz, and Wockhardt. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
K.R. (Zydus)	550	8/3/2013	4/13/2016
Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	433	8/7/2013	3/25/2015
Cavanaugh, Maureen (Teva)	410	9/10/2013	7/29/2016
Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	270	8/9/2013	6/16/2016
C.B. (Teva)	199	7/21/2015	7/29/2016
K.S. (Lannett)	181	8/1/2013	9/29/2015
R.C. (Aurobindo)	80	11/14/2013	3/16/2015
Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	78	12/3/2013	8/17/2015
Berthold, David (Lupin)	52	9/3/2013	4/1/2016
J.H. (Par)	48	9/24/2013	8/11/2015
Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	41	1/6/2014	3/14/2016
T.C. (Teva)	36	12/28/2015	7/27/2016
Teva Pharmaceuticals	26	5/28/2015	7/19/2016
T.K. (Apotex)	22	3/4/2014	6/4/2015
CW-5 (Glenmark)	22	11/7/2013	2/26/2014
Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	21	4/17/2014	3/8/2016
S.R.(2) (Amneal)	15	10/19/2013	11/16/2015
Patel, Nisha (Teva)	11	2/5/2016	6/16/2016
J.B. (Teva)	11	11/24/2015	6/2/2016
C.D. (Teva)	11	2/8/2016	6/22/2016
M.P. (Taro)	9	12/13/2013	8/4/2014
J.P. (Teva)	7	9/27/2014	3/22/2016
J.H. (Apotex)	6	4/7/2014	4/8/2014
K.G. (Teva)	6	1/14/2016	5/12/2016
S.G. (Sandoz)	5	4/30/2014	6/23/2014
M.K. (Zydus)	4	1/10/2014	1/11/2014
M.C. (Wockhardt)	3	5/24/2016	5/24/2016
Ostaficiuk, Kon (Camber)	2	9/27/2013	12/5/2013
S.R. (Lupin)	2	10/5/2013	10/5/2013
B.H. (Apotex)	1	6/10/2014	6/10/2014

vi. Jim Grauso

1104. Conspirator Grauso was employed as a Senior Vice President of Commercial Operations at Conspirator Aurobindo until January 2014. In February 2014, Conspirator Grauso moved to Conspirator Glenmark and currently holds the position of Executive Vice President, North America, Commercial Operations. Conspirator Grauso regularly communicated with competitors while he was at Aurobindo and continued those relationships when he transferred to Glenmark. For example, between December 2011 and January 2014, Conspirator Grauso exchanged at least 1,762 phone calls and text messages with his contacts at Conspirators Lupin,

Teva, Actavis, Taro, Zydus, Amneal, Glenmark, Greenstone, Wockhardt, and Breckenridge.

These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
Berthold, David (Lupin)	977	12/10/2011	1/31/2014
T.S. (Teva)	243	12/1/2011	1/21/2014
Green, Kevin (Teva)	158	12/6/2011	10/30/2013
M.P. (Actavis and Taro)	57	12/6/2011	1/13/2014
D.L. (Zydus)	54	1/7/2013	10/25/2013
Ostaficiuk, Kon (Camber)	39	3/21/2012	12/9/2013
S.R.(1) (Amneal)	31	12/18/2012	1/3/2014
Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	31	7/19/2012	1/6/2014
Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	31	7/19/2012	1/6/2014
M.C. (Wockhardt)	26	12/8/2011	1/13/2014
Green, Kevin (Zydus)	20	11/11/2013	1/29/2014
B.W. (Wockhardt)	16	12/8/2011	1/14/2014
K.K. (Wockhardt)	11	8/6/2013	1/13/2014
Patel, Nisha (Teva)	12	5/14/2013	7/8/2013
L.S. (Zydus)	8	5/23/2013	6/6/2013
M.B. (Taro)	7	12/6/2011	3/22/2012
K.S. (Zydus)	6	9/19/2013	9/30/2013
Aprahamian, Ara (Actavis)	6	1/20/2012	1/27/2012
J.P. (Teva)	6	5/2/2012	12/19/2013
S.R. (2) (Amneal)	4	8/20/2012	12/4/2013
D.N. (Breckenridge)	4	6/25/2013	1/28/2014
D.S. (Taro)	3	8/6/2013	8/6/2013
Teva Pharmaceuticals	3	6/20/2012	3/21/2013
M.B. (Glenmark)	3	4/12/2013	6/17/2013
Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	2	1/10/2014	1/10/2014
Lupin Pharmaceuticals	2	1/24/2013	1/24/2013
E.S. (Lupin)	1	9/6/2012	9/6/2012
Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	1	12/8/2011	12/8/2011

1105. Similarly, after moving to Glenmark, Conspirator Grauso continued to communicate frequently with his contacts at competitor companies, including his former colleagues at Aurobindo. For example, between February 2014 and October 2018, he exchanged at least 2,018 phone calls and text messages with his contacts at Conspirators Lupin, Aurobindo, Zydus, Teva, Taro, Wockhardt, Sandoz, Greenstone, Dr. Reddy's, Amneal, Rising, Par, Breckenridge, Upsher-Smith, and Mylan. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
Berthold, David (Lupin)	959	2/3/2014	10/3/2018
R.C. (Aurobindo)	215	2/3/2014	5/31/2017
Green, Kevin (Zydus)	161	2/4/2014	6/25/2018
T.S. (Teva)	128	2/3/2014	10/4/2018
Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	106	7/1/2014	10/16/2018
B.W. (Wockhardt)	76	2/28/2014	10/2/2018
M.P. (Taro)	59	2/10/2014	2/3/2018
Taro Pharmaceuticals	59	3/5/2014	8/29/2018
J.K. (Aurobindo)	46	3/11/2014	10/3/2018
J.J. (Aurobindo)	36	2/19/2014	6/17/2018
M.C. (Wockhardt)	29	3/27/2014	10/1/2018
J.H. (Sandoz)	22	4/20/2018	9/27/2018
R.S. (Sandoz)	18	11/5/2015	8/8/2018
Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	17	1/30/2015	5/26/2016
P.S. (Aurobindo)	10	2/20/2014	11/10/2017
J.M. (Dr. Reddy's)	10	9/27/2014	9/27/2017
S.R.(1) (Amneal)	9	2/3/2014	3/14/2018
S.G. (Rising)	9	3/2/2017	9/20/2018
M.A. (Par)	8	6/29/2015	7/12/2018
Lupin Pharmaceuticals	8	4/15/2014	4/10/2018
L.C. (Lupin)	7	4/30/2018	9/12/2018
D.N. (Breckenridge)	6	5/4/2018	8/10/2018
Patel, Nisha (Teva)	6	2/28/2014	1/5/2015
Ostaficiuk, Kon (Camber)	5	7/30/2014	10/29/2014
M.M. (Upsher-Smith)	3	10/4/2017	10/4/2017
S.S. (Aurobindo)	1	6/15/2017	6/15/2017
Cavanaugh, Maureen (Teva)	1	7/8/2015	7/8/2015
J.P. (Teva)	1	3/9/2015	3/9/2015
L.W. (Lupin)	1	8/22/2015	8/22/2015
Teva Pharmaceuticals	1	1/11/2018	1/11/2018
Mylan Pharmaceuticals	1	7/9/2018	7/9/2018

vii. Kevin Green

1106. Conspirator Green worked at Conspirator Teva as a Director of National Accounts until November 2013 when he took a position with Conspirator Zydus. Conspirator Green is currently the Vice President of Sales at Zydus. Conspirator Green developed a number of relationships with individuals at many of the corporate Conspirators. He regularly communicated with competitors while at Teva and then carried those relationships over to his time at Zydus. For example, between January 2010 and October 2013, Conspirator Green exchanged at least 1,410

phone calls and text messages with his contacts at Conspirators Zydus, Mylan, Dr. Reddy's, Aurobindo, Lupin, Sandoz, Greenstone, Breckenridge, Wockhardt, and Lannett. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	461	2/21/2012	10/4/2013
K.R. (Zydus)	182	4/26/2010	10/31/2013
B.R. (Dr. Reddy's)	139	1/28/2010	6/29/2012
Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	158	12/6/2011	10/30/2013
Berthold, David (Lupin)	118	1/26/2012	10/9/2013
CW-2 (Sandoz)	84	4/26/2010	1/14/2013
M.K. (Zydus)	73	3/18/2010	10/28/2013
P.H. (Zydus)	52	3/29/2010	6/11/2012
M.F. (Zydus)	32	2/10/2013	10/30/2013
Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	26	3/8/2010	10/16/2013
P.M. (Aurobindo)	19	9/27/2010	10/14/2013
Kellum, Armando (Sandoz)	14	3/21/2012	8/14/2013
S.G. (Sandoz)	9	4/25/2010	6/19/2013
D.N. (Breckenridge)	6	7/12/2012	3/3/2013
M.M. (Wockhardt)	5	2/19/2013	6/26/2013
G.R. (Aurobindo)	5	3/17/2010	3/24/2010
M.A. (Mylan)	5	10/27/2013	10/30/2013
R.T. (Sandoz)	4	5/23/2010	5/15/2013
Sullivan, Tracey (Lannett)	4	5/23/2011	11/14/2012
Zydus Pharmaceuticals	3	1/30/2013	8/20/2013
S.R. (Lupin)	3	10/17/2013	10/27/2013
R.C. (Aurobindo)	3	6/4/2012	6/29/2012
CW-4 (Sandoz)	2	5/20/2010	2/7/2012
J.A. (Dr. Reddy's)	1	7/23/2013	7/23/2013
E.P. (Zydus)	1	10/22/2013	10/22/2013
K.K. (Wockhardt)	1	7/15/2012	7/15/2012

1107. Similarly, when Conspirator Green became employed at Zydus, he continued to communicate frequently with competitors, including with his former colleagues at Teva. For example, between November 2013 and August 2018, Conspirator Green exchanged at least 969 phone calls and text messages with his contacts at Conspirators Teva, Glenmark, Mylan, Lupin, Aurobindo, Rising, Amneal, Sandoz, Greenstone, Lannett, and Dr. Reddy's. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
Patel, Nisha (Teva)	184	11/8/2013	8/31/2016
Grauso, Jim (Glenmark)	161	2/4/2014	6/25/2018
Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	117	1/7/2014	8/17/2017
Berthold, David (Lupin)	124	11/8/2013	10/11/2017
M.A. (Mylan)	51	11/14/2013	3/16/2016
P.M. (Aurobindo)	49	11/4/2013	7/28/2016
J.P. (Teva)	44	9/15/2014	8/20/2017
Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	42	11/8/2013	3/30/2015
Teva Pharmaceuticals	36	11/3/2013	8/10/2017
T.S. (Teva)	31	1/8/2014	8/9/2017
Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	20	11/11/2013	1/29/2014
CW-2 (Rising and Aurobindo)	15	8/4/2014	4/23/2017
L.K. (Amneal)	14	9/15/2014	6/27/2018
T.C. (Teva)	13	12/4/2013	4/30/2017
S.G. (Sandoz and Rising)	10	6/22/2014	11/26/2016
K.G. (Teva)	9	5/3/2017	8/17/2017
Cavanaugh, Maureen (Teva)	8	5/14/2017	8/3/2017
Kellum, Armando (Sandoz)	8	4/30/2014	2/12/2017
S.G. (Teva)	5	11/4/2013	11/26/2013
Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	4	4/12/2018	8/21/2018
J.L. (Teva)	4	12/13/2016	2/20/2017
Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	4	10/12/2014	5/14/2017
Sullivan, Tracey (Lannett)	4	2/16/2014	2/16/2014
S.R.(2) (Amneal)	3	9/26/2016	3/15/2018
M.W. (Mylan)	3	5/15/2018	6/11/2018
C.B. (Teva)	3	12/20/2016	8/9/2017
S.R. (Lupin)	1	3/24/2014	3/24/2014
J.A. (Dr. Reddy's)	1	7/1/2014	7/1/2014
T.G. (Aurobindo)	1	7/9/2018	7/9/2018

viii. Armando Kellum

1108. Conspirator Kellum was the Director of Pricing and Contracts at Sandoz until July 2015. While at Sandoz, Conspirator Kellum directed his subordinates, including CW-1, CW-2, CW-3, and CW-4, to enter into price fixing and market allocation agreements with competitors. In addition, Kellum had his own relationships with certain competitors and communicated with those contacts directly when necessary to further the agreements. For example, between May 2011 and April 2015, Conspirator Kellum exchanged at least 182 phone calls and text messages with

his contacts at Conspirators Greenstone, Lupin, Teva, Upsher-Smith, Zydus, Actavis, Rising, Amneal, and Dr. Reddy's. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	66	7/20/2011	8/14/2014
Berthold, David (Lupin)	41	1/24/2012	8/14/2014
Green, Kevin (Teva)	14	3/21/2012	8/14/2013
J.M. (Upsher-Smith)	10	8/7/2014	3/5/2015
Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	9	4/2/2014	10/15/2014
Green, Kevin (Zydus)	8	11/7/2013	4/30/2015
M.F. (Zydus)	7	7/23/2012	1/23/2014
S.H. (Upsher-Smith)	6	9/17/2014	3/26/2015
Upsher-Smith Laboratories	4	9/15/2014	10/13/2014
Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	3	5/5/2011	9/28/2011
C.P. (Rising)	3	4/28/2014	10/24/2014
S.R.(1) (Amneal)	2	5/20/2013	12/18/2013
S.R.(2) (Amneal)	2	11/27/2013	8/8/2014
M.M. (Upsher-Smith)	2	11/9/2013	11/20/2013
E.H. (Upsher-Smith)	2	9/12/2014	9/16/2014
N.M. (Dr. Reddy's)	1	7/23/2012	7/23/2012
D.C. (Upsher-Smith)	1	4/18/2013	4/18/2013
B.L. (Upsher-Smith)	1	9/12/2014	9/12/2014

ix. Jill Nailor

1109. Conspirator Nailor has worked at Conspirator Greenstone since August 2010 and is currently the Senior Director of Sales and National Accounts. Conspirator Nailor directed her subordinate, Conspirator Robin Hatosy, a national account executive, and others at Greenstone to fix prices and allocate customers with competitors on overlap drugs, including with several of the corporate Conspirators. She also instructed them to avoid putting any evidence of such communications into writing.

1110. In addition, Conspirator Nailor regularly communicated directly with competitors herself. For example, between August 2010 and May 2017, Nailor exchanged at least 3,205 phone calls and text messages with her contacts at Conspirators Amneal, Dr. Reddy's, Actavis, Aurobindo, Mylan, Glenmark, Zydus, Teva, Sandoz, Lupin, Wockhardt, Lannett, Apotex, Upsher-Smith, Par, and Taro. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
S.R.(1) (Amneal)	2535	12/5/2012	5/1/2018
V.B. (Dr. Reddy's)	125	10/16/2014	5/8/2017
A.B. (Actavis)	86	9/21/2011	7/14/2016
J.P. (Amneal)	75	8/27/2010	9/28/2016
T.W. (Dr. Reddy's)	62	8/28/2010	5/23/2016
A.T. (Aurobindo)	46	8/26/2012	5/12/2013
Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	41	1/6/2014	3/14/2016
Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	40	12/5/2012	11/13/2015
Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	31	7/19/2012	1/6/2014
Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	23	9/5/2013	8/25/2016
L.S. (Zydus)	20	4/27/2012	8/22/2013
Grauso, Jim (Glenmark)	17	1/30/2015	5/26/2016
D.C. (Glenmark)	11	5/29/2013	7/7/2013
Patel, Nisha (Teva)	13	1/21/2014	3/6/2014
Kellum, Armando (Sandoz)	9	4/2/2014	10/15/2014
K.S. (Zydus)	8	6/13/2012	6/13/2012
Berthold, David (Lupin)	8	4/16/2013	6/19/2015
M.C. (Wockhardt)	7	8/9/2016	8/9/2016
J.D. (Teva)	6	2/16/2011	5/15/2012
Teva Pharmaceuticals	6	2/16/2011	1/22/2014
D.S. (Actavis)	5	11/27/2010	1/31/2012
S.C. (Actavis)	5	4/18/2012	4/22/2012
Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	4	12/12/2013	1/22/2014
K.S. (Lannett)	3	12/12/2014	1/6/2015
R.C. (Aurobindo)	3	10/8/2013	10/18/2013
B.A. (Apotex)	3	6/25/2015	6/28/2016
P.M. (Aurobindo)	2	7/22/2014	8/13/2014
D.Z. (Upsher-Smith)	2	5/24/2017	5/24/2017
J.H. (Par)	2	4/20/2016	4/21/2016
Cavanaugh, Maureen (Teva)	1	12/5/2012	12/5/2012
CW-3 (Sandoz)	1	5/29/2013	5/29/2013
J.H. (Apotex)	1	7/15/2015	7/15/2015
Taro Pharmaceuticals	1	3/23/2011	3/23/2011
B.R. (Dr. Reddy's)	1	3/15/2012	3/15/2012
N.C. (Actavis)	1	1/29/2013	1/29/2013
Lupin Pharmaceuticals	1	6/17/2015	6/17/2015

x. James Nesta

1111. Conspirator Nesta started his employment with Mylan in 2000 and is currently the Vice President of Sales at Conspirator Mylan. Nesta communicates regularly with his counterparts at many of the corporate Conspirators. For example, between January 2011 and February 2016, Conspirator Nesta exchanged at least 4,429 phone calls and text messages with his contacts at

Conspirators Greenstone, Amneal, Teva, Dr. Reddy's, Zydus, Aurobindo, Actavis, Lupin, Sandoz, Lannett, Taro, and Par. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	2310	6/9/2011	8/24/2015
Green, Kevin (Teva)	461	2/21/2012	10/4/2013
B.R. (Dr. Reddy's)	386	1/6/2011	6/28/2012
S.R.(1) (Amneal)	215	12/7/2012	12/17/2015
K.R. (Zydus)	121	7/21/2011	10/1/2014
Green, Kevin (Zydus)	117	1/7/2014	8/17/2017
Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	102	4/5/2012	3/17/2015
A.T. (Aurobindo)	95	8/26/2012	5/1/2013
Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	78	12/3/2013	8/17/2015
J.K. (Aurobindo)	76	10/1/2013	1/8/2016
V.B. (Dr. Reddy's)	71	8/7/2014	2/2/2016
Berthold, David (Lupin)	68	4/21/2013	10/13/2014
CW-4 (Sandoz)	67	9/6/2012	10/14/2013
J.A. (Dr. Reddy's)	52	3/9/2011	2/27/2014
K.N. (Dr. Reddy's)	42	6/7/2011	6/9/2011
Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	40	12/5/2012	11/13/2015
K.S. (Lannett)	35	1/4/2013	4/23/2014
T.W. (Dr. Reddy's)	14	1/11/2013	2/5/2013
P.M. (Aurobindo)	13	4/5/2013	6/19/2013
T.G. (Aurobindo)	12	2/25/2016	2/25/2016
S.R.(2) (Amneal)	11	10/1/2014	1/15/2015
R.C. (Teva and Aurobindo)	10	7/20/2011	11/2/2011
Patel, Nisha (Teva)	10	5/10/2013	8/8/2013
Sullivan, Tracy (Lannett)	7	7/21/2014	7/22/2014
L.P. (Taro)	4	11/2/2012	1/17/2013
B.P. (Zydus)	4	7/21/2011	7/21/2011
C.N. (Sandoz)	3	12/2/2012	12/17/2012
Teva Pharmaceuticals	3	8/2/2011	8/2/2011
J.H. (Par)	2	2/4/2014	2/4/2014

xi. Konstantin Ostaficiuk

1112. Conspirator Ostaficiuk is the President of Camber Pharmaceuticals and has held that position since 2009. During his tenure at Camber, Conspirator Ostaficiuk has been the primary person responsible for furthering price-fixing and market-allocation agreements with his competitors. Indeed, Conspirator Ostaficiuk regularly communicated with competitors and maintained relationships with executives at many of the corporate Conspirators. For example, between March 2011 and August 2017, Conspirator Ostaficiuk exchanged at least 458 phone calls

with his contacts at Conspirators Amneal, Lannett, Breckenridge, Aurobindo, Lupin, Teva, Rising, Breckenridge, Taro, Glenmark, Zydus, Dr. Reddy's, Wockhardt, Sandoz, and Actavis. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
S.R.(2) (Amneal)	128	3/22/2011	6/11/2017
K.S. (Lannett)	122	3/10/2011	8/24/2017
S.C. (Breckenridge)	46	3/25/2011	7/24/2017
Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	39	3/21/2012	12/9/2013
Berthold, David (Lupin)	19	5/14/2012	4/4/2016
R.M. (Lannett)	10	12/15/2011	2/14/2012
Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	10	9/22/2014	2/19/2015
C.M. (Aurobindo)	9	5/27/2015	11/12/2015
K.M. (Rising)	8	7/17/2014	6/8/2016
Breckenridge Pharmaceuticals	7	11/9/2011	10/29/2014
S.R.(1) (Amneal)	6	9/15/2014	10/25/2016
M.B. (Taro and Glenmark)	6	5/30/2012	6/6/2012
Sullivan, Tracy (Lannett)	6	5/19/2011	8/28/2012
P.H. (Zydus)	5	5/8/2012	5/16/2012
Grauso, Jim (Glenmark)	5	7/30/2014	10/29/2014
P.G. (Breckenridge)	4	5/20/2011	12/17/2015
M.K. (Zydus)	4	1/5/2015	12/30/2015
B.R. (Dr. Reddy's)	4	1/18/2012	3/30/2012
K.K. (Wockhardt)	4	10/5/2011	2/1/2012
D.P. (Sandoz)	3	7/9/2014	7/14/2014
CW-5 (Glenmark)	3	11/19/2013	11/19/2013
Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	2	6/6/2013	12/5/2013
P.M. (Aurobindo)	2	8/20/2013	5/2/2014
B.M. (Amneal)	1	10/3/2011	10/3/2011
Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	1	10/29/2014	10/29/2014
L.P. (Taro)	1	6/26/2015	6/26/2015
D.N. (Breckenridge)	1	4/4/2016	4/4/2016
A.T. (Aurobindo)	1	2/1/2013	2/1/2013
S.G. (Glenmark)	1	4/27/2011	4/27/2011

xii. Nisha Patel

1113. Conspirator Patel worked at Conspirator Teva from April 2013 to December 2016, first as a Director of Strategic Customer Marketing and then as a Director of National Accounts. As discussed in great detail above, Conspirator Patel was in frequent communication with her counterparts at the corporate Conspirators to fix prices and allocate markets. For example, during her time at Teva, Conspirator Patel exchanged at least 1,240 phone calls and text messages with

her contacts at Conspirators Zydus, Sandoz, Actavis, Glenmark, Greenstone, Taro, Lupin, Dr. Reddy's, Lannett, Par, Apotex, Aurobindo, Mylan, Amneal, Upsher-Smith, and Breckenridge. As discussed in various sections of this Complaint, Conspirator Patel also frequently communicated with competitors using Facebook Messenger, LinkedIn messaging, and the encrypted messaging application WhatsApp. The communications detailed in the table below include only telephone calls and text messages:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
Green, Kevin (Zydus)	184	11/8/2013	8/31/2016
CW-1 (Sandoz)	183	4/26/2013	8/9/2016
Rogerson, Rick (Actavis)	157	5/2/2013	11/9/2015
CW-5 (Glenmark)	121	5/2/2013	3/4/2014
Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	105	5/7/2013	10/13/2016
Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	100	5/22/2013	3/3/2016
Berthold, David (Lupin)	76	5/6/2013	4/8/2014
J.C. (Glenmark)	44	5/6/2013	7/28/2015
Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	36	8/6/2013	10/15/2014
V.B. (Dr. Reddy's)	28	6/10/2014	9/27/2016
A.B. (Actavis)	28	4/30/2013	10/16/2015
A.S. (Actavis)	28	9/16/2015	3/10/2016
Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	18	1/21/2014	3/6/2014
Sullivan, Tracy (Lannett)	17	6/12/2014	4/6/2016
T.P. (Par)	16	6/26/2014	11/10/2014
B.H. (Apotex)	14	5/20/2013	6/12/2015
Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	12	5/14/2013	7/8/2013
Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	11	2/5/2016	6/16/2016
Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	10	5/10/2013	8/8/2013
A.G. (Actavis)	9	1/27/2015	6/9/2016
S.R.(2) (Amneal)	9	9/9/2014	5/29/2015
B.L. (Upsher-Smith)	8	4/29/2013	9/18/2014
Grauso, Jim (Glenmark)	6	2/28/2014	1/5/2015
K.R. (Zydus)	6	10/10/2013	9/18/2014
S.G. (Zydus)	4	2/29/2016	5/24/2016
M.B. (Actavis)	3	2/26/2016	6/6/2016
M.B. (Glenmark)	3	5/10/2013	5/23/2013
S.C. (Breckenridge)	2	2/7/2014	2/7/2014
S.R.(1) (Amneal)	2	9/9/2014	1/6/2015

xiii. David Rekenthaler

1114. Conspirator Rekenthaler was the Vice President of Sales, US Generics at Conspirator Teva until April 2015. Conspirator Rekenthaler is now the Vice President of Sales at

Conspirator Apotex. During his time at Teva, Rekenthaler knew that his colleagues, including Conspirators Green and Patel, were colluding with competitors. Indeed, Conspirator Rekenthaler was also in frequent contact with competitors himself and had relationships with executives at nearly all the corporate Conspirators. For example, between January 2011 and March 2015, Conspirator Rekenthaler exchanged at least 1,043 phone calls and text messages with his contacts at Conspirators Actavis, Mylan, Par, Aurobindo, Apotex, Zydus, Sandoz, Rising, Amneal, Breckenridge, Lupin, Dr. Reddy's, Glenmark, Greenstone, Taro, Lannett, and Wockhardt. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
Falkin, Marc (Actavis)	433	8/7/2013	3/25/2015
Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	102	4/5/2012	3/17/2015
G.B. (Par)	89	1/11/2011	2/13/2015
R.C. (Aurobindo)	75	10/6/2011	3/24/2015
J.H. (Apotex)	65	5/6/2013	3/9/2015
Green, Kevin (Zydus)	42	11/8/2013	3/30/2015
A.S. (Actavis)	26	1/11/2012	4/1/2013
CW-2 (Sandoz and Rising)	24	11/14/2011	11/20/2014
J.H. (Par)	19	9/16/2013	3/7/2015
S.G. (Zydus)	18	12/2/2013	1/29/2015
B.P. (Mylan)	18	9/12/2011	12/23/2013
A.B. (Actavis)	16	4/1/2013	9/16/2014
J.K. (Actavis)	15	10/11/2013	3/29/2015
S.R.(2) (Amneal)	13	5/8/2013	3/12/2015
D.N. (Breckenridge)	10	6/14/2012	6/10/2014
Ostaficiuk, Kon (Camber)	10	9/22/2014	2/19/2015
Berthold, David (Lupin)	9	10/14/2013	1/16/2014
J.K. (Mylan)	8	1/11/2012	2/7/2012
K.M. (Rising)	8	4/14/2011	1/4/2012
B.R. (Dr. Reddy's)	7	8/11/2011	4/16/2012
K.R. (Zydus)	5	10/10/2013	12/17/2013
CW-5 (Glenmark)	4	9/27/2013	3/11/2014
Nailor, Jill (Greenstone)	4	12/12/2013	1/22/2014
E.G. (Taro)	3	5/10/2011	3/8/2012
K.S. (Lannett)	3	10/31/2011	9/4/2014
C.V. (Greenstone)	3	11/14/2013	11/18/2013
T.W. (Dr. Reddy's)	3	7/29/2013	5/1/2014
J.J. (Taro)	2	1/31/2011	7/2/2012
J.M. (Lannett and Glenmark)	2	4/30/2011	11/19/2012
M.B. (Glenmark)	2	2/26/2013	2/28/2013
B.W. (Wockhardt)	2	1/5/2012	3/10/2014
Brown, Jim (Glenmark)	1	3/24/2014	3/24/2014
G.R. (Aurobindo)	1	11/1/2011	11/1/2011
Grauso, Jim (Aurobindo)	1	12/8/2011	12/8/2011

xiv. Rick Rogerson

1115. Conspirator Rogerson was the Executive Director of Pricing and Business Analytics at Conspirator Actavis until Actavis was acquired by Teva in August 2016. Conspirator Rogerson now works at Conspirator Amneal as a Senior Director of Marketing and Business Analytics. During his time at Actavis, Conspirator Rogerson communicated with his contacts at

several corporate Conspirators. For example, between February 2010 and July 2016, Conspirator Rogerson exchanged at least 635 phone calls and text messages with his contacts at Conspirators Wockhardt, Teva, Dr. Reddy's, Sandoz, Lannett, Glenmark, Taro, and Zydus. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
K.A. (Wockhardt)	316	3/11/2010	1/28/2016
Patel, Nisha (Teva)	157	5/2/2013	11/9/2015
N.M. (Dr. Reddy's and Sandoz)	43	10/15/2013	3/6/2018
J.M. (Lannett and Glenmark)	32	6/24/2010	1/6/2012
K.G. (Teva)	29	12/15/2015	7/29/2016
Teva Pharmaceuticals	27	9/24/2015	7/29/2016
C.B. (Teva)	17	2/26/2016	7/26/2016
Aprahamian, Ara (Taro)	4	6/17/2013	4/16/2014
S.G. (Glenmark)	3	2/8/2010	2/8/2010
Kellum, Armando (Sandoz)	3	5/5/2011	9/28/2011
Taro Pharmaceuticals	2	6/14/2013	11/20/2013
J.W. (Zydus)	2	6/24/2014	6/25/2014

xv. Tracy Sullivan

1116. Conspirator Tracy Sullivan has been employed at Conspirator Lannett since 2007 and is currently the Director of National Accounts. Sullivan regularly communicated with competitors and maintained relationships with executives at many of the corporate Conspirators. For example, between March 2011 and August 2016, Conspirator Sullivan exchanged at least 495 phone calls and text messages with her contacts at Conspirators Zydus, Wockhardt, Teva, Greenstone, Dr. Reddy's, Par, Amneal, Aurobindo, Mylan, and Breckenridge. These communications are detailed in the table below:

Contact Name	Count	Min Date	Max Date
K.R. (Zydus)	124	6/5/2011	11/14/2014
K.K. (Wockhardt)	101	4/11/2012	1/16/2014
J.P. (Teva)	50	3/26/2014	3/3/2016
Hatosy, Robin (Greenstone)	37	7/29/2011	3/14/2016
B.R. (Dr. Reddy's)	28	3/28/2011	8/7/2011
J.A. (Dr. Reddy's)	22	4/28/2011	5/13/2014
Patel, Nisha (Teva)	17	6/12/2014	4/6/2016
L.S. (Zydus)	16	7/30/2011	8/15/2013
D.V. (Dr. Reddy's)	14	9/22/2015	8/19/2016
K.O. (Par)	14	7/26/2013	5/9/2015
J.W. (Zydus)	11	6/3/2014	3/7/2016
J.P. (Amneal)	11	5/24/2011	5/9/2015
P.M. (Aurobindo)	10	6/5/2013	6/10/2013
K.N. (Dr. Reddy's)	7	2/23/2016	3/7/2016
Nesta, Jim (Mylan)	7	7/21/2014	7/22/2014
Ostaficiuk, Kon (Camber)	6	5/19/2011	8/28/2012
D.N. (Breckenridge)	4	9/25/2012	9/17/2014
Green, Kevin (Teva)	4	5/23/2011	11/14/2012
Green, Kevin (Zydus)	4	2/16/2014	2/16/2014
C.M. (Aurobindo)	3	5/9/2015	5/9/2015
G.R. (Aurobindo)	2	6/14/2011	6/14/2011
P.G. (Breckenridge)	1	9/7/2011	9/7/2011
S.K. (Wockhardt)	1	10/6/2011	10/6/2011
P.H. (Zydus)	1	7/20/2012	7/20/2012

5. A Commitment To The Overarching Conspiracy Was Instrumental To The Success Of The Price Fixing Agreements

1117. As detailed above, the overall understanding among the co-conspirators required a commitment that each competitor was entitled to its “fair share” of a given market. When a competitor was satisfied that it had its “fair share” of a particular drug market, competition waned and prices rose. These “fair share” principles were the foundation upon which the price increases were built. So long as each competitor had its “fair share,” no competitor was incentivized to compete for business when another competitor increased price. In short, competition resulted in lower prices; and as far as Conspirators were concerned, nobody won in that scenario. Indeed, it was generally understood that when a competitor increased price, the other competitors in the same drug market would either decline to bid for the business or would bid high so as not to punish the

party that took the price increase. Often, the competitor would then follow with a comparable price increase of its own.

1118. There are numerous examples throughout this Complaint of competitors refusing to compete in the face of a price increase so as not to “punish” the leader or “steal” market share. As just one example, when Conspirator Teva was approached by a large retail customer in May 2013 to bid on a drug for which Conspirator Greenstone had increased prices, Conspirator Green expressed caution stating, “not sure I want to steal it on an increase.” Teva later declined to bid on the business.

1119. The concept of “fair share” and price increases went hand in hand. For example, as discussed above the ongoing understanding between Conspirators Teva and Sandoz that they would follow each other’s price increases was predicated on the agreement that the follower would not poach the leader’s customers after the increase. The same was true for the understanding between Sandoz and Mylan. As discussed above, Conspirator Nesta specifically cautioned CW-4 that Mylan did not appreciate having its prices challenged after an increase – i.e., Mylan did not want Sandoz to steal its business by underbidding its customers. Similarly, Conspirator Aprahamian of Taro often spoke with CW-3 of Sandoz about coordinating price increases between the two companies. Almost invariably, he would conclude the conversations with phrases like “don’t take my fucking customers,” “don’t take my business” or “don’t be stupid.”

1120. Further, because of this “fair share” understanding, it was not essential for the competitors to communicate with each other in advance of every price increase, although they often did so anyway. So long as the competitor knew before it was approached by customers that the reason for the solicitation was due to a price increase by the incumbent supplier, the competitor knew not to compete for the business. Similarly, the competitor knew it would have the

opportunity, which it often took, to follow the increase with a comparable price increase of its own.

6. "Quality Competitor" Rankings Relate To Price Increases, But Even "Low Quality" Competitors Comply With The Overarching Conspiracy

1121. As a further demonstration that the fair share understanding was universally accepted and understood in the generic pharmaceutical industry, even companies that Conspirator Patel and Teva referred to as "low quality competitors" – because they were not viewed as strong leaders or followers for price increases – consistently complied with the principles of "fair share" and "playing nice in the sandbox."

a. Example: Camber Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (and its President, Conspirator Ostaficiuk).

1122. When Conspirator Patel first created the quality of competitor rankings in early May 2013, she gave Camber Pharmaceuticals a ranking of -2. When Conspirator Patel revised those rankings one year later in May 2014, Camber's ranking did not change. It remained one of the lowest ranked of all of Teva's competitors.

1123. Nonetheless, Camber adhered to the fair-share understanding, and consistently applied those rules in dealing with its competitors.

1124. This was evident when, in September 2014, Camber entered the market for two different drugs that overlapped with Teva.

1125. One of those drugs was Raloxifene Hydrochloride Tablets ("Raloxifene"), also known by the brand name Evista – a drug used in the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women.

1126. Teva had begun marketing Raloxifene in March of that year. Actavis had received approval to begin marketing Raloxifene in 2014 as well, but had not yet entered by September 2014.

1127. The other drug was a generic form of Lamivudine/Zidovudine – a combination medication also known by the brand name Combivir. Generic Combivir is used in the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Camber had received approval to market a generic form of Combivir in February 2014, but as of September 2014 was still in the process of entering the market. Already in the market were competitors Teva, Aurobindo and Lupin. As discussed more fully above in Section IV.C.1.c.i., Conspirators Teva, Lupin and Aurobindo agreed to divvy up the generic Combivir market in 2012 when Teva was losing exclusivity on that drug.

1128. As the anticipated product launches for Raloxifene approached, the new entrants discussed an allocation strategy with Teva to ensure they each received their fair share of the market. On September 9, 2014, Conspirator Rekenhaller had a twenty-six (26) minute phone call with A.B., a senior sales and marketing executive at Actavis. A short time later, a Teva executive told colleagues that she had “just heard Camber and Actavis expect to launch 9/24.”

1129. Teva’s discussions with Actavis escalated over the coming week. On September 10, Conspirator Rekenhaller exchanged two calls with Conspirator Falkin of Actavis lasting fifteen (15) minutes and one (1) minute, respectively. On September 11, the men talked for ten (10) more minutes. On September 16, Conspirator Rekenhaller spoke by phone a total of six (6) times with different Actavis personnel, including one call with A.B. lasting thirty-four (34) minutes.

1130. The following morning, in response to an inquiry regarding whether Teva intended to retain a major customer’s Raloxifene business, K.G. of Teva replied in the affirmative. Conspirator Rekenhaller then shared the information he had gathered through his communications

with competitors: “I know Actavis will be late. Camber is talking but their [sic] being somewhat unclear as well. I’ll know more about them after my trip this week.” That same day, on September 17, 2014, Camber sent an offer for Raloxifene to a large Teva customer, Econdisc.

1131. Conspirator Rekenthaler and Conspirator Kon Ostaficiuk, the President of Camber Pharmaceuticals, spent the next three days – September 17 through September 19 – playing golf during the day and socializing at night at an industry outing in Kentucky sponsored by a packaging vendor.

1132. On September 21, 2014, Conspirator Ostaficiuk called Conspirator Rekenthaler and the two spoke for two (2) minutes. The next day, Rekenthaler initiated a series of four (4) phone calls with Conspirator Ostaficiuk. The two spoke for a total of thirty (30) minutes that day. Notably, these are the first identified phone calls ever between the two competitors. As a result, Camber sent a revised offer to its potential customer that same afternoon, containing modified prices for Raloxifene.

1133. On September 24, Conspirator Patel discussed a Raloxifene allocation strategy with her Teva colleagues in light of Camber’s offer to the large Teva customer, Econdisc. She emphasized Camber’s expressed commitment to the overarching conspiracy among the competitors – and conveyed information she obtained from Conspirator Rekenthaler during his conversations with Ostaficiuk – stating: “Camber indicated that they are targeting Econdisc and a small retailer ... and then they would be ‘done.’”

1134. As a part of this discussion, K.G. considered whether Teva should just concede Econdisc to Camber, and seek to recover that market share with another customer. At 9:07am that morning, Patel informed her supervisor K.G. and numerous others at Teva that Conspirator Rekenthaler planned to discuss the matter with Camber:

From: Nisha Patel02
 Sent: Wed 9/24/2014 9:07 AM (GMT-05:00)
 To: [REDACTED]
 Cc: Dave Rekenthaler; [REDACTED]
 Bcc:
 Subject: Re: Econdisc Raloxifene Intel

FYI, Dave is working on verifying the Camber price. Stand by.

Sent from my iPhone

Indeed, at 9:28am that morning, Conspirator Rekenthaler called Conspirator Ostaficiuk and the two spoke for two (2) minutes. They spoke two more times that day, including one call that lasted eight (8) minutes.

1135. Some of these calls also related to Camber's entry into the market for generic Combivir. Teva and Lupin were already in the market for generic Combivir, and Conspirator Ostaficiuk was engaging in contemporaneous communications with Conspirators Rekenthaler of Teva and Berthold of Lupin to negotiate Camber's entry into that market. At least some of those calls on September 24, 2014 are set forth below:

Date	Call Typ	Target Name	Direction	Contact Name	Time	Duration
9/24/2014	Voice	Ostaficiuk, Kon (Camber)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	5:28:00	0:02:00
9/24/2014	Voice	Ostaficiuk, Kon (Camber)	Outgoing	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	8:19:00	0:02:00
9/24/2014	Voice	Ostaficiuk, Kon (Camber)	Outgoing	Berthold, David (Lupin)	8:21:00	0:02:00
9/24/2014	Voice	Ostaficiuk, Kon (Camber)	Incoming	Berthold, David (Lupin)	8:23:00	0:10:00
9/24/2014	Voice	Ostaficiuk, Kon (Camber)	Incoming	Rekenthaler, David (Teva)	10:35:00	0:07:00

On that same day, Conspirator Berthold also spoke with P.M., a senior operations executive at Aurobindo, for more than eighteen (18) minutes, to close the loop on the generic Combivir communications.

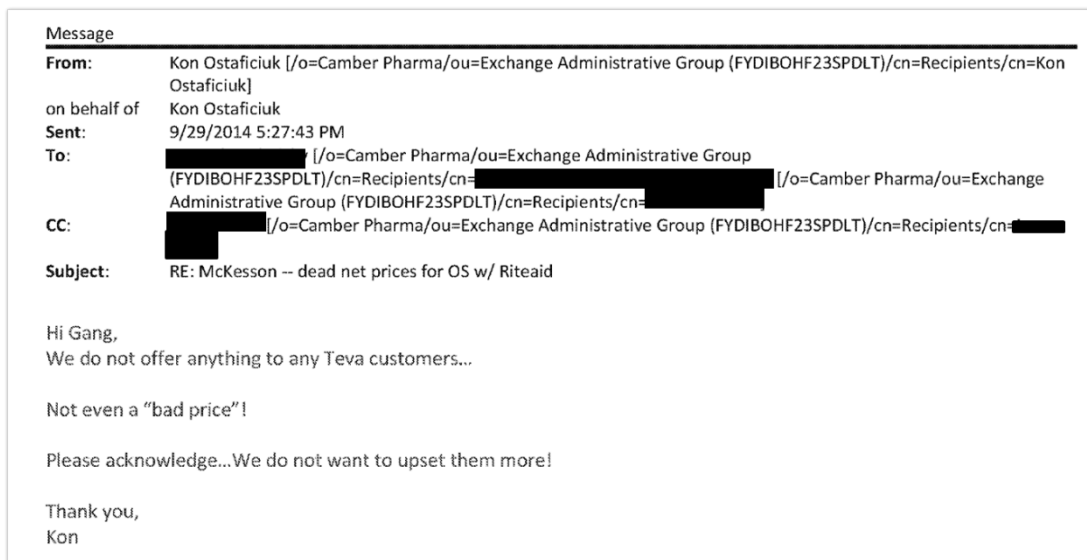
1136. On September 25, after discussing with his colleagues which customers Teva should concede in order to give Camber its fair share of the Raloxifene market, and armed with the information Conspirator Rekenthaler had gathered from Camber's President, K.G. concluded: "Okay, we will concede additional smaller customer challenges (particularly distributors) since

they are not going to target One Stop.” Conspirators Rekenthaler and Ostaficiuk spoke again twice that day.

1137. That evening, a Camber executive instructed a colleague to gather market intelligence on possible additional customers for Camber’s new Raloxifene product, but stressed that the company would not bid on any additional Teva accounts "until we know how we do with Econ[disc].”

1138. On Friday September 26, 2014, Camber publicly announced that it was launching Raloxifene, the generic version of Evista. Conspirator Rekenthaler called Conspirator Ostaficiuk that day, for a short one (1) minute call.

1139. From those telephone calls, Conspirator Rekenthaler expressed to Conspirator Ostaficiuk that Teva did not want Camber challenging for any more of its customers, on Raloxifene or generic Combivir. As a result of this communication, on Monday September 29, 2014 Conspirator Ostaficiuk sent the following e-mail to his colleagues at Camber:



1140. A.R., a senior sales executive at Camber, replied: "We have not made any offers to any Teva Raloxifene accounts since we received the Econ award. Both Sales and Contracts are

aware, & requesting incumbent detail for all offers, if Teva, no offer." A.R. also added that "We are also not seeking any Lupin business on Lamo/Zidovudine [aka generic Combivir]." Conspirator Ostaficiuk replied: "Thank you. We don't want to antagonize either of them and start a war..."

1141. About a week later, on October 7, 2014, a large Teva customer informed a Teva sales representative that Camber had made an unsolicited bid for its Raloxifene business. J.P., a Director of National Accounts at Teva, sent an e-mail to certain employees at Teva, including Conspirator Rekenthaler, notifying them of her conversation with the customer, and expressing surprise given the agreement Teva had previously reached with Camber: "I thought they were done after securing Econdisc?" Based on his prior conversations with Conspirator Ostaficiuk, Conspirator Rekenthaler doubted that Camber made an offer to another Teva customer, stating: "You're positive they sent them an offer?"

1142. J.P. of Teva "relayed 'the message'" to the customer that "the market should be stable at this point" and Teva would be surprised if Camber had intended to make an offer to the customer. After further discussion with the customer, Teva staff learned that it was a misunderstanding. Camber never actually made the offer, but had instead complied with its agreement with Teva.

1143. The fair share agreement continued to govern as usual until mid-December 2014, when Camber learned of supply problems at Teva on Raloxifene. A Camber employee described the prospect of Teva being on backorder for this drug as a "Game changer." Expressing her understanding of the rules of the conspiracy, she pointed out: "**Fair share only applies when there is not supply constraints.**" Conspirator Ostaficiuk responded optimistically, but cautiously: "Good luck guys but go fishing and gather information before we commit . . ."

7. Teva Profitability Increases Dramatically As A Result Of Price Increases.

1144. As discussed more fully above, from July 3, 2013, through January 28, 2015, Teva conspired with its competitors to raise prices on at least 85 different drugs. The impact of these price increases on Teva's profitability was dramatic.

1145. After these price increases – on July 30, 2015 – Teva reported strong results and raised its guidance for the full year 2015. Among other things: (1) net income was up 15% compared to the prior year; (2) operating income was up 16% compared to the prior year; and (3) cash flow from operations was up 41% compared to the prior year. Teva reported a gross profit margin of 62.8%, which was up from 58.1% the prior year. Teva's stock prices also soared. By July 2015, Teva's stock price was trading at an all-time high. These significant results were obtained largely as a result of the anticompetitive conduct detailed herein.

8. Teva and Its Executives Knowingly Violated The Antitrust Laws

1146. Teva was aware of the antitrust laws, and paid them lip service in its Corporate Code of Conduct. For example, Teva's Code of Conduct from the summer of 2013 states specifically:

Anti-trust, Unfair Competition and Business Intelligence

Teva conducts business based on our belief in fair, free and open markets:

- We do not attempt to obtain information of or about our competitors in an illegal or unfair way
- We do not gather information about our competitors through deception, theft, misrepresentation, or other illegal or unethical means
- We do not communicate with competitors about competitive business matters



For Internal Training Purposes Only

14

July 2013

TEVA

1147. But high-level executives at Teva were aware that those laws were being violated systematically and egregiously, and never instructed Teva employees to stop or to rescind the agreements that Teva had reached with its competitors.

1148. For example, when Conspirator Patel started at Teva in late-April 2013, she immediately began ranking Teva's competitors by their "quality." "Quality" was nothing more than a euphemism for "good co-conspirator," and it was well known internally at Teva that Patel was identifying price-increase candidates based on who Teva's competitors were for those drugs, and whether she or others at Teva had an understanding in place. Indeed, Patel already had a short list of price increase candidates in place on the day she started at Teva, which was based at least in part on conversations she had already been having with Teva's competitors before she started, including Conspirator Ara Aprahamian at Taro.

1149. As Conspirator Patel was starting to create her ranking of quality competitors and identify candidates for price increases, she sent her very first iteration of the quality-competitor

ranking to her supervisor, K.G. – a senior marketing executive at Teva – on May 1, 2013. That ranking included, within the category of "Strong Leader/Follower," the following competitors: Mylan, Actavis, Sandoz, Glenmark, Taro and Lupin. The preliminary list of price-increase candidates also included the formula that Conspirator Patel would use to identify price increase candidates using the quality of competitor scores.

1150. With K.G.'s approval of her methodology for identifying price increase candidates, Conspirator Patel continued communicating with competitors and agreeing to price increases. She also routinely provided K.G. with intelligence that she had received from her communications with competitors. For example, when Patel sent her very first formal "PI Candidates" spreadsheet to K.G. on May 24, 2013, she identified, for example, that the drug Nabumetone was a price-increase candidate because, among other things, "Sandoz [was] also bidding high." For the drug Adapalene Gel, Patel noted that there were "[r]umors of a Taro increase" – even though Taro had not yet increased its prices for Adapalene Gel. Patel had obtained this competitively sensitive information directly from her communications with competitors.

1151. K.G. immediately forwarded that information to Conspirator Maureen Cavanaugh, the Senior Vice President of Sales at Teva, who approved of the price increases based on the reasoning that Conspirator Patel provided for each drug. As discussed more fully above, Teva raised prices on those drugs (and others) on July 3, 2013.

1152. Conspirator Cavanaugh was well aware that Patel was communicating with competitors about price increases, and making recommendations based on those communications, because Patel told her so directly. For example, during a 2013 meeting of Teva sales and pricing personnel where Conspirator Cavanaugh was present, Conspirator Patel was discussing her communications with certain competitors about price increases when Conspirator Cavanaugh

smiled, put her hands over her ears, and pretended that she could not hear what was being said. Not once, however, did Cavanaugh ever tell Conspirator Patel or anyone else at Teva to stop conspiring with Teva's competitors or rescind the agreements that had been reached.

1153. Patel continued to send intelligence that she had obtained from competitors to her supervisor, K.G. On August 7, 2013, Conspirator Patel sent to K.G. a summary list of drugs slated for a price increase on August 9, 2013. In the "Reasons for Increase" column, Patel again included specific information that could only have come from her communications with competitors, including:

Product Category	Reason for Increase
ETODOLAC ER TABLETS	Follow Taro (likely to be this week with IR)
ETODOLAC TABLETS	Follow Sandoz; Taro likely to follow this week
PRAVASTATIN TABLETS	Follow Glenmark, Zydus and Apotex. Lupin waiting on Teva.

This time, K.G. – recognizing that it was inappropriate for Teva to have this information in writing – asked Conspirator Patel to change those references above, to remove the offending language:

Under reasons, I would change to the following:

1. Etodolac ER : Follow Taro
2. Etodolac : Follow Sandoz; Taro increase anticipated.
3. Pravastatin : Follow Glenmark, Zydus, and Apotex. Lupin increase anticipated.

As discussed more fully above, Teva increased prices on those three drugs two days later. Not once did K.G. ever tell Conspirator Patel to stop communicating with competitors, or to rescind any of the agreements she had reached on behalf of Teva.

1154. Conspirator Patel also spoke regularly to both Conspirator Rekenhaller and Conspirator Green about each others' communications with competitors. Patel was aware that both Rekenhaller and Green were communicating with competitors, sometimes at her direction.

Conspirators Green and Rekenthaler, in turn, were also both aware that Patel was communicating with competitors and implementing price increases based on those communications.

1155. Conspirator Rekenthaler – the Vice President of Sales at Teva – was aware that communicating with competitors about pricing and market allocation was illegal, and took steps to avoid any evidence of his wrongdoing. For example, as discussed more fully above, on July 15, 2013, CW-2 of Sandoz called Conspirator Rekenthaler at Teva and left a message. Rekenthaler called CW-2 back immediately and they had a three (3) minute conversation during which CW-2 asked Rekenthaler to provide him with a full, comprehensive list of all drugs that Teva had recently increased pricing on – not just those drugs where Teva overlapped with Sandoz. Rekenthaler complied. Understanding, however, that it was improper to share competitively sensitive pricing information with a competitor, and in an effort to conceal such conduct, Rekenthaler first sent the Teva price increase list from his work e-mail account to a personal e-mail account, then forwarded the list from his personal e-mail account to CW-2's personal e-mail account.

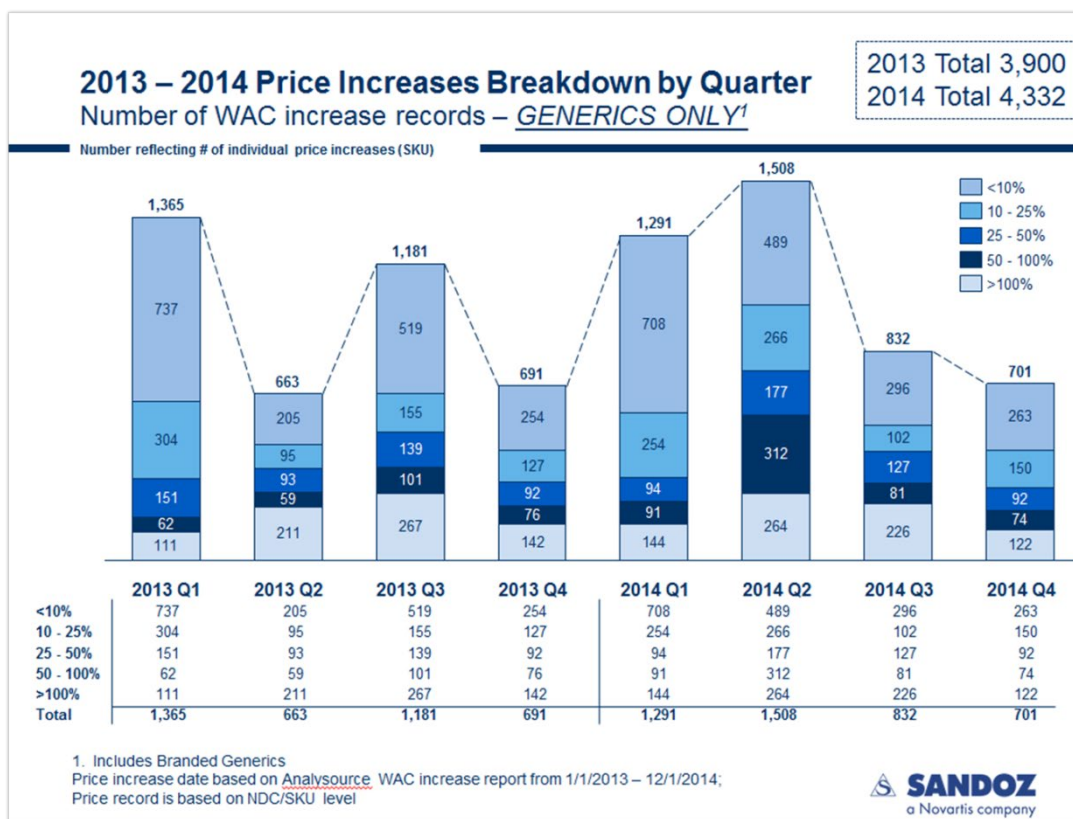
9. Price Increases Slow Dramatically After Government Investigations Commence

1156. As further evidence that the price increases discussed above were not the result of normal market factors, the massive price spikes that were occurring in the industry in 2013 and 2014 slowed dramatically after the State of Connecticut commenced its antitrust investigation in July 2014. This was not a coincidence. Generic drug manufacturers in the industry – including the Conspirators in this case – understood that they were under scrutiny and did not want to draw further attention to themselves.

1157. In January 2015, Sandoz conducted an analysis of the price increases in the generic drug industry in 2013 and 2014, with an early look toward 2015. In its report, Sandoz found that "[g]eneric drug price increases in 2013 and 2014 were very common." Specifically, the report

stated: "For the years 2013 and 2014, there were 1,487 SKU 'large price increases' (WAC increase greater than 100%)[;] of this 12% (178 SKUs) were increased by more than 1000%."

1158. The report went on to state that "[t]he number and level of price increases declined noticeably in 4Q 2014." The following graphic, which was included in the Sandoz report, actually demonstrates that the number of price increases started to decline dramatically after the second quarter of 2014 – the same time that the Plaintiff States commenced their investigation:



1159. The massive price spikes in the industry may have declined, but the already-high prices for most of these drugs did not go down. To date, prices for many of these drugs remain at significantly inflated, anti-competitive levels.

D. Consciousness Of Guilt

1160. The Conspirators were aware that their conduct was illegal. They all made consistent efforts to avoid communicating with each other in writing, or to delete written electronic

communications after they were made. There are numerous examples, discussed throughout this Complaint, where Teva employees indicated that they could not talk by e-mail, but had additional information that they could only convey personally. This was part of a consistent effort by these individuals, as well as individuals at other corporate Conspirators, to evade detection by not putting incriminating information in writing.

1161. For example, when Conspirator Kevin Green wanted to speak with a particular competitor, he would routinely send a text message to that competitor, saying only "call me." Again, this was done to avoid putting any potentially incriminating communications in writing. Conspirator Patel learned this technique from Conspirator Green, shortly after starting at Teva, and adopted a similar strategy for communicating with competitors.

1162. Conspirator Armando Kellum of Sandoz was also aware that what he and others at Sandoz were doing was illegal. Kellum had received antitrust training, and knew that conspiring with competitors to fix or raise prices, or to allocate customers or markets, was a violation of the antitrust laws. Kellum would routinely admonish Sandoz employees for putting anything incriminating into e-mails, and voiced concern that the conduct they were engaging in – if discovered – could result in significant liability. As a result of Kellum's admonishments, Sandoz employees (including Kellum himself) routinely lied in e-mails about the sources of their information to camouflage their conduct, claiming they learned the information from a customer instead of a competitor.

1163. Similarly, Conspirator Jill Nailor of Greenstone instructed her subordinates to avoid putting any sensitive market intelligence in writing.

1. Spoliation of Evidence

1164. Many of the individual Conspirators, and other employees of the various corporate Conspirators, took active steps to delete their conspiratorial communications with competitors, and destroy evidence of their illegal behavior.

1165. For example, Conspirator Nisha Patel produced text messages – in response to the States' subpoena – going back as far as early 2014. Prior to producing those text messages, however, Patel had deleted all of her text communications with competitors from the same period, including many text messages with individual Conspirators Aprahamian, Brown, Cavanaugh, Grauso, Green, Nailor, Rekenthaler and Sullivan; and many other text messages with employees of corporate Conspirators Dr. Reddy's, Glenmark (including CW-5), Greenstone (including Conspirator Hatosy), Par, Sandoz, Upsher-Smith and Zydus.

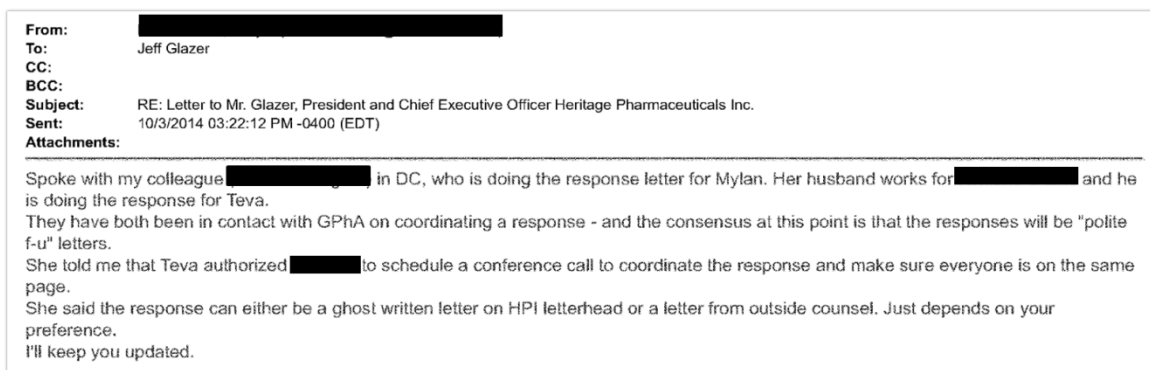
1166. Patel deleted these text messages after a conversation with Conspirator Rekenthaler in early 2015, when Rekenthaler warned Patel to be careful about communicating with competitors. Rekenthaler was aware of the government investigations that had been commenced, and told Patel that the government was showing up on people's doorsteps. Sometime after that, Patel deleted her text messages with competitors.

1167. Conspirator Apotex also destroyed an entire custodial file for one of its key employees (B.H., a senior sales executive), after the States requested it through an investigatory subpoena in July 2017. As discussed above, B.H. was involved in coordinating two significant price increases with Conspirator Patel of Teva in 2013, which resulted in Apotex soaring in the quality competitor rankings. After the States' subpoena was issued, Conspirator Apotex destroyed B.H.'s custodial file – and did not inform the States that it had done so for over a year.

2. Obstruction of Justice

1168. Many of the Conspirators have been coordinating consistently to obstruct the ongoing government investigations and to limit any potential response. This coordination goes back at least as far as October 2014, when Congress first started investigating price increases in the generic-drug industry.

1169. For example, in early October 2014, Heritage received a letter from Representative Cummings and Senator Sanders as part of their inquiry into generic-drug pricing. Heritage's outside counsel immediately set out to coordinate a response with counsel for Conspirators Teva and Mylan, to provide what he referred to as "polite f-u" letters to Congress:



1170. The coordination did not stop there. When the federal government executed a search warrant against Conspirator Patel at her home on June 21, 2017, she immediately called Conspirator Rekenthaler (from another phone because her phone had been seized) even though Rekenthaler was no longer employed at Teva and was by that point the Vice President of Sales at Conspirator Apotex. Rekenthaler then immediately called Conspirator Cavanaugh and C.B., another senior Teva executive. Rekenthaler spoke several times to Conspirator Cavanaugh before then calling his own attorney and speaking twice. Later that day, Patel called Rekenthaler two more times to coordinate her response to the government.

1171. Other Conspirators took similar action in response to events in the States' investigation. Several were speaking frequently at or around the time a subpoena was issued, or when the States were engaging in substantive discussions with their counsel. As just one example, on July 17, 2018, the States sent a subpoena to Conspirator Grauso, through his counsel. That same day, Grauso spoke to Conspirator Aprahamian for more than twelve (12) minutes. The States then set up a conference call with Conspirator Grauso's counsel for July 25, 2018. The day before that call – July 24, 2018 – Conspirator Aprahamian spoke to his lawyer, and then shortly thereafter called Conspirator Grauso. The next day, shortly after a conversation between the States and counsel for Conspirator Grauso, Conspirators Aprahamian and Grauso spoke again, this time for nearly seven (7) minutes.

V. PURCHASES OF GENERIC PHARMACEUTICALS THROUGH MMCAP

1172. During the relevant period, state, local, municipal, and other governmental entities purchased generic pharmaceuticals through a process operationalized by the Minnesota Multistate Contracting Alliance for Pharmacy (“MMCAP”).

1173. Every state can be and is a member of MMCAP. Subject to criteria established by MMCAP and the member state, state entities and non-state governmental entities such as counties, cities, towns, villages, public school districts, public authorities, and public benefit corporations, can use MMCAP’s process.

1174. MMCAP enters into agreements with generic drug manufacturers and service providers that operationalize the process for purchasing, distributing, and paying for generic pharmaceuticals by and for those state and non-state governmental entities.

1175. MMCAP agreements and member state processes/agreements contain provisions that assign to the state claims the contracting party may possess under federal and state antitrust

laws. Thus, the state stands in the shoes of the contracting party for purposes of alleging federal and state antitrust claims.

1176. Plaintiff States asserting damage claims relating to purchases made through the MMCAP process here assume the rights of those contracting parties to assert claims arising out of Conspirators' activities alleged in this Complaint, including the right to recover damages flowing from Conspirators' illegal conduct.

VI. TRADE AND COMMERCE

1177. At all times relevant to this Complaint, the activities of the Conspirators in manufacturing, selling and distributing generic pharmaceutical drugs, including but not limited to those identified herein, among others, were in the regular, continuous and substantial flow of interstate trade and commerce and have had and continue to have a substantial effect upon interstate commerce. The Conspirators' activities also had and continue to have a substantial effect upon the trade and commerce within each of the Plaintiff States.

VII. MARKET EFFECTS

1178. The acts and practices of Conspirators have had the purpose or effect, or the tendency or capacity, of unreasonably restraining competition and injuring competition by preventing competition for the numerous generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein, and have directly resulted in an increase in consumer prices for those drugs.

1179. By unreasonably and illegally restraining competition for the generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein, Conspirators have deprived the Plaintiff States and their consumers of the benefits of competition that the federal and state antitrust laws, consumer protection laws and/or unfair competition statutes and related state laws are designed to promote, preserve and protect.

1180. As a direct and proximate result of the unlawful conduct alleged above, Plaintiff States and consumers were not and are not able to purchase, or pay reimbursements for purchases, of the various generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein at prices determined by a market unhindered by the impact of Conspirators' anticompetitive behavior. Instead, they have been and continue to be forced to pay artificially high prices. Consequently, they have suffered substantial injury in their business and property in that, *inter alia*, they have paid more and continue to pay more for the various generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein than they would have paid in an otherwise competitive market.

1181. As a direct and proximate cause of the unlawful conduct alleged above, the general economies of the Plaintiff States have sustained injury and the Plaintiff States are threatened with continuing injury to their business and property unless Defendants are enjoined from continuing their unlawful conduct.

1182. Plaintiff States do not have an adequate remedy at law.

1183. All conditions precedent necessary to the filing of this action have been fulfilled, waived or excused.

COUNT ONE
HORIZONTAL CONSPIRACY TO ALLOCATE MARKETS AND FIX PRICES
FOR MULTIPLE GENERIC DRUGS
IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 1 OF THE SHERMAN ACT

1184. Plaintiff States repeat and re-allege every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1185. Defendant Novartis, acting through its wholly owned subsidiary and alter ego or agent, Sandoz, entered into agreements with Teva and various other competitors to allocate and divide customers and markets for various generic drugs in accordance with the principles of fair share discussed above, and to fix and raise prices, and rig bids, for numerous generic drugs. The

details regarding these anticompetitive agreements, and the steps taken by Defendants in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged herein, are discussed throughout this Complaint. The generic drugs subject to the market-allocation and price-fixing agreements include at least the following:

Amoxicillin/Clavulanate Chewable Tablets
 Benazepril HCTZ
 Bumetanide Tablets
 Cefdinir Capsules
 Cefdinir Oral Suspension
 Cefprozil Tablets
 Clemastine Fumarate Tablets
 Clomipramine HCL
 Dexmethylphenidate HCL ER Capsules
 Diclofenac Potassium Tablets
 Dicloxacillin Sodium Capsules
 Ethinyl estradiol and levonorgestrel (Portia and Jolessa)
 Etodolac Tablets
 Fluocinonide Emollient Cream
 Fluocinonide Gel
 Haloperidol
 Isoniazid
 Hydroxyzine Pamoate Capsules
 Ketoconazole Cream
 Labetalol HCL Tablets
 Levothyroxine
 Nabumetone Tablets
 Nadolol Tablets
 Penicillin VK Tablets
 Prochlorperazine Tablets
 Ranitidine HCL Tablets
 Temozolomide
 Tizanidine
 Tobramycin
 Trifluoperazine HCL
 Valsartan HCTZ

1186. These agreements are facially anticompetitive because they allocate customers for the marketing and sale of generic drugs, artificially raise prices, and limit competition between Novartis and Sandoz and their competitors, including many of the corporate Conspirators named

herein. These agreements have eliminated any meaningful form of price competition in the market for numerous generic drugs, including those identified herein.

1187. The conspiracies substantially affected and still affect interstate commerce.

1188. The agreements constitute unreasonable restraints of trade that are *per se* illegal under Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1. No elaborate analysis is required to demonstrate the anticompetitive character of these agreements.

1189. As a direct and proximate result of these agreements, Plaintiff States, governmental entities and/or consumers have been injured in their business or property because they have had to purchase or reimburse for numerous generic drugs, including those identified herein, at supra-competitive prices, and Defendants have enjoyed ill-gotten gains from the sales of these generic drugs.

1190. These agreements were part of an overarching conspiracy among the corporate Conspirators named in this Complaint to unreasonably restrain trade in the generic pharmaceutical industry, and to artificially fix, raise, stabilize and control the prices for generic drugs, including those identified herein. As participants in the conspiracy as alleged herein, Defendants are jointly and severally liable for resulting harm.

COUNT TWO
SUPPLEMENTAL STATE-LAW ANTITRUST
AND CONSUMER-PROTECTION CLAIMS

Connecticut

1191. Plaintiff State of Connecticut repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1192. Defendants fraudulently concealed the actions alleged herein. Defendants had actual awareness of the facts necessary to establish Plaintiff State of Connecticut's causes of

action, intentionally concealed these facts from Plaintiff State of Connecticut, and concealed the facts for the purpose of obtaining delay on Plaintiff State of Connecticut's part in filing a complaint on these causes of action.

1193. The actions as alleged herein violate the Connecticut Antitrust Act, Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 35-26 and 35-28, in that they have the purpose and/or effect of unreasonably restraining trade and commerce within the State of Connecticut and elsewhere.

1194. The actions as alleged herein have damaged, directly and indirectly, the prosperity, welfare, and general economy of the State of Connecticut and the economic well-being of a substantial portion of the People of the State of Connecticut and its citizens and businesses at large. Plaintiff State of Connecticut seeks recovery of such damages as *parens patriae* on behalf of the State of Connecticut and the People of the State of Connecticut pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-32(c)(2).

1195. The acts and practices as alleged herein constitute unfair methods of competition in violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110b.

1196. Plaintiff State of Connecticut seeks:

- a. injunctive relief pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-34; civil penalties pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-38 for each and every violation of the Connecticut Antitrust Act;
- b. civil penalties pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110o of \$5,000 for each and every willful violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act;
- c. an order pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110m requiring Defendants to submit to an accounting to determine the amount of improper compensation paid to them as a result of the allegations in the Complaint;

- d. disgorgement of all revenues, profits and gains achieved in whole or in part through the unfair methods of competition complained of herein, pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110m;
- e. reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110m; and
- f. such other and further relief as this Court deems just and equitable.

Alaska

1197. Plaintiff State of Alaska repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1198. The aforementioned practices by Defendants and Conspirators are in violation of the Alaska Restraint of Trade Act, AS 45.50.562 et seq., and these violations had impacts within the State of Alaska and have substantially affected the people of Alaska. Specifically, as described above, the parties conspired to allocate market share and to fix and raise prices of generic pharmaceuticals resulting in a restraint of trade or commerce. Plaintiff State of Alaska is entitled to relief for these violations under AS 45.50.576-.580.

1199. The aforementioned practices are in violation of the Alaska Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act, AS 45.50.471(b)(11) and (b)(12), and these violations had impacts within the State of Alaska and have substantially affected the people of Alaska. Specifically, the conduct in allocating market share and in fixing and raising prices, as described in the preceding paragraphs, deceived and damaged Alaskans by causing them to pay increased prices for generic pharmaceuticals. Further, such conduct deceived and defrauded Alaskans and omitted a material fact, namely the anti-competitive conduct set forth above, in the course of the sale of products to wholesalers and pharmacies, with the known impact of increasing the cost to consumers. Plaintiff State of Alaska is entitled to relief for these violations under AS 45.50.501, .537, and .551.

Arizona

1200. Plaintiff State of Arizona repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1201. Defendants' actions as alleged herein violate the Arizona State Uniform Antitrust Act, Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1401, et seq.

1202. Plaintiff State of Arizona brings this action pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1407, and seeks relief, including but not limited to injunctive relief, civil penalties, other equitable relief (including but not limited to disgorgement), fees and costs, and such other relief as this Court deems just and equitable.

1203. Furthermore, Defendants engaged in deception, deceptive or unfair acts or practices, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or concealment, suppression or omission of material facts with the intent that others rely upon such concealment, suppression or omission, in connection with the sale or advertisement of generic drugs in violation of the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, A.R.S. §§ 44-1521–44-1531, including but not limited to:

- a. Deceptive and unfair acts and practices in the omission from customers and end-users of the fact that Defendants and Conspirators were engaged in an overarching conspiracy to improperly allocate the markets for generic drugs amongst competitors and maintain anti-competitively high prices for generic drugs.
- b. Deceptive and unfair acts and practices in the misrepresentation to customers and other market participants of the reasons for price increases and refusals to submit bids to supply generic drugs, in the attribution of these actions to supply

issues, among other things, instead of to unlawful agreements with competitors to maintain “fair share” of the market or inflate prices.

1204. The unfair acts and practices alleged in the preceding paragraphs caused or were likely to cause substantial injury to consumers that was not reasonably avoidable by consumers and was not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or to competition.

1205. Defendants’ violations of the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act were willful, in that they knew or should have known that their conduct was of the nature prohibited by A.R.S. §44-1522.

1206. Plaintiff State of Arizona brings this action pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 44-1528 and 1531, and seeks relief, including but not limited to injunctive relief, restitution, disgorgement and other equitable relief, civil penalties, fees and costs, and such other relief as this Court deems just and equitable.

California

1207. Plaintiff State of California repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1208. The conspiracy alleged above to allocate market share and to fix and raise the price of generic pharmaceuticals constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce in violation of the Cartwright Act, California Business & Professions Code sections 16720 et seq.

1209. As a direct and proximate result of the conspiracy, Plaintiff State of California, its state agencies, and its consumers (collectively, “California”) were injured in their business and property in that they paid more for generic pharmaceuticals than they would have paid in the absence of such unlawful conduct.

1210. As a result of these violations of section 16720 of the California Business and Professions Code, Plaintiff State of California brings this claim pursuant to section 16750(a) and (b) based on California's purchase of generic pharmaceuticals at fixed and/or supra-competitive prices and based on any claims assigned to it. Plaintiff State of California seeks injunctive relief, treble damages, costs of suit, and reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to section 16750(a) and (b) of the California Business and Professions Code.

1211. Plaintiff State of California also brings this claim in the name of the people of the State of California, as *parens patriae* on behalf of natural persons residing in the state. As a direct and proximate result of the unlawful conduct described above, natural persons residing in the State of California were injured in their business and property in that they paid more for generic pharmaceuticals than they would have paid in the absence of the unlawful conduct, which has also resulted in deadweight loss to the economy of the State of California. Plaintiff State of California seeks treble damages, costs of suit, and reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to section 16760(a) of the Business and Professions Code.

1212. California also repeats and re-alleges federal cause of action One above as if fully set forth herein. The Conspirators entered into agreements to allocate and divide customers and markets for various generic drugs in accordance with the principles of fair share discussed above, and to fix and raise prices, and rig bids, for numerous generic drugs. California repeats and re-alleges market allocation and price-fixing agreements regarding at least the certain generic drugs listed in the second paragraph of cause of action One above.

1213. The agreements as referenced throughout this complaint are facially anticompetitive because they allocate customers for the marketing and sale of generic drugs, artificially raise prices, and limit competition. These agreements have eliminated any meaningful

form of price competition in the market for numerous generic drugs, including those identified herein.

1214. The conspiracies substantially affected and still affect interstate commerce.

1215. The agreements constitute unreasonable restraints of trade that are per se illegal under Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1. No elaborate analysis is required to demonstrate the anticompetitive character of these agreements.

1216. As a direct and proximate result of these agreements, California, including Californian state governmental entities and/or California consumers, have been injured in their business or property because they have had to purchase or reimburse for numerous generic drugs, including those identified herein, at supra-competitive prices. Defendants have enjoyed ill-gotten gains from the sales of these generic drugs.

1217. These agreements were part of an overarching conspiracy to unreasonably restrain trade in the generic pharmaceutical industry, and to artificially fix, raise, stabilize, and control the prices for generic drugs, including those identified herein. As participants in the conspiracy, the Defendants are liable for any harm caused as a result of the conspiracy.

Colorado

1218. Plaintiff State of Colorado repeats and realleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1219. Defendants' actions violate, and Plaintiff State of Colorado is entitled to relief under, the Colorado Antitrust Act of 1992, § 6-4-101, et seq., Colo. Rev. Stat.

1220. Plaintiff State of Colorado seeks relief including, but not limited to, equitable relief, damages on behalf of the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, and all other relief allowed by law, including attorneys' fees and costs.

Delaware

1221. Plaintiff State of Delaware repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1222. The aforementioned practices by defendants constitute violations of Section 2103 of the Delaware Antitrust Act, 6 Del. C. § 2101, et seq.

1223. Plaintiff State of Delaware through the Attorney General brings this action pursuant to Sections 2105 and 2107, and seeks civil penalties and equitable relief pursuant to Section 2107 of the Delaware Antitrust Act, 6 Del. C. § 2101, et seq.

District of Columbia

1224. Plaintiff District of Columbia, through its Attorney General, repeats and realleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1225. The aforementioned practices by Defendants were in violation of the District of Columbia Antitrust Act, D.C. Code § 28-4502.

1226. Plaintiff District of Columbia has been and continues to be injured by Defendants' actions. The District is entitled to all available relief for these violations pursuant to D.C. Code §§ 28-4507 and 28-4509, including injunctive relief, damages, restitution, disgorgement, costs, attorney's fees, and any other appropriate injunctive and equitable relief.

Idaho

1227. Plaintiff State of Idaho repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1228. Defendants' actions as alleged herein violate the Idaho Competition Act, Idaho Code § 48-104, in that they have the purpose and/or the effect of unreasonably restraining Idaho commerce, as that term is defined by Idaho Code § 48-103(1).

1229. For each and every violation alleged herein, Plaintiff State of Idaho, on behalf of itself, its state agencies, and persons residing in Idaho, is entitled to all legal and equitable relief available under the Idaho Competition Act, Idaho Code §§ 48-108, 48-112, including, but not limited to, injunctive relief, actual damages or restitution, civil penalties, disgorgement, expenses, costs, attorneys' fees, and such other and further relief as this Court deems just and equitable.

1230. Defendants' actions constitute per se violations of Idaho Code § 48-104. Pursuant to Idaho Code § 48-108(2), Plaintiff State of Idaho, as *parens patriae* on behalf of persons residing in Idaho, is entitled to treble damages for the per se violations of Idaho Code § 48-104.

Illinois

1231. Plaintiff State of Illinois repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1232. Defendants' actions as alleged herein violate sections 3(1), 3(2) and 3(3) of the Illinois Antitrust Act, 740 ILCS 10/1 et seq.

1233. Plaintiff State of Illinois, under its antitrust enforcement authority in 740 ILCS 10/7, seeks relief, including but not limited to damages, for Illinois consumers, Illinois businesses, and Illinois state entities that paid for one or more of the drugs identified in this Complaint during the relevant period and thereby paid more than they would have paid but for the alleged unlawful conduct. Plaintiff State of Illinois also seeks, and is entitled to, injunctive relief, civil penalties, other equitable relief (including but not limited to disgorgement), fees and costs, and any other remedy available for these violations under sections 7(1), 7(2), and 7(4) of the Illinois Antitrust Act.

Indiana

1234. Plaintiff State of Indiana repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1235. The aforementioned practices are a violation of Chapter Two of the Indiana Antitrust Act, Ind. Code § 24-1-2-1, and the Plaintiff State of Indiana seeks recovery pursuant to I.C. § 24-1-2-5.

1236. The aforementioned practices are a violation of Chapter One of the Indiana Antitrust Act, I.C. § 24-1-1-1, and the Plaintiff State of Indiana seeks recovery pursuant to I.C. § 24-1-1-2 and IC § 24-1-1-5.1.

1237. The aforementioned practices are unfair and/or deceptive acts by a supplier in the context of a consumer transaction in violation of the Indiana Deceptive Consumer Sales Act, I.C. § 24-5-0.5-3 and the Plaintiff State of Indiana seeks recovery pursuant to IC § 24-5-0.5-4.

1238. Plaintiff State of Indiana under its authority in I.C. § 24-1-2-5, I.C. § 24-1-1-2, IC § 24-1-1-5.1 and I.C. § 24-5-0.5-4 seeks relief, including but not limited to damages, for Indiana consumers and Indiana state entities that paid for one or more of the drugs identified in this Complaint during the relevant period and thereby paid more than they would have paid but for the alleged unlawful conduct. Plaintiff State of Indiana also seeks, and is entitled to, civil penalties, injunctive relief, other equitable relief (including but not limited to disgorgement), fees and costs and any other remedy available for these violations under the Indiana Antitrust Act and the Indiana Deceptive Consumer Sales Act.

Iowa

1239. Plaintiff State of Iowa repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1240. The alleged practices set forth herein were in violation of the Iowa Competition Law, Iowa Code Chapter 553.

1241. Iowa seeks an injunction and divestiture of profits resulting from these practices pursuant to Iowa Code § 553.12, and civil penalties pursuant to Iowa Code § 553.13.

1242. The acts and practices as alleged herein also constitute deceptive and/or unfair practices in violation of the Iowa Consumer Fraud Act, Iowa Code § 714.16(2)(a).

1243. Pursuant to Iowa Code § 714.16(7), the State of Iowa seeks disgorgement, restitution, and other equitable relief for these violations. In addition, pursuant to Iowa Code § 714.16(11), the Attorney General seeks reasonable fees and costs for the investigation and litigation.

Kentucky

1244. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Kentucky repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein. The aforementioned acts or practices violate the Consumer Protection Act, Ky. Rev.Stat.Ann. § 367.110 et seq. (“KCPA”)

1245. The distribution, marketing and selling of generic pharmaceutical drugs to consumers through wholesalers and distributors, pharmacy and supermarket chains, and other resellers of generic pharmaceutical drugs, and other conduct described herein with respect to the generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein, constitutes trade or commerce that harmed the Commonwealth and consumers within the meaning of Ky.Stat.Ann. §367.170.

1246. Such conduct impaired consumer choice in each generic-drug market identified herein in what should have been a freely competitive marketplace for the generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein, but instead consumers were deprived the ability to meaningfully choose from the options a competitive market would have provided.

1247. The conspiracy alleged herein was in restraint of trade or commerce in each generic drug market identified herein – affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which the generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein were sold, distributed or obtained. Such conduct has been and is unfair under the KCPA.

1248. The conspirators have misrepresented the absence of competition in each generic-drug market identified herein. By misrepresenting and/or omitting material facts concerning the absence of competition in each generic drug market identified herein, these parties misled the Commonwealth that prices for the numerous generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein were competitive and fair. Such conduct has been misleading and/or had a tendency to deceive.

1249. This misrepresentation and omission of material facts had the following effects: (1) generic-drug price competition was restrained, suppressed and eliminated; (2) generic-drug prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially-high levels; (3) the Commonwealth was deprived of free and open markets; and (4) the Commonwealth and consumers paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for the generic drugs identified herein. The misrepresentations and omissions of material facts have caused Commonwealth harm in paying more for generic drugs identified herein.

1250. The KCPA was violated:

- a. Each time the conspirators agreed to allocate the market for specific drugs in the generic drug market as set forth above;
- b. Each time the conspirators agreed to fix prices on the specified drugs in the specified drug markets as set forth above;

- c. Each time a conspirator failed to disclose the existence of a market-allocation agreement and/or a price-fixing agreement involving any of the numerous generic drugs identified herein;
- d. Each time a conspirator submitted false or misleading cover bids and/or offers to their customers and wholesalers;
- e. Each time a conspirator provided false or misleading statements to prospective customers related to supply capacity or reasons for bidding or not bidding;
- f. Each time a request for reimbursement was made to the Commonwealth for any of the numerous generic drugs identified herein; and
- g. Each time the Commonwealth or its consumers paid an artificially inflated price for any of the numerous generic drugs identified herein the conspirators distributed, marketed or sold.

1251. The above-described conduct has been and is willful within the meaning of Ky.Stat.Ann. §367.990.

1252. The Commonwealth states that the public interest is served by seeking a permanent injunction to restrain the acts and practices described herein. The Commonwealth and its citizens will continue to be harmed unless the acts and practices complained of herein are permanently enjoined pursuant to Ky.Stat.Ann. §367.190. Further, the Commonwealth seeks restitution to the Commonwealth and/or disgorgement pursuant to Ky.Stat.Ann. §§ 367.190 -.200. The Commonwealth seeks a civil penalty of up to \$2,000 for each such willful violation, or \$10,000 for each such violation directed at a person over 60 pursuant to Ky.Stat.Ann. § 367.990.

Unjust Enrichment

1253. Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of the conduct set forth herein. The Commonwealth and consumers were purchasers, reimbursers and/or end-payors of the generic drugs identified herein and have paid amounts far in excess of the competitive prices for such drugs that would have prevailed in a competitive and fair market.

1254. For those customers that purchased at artificially inflated and supra-competitive prices, the conspiracy increased prices above what would have prevailed in a competitive and fair market, benefiting Defendants in the form of increased revenues and funds obtained.

1255. Defendants knew of, and appreciated and retained, the benefits of Commonwealth and consumers' purchases of the generic drugs identified herein at amounts far exceeding the competitive price.

1256. Based on the conduct set for herein, it would be inequitable and unjust for Defendants to retain such benefits without payment of value. Defendants will be unjustly enriched if they are permitted to retain the direct or indirect benefits received resulting from the purchase of any of the generic drugs identified herein by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth therefore seeks to recover the amounts that unjustly enriched the Defendants. The Commonwealth is entitled to equitable relief in the form of an injunction and disgorgement, and any other relief the Court deems appropriate.

Maine

1257. Plaintiff State of Maine repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1258. The aforementioned practices are in violation of the Maine Monopolies and Profiteering Law, 10 M.R.S.A §§ 1101 and 1102, and Plaintiff State of Maine is entitled to all

available relief for these violations under 10 M.R.S.A. § 1104, including, without limitation, treble damages for Maine governmental and consumer purchasers, civil penalties, injunctive relief, necessary and reasonable investigative costs, reasonable experts' fees and reasonable attorney's fees, and equitable monetary relief, including restitution and disgorgement.

Maryland

1259. Plaintiff State of Maryland repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein. During the relevant time period, conspiratorial conduct occurred in Maryland and generic pharmaceuticals manufactured by the Defendants and/or their co-conspirators were purchased or reimbursed at supracompetitive levels in Maryland.

1260. The aforementioned practices were and are in violation of the Maryland Antitrust Act, Md. Com. Law Code Ann. §§ 11-201 et seq. These violations substantially affect the people of Maryland and have impacts within the State of Maryland.

1261. Plaintiff State of Maryland brings this action against Defendants pursuant to Md. Com. Law Code Ann. § 11-209(a) in its sovereign capacity for injunctive relief, civil penalties, restitution, disgorgement and all other available equitable remedies.

1262. Plaintiff State of Maryland also seeks, pursuant to Md. Com. Law Code Ann. § 11-209(b), reimbursement of reasonable attorney's fees, expert fees and costs.

Massachusetts

1263. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Massachusetts repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1264. The aforementioned practices, including but not limited to agreements in restraint of trade and/or attempted agreements in restraint of trade, constitute unfair methods of competition

and/or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in trade or commerce in violation of the Massachusetts Consumer Protection Act, M.G.L c. 93A, § 2 et seq.

1265. Defendants knew or should have known that their conduct violated the Massachusetts Consumer Protection Act, M.G.L c. 93A, § 2 et seq.

1266. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Massachusetts is entitled to relief under M.G.L. c. 93A, § 4, including, without limitation, damages and restitution to Massachusetts consumers and Massachusetts governmental purchasers; civil penalties for each violation committed by the Defendants; injunctive relief and other equitable relief including, without limitation, disgorgement; fees and costs including, without limitation, costs of investigation, litigation, and attorneys' fees; and any other relief available under M.G.L. c. 93A, § 4.

1267. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Massachusetts notified the Defendants of this intended action at least five days prior to the commencement of this action and gave the Defendants an opportunity to confer in accordance with M.G. L. c. 93A, § 4.

Michigan

1268. Plaintiff State of Michigan repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1269. The State of Michigan brings this action both on behalf of itself, and as *parens patriae* on behalf of natural persons, pursuant to Mich. Comp. Laws §14.28, and §14.101, to enforce public rights and to protect residents and its general economy against violations of the Michigan Antitrust Reform Act, Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.771, et seq., and the common law of the State of Michigan.

1270. The aforementioned practices were and are in violation of the Michigan Antitrust Reform Act, Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.771, et seq., and the common law of the State of Michigan.

As a result of such unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive methods, acts, or practices in the conduct of trade and the conspiracy to restrain trade for the purpose of excluding or avoiding competition, all as more fully described above, the Plaintiff State of Michigan and consumers have suffered and been injured in business and property by reason of having to purchase or reimburse at supra-competitive prices as direct and indirect purchasers and will continue to suffer ascertainable loss in an amount to be determined at trial.

1271. Accordingly, Plaintiff State of Michigan on behalf of itself and as *parens patriae* on behalf of its consumers affected by Defendants' illegal conduct, is entitled to relief, including but not limited to injunctive relief and other equitable relief (including but not limited to disgorgement), civil penalties, costs and attorney fees.

Minnesota

1272. Plaintiff State of Minnesota repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1273. Defendants' acts as alleged herein violate the Minnesota Antitrust Law of 1971, Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.49-.66. Plaintiff State of Minnesota seeks relief, including but not limited to:

- a. damages for itself, its state agencies that paid for the generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein, and as *parens patriae* on behalf of its consumers. Plaintiff State of Minnesota is entitled to damages under Minn. Stat. § 8.31, subd. 3a and treble damages under Minn. Stat. § 325D.57;
- b. disgorgement under Minn. Stat. § 325D.59 and Minn. Stat. Ch. 8;
- c. injunctive relief under Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.58 and Minn. Stat. § 8.31, subd. 3;
- d. costs and reasonable attorneys' fees under Minn. Stat. § 325D.57 and Minn. Stat. § 8.31, subd. 3a; and

e. civil penalties under Minn. Stat. § 325D.56 and Minn. Stat. § 8.31, subd.

1274. The conspirators deceptively misrepresented to Plaintiff State of Minnesota, its state agencies and Minnesota consumers that the pricing at which the numerous generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein were sold, distributed or obtained in Minnesota was competitive and fair.

1275. The deceptive misrepresentations and failure to disclose material facts had the following effects: (1) generic drug-price competition was restrained, suppressed and eliminated throughout Minnesota; (2) generic-drug prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially-high levels throughout Minnesota; (3) Plaintiff State of Minnesota, its state agencies and Minnesota consumers were deprived of free and open markets; and (4) Plaintiff State of Minnesota, its state agencies and Minnesota consumers paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for the numerous generic drugs identified herein.

1276. The deceptive misrepresentations and failure to disclose material facts have caused Plaintiff State of Minnesota, its state agencies, and Minnesota consumers to suffer, and continue to suffer, loss of money or property, real or personal, by means of such use or employment of deceptive commercial practices as set forth above.

1277. The deceptive trade practices laws of Minnesota were violated:

- a. Each time a conspirator failed to disclose the existence of a market-allocation agreement and/or a price-fixing agreement involving any of the numerous generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein;
- b. Each time a conspirator submitted false or misleading cover bids and/or offers to their customers and wholesalers;

- c. Each time a conspirator provided false or misleading statements to prospective customers related to supply capacity or reasons for bidding or not bidding;
- d. Each time Plaintiff State of Minnesota, its state agencies and Minnesota consumers paid an artificially inflated price for any of the numerous pharmaceutical drugs identified herein; and
- e. Each time a request for reimbursement was made to Minnesota for any of the numerous generic drugs identified herein.

1278. Such conduct is unlawful pursuant to the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act of 1973, Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.43-.48 and Minn. Stat. Ch. 8. The aforesaid methods, acts or practices constitute deceptive acts under this Act, including, but not limited to:

- a. Representing “that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities that they do not have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection that the person does not have” in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.44, subd. 1(5);
- b. Representing “that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another” in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.44, subd. 1(7);
- c. Engaging in “(i) unfair methods of competition, or (ii) unfair or unconscionable acts or practices” in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.44, subd. 1(13); and
- d. Engaging “in any other conduct which similarly creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding” in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.44, subd. 1(13).

1279. Some or all of these violations were willful.

1280. Plaintiff State of Minnesota seeks relief for violations of the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act of 1973, Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.43-.48 including but not limited to:

- a. damages for itself, its state agencies that paid for the generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein, and as *parens patriae* on behalf of its consumers under Minn. Stat. § 325D.45, subd. 3 and Minn. Stat. § 8.31, subd. 3a;
- b. disgorgement under Minn. Stat. § 325D.45, subd. 3, Minn. Stat. Ch. 8, and Minnesota common law;
- c. injunctive relief under Minn. Stat. § 325D.45, subd. 1 and Minn. Stat. § 8.31, subd. 3;
- d. costs and reasonable attorneys' fees under Minn. Stat. § 325D.44 and Minn. Stat. § 8.31, subd. 3a; and
- e. civil penalties under Minn. Stat. § 8.31, subd. 3.

1281. By reason of the foregoing, the Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of the conduct set forth herein with respect to Plaintiff State of Minnesota, its state agencies that paid for the generic drugs identified herein, and its consumers.

1282. Plaintiff State of Minnesota, its state agencies that paid for the generic drugs identified herein, and its consumers were purchasers, reimbursers and/or end-payors of the generic drugs identified herein and have paid amounts far in excess of the competitive prices for such drugs that would have prevailed in a competitive and fair market.

1283. Defendants knew of and appreciated, retained, or used, the benefits of Plaintiff State of Minnesota, its state agencies that paid for the generic drugs identified herein, and its consumers' purchases of any of the generic drugs identified herein at amounts far in excess of the competitive

price. The conspirators engaged in the conduct described herein to allocate or preserve the market share of the numerous generic drugs identified herein thereby increasing their sales and profits.

1284. For those customers that purchased at artificially inflated and supra-competitive prices, prices were increased above what would have prevailed in a competitive and fair market, benefiting Defendants in the form of increased revenues and funds obtained.

1285. Based on Defendants' conduct set forth herein, it would be inequitable and unjust for Defendants to retain such benefits without payment of value.

1286. Defendants will be unjustly enriched if they are permitted to retain the direct or indirect benefits received or used resulting from the purchase of any of the numerous generic drugs identified herein by Plaintiff State of Minnesota, its state agencies that paid for the generic drugs identified herein, and its consumers. Plaintiff State of Minnesota, on behalf of itself, its state agencies that paid for the generic drugs identified herein, and as *parens patriae* on behalf of its consumers, seeks to recover the amounts that unjustly enriched the Defendants.

1287. Plaintiff State of Minnesota seeks relief, on behalf of itself, its state agencies that paid for the generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein, and as *parens patriae* on behalf of its consumers, and is therefore entitled to equitable relief in the form of an injunction, restitution and disgorgement and any other relief the Court deems appropriate under Minn. Stat. Ch. 8 and Minnesota common law for unjust enrichment.

Mississippi

1288. Plaintiff State of Mississippi repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1289. Defendants' acts violate Miss. Code Ann. § 75- 21-1 *et seq.*, and Plaintiff State of Mississippi is entitled to relief under Miss. Code Ann. § 75- 21-1 *et seq.*

1290. The aforesaid conduct was not only anti-competitive but was also unfair and deceptive to the consumers of the State of Mississippi, therefore Defendants' acts violate the Mississippi Consumer Protection Act, Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-1, *et seq.*, and Plaintiff State of Mississippi is entitled to relief under the Mississippi Consumer Protection Act, Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-1, *et seq.*

1291. Pursuant to Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-1 *et seq.*, and the Mississippi Consumer Protection Act, Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-1, *et seq.*, Plaintiff State of Mississippi seeks and is entitled to relief, including but not limited to injunctive relief, damages, restitution, disgorgement, civil penalties, costs, attorney fees, and any other just and equitable relief which this Court deems appropriate.

Nebraska

1292. Plaintiff State of Nebraska repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1293. Defendants' actions as alleged herein violate the Unlawful Restraint of Trade Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-801 *et seq.* and the Consumer Protection Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1601 *et seq.* Specifically, Defendants are liable for unreasonable restraints of trade or commerce in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-801 and Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1603, and unfair methods of competition in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1602. The sale of pharmaceuticals to the State of Nebraska and its citizens constitutes trade or commerce as defined in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1601. These violations have had an impact, directly and indirectly, upon the public interest of the State of Nebraska, for the State of Nebraska, its state agencies, and its citizens have been injured and continue to be injured by paying supra-competitive prices for generic drugs purchased directly and/or indirectly from the Defendants.

1294. Accordingly, Plaintiff State of Nebraska, on behalf of itself, its state agencies, and as *parens patriae* for all citizens within the state, seeks all relief available under the Unlawful Restraint of Trade Act, the Consumer Protection Act, and Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-212. Plaintiff State of Nebraska is entitled to relief including, but not limited to: damages, disgorgement, civil penalties, equitable relief, injunctive relief, and its costs and attorney's fees pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 59-803, 59-819, 59-821, 59-1608, 59-1609, 59-1614, and 84-212.

Nevada

1295. Plaintiff State of Nevada repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1296. As alleged above, the conspiracy was and is directed at consumers nationwide, including in Nevada, and was overtly deceptive; not merely anticompetitive.

1297. As alleged above, in carrying out their schemes, the conspirators often (i) declined bid opportunities and misrepresented the reason for their failure to bid, (ii) provided false bids that they knew would not be successful, or (iii) withdrew offers and misrepresented the reasons why the offers were withdrawn. In all such cases, the alleged acts and practices were, and are, in violation of the Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0903, et seq., and specifically the following:

- a. NRS 598.0915(15), a person engages in a deceptive trade practice by knowingly making a false representation in a transaction;
- b. NRS 598.0923(1)(b), a person engages in a deceptive trade practice by failing to disclose a material fact in connection with the sale or lease of goods or services; and

- c. NRS 598.0923(1)(c), a person engages in a deceptive trade practice by violating a state or federal statute or regulation relating to the sale or lease of goods or services.

1298. As alleged above, the anticompetitive conduct produced, and continues to produce, harm across the Plaintiff States, including in Nevada. Accordingly, the aforementioned acts and practices were, and are, also in violation of the Nevada Unfair Trade Practices Act, Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598A.010, et seq., and specifically the following:

- a. NRS 598A.060(1)(a), competitors unlawfully restrain trade by engaging in price fixing;
- b. NRS 598A.060(1)(b), competitors unlawfully restrain trade by agreeing to division of markets; and
- c. NRS 598A.060(1)(c), competitors unlawfully restrain trade by agreeing to allocate customers.

1299. Accordingly, Plaintiff State of Nevada seeks all relief available under the Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act, the Nevada Unfair Trade Practices Act, and common law. Plaintiff State of Nevada is entitled to relief including but not limited to: disgorgement, injunctions, civil penalties, damages, and its costs and attorney's fees pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 598.0963, 598.0973, 598.0999, 598A.090, 598A.160, 598A.170, 598A.200 and 598A.250.

New Hampshire

1300. Plaintiff State of New Hampshire repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1301. The aforementioned collusive actions, practices and conduct violate the New Hampshire Antitrust Provisions, N.H. RSA 356:1, et seq., by, among other things, unlawfully

restraining trade or commerce, or having the purpose or effect of fixing, controlling or maintaining prices, allocating or dividing customers or markets, fixing or controlling prices or bidding for public or private contracts, or otherwise thwarting genuine competition in generic-drug markets. Defendants are liable for impairment of the competitive process, which deprived New Hampshire consumers of a free and open market for generic products and/or of paying a price for the generic drugs identified herein which would have been competitive and fair absent agreements to allocate customers, fix prices, and stabilize artificially inflated prices.

1302. The aforementioned actions, practices and conduct in commercial transactions also violate the New Hampshire Consumer Protection Act, N.H. RSA 358-A:1 et seq. by using unfair or deceptive business acts or practices, or methods of competition, in the conduct of trade or commerce including, among other things, pricing generic health care pharmaceutical goods in a manner that tends to harm competition; making misrepresentations, taking steps to conceal, failing to disclose a material fact, and/or participating in maintaining artificially inflated pricing in connection with the sale or advertisement of such generic products; or otherwise thwarting and harming genuine competition in generic drug markets as identified herein. Illegal conduct included, an agreement to and, in fact, acting to restrain trade or commerce in each generic drug market identified herein, by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which the numerous generic drugs identified herein were sold, distributed or obtained in the State of New Hampshire; as well as, among other things, submitting false or misleading cover bids and/or offers to the customers and wholesalers, and/or providing false or misleading statements to prospective customers relating to supply capacity or reasons for bidding or not bidding, and/or otherwise engaging in a course of conduct to induce contracting and purchasing of generic products by customers at artificially inflated prices.

1303. Defendants' illegal conduct, collectively and individually, relates to generic products that are intended and expected by consumers to provide great savings in the health care industry, offending public policy and comprising deceptive, unfair, immoral, unethical, oppressive or unscrupulous conduct.

1304. The actions alleged herein artificially inflated prices of generic drugs, substantially affecting and harming the people of New Hampshire and having various past and ongoing harmful impacts within the state including affecting New Hampshire commerce and affecting the choice of generic drugs available to and/or prices paid by consumers. The State of New Hampshire has reason to believe that conspirators directly and/or indirectly through nationwide or regional distributors, wholesalers, and retailers, sold or marketed the generic drugs at issue to the State of New Hampshire and to individual consumers, and that such products were received and purchased by such consumers within the state.

1305. The State of New Hampshire has reason to believe that Defendants received ill-gotten gains or proceeds as a result of their illegal conduct, and it would be inequitable and unjust for Defendants to retain such profits and benefits without payment of value.

1306. Some or all of the violations by Defendants were willful and flagrant.

1307. The State of New Hampshire brings this action in its law enforcement capacity as a sovereign or quasi-sovereign and in a *parens patriae* capacity on behalf of state consumers of generic products, seeking legal and equitable remedies available under the New Hampshire Antitrust Provisions, and under the New Hampshire Consumer Protection Act. New Hampshire seeks restoration to state consumers for ascertainable loss incurred in making payments and purchases, whether direct or indirect, in relation to the generic drug products identified herein, through among other things, restitution, disgorgement, and/or injunctive relief. New Hampshire

seeks injunctive relief to prohibit Defendants from engaging in the unlawful business practices identified herein; civil penalties; and recovery for compensable investigation and litigation costs, expenses and attorney's fees, and other relief as this Court deems just and equitable. See N.H. RSA 356:4 et seq.; N.H. RSA 358-A:1 et seq.

1308. Plaintiff State of New Hampshire notified Defendants of this intended action at least ten days before commencing this action and gave Defendants an opportunity to confer with the attorney general in accordance with NH RSA 358-A:5.

New Jersey

1309. Plaintiff State of New Jersey repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1310. The actions as alleged herein violate the New Jersey Antitrust Act, N.J.S.A. 56:9-1 et seq., in that they have the purpose and/or effect of unreasonably restraining trade and commerce within the State of New Jersey and elsewhere. N.J.S.A. 56:9-3. Plaintiff State of New Jersey seeks relief including but not limited to, treble damages for New Jersey state agencies that paid for one or more of the generic drugs identified in this Complaint, injunctive relief, civil penalties and attorneys' fees and investigative costs. N.J.S.A. 56:9-10, -12.

1311. The actions as alleged herein violate the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1 et seq., in that the conspirators made misleading statements, omitted material facts and/or engaged in unconscionable commercial practices in connection with the advertising, offering for sale and sale of one or more of the drugs identified in this Complaint. N.J.S.A. 56:8-2. As set forth above, these parties engaged in fraudulent and deceptive conduct including: (a) concealing the existence of the conspiracy from the public and media; (b) destroying evidence and communications related to the conspiracy; (c) misrepresenting to customers the reasons for price

increases and refusals to bid, falsely attributing them to supply issues rather than illegal agreements; and (d) misrepresenting that prices were competitive and fair when in fact they were the product of collusion. Plaintiff State of New Jersey seeks relief including but not limited to, injunctive relief, disgorgement, restitution, civil penalties and attorneys' fees and investigative costs. N.J.S.A. 56:8-8, -11, -13 and -19.

New Mexico

1312. Plaintiff State of New Mexico repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1313. The State of New Mexico, through its Attorney General, brings this enforcement action as *parens patriae* in its sovereign and quasi-sovereign capacity and in its proprietary capacity on behalf of the State, including its agencies and entities, to recover damages to the State, its residents, its economy, and all such other relief as may be authorized by statute or common law.

1314. The aforementioned actions and practices were and are a contract, agreement, combination, or conspiracy in an unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce in New Mexico, thus violating the New Mexico Antitrust Act, N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-1-1 et seq.

1315. The aforementioned actions and practices were unfair or deceptive trade practices as they were false or misleading oral or written statements or other representations made in connection with the sale of goods in the regular course of trade or commerce, that may, tended to or did deceive or mislead consumers. These practices included false or misleading statements of fact concerning the price of drugs and failures to state material facts about the costs of drugs, actions that deceived or tended to deceive consumers. Additionally, the alleged actions constituted unconscionable trade practices, because they resulted in supra-competitive prices for the aforementioned drugs, resulting in a gross disparity between the prices paid by consumers and the

value received. These practices and actions violated the New Mexico Unfair Practices Act, N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-1 et seq.

1316. The aforementioned actions and practices also constitute unfair competition and unjust enrichment under New Mexico's common law.

1317. Accordingly, the State of New Mexico is entitled to remedies available to it under the New Mexico Antitrust Act, the New Mexico Unfair Practices Act, and New Mexico common law, including injunctive relief, actual, treble, and statutory damages, restitution, disgorgement, civil penalties, costs, attorney's fees, and any other appropriate monetary and injunctive relief. See N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-3, -7, -8; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-8, -10, -11.

New York

1318. Plaintiff State of New York repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1319. In addition to violating federal antitrust law, the aforementioned practices violate New York antitrust law, the Donnelly Act, New York Gen. Bus. Law §§ 340-342c, and constitute both "fraudulent" and "illegal" conduct in violation of New York Executive Law § 63(12).

1320. Plaintiff State of New York seeks relief, including but not limited to damages, for New York consumers and New York state entities that paid for one or more of the drugs identified in this Complaint during the relevant period and thereby paid more than they would have paid but for such unlawful conduct. Plaintiff State of New York also seeks, and is entitled to, civil penalties, injunctive relief, other equitable relief (including but not limited to disgorgement), and fees and costs.

1321. MMCAP contracts directly with conspirators and/or has an assignment of antitrust claims from Cardinal Health, Inc. ("Cardinal") or other intermediary. New York entities purchase

generic drugs through MMCAP contracts and have a similar assignment from MMCAP for any claims MMCAP may have for violations of the antitrust laws.

1322. To the extent these assignment clauses support a direct purchase by those represented by New York, in addition to all other remedies sought herein, Plaintiff State of New York seeks damages under federal antitrust law, 15 U.S.C. § 15.

North Carolina

1323. Plaintiff State of North Carolina repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1324. By distributing, marketing and selling generic drugs to consumers through drug wholesalers and distributors, pharmacy and supermarket chains, and other resellers of generic drugs, and in otherwise engaging in the conduct more fully described herein with respect to the numerous generic drugs identified herein, the conspirators engaged in trade or commerce that directly or indirectly harmed North Carolina consumers pursuant to North Carolina's Unfair or Deceptive Practices Act, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1 *et seq.*

1325. The conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in each generic drug market identified herein that includes North Carolina, by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which the numerous generic drugs identified herein were sold, distributed or obtained in North Carolina and deprived North Carolina consumers from paying a price for the numerous generic drugs identified herein which would have been competitive and fair absent the agreement to allocate customers and fix prices.

1326. The aforesaid methods, acts or practices constitute unfair methods of competition and/or unfair acts or practices within their meaning under the North Carolina Unfair or Deceptive

Practices Act, and are injurious to North Carolina consumers and the general economy of the State of North Carolina, including, but not limited to by:

- a. Violating Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C § 1, through engaging in a market allocation agreement as set forth in the preceding counts;
- b. Violating Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C § 1, through engaging in a price-fixing agreement as set forth in the preceding counts; and
- c. Engaging in any conduct which causes substantial injury to consumers.

1327. By deceptively misrepresenting and/or omitting material facts concerning the absence of competition in each generic drug market identified herein to the State of North Carolina and North Carolina consumers, the conspirators misled the State of North Carolina and North Carolina consumers into believing that prices for the numerous pharmaceutical drugs identified herein were competitive and fair in violation of the North Carolina Unfair or Deceptive Practices Act.

1328. The conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in each generic drug market identified herein that includes North Carolina, by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which the numerous generic drugs identified herein were sold, distributed or obtained in North Carolina.

1329. The impairment of choice and the competitive process had the following effects: (1) generic drug price competition was restrained, suppressed and eliminated throughout North Carolina; (2) generic drug prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially-high levels throughout North Carolina; (3) the State of North Carolina and North Carolina consumers were deprived of free and open markets; and (4) the State of North Carolina and North Carolina

consumers paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for the numerous generic drugs identified herein.

1330. The impairment of choice and the competitive process have caused the State of North Carolina and North Carolina consumers to suffer and to continue to suffer loss of money or property, real or personal, by use or employment of unfair methods of competition and/or unfair acts or practices as set forth above.

1331. The deceptive misrepresentations and failure to disclose material facts had the following effects: (1) generic drug price competition was restrained, suppressed and eliminated throughout North Carolina; (2) generic drug prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially-high levels throughout North Carolina; (3) the State of North Carolina and North Carolina consumers were deprived of free and open markets; and (4) the State of North Carolina and North Carolina consumers paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for the numerous generic drugs identified herein.

1332. The deceptive misrepresentations and failure to disclose material facts have caused the State of North Carolina and North Carolina consumers to suffer and to continue to suffer loss of money or property, real or personal, by use or employment of deceptive commercial practices as set forth above.

1333. Plaintiff State of North Carolina is entitled to relief pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1 *et seq.*, including recovery of its costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-16.1.

North Dakota

1334. Plaintiff State of North Dakota repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1335. The aforementioned practices are in violation of North Dakota's Uniform State Antitrust Act North Dakota Century Code (N.D.C.C.) § 51-08.1-01 et seq., and Plaintiff State of North Dakota is entitled to relief for these violations under N.D.C.C. § 51-08.1-01 et seq.

1336. The aforementioned practices constitute unconscionable or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the North Dakota Consumer Fraud Law, N.D.C.C. §51-15-01 et seq., and Plaintiff State of North Dakota is entitled to relief for those violations under N.D.C.C. §51-15-01 et seq.

Northern Mariana Islands

1337. Plaintiff Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1338. The aforementioned practices constitute “unfair acts or practices” made illegal pursuant to the Commonwealth's Consumer Protection Act, 4 CMC §§ 5101 *et. seq.* Specifically, the alleged actions constitute unfair acts and practices pursuant to 4 CMC §5105 (m) engaging in any act or practice which is unfair or deceptive to the consumer; and (t) engaging in price fixing which bears no reasonable relationship to the cost of the merchandise.

1339. In addition, the aforementioned practices violate the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands' Unfair Business Practices statutes, codified as 4 CMC §§ 5201 et. seq. Specifically, the aforementioned actions are prohibited activities pursuant to 4 CMC § 5202 (a) to create or carry out restrictions in trade or commerce; (c) to prevent competition in the manufacture, making, transportation, sale, or purchase of any merchandise, produce, or commodity; and (f) to

make or enter into or carry out any contract, obligation or agreement by which the persons do any of the following:

- a. Bind themselves not to sell, dispose of or transfer any article or commodity below a common standard figure or fixed value;
- b. Agree to keep the price of such article, commodity or transportation at a fixed or graduated figure;
- c. Establish or set the price of any article, commodity or transportation between them or themselves and others, so as directly or indirectly to preclude free and unrestricted competition among themselves or any purchaser or consumer in the sale or transportation of a any such article or commodity; and
- d. Agree to pool, combine or directly or indirectly unite any interest that they may have connected with the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity that might in any way affect its price.

1340. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands seeks equitable relief, civil penalties, treble damages, costs of suit and any other relief available under the aforementioned statutes and all other applicable laws, including without limitation attorney fees and costs incurred in the pursuit of this action.

Ohio

1341. Plaintiff State of Ohio repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1342. The aforementioned practices were, and are, a per se illegal conspiracy against trade in violation of Ohio Revised Code Section 1331.01 et seq, the common law of Ohio, and void

pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 1331.06. The State of Ohio, the general economy of Ohio, Ohio entities and individuals in Ohio were harmed as a direct result of such per se illegal conduct. Defendants received ill-gotten gains or proceeds as a direct result of their illegal conduct.

1343. Plaintiff State of Ohio seeks and is entitled to an injunction, disgorgement and civil forfeiture pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 109.81 and Ohio Rev. Code §§ 1331.01 et seq, including Section 1331.03, which requires a forfeiture of \$500 per day that each violation was committed or continued, and any other remedy available at law or equity.

Oklahoma

1344. Plaintiff State of Oklahoma repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1345. The aforementioned practices are in violation of the Oklahoma Antitrust Reform Act, 79 O.S. §§ 201 *et seq.*, and Plaintiff State of Oklahoma is entitled to relief under 79 O.S. § 205.

Oregon

1346. Plaintiff State of Oregon repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1347. The aforementioned practices were, and are, in violation of the Oregon Antitrust Law, Oregon Revised Statutes (“ORS”) 646.705, et seq. These violations had impacts within the State of Oregon and substantially affected the people of Oregon.

1348. Plaintiff State of Oregon seeks all relief available under the Oregon Antitrust Act for Oregon consumers and the State of Oregon, including injunctive, civil penalties, other equitable relief including but not limited to disgorgement, the State of Oregon’s costs incurred in bringing this action, plus reasonable attorney fees, expert witness fees, and costs of investigation, and any

other remedy available at law for these violations under ORS 646.760, ORS 646.770, ORS 646.775, and ORS 646.780.

Pennsylvania

1349. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Pennsylvania repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law

1350. In distributing, marketing and selling generic drugs to consumers through drug wholesalers and distributors, pharmacy and supermarket chains, and other resellers of generic drugs and in otherwise engaging in the conduct more fully described herein with respect to the numerous generic drugs identified herein, the conspirators engaged in trade or commerce that directly or indirectly harmed the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania consumers within the meaning of 73 P. S. § 201-2(3) of the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law (“PUTPCPL”).

Unfair Methods of Competition and Unfair Acts or Practices

1351. By reason of the foregoing, the conspiracy impaired Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumer choice in each generic-drug market identified herein.

1352. By impairing choice in what should have been a freely competitive marketplace for the numerous generic drugs identified herein, the conspiracy deprived the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers from being able to meaningfully choose from among the options a competitive market would have provided.

1353. The conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in each generic-drug market identified herein that includes Pennsylvania, by affecting, fixing,

controlling and/or maintaining at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which the numerous generic drugs identified herein were sold, distributed or obtained in Pennsylvania.

1354. The conspiracy impaired the competitive process which deprived the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers from paying a price for the numerous generic drugs identified herein which would have been competitive and fair absent the agreement to allocate customers and fix prices.

1355. Regardless of the nature or quality of the aforementioned acts or practices on the competitive process or competition, Defendants' conduct has been otherwise unfair or unconscionable because they offend public policy as established by statutes, the common law, or otherwise, are deceptive in nature, immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers.

1356. The Conspirators' deceptive and unscrupulous conduct has resulted in the Commonwealth and its consumers being substantially injured by paying more for or not being able to afford the numerous generic drugs identified herein.

1357. The Conspirators' impairment of choice and the competitive process had the following effects: (1) generic-drug price competition was restrained, suppressed and eliminated throughout Pennsylvania; (2) generic-drug prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially-high levels throughout Pennsylvania; (3) Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers were deprived of free and open markets; and (4) Conspirators sold to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers at supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices the numerous generic drugs identified herein.

1358. The impairment of choice and the competitive process has caused the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers to suffer and to continue to suffer loss of money

or property, real or personal, by means of the unfair methods of competition and/or unfair acts or practices as set forth above.

1359. The conduct more fully described herein is unlawful pursuant to 73 P.S. § 201-3.

1360. The aforesaid methods, acts or practices constitute unfair methods of competition and/or unfair acts or practices within their meaning under Sections 2 and 3 of the PUTPCPL, including, but not limited to: (a) “Engaging in any other fraudulent or deceptive conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding” in violation of 73 P.S. § 201-2(4)(xxi).

1361. The above-described conduct created the likelihood of confusion and misunderstanding and exploited unfair advantage of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers seeking to exercise a meaningful choice in a market expected to be free of impairment to the competitive process and thus constitutes unfair and deceptive conduct through one or more of the following violations of public policy:

- a. Violating Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C § 1, through engaging in a market allocation agreement as set forth in the preceding counts;
- b. Violating Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C § 1, through engaging in a price-fixing agreement as set forth in the preceding counts;
- c. Violating Pennsylvania antitrust common law through engaging in a market allocation agreement;
- d. Violating Pennsylvania antitrust common law through engaging in a price-fixing agreement; and/or
- e. Engaging in any conduct which causes substantial injury to consumers.

1362. The above-described conduct substantially injured consumers and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

1363. The above-described conduct has been willful within the meaning of 73 P.S. § 201-8 and is unlawful under the PUTPCPL.

1364. Pursuant to 71 P.S. § 201-4, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania believes that the public interest is served by seeking a permanent injunction to restrain the methods, acts and practices described herein as well as by seeking restoration pursuant to 73 P.S. §§ 201-4 and 4.1 for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers, civil penalties of not exceeding \$3,000 for each such willful violation pursuant to 73 P.S. § 201-8 (b), and reimbursement to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for its costs of investigation and litigation, including attorney fees pursuant to 72 P.S. § 1602-U.

1365. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania believes that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its citizens are suffering and will continue to suffer harm unless the methods, acts and practices complained of herein are permanently enjoined.

Deceptive Acts or Practices

1366. By reason of the foregoing, the conspirators have deceptively misrepresented the absence of competition in each generic-drug market identified herein to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers in violation of the PUTPCPL.

1367. By deceptively misrepresenting and/or omitting material facts concerning the absence of competition in each generic-drug market identified herein to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers, the conspirators misled the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers into believing that prices for the numerous generic drugs identified herein were competitive and fair.

1368. The conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce in in each generic drug market identified herein that includes Pennsylvania, by affecting, fixing,

controlling and/or maintaining at artificial and non-competitive levels, the prices at which the numerous generic drugs identified herein were sold, distributed or obtained in Pennsylvania.

1369. The conspirators deceptively misrepresented to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers that pricing at which the numerous generic drugs identified herein were sold, distributed or obtained in Pennsylvania was competitive and fair.

1370. Regardless of the nature or quality of the aforementioned acts or practices on the competitive process or competition, the conspirators' conduct has had the tendency or capacity to deceive.

1371. The conspirators expressed, implied or otherwise falsely claimed conformance with prescribed bidding practices to their customers and wholesalers in relation to the numerous generic pharmaceutical drugs identified herein.

1372. The conspirators expressed, implied or otherwise falsely claimed supply capacity or reasons to prospective customers for bidding or not bidding in relation to the numerous generic drugs identified herein.

1373. The deceptive misrepresentations and failure to disclose material facts had the following effects: (1) generic-drug price competition was restrained, suppressed and eliminated throughout Pennsylvania; (2) generic-drug prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially-high levels throughout Pennsylvania; (3) Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers were deprived of free and open markets; and (4) Conspirators sold to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers at supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices the numerous generic drugs identified herein.

1374. The deceptive misrepresentations and failure to disclose material facts have caused Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers to suffer and to continue to suffer loss of money

or property, real or personal, by use or employment of deceptive commercial practices as set forth above.

1375. The conduct more fully described herein is unlawful pursuant to 73 P. S. § 201-3.

1376. The aforesaid methods, acts or practices constitute deceptive acts or practices within their meaning under Sections 2 and 3 of the PUTPCPL, including, but not limited to:

- a. “Representing that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits or quantities that they do not have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status affiliation or connection that he does not have” in violation of 73 P.S. § 201-2(4)(v);
- b. “Representing that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another” in violation of 73 P.S. § 201-2(4)(vii); and
- c. “Engaging in any other fraudulent or deceptive conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding” in violation of 73 P.S. § 201-2(4)(xxi).

1377. The above-described conduct has been willful within the meaning of 73 P.S. § 201-8 and is unlawful under the PUTPCPL.

1378. Pursuant to 71 P.S. § 201-4, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania believes that the public interest is served by seeking a permanent injunction to restrain the methods, acts and practices described herein as well as by seeking restoration pursuant to 73 P.S. §§ 201-4 and 4.1 for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers, civil penalties of not exceeding \$3,000 for each such willful violation pursuant to 73 P.S. § 201-8 (b), and reimbursement to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for its costs of investigation and litigation, including attorney fees

pursuant to 72 P.S. § 1602-U. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania believes that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its citizens are suffering and will continue to suffer harm unless the methods, acts and practices complained of herein are permanently enjoined.

Common Law Doctrine against Restraint of Trade

1379. By reason of the foregoing, the conspirators have entered into an agreement in restraint of trade to allocate markets and fix prices in each generic-drug market identified herein within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

1380. The agreements to allocate customers and to fix pricing as set forth in the preceding counts constitute an unreasonable restraint of trade in violation of Pennsylvania antitrust common law.

1381. Unless the overall anticompetitive scheme is enjoined, the Conspirators will continue to illegally restrain trade in the relevant market in concert with another in violation of the Pennsylvania common law doctrine against unreasonable restraint of trade.

1382. The conduct in engaging in a contract to unreasonably restrain trade concerning the customers to whom and the prices at which the numerous generic drugs identified herein were sold, distributed or obtained in Pennsylvania threatens injury to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers.

1383. The anticompetitive and unlawful conduct alleged herein has injured, is injuring and will continue to injure competition in the relevant market by denying consumer choice and otherwise thwarting competition in the relevant market.

1384. The contract in restraint of trade had the following effects: (1) generic-drug price competition was restrained, suppressed and eliminated throughout Pennsylvania; (2) generic-drug prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout

Pennsylvania; (3) the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers were deprived of free and open markets; and (4) the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for the numerous generic drugs identified herein.

1385. The Defendants' illegal conduct has had a substantial effect on the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers.

1386. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers have been injured in their business and property.

1387. On behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its citizens pursuant to 71 P.S. §732-204 (c), the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania seeks injunctive relief, disgorgement and any other relief the Court deems appropriate.

Common Law Doctrine against Unjust Enrichment

1388. Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of the conduct set forth herein with respect to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers.

1389. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers were purchasers, reimbursers and/or end-payors of numerous generic drugs identified herein and have paid amounts far in excess of the competitive prices for such drugs that would have prevailed in a competitive and fair market.

1390. Defendants knew of, and appreciated and retained, or used, the benefits of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers' purchases of any of the numerous generic drugs identified herein at amounts far in excess of the competitive price.

1391. Based on Defendants' conduct set forth herein, it would be inequitable and unjust for Defendants to retain such benefits without payment of value.

1392. Defendants will be unjustly enriched if they are permitted to retain the direct or indirect benefits received or used resulting from the purchase of any of the numerous generic drugs

identified herein by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on behalf of itself and consumers, seeks to recover the amounts that unjustly enriched the Defendants.

1393. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and consumers are therefore entitled to equitable relief in the form of an injunction, restitution and disgorgement and any other relief the Court deems appropriate.

Puerto Rico

1394. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Puerto Rico repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1395. The aforementioned practices were in violation of Puerto Rico Law No. 77 of June 25, 1964, also known as “Puerto Rico’s Antitrust and Restrictions of Commerce Law”, 10 P.R. Laws Ann. §§ 257 et seq., and 32 P.R. Laws Ann. § 3341.

1396. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, through its Attorney General, brings this enforcement action as *parens patriae* in its proprietary capacity on behalf of the Commonwealth, including its agencies and entities, to recover damages to the Commonwealth and all such other relief as may be authorized by statute or common law.

1397. Accordingly, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is entitled to remedies available under Puerto Rico’s Antitrust and Restrictions of Commerce Law and 32 P.R. Laws Ann. § 3341, and 32 P.R. Laws Ann. § 3342, including injunctive relief, civil penalties and damages for the Commonwealth agencies and entities and any other appropriate monetary and injunctive relief.

1398. The doctrine of unjust enrichment requires the following: (1) existence of enrichment; (2) a corresponding impoverishment; (3) a connection between the enrichment and the impoverishment; (4) lack of justification for enrichment, and (5) non-existence of legal

principal which would prohibit application of unjust enrichment. *Hatton v. Mun. de Ponce*, 134 D.P.R. 1001, 1994 WL 909605 (P.R. 1994).

1399. The Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of the conduct set forth herein with respect to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

1400. Defendants have unjustly retained a benefit to Puerto Rico's detriment, and Defendants' retention of that benefit violates the fundamental principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.

1401. As an expected and intended result of the conscious wrongdoing as set forth in this Complaint, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has paid amounts far in excess of the competitive prices for drugs that would have prevailed in a competitive and fair market.

1402. Defendants will be unjustly enriched if they are permitted to retain the direct or indirect benefits received or used as a result. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico seeks to recover the amounts that unjustly enriched the Defendants.

1403. The enrichment was without justification.

1404. Accordingly, under principles of equity, Defendants should be disgorged of money retained by reason of their deceptive and illegal acts that in equity and good conscience belong to the Commonwealth.

Rhode Island

1405. Plaintiff State of Rhode Island repeats and re-alleges every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1406. The actions as alleged herein violate the Rhode Island Antitrust Act, R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-36-1, *et seq.*

1407. Plaintiff State of Rhode Island brings this action pursuant to R.I. General Laws §§ 6-36-10, 6-36-11 and 6-36-12 and seeks relief, including but not limited to injunctive relief, civil penalties, other equitable relief (including but not limited to disgorgement), fees, costs, and such other relief as this court deems just and equitable.

1408. The actions as alleged herein constitute unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices as defined in the Rhode Island Deceptive Trade Practices Act, R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.3-1, *et seq.*

1409. Defendants engaged in unfair or deceptive acts or practices in connection with the sale or advertisement of merchandise by, among other things, making misrepresentations and taking steps to conceal their anticompetitive schemes.

1410. Defendants' violations of the Rhode Island Deceptive Trade Practices Act were willful, in that they knew or should have known that their conduct was of the nature prohibited by R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-2, as defined by the R.I. General Laws § 6-13.1-1(6).

1411. Plaintiff State of Rhode Island brings this action pursuant to Rhode Island Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-5, and seeks relief, including but not limited to injunctive relief, restitution, disgorgement and other equitable relief, civil penalties, fees, costs, and such other relief as this court deems just and equitable.

South Dakota

1412. Plaintiff State of South Dakota repeats and realleges every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1413. The aforementioned practices violate certain provisions of the laws of South Dakota including Chapter 37-1 entitled "Restraint of Trade Monopolies and Discriminatory Trade Practices" and Chapter 37-24 entitled "Deceptive Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act."

1414. Pursuant to South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL) 37-1-3.1 a “contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or persons in restraint of trade or commerce” is unlawful. A person is “any natural person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, association, or other legal entity.”

1415. For the aforementioned violations, the Attorney General is authorized on behalf of the State of South Dakota to bring an action for injunctive or other equitable relief, and civil penalties of up to fifty-thousand (\$50,000) dollars per violation. SDCL 37-1-14.2. Under SDCL 37-1-14.3, in addition to imposition of costs and reasonable attorney fees, the recovery for actual damages shall be increased to three times the damages sustained. These remedies are cumulative and not exclusive. SDCL 37-1-20.

1416. The Attorney General is entitled to bring an action, by means of statute and common law, in the name of South Dakota, as *parens patriae*, on behalf of the natural persons residing in the State of South Dakota for threefold the total of monetary damages arising from the aforementioned intentional conduct, costs, and reasonable attorney’s fees. SDCL 37-1-23, 37-1-24, 37-1-32.

1417. Pursuant to SDCL 37-24-6 it is a deceptive act or practice for any person to “knowingly act, use, or employ any deceptive act or practice, fraud, false pretense, false promises, or misrepresentation or to conceal, suppress, or omit any material fact in connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise, regardless of whether any person has in fact been misled, deceived, or damaged thereby...”

1418. The aforementioned practices amount to deceptive acts or practices which entitle the Attorney General to seek injunctive relief and civil penalties in the amount of up to two-

thousand dollars (\$2,000) per violation, costs, reasonable attorney's fees and disgorgement of moneys received as a result of a deceptive act or practice. SDCL 37-24-23, 37-24-27, 37-24-29.

Tennessee

1419. Plaintiff State of Tennessee repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1420. This is an action that alleges violation of Tennessee's antitrust law, the Tennessee Trade Practices Act, Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 47-25-101 et seq.

1421. Conspirators, directly and/or indirectly through nationwide distributors, wholesalers, and retailers, sold or marketed the generic drugs at issue to the State of Tennessee and its agencies, Tennessee businesses, and individual consumers.

1422. Conspirators made arrangements or agreements with a view to lessening, or which tend to lessen, full and free competition in the sale in Tennessee of, or which were designed to advance or control the prices charged for, the generic drugs at issue.

1423. Conspirators' conduct affected Tennessee commerce to a substantial degree and substantially affected the people of Tennessee by affecting the choice of generic drugs available to, and/or the prices paid by, the State of Tennessee and its agencies, Tennessee businesses, and individual consumers for such generic drugs.

1424. The aforementioned conduct was in violation of Tennessee's antitrust law, the Tennessee Trade Practices Act, Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 47-25-101 et seq.

1425. As a direct and proximate result of such illegal conduct, the State of Tennessee and its agencies, Tennessee businesses, and individual consumers have been harmed and will continue to be harmed, by, *inter alia*, paying more for generic drugs than they would have paid in the absence of the illegal conduct.

1426. The State of Tennessee is entitled to relief for purchases of affected generic drugs by the State of Tennessee and its agencies, Tennessee businesses, and individual consumers.

1427. On behalf of the State and its agencies, Tennessee businesses, and individual consumers, the State of Tennessee seeks all legal and equitable relief available under the Tennessee Trade Practices Act and the common law, including, but not limited to: damages for purchases of the affected generic drugs; equitable relief including disgorgement and injunctive relief; attorneys' fees and costs; and such other and further relief as this Court deems just and equitable.

U.S. Virgin Islands

1428. Plaintiff the Territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands, by and through the Attorney General, as authorized and ratified by the Commissioner of the Department of Licensing and Consumer Affairs, repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1429. The aforementioned practices violate the Virgin Islands Monopolies and Restraints of Trade Act, 11 V.I.C. § 1503 and the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act 12A V.I.C. § 304.

1430. The U.S. Virgin Islands requests that the Court permanently enjoin Defendants, under 11 V.I.C. § 1507(1) and 12A V.I.C. § 328(a) from engaging in any acts or practices that violate 11 V.I.C. § 1503 and 12A V.I.C. § 304; order Defendants to pay the maximum civil penalty under 11 V.I.C. § 1507 (4), and 12A V.I.C. § 328(b) for each and every violation of 11 V.I.C. § 1503, and 12A V.I.C. § 304, respectively; and further requests that the Court grant all other legal and equitable relief that the Court deems appropriate.

Vermont

1431. Plaintiff State of Vermont repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1432. The actions alleged herein constitute unfair methods of competition in commerce and thereby violate the Vermont Consumer Protection Act, 9 V.S.A. § 2453. As alleged herein, directly and indirectly, Defendants' actions have damaged the welfare and general economy of the State of Vermont and the economic well-being of the State of Vermont and its citizens and businesses at large. Plaintiff State of Vermont seeks recovery of such damages as *parens patriae* on behalf of the State of Vermont and its citizens. Pursuant to 9 V.S.A. §§ 2458 and 2465, the State of Vermont seeks and is entitled to injunctive relief, civil penalties, and other equitable relief (including but not limited to an accounting to determine the amount of money paid to and/or retained by Defendants as a result of the actions described herein, and disgorgement of revenues, profits and gains achieved in whole or part through the unfair methods of competition alleged herein), as well as its costs and fees for these violations.

Virginia

1433. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Virginia repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1434. The aforementioned practices are in violation of the Virginia Antitrust Act, Virginia Code Sections 59.1-9.1, et seq. These violations substantially affect the people of Virginia and have impacts within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

1435. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Virginia, through the Attorney General, brings this action pursuant to the Virginia Antitrust Act, Virginia Code Section 59.1-9.15. Pursuant to Section 59.1-9.15(A) and Section 59.1-9.11, Plaintiff Commonwealth of Virginia seeks disgorgement and

other equitable relief as well as civil penalties for these violations. In addition, pursuant to Section 59.1-9.15(B), the Plaintiff Commonwealth of Virginia seeks reasonable fees and costs for the investigation and litigation.

Washington

1436. Plaintiff State of Washington repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1437. The aforementioned practices were, and are, in violation of the Washington Consumer Protection Act, Wash. Rev. Code 19.86.020 and .030. Conspirators have also engaged in conduct in violation of RCW 19.86.020 that is not a reasonable business practice and constitutes incipient violations of antitrust law and/or unilateral attempts to fix prices or allocate markets. These violations have impacts within the State of Washington and substantially affect the people of Washington.

1438. Plaintiff State of Washington seeks relief, including but not limited to restitution for Washington consumers and damages for Washington state agencies that paid more for the generic drugs at issue than they would have paid but for the foregoing unlawful conduct. Wash Rev. Code 19.86.080 and 19.86.090. Plaintiff State of Washington also seeks, and is entitled to, injunctive relief, other equitable relief (including but not limited to disgorgement), civil penalties, and costs and fees under the Consumer Protection Act, Wash Rev. Code 19.86.080 and 19.86.140.

West Virginia

1439. Plaintiff State of West Virginia repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1440. The foregoing acts violate the West Virginia Antitrust Act, see W. Va. Code § 47–18–1 *et seq.* These violations substantially affected the State of West Virginia and had impacts within the State of West Virginia.

1441. Plaintiff State of West Virginia is entitled to all remedies available at law or in equity (including injunctive relief, disgorgement, restitution, and reimbursement), as well as civil penalties under West Virginia Code § 47–18–1 *et seq.*

1442. Plaintiff State of West Virginia also is entitled to recover its costs and attorneys’ fees under West Virginia Code § 47–18–9.

Wisconsin

1443. Plaintiff State of Wisconsin repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1444. The aforementioned practices are in violation of Wisconsin's Antitrust Act, Wis. Stat. Ch. § 133.03 *et seq.* These violations substantially affect the people of Wisconsin and have impacts within the State of Wisconsin.

1445. Plaintiff State of Wisconsin, under its antitrust enforcement authority in Wis. Stat. Ch. 133, is entitled to all remedies available at law or in equity under Wis. Stat. §§ 133.03, 133.14, 133.16, 133.17, and 133.18.

Wyoming

1446. Plaintiff State of Wyoming repeats and re-alleges each and every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1447. The actions as alleged herein constitute unlawful practices in violation of The Wyoming Consumer Protection Act, Wyoming Statutes § 40-12-101 *et seq.*

1448. In the course of business and in connection with consumer transactions, the Conspirators knowingly and willfully engaged in deceptive acts or practices by, among other things, misrepresenting or omitting material facts about the price and cost of merchandise, the absence of competition in each generic drug market identified herein, and the existence of the Conspirators' anticompetitive scheme. Such conduct has the tendency or capacity to deceive.

1449. In the course of business and in connection with consumer transactions, Defendants knowingly and willfully engaged in unfair acts or practices by, among other things, entering into agreements or becoming parties to plans to prevent competition or to control or influence prices in each generic drug marketed identified herein. Such conduct offends public policy, substantially injures consumers, interferes with meaningful consumer choice, and offers no countervailing benefit to consumers or competition.

1450. Plaintiff State of Wyoming, through the Office of the Wyoming Attorney General, brings this action in the public interest to protect Wyoming's consumers and marketplace by restraining and enjoining Defendants from violating the Wyoming Consumer Protection Act, recovering statutory civil penalties, and recovering reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

COUNT THREE
ACTUAL FRAUDULENT TRANSFER: N.J.S.A. § 25:2-25(a)(1)

1451. Plaintiff States repeat and re-allege every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1452. A claim in the nature of a claim under the Uniform Voidable Transactions Act shall be governed by the local law of the jurisdiction in which the debtor is located when the transfer is made or the obligation is incurred. New Jersey Stat. Ann. ("N.J.S.A.") § 25:2-35(b).

1453. At the time of the spinoff transaction and the transfers made and obligations incurred in connection therewith, Sandoz, the debtor, was located in New Jersey.

1454. The Plaintiff States are creditors pursuant to N.J.S.A. § 25:2-21.

1455. The claims asserted by the Plaintiff States in this matter are claims pursuant to N.J.S.A. § 25:2-21.

1456. Sandoz has transferred valuable assets from itself to Defendants Novartis, Sandoz Group AG, and/or Sandoz AG and incurred substantial obligations in connection with the Sandoz spin-off.

1457. Via such transfers, assets were put beyond the reach of the Plaintiff States which would have been available to them absent the transfers.

1458. The transfers made and/or obligations incurred by Sandoz were made or incurred with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud Sandoz's creditors, including the Plaintiff States, as evidenced by, among other things, the following "badges" of fraud:

- a. The transfers made and/or obligations incurred were to insiders, including Novartis AG, Sandoz AG, and/or Sandoz Group AG;
- b. Before the transfer was made or obligation was incurred, Sandoz had been sued by the Plaintiff States and other plaintiffs in numerous matters;
- c. The value of the consideration received by Sandoz was not reasonably equivalent to the value of the assets transferred or the amount of the obligations incurred; and
- d. Sandoz was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the transfers were made or the obligations were incurred.

COUNT FOUR
CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUDULENT TRANSFER: N.J.S.A. § 25:2-25(a)(2)

1459. Plaintiff States repeat and re-allege every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1460. The transfers made and/or obligations incurred by Sandoz in connection with the spinoff were made or incurred without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange, and the debtor, Sandoz:

- a. was engaged or was about to engage in a business or a transaction for which the remaining assets of the debtor were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction; or
- b. intended to incur or believed or reasonably should have believed that the debtor would incur, debts beyond the debtor's ability to pay as they become due.

COUNT FIVE
CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUDULENT TRANSFER: N.J.S.A. § 25:2-27

1461. Plaintiff States repeat and re-allege every preceding allegation as if fully set forth herein.

1462. The transfers made and/or obligations incurred by Sandoz in connection with the spinoff were made or incurred without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation.

1463. Sandoz was insolvent at the time of said transfers and/or obligations, or became insolvent as a result of those transfers and/or obligations.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Accordingly, the Plaintiff States request that the Court:

- A. Adjudge and decree that Defendants are liable for violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1;
- B. Adjudge and decree that Defendants are liable for violation of each of the State statutes enumerated in this Complaint;
- C. Enjoin and restrain Defendants, their affiliates, assignees, subsidiaries, successors, and transferees, and their officers, directors, partners, agents and employees, and all other persons acting or claiming to act on their behalf or in concert with them, from continuing to engage in any anticompetitive conduct and from adopting in the future any practice, plan, program, or device having a similar purpose or effect to the actions set forth above;
- D. Award to Plaintiff States disgorgement of the Defendants' ill-gotten gains and any other equitable relief as the Court finds appropriate to redress Defendants' violations;
- E. Award to the Plaintiff States damages, including treble damages, to the extent sought pursuant to applicable laws as enumerated in this Complaint;
- F. Award to each Plaintiff State the maximum civil penalties allowed by law as enumerated in Count Two of this Complaint;
- G. Enter an order enforcing any judgment against Sandoz Inc. for the matters alleged herein by piercing the corporate veil and declaring Defendant(s) Novartis AG, Sandoz AG and/or Sandoz Group AG to be responsible for such judgment, and for all further relief to which Plaintiffs may be entitled with respect thereto;

- H. With respect to the fraudulent transfer counts, and pursuant to N.J.S.A. § 25:2-29, enter an order and/or orders:
- a. Voiding the transfers and/or obligations incurred in connection with the spinoff to the extent necessary to satisfy the Plaintiff States' claims;
 - b. Providing for an attachment or other provisional remedy against any asset transferred or other property of any transferee;
 - c. Granting an injunction against further disposition by the debtor and/or any transferee of any asset transferred or of other property;
 - d. Appointing a receiver to take charge of any assets transferred or of other property of a transferee; and/or
 - e. Awarding any other relief the circumstances may require;
- I. Award to each Plaintiff State its costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees; and
- J. Order any other relief that this Court deems proper.

JURY DEMAND

The Plaintiff States demand a trial by jury, pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on all issues triable as of right by jury.

Respectfully submitted,

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