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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

PETER STALEY; STEVE FULLER; GREGG S. GONSALVES, PhD; BRENDA EMILY GOODROW; ANDREW R. SPIELDENNER, PhD; ROBERT J. VAZQUEZ; JASON WALKER; MICHAEL WARNER; JACOB ZYDONIS; FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE, FORT LAUDERDALE LODGE 31, INSURANCE TRUST FUND; and SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 1 HEALTH FUND, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated.

Plaintiffs,

v.

GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.; GILEAD HOLDINGS, LLC; GILEAD SCIENCES, LLC; GILEAD SCIENCES IRELAND UC; BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY; E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, L.L.C.; JAPAN TOBACCO, INC.; JAPAN TOBACCO INTERNATIONAL U.S.A., INC.; AKROS PHARMA INC.; JANSSEN R&D IRELAND; and JOHNSON & JOHNSON, INC.,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:19-cv-2573

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated (the “Class,” as defined
2 below), on personal knowledge with respect to facts pertaining to them and upon information and belief
3 as to other matters, bring this class action complaint against Defendants Gilead Sciences, Inc., Gilead
4 Holdings, LLC, Gilead Sciences, LLC, Gilead Sciences Ireland UC (together, “Gilead”), Bristol-Myers
5 Squibb Company, E. R. Squibb & Sons, L.L.C. (together, “BMS”), Japan Tobacco, Inc., Japan Tobacco
6 International U.S.A., Inc., Akros Pharma Inc. (together, “Japan Tobacco”), Janssen R&D Ireland, and
7 Johnson & Johnson, Inc. (together, “Janssen”) (collectively, “Defendants”) for damages, injunctive relief,
8 and other relief pursuant to the federal antitrust laws and state antitrust and consumer protection laws.
9

10 I. INTRODUCTION

11 1. Gilead and its coconspirators have engaged in a long-running scheme to restrain
12 competition with respect to some of the most important drugs used to treat Human Immunodeficiency
13 Virus (“HIV”) infection—a disease which, if left untreated, destroys the immune system, leading to
14 Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (“AIDS”) and eventual death. Through an array of
15 anticompetitive practices—including horizontal agreements constituting per se violations of the antitrust
16 laws—Gilead has acquired and maintained a monopoly in the market for drugs that comprise the modern
17 HIV treatment regimen known as “combination antiretroviral therapy” (“cART”). The scheme has
18 enabled Gilead and its coconspirators to unlawfully extend patent protection for their drugs, impair entry
19 by would-be generic competitors, and charge exorbitant, supracompetitive prices for the drugs that
20 people living with HIV need to survive.

21 2. Gilead dominates the class of drugs that target HIV known as “antiretrovirals,” which are
22 essential to effective HIV therapy. Modern antiretroviral drug regimens comprise a combination or
23 “cocktail” of drugs, most often consisting of two nucleotide/nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase
24 inhibitors (“NRTIs”) taken with at least one antiretroviral drug of another class, such as an integrase
25 inhibitor, commonly referred to as “third agents.” These antiretroviral cocktails are known as cART
26 regimens. During most of the relevant time, Gilead was the exclusive maker (and is still the dominant
27 maker) of one of the principal NRTIs used in cART regimens: Tenofovir. By controlling the market for
28 Tenofovir, and through its collusive agreements with its coconspirators, Gilead now dominates the

1 market for cART. Today more than 80% of patients starting an HIV regimen in the United States, and
2 more than 80% of continuing patients, take one or more of Gilead's products every day. Gilead's sales of
3 these products in the United States alone are more than \$11 billion annually.

4 3. Gilead maintains a stranglehold on the cART market even though Tenofovir was
5 discovered more than 30 years ago by researchers in the Czech Republic. In 2001, Gilead began
6 marketing its patented formulation of the compound known as tenofovir disoproxil ("TDF"), quickly
7 reaching sales in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Gilead expected that generic manufacturers would
8 challenge the validity of its Tenofovir patents and potentially enter the market as early as 2009. So, in
9 order to head off the threat of generic competition, Gilead and each of its coconspirators BMS, Janssen,
10 and Japan Tobacco entered into a series of collusive and illegal horizontal agreements providing that
11 each coconspirator would not compete against Gilead's Tenofovir, and would effectively block other
12 companies from competing against Tenofovir, *even after Gilead's Tenofovir patents expired*.

13 4. Gilead and its coconspirators coformulated TDF with the coconspirators' third agents into
14 single pills known as fixed-dose-combination drugs ("FDCs"). Each of the joint development agreements
15 prevented the coconspirator from creating or marketing a competing version of the FDC formulated with
16 generic versions of Gilead's TDF even after Gilead's patents expired (hereinafter a "No-Generics
17 Restraint"). This gave Gilead an enormous financial incentive to move prescriptions from its standalone
18 version of TDF to the FDCs, which would be insulated from generic competition even after TDF's
19 patents expired. And it meant that Gilead's most likely competitors—the companies that could formulate
20 FDCs with generic alternatives to TDF—had instead promised not to compete with Gilead. In exchange,
21 the No-Generics Restraints and joint development agreements enabled Gilead and the coconspirator to
22 share the artificially inflated profits from each other's sales.

23 5. As part of the unlawful scheme's quid pro quo, Gilead also agreed to shield BMS and
24 Janssen's HIV drugs from imminent generic competition by allowing them to coformulate FDCs that
25 combined their vulnerable products with a Gilead booster drug, Cobicistat, which enjoyed much longer
26 patent protection. Just as BMS and Janssen agreed not to market a competing FDC even after Gilead's
27 patents expired, Gilead returned the favor by agreeing not to market a competing FDC after the BMS and
28 Janssen patents expired.

1 6. Collectively, the unlawful agreements between Gilead and each of its coconspirators
2 effectively foreclosed competition for drugs essential to cART regimens. In 2018, the agreements
3 covered more than 75% of all sales of NRTIs, more than 50% of all sales of third agents, and more than
4 75% of all sales of booster drugs for use in a cART regimen in the United States.

5 7. In a relentless effort to reap ever-more monopoly profits, Gilead engaged in further
6 anticompetitive conduct to reinforce the exclusionary effects of these illegal exclusion agreements. When
7 generic competition to TDF became imminent, Gilead amended the No-Generics pacts to preclude its
8 coconspirators from competing not only against Gilead's then-marketed TDF but also against a new
9 formulation of the compound, tenofovir alafenamide ("TAF"), and further extended the term of the No-
10 Generics Restraints. Gilead had been holding TAF in reserve for more than a decade to roll out later as
11 part of its scheme to impair competition once generic entry was imminent. With the extended No-
12 Generics Restraints in place, Gilead reformulated the original TDF-based FDCs with TAF and then used
13 anticompetitive tactics to drive patients towards the reformulated FDCs, which are shielded from
14 competition in some instances until at least 2032.

15 8. Gilead drove patients into treatment with TAF-based FDCs by intentionally degrading
16 some of its key products. Gilead knew before seeking FDA approval of its TDF-based FDC marketed as
17 Stribild that the dosage of TDF in it was much higher than needed and would subject patients to
18 increased risk of significant adverse side effects. But Gilead was already planning to eventually replace
19 that product with a TAF-based version. Refusing to reduce the dosage in the TDF version artificially
20 magnified the safety differences between it and the TAF-based version, helping Gilead to drive patients
21 to the TAF version and its much longer No-Generics Restraint.

22 9. Gilead also pressed patients to TAF-based FDCs by intentionally delaying and degrading
23 the standalone version of TAF. TAF has a substantially lower incidence than TDF of significant adverse
24 side effects. Beginning in 2015, Gilead intentionally steered patients to the TAF-based FDCs by
25 degrading standalone TAF in at least three ways:

- 26 (a) Gilead intentionally delayed applying for FDA approval of standalone TAF by a
27 year, ensuring that the new, safer version of Tenofovir was available during that
28 time only through purchase of a Gilead TAF-based FDC;

1 (b) When Gilead finally did make TAF available as a standalone product, Gilead
2 intentionally degraded its safety by making it available only in a much greater
3 dose—with consequent greater risk of side effects—than the dose that Gilead
4 used in its FDCs; and

5 (c) Gilead did not seek FDA approval for the use of standalone TAF to treat HIV
6 (getting it approved instead only for treatment of Hepatitis B), even while
7 seeking and obtaining FDA approval for its use in treating HIV when used as a
8 component of a Gilead FDC.

9 10. Gilead’s refusal to get an HIV indication for standalone TAF also imposed a regulatory
10 barrier to generic competition. Gilead did not seek that indication for standalone TAF despite designing
11 and intending the drug as an HIV treatment and submitting data to the FDA showing its safety and
12 efficacy in treating HIV. Gilead’s decision to forgo the HIV indication for standalone TAF forced would-
13 be competitors to re-perform time-consuming and expensive clinical trials that Gilead had already
14 performed. Forgoing this HIV indication costs Gilead hundreds of millions of dollars in sales of
15 standalone TAF every year, but blocking competitors’ entry into the market was even more valuable.

16 11. Timely competition from generic manufacturers could have complicated Gilead and its
17 coconspirators’ schemes. The world’s largest generic-pharmaceutical manufacturer, Teva
18 Pharmaceuticals, started challenging the validity of Gilead’s vulnerable patents covering its NRTIs in
19 2009. Instead of defending its portfolio, however, Gilead settled with Teva, inducing it to withdraw its
20 challenges and significantly delay entering the market with its generic version of the Gilead NRTIs.
21 Gilead induced Teva’s delay by including anticompetitive “Most Favored Entry” clauses in settlement
22 agreements with Teva and other generic manufacturers. Those pacts assured Teva that it would have an
23 exclusivity period with the only generic on the market, in exchange for which Teva agreed to delay
24 marketing its generic products.

25 12. This delay bought Gilead the time it needed to move its customers from TDF-based FDCs
26 (about to face generic competition) to TAF-based FDCs. By 2017, when TDF finally faced generic
27 competition, Gilead had switched more than 60% of its HIV product sales to the reformulated, TAF-
28 based FDCs protected from competition by its unlawful agreements with BMS, Janssen, and Japan

1 Tobacco.

2 13. The consequences of Gilead and its coconspirators' unlawful conduct have been, and
3 continue to be, burdensome to the government and catastrophic for many patients. The United States
4 federal government alone spends over \$20 billion annually on HIV treatment, most of it on these
5 Defendants' dramatically overpriced drugs. Even more of the costs of these unlawfully monopolized
6 drugs are borne by union health and welfare funds, other third-party payors, state and local governments,
7 and the patients themselves. Worse, the high cost of these life-saving medications prevents many patients
8 from gaining access to the drugs at all. Half of those in this country living with HIV are not accessing the
9 required medications, and fully 400,000 more Americans should be on HIV treatment. The high prices of
10 cART regimens contribute to that problem.

11 14. Defendants' anticompetitive conduct has also stifled innovation, causing tens of thousands
12 of people living with HIV to needlessly suffer debilitating side effects from inferior products. Gilead
13 delayed getting FDA approval of TAF for more than a decade while it used the illegal No-Generics
14 Restraints, rather than product innovations, to protect its market share. The unlawful restraints also
15 prohibited competing manufacturers from gaining access to the pharmaceutical compounds needed to
16 formulate new, innovative, superior, and substantially less expensive treatments—precluding the
17 development and marketing of more than two dozen specifically identifiable HIV treatments. Gilead's
18 unlawful scheme also altogether foreclosed the availability of an affordable method of pre-exposure
19 prophylaxis (PrEP) that would prevent HIV infection in the first place, crippling this nation's ability to
20 stop new HIV infections.

21 15. To remedy these and the other devastating effects of Defendants' anticompetitive conduct
22 set forth in detail below, Plaintiffs seek nationwide injunctive relief pursuant to Section 16 of the Clayton
23 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 26, because, unless enjoined, the Defendants' unlawful conduct will continue
24 unchecked and Plaintiffs and those similarly situated will continue to suffer. Plaintiffs also assert claims
25 for damages for Defendants' continuing violations of state antitrust and consumer protection laws.

26 27 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

28 16. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because this is

1 a class action in which the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 and at least one member
2 of the putative class is a citizen of a state different from that of one of the Defendants. The Court further
3 has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 26 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337 in that
4 Plaintiffs bring claims under Section 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 26, for injunctive and equitable
5 relief to remedy Defendants' violations of Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1
6 and 2. The Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over the pendent state-law claims pursuant to 28
7 U.S.C. § 1367.

8 17. Defendants transact business within this district. Venue is appropriate within this district
9 under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) and (c), and section 12 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 22).

11 III. INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

12 Pursuant to Local Rule 3-2(c), this is an Antitrust Class Action to be assigned on a district-wide
13 basis.

15 IV. THE PARTIES

16 18. Plaintiff Peter Staley is an adult, individual consumer, residing in Shohola, Pennsylvania.
17 Mr. Staley purchased and/or paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or more of brand Viread,
18 Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Stribild, Odefsey, Genvoya, Descovy, Vemlidy, Reyataz, Evotaz,
19 Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza, Tybost, or other cART drugs other than for re-sale, in
20 Pennsylvania and New York, at supracompetitive prices during the Class Period and has thereby been
21 injured. In addition, there is a substantial probability that Mr. Staley will in the future purchase one or
22 more of these products manufactured by the Defendants, and he has purchased and/or intends to purchase
23 generic versions of those drugs, other than for re-sale, once they become available.

24 19. Plaintiff Steve Fuller is an adult, individual consumer, residing in Cheverly, Maryland.
25 Mr. Fuller purchased and/or paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or more of brand Viread,
26 Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Stribild, Odefsey, Genvoya, Descovy, Vemlidy, Reyataz, Evotaz,
27 Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza, Tybost, or other cART drugs other than for re-sale, in Maryland,
28 at supracompetitive prices during the Class Period and has thereby been injured. In addition, there is a

1 substantial probability that Mr. Fuller will in the future purchase one or more of these products
2 manufactured by the Defendants, and he has purchased and/or intends to purchase generic versions of
3 those drugs, other than for re-sale, once they become available.

4 20. Plaintiff Gregg S. Gonsalves, PhD is an adult, individual consumer, residing in New
5 Haven, Connecticut. Dr. Gonsalves purchased and/or paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or
6 more of brand Viread, Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Stribild, Odefsey, Genvoya, Descovy,
7 Vemlidy, Reyataz, Evotaz, Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza, Tybost, or other cART drugs other
8 than for re-sale, in Connecticut, at supracompetitive prices during the Class Period and has thereby been
9 injured. In addition, there is a substantial probability that Dr. Gonsalves will in the future purchase one or
10 more of these products manufactured by the Defendants, and he has purchased and/or intends to purchase
11 generic versions of those drugs, other than for re-sale, once they become available.

12 21. Plaintiff Brenda Emily Goodrow is an adult, individual consumer, residing in Milford,
13 Pennsylvania. Ms. Goodrow purchased and/or paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or more
14 of brand Viread, Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Stribild, Odefsey, Genvoya, Descovy, Vemlidy,
15 Reyataz, Evotaz, Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza, Tybost, or other cART drugs other than for re-
16 sale, in New York and Pennsylvania, at supracompetitive prices during the Class Period and has thereby
17 been injured. In addition, there is a substantial probability that Ms. Goodrow will in the future purchase
18 one or more of these products manufactured by the Defendants, and she has purchased and/or intends to
19 purchase generic versions of those drugs, other than for re-sale, once they become available.

20 22. Andrew R. Spieldenner, PhD is an adult, individual consumer, residing in San Diego,
21 California. Dr. Spieldenner purchased and/or paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or more of
22 brand Viread, Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Stribild, Odefsey, Genvoya, Descovy, Vemlidy,
23 Reyataz, Evotaz, Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza, Tybost, or other cART drugs other than for re-
24 sale, in New York and California, at supracompetitive prices during the Class Period and has thereby
25 been injured. In addition, there is a substantial probability that Dr. Spieldenner will in the future purchase
26 one or more of these products manufactured by the Defendants, and he has purchased and/or intends to
27 purchase generic versions of those drugs, other than for re-sale, once they become available.

28 23. Plaintiff Robert J. Vazquez is an adult, individual consumer, residing in Brooklyn, New

1 York. Mr. Vazquez purchased and/or paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or more of brand
2 Viread, Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Stribild, Odefsey, Genvoya, Descovy, Vemlidy, Reyataz,
3 Evotaz, Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza, Tybost, or other cART drugs other than for re-sale, in
4 New York, at supracompetitive prices during the Class Period and has thereby been injured. In addition,
5 there is a substantial probability that Mr. Vazquez will in the future purchase one or more of these
6 products manufactured by the Defendants, and he has purchased and/or intends to purchase generic
7 versions of those drugs, other than for re-sale, once they become available.

8 24. Plaintiff Jason Walker is an adult, individual consumer, residing in Brooklyn, New York.
9 Mr. Walker purchased and/or paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or more of brand Viread,
10 Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Stribild, Odefsey, Genvoya, Descovy, Vemlidy, Reyataz, Evotaz,
11 Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza, Tybost, or other cART drugs other than for re-sale, in New York,
12 at supracompetitive prices during the Class Period and has thereby been injured. In addition, there is a
13 substantial probability that Mr. Walker will in the future purchase one or more of these products
14 manufactured by the Defendants, and he has purchased and/or intends to purchase generic versions of
15 those drugs, other than for re-sale, once they become available.

16 25. Plaintiff Michael Warner is an adult, individual consumer, residing in East Point, Georgia.
17 Mr. Warner purchased and/or paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or more of brand Viread,
18 Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Stribild, Odefsey, Genvoya, Descovy, Vemlidy, Reyataz, Evotaz,
19 Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza, Tybost, or other cART drugs other than for re-sale, in Georgia, at
20 supracompetitive prices during the Class Period and has thereby been injured. In addition, there is a
21 substantial probability that Mr. Warner will in the future purchase one or more of these products
22 manufactured by the Defendants, and he has purchased and/or intends to purchase generic versions of
23 those drugs, other than for re-sale, once they become available.

24 26. Plaintiff Jacob Zydonis is an adult, individual consumer, residing in Grass Valley,
25 California. Mr. Zydonis purchased and/or paid for some or all of the purchase price for one or more of
26 brand Viread, Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Stribild, Odefsey, Genvoya, Descovy, Vemlidy,
27 Reyataz, Evotaz, Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza, Tybost, or other cART drugs other than for re-
28 sale, in California, at supracompetitive prices during the Class Period and has thereby been injured. In

1 addition, there is a substantial probability that Mr. Zydonis will in the future purchase one or more of
2 these products manufactured by the Defendants, and he has purchased and/or intends to purchase generic
3 versions of those drugs, other than for re-sale, once they become available.

4 27. Plaintiff Fraternal Order of Police, Miami Lodge 20, Insurance Trust Fund (“FOP”) is a
5 governmental plan established and funded through contributions from the City of Miami and the plan’s
6 members, who are current and retired sworn officers from the City of Miami Police Department and their
7 dependents. FOP was established pursuant to a Trust Agreement for the purpose of providing medical,
8 surgical, and hospital care or benefits, including prescription drug benefits, to its members. FOP
9 maintains its principal place of Miami, Florida. The FOP purchased and/or provided reimbursement for
10 some or all of the purchase price for one or more of brand Viread, Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Complera,
11 Stribild, Odefsey, Genvoya, Descovy, Vemlidy, Reyataz, Evotaz, Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza,
12 Tybost, and other cART drugs other than for re-sale, in Florida, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and
13 Tennessee, at supracompetitive prices during the Class Period and has thereby been injured. In addition,
14 there is a substantial probability that FOP will in the future purchase one or more of these products
15 manufactured by the Defendants, and it has purchased and/or intends to purchase generic versions of
16 those drugs, other than for re-sale, once they become available.

17 28. Plaintiff Local No. 1 Health Fund is Taft Hartley multi-employer plan, affiliated with
18 Service Employees International Union Local 1, and is operated primarily for the benefit of the union’s
19 members and their families who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement between the union and
20 its contributing employer. Local No. 1 Health Fund maintains its principal place of business in Downers
21 Grove, Illinois. Local No. 1 Health Fund purchased and/or provided reimbursement for some or all of the
22 purchase price for one or more of brand Viread, Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Stribild, Odefsey,
23 Genvoya, Descovy, Vemlidy, Reyataz, Evotaz, Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza, Tybost, and other
24 cART drugs other than for re-sale, in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, at supracompetitive
25 prices during the Class Period and has thereby been injured. In addition, there is a substantial probability
26 that Local No. 1 Health Fund will in the future purchase one or more of these products manufactured by
27 the Defendants, and it has purchased and/or intends to purchase generic versions of those drugs, other
28 than for re-sale, once they become available.

1 29. Defendant Gilead Sciences, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of
2 the State of Delaware, with a principal place of business at 333 Lakeside Drive, Foster City, California
3 94404.

4 30. Defendant Gilead Holdings, LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing
5 under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a principal place of business at 333 Lakeside Drive, Foster
6 City, California 94404. Gilead Holdings, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gilead Sciences, Inc.

7 31. Defendant Gilead Sciences, LLC (formerly known as Bristol-Myers Squibb & Gilead
8 Sciences, LLC) is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of
9 Delaware, with a principal place of business at 333 Lakeside Drive, Foster City, California 94404. Gilead
10 Sciences, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gilead Sciences, Inc.

11 32. Defendant Gilead Sciences Ireland UC (formerly known as Gilead Sciences Limited) is an
12 unlimited liability company organized and existing under the laws of Ireland, with a principal place of
13 business at IDA Business & Technology Park, Carrigtohill, Co. Cork, Ireland. Gilead Sciences Ireland
14 UC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gilead Sciences, Inc.

15 33. Gilead Sciences, Inc., Gilead Holdings, LLC, Gilead Sciences, LLC, and Gilead Sciences
16 Ireland UC are collectively referred to herein as “Gilead.”

17 34. Defendant Bristol-Myers Squibb Company is a corporation organized and existing under
18 the laws of the State of Delaware, with a principal place of business at 430 East 29th Street, 14th Floor,
19 New York, NY 10016.

20 35. Defendant E. R. Squibb & Sons, L.L.C. is a limited liability company organized and
21 existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a principal place of business at 430 East 29th
22 Street, 14th Floor, New York, NY 10016. E. R. Squibb & Sons, L.L.C. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of
23 Bristol-Myers Squibb Company.

24 36. Bristol-Myers Squibb Company and E. R. Squibb & Sons, L.L.C. are collectively referred
25 to herein as “BMS.”

26 37. Defendant Japan Tobacco, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of
27 Japan, with a principal place of business at JT Building, 2-1 Toranomom, 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo
28 105-8422, Japan.

1 38. Defendant Japan Tobacco International U.S.A., Inc. is a corporation organized and
2 existing under the laws of the State of California, with a principal place of business at 500 Frank W. Burr
3 Boulevard, Suite 24, Teaneck, New Jersey 07666. Japan Tobacco International U.S.A., Inc. is a
4 subsidiary of Japan Tobacco, Inc.

5 39. Defendant Akros Pharma Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of
6 the State of New York, with a principal place of business at 302 Carnegie Center, Suite 300, Princeton,
7 New Jersey 08540. Akros Pharma Inc. is a subsidiary of Japan Tobacco, Inc.

8 40. Japan Tobacco, Inc., Japan Tobacco International U.S.A., Inc., and Akros Pharma, Inc. are
9 collectively referred to herein as “Japan Tobacco.”

10 41. Defendant Johnson & Johnson is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of
11 the State of New Jersey, with a principal place of business at One Johnson & Johnson Plaza, New
12 Brunswick, New Jersey 08933.

13 42. Defendant Janssen R&D Ireland (formerly known as Tibotec Pharmaceuticals) is a private
14 unlimited company organized and existing under the laws of Ireland, with a principal place of business at
15 Eastgate Village, Eastgate, Little Island, County Cork, Ireland. Janssen R&D Ireland is a subsidiary of
16 Johnson & Johnson.

17 43. Janssen R&D Ireland and Johnson & Johnson are collectively referred to herein as
18 “Janssen.”

19 44. All of the Defendants’ wrongful actions described in this complaint are part of, and in
20 furtherance of, the illegal monopolization and restraints of trade alleged herein, and were authorized,
21 ordered, and undertaken by the Defendants’ various officers, agents, employees, or other representatives
22 while actively engaged in the management of the Defendants’ affairs (or that of their predecessors-in-
23 interest) within the course and scope of their duties and employment, and/or with the actual, apparent,
24 and ostensible authority of the Defendants.

25
26 **V. SCIENCE BACKGROUND**

27 45. HIV is one of the deadliest human pandemics in history. Since the first cases were
28 reported in the summer of 1981, more than 35 million people across the world, and more than 700,000 in

1 the United States, have perished from the disease. In the United States, the HIV epidemic is still ongoing.
2 The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) reported that in 2017, the last year for which
3 data is available, an estimated 1.1 million people in the United States were living with HIV, nearly
4 40,000 people were newly diagnosed with it, and more than 5,000 Americans perished from it.

5 46. If left untreated, HIV infection severely weakens a patient’s immune system, leading to a
6 condition known as Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (“AIDS”). AIDS prevents the immune
7 system from fighting diseases against which the body is normally able to protect itself. These AIDS-
8 defining illnesses are generally the direct cause of death in people who die from untreated AIDS.

9 47. Over time, untreated HIV infection almost always leads to AIDS, and untreated AIDS
10 almost always results in death. The FDA approved azidothymidine (“AZT”), the first drug to treat HIV
11 infection, in 1987, but effective therapy to treat the disease was not available until 1996.

12 48. Two innovations led to the introduction of effective therapy for HIV. The first innovation
13 was the development of novel classes of powerful drugs that target the HIV virus, known as “third
14 agents” or “core agents.” Protease inhibitors, introduced in 1996, were the original type of third agent.
15 The second innovation was the discovery that an effective HIV treatment must include a combination or
16 “cocktail” of at least two drugs (initially three or more drugs) that inhibit the viral life cycle through at
17 least two different mechanisms of action, an approach known as “combination antiretroviral therapy” or
18 “cART.”

19 49. Effective cART reduces HIV viral replication to such an extent that the concentration of
20 virus (known as the “viral load”) in treated patients drops to “undetectable” levels, generally defined as
21 less than 50 RNA copies of HIV per milliliter of blood or plasma. This protects the immune system, and,
22 in most cases, significantly restores immunologic function in people with advanced HIV infection or
23 AIDS. People on effective cART can live healthy lives with relatively manageable side effects and
24 normal life expectancy. Furthermore, access to cART is vital for public health efforts to reduce the
25 number of new HIV infections. A person living with HIV who maintains an undetectable viral load
26 durably cannot transmit the virus to others.

27 50. However, cART does not cure an individual living with HIV. People living with HIV
28 must continually take the drugs that make up a cART regimen for the rest of their lives. If a person stops

1 taking a cART regimen, viral replication will soon restart, resulting in viral rebound and the resumed
2 destruction of a patient’s immune system.

3 51. A modern cART regimen most often consists of two drugs of the nucleotide/nucleoside
4 analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor (“NRTI”) class—often referred to as an “NRTI backbone”—
5 taken with a third agent of another class. For example, all “first line” regimens that the United States
6 government recommends for treatment-naïve patients, i.e. those not previously treated for HIV, consist of
7 two NRTIs (either (i) Tenofovir with emtricitabine or lamivudine or (ii) abacavir with emtricitabine or
8 lamivudine) taken with a third agent of the integrase strand transfer inhibitor (“INSTI”) class, specifically
9 dolutegravir, bictegravir, or raltegravir. The use of abacavir is recommended for only a select patient
10 population and only with a particular third agent, dolutegravir (see Section VIII below).

11 52. Tenofovir is the most common NRTI used in cART regimens in the United States.
12 Tenofovir is unique among NRTIs approved to treat HIV infection, in that it is a nucleotide analogue,
13 rather than a nucleoside analogue. All NRTIs must be “activated” by the patient’s cells for the drug to
14 inhibit viral replication. This activation process is known as phosphorylation, and it comprises the
15 chemical addition of a phosphate group to a drug molecule through specific human enzymes known as
16 kinases. As shown in detail below (see Sections VII and VIII), Tenofovir’s dominance among NRTIs,
17 and the need to use NRTIs in almost all cART regimens, allowed Gilead and its coconspirators to
18 monopolize the market for cART regimens.

19 53. With the exception of Tenofovir, all NRTIs approved to treat HIV need to be triple
20 phosphorylated, i.e. three phosphate groups need to be sequentially added to the drug molecule for the
21 drug to be activated. Tenofovir, however, already has a single phosphate group analogue, a phosphonate
22 moiety, attached to the drug molecule. Thus, Tenofovir needs to be phosphorylated only twice by host
23 enzymes to be converted into its activated form, tenofovir-diphosphate (“TFV-DP”). This allows
24 Tenofovir to skip the slowest or “rate limiting” step in the NRTI activation process, the addition of the
25 first phosphate group to the drug, allowing Tenofovir to have superior intracellular pharmacokinetics
26 (fundamentally, allowing a higher concentration and longer half-life of the activated molecule (TFV-DP)
27 in the cell).

28 54. But the presence of a phosphonate group also comes with a distinct disadvantage: it

1 prevents Tenofovir, by itself, from being developed as an orally administered drug. To combat this
2 problem, Gilead developed two different “prodrugs” of Tenofovir to allow it to be swallowed. Prodrugs
3 are pharmacologically inactive compounds that can be more efficiently absorbed and then converted into
4 the active form of the drug within the body. Gilead markets two different Tenofovir prodrugs: tenofovir
5 disoproxil fumarate (“TDF”) and tenofovir alafenamide fumarate (“TAF”).

6 55. Tenofovir is almost always used alongside another NRTI, specifically either lamivudine
7 (“3TC”) or emtricitabine (“FTC”). When an HIV virus becomes resistant to either 3TC or FTC, the
8 virus’s susceptibility to Tenofovir *increases*. Thus, the combination of Tenofovir with either 3TC or FTC
9 makes it more difficult for the virus to develop resistance to a cART regimen.

10 56. 3TC and FTC are remarkably similar, varying by the substitution of only a single
11 hydrogen atom in 3TC, with a fluorine atom in FTC in the 5-prime position of the cytosine ring. Both the
12 United States Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”) and the World Health Organization
13 (“WHO”) guidelines stipulate that the drugs, when used for HIV treatment, can be used interchangeably.
14 Any cART regimen using FTC can use 3TC instead, and vice versa, with no reduction in therapeutic
15 efficacy.

16 57. The ability to use 3TC instead of FTC is important to the antitrust claims here. Gilead
17 owns and currently still has patent protection for FTC, but generic 3TC has been available in the United
18 States since 2012. Thus, when generic Tenofovir (specifically, generic TDF) became available in
19 December 2017, the price of cART regimens should have dropped precipitously because two generic
20 NRTIs—3TC and TDF—were available in the marketplace. This complaint outlines how Gilead and its
21 coconspirators prevented those price drops from occurring.

22 58. The need to use multiple drugs in cART regimens can be a barrier to patient compliance.
23 To reduce this possible burden, multiple antiretroviral drugs are often coformulated together into a single
24 pill. These are known as “fixed-dose combinations” or “FDCs.” An FDC that has all of the components
25 of a complete cART regimen in a single pill is known as a “single tablet regimen” or “STR.”

26 59. In addition to NRTIs and third agents, another class of drugs is sometimes used in cART
27 regimens. Pharmacokinetic enhancers, commonly referred to as “boosters,” are drugs that are not taken
28 for their anti-HIV properties, but rather for their ability to inhibit the breakdown of some third agents.

1 Boosters work by inhibiting enzymes of the Cytochrome P450 class, which break down some
2 antiretroviral drugs. All modern protease inhibitors, as well as one integrase inhibitor, elvitegravir, are
3 commonly used with boosters.

4 60. Two drugs are used as boosters—ritonavir (“RTV”) and cobicistat (“COBI”). Ritonavir is
5 an antiretroviral drug of the protease inhibitor class that can be used in lower doses as a booster alongside
6 third agents to inhibit their breakdown. Cobicistat has no anti-HIV properties itself, but rather works just
7 to inhibit the breakdown of other antiretroviral drugs. Gilead owns and currently still has patent
8 protection on COBI.

9 61. Eleven distinct active pharmaceutical ingredients (“APIs”) are most pertinent to this case.

API	Abbreviation	Class of Drug
Lamivudine	3TC	NRTI
Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate	TDF	NRTI
Emtricitabine	FTC	NRTI
Tenofovir Alafenamide Fumarate	TAF	NRTI
Efavirenz	EFV	Third Agent—Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor (NNRTI)
Rilpivirine	RPV	Third Agent—NNRTI
Elvitegravir	EVG	Third Agent—INSTI
Atazanavir Sulfate	ATV	Third Agent—Protease Inhibitor
Darunavir Ethanolate	DRV	Third Agent—Protease Inhibitor
Ritonavir	RTV	Booster
Cobicistat	COBI	Booster

21
22 62. The following table describes seventeen of the drug products discussed in this
23 complaint:

Drug Name/ NDA Holder/ Approval Date	1 st NRTI	2 nd NRTI	Third Agent	Booster	Type
Viread Gilead Oct 26, 2001	TDF	--	--	--	Standalone

1	<u>Emtriva</u> Gilead Jul 2, 2003	--	FTC	--	--	Standalone
2						
3	<u>Truvada</u> Gilead Aug 2, 2004	TDF	FTC	--	--	FDC
4						
5	<u>Atripla</u> Gilead Jul 12, 2006	TDF	FTC	EFV	--	STR
6						
7	<u>Complera</u> Gilead Aug 10, 2011	TDF	FTC	RPV	--	STR
8						
9	<u>Stribild</u> Gilead Aug 27, 2012	TDF	FTC	EVG	COBI	STR
10						
11	<u>Genvoya</u> Gilead Nov 5, 2015	TAF	FTC	EVG	COBI	STR
12						
13	<u>Odefsey</u> Gilead Mar 1, 2016	TAF	FTC	RPV	--	STR
14						
15	<u>Descovy</u> Gilead Apr 4, 2016	TAF	FTC	--	--	FDC
16						
17	<u>Vemlidy</u> Gilead Nov 10, 2016	TAF	--	--	--	Standalone
18						
19	<u>Prezista</u> Janssen Jun 23, 2006	--	--	DRV	--	Standalone
20						
21	<u>Revataz</u> BMS Jun 20, 2003	--	--	ATV	--	Standalone
22						
23	<u>Evotaz</u> BMS Jan 29, 2015	--	--	ATV	COBI	FDC
24						
25	<u>Prezcobix</u>	--	--	DRV	COBI	FDC
26						
27						
28						

Janssen Jan 29, 2015					
<u>Edurant</u> Janssen May 20, 2011	--	--	RPV	--	Standalone
<u>Symtuza</u> Janssen July 17, 2018	TAF	FTC	DRV	COBI	STR
<u>Tybost</u> Gilead Sep 24, 2014	--	--	--	COBI	Standalone

VI. REGULATORY BACKGROUND

A. Approval of Generic Drugs and Substitution of Generics for Branded Drugs

63. Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FD&C Act”), manufacturers that want to sell a new drug product must file a New Drug Application (“NDA”) in order to obtain approval from the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”). 21 U.S.C. §§ 301–392. An NDA must include specific data concerning the safety and effectiveness of the drug, as well as any information on applicable patents. 21 U.S.C. §§ 355(a) & (b).

64. When the FDA approves a brand manufacturer’s NDA, that manufacturer may list in the FDA’s book of Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (commonly referred to as the “Orange Book”) any patents that the manufacturer believes it could reasonably assert against a generic manufacturer that makes, uses, or sells a generic version of the brand drug before the listed patents expire. The manufacturer may list in the Orange Book within 30 days of issuance any such patents issued after NDA approval. 21 U.S.C. §§ 355 (b)(1) & (c)(2).

65. The FDA relies completely on the brand manufacturer’s truthfulness about a patent’s validity and applicability; the FDA has neither the authority nor the resources to check the manufacturer’s representations for accuracy or trustworthiness.

1
2 **B. The Hatch-Waxman Amendments**

3 66. The Hatch-Waxman Amendments, enacted in 1984, simplified the regulatory hurdles for
4 prospective generic manufacturers by eliminating the need for them to file lengthy and costly NDAs. *See*
5 Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act, Pub. L. No. 98-417, 98 Stat. 1585 (1984). A
6 manufacturer seeking approval to sell a generic version of a brand drug may file an Abbreviated New
7 Drug Application (“ANDA”). An ANDA relies on the scientific findings of safety and effectiveness
8 included in the brand manufacturer’s original NDA, but must show that the generic drug contains the
9 same active ingredient(s), dosage form, route of administration, and strength as the brand drug—that is,
10 that the generic drug is the pharmaceutical equivalent of the brand drug. The FDA assigns generic drugs
11 that are pharmaceutical equivalents of branded drugs an “AB” rating.

12 67. The FD&C Act and Hatch-Waxman Amendments operate on the presumption that
13 bioequivalent drug products containing identical amounts of the same active ingredients in the same
14 route of administration and dosage form, and meeting applicable standards of strength, quality, purity and
15 identity, are therapeutically equivalent and may be substituted for one another. Thus, bioequivalence
16 demonstrates that the active ingredient of the proposed generic drug would be present in the patient’s
17 blood to the same extent and for the same amount of time as the branded counterpart. 21 U.S.C. §
18 355(j)(8)(B).

19 68. Through the Hatch-Waxman Amendments, Congress sought to expedite the entry of
20 generic drugs into the marketplace, thereby reducing healthcare expenses nationwide. Congress also
21 wanted to maintain and refine pharmaceutical manufacturers’ incentives to create new and innovative
22 products.

23 69. The Hatch-Waxman Amendments achieved both goals, substantially increasing the rate of
24 generic entry into the marketplace and ushering in an era of historic high profits for brand manufacturers.
25 In 1983, before the Hatch-Waxman Amendments, only 35% of the top-selling drugs with expired patents
26 had generic versions available; by 1998 nearly all did. In 1984, prescription drug revenue for brand and
27 generic drugs totaled \$21.6 billion, and generic drugs accounted for 18.6% of prescriptions. By 2009,
28 total prescription drug revenue had soared to \$300 billion and generic drugs accounted for 75% of all

1 prescriptions.

2 **C. Paragraph IV Certifications**

3 70. To obtain FDA approval of an ANDA, a manufacturer must certify that the generic drug
4 will not infringe any patents listed in the Orange Book. Under Hatch-Waxman, a generic manufacturer's
5 ANDA must contain one of four certifications, that:

- 6 i. no patent for the brand drug has been filed with the FDA (a "Paragraph I certification");
7 ii. the patent for the brand drug has expired (a "Paragraph II certification");
8 iii. the patent for the brand drug will expire on a particular date and the generic manufacturer
9 does not seek to market its generic product before that date (a "Paragraph III
10 certification"); or
11 iv. the patent for the brand drug is invalid or will not be infringed by the generic
12 manufacturer's proposed product (a "Paragraph IV certification").

13 71. If a generic manufacturer files a Paragraph IV certification, a brand manufacturer has the
14 ability to delay FDA approval of an ANDA simply by suing the ANDA applicant for patent
15 infringement. If the brand manufacturer brings a patent infringement action against the generic filer
16 within 45 days of receiving notification of the Paragraph IV certification, the FDA may not grant final
17 approval to the ANDA until the earlier of (a) the passage of 30 months, or (b) the issuance of a decision
18 by a court that the patent is invalid or not infringed by the generic manufacturer's ANDA product.

19 72. As an incentive for manufacturers to seek approval of generic alternatives to brand drugs,
20 the first generic manufacturer to file an ANDA containing a Paragraph IV certification gets a period of
21 protection from competition from other generic versions of the drug approved through the ANDA
22 process ("ANDA Exclusivity"). The first generic applicant is entitled to 180 days of ANDA Exclusivity,
23 i.e., subject to certain limitations the FDA is precluded from approving any other generic version of the
24 product through the ANDA process until 180 days after the first-filer enters the market.

25 73. An applicant that is otherwise eligible for the 180-day ANDA Exclusivity forfeits it by
26 failing to obtain tentative FDA approval for the product within 30 months of filing the application. 21
27 U.S.C. 355 § (j)(5)(D)(i)(I)(aa)(BB). And under the "failure to market" provision, a first-filer forfeits its
28 180-day ANDA Exclusivity if (among other grounds for forfeiture) it fails to market its generic drug

1 within 75 days after another manufacturer obtains a final decision that the brand manufacturer’s patents
2 are invalid or not infringed. 21 U.S.C. 355 § (j)(5)(D)(i)(I)(bb).

3 74. Moreover, as noted in detail below (see Section VII(H)), the 180-day ANDA Exclusivity
4 does not prevent a brand manufacturer from marketing as an “authorized generic” the product for which
5 it got approval through the NDA process.

6 75. The high profit margins on brand drugs and the predictable effects of generic entry—sales
7 switch quickly from the brand to the generic—create powerful financial incentives for brand
8 manufacturers to sue any generic competitor that files an ANDA with a Paragraph IV certification, even
9 if the competitor’s product does not actually infringe the listed patent(s) and/or the patent is invalid and
10 unenforceable. Simply by listing the patents in the Orange Book and filing the lawsuit the brand
11 manufacturer can delay final FDA approval of an ANDA for up to 30 months.

12 76. By creating a statutory mechanism to enable early infringement litigation following
13 Paragraph IV certifications, the Hatch-Waxman Amendments encourage generic manufacturers to test
14 the validity of pharmaceutical patents and invent around them. The notion is that *bona fide* litigation will
15 result in rulings that either confirm legitimate patent protection or ferret out invalid, unenforceable, or
16 narrow drug patents.

17
18 **D. Approvals Under 21 U.S.C. § 355(b)(2)**

19 77. In addition to allowing drug manufacturers to seek expedited FDA approval under the
20 ANDA process, the Hatch-Waxman Amendments permit streamlined approval under Section 505(b)(2)
21 of the FD&C Act, 21 U.S.C. § 355(b)(2). In contrast to an ANDA, a Section 505(b)(2) application allows
22 greater flexibility as to the characteristics of the proposed product, relaxing the otherwise applicable
23 requirements that the product be in the same route of administration, dosage form, and strength as the
24 referenced brand drug.

25 78. Consequently, a drug approved through the Section 505(b)(2) process will not necessarily
26 be rated therapeutically equivalent to the referenced brand drug, and thus might not be automatically
27 substitutable for it at the pharmacy counter. In some circumstances, however, the FDA will designate a
28 drug approved through the Section 505(b)(2) process as AB-rated to the brand drug.

1 79. Like an NDA, an application under Section 505(b)(2) contains full reports of
2 investigations of the drug’s safety and effectiveness. Unlike in an NDA, however, some of the required
3 information to establish safety and effectiveness in a Section 505(b)(2) application may come from
4 studies not conducted by the applicant. Instead, that information may come, for example, from the FDA’s
5 finding of safety and effectiveness of the referenced brand drug or from published literature. This can
6 result in a much less expensive and much faster route to FDA approval, compared with submitting a full
7 NDA. In essence, an application under Section 505(b)(2) is a hybrid between an NDA and an ANDA.

8 80. In addition to new indications and different dosage forms, routes of administration, or
9 salts of chemical compositions, Section 505(b)(2) can be used to seek approval of new combinations of
10 existing drugs. On a case-by-case basis, the FDA determines which clinical trials or other data the
11 applicant will need to submit in order to get approval to market the drug.

12
13 **E. New Chemical Entity Exclusivity**

14 81. The Hatch-Waxman Amendments provide periods of exclusivity that benefit branded
15 pharmaceutical manufacturers, one of which is a 5-year new chemical entity (“NCE”) exclusivity. The
16 NCE exclusivity provision states that, where the FDA has approved a new chemical entity (a drug
17 substance that the FDA had not previously approved), no other manufacturer may seek FDA approval for
18 a product containing that drug substance until five years after the FDA first approved it. 21 U.S.C. § 355
19 (j)(5)(F)(ii) & (c)(3)(E)(ii).

20 82. Under the FDA’s implementing regulations, if a drug product contains a new chemical
21 entity, the FDA is precluded from accepting any ANDA or application under 21 U.S.C. § 355(b)(2), for a
22 drug product that contains the same chemical entity until the 5-year NCE exclusivity period has expired.
23 21 C.F.R. § 314.108(b)(2).

24 83. Pursuant to the FDA’s “umbrella policy,” after a drug substance becomes eligible for 5-
25 year NCE exclusivity, products subsequently developed that contain the same drug substance also benefit
26 from the original 5-year NCE exclusivity until the original exclusivity period has expired. For example,
27 the FDA might in year 1 approve standalone drug X, which contains new drug substance A, and grant it
28 NCE exclusivity that expires in year 6. If the FDA later, in year 4, approves an FDC that contains

1 composition A, then the existing NCE exclusivity also applies to the FDC and also runs until year 6.

2 84. An NCE exclusivity has a profound impact on the timing of generic approvals, generally
3 precluding an applicant from even filing an ANDA for the entire 5-year NCE exclusivity life span. As an
4 exception, the applicant may file an ANDA after the first four years of the 5-year exclusivity if the
5 ANDA contains a Paragraph IV certification. But filing a Paragraph IV certification also subjects the
6 ANDA to a 30-month stay of FDA approval, which does not commence until the 5-year NCE exclusivity
7 expires. Thus, obtaining NCE exclusivity over a patent-protected drug may prevent the FDA from
8 approving a generic applicant for as long as 7.5 years from the start the of NCE exclusivity.

9 10 **F. Effects of AB-Rated Generic Competition**

11 85. Typically, AB-rated generics cost much less than their branded counterparts. Over time,
12 as more generic equivalents enter the marketplace for a drug and compete with each other, prices decline
13 rapidly. Because generic products are commodities that cannot be differentiated, the primary basis for
14 generic competition is price.

15 86. Since passage of the Hatch-Waxman Amendments, every State has adopted substitution
16 laws that either require or permit pharmacies to substitute AB-rated generic equivalents for branded
17 prescriptions (unless the prescribing doctor has specifically ordered otherwise). As a result of substitution
18 laws and other institutional features of the pharmaceutical marketplace, the marketing of AB-rated
19 generics results both in rapid price decline and rapid sales shift from the brand to the generic product.
20 Once a generic equivalent enters the marketplace, the generic quickly captures sales of the branded drug,
21 often garnering 80% or more of unit sales within the first six months. The Federal Trade Commission
22 (“Commission”) found that on average, within a year of generic entry, generics had captured 90% of
23 brand unit sales and (with multiple generics in the marketplace) prices had dropped 85%. *See Staff*
24 *Study, Pay-for-Delay: How Drug Company Pay-Offs Cost Consumers Billions, January 2010 at*
25 <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2010/01/100112payfordelayrpt.pdf>.

26 87. Brand manufacturers are well aware of the generics’ rapid erosion of their sales. Brand
27 manufacturers thus seek to extend their exclusivity for as long as possible, sometimes resorting to
28 unlawful means.

VII. DEFENDANTS' ANTICOMPETITIVE CONDUCT

88. FDCs can reduce the number of pills that patients must take, thereby possibly improving patients' compliance with their drug regimens. Plaintiffs do not contend that creating or marketing FDCs, as such, is anticompetitive. Nor do Plaintiffs contend that any statutory or regulatory exclusivity that FDCs may enjoy is anticompetitive; Plaintiffs' claims take those exclusivities as a given.

89. But Gilead and its coconspirators entered into a series of agreements that preclude the use of generic components instead of Gilead's products *even after its patents and regulatory exclusivities have expired*. The coconspirators created a private hiatus from competition that the public law does not provide. Those agreements are illegal per se.

90. Anticipating the possibility of imminent generic competition to its NRTIs—Viread (TDF), Emtriva (FTC), and Truvada (TDF/FTC)—Gilead agreed with each of BMS, Janssen, and Japan Tobacco to create and market FDCs that combined their third agents with Gilead's NRTIs. Each agreement included a No-Generics Restraint by which BMS, Janssen, and Japan Tobacco agreed not to create or market a competing FDC made with generic or comparable versions of Gilead's NRTIs even after the patents on them expired.

91. Gilead's patents on TDF, FTC, and TDF/FTC were weak, and as of 2004 Gilead expected to encounter generic competition to Viread (TDF), Emtriva (FTC), and Truvada (TDF/FTC) as early as 2009, 2011, and 2011, respectively, if generic manufacturers successfully challenged the patents. The Viread NCE exclusivity expired on October 26, 2006, so any 30-month stay blocking FDA approval of competing generics could have expired as early as April 26, 2009. The Emtriva and Truvada NCE exclusivities expired on July 2, 2008, so any 30-month stay blocking FDA approval of competing generics could have expired as early as January 2, 2011. Even in the best of circumstances for Gilead, the Orange-Book-listed patents would expire by their own terms in January 2018 as to Viread, September 2021 as to Emtriva, and January 2024 as to Truvada.

92. Absent the unlawful No-Generics Restraints, untainted competitors in the position of BMS, Janssen, and Japan Tobacco would have competed against Gilead by making competing, generic-containing versions of the FDCs as soon as generic TDF was available, regardless of whether generic FTC was also available. The HHS and the WHO have concluded that a very closely related drug,

1 lamuvidine (3TC), may be substituted for FTC, and vice-versa, when used for HIV treatment. *See, e.g.*,
2 HHS, “Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Adults and Adolescents Living with HIV” at
3 F-1, <https://aidsinfo.nih.gov/contentfiles/lvguidelines/adultandadolescentgl.pdf>; WHO, “Technical
4 Update on Treatment Optimization -- Pharmacological Equivalence and Clinical Interchangeability of
5 Lamivudine and Emtricitabine: A Review of Current Literature,”
6 https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/70936/9789241503815_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

7 93. Generic 3TC became available in 2012. As described in detail below, generic TDF
8 became available in December 2017 and, absent Defendants’ unlawful conduct, would have become
9 available much earlier than that. Thus, untainted competitors in the position of BMS, Japan Tobacco, and
10 Janssen would have begun making competing versions of the FDCs in December 2017 at the latest.

11 94. Instead of competing, each of BMS, Japan Tobacco, and Janssen helped Gilead protect its
12 drugs from generic competition. In exchange, they each shared in the supracompetitive profits that the
13 impairment of competition made possible.

14 95. Recognizing these anticompetitive schemes, an industry analyst invoked the term “life-
15 cycle management,” a euphemism for a scheme designed to extend an older product’s market exclusivity
16 beyond its patent term. In impairing generic competition, the schemes provided Gilead “a very neat get-
17 out-of-jail card.” [https://seekingalpha.com/article/277464-johnson-and-johnson-gilead-deal-could-yield-
18 more-combinations-in-hiv](https://seekingalpha.com/article/277464-johnson-and-johnson-gilead-deal-could-yield-more-combinations-in-hiv).

19 96. Gilead and each of Janssen and Japan Tobacco renewed and extended the unlawful No-
20 Generics Restraints when Gilead reformulated many of the FDCs to include TAF rather than TDF. And
21 when Janssen and BMS had standalone products that faced imminent generic competition, Gilead
22 assisted them by creating more FDCs, this time with Gilead providing No-Generics Restraints.

23 24 **A. Unlawful No-Generics Restraints: Gilead and Japan Tobacco**

25 97. On October 26, 2001, Gilead received FDA approval for Viread, which contains only one
26 active pharmaceutical ingredient, TDF; on July 2, 2003 received approval for Emtriva, which contains
27 only one active pharmaceutical ingredient, FTC; and on August 2, 2004 received approval for Truvada,
28 an FDC containing only two active pharmaceutical ingredients, TDF and FTC.

1 98. In March 2005, Gilead and Japan Tobacco entered into a No-Generics Restraint pursuant
2 to which Japan Tobacco granted to Gilead exclusive rights—exclusive even as to Japan Tobacco—to
3 develop and commercialize elvitegravir (“EVG”) in all countries of the world, excluding Japan (where
4 Japan Tobacco retained such rights). This included an exclusive right for Gilead to make and sell in the
5 United States any product containing EVG in combination with any other HIV drug. The agreement
6 prevents Japan Tobacco or its licensees (except Gilead) from making and selling an EVG-containing
7 FDC with generic TDF or generic FTC (or comparable compositions such as generic 3TC) even after the
8 patents on TDF and/or FTC expire.

9 99. Under the agreement, Gilead was responsible for seeking regulatory approval in the
10 United States and was required to use diligent efforts to commercialize a product for the treatment of
11 HIV. Gilead bore all costs and expenses associated with the commercialization efforts. In addition,
12 Gilead paid to Japan Tobacco an up-front license fee of \$15 million and was obligated to make total
13 potential milestone payments of up to \$90 million upon the achievement of certain clinical, regulatory,
14 and commercial objectives. Gilead was also obligated to pay royalties based on net sales.

15 100. Under the agreement, Gilead sets the price in the United States for products that contain
16 EVG.

17 101. The agreement, including the No-Generics Restraint and obligation to pay royalties,
18 expires on a product-by-product basis, at the later of (1) the expiration of the last of Japan Tobacco’s
19 patents providing exclusivity for the product or (2) the ten-year anniversary of marketing the product.

20 102. On August 27, 2012, Gilead received FDA approval for Stribild, an FDC containing TDF,
21 FTC, cobicistat (“COBI”), and EVG. On September 24, 2014, Gilead received FDA approval for both
22 Vitekta, a drug whose only active ingredient is EVG, and Tybost, a drug whose only active ingredient is
23 COBI.

24 103. When Gilead and Japan Tobacco entered into their No-Generics Restraint in early 2005,
25 Gilead expected to encounter competition from generic TDF as early as 2009. The principal patents that
26 protected EVG, however, were not scheduled to expire until October 26, 2026. Japan Tobacco’s patent
27 claiming an FDC comprising TDF, FTC, and EVG is not scheduled to expire until April 24, 2030.

28 104. As contemplated by the unlawful No-Generics pact, in or about August 2012 Gilead

1 began to cannibalize TDF and/or FTC sales, encouraging doctors to switch their prescribing from those
2 products to Stribild. Defendants had unlawfully used the No-Generics Restraint to protect Stribild from
3 competition.

4 105. On November 5, 2015, Gilead received FDA approval for Genvoya, an FDC containing
5 TAF (rather than TDF), FTC, COBI, and EVG. Gilead listed a number of patents in the Orange Book for
6 Genvoya, including two that cover a hemifumarate form of TAF. These ostensibly expire on August 15,
7 2032, but they are invalid because they claim only the hemifumarate form of TAF, which is obvious in
8 light of the prior art, and in any event generic manufacturers can easily design around them.

9 106. By the time the FDA approved Genvoya for sale, the scheduled expiration of Gilead's
10 patents on TDF was less than 25 months away. As alleged in detail below (see Sections VII(E)&(F)),
11 Gilead used anticompetitive tactics, including making Stribild even less safe than its other TDF-
12 containing drugs, to cannibalize sales from Stribild to Genvoya. The unlawful No-Generics Restraint
13 protecting Genvoya from competition will not expire until April 2030.

14 107. After generic TDF became available in December 2017, purchasers and patients should
15 have benefitted because an untainted competitor in Japan Tobacco's position would have competed with
16 Gilead by marketing an FDC comprising EVG, generic TDF, generic 3TC, and generic RTV. The
17 combined price of those products would have plummeted due to competition that should have ensued
18 with the availability of generic TDF. That FDC would not have been subject to any NCE exclusivity, and
19 an untainted competitor in Japan Tobacco's position would have begun marketing it immediately upon
20 the availability of generic RTV in March 2018.

21 108. An untainted competitor in Japan Tobacco's position also would have offered a competing
22 FDC comprising EVG and generic RTV. Such an FDC is both technologically and commercially
23 feasible. Other manufacturers have successfully made FDCs comprising RTV and other third agents such
24 as lopinavir and atazanavir, and Gilead's own researchers concluded that using RTV to boost EVG
25 results in pharmacokinetic parameters similar to those observed with COBI boosting. Such an RTV-
26 containing FDC would not have been subject to any NCE exclusivity. This product would have competed
27 against both Stribild and Genvoya, because patients could have taken it together with Truvada
28 (TDF/FTC) or Descovy (TAF/FTC). An untainted competitor in Japan Tobacco's position would have

1 begun marketing that product immediately upon the availability of generic RTV in March 2018.

2 109. Moreover, an untainted competitor in Japan Tobacco's position would have challenged
3 Gilead's patents and entered the market with competing products even before March 2018. The NCE
4 exclusivity on Stribild expired on August 27, 2017. Absent the No-Generics Restraint, an untainted
5 competitor in Japan Tobacco's position would have challenged Gilead's patents, and it would have
6 avoided any exclusivity by obtaining from Gilead a waiver of any NCE exclusivity that Gilead might
7 have. Japan Tobacco's leverage to obtain such a contractual avoidance of any exclusivity is illustrated
8 by, among other indicia, its having obtained ownership of the patents on an FDC comprising
9 TDF/FTC/EVG.

10 110. Thus, an untainted competitor in Japan Tobacco's position would have submitted an
11 application for an FDC containing EVG and generic versions of TDF, FTC, and COBI as soon as the
12 FDA approved the NDA for Stribild. After waiting out the 30-month stay, an untainted competitor in
13 Japan Tobacco's position would have entered the market with an FDC comprising EVG and those
14 generic compositions as early as February 2015, on a date to be determined by the jury.

15 111. As a result of the unlawful No-Generics Restraint, however, drug purchasers will continue
16 to be deprived of competing versions of Stribild until at least April 24, 2030 when the parties' unlawful
17 No-Generics Restraint expires.

18 112. Unless enjoined by this Court, Gilead and Japan Tobacco's unlawful No-Generics
19 Restraint will have additional anticompetitive effects when generic versions of any of FTC, TAF, or
20 COBI become available. An untainted competitor in Japan Tobacco's position would make additional
21 FDCs that are substitutable for, or comparable to, Stribild and Genvoya. These additional anticompetitive
22 effects, and the need for injunctive relief to avoid them, are discussed below in Section XII.

23
24 **B. Unlawful No-Generics Restraints: Gilead and BMS**

25 113. In December 2004 Gilead and BMS entered into an agreement to develop and
26 commercialize a three-active-pharmaceutical-ingredient FDC comprising Gilead's TDF and FTC, and
27 BMS's efavirenz ("EFV"). BMS marketed EFV as a standalone product under the brand name Sustiva.
28 At that time, Gilead expected to encounter generic competition to Viread (TDF) as early as 2009, and to

1 Emtriva (FTC) and Truvada (TDF/FTC) as early as 2011.

2 114. Gilead and BMS structured the collaboration as a joint venture that operated as a limited
3 liability company named Bristol-Myers Squibb & Gilead Sciences, LLC. Gilead and BMS granted
4 royalty-free sublicenses to the joint venture for the use of the companies' respective technologies and, in
5 return, were granted a license by the joint venture to use intellectual property that results from the
6 collaboration. In 2006, the FDA approved the FDC, which Gilead and BMS marketed under the brand
7 name Atripla.

8 115. Gilead and BMS initially shared marketing and sales efforts, jointly marketing the product
9 in the United States from July 2006 through 2010. In 2011, except for a limited number of activities that
10 were jointly managed, the parties stopped coordinating detailing and promotional activities.

11 116. A Joint Pricing Committee, comprising representatives of Gilead and BMS, determined
12 the selling price of Atripla. In 2017 (before generic entry for Sustiva), the price for a 30-day supply of
13 Truvada was approximately \$1,600; the price of Sustiva was approximately \$1,010; and the price of
14 Atripla was approximately \$2,600.

15 117. The economic interests of the joint venture held by Gilead and BMS (including share of
16 revenues and out-of-pocket expenses) were based on the portion of the net selling price of Atripla
17 attributable to Sustiva and Truvada.

18 118. The Gilead/BMS agreement provided that BMS would supply its EFV exclusively to the
19 Gilead/BMS joint venture for use in an FDC with Gilead's TDF and FTC. The agreement thus prevented
20 BMS and every other manufacturer from competing against Atripla with an FDC comprising EFV and
21 generic TDF and/or FTC, even after Gilead's patents expired. Moreover, the agreement provided that the
22 only way for BMS to avoid this exclusivity was to terminate Gilead's participation in the joint venture
23 and thereby have BMS become the sole entity in the venture.

24 119. The conspirators provided that BMS could terminate Gilead's participation in the joint
25 venture if generic versions of both TDF and FTC became available. The agreement further provided,
26 however, that if BMS elected to terminate Gilead's interest on that ground, BMS would be required to
27 pay a substantial penalty to Gilead, comprising three years of additional royalty payments, at declining
28 percentages over the three years. The purpose and effect of the penalty provision was to dissuade BMS

1 from terminating Gilead's participation in the joint venture even after its patents on TDF and/or FTC
2 expired.

3 120. The coconspirators provided to Gilead a similar right of termination, with a similar
4 termination-penalty provision, permitting it to terminate the joint venture if a generic version of Sustiva
5 became available.

6 121. In addition, either party's terminating the joint venture would terminate the other's ability
7 to continue making and selling Atripla. Gilead and BMS thus conspired to arrange that, regardless of
8 whether or not one of the coconspirators terminated the agreement once generic versions of the other's
9 composition(s) became available, purchasers would never benefit from a marketplace in which two
10 versions of the Atripla FDC compete against each other. If neither party terminated the agreement, both
11 would continue to be bound by the exclusivity provision and could not make a competing *generic-*
12 *composition-based* version of the FDC; if a party did terminate, then the other would no longer have
13 access to the continuing party's composition(s) and could no longer make a version of Atripla.

14 122. When Gilead and BMS entered into their No-Generics Restraint in 2004, Gilead expected
15 to encounter competition from generic TDF and generic TDF/FTC as early as 2009 and 2011,
16 respectively. The principal patents that protected BMS's EFV, however, were not scheduled to expire
17 until 2018. Although it was possible that EFV would also encounter generic competition before its
18 patents' scheduled expiration dates, Gilead's combining its TDF/FTC with EFV substantially increased
19 the probability that it could shield those products from generic competition.

20 123. As contemplated by the coconspirators' No-Generics scheme, Gilead cannibalized TDF
21 and/or FTC sales, encouraging doctors to switch their prescribing from those products to Atripla. As
22 described in detail below (see Section VII(D)(1)), this cannibalizing had significant anticompetitive
23 effects.

24 124. When generic TDF became available, purchasers and patients should have benefitted
25 because an untainted competitor in BMS's position would market a competing version of the FDC, with
26 Gilead selling the original version of Atripla, and the untainted competitor selling an FDC comprising
27 generic TDF, generic FTC (once it becomes available), and EFV. The combined price of those three
28 products would plummet due to competition that should have ensued with the availability of generic

1 TDF. The Gilead/BMS noncompete scheme prevents purchasers from obtaining those competitive
2 benefits.

3 125. Absent the No-Generics Restraint, moreover, an untainted competitor in BMS's position
4 would have challenged Gilead's patents and entered the market with a competing FDC even before the
5 expiration of the FTC patents in 2021. The NCE exclusivity protecting Atripla expired on July 2, 2008.
6 Assuming that BMS were subject to that exclusivity, an untainted competitor in its position would have
7 challenged Gilead's patents one year before expiration of the NCE exclusivity. If Gilead timely sued
8 BMS for patent infringement, an untainted competitor in its position would have entered the market as
9 early as the expiration of the 30-month stay in January 2011, on a date to be determined by the jury.

10 126. Gilead and BMS broadened the scope of their unlawful collusion to include protecting
11 from imminent generic competition a BMS product, atazanavir sulfate ("ATV"). ATV is a third agent—a
12 protease inhibitor—that BMS markets as Reyataz. Just as the scheme used some of BMS's patents to
13 protect Gilead's products from generic competition, so the conspirators also used some Gilead patents to
14 protect BMS's ATV from generic competition. Gilead provided an exclusive license to BMS—exclusive
15 even as to Gilead—to use Gilead's then-investigational new drug cobicistat (COBI) in combination with
16 BMS's ATV.

17 127. On February 17, 2010, BMS received notice that generic manufacturer Teva
18 Pharmaceuticals had submitted an ANDA with a Paragraph IV certification that the patents purportedly
19 covering BMS's ATV were invalid and not infringed. BMS could expect to encounter generic
20 competition to ATV (Reyataz) as early as August 17, 2012.

21 128. After BMS received notice of that challenge to its ATV patents, but before the generic
22 manufacturer could enter the market, BMS and Gilead announced a deal (on October 26, 2011) to jointly
23 develop an FDC that would combine BMS's vulnerable ATV with Gilead's COBI. Gilead and BMS
24 expected that, as a potential new drug, COBI's patents would extend far into the future; in fact, the latest
25 of them does not expire until September 3, 2029. On January 29, 2015, the FDA approved that FDC,
26 which BMS markets as Evotaz.

27 129. This deal was meant to protect BMS's product, not Gilead's, from generic competition.
28 So, the parties provided that BMS would be responsible for commercializing the FDC, and Gilead

1 provided a No-Generics Restraint to BMS. The license from Gilead to BMS for use of COBI in the FDC
2 is exclusive even as to Gilead, i.e., it prohibits Gilead from commercializing its own FDC that contains a
3 generic version of ATV. Gilead is prohibited from marketing an FDC with ATV even after generic
4 versions of it become available.

5 130. Under the agreement, BMS sets the price of the FDC for sales in the United States and
6 pays a royalty to Gilead based on sales. The agreement, including the No-Generics Restraint and
7 obligation to pay royalties, terminates after the expiration of the last of Gilead's patents providing
8 exclusivity for COBI.

9 131. As contemplated by the No-Generics scheme between BMS and Gilead with respect to
10 ATV, BMS cannibalized the sales of Reyataz, encouraging doctors to switch their prescribing from
11 Reyataz to Evotaz.

12 132. Generic ATV became available in the United States in December 2017. At that time,
13 purchasers and patients should have benefitted because: (1) doctors and patients could use generic ATV
14 in combination with Gilead's COBI or another booster, such as generic RTV; and (2) an untainted
15 competitor in Gilead's position would have competed with BMS by marketing an FDC comprising
16 generic ATV and COBI. The combined price of those products would have plummeted due to
17 competition that should have ensued with the availability of generic ATV. The BMS/Gilead No-Generics
18 Restraint was intended to prevent, and did in fact prevent, purchasers from obtaining those competitive
19 benefits.

20 133. Absent the No-Generics Restraint, an untainted competitor in Gilead's position would
21 have competed with an FDC containing COBI and generic ATV as soon as possible, and it would have
22 done so by December 2017. Under the unlawful No-Generics Restraint, however, drug purchasers will
23 continue to be deprived of a substitutable version of Evotaz until September 2029.

24 134. Gilead began in August 2011 to market an FDC, Complera (see Section VII(C)) below),
25 and began in August 2012 to market another FDC, Stribild (see Section VII(A) above), that compete
26 against Atripla. Gilead thereafter concentrated its marketing efforts in promoting those products rather
27 than Atripla. And when Gilead began developing its line of TAF-based FDCs to replace the TDF-based
28 FDCs, it did not amend the joint venture agreement with BMS to provide for the parties to commercialize

1 a TAF-based successor to Atripla. Nor did Gilead file an application for an NDA for such a TAF-based
2 successor product to Atripla.

3 135. The BMS/Gilead No-Generics Restraint with respect to Atripla prohibited BMS from
4 making a *generic* version of Atripla when generic TDF and generic FTC became available, but did *not*
5 prohibit BMS from making a *comparable* version comprising generic TDF, 3TC (instead of Gilead's
6 FTC), and EFV. When generic TDF became available, BMS licensed Mylan Pharmaceuticals to produce
7 that comparable version, which the FDA approved in February 2018. Mylan sells the generic
8 TDF/3TC/EFV version of the product at a 40% discount to the price of branded Atripla.

9 136. Gilead recently terminated BMS's participation in the Atripla joint venture, triggering
10 Gilead's obligation to make the penalty payments described above.

11 12 **C. Unlawful No-Generics Restraints: Gilead and Janssen**

13 137. On July 16, 2009, Gilead and Janssen entered into a collaboration agreement to develop
14 and commercialize an FDC whose active pharmaceutical ingredients would be those of Gilead's Truvada
15 (TDF/FTC) and Janssen's rilpivirine ("RPV").

16 138. Gilead submitted an NDA for the product on February 10, 2011. On August 10, 2011, the
17 FDA approved the NDA for Complera, the FDC containing TDF/FTC/RPV.

18 139. The FDA approved Janssen's Edurant, whose only active pharmaceutical ingredient is
19 RPV, on May 20, 2011.

20 140. Under the parties' agreement, with amendments through 2013, Janssen granted to Gilead a
21 No-Generics Restraint for use of RPV in an FDC comprising TDF/FTC/RPV. The agreement prevents
22 Janssen from marketing an FDC comprising generic TDF, generic FTC, and RPV. The agreement also
23 prohibits Janssen from selling any "Other Combination Product" comparable to TDF/FTC/RPV, which
24 precludes Janssen from selling a product made with generic TDF, 3TC (rather than FTC), and RPV.

25 141. The agreement provides that Gilead is responsible for manufacturing Complera and
26 distributing and commercializing it in the United States as well as in much of the rest of the world.

27 Janssen has the right to distribute it in other regions, including Japan and Russia.

28 142. Under the agreement, Gilead sets the price of Complera and the parties share revenues

1 based on the ratio of the net selling prices of the party's component(s), subject to certain restrictions and
2 adjustments. The coconspirators agreed that in the United States the selling price of Complera would be
3 the combined prices of Truvada (TDF/FTC) and Edurant (RPV) when sold separately. Gilead purchases
4 RPV from Janssen for use in Complera at approximately the market price of RPV, less a specified
5 percentage of up to 30%.

6 143. Janssen could not terminate the agreement until after the expiration of the last-to-expire
7 patent for RPV.

8 144. Through 2011, Gilead reimbursed Janssen approximately \$100 million in research and
9 development expenses, which was the maximum amount allowed under the agreement.

10 145. When Gilead and Janssen entered into their No-Generics Restraint in 2009, Gilead—
11 which had recently sued Teva in connection with Teva's first-to-file ANDA for Truvada—expected to
12 encounter generic competition as early as May 2011, the end of Teva's 30-month stay. The principal
13 patents that protected RPV, however, were not scheduled to expire until dates ranging from 2019 to
14 2025.

15 146. As contemplated by the No-Generics scheme, Gilead cannibalized TDF and/or FTC sales,
16 encouraging doctors to switch their patients from those products to Complera. Defendants had unlawfully
17 used the No-Generics Restraint to protect Complera from competition.

18 147. On December 23, 2014, Gilead and Janssen executed a restated and amended agreement.
19 The restated agreement expanded the parties' collaboration to include another FDC, which contains TAF
20 (instead of TDF), FTC, and Janssen's RPV. The FDA subsequently approved that product, marketed as
21 Odefsey, on March 1, 2016.

22 148. The restated agreement also confirmed that the license from Janssen to Gilead was
23 "exclusive" even as to Janssen, i.e., it prohibits Janssen from commercializing its own FDC that contains
24 either (1) generic versions of TDF and FTC and its own RPV or (2) generic versions of TAF and FTC
25 and its own RPV; only Gilead has the rights to FDCs with those ingredients, even after generic versions
26 of TDF, FTC and/or TAF become available. And again, the restated agreement further prohibits Janssen
27 from marketing any comparable product, including one made with TAF (or TDF), 3TC (rather than
28 FTC), and RPV.

1 149. Gilead is responsible for manufacturing Odefsey and has the lead role in registration,
2 distribution, and commercialization of it in the United States. Gilead sets the price of Odefsey, and the
3 parties share revenues based on the ratio of the net selling prices of the party's component(s), subject to
4 certain restrictions and adjustments. Gilead continues to retain a specified percentage of Janssen's share
5 of revenues, up to 30%.

6 150. The agreement, including the No-Generics Restraint and the obligation to pay royalties,
7 expires on a product-by-product basis, at the later of (1) the expiration of the last of Janssen's patents
8 providing exclusivity for the product or (2) the ten-year anniversary of marketing the product.

9 151. By the time the FDA approved Odefsey for sale in March 2016, the scheduled expiration
10 of Gilead's patents on TDF was less than 22 months away. As alleged in detail below (see Section
11 VII(F)), Gilead used anticompetitive tactics—including making standalone TAF less safe—to drive
12 patients to Odefsey, which the unlawful No-Generics Restraint protects from competition until March
13 2026.

14 152. When generic versions of TDF became available in 2017, purchasers and patients should
15 have benefitted because an untainted competitor in Janssen's position would have competed with Gilead
16 by marketing a competing version of Complera comprising generic TDF, 3TC, and RPV. The combined
17 price of those products would have plummeted due to the competition that should have ensued with the
18 availability of generic TDF. The Gilead/Janssen No-Generics Restraint prevented purchasers from
19 obtaining those competitive benefits.

20 153. Moreover, absent the No-Generics Restraint, an untainted competitor in Janssen's position
21 would have offered a competing product long before December 2017. Such a competitor would have
22 challenged Gilead's patents. No NCE exclusivity applicable to Complera would have barred Janssen
23 from timely seeking FDA approval for a competing FDC because Janssen controlled the NCE
24 exclusivity. The only NCE-protected ingredient in Complera at the time of its approval was Janssen's
25 RPV. And Janssen, not Gilead, owns the patents covering an FDC comprising TDF/FTC/RPV.

26 154. Accordingly, an untainted competitor in Janssen's position would have submitted its own
27 application for a product containing TDF/FTC/RPV as early as August 2011, and any 30-month stay
28 would have expired in February 2014. Thus, an untainted competitor in Janssen's position would have

1 competed against Gilead with an FDC comprising RPV and generic versions of TDF and FTC as early as
2 February 2014, on a date to be determined by the jury.

3 155. But the unlawful No-Generics Restraint resulted in Janssen's agreeing not to compete
4 until at least December 9, 2025, when the No-Generics Restraint expires.

5 156. Likewise, absent the No-Generics Restraint, an untainted competitor in Janssen's position
6 would have produced and marketed a substitutable version of Odefsey as soon as possible. The NCE
7 exclusivity that attached to TAF, and that protects Odefsey, does not expire until November 5, 2020. But
8 an untainted competitor in Janssen's position would have obtained from Gilead a contractual waiver of
9 that exclusivity (Janssen's leverage to do so is illustrated by, among other things, its having obtained co-
10 ownership of the patents on an FDC comprising TAF/FTC/RPV). Thus, an untainted competitor in
11 Janssen's position would have submitted its own application for a product containing RPV, generic TAF,
12 and generic FTC as soon as the FDA approved the NDA for Odefsey. After waiting out the 30-month
13 stay, such a competitor would have entered the market as early as September 2018.

14 157. In addition to their unlawful No-Generics Restraint involving RPV, Gilead and Janssen
15 entered into mutual No-Generics promises involving Janssen's product, darunavir ("DRV"), which
16 Janssen markets as Prezista. The agreements concerning DRV amount to a mutual nonaggression pact in
17 which both parties could have made the FDC with generic versions of the other's compositions, but both
18 agreed not to do so even after the relevant patents expired.

19 158. In October 2010, a year after the announcement of the Complera deal, Janssen received
20 notice that generic manufacturer Mylan Pharmaceuticals had submitted an ANDA with a Paragraph IV
21 certification that the patents purportedly covering Janssen's Prezista (DRV) were invalid and not
22 infringed. Janssen could expect to encounter generic competition to DRV as early as April 2013.

23 159. On June 28, 2011—less than nine months after receiving Mylan's notice of intention to
24 challenge the Prezista patents—Janssen and Gilead announced a tentative deal to jointly develop an FDC
25 that would combine Janssen's vulnerable Prezista (DRV) with Gilead's then-investigational new drug
26 cobicistat (COBI). Gilead and Janssen expected that, as a potential new drug, COBI's patents would
27 extend far into the future; in fact, the latest of them does not expire until September 3, 2029. The FDA
28 ultimately approved the DRV/COBI FDC on January 29, 2015, and Janssen now markets the product as

1 “Prezcobix.”

2 160. Gilead and Janssen, however, had made a *definitive* agreement as to Prezcobix subject to
3 reaching an even broader deal involving DRV. Their finalizing a Prezcobix deal was expressly
4 contingent on concluding a further agreement to coformulate Janssen’s DRV with Gilead’s TAF, FTC,
5 and COBI. The FDA ultimately approved that product on July 17, 2018, and Janssen now markets it as
6 “Symtuza.”

7 161. Without *mutual* No-Generics Restraints with respect to Symtuza, both Gilead and Janssen
8 were vulnerable to generic-composition-based competition from the other. Janssen’s DRV patents are
9 weak and can easily be designed around (see Section XII below). Thus, absent Gilead’s giving a No-
10 Generics Restraint to Janssen, an untainted competitor in Gilead’s position would begin in 2021 (at the
11 latest) to market a competing version of Symtuza comprising generic DRV and Gilead’s TAF, FTC, and
12 COBI.

13 162. On the other hand, absent Janssen’s giving a No-Generics Restraint to Gilead, Janssen
14 could have begun in July 2018 marketing an FDC that would compete with Symtuza, comprising DRV
15 and generic RTV. Patients could take that DRV/generic RTV pill together with an FDC comprising
16 generic TDF/3TC. Janssen could also begin competing in May 2023 with an additional comparable FDC,
17 comprising generic TAF, generic 3TC, generic RTV, and DRV.

18 163. Rather than face the competition to which consumers are entitled under the antitrust laws,
19 Gilead and Janssen entered into their mutual nonaggression pact in which each provided a No-Generics
20 Restraint to the other. Janssen agreed with respect to DRV, just as it had with respect to RPV, not to
21 produce or market a competing version of the FDC with compositions that were either generic versions
22 of, or comparable to, Gilead’s compositions even after the relevant Gilead patents have expired.
23 Likewise, Gilead agreed that it would not produce a competing FDC comprising generic DRV and
24 Gilead’s TAF, FTC, and COBI, even after Janssen’s patents on DRV expired.

25 164. Gilead and Janssen entered into the Symtuza deal on December 29, 2014. The same day,
26 and in the same document, Gilead and Janssen finalized their agreement regarding Prezcobix. Also, on
27 the same day, Gilead and Janssen amended their Complera agreement to include Odefsey. All three
28 deals—for Complera/Odefsey, Prezcobix, and Symtuza—are part of a single conspiracy in which both

1 Janssen and Gilead unlawfully refrain from competing against the other's vulnerable-to-competition
2 compositions, even after the relevant patents expire.

3 165. The agreement regarding Prezcobix and Symtuza provides that Janssen is responsible for
4 marketing the products in the United States. The agreement also provides that: (1) Janssen sets the price
5 of Prezcobix and Symtuza; (2) the price will be the combined price of each of the separate compositions;
6 (3) the parties split the revenues based on the ratio of the net selling prices of the party's component(s);
7 and (4) the agreement, including the No-Generics Restraints, terminates at the later of the expiration of
8 the last of either party's patents providing exclusivity for the product or the ten-year anniversary of
9 marketing the product.

10 166. As contemplated by the No-Generics scheme, Janssen began in the first quarter of 2015 to
11 cannibalize the sales of Prezista, encouraging doctors to switch their prescribing from Prezista to
12 Prezcobix and, later, to Symtuza. As of 2017, Janssen had succeeded in shifting at least 40% of Prezista
13 prescriptions to Prezcobix.

14 167. After generic TDF became available (December 2017), generic RTV became available
15 (March 2018), and the FDA approved Symtuza (July 2018), purchasers and patients should have
16 benefitted because an untainted competitor in Janssen's position would have competed with Symtuza by
17 marketing an FDC comprising DRV and generic RTV, which patients could take together with a pill
18 comprising generic TDF/3TC. Alternatively, patients could have taken the DRV/generic RTV pill
19 together with Descovy (TAF/FTC). The combined price of those products would have plummeted due to
20 competition that should have ensued with the availability of generic TDF and generic RTV. The
21 Janssen/Gilead No-Generics Restraints have prevented purchasers from obtaining those competitive
22 benefits.

23 168. Absent the No-Generics Restraint, an untainted competitor in Gilead's position would
24 have competed with a substitutable version of Prezcobix as soon as possible. No unexpired NCE
25 exclusivity protected Prezcobix from competition from Gilead. An untainted competitor in Gilead's
26 position would have filed an application for such a product by January 2015, and, after waiting out the
27 30-month stay, would have begun marketing it by July 2017. By that date, the only non-expired Orange
28 Book patents owned by Janssen were those covering certain pseudopolymorphic forms of DRV, which

1 expire on February 16, 2024 and December 26, 2026 (assuming no pediatric exclusivity is later
2 awarded). Those patents are invalid and can easily be designed around.

3 169. Absent this Court's intervention, drug purchasers will continue to be deprived of a
4 substitutable version of Prezcobix until at least January 2025 when the parties' unlawful No-Generics
5 Restraint with respect to Prezcobix expires.

6 170. Unless enjoined by this Court, Gilead and Janssen's unlawful No-Generics Restraints will
7 have additional anticompetitive effects when generic versions of the following become available: FTC,
8 DRV, TAF, or COBI. Unrestrained by the unlawful No-Generics Restraints, an untainted competitor in
9 Janssen's position would produce and market FDCs that are substitutable for, or comparable to,
10 Complera, Odefsey, and Symtuza. Unrestrained by the unlawful No-Generics Restraints, an untainted
11 competitor in Gilead's position would produce and market FDCs that are substitutable for, or comparable
12 to, Prezcobix and Symtuza. These additional anticompetitive effects, and the need for injunctive relief to
13 avoid them, are discussed below in Section XII.

14 15 **D. Increased Prices and Reduced Innovation**

16 171. Gilead and its coconspirators' use of No-Generics Restraints, as alleged above, has had
17 myriad and very substantial anticompetitive effects.

18 19 **1. The No-Generics Restraints increased prices.**

20 172. For each of BMS, Janssen, and Japan Tobacco, agreeing not to market a competing,
21 generic-based FDC after Gilead's patents expired made no business sense unless: (a) the No-Generics
22 Restraints impaired competition; and (b) Gilead allowed the coconspirators to share in the
23 supracompetitive profits that the impairment produced. Unless the restraints generated supracompetitive
24 profits that the coconspirators got to share in, their economic interests would have been to market
25 generic-drug-based FDCs as soon as possible.

26 173. The agreements provided several means for Gilead's coconspirators to share in the
27 supracompetitive profits that the unlawful No-Generics Restraints generated. The restraints substantially
28 increased Gilead's incentive to move sales from TDF and/or FTC to the TDF-based FDCs. Those

1 switched sales resulted in the coconspirators' selling significantly more of their third agents than they
2 otherwise would have. The restraints also significantly dampened competition in the cART Market,
3 generating higher prices for the FDCs and therefore for the conspirators' third agents. And Gilead
4 directly paid the coconspirators through the royalty and other provisions of the joint-development
5 agreements. For example, Gilead paid Janssen a \$100 million fee under their original agreement.

6 174. Likewise, the No-Generics Restraints made no economic sense for Gilead unless they
7 impaired competition. Those restraints did not benefit Gilead in the period of time before it lost statutory
8 exclusivity (exclusivity from its patents or from NCE exclusivity); during that time Gilead already had
9 exclusivity and no one could make a competing FDC that contained Gilead's exclusivity-protected
10 products. Gilead benefitted from the No-Generics Restraints *only* during the period *after* its statutory
11 exclusivity expired. And that is precisely the period in which Gilead could not legitimately obtain
12 private, contractual relief from competition.

13 175. Gilead and the coconspirators win. Drug purchasers lose, in three principal ways (even
14 more ways are detailed below): Defendants' anticompetitive conduct (1) artificially reduced the
15 prescription base of Gilead's Viread (TDF), Emtriva (FTC), and/or Truvada (TDF/FTC) available for
16 automatic generic substitution, much of that prescription base having been cannibalized to the TDF-
17 based FDCs; (2) robbed purchasers of competing FDCs made with generic or comparable versions of
18 those products; and (3) impaired price competition in the cART Market.

19 176. Defendants' anticompetitive schemes exploited a substantial imperfection in the
20 prescription pharmaceuticals marketplace. Doctors who have switched patients from one HIV product or
21 HIV drug regimen to another are very reluctant to switch patients back to the original product or
22 regimen, even if a generic version of the original product becomes available at a much lower price.
23 Switching costs (e.g., the need for another visit to the doctor for a new prescription) impair a move back
24 to the original product. And pharmaceuticals are "experience" goods that consumers and physicians are
25 hesitant to change if they are working.

26 177. These and other factors make prescription pharmaceutical sales, especially of HIV drugs,
27 "sticky"—doctors and patients are much less likely than in fully competitive markets to switch
28 prescriptions back to the original product. Brand manufacturers can impair imminent generic competition

1 by using their sales force to cannibalize the sales of the brand drug—to move the prescription base from
2 the original product to one that does not face imminent generic competition—before the generic enters
3 the market. Once the generic becomes available, doctors might in theory begin prescribing it rather than
4 the new brand product. But having switched the patient from the old to the new product, the “stickiness”
5 in these markets means that doctors are unlikely to change the patient’s regimen back again. The timing
6 is critical. If the new product beats the generic onto the market, it makes as much as 10 times more sales
7 than it otherwise would have made.

8 178. Gilead’s No-Generics Restraint schemes exploited this market defect. Gilead and its
9 coconspirators switched much of the prescription base from TDF and/or FTC to the TDF-based FDCs
10 (Atripla, Stribild, and Complera). This scheme fundamentally impaired competition. Generic versions of
11 TDF and/or FTC are not AB-rated to, and therefore not automatically substitutable for, the TDF-based
12 FDCs. Automatic substitution at the pharmacy counter is a generic product’s most efficient means of
13 competing. Gilead and the coconspirators’ switching of the prescription base from TDF and/or FTC to
14 the TDF-based FDCs thus impaired the only effective means for standalone generic products to compete.

15 179. Moreover, the No-Generics Restraints—express non-competition pacts—prevent Gilead’s
16 coconspirators from making competing versions of the FDCs with generic or comparable versions of
17 TDF and/or FTC. The restraints thus ensured that Gilead and the coconspirators would not compete their
18 supracompetitive profits back to consumers through price competition on sales of the FDC.

19 180. Depending on the competing manufacturer’s regulatory strategy, generic-drug-containing
20 versions of the FDCs could be approved under the ANDA process of Section 505(j) of the FD&C Act
21 (21 U.S.C. § 355(j)), and the resulting product would be automatically substitutable at the pharmacy
22 counter for the original version of the FDC. Or the competing manufacturer could gain approval under
23 Section 505(b)(2) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. § 355(b)(2)). Under either regulatory strategy, the
24 competing generic-drug-containing versions of the FDCs would sell at very substantial discounts to the
25 price of the original FDC.

26 181. Absent the No-Generics Restraints’ anticompetitive effects, untainted competitors in the
27 position of BMS, Janssen, and Japan Tobacco would have begun making the FDC with generic or
28 comparable versions of TDF and/or FTC as soon as they became available. Making the FDCs with low-

1 cost generic ingredients would have resulted in those manufacturers' lowering the price of the FDC and
2 thereby increasing sales, while still maintaining at least the same profit margin.

3 182. The No-Generics Restraints thus artificially prop up the prices of those standalone
4 components, of the FDCs, and of other products in the cART Market that Gilead and its coconspirators
5 have unlawfully monopolized. FDCs that are originally formulated with a generic composition and a
6 brand composition sell for about 40% - 50% less than the combined prices of the brand versions of the
7 two compositions. As a result of the No-Generics Restraints, the Defendants' FDCs continue to sell for
8 about 100% of the combined prices of the brand components, even after the relevant patents expire and
9 generic components are available.

10 183. Similarly, when an FDC made with comparable (but not substitutable) compositions
11 enters the market and competes against the incumbent FDC, the competitor's price is about 40% - 50%
12 less than the incumbent's price. As a result of the No-Generics Restraints, however, comparable versions
13 of all but one of the affected FDCs here (Atripla being the exception) are not available. For example, the
14 Gilead/Janssen FDC Complera (TDF/FTC/RPV) sells for \$35,000 for a yearly course of treatment. A
15 comparable version made with generic or comparable versions of Gilead's components (generic TDF and
16 generic 3TC) and Janssen's RPV would sell for half that amount.

17 184. Gilead, Janssen, and BMS moved sales from their standalone products to the FDCs that
18 they had unlawfully protected with No-Generics Restraints. Those switches ensured that drug purchasers
19 would not get the typical 80% price discounts on generic versions of the standalone products. And the
20 No-Generics Restraints ensured that purchasers would not get those price discounts indirectly through
21 lower pricing of generic-drug-based versions of the FDCs.

22 185. The No-Generics Restraints also delayed the dates that generic drugs became available.
23 The restraints anticompetitively reduced the incentives of generic manufacturers to challenge the patents
24 protecting the FDCs (including those protecting the individual components). Absent the No-Generics
25 Restraints, a generic manufacturer could assemble a substitutable version of the FDC by: (1) successfully
26 challenging the patents on one of the coconspirator's compositions and obtaining a license from the other
27 coconspirator to use its product in the FDC; or (2) successfully challenging the patents on both of the
28 coconspirators' compositions. The No-Generics Restraints eliminated the first possibility, forcing generic

1 manufacturers into an all-or-nothing venture to succeed against the patents on all of the compositions.
2 The No-Generics Restraints thus created formidable entry barriers to those seeking to compete against
3 the FDCs.

4 186. The No-Generics Restraints also incapacitated the manufacturers that were best situated to
5 challenge Gilead's patents—its coconspirators. Absent the No-Generics Restraints, untainted competitors
6 in the position of Japan Tobacco, BMS, and Janssen (either directly themselves or through a
7 collaboration with a generic manufacturer) would have challenged Gilead's patents in order to make
8 generic-drug-containing versions of the FDCs. The No-Generics Restraints sidelined the competitors best
9 able to challenge the patents. The same is true when Gilead granted No-Generics Restraints covering the
10 coconspirators' vulnerable drugs.

11 187. As described in Section XII below, Defendants are repeating this anticompetitive cycle
12 again with respect to the TAF-based FDCs. The revised No-Generic Restraints prevent Japan Tobacco
13 and Janssen from making generic-TAF-containing versions of the TAF-based FDCs. Those amended
14 unlawful restraints extend to as late as 2032.

15 16 **2. The No-Generics Restraints reduced innovation.**

17 188. Among the most pernicious of the unlawful pacts' anticompetitive consequences are their
18 devastating effects on innovation. In this vitally important market, where innovation is necessary to save
19 lives and allow them to flourish, the No-Generics Restraints directly prohibit competitors from
20 developing and marketing more than two dozen identifiable FDCs. And rather than spurring innovation,
21 the No-Generics Restraints caused Gilead to intentionally delay developing products and deliberately
22 degrade the safety and efficacy of the products that it did develop.

23 24 **a. Reduced innovation by Gilead's competitors**

25 189. Reducing "pill burden" is an important goal in cART regimens. Those regimens, by
26 definition, require patients to take multiple drugs to treat HIV, and before the development of FDCs
27 required patients to take a separate pill for each drug in their regimens. FDCs reduced this pill burden
28 significantly, often allowing a patient to take just a single pill once a day to effectively treat HIV.

1 190. Gilead and its coconspirators' No-Generics Restraints, together with the additional
 2 unlawful conduct detailed further below (see Sections VII(E)-(H)), have had a disastrous effect on
 3 innovation in this vitally important market. That unlawful conduct has suppressed innovation by Gilead's
 4 competitors, directly and expressly prohibiting them from producing and marketing FDCs that would
 5 enhance the lives of patients on cART regimens.

6 191. Defendants' conduct has prevented competitors from developing at least 28 specifically
 7 identifiable FDCs. Absent Defendants' unlawful conduct, *the cART Market would have about twice as*
 8 *many FDCs as are now available.*

9 192. Defendants' unlawful conduct has delayed or prevented the development and marketing of
 10 at least the following FDCs and other HIV drugs: genericTDF/genericFTC/RPV;
 11 genericTAF/genericFTC/RPV; TAF/FTC/COBI/genericDRV; COBI/genericDRV;
 12 genericTDF/3TC/genericCOBI/DRV; genericTDF/genericFTC/genericCOBI/DRV;
 13 genericTAF/3TC/RTV/DRV; genericTAF/genericFTC/genericCOBI/RTV;
 14 genericTAF/genericFTC/genericCOBI/genericRTV; DRV/genericRTV; TDF(reduced
 15 dosage)/FTC/COBI/EVG; genericTDF(reduced dosage)/genericFTC/genericCOBI/EVG;
 16 genericTDF/genericFTC/genericCOBI/EVG; genericTAF/genericFTC/genericCOBI/EVG;
 17 genericTDF/genericFTC/EFV; COBI/genericATV; genericTDF/3TC/RPV; genericTAF/3TC/RPV;
 18 genericRTV/EVG; genericTDF/3TC/EVG; genericTAF/3TC/EVG; TDF/FTC/Dolutegravir;
 19 TDF/3TC/Dolutegravir; TAF/FTC/Dolutegravir; TAF/3TC/Dolutegravir; genericTDF/genericFTC;
 20 genericTDF/genericFTC/genericATV; TAF/FTC; TAF 10mg; generic TAF 10mg; TAF indicated for
 21 HIV treatment; generic TAF indicated for HIV treatment; generic TDF; generic FTC.

22 193. Unleashing this competition would have spurred competitors to innovate by creating even
 23 more and better FDCs. Defendants' conduct instead stifled that competition, to the great detriment of
 24 those living with HIV.

25
 26 **b. Reduced innovation by Gilead**

27 194. Gilead and its coconspirators' conduct also dampened Gilead's own incentive to innovate.
 28 The unlawful conduct substantially diminished the competitive pressures that force manufacturers to

1 introduce better products sooner. The No-Generics Restraints shielded Gilead from those competitive
2 pressures, with predictable consequences: Gilead produced markedly inferior products and chose to delay
3 introducing improved products until it had wrung as much profit as possible out of the substandard ones.
4 The No-Generics Restraints prevented the market from forcing Gilead to do what suppliers in
5 competitive markets must do in order to thrive—market better products as soon as possible.

6 195. Defendants’ No-Generics Restraints allowed Gilead to make profits not principally by
7 innovating, but by impairing competition. This reality is seen in two stark facts: (1) from 2004 through
8 2017 Gilead generated more than \$59 billion in revenue from its HIV franchise in the United States; (2)
9 in that same timeframe, Gilead developed exactly one new pharmaceutical compound—COBI. And even
10 COBI did not debut until 2014, is merely a booster, and has a close substitute in RTV. Gilead has one of
11 the worst innovation track records of any major pharmaceutical manufacturer anywhere in the world.
12 Rather than innovate, Gilead used the No-Generics Restraints and other anticompetitive tactics to
13 continually wring profits out of the two compositions—TDF and TAF—that it developed more than 15
14 years ago.

15 196. A few examples demonstrate that the anticompetitive schemes created perverse incentives
16 for Gilead, with grievous consequences for cART patients.

17
18 **i. Delaying TAF in 2003-2004**

19 197. One of the most severe anticompetitive effects of the No-Generics Restraints was that they
20 created the incentive and ability for Gilead to delay introducing the improved TAF products much earlier
21 than 2015.

22 198. No later than 2003–2004 Gilead faced the decision whether to make profits by marketing
23 an improved product—TAF—or to instead make profits by using anticompetitive No-Generics Restraints
24 to impair competition and thereby allow Gilead to reserve TAF to use as a “line extension” in the future.
25 The No-Generics Restraints and other anticompetitive tactics allowed Gilead to choose the latter. If
26 Gilead could relieve the competitive pressures that it would otherwise face, it could withhold TAF from
27 the market for use only later as the foundation for a line extension, transitioning the TDF-based
28 prescription bases to TAF-based products. That is exactly what the No-Generics Restraints allowed

1 Gilead to do.

2 199. The timeline unmistakably shows that the No-Generics Restraints caused the delay in
3 introducing TAF.

4 200. Gilead knew at least by 2001 that TAF created significantly less risk of side effects.
5 Compared to TDF, far smaller doses of TAF deliver equal or greater concentrations of Tenofovir in the
6 cells that HIV targets. A 25mg dose of TAF has the same therapeutic effect as a 300mg dose of TDF.
7 TAF therefore has far less risk of toxicity and side effects, especially kidney toxicity and bone-density
8 loss.

9 201. TDF and TAF are two different prodrugs of Tenofovir. Gilead scientists began research
10 on TAF—specifically as a potential avenue for reducing kidney and bone side effects— as early as 2000.
11 Early Gilead studies in animals showed that TAF had 1,000-fold greater activity than TDF against HIV.

12 202. In 2002 Gilead conducted clinical trials of TAF in humans, with the explicit goal, as
13 articulated by Gilead’s senior executive, of “deliver[ing] a more potent version of tenofovir that can be
14 taken in lower doses, resulting in better antiviral activity and fewer side effects....”

15 203. In 2003 Gilead reported to investors regarding the TAF clinical trials that the “[i]nitial
16 data look promising,” and that Gilead was “excited” about TAF’s prospects. In January 2004 Gilead
17 again reported to investors that the TAF results were “promising,” and that it was “continuing the clinical
18 development of [TAF] ... based on favorable Phase I/II results.” In March 2004 Gilead reported that
19 “[b]ased on data from our Phase 1/2 clinical trials of [TAF], we have begun developing a Phase 2
20 program for the treatment of HIV infection....”

21 204. In May 2004 Gilead reported that the TAF clinical studies had confirmed that TAF gets
22 higher concentrations of Tenofovir into the blood than does TDF, thus allowing the patient to take a far
23 smaller dose, thereby significantly reducing the risk of negative side effects. Gilead told investors that
24 “we know that doses of [TAF], which are 1/6 or 1/2 of the [TDF] dose, can give greater antiviral
25 response. So, the theory holds that you can target and treat HIV differently using these kinds of prodrug
26 and targeting technologies.”

27 205. Gilead continued to praise TAF to investors through at least June 2004.

28 206. On October 21, 2004, however, Gilead abruptly announced that it had changed course and

1 decided to shelve further development of TAF. The announcement attributed the decision to “an internal
2 business review.” In fact, Gilead had concluded that it could use No-Generics Restraints in FDCs to
3 shield TDF and TDF-based products from competition and therefore could safely shelve the TAF project
4 to use much later as part of an anti-generic strategy once competition from generic TDF was imminent.

5 207. On December 17, 2004, Gilead formally entered into the unlawful No-Generics Restraint
6 with BMS for Atripla. Gilead’s December 2004 Press Release noted that Gilead and BMS’s joint work
7 on developing the project had “been ongoing throughout most of 2004.” Notably, in October 2004—the
8 same month that Gilead announced the shelving of its TAF project—the coconspirators announced
9 favorable results from an ongoing clinical trial of Atripla.

10 208. Throughout 2004 Gilead had also been negotiating and finalizing a No-Generics Restraint
11 with Japan Tobacco. Three months after signing the unlawful BMS pact, Gilead concluded the one with
12 Japan Tobacco. The prospect of that anticompetitive deal also led Gilead to shelve the TAF project.

13 209. These No-Generics Restraints fundamentally altered the competitive landscape that Gilead
14 faced. They gave Gilead the means to protect TDF from prospective generic competition, even if generic
15 manufacturers were to successfully challenge the TDF patents. Thus, it no longer made economic sense
16 for Gilead to do what competition would otherwise have forced it to do—to bring out TAF as soon as
17 possible in order to take sales from its rivals in the antiretroviral class. With the No-Generics Restraints
18 in place, the economic calculus changed: Gilead could make more profits by defeating generic
19 competition to TDF and then rolling out TAF much later as part of a line extension.

20 210. Gilead itself eventually made explicit the connection between the anticompetitive BMS
21 deal and the shelving of TAF. At an investor conference in March 2011, Kevin Young, the executive vice
22 president of Gilead’s commercial operations, admitted that in 2004 Gilead “didn’t bring TAF through
23 development because at the time we were launching Truvada, launching Atripla...”

24 211. Gilead’s patenting strategy also reveals its anticompetitive scheme. Despite having
25 allegedly abandoned TAF research in 2004, Gilead in fact filed seven applications for patents on TAF
26 from 2004 to 2005. Six years later, when it was finally time to prepare for the TAF-based line extension,
27 Gilead told investors in 2010 that “a new molecule” would replace its TDF-based sales and add “a great
28 deal of longevity” to its HIV franchise. In fact, the “new molecule” wasn’t new at all—it was the TAF

1 molecule that had been sitting on Gilead’s shelf, having been held in reserve to roll out later when needed
2 in the line extension.

3 212. As part of the line extension, Gilead told investors, doctors, and patients that TAF was
4 superior to TDF. In October 2010, Gilead told investors that “you can take a lower dose [of TAF], and
5 actually our clinical study would indicate 1/6th to 1/10th the Viread dose and you would actually get
6 higher efficacy with less exposure.” But this was not new information: Gilead’s statements were based
7 on the 2003 clinical study, not any new study or data.

8 213. Similarly, in March 2011 Gilead’s then-COO, John Milligan, told investors that “even at
9 low doses of 50 milligram, [TAF] is a more potent antiviral than Viread.” TAF provided “lower exposure
10 [of Tenofovir] to the rest of the body. So, the therapeutic index goes up by about 34, which is pretty
11 dramatic.” But again, this was not new information: Gilead’s statements were based on the 2003 studies.

12 214. And on May 3, 2011, Milligan confirmed why Gilead had sat on TAF for more than 10
13 years. Holding TAF in reserve to later reformulate the TDF-based FDCs would “bring quite a bit of
14 longevity to the Gilead portfolio,” securing an “important opportunity for Gilead long-term.” It allowed
15 Gilead to “have another wave of single tablets.”

16 215. COO Milligan admitted to analysts and others in June 2011 that the plan was to transition
17 the TDF-based franchise to a “new” TAF-based franchise. Gilead was specifically using the switch to
18 defeat generic competition: “our ability to develop and get [the TAF-based products] onto the market
19 prior to patent expiration will be key to us, to maintain the longevity.”

20 216. Gilead actively and effectively used TAF’s more favorable risk profile to encourage
21 doctors to switch their prescribing from the TDF-based to the TAF-based products. Gilead consistently
22 and aggressively presented doctors with head-to-head comparisons of TDF versus TAF with respect to
23 kidney function and bone density. Gilead then followed the presentations with direct appeals for doctors
24 to switch to the TAF-based products. For example, Gilead stated at a major doctors’ conference that TDF
25 “has been associated with an increased risk of [chronic kidney disease],” whereas “[d]ue to a 91% lower
26 plasma tenofovir level, [TAF] relative to TDF has demonstrated a significantly better renal safety profile
27” At another major conference Gilead told the assembled doctors that “[s]witching from TDF to TAF
28 may be an important treatment strategy to increase bone mineral density in those at the highest fracture

1 risk.” Gilead instructed its “detailers”—the sales force that calls on individual doctors—to make the same
2 pitch regarding the “new” TAF.

3 217. Gilead also used the TAF-is-superior sales message when marketing the TAF-based
4 products directly to patients. Gilead made the same case to clinical investigators and to the FDA itself
5 when Gilead sought approval of the TAF-based products.

6 218. Advising its investors of its marketing message, Gilead neatly summed it up: “if you’re a
7 new patient, start with a TAF-based single-tablet regimen, because that’s going to be highly efficacious
8 and very safe and very tolerable for long-term usage. And if you’re on a Viread-based regimen, it’s a
9 great idea to convert, switch, upgrade to a TAF-based regimen as soon as possible.”

10 219. Mr. Milligan characterized the switch of prescriptions to its TAF-based FDC, Genvoya, as
11 the most successful launch of an HIV product in history. And he concluded that the success resulted from
12 the “very strong medical rationale for TAF versus [TDF],” and doctors’ consequent “desire to move
13 patients from a TDF containing regimen to a TAF containing regimen.”

14 220. The problem is that TAF was not new. As a result of the No-Generics Restraints, Gilead
15 had been sitting on TAF for more than a decade, at enormous human cost to many HIV patients. From
16 2006 to 2015 tens of thousands of HIV patients using Gilead’s TDF-based products unnecessarily
17 suffered life-impairing kidney and bone side effects. Gilead itself later sponsored research that concluded
18 that forcing patients to take TDF-based rather than TAF-based products could result in more than 16,000
19 excess deaths and 150,000 excess kidney, bone, and renal injuries over a nine-year period. *See Am J*
20 *Manag Care*. 2018;24 (Spec. Issue No. 8): SP322-SP328.

21 221. In addition to causing enormous, immediate human suffering, Defendants’ unlawful
22 conduct also caused a delay in the ability of generic manufacturers and other competitors to challenge
23 Gilead’s TAF-related patents. As noted in detail above, NCE exclusivity prohibits a generic manufacturer
24 from even filing an ANDA with respect to the branded product until a year before the end of the NCE
25 exclusivity. Moreover, the Hatch-Waxman automatic 30-month stay does not commence until after the
26 five-year NCE exclusivity expires. So, a generic version of an NCE-protected drug cannot realistically
27 launch until at least 7.5 years after the brand manufacturer first receives approval of the NCE-protected
28 drug.

1 Dolutegravir does not require a boosting agent, and an FDC made with it rather than EVG would not
2 have had the magnitude of side effects caused by Stribild.

3 227. Even disregarding negative side effects, Dolutegravir has a significant advantage as a third
4 agent as compared to EVG, because it has a higher genetic barrier to resistance. Thus, Dolutegravir's
5 efficacy is preserved for some strains of HIV that are resistant to EVG, and HIV has more difficulty
6 evolving resistance to Dolutegravir compared to EVG.

7 228. The anticompetitive incentives created by the No-Generics Restraints nevertheless
8 prompted Gilead to create an FDC formulated with the inferior third agent, EVG. Absent the No-
9 Generics Restraint, the only way for an FDC to make profits is by being substantially better than the
10 alternative therapies. But with a No-Generics Restraint and consequent impairment of generic
11 competition, an FDC can make profits by simply being employed to impair generic competition. With the
12 No-Generics Restraint covering Stribild, Gilead would make a substantial portion of profits simply by
13 impairing generic competition *regardless of the relative efficacy of EVG as compared to Dolutegravir*.

14 229. Moreover, unlike Japan Tobacco, ViiV would not have given Gilead a No-Generics
15 Restraint. ViiV owned 3TC as well as Dolutegravir, so it would be able to make a competing version of
16 the FDC as soon as generic TDF became available.

17 230. Creating a TDF/FTC/Dolutegravir in 2012 would have made good economic sense for
18 Gilead if its goal was to do what manufacturers in competitive markets must do: make the best possible
19 products as soon as possible. That FDC would have been state-of-the-art and would have been a boon to
20 patients living with HIV. But the No-Generics Restraint with Japan Tobacco ensured that Gilead was not
21 operating in a competitive market. Gilead's goal was not to make the best possible product, but only one
22 protected by a No-Generics Restraint that would impair competition. So Gilead chose to make the
23 inferior Stribild.

24 231. ViiV ultimately created its own FDC using Dolutegravir as the third agent, without access
25 to Gilead's TDF (and, later TAF) and FTC. ViiV now markets that product as Triumeq, comprising
26 abacavir, 3TC, and Dolutegravir.

27 232. Recognizing the medical superiority of Dolutegravir, Gilead searched for a manufacturer
28 of Dolutegravir who would not make a Tenofovir/3TC/Dolutegravir FDC with generic Tenofovir once it

1 became available. Gilead eventually found such a manufacturer: itself. On February 7, 2018, the FDA
2 approved a Gilead FDC comprising TAF, FTC, and *Bictegravir*, an integrase inhibitor that Gilead
3 produces itself. In an ongoing patent-infringement lawsuit, ViiV alleges that Bictegravir is merely a copy
4 of Dolutegravir—essentially, that Gilead simply stole Dolutegravir.

6 **iii. Degrading Products**

7 233. Gilead’s delay in marketing TAF until 2015 illustrates that the No-Generics Restraints
8 incentivized and enabled it to intentionally delay introducing any innovations. Gilead’s conduct when it
9 finally did make TAF-based products available illustrates that the pacts incentivized and enabled Gilead
10 to actually *degrade* the safety and efficacy of its products rather than improve them. The pacts allowed
11 Gilead to generate profits by impairing competition rather than creating the best possible products as
12 soon as possible.

13 234. As set forth in detail below (see Section VII(E)), Gilead intentionally degraded Stribild.
14 Gilead knew when seeking FDA approval of Stribild that Tenofovir in a regimen boosted with COBI
15 increased the probability of adverse side effects. Yet Gilead refused to reduce the strength of TDF in
16 Stribild to account for the booster. Gilead did so in order to magnify the safety differences between TDF-
17 based Stribild and its anticipated replacement product, TAF-based Genvoya. When formulating
18 Genvoya, Gilead *did* reduce the strength of TAF to account for the booster.

19 235. Similarly, as set forth in detail below (see Section VII(F)), Gilead intentionally delayed
20 seeking FDA approval to market standalone TAF (Vemlidy), altogether withholding it from the market
21 from November 2015 to November 2016. In addition, Gilead intentionally did not seek FDA approval to
22 market standalone TAF in a safer milligram strength (10mg), while seeking and receiving that approval
23 only for TAF used in Gilead’s FDCs. Gilead likewise intentionally did not seek FDA approval for use of
24 standalone TAF in the treatment of HIV (instead getting only an indication for treatment of Hepatitis B),
25 while seeking and obtaining an HIV indication for all of the TAF-based FDCs.

26 236. Intentionally and substantially degrading Stribild and standalone TAF made economic
27 sense for Gilead only because doing so helped it to impair competition in the cART Market. The No-
28 Generics Restraints incentivized and enabled that anticompetitive conduct. Gilead’s conduct in degrading

1 these products is discussed further below because it not only illustrates the No-Generics Restraints'
2 anticompetitive effects on innovation, but is also itself exclusionary conduct in furtherance of Gilead's
3 scheme to monopolize the cART Market.

4 5 **E. Gilead's Unlawful Degrading of Stribild**

6 237. As part of its scheme to move its TDF-based FDCs to TAF-based FDCs, Gilead
7 intentionally refused to reduce the toxicity of TDF-based Stribild. Making Stribild less safe than even the
8 other TDF products would help Gilead to later move prescriptions from TDF-based Stribild to TAF-
9 based Genvoya.

10 238. Gilead knew before it ever began marketing Viread that co-administering TDF with a
11 pharmacokinetic "booster" such as RTV very substantially increased the concentrations of Tenofovir in
12 the patient's blood. Gilead also knew that this increased exposure to Tenofovir concomitantly increased
13 the patient's risk of severe side effects, including kidney disorders and bone-density loss.

14 239. Stribild is EVG, FTC, and TDF, plus the booster COBI. Gilead's own clinical trials on
15 Stribild showed that it was even more toxic than unboosted TDF, resulting in more adverse events and
16 treatment discontinuations. Gilead nevertheless formulated Stribild with 300mg of TDF together with the
17 pharmacokinetic booster COBI. This is the same dosage in which Gilead sold TDF as a standalone
18 product, i.e., for use *without* a booster.

19 240. At the same time that Gilead was formulating TDF-based Stribild, Gilead was conducting
20 Phase I studies of TAF. Gilead knew from those studies that COBI, like RTV, significantly increased the
21 patient's exposure to Tenofovir and thereby substantially increased the risk of significant kidney and
22 bone side effects. A Phase I TAF dosing trial showed that TAF 25mg was the optimal dose to achieve
23 activity similar to a 300mg dose of TDF.

24 241. Based on that study and others, when formulating Genvoya—the TAF-based version of
25 Stribild—Gilead significantly reduced the dosage of TAF, from 25mg for standalone TAF to only 10mg
26 in the COBI-boosted Genvoya. Likewise, when later formulating COBI-boosted Symtuza, Gilead again
27 used TAF 10mg rather than TAF 25mg.

28 242. Despite already having the results of the TAF studies, Gilead sought FDA approval of

1 COBI-boosted Stribild with 300mg of TDF—the equivalent of 25mg of TAF—instead of reducing the
2 dose of TDF. With the No-Generics Restraints with Japan Tobacco in place, Gilead intended, when the
3 time was ripe, to transition the Stribild prescription base to Genvoya. Making Stribild even less safe than
4 its other TDF drugs would *help* Gilead transition the prescription base from Stribild to Genvoya, which
5 was protected by the longer No-Generics Restraint.

6 243. Gilead compounded the injury to Stribild purchasers by artificially raising Stribild’s price.
7 Since first marketing Stribild in 2012, Gilead had consistently taken price increases on the drug once a
8 year, in the range of 5% to 7%. That was the product’s profit-maximizing price level. In connection with
9 the switch to TAF-based Genvoya in 2016, however, Gilead took its usual annual price increase on
10 Stribild *plus* another mid-year price increase of an additional 7%. That increase boosted the wholesale
11 price of a 12-month supply of Stribild to \$34,686, substantially higher than the \$30,930 price of
12 Genvoya. Having withheld TAF from the market for a decade, Gilead now punished consumers who
13 stuck with TDF-based Stribild, making them pay even higher supracompetitive prices.

14 244. Gilead’s intentional degradation of Stribild, and raising its price above the historical and
15 profit-maximizing level, made economic sense for Gilead only because that conduct was part of an
16 anticompetitive scheme to impair competition. Absent a purpose and effect of impairing competition,
17 Gilead’s economic incentive would have been to produce the best possible products as soon as possible,
18 and to sell them at the profit-maximizing price.

19 20 **F. Gilead’s Unlawful Degrading of Standalone TAF**

21 245. As part of its unlawful scheme, Gilead also intentionally degraded another product—
22 standalone TAF. From November 2015 to November 2016 Gilead made TAF available *only* as a
23 component of its FDCs, not as a standalone product. Thus, during that critical year, when Gilead was
24 aggressively moving prescriptions from the TDF-based products to its new line of TAF-based products,
25 doctors could not prescribe standalone TAF together with HIV drugs manufactured by Gilead’s
26 competitors in the cART Market. Any patient who wanted TAF could get it only by buying a Gilead
27 FDC. Gilead thus used its control over Tenofovir to impair competition from suppliers of 3TC, RTV,
28 substitute third agents, and substitute FDCs.

1 246. Even after it belatedly made standalone TAF available, Gilead sold it only in 25mg
2 strength while making TAF available in 10mg strength when purchased as part of a Gilead FDC. When
3 TAF is taken concurrently with a “booster” drug (such as COBI or RTV), it is safer to take only 10mg
4 rather than 25mg of TAF. By refusing to make TAF 10mg available as a standalone product, Gilead
5 forced the many patients who need a booster drug to buy Gilead FDCs rather than TAF plus a competing
6 third agent.

7 247. Gilead achieved the same anticompetitive result by refusing to seek from the FDA
8 approval of standalone TAF for use in the treatment of HIV. Gilead instead sought approval of the
9 standalone drug for use only in the treatment of chronic Hepatitis B. Thus, any patients who want to use
10 TAF in an approved regimen for treatment of HIV can obtain it only by purchasing one of Gilead’s
11 FDCs. Gilead has deprived patients of the choice of using standalone TAF as part of an FDA-approved
12 HIV treatment together with a competing HIV drug.

13
14 **1. Gilead anticompetitively withheld standalone TAF in 2015-2016.**

15 248. Tenofovir is an essential input in a cART regimen, and Gilead has control over Tenofovir.
16 And as described in detail above (see Section VII(D)(2)(b)), TDF carries a substantial risk of severe side
17 effects such as kidney toxicity and bone-density loss. TAF has a significantly better side-effects profile.

18 249. In 2014, Gilead began applying for FDA approval for TAF-based FDCs. On November 5,
19 2014, Gilead filed NDA 207561 for Genvoya (TAF/FTC/EVG/COBI); on June 1, 2015 filed NDA
20 208351 for Odefsey (TAF/FTC/RPV); and on April 7, 2015 filed NDA 208215 for Descovy (TAF/FTC).

21 250. At that time, Gilead did not, however, apply for FDA approval of a standalone TAF
22 product. Instead, Gilead intentionally delayed filing its application for that FDA approval, withholding
23 the application until January 11, 2016. Gilead knew and intended that in intentionally delaying the
24 application for standalone TAF by one year, the FDA would not grant approval to market standalone
25 TAF until about a year after approving Gilead’s TAF-based FDCs.

26 251. The FDA approved Genvoya, the TAF-based analogue to Gilead’s TDF-based FDC
27 Stribild, on November 5, 2015. Gilead then immediately began marketing Genvoya and cannibalizing the
28 sales of Stribild (as well as Viread, Truvada, and Atripla) to Genvoya.

1 252. The FDA approved Odefsey, the TAF-based analogue to Gilead’s TDF-based FDC
2 Complera, on March 1, 2016. Gilead then immediately began marketing Odefsey and cannibalizing the
3 sales of Complera (as well as Viread, Truvada, and Atripla) to Odefsey.

4 253. The FDA approved Descovy, the TAF-based analogue to Gilead’s TDF-based FDC
5 Truvada, on April 4, 2016. Gilead then immediately began marketing Descovy and cannibalizing the
6 sales of Truvada and Viread to Descovy.

7 254. As Gilead knew and intended, the FDA did not approve Vemlidy, Gilead’s TAF
8 standalone pill, until November 10, 2016, just over a year after approving Genvoya. By then Gilead had
9 succeeded in converting more than half of all Stribild prescriptions to Genvoya, and of Complera
10 prescriptions to Odefsey. That pattern of rapid cannibalization continued through 2018.

11 255. Gilead intentionally withheld standalone TAF from the market in the critical timeframe of
12 November 2015 to November 2016. Had Gilead not done so, doctors and patients could have begun
13 using standalone TAF in combination with other HIV drugs marketed by Gilead’s competitors, rather
14 than getting switched from their existing regimens to a Gilead TAF-based FDC. For example, widely
15 used prescribing guidelines suggest that doctors and patients use Tenofovir in combination with (1)
16 Gilead’s FTC *or* generic 3TC; and (2) Japan Tobacco’s EVG *or* ViiV’s dolutegravir or Merck’s
17 raltegravir.

18 256. By withholding Vemlidy from the market while moving the TDF-based prescription bases
19 to the TAF-based FDCs, Gilead used its control over Tenofovir to impair competition and maintain a
20 dominant position in the cART Market. Without a standalone TAF on the market, Gilead forced anyone
21 who wanted to buy TAF to also buy a Gilead TAF-based FDC. Those FDCs were unlawfully protected
22 from competition by the amended—broader and lengthier—No-Generics Restraints.

23
24 **2. Gilead anticompetitively withheld standalone TAF 10mg.**

25 257. As part of the same anticompetitive scheme, Gilead also refused to make TAF available in
26 10mg strength—continuing to the present day—as either a standalone product or an FDC coformulated
27 with FTC. In the United States, Gilead makes both standalone TAF and Descovy (TAF/FTC) only
28 formulated with 25mg of TAF rather than 10mg.

1 258. As noted in detail above, Genvoya and Stribild contain three of the same active
2 ingredients (FTC, COBI, and EVG), while Stribild contains TDF and Genvoya contains TAF. COBI, a
3 pharmacokinetic “booster” drug, increases the time that a component, EVG, stays in a patient’s system
4 (i.e., the drug’s pharmacokinetic “half-life”). This allows patients to take Stribild or Genvoya once a day,
5 rather than twice a day.

6 259. COBI, however, also increases the concentration of Tenofovir in the patient’s blood.
7 Thus, a patient taking Tenofovir with COBI will have a higher plasma concentration of Tenofovir than a
8 patient who takes an equal dose of Tenofovir without COBI. This is true regardless of whether the
9 Tenofovir is TDF or TAF.

10 260. Gilead knew from its long experience with Stribild that the presence of a booster drug
11 such as COBI significantly increases the probability that Tenofovir will be more toxic to the patient’s
12 kidneys and bones. Gilead knew when formulating its TAF-based products that: (1) TAF, like TDF, has
13 higher levels of toxicity when used together with a booster; and (2) when used together with a booster
14 TAF would be effective at a dosage of just 10mg. Thus, when formulating its new line of TAF-based
15 products, Gilead included only 10mg of TAF in its FDC, Genvoya, that contains COBI. Similarly, when
16 coformulating TAF, FTC, and COBI together with Janssen’s DRV (marketed as Symtuza beginning in
17 July 2018), Gilead also used 10mg rather than 25mg of TAF. Gilead formulated all of its other TAF-
18 based products—those without a booster—with 25mg of TAF.

19 261. Despite this knowledge, Gilead chose to make both Vemlidy (standalone TAF) and
20 Descovy (TAF plus FTC) available only with 25mg of TAF. Gilead knew that, if Vemlidy and Descovy
21 were available with a dosage of 10mg of TAF, many doctors and patients would prefer to prescribe or
22 take Vemlidy or Descovy together with a booster other than Gilead’s COBI and a non-Gilead third agent,
23 rather than Gilead’s Genvoya (and, later, Symtuza).

24 262. The purpose and effect of Gilead’s making 10mg TAF available only in its own boosted
25 FDCs was to force patients who want to avoid the increased risk of TAF when used with a booster to
26 purchase the Gilead FDCs. For example, such a patient must purchase Genvoya rather than Descovy plus
27 generic ATV plus generic RTV. Gilead is unlawfully putting patients who need to use boosters to an
28 untenable choice: either purchase Gilead’s boosted FDCs or be forced to use an unnecessarily high dose

1 of TAF, with the accompanying risk of toxicity.

2 263. Notably, in other parts of the developed world—including Europe, Japan, and Canada—
3 Gilead makes available two versions of Descovy, one with 25mg of TAF and another with 10mg. The
4 official prescribing information for Descovy from the European Medicines Agency—the regulatory
5 agency covering all European Union countries, where the 10mg dose is available—makes clear that the
6 doctor should prescribe the 10mg version, rather than the 25mg version, when also prescribing a booster.
7 Authorities in these nations recommend that patients take the TAF 10mg version of Descovy as part of a
8 boosted regimen, and take the TAF 25mg version when not used as part of a boosted regimen.

9 264. As part of its scheme to impair competition in the cART Market in the United States,
10 Gilead has deprived American patients of that choice. Gilead has required American patients who want
11 to avoid the risk of kidney and bone toxicity from a boosted TAF-based regimen to purchase Gilead’s
12 boosted FDCs.

13 14 **3. Gilead anticompetitively withheld an HIV indication for standalone TAF.**

15 265. Gilead similarly used its control over Tenofovir to impair competition in the cART
16 Market by refusing to seek from the FDA an indication for use of standalone TAF in the treatment of
17 HIV. Instead, Gilead sought FDA approval only for use in treatment of chronic Hepatitis B.

18 266. Gilead obviously knew that standalone TAF was active against HIV, as demonstrated by,
19 among many other facts, Gilead’s having sought FDA approval of HIV indications for numerous TAF-
20 containing FDCs. Obtaining FDA approval of an HIV indication for standalone TAF would have been a
21 trivial undertaking for Gilead. In connection with its November 5, 2014 application for approval of
22 Genvoya, Gilead performed and submitted to FDA studies demonstrating the efficacy of both standalone
23 TAF and TAF/FTC in the treatment of HIV. FDA approval of standalone TAF for treatment of HIV
24 would have required, at most, that Gilead submit some bioequivalence data that would have been trivial
25 and inexpensive for Gilead to obtain.

26 267. Gilead nevertheless chose not to seek an HIV indication for standalone TAF. As in
27 Gilead’s intentional delay in marketing TAF as a standalone product at all, and in its intentional refusal
28

1 to make TAF available as a 10mg pill, the purpose and effect of Gilead's continuing refusal to seek and
2 obtain FDA approval for use of standalone TAF in the treatment of HIV is to force patients to purchase
3 Gilead's FDCs rather than standalone TAF plus a competing HIV drug.

4 268. Gilead knew that if standalone TAF (Vemlidy) were indicated for use in treatment of HIV,
5 many doctors and patients would prefer Vemlidy together with other competing HIV drugs, rather than
6 Gilead's TAF-based FDCs. Those TAF-based FDCs are indicated for use in the treatment of HIV. So, if
7 doctors or patients want to use TAF that is indicated for use in the treatment of HIV, they must purchase
8 one of Gilead's TAF-based FDCs. (In theory, doctors could prescribe Vemlidy "off-label" for use in the
9 treatment of HIV, but in fact most doctors will not do so.)

10 269. Gilead's Descovy (TAF/FTC) has an HIV indication, so doctors can and do prescribe
11 Descovy together with non-Gilead third agents. That circumstance does not negate the anticompetitive
12 effect of Gilead's forcing patients who want TAF to take a Gilead TAF-based FDC (including Descovy).
13 The patents protecting the TAF molecule are set to expire in 2022. But Gilead has applied for patents that
14 claim the formulation of TAF with FTC. *See, e.g.*, United States Patent Application Publication
15 2018/0177734 A1. When granted, those patents will extend far beyond 2022.

16 270. Withholding an HIV indication made economic sense for Gilead only because it impaired
17 competition. Gilead in fact had already conducted the clinical trials necessary to get FDA approval for
18 use of standalone TAF in treating HIV.

19 20 **4. Gilead degraded standalone TAF with anticompetitive purpose and effect.**

21 271. Basic economic facts demonstrate that Gilead's conduct had anticompetitive purpose and
22 effect. Absent the intended effect of impairing and delaying competition, degrading standalone TAF
23 would have been economically irrational for Gilead. Notably, Gilead marketed other TAF-containing
24 products in 2015-2016, made TAF 10mg strength available in its FDCs that were to be boosted, and
25 obtained an HIV indication for *all* of its other five TAF-containing products.

26 272. If Gilead had not degraded standalone TAF, Gilead would have made more than an
27 additional \$200 million in standalone TAF sales annually. Gilead's forgoing more than \$200 million in
28

1 additional annual TAF sales makes economic sense for Gilead solely because that conduct impairs
2 competition. The \$200 million in annual lost standalone TAF sales is Gilead's investment in impairing
3 and delaying competition in the cART Market.

4 273. Competition in the cART Market was insufficient to mute the anticompetitive effects of
5 Gilead's degrading standalone TAF (i.e., Gilead's refusal to make available standalone TAF in 2015-
6 2016, to make it available in 10mg strength, and to make it available with an HIV indication).

7 274. Gilead's degrading of the product was a significant departure from Gilead's longstanding
8 practice. Gilead first acquired the rights to Tenofovir in the early 1990s. As explained above, however,
9 Tenofovir alone cannot be taken orally. To allow oral administration, Gilead formulated prodrugs of
10 Tenofovir, thus allowing it to be marketed in the form of a pill that patients can swallow. Immediately
11 upon marketing that form of Tenofovir—TDF—in 2001, Gilead made it available as a standalone
12 product and obtained FDA approval for its use in treatment of HIV.

13 275. Gilead continued this pattern when it began marketing Tenofovir-based FDCs, beginning
14 with Truvada in August 2004. At that time, TDF was the form of Tenofovir that Gilead used in its own
15 FDCs; it used the same milligram strength in Truvada that it made available in its standalone Tenofovir
16 (Viread); and it continued to make available for use in the treatment of HIV the same form of Tenofovir
17 that it used in its FDCs. Gilead continued this pattern without interruption throughout the introduction
18 and marketing of all of its other FDCs from 2004 through 2014.

19 276. Gilead had consistently and insidiously cannibalized the sales of Viread (TDF) to the
20 unlawfully protected TDF-based FDCs, but at least Gilead had made available for purchase as a
21 standalone drug the same TDF that it used in its FDCs. Shortly after Gilead began marketing Tenofovir
22 as a standalone product (Viread), doctors began to co-prescribe and co-administer it as a "backbone"
23 drug for use with third agents. When developing and designing their third agents, Gilead's competitors
24 relied on reasonable access to the best available form of Tenofovir as a backbone drug—with the same
25 form, strength, and indications as the Tenofovir that Gilead used in its own FDCs. Gilead thus profited
26 from Tenofovir's use both by selling it as an ingredient in its FDCs and by permitting competitors to
27 market their third agents to be co-administered with the same form, strength, and indications of
28 Tenofovir that Gilead used in its FDCs.

1 277. In order to even further impair competition in the cART Market—beyond the impairment
2 wrought by the No-Generics Restraints—Gilead began degrading standalone TAF in 2015. This marked
3 an important change in Gilead’s prior, voluntary pattern of conduct that had persisted for more than a
4 decade. Gilead made a conscious choice to change this established pattern in order to impair competition.
5 Gilead has never offered a public justification for its conduct in degrading standalone TAF, and it has no
6 legitimate justification.

7 278. Competition within the cART Market has not been able to counter Gilead’s
8 anticompetitive conduct. Competitors had sunk substantial resources into promoting their third agents to
9 be co-administered with Tenofovir. It is not feasible for them to start over from scratch and develop their
10 own substitutes for Tenofovir. The high barriers to entry in the prescription pharmaceutical marketplace
11 mean that the market is locked into Tenofovir as a principal backbone drug in the cART regimen for the
12 foreseeable future.

13 279. Through its long-standing, voluntary course of dealing with its competitors, Gilead
14 permitted and facilitated the use of Tenofovir as a principal component of the cART regimen and caused
15 its competitors to anticipate and rely upon access to the best available form of Tenofovir, and the form
16 that Gilead uses in its own FDCs, just as those competitors made the best forms of their third agents
17 available for co-administration with Tenofovir. As a result, Gilead has a duty not to degrade standalone
18 TAF for the purpose of denying its rivals the ability to continue to “interoperate” practically with
19 Tenofovir.

20 280. Gilead refused to sell standalone TAF in 2015-16 and continues to refuse to sell
21 standalone TAF in 10mg strength and with an HIV indication not because of any lack of consumer
22 demand for that product, but precisely because there is a consumer demand for it. Gilead degraded
23 standalone TAF in order to shift the undeniable consumer demand for that product to Gilead’s TAF-
24 based FDCs.

25 281. In degrading standalone TAF while making non-degraded TAF available as a component
26 of Gilead FDCs, Gilead granted to purchasers of those FDCs a bundled discount that its rivals cannot
27 match. Gilead’s conduct impaired competition from equally efficient rivals who make less than all of the
28 components in Gilead’s exclusionary bundles, i.e., its TAF-based FDCs.

1 282. Gilead’s degrading TAF has also artificially reduced the prescription base of Vemlidy
2 (standalone TAF) and Descovy (TAF plus FTC) that will be available for generic substitution when the
3 principal patents on TAF and FTC expire in May 2022 and September 2023, respectively. Those artificial
4 reductions in the prescription bases will: (1) dramatically increase the prices that patients will pay for
5 TAF; and (2) reduce the pricing pressure that Gilead’s TAF-based FDCs would otherwise face in the
6 cART Market. Gilead has harmed the competitive process without a legitimate business justification.
7 Gilead’s conduct harmed competition on the merits, increased prices, limited the quality and availability
8 of products, and increased costs.

9
10 **G. Gilead’s Unlawful Regulatory Gaming**

11 283. Gilead’s intentionally withholding an HIV indication from standalone TAF has another
12 anticompetitive purpose and effect. That withholding triggers regulatory barriers to the timely and
13 effective entry into the market of generic standalone TAF with an HIV indication (“TAF-HIV”) and
14 generic-TAF-based FDCs.

15 284. With the fair and open competition that the antitrust laws provide, beginning (at the latest)
16 with the availability of generic TAF in May 2023, doctors and patients would have important competitive
17 alternatives to Gilead’s TAF-based FDCs. For example, doctors could begin prescribing generic TAF-
18 HIV together with another NRTI (e.g., 3TC), and a third agent. And competing manufacturers could
19 coformulate generic TAF-HIV with a large variety of antiretroviral agents to make FDCs for use in the
20 treatment of HIV.

21 285. Gilead has unlawfully manipulated the regulatory framework in order to impair and delay
22 that generic-TAF-based competition. Gilead is unlawfully maintaining its monopoly by refusing to get an
23 HIV indication for Vemlidy (standalone TAF). Gilead’s purpose in withholding an HIV indication is to
24 force competitors—those seeking to market generic TAF-HIV and those seeking to use it as a component
25 of competing FDCs—to conduct time-consuming and expensive clinical trials.

26 286. But for Gilead’s gaming of the regulatory system, it would be entirely unnecessary for
27 competitors to conduct those expensive and delay-inducing trials. Gilead in fact already conducted the
28 clinical trials that are necessary for FDA approval of use of Vemlidy in treating HIV. Gilead nevertheless

1 refused to ask the FDA for that indication, with a purpose of invoking this regulatory barrier to
 2 competitors' entry.

3 287. Forgoing the HIV indication causes Gilead to lose more than \$200 million in Vemlidy
 4 sales every year. But impairing competitors' entry into the marketplace is even more valuable to Gilead.
 5 Withholding an HIV indication for Vemlidy makes economic sense for Gilead only because of its
 6 anticompetitive effects, including impairing and delaying competition from generic-TAF-based
 7 competitors.

8 288. This regulatory gaming will help Gilead to maintain its monopoly in the cART Market.
 9 Unless enjoined by this Court, Gilead will succeed in preventing until as late as 2032 the flourishing of
 10 price competition and FDC innovation that should begin no later than May 2023.

11
 12 **1. TAF is vulnerable to generic competition in May 2023.**

13 289. Absent Gilead's unlawful manipulation of the regulatory framework, generic TAF-HIV
 14 could enter the market by May 2023 at the latest. Gilead has NCE exclusivity for standalone TAF, which
 15 expires on November 5, 2020. That exclusivity prevents any manufacturer from filing an application with
 16 the FDA to make generic TAF until November 5, 2019. When manufacturers file such an application,
 17 Gilead will sue them for patent infringement, eliciting the 30-month stay under the Hatch-Waxman Act.
 18 That stay will not begin to run until November 5, 2020 and will expire 30 months later, in or about May
 19 2023. Absent Gilead's unlawful manipulation described below, manufacturers could easily "design
 20 around" Gilead's patents, get FDA approval, and begin marketing generic TAF-HIV, and use generic
 21 TAF as a component of a competing FDC, no later than May 2023.

22 290. Gilead's patents protecting TAF can be divided into two groups:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Patent No.</u>	<u>Patent Name</u>	<u>Patent Expiry</u>	<u>Description</u>
Group One	7,390,791	"Prodrugs of phosphonate nucleotide analogues"	7 May 2022	Tenofovir Alafenamide Molecule

1				
2		7,803,789	“Prodrugs of phosphonate nucleotide analogues”	2 Feb 2022
3				Tenofovir Alafenamide Molecule
4	Group Two	8,754,065	“Tenofovir alafenamide hemifumarate”	15 Aug 2032
5				Hemifumarate Salt
6		9,296,769	“Tenofovir alafenamide hemifumarate”	15 Aug 2031
7				Hemifumarate Salt
8				

291. The first group consists of United States Patents Nos. 7,390,791 and 7,803,788. Those two patents protect the basic prodrug molecule design—the drug composition and drug product—and expire in 2022.

292. The second group consists of United States Patents Nos. 8,754,065 and 9,296,769. Those two patents claim the hemifumarate salt of tenofovir alafenamide, i.e. the salt in which the ratio of fumaric acid to tenofovir alafenamide is approximately 0.5, and protect its use in pharmaceutical compositions. The hemifumarate salt is variously referred to as “GS-7340-03” or “TAF fumarate.” These patents expire in 2032.

293. Manufacturers commonly use salts of pharmaceutical compositions to increase oral solubility, thereby improving manufacturability and stability. When a soluble salt dissolves in water, the positively charged component (e.g., tenofovir alafenamide) and the negatively charged component (the fumarate) separate.

294. As long as the pharmacokinetics and safety profile of two different salts of the same therapeutic moiety (e.g., tenofovir alafenamide) are bioequivalent, the different salts’ clinical efficacy is identical. The FDA therefore permits manufacturers to use a streamlined process, under Section 505(b)(2) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. § 355(b)(2)), to get approval for a drug that uses a salt different than that used by the reference drug. (See Section VI(D) above.) The manufacturer usually need not conduct any clinical trials, but must merely show that the salt that it proposes to use results in the same safety profile as, and is bioequivalent to, the reference drug. The FDA may also assign an AB-rating to the product, making it automatically substitutable for the reference drug at the pharmacy counter.

1 295. Thus, by making the drug with a different salt than the one used by the brand
2 manufacturer, other manufacturers can get FDA approval while avoiding infringing the brand
3 manufacturer's patents. This is known as "designing around" the patents. Designing around a brand
4 manufacturer's patents on particular salts prevents those manufacturers from using secondary patents to
5 extend their monopolies beyond the expiration of the basic patents that claim the therapeutic moiety
6 itself.

7 296. Manufacturers could easily design around Gilead's later-expiring Group Two patents (i.e.,
8 the patents on the hemifumarate salt). That would allow generic entry in 2023 (when the NCE
9 exclusivity, plus the 30-month stay expire), not 2032.

10 297. All of Gilead's current TAF-containing products use the hemifumarate salt of tenofovir
11 alafenamide. But Gilead originally started clinical development of its TAF product line with the
12 *monofumarate* salt where the ratio of fumaric acid to tenofovir alafenamide is approximately 1. The
13 monofumarate salt is variously referred to as "GS-7340-02" or "TAF monofumarate." Gilead transitioned
14 to using the hemifumarate salt only during phase II and phase III development of many of its products
15 and for final development.

16 298. Gilead used the monofumarate salt in some of its own phase II clinical trials, and used
17 those studies to get FDA approval of the hemifumarate-containing final products. Based on Gilead's own
18 data, the FDA concluded that "[the hemifumarate salt] is considered comparable to [the monofumarate
19 salt] based on physical/chemical properties and pharmacokinetic data." FDA, "Pharmacology Review for
20 NDA 207-561," [https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/nda/2015/207561Orig1s000PharmR](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/nda/2015/207561Orig1s000PharmR.pdf)
21 [.pdf](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/nda/2015/207561Orig1s000PharmR.pdf), at 12.

22 299. In fact, at least three of the initial clinical trials performed by Gilead to evaluate TAF, the
23 GS-120-1101, GS-US-120-0104, and GS-US-292-0101 trials, used the monofumarate rather than
24 hemifumarte salt. Gilead Sciences, Inc., "Protocol GS-US-320-0108, Amendment 2.1,"
25 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ProvidedDocs/36/NCT02836236/Prot_000.pdf, at 31.

26
27 **2. Gilead withheld an HIV indication in order to impair competition.**

28 300. Gilead's intentional withholding of the HIV indication impaired the sale of generic TAF-

1 HIV for use in combination with other standalone NRTIs and third agents, in competition with Gilead’s
2 TAF-based FDCs. In order to obtain from the FDA an AB-rating to the reference drug, and thus to be
3 automatically substitutable at the pharmacy counter, the applicant must show that the proposed generic
4 drug is bioequivalent to the reference drug and has, among other requirements, the same *labeling* as the
5 reference drug.

6 301. Accordingly, a proposed generic TAF-HIV must have the same label as Vemlidy. Gilead
7 intentionally withheld an HIV indication from Vemlidy, so a manufacturer seeking an AB-rating for its
8 standalone TAF product must also omit an HIV indication from its label. The only generic standalone
9 TAF ANDA product—the only AB-rated ANDA product that will be automatically substitutable for
10 brand Vemlidy at the pharmacy—is one that is *not* indicated for use in the treatment of HIV.

11 302. When a generic Vemlidy—*without* an HIV indication—becomes available, doctors could
12 in theory prescribe it for “off-label” use. But, in fact, substantial numbers of doctors will not do so. And
13 federal law (21 C.F.R. § 202.1) makes it unlawful for a pharmaceutical manufacturer to actively
14 encourage doctors to prescribe the product for off-label use. The effect—intended by Gilead—will be to
15 shield Gilead’s TAF-based FDCs from competition from combinations of standalone products that
16 include generic standalone TAF.

17 303. Gilead’s conduct will also impair the sale of competing FDCs made with generic TAF.
18 When generic TAF becomes available, competing manufacturers would be able to formulate FDCs with
19 generic TAF and other antiretrovirals. But Gilead’s withholding of the HIV indication for standalone
20 TAF will substantially complicate, delay, and increase the expense of the regulatory pathway for
21 competing manufacturers.

22 304. When all of the components of a proposed FDC have previously received FDA approval
23 for treatment of HIV, an applicant seeking FDA approval need provide only a study showing that the
24 drugs are safe and effective when used together, and some bioavailability data showing that the FDC
25 produces blood levels for each of the active ingredients adequate to achieve efficacy. Importantly, when
26 all of the components of a proposed FDC have previously received FDA approval for treatment of HIV,
27 the applicant need not provide to the FDA any new preclinical or safety and efficacy data.

28 305. In contrast, when all of the components of a proposed FDC have not previously received

1 FDA approval for treatment of HIV, the applicant *must* provide new preclinical and safety and efficacy
2 data. The cost and delays attendant upon obtaining and presenting that data to the FDA are substantial.
3 As intended by Gilead, those costs and delays will impair competition to Gilead's TAF-based FDCs.

4 306. Moreover, Gilead is currently taking steps to ensure that competitors cannot avoid these
5 costs and delays by formulating their FDCs with generic TAF/FTC once the FTC patents expire. As
6 noted above, Gilead is already in the process of patenting the formulation of any salt of tenofovir
7 alafenamide with FTC.

8 307. Absent the intended effect of impairing and delaying competition, Gilead's withholding of
9 an HIV indication for TAF made no economic sense for Gilead. Gilead's motive in withholding an HIV
10 indication from TAF was to impair and delay competition. Gilead's forgoing more than \$200 million in
11 annual standalone TAF sales is an investment in impairing and delaying competition.

12 13 **H. Gilead's Anticompetitive Conduct to Delay Entry of Generic Viread, Truvada, and** 14 **Atripla**

15 308. Beginning in 2008, generic-drug manufacturer Teva Pharmaceuticals challenged the
16 patents on Gilead's Viread, Truvada, and Atripla. Other generics manufacturers, including Mylan
17 Pharmaceuticals, Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Cipla Ltd., Hetero Drugs Ltd., Amneal Pharmaceuticals, and
18 Aurobindo Pharma, ultimately also challenged the patents on one or more of those products.

19 309. Viread, Truvada, and Atripla are formulated with TDF and/or FTC. Gilead had been
20 sitting on TAF, the successor product to TDF, since at least 2004. These challenges to the TDF and FTC
21 patents prompted Gilead to finally dust TAF off and prepare to switch all of its TDF-based franchise to a
22 TAF-based franchise.

23 310. Gilead's plan to transition the TDF franchise to a TAF franchise would be disrupted,
24 however, if generic versions of Viread, Truvada, or Atripla entered the market before Gilead
25 accomplished the switch to TAF-based products, which were protected by the broader and longer No-
26 Generics Restraints. Gilead prevented the disruption of its anticompetitive schemes by enticing Teva and
27 the other generic manufacturers to delay entry into the market with their generic TDF-based products.
28

1 **1. Most-Favored-Entry and Most-Favored-Entry-Plus clauses delay generic**
2 **entry.**

3 311. Gilead compounded the anticompetitive effects of the No-Generics Restraints by
4 including Most-Favored-Entry (“MFE”) and Most-Favored-Entry-Plus (“MFEP”) clauses in patent-
5 settlement agreements with Teva and the other generics manufacturers. Gilead used these clauses to
6 entice Teva to delay entry into the market in return for assurance that no other generic manufacturer
7 would enter the market before Teva.

8 312. An agreement with an MFE clause arises when the brand manufacturer and the “first-
9 filer”—the generic manufacturer that filed the first ANDA with a Paragraph IV certification—settle the
10 patent litigation, with the generic manufacturer agreeing to delay entering the market until a specified
11 date. The MFE clause provides that if any other generic manufacturer (a “second-filer”) succeeds in
12 entering the market before that date, the first-filer may enter at the same time. An MFE can delay generic
13 entry by reducing a second-filer’s incentive to try to enter the market before the first-filer.

14 313. A first-filer that is otherwise entitled to a 180-day period of ANDA Exclusivity can forfeit
15 it. When a second-filer gets a final court decision that the brand manufacturer’s patents are invalid or not
16 infringed, the first-filer forfeits its ANDA Exclusivity if it does not enter the market within 75 days of the
17 court decision. 21 U.S.C. § 355 (j)(5)(D)(i)(I)(bb). The first-filer would forfeit the statutory exclusivity,
18 for example, if it agreed to delay entry until Year 7 and a second-filer got a final court decision of patent
19 invalidity in Year 5. Having agreed not to begin marketing until Year 7, the first-filer could not enter the
20 market within 75 days of the second-filer’s favorable court decision in Year 5. So the first-filer would
21 forfeit its ANDA Exclusivity. The MFE allows the first-filer to circumvent this statutory provision.

22 314. Absent an MFE clause, a second-filer could enter in Year 5 and get a substantial period of
23 de facto (non-statutory) exclusivity in the generics sector of the market. The first-filer would be stuck on
24 the sidelines while the second-filer enjoyed de facto exclusivity. Because it is the prospect of obtaining
25 that period of de facto exclusivity that motivates a second-filer to incur the substantial costs and burdens
26 of trying to enter the market before the entry date to which the first-filer agreed, and because an MFE
27 would eliminate that possibility, an MFE would reduce the incentive for second-filers to try to enter the
28 market before the first-filer.

1 315. Like an MFE, an MFE-*Plus* (MFEP) dramatically reduces a second-filer’s incentive to try
2 to enter the market before the first-filer. An MFEP provides that the brand manufacturer will not grant a
3 license to any second-filer to enter the market until a defined period of time after the first-filer enters.
4 The clause might provide, for example, that the brand manufacturer will not grant a license to any
5 second-filer to enter the market until 180 days after the first-filer enters.

6 316. Absent the MFEP, a second-filer could use its challenge to the patents as leverage to
7 negotiate from the brand manufacturer a license to enter the market before the first-filer. And the first-
8 filer’s statutory ANDA Exclusivity would not prohibit that earlier entry if, for example, the first-filer
9 forfeited the ANDA Exclusivity by having failed to get tentative FDA approval within 30 months. 21
10 U.S.C. 355 § (j)(5)(D)(i)(I)(aa)(BB). The second-filer could thereby enjoy a substantial period of de facto
11 exclusivity in the generic sector of the market. An MFEP would eliminate that possibility by ensuring
12 that the second-filer could not successfully negotiate for an earlier licensed entry date.

13 317. In short, the Hatch-Waxman Amendments leave open at least two pathways for second-
14 filers to enter the market before a first-filer that has agreed to delay entry into the market. The second-
15 filer could win the patent litigation and trigger forfeiture of the first-filer’s ANDA Exclusivity when it
16 fails to enter the market within 75 days of the court decision; and the second-filer could negotiate an
17 earlier entry date from the brand manufacturer and enter the market if the first-filer has forfeited statutory
18 exclusivity by having failed to get FDA approval within 30 months. A brand manufacturer could use
19 MFEs and MFEPs to close the two pathways to earlier generic entry that Congress left open.

20 318. The anticompetitive effects of MFEs and MFEPs may be compounded by increasing the
21 number of generic manufacturers to which the clauses apply. When one second-filer is deciding whether
22 to initiate or continue a patent challenge, four other generic manufacturers might also have already
23 started a patent challenge or be poised to do so. Knowing that the brand manufacturer has already granted
24 an MFE to the first-filer and has offered to grant one to the second-filer himself, the second-filer knows
25 that the brand manufacturer will also likely grant one to the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth filers.

26 319. In these circumstances, the second-filer faces the prospect that, even if it expends
27 substantial resources to win the patent case, its “victory” would trigger simultaneous entry into the
28 market by the first-filer, possibly an “authorized generic” marketed by the brand manufacturer, and four

1 other generics. As shown in detail below, entry by that number of manufacturers would quickly compete
2 prices down to near marginal cost.

3 320. The use of MFEs and MFEPs may therefore mean that no other generic manufacturer can
4 profitably invest in using its patent challenge to try to get earlier entry than the first-filer.

5
6 **2. Gilead used MFEs and MFEPs to delay generic entry.**

7 321. Gilead used MFEPs and MFEs to delay the onset of generic competition to Viread,
8 Truvada, and Atripla. The MFE agreements set a date for initial generic entry and provided that the first-
9 filer, Teva, could enter sooner should a second-filer gain entry into the market by, for example, proving
10 the Gilead patents invalid. The MFEP clauses compounded the anticompetitive effects of these
11 provisions by promising that Gilead would not authorize further generic entry for a defined period after
12 the initial entry. These anticompetitive clauses, together with the unlawful No-Generics Restraints that
13 Gilead had already used, worked. All generic manufacturers agreed to stay out of the market for the
14 period of time that Gilead granted to Teva in the MFEP, and Teva agreed to delay entry into the market.

15
16 **a. Teva filed the first ANDAs with Paragraph IV certifications.**

17 322. On September 26, 2008, Teva filed the first ANDA seeking FDA approval to sell generic
18 Truvada. Teva's ANDA, which was assigned ANDA No. 90894, contained a Paragraph IV certification
19 as to Gilead's patents 6,642,245 and 6,703,396 that claim the FTC composition (the "FTC Enantiomer
20 Patents"), which were set to expire on May 4, 2021 and September 9, 2021, respectively. Teva asserted
21 that the patents were invalid, unenforceable, or not infringed by its proposed generic version of Truvada.

22 323. On the same day, Teva also filed the first ANDA seeking FDA approval to sell generic
23 Atripla. Teva's ANDA, which was assigned ANDA No. 91215, contained a Paragraph IV certification as
24 to the FTC Enantiomer Patents and to BMS's patents covering EFV. Teva also provided a Paragraph IV
25 certification as to Gilead's basic patents claiming TDF and certain methods of using it—patents
26 5,922,695; 5,935,946; 5,977,089; and 6,043,230 (the "TDF Patents"). Teva asserted that the TDF patents
27 were invalid, unenforceable, or not infringed.

28 324. On or about November 3, 2008, Teva notified Gilead that Teva had filed the ANDAs and

1 explained in detail why the patents were invalid and not infringed by Teva's ANDA products.

2 325. On December 12, 2008, Gilead filed suit in the United States District Court for the
3 Southern District of New York (No. 08-cv-10838), alleging that Teva's generic Truvada would infringe
4 the FTC Enantiomer Patents. On September 25, 2009, Gilead filed an amended complaint, adding
5 allegations that Teva's generic Atripla would infringe the FTC Enantiomer Patents. Gilead filed the
6 patent infringement lawsuit without regard to its merits. In fact, Gilead knew that there was a substantial
7 risk that it would lose the patent litigation.

8 326. On July 1, 2009, Teva filed the first ANDA seeking FDA approval to sell generic Viread.
9 Teva's ANDA, which was assigned ANDA No. 91692, contained a Paragraph IV certification as to the
10 TDF Patents, claiming that they were invalid, unenforceable, or not infringed. On or about January 25,
11 2010, Teva notified Gilead that Teva had filed ANDA No. 91692, detailing why the TDF Patents were
12 invalid and not infringed by Teva's ANDA product.

13 327. On March 5, 2010, Gilead filed suit in the United States District Court for the Southern
14 District of New York (No. 10-cv-01796) alleging that Teva's generic Viread would infringe the TDF
15 Patents. Gilead filed the patent infringement lawsuit against Teva without regard to the lawsuit's merits.
16 In fact, Gilead knew that there was a substantial risk that it would lose the patent litigation.

17 328. Thereafter, the litigation of the TDF patents, which affected Teva's applications for
18 Viread, Truvada, and Atripla (all of which contain TDF) was conducted in Southern District of New
19 York (No. 10-cv-01796). The litigation of the FTC Enantiomer Patents, which affected Teva's
20 applications for Truvada and Atripla (both of which contain FTC), was conducted in Southern District of
21 New York (No. 08-cv-10838).

22 329. Subsequent events set the stage for Gilead to use MFEPs and MFEs to elicit delayed entry
23 from Teva and all other generic manufacturers that sought to market generic Viread, Truvada, and
24 Atripla.

25
26 **b. Second-filers posed a threat to Teva.**

27 330. From March 2010 to February 2013 (when Gilead enticed Teva into a settlement on
28 Viread), six more generic-drug manufacturers—Lupin, Cipla, Hetero, Aurobindo, Strides Pharma, and

1 Macleods Pharmaceuticals—filed ANDAs seeking FDA approval to sell generic Viread. The first two of
2 those six manufacturers included Paragraph IV certifications with respect to the TDF Patents. Gilead and
3 Teva knew and understood that the other four of those six intended to enter the market as soon as
4 possible and would amend their ANDAs to include Paragraph IV certifications (as is common in the
5 industry) if it appeared that they had an opportunity for a period of de facto exclusivity.

6 331. These competitors posed a significant threat to Teva. The FD&C Act’s forfeiture
7 provisions (see Section VI(C) above) created the prospect that, if Teva agreed to a long delay in entry,
8 without the protection of an MFEP and MFE, a second-filer would: (a) obtain a judgment of invalidity or
9 noninfringement and enter the market years before Teva; or (b) would use the leverage of its patent
10 challenge to negotiate a better licensed-entry date from Gilead. Without those clauses, Teva faced a
11 substantial risk that it would be stuck on the sidelines while second-filers entered the market years in
12 advance and reaped the corresponding gains of being the first ANDA entrants.

13 332. Gilead enticed Teva to enter into the settlement for Viread in part by using MFE and
14 MFEP clauses to forestall generic competition to Teva after it entered the market. This reduction in
15 generic competition was enormously valuable to Teva. For every week that Teva was on the market as
16 the only generic manufacturer of a standalone product such as Viread, it could expect to sell all of the
17 generic units at about 90% of the price of branded Viread. Entry of other generics, however, would
18 significantly cut Teva’s unit sales and the profits per sale. A third generic version would cut Teva’s unit
19 share to a third and permit a price of only 44% of the branded price; entry of a seventh version would cut
20 Teva’s unit share to one-seventh and permit a price of only 23% of the brand price.

21 333. In 2017 (the year that Teva eventually entered the market) Viread had United States sales
22 of \$591 million, or about \$11 million per week. Generics collectively (however many there were) could
23 expect to take 80% of Viread’s unit sales. Thus, as the sole generic on the market Teva could expect to
24 make \$7.9 million for every week of sales; with seven generics on the market, Teva could expect to make
25 only \$289,000 for every week of sales.

26 334. Gilead’s efforts to forestall generic competition increased Teva’s sales by \$7.6 million for
27 every week in which it was the only generic Viread seller. Moreover, Teva’s competitive advantage
28 would not be limited to just the period when no other manufacturer was selling the product. With a date-

1 certain, single-entrant launch date, Teva could ramp up its production and negotiate contracts with its
2 customers to effectively stuff the distribution channel with many more weeks of product before the
3 second-filers entered the market, and to lock in high prices with long-term sales contracts. The difference
4 between the single-generic price and the price with multiple generic competitors would translate into a
5 significant cost to consumers.

6
7 **c. Gilead gave Teva an MFEP and put MFEs in all Viread agreements.**

8
9 335. In order to delay entry of generic Viread, Gilead in fact gave Teva an MFEP and put MFE
10 clauses in all of its settlement agreements with the generic manufacturers. Those clauses caused Teva to
11 agree to delay entry, and they prompted all of the second-filers to agree to delay entry until at least six
12 weeks after Teva entered.

13 336. The first MFE appeared on November 27, 2012 in an interim agreement between Gilead
14 and Teva, in which Teva agreed that it would not enter the market with Viread or Truvada while the TDF
15 patent litigation was pending, until the earlier of (i) various events in the patent litigation (e.g., a finding
16 of invalidity), or (ii) a second-filer entered the market. Gilead and Teva put this MFE in the public
17 record, so all of the second-filers knew that any final agreement between Gilead and Teva was also very
18 likely to include an MFE.

19 337. In February 2013, Gilead and Teva agreed in principle to settle their litigation over the
20 TDF Patents, and they finalized the agreement in April 2013. Under the agreement, Teva agreed to delay
21 marketing its generic Viread and any TDF-containing product until December 15, 2017.

22 338. The MFE and MFEP allowed Gilead to extract an exceedingly late entry date—just six
23 weeks before the end of the patent term. The MFE provided that, if any second-filer entered the market
24 before December 15, 2017, Teva’s entry date would be moved up accordingly. The MFEP provided that
25 Gilead would not grant any other manufacturer a license to enter the market with generic Viread until at
26 least six weeks after Teva’s agreed entry date.

27 339. The MFE and MFEP caused allowed Gilead to obtain a later entry date than Teva
28 otherwise would have agreed to. Without the clauses, Teva faced the prospect of simultaneous entry by

1 as many as six other generic manufacturers. With the clauses, Teva was nearly guaranteed a period of
2 time as the only generic on the market, and was absolutely guaranteed that no other generic manufacturer
3 would enter before it.

4 340. When agreeing to the delayed December 15, 2017 entry date, Teva knew that: (1) Gilead
5 was willing to include the anticompetitive MFEs in settlement agreements with second-filers; (2) it was
6 in Gilead's financial interest to include such clauses in agreements with all second-filers; (3) the second-
7 filers knew that the Gilead/Teva agreement included an MFE; (4) given the MFE and MFEP, it was not
8 in any second-filer's interest to incur the costs of patent litigation to try to enter the market before Teva;
9 and (5) the MFEs' deterrent effect would grow with every additional one that Gilead included in another
10 settlement.

11 341. Upon information and belief, Gilead advised the second-filers of the existence of the MFE
12 and MFEP in the Gilead/Teva agreement.

13 342. Teva concluded, correctly, that the MFE and MFEP would protect it from competition
14 from any other generic manufacturer until the end of the TDF Patent terms on January 26, 2018—six
15 weeks after Teva entered.

16 343. By the time that Gilead and Teva finalized their agreement in April 2013, Gilead had filed
17 patent infringement lawsuits against Lupin and Cipla, both of which had provided Paragraph IV
18 certifications with respect to the TDF Patents. On May 28, 2014 and July 29, 2014, Gilead settled those
19 patent litigations with Lupin and Cipla, respectively. Both generic manufacturers agreed under their
20 respective settlements not to launch generic Viread until six weeks after Teva. And Gilead included an
21 MFE clause in both of those settlement agreements.

22 344. Just as Gilead intended, the MFE and MFEP in the Teva agreement, and the MFEs in the
23 Lupin and Cipla agreements, caused the other ANDA filers—Hetero, Aurobindo, Strides, and
24 Macleods—to not amend their ANDAs to include Paragraph IV certifications. Absent Gilead's
25 anticompetitive conduct, at least Hetero and Aurobindo would have done so; those manufacturers made
26 Paragraph IV certifications with respect to Truvada.

27 345. On January 26, 2018, six weeks to the day after Teva entered the market, five additional
28 generic manufacturers (Cipla, Hetero, Aurobindo, Strides, and Macleods) received final FDA approval,

1 and four of them immediately began marketing their generic Viread.

2 346. During the six weeks it had the only generic Viread on the market, Teva stuffed the supply
3 chain with product, selling at least 14 weeks' supply of product and locking in high prices through long-
4 term sales contracts. Thus, Teva made at least \$106 million more than it would have absent the MFEP
5 and MFEs. Absent the MFEP and MFEs, Teva and the second-filers would have entered the market
6 much sooner than they did, on dates to be determined by the jury. The delay in generic entry protected
7 more than \$2 billion in Gilead's Viread branded sales, all at the expense of Plaintiffs and other class
8 members.

9 347. Gilead's delaying the entry of generic Viread also had the effect of delaying the entry of
10 Gilead's TAF-based line of products. Gilead withheld those products from the market until the entry of
11 generic TDF was imminent. The delay in that generic entry caused Gilead to delay the introduction of its
12 TAF-based products.

13
14 **d. Gilead put MFEPs and MFEs in the Truvada and Atripla agreements.**

15 348. Having successfully delayed generic entry for Viread, Gilead then also used MFE/MFEP
16 clauses to delay generic entry for Truvada and Atripla.

17 349. Following various amendments and pretrial proceedings in Gilead's patent litigation
18 against Teva, only the FTC Enantiomer Patents, as they related to both Truvada and Atripla, were left for
19 trial. The trial, which began on October 8, 2013 and concluded on October 28, 2013, focused on Teva's
20 contention that the patents were invalid for obviousness-type double patenting because the (-)-enantiomer
21 "species" patents were anticipated by earlier expiring "genus" patents, which claimed all enantiomeric
22 forms of the FTC compound, and that the claimed (-)-enantiomer was disclosed as part of the genus
23 patents' claims. The parties settled the case in February 2014 while they were awaiting the trial court's
24 decision.

25 350. The '396 patent (the later of the two FTC Enantiomer Patents) does not expire (with
26 pediatric exclusivity) until September 9, 2021. As with Viread, a number of second-filers had lined up
27 behind Teva; by February 2014 Gilead had filed patent lawsuits on the FTC Enantiomer Patents against
28

1 Lupin, Mylan, Aurobindo, Hetero, and Amneal, all of which had provided Paragraph IV certifications
2 with respect to Truvada. And Gilead had filed a patent infringement lawsuit against other generic
3 manufacturers, including Lupin, that had provided Paragraph IV certifications with respect to Atripla.
4 (BMS's EFV patents expired before Gilead's FTC Enantiomer Patents, so BMS sued and settled with
5 Teva knowing that the generic entry date would be determined by resolution of Gilead's lawsuit against
6 Teva.)

7 351. Teva and these second-filers faced much the same economic dynamics that they did
8 regarding Viread: Teva's getting an MFE and MFEP would dissuade the second-filers from continuing to
9 litigate and would provide Teva a period of exclusivity. Moreover, *Teva had forfeited its 180-day ANDA*
10 *Exclusivity with respect to Truvada*, and may have forfeited it with respect to Atripla, by having failed to
11 obtain tentative FDA approval within 30 months of submitting its application. 21 U.S.C. 355 §
12 (j)(5)(D)(i)(I)(aa)(BB). (*See* Section VI(C) above).

13 352. Under the February 2014 settlement agreement, Teva will not be able to launch generic
14 Truvada and generic Atripla until September 30, 2020. Gilead was able to extract that late entry date—
15 just one year before the end of the patent term—by giving Teva an MFE and MFEP. The MFE provided
16 that, if any second-filer entered the market before Teva's agreed entry date, Teva's permitted entry would
17 be moved up accordingly. The MFEP provided that Gilead would not grant a license to any other
18 manufacturer to enter the market with generic Truvada or generic Atripla until at least *six months* after
19 Teva's agreed entry date.

20 353. Upon information and belief, Gilead advised the second-filers of the existence of the MFE
21 and MFEP in the Gilead/Teva agreement.

22 354. Gilead succeeded in delaying entry of generic Truvada and Atripla just as it did with
23 respect to Viread. Gilead settled the FTC Enantiomer litigations with Lupin in September 2014; with
24 Mylan in October 2015; with Aurobindo in September 2016; with Hetero in August 2016; and with
25 Amneal in April 2017. Gilead included an MFE in each of those settlement agreements, and all of the
26 manufacturers agreed to delay entering the market until six months after Teva's entry.

27 355. The MFE and MFEP had very substantial value to Teva. In 2014, combined United States
28 sales for Atripla and Truvada were approximately \$4 billion. Using the methodology described in detail

1 above, six months of exclusive sales of those generic products was worth more than \$1.5 billion to Teva.
2 Absent the MFEP and MFEs, Teva and the second-filers would have entered the market much sooner
3 than they did, on dates to be determined by the jury. The delay in generic entry protected more than \$25
4 billion in Gilead's Truvada and Gilead/BMS's Atripla branded sales, all at the expense of Plaintiffs and
5 other class members.

6 7 **VIII. MARKET POWER**

8 356. At all relevant times, Gilead had market power over each of Viread, Emtriva, Truvada,
9 Vemlidy, Descovy, Tybost, and their generic equivalents; Gilead and BMS had market power over each
10 of Atripla and Evotaz and their generic equivalents; Gilead and Japan Tobacco had market power over
11 each of Stribild and Genvoya and their generic equivalents; Gilead and Janssen had market power over
12 each of Complera, Odefsey, Prezcobix, and Symtuza and their generic equivalents; BMS had market
13 power over Reyataz and its generic equivalents; and Janssen had market power over each of Edurant and
14 Prezitsa and their generic equivalents. The Defendants had the power to maintain the price of those brand
15 drugs at supracompetitive levels without losing sufficient sales to other products, except for AB-rated
16 generic versions of those brand drugs, to make the supracompetitive prices unprofitable.

17 357. A small but significant, non-transitory increase in the brand drugs' price above the
18 competitive level did not cause a loss of sales sufficient to make the price increase unprofitable. At
19 competitive prices, none of the brand drugs exhibits significant, positive cross-elasticity of demand with
20 respect to price with any product other than AB-rated generic versions of the brand drugs.

21 358. Each of the brand drugs is differentiated from all drug products other than AB-rated
22 generic versions. Due to, among other reasons, its use and varying ability to treat the conditions for
23 which it is prescribed, and its side-effects profile, each of the brand drugs is differentiated from all drug
24 products other than AB-rated generic versions.

25 359. Additionally, once the physician and patient find that one of these drugs is well tolerated,
26 at competitive prices the doctor and patient are very unlikely to switch to a different HIV drug based on
27 variations of price of 10% or less.

28 360. The Defendants' power to profitably raise these prices to the competitive level results in

1 substantial part from a significant imperfection in the United States marketplace for prescription
2 pharmaceuticals. Branded drug manufacturers can exploit this imperfection in order to obtain or maintain
3 market power.

4 361. Markets function best when the person responsible for paying for a product is also the
5 person who chooses which product to purchase. When the same person has both the product choice and
6 payment obligation, the product's price plays an appropriate role in the person's choice and,
7 consequently, manufacturers have an appropriate incentive to reduce their prices to the competitive level.

8 362. The pharmaceutical marketplace, however, is characterized by a "disconnect" between
9 product selection and the payment obligation. State laws prohibit pharmacists from dispensing many
10 pharmaceutical products, including all of those at issue in this complaint, to patients without a
11 prescription. The prohibition on dispensing certain products without a prescription creates this
12 disconnect. The patient's doctor chooses which product the patient will buy while patient (and in most
13 cases his or her insurer) has the obligation to pay for it.

14 363. Brand manufacturers, including Gilead, BMS, and Janssen, exploit this price disconnect
15 by employing large sales forces that visit doctors' offices and persuade them to prescribe the brand
16 manufacturers' products. These sales representatives do not advise doctors of the cost of the branded
17 products. Moreover, studies show that doctors typically are not aware of the relative costs of brand
18 pharmaceuticals and, even when they are aware of costs, are largely insensitive to price differences
19 because they do not pay for the products. The result is a marketplace in which price plays a
20 comparatively unimportant role in product selection.

21 364. The relative unimportance of price in the pharmaceutical marketplace reduces the price
22 elasticity of demand—the extent to which unit sales go down when price goes up. This reduced price-
23 elasticity, in turn, gives brand manufacturers the ability to raise price substantially above marginal cost
24 without losing so many sales as to make the price increase unprofitable. The ability to profitably raise
25 prices substantially above marginal costs is market power. The result of these pharmaceutical
26 marketplace imperfections and marketing practices is that brand manufacturers gain and maintain market
27 power with respect to many branded prescription pharmaceuticals, including all of those at issue in this
28 complaint.

1 365. The existence of other branded HIV drugs has not constrained the price of Viread,
2 Emtriva, Tybost, Vemlidy, Truvada, Descovy, Atripla, Complera, Odefsey, Stribild, Genvoya, Reyataz,
3 Evotaz, Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, or Symtuza to the competitive level.

4 366. Each Defendant needed to control only each of its brand drugs and its AB-rated generic
5 equivalents, and no other products, in order to maintain the price of the brand drug profitably at
6 supracompetitive prices. Only the market entry of a competing, AB-rated version of the brand drug
7 would render the brand manufacturer unable to profitably maintain its brand-drug prices at
8 supracompetitive levels.

9 367. Defendants sold these brand drugs at prices well in excess of marginal costs, substantially
10 in excess of the competitive price, and enjoyed unusually high profit margins.

11 368. Defendants had the ability to control the prices of these drugs and exclude relevant
12 competitors. Among other things: (a) generic versions of each drug would have entered the market at
13 substantial discounts to the brands but for the Defendants' anticompetitive conduct; (b) the gross margin
14 on each drug was at all times at least 70%; and (c) Defendants never lowered the price of the drugs to the
15 competitive level in response to the pricing of other branded or generic drugs.

16 369. At all relevant times, Gilead's gross profit margin on its cART drugs, collectively, has
17 exceeded 75% and has reached as high as 91%. These margins are approximately 15 times those that
18 indicate substantial market power.

19 370. To the extent that Plaintiffs are required to prove market power through circumstantial
20 evidence by first defining a relevant product market, the relevant product market depends on the practice
21 that the court is examining.

22 371. At least two types of markets are relevant here: (a) the market for each of Viread, Emtriva,
23 Tybost, Vemlidy, Truvada, Descovy, Atripla, Complera, Odefsey, Stribild, Genvoya, Reyataz, Evotaz,
24 Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, and Symtuza and its AB-rated generic equivalent; and (b) the cART
25 Market.

26 372. As noted in detail above, the purpose and effect of Defendants' No-Generics Restraints
27 was to impair competition in multiple ways. To the extent that Plaintiffs are required to define a relevant
28 market in which that conduct is evaluated, it is properly evaluated in multiple markets.

1 373. One purpose and effect of Defendants' No-Generics Restraints was to impair competition
2 from generic versions of each of Viread, Emtriva, Tybost, Vemlidy, Truvada, Descovy, Atripla,
3 Complera, Odefsey, Stribild, Genvoya, Reyataz, Evotaz, Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, and Symtuza. A
4 relevant market for evaluating that conduct is the market for each of those products and its AB-rated
5 generic equivalent. As demonstrated by the indicia noted above:

- 6 • from October 2001 to December 17, 2017, Gilead had market power in the market
7 for Viread and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that time had 100% of
8 the shares of that market;
- 9 • from November 10, 2016 to the present Gilead has had market power in the
10 market for Vemlidy and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that time has
11 had 100% of the shares of that market;
- 12 • from April 4, 2016 to the present Gilead has had market power in the market for
13 Descovy and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that time has had 100%
14 of the shares of that market;
- 15 • from July 7, 2003 to the present Gilead has had market power in the market for
16 Emtriva and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that time has had 100%
17 of the shares of that market;
- 18 • from September 2014 to the present Gilead has had market power in the market
19 for Tybost and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that time has had
20 100% of the shares of that market;
- 21 • from August 2, 2004 to the present Gilead has had market power in the market for
22 Truvada and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that time has had 100%
23 of the shares of that market;
- 24 • from July 12, 2006 to the present Gilead and BMS have had market power in the
25 market for Atripla and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that time have
26 had 100% of the shares of that market;
- 27 • from August 10, 2011 to the present Gilead and Janssen have had market power
28 in the market for Complera and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that
time have had 100% of the shares of that market;
- from March 1, 2016 to the present Gilead and Janssen have had market power in
the market for Odefsey and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that time
have had 100% of the shares of that market;
- from August 27, 2012 to the present Gilead and Japan Tobacco have had market
power in the market for Stribild and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during
that time have had 100% of the shares of that market;
- from November 5, 2015 to the present Gilead and Japan Tobacco have had market

1 power in the market for Genvoya and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during
2 that time have had 100% of the shares of that market;

- 3 • from June 20, 2003 to December 2017 BMS had market power in the market for
4 Reyataz and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that time had 100% of
5 the shares of that market;
- 6 • from April 4, 2014 to the present Gilead and BMS have had market power in the
7 market for Evotaz and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that time have
8 had 100% of the shares of that market;
- 9 • from June 23, 2006 to the present Janssen has had market power in the market for
10 Prezista and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that time has had 100%
11 of the shares of that market;
- 12 • from March 31, 2014 to the present Gilead and Janssen have had market power in
13 the market for Prezcofix and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that
14 time have had 100% of the shares of that market;
- 15 • from May 20, 2011 to the present Janssen has had market power in the market for
16 Edurant and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during that time has had 100%
17 of the shares of that market; and
- 18 • from September 22, 2017 to the present Gilead and Janssen have had market
19 power in the market for Symtuza and its AB-rated generic equivalents, and during
20 that time have had 100% of the shares of that market.

21 374. Defendants also had market power during relevant times in broader markets comprising
22 the branded drug and comparable versions of it. For example, Gilead and Janssen have market power in
23 the market for Complera and comparable versions made of genericTDF/3TC/RPV, and have market
24 power in the market for Symtuza and comparable versions made of genericTAF/genericFTC (or
25 3TC)/RTV/DRV.

26 375. Another purpose and effect of Defendants' No-Generics Restraints was to impair
27 competition among drugs used in the cART regimen. To the extent that Plaintiffs are required to define a
28 relevant market in which that purpose and effect is evaluated, it is properly evaluated in the market for
such drugs, i.e., the cART Market, and narrower markets therein.

376. As noted in detail above, a cART regimen is a course of treatment distinct from other
drugs and regimens that might be used to treat HIV. Effective cART reduces the concentration of HIV
virus in treated patients to undetectable levels. Patients on effective cART can live healthy lives and have
a normal life expectancy. And a patient living with HIV who maintains an undetectable viral load

1 durably cannot transmit the virus to others. Under the guidelines of the HHS, WHO, and all major HIV-
2 treatment organizations, every HIV treatment regimen, with inconsequential exceptions, is a cART
3 regimen.

4 377. Doctors and patients using a cART regimen almost always choose two NRTIs. For very
5 substantial medical reasons, doctors and patients overwhelmingly choose Tenofovir as one of those two
6 NRTIs. Among other reasons, all other NRTIs are triple phosphorylated by host kinases to be activated.
7 Tenofovir, by contrast, needs to be phosphorylated only twice by host kinases, into its active form,
8 tenofovir diphosphate (TFV-DP). (See Section V above.)

9 378. The following chart identifies all NRTIs that have been available in the United States
10 since 1987.

Drug Name	Symbol	Date of Approval	Manufacturer	Notes
<u>Zidovudine</u> (Retrovir)	AZT	Mar, 19 1987	ViiV (Burroughs Wellcome)	Used less commonly due to side effects.
<u>Didanosine</u> (Videx)	ddl	Oct, 9 1991	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Not used commonly due to side effects\inferiority
<u>Zalcitabine</u> (Hivid)	ddC	June 22, 1992	Roche	<u>DISCONTINUED in 2001 due to toxicity</u>
<u>Stavudine</u> (Zerit)	d4T	June 24, 1994	Bristol-Myers Squibb	<u>Usage strongly discouraged by WHO</u>
<u>Lamuvudine</u> (EpiVir)	3TC	November 17, 1995	ViiV (Glaxo)	Interchangeable with FTC if used as HIV treatment
<u>Abacavir</u> (Ziagen)	ABC	December 18, 1998,	ViiV (Glaxo)	Cannot be used in patients in HLA-B*5701 + pts.
<u>Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate</u>	TDF	October 26, 2001	Gilead	
<u>Emtricitabine</u>	FTC	July 02, 2003	Gilead	Interchangeable with FTC if used as HIV treatment
<u>Tenofovir Alafenamide Fumarate</u>	TAF	November 5, 2015	Gilead	First approved as a single table regimen (Genvoya)

25 379. Zidovudine is not a significant competitor to Tenofovir because of Zidovudine's impact
26 on the bone marrow, gastrointestinal side effects, mitochondrial toxicity, and inferior antiviral potency
27 when used with some third agents. In 2018, Zidovudine's United States sales, including when
28

1 coformulated with 3TC, were less than \$60 million.

2 380. Didanosine is not a significant competitor to Tenofovir because of Didanosine's tendency
3 to cause peripheral neuropathy and pancreatitis, the requirement that it be taken on an empty stomach,
4 and its inferior antiviral potency when used with some third agents. In 2018, Didanosine's sales in the

5 381. In 2001, all United States sales of Zalcitabine were halted due to toxicity side effects.

6 382. The WHO strongly discourages doctors from prescribing Stavudine (d4T) due to
7 lipodystrophy, peripheral neuropathy, and other severe side effects. Stavudine's United States sales
8 were less than \$3 million in 2018.

9 383. The principal NRTIs for use in a cART regimen are Tenofovir, abacavir, FTC, and 3TC.
10 Tenofovir-containing cART regimens usually also contain either FTC or 3TC, because a common
11 mutation associated with resistance to FTC and 3TC increases the susceptibility of the virus to Tenofovir.
12 Taking Tenofovir together with either FTC or 3TC makes it more difficult for the virus to become
13 resistant to the cART regimen. Consequently, 3TC is a competitor to FTC, but is a complement to, not a
14 substitute for, the use of Tenofovir or abacavir in a cART regimen.

15 384. For many doctors and patients, abacavir is not a realistic substitute for Tenofovir in a
16 cART regimen. Gilead noted at a 2016 investors conference, for example, that "[a]bacavir is a molecule
17 that is the most difficult of the ... [NRTIs] to administer and has both short-term and long-term problems
18 associated with it."

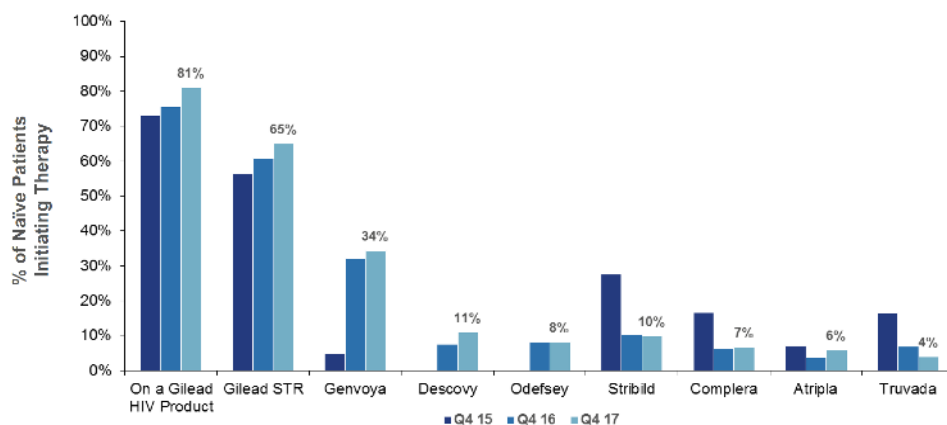
19 385. Specifically, a substantial number of patients are HLA-B*5701 positive, meaning that
20 they are at an increased risk of a hypersensitivity reaction to abacavir, resulting in a severe systemic
21 illness that can result in death. Consequently, doctors will not prescribe abacavir to patients without first
22 requiring that they get either a blood test or cheek-swab test to screen them for HLA-B*5701. This
23 dissuades many doctors from prescribing abacavir and prevents them altogether from starting patients on
24 abacavir without the required screening. This is a significant barrier to treatment. Most modern
25 treatments programs are based on the "test and treat" paradigm in which doctors encourage patients to
26 begin HIV treatment on the day they are diagnosed, so they will not subsequently be lost to follow up.

386. At all relevant times, Gilead’s dominance with respect to Tenofovir allowed it to exercise market power in the cART Market. From October 26, 2001 through December 15, 2017, Gilead had 100% of the unit shares of all sales in the United States of Tenofovir. Even after the entry of generic TDF in December 2017, Gilead has maintained at least 85% of all unit sales of Tenofovir in the United States. At all relevant times, Gilead has maintained at least 70% of all unit sales of NRTIs in the United States.

387. At all relevant times, Gilead’s unit share of the cART Market has ranged from not less than 70% to as much as 93%. Gilead has repeatedly acknowledged, indeed touted, its monopoly share in the cART Market.

388. As early as 2007 Truvada and Atripla alone accounted for 82% of new starts in treatment-naïve (those new to therapy) HIV patients. And as recently as 2018 a Gilead presentation to investors highlighted the fact that 81% of treatment-naïve HIV patients regularly took at least one Gilead product. Gilead provided this chart:

Gilead U.S. Share in HIV Treatment Naïve Patients



Base: All initiations within each quarter.
Source: Ipsos Healthcare HIV U.S. Scope Q4 2017.

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389. In the same presentation, Gilead touted the fact that it produced and marketed four of the

top five cART drugs for treatment-naïve patients and all patients in the United States:

Top Prescribed HIV Regimens

U.S.

Rank	Naïve	All Patients
1	Genvoya	Genvoya
2	Other STR	Other STR
3	Stribild	Atripla
4	Odefsey	Stribild
5	Descovy + other 3 rd Agent	Complera

US Source: Ipsos Healthcare HIV U.S. Therapy Monitor/Scope Q4 2017.

  Gilead STR  Regimen contains a Gilead product

32

390. As noted in detail above, a purpose and effect of Gilead’s degrading (and supra-profit-maximizing pricing) of Stribild, degrading of standalone TAF, and regulatory gaming with respect to standalone TAF was to impair competition among drugs used in the cART regimen. To the extent that Plaintiffs are required to define a relevant market in which that conduct is evaluated, it is properly evaluated in the cART Market and narrower markets therein.

391. As noted in detail above, another purpose and effect of Gilead’s degrading of standalone TAF and regulatory gaming with respect to standalone TAF was to impair competition from generic versions of standalone TAF and generic versions of TAF-containing FDCs. To the extent that Plaintiffs are required to define a relevant market in which that conduct is evaluated, it is properly evaluated in the markets for each of those products and their AB-rated equivalents.

392. As noted in detail above, the purpose and effect of Gilead’s delaying the entry of generic versions of Viread, Truvada, and Atripla was to impair competition in multiple ways. To the extent that Plaintiffs are required to define a relevant market in which that conduct is evaluated, it is properly

1 evaluated in: (1) the market for each of those products and its AB-rated generic equivalents; and (2) the
2 cART Market and narrower markets therein.

3 393. At all relevant times, the Defendants were protected by high barriers to entry with respect
4 to the above-defined relevant markets due to patent protection, the high cost of entry and expansion,
5 expenditures in marketing and physician detailing, and state statutes that require prescriptions for the
6 purchase of the products at issue and restrict substitution of those products at the pharmacy counter. The
7 products in these markets require significant investments of time and money to design, develop, and
8 distribute. In addition, the markets require government approvals to enter and/or may be covered by
9 patents or other forms of intellectual property. Defendants' unlawful No-Generics Restraints and other
10 unlawful conduct further restricted entry. Thus, existing and potential market entrants lack the ability to
11 enter the market and/or expand output quickly in the short run in response to Defendants' higher prices or
12 reductions in output.

13 394. The relevant geographic market for each of the drugs and each of the product markets is
14 the United States and its territories.

15 16 IX. MARKET EFFECTS

17 395. Defendants willfully and unlawfully engaged in schemes for the anticompetitive purpose
18 of delaying and impairing competition and thereby maintaining supracompetitive prices for their
19 products.

20 396. Each scheme had the purpose and effect of restraining competition unreasonably and
21 injuring competition by protecting the relevant products from competition. This exclusionary conduct in
22 fact enabled Defendants to sell their products free from vigorous price competition. But for Defendants'
23 unlawful conduct, each of the relevant drugs would already be facing competition from AB-rated drugs,
24 would be facing competition from comparable FDCs, or would face such competition sooner than it will;
25 competition in the cART Market would be substantially more vigorous than it is; Vemlidy and Stribild
26 would be better products; and Defendants would have marketed better products sooner.

27 397. Defendants' unlawful conduct caused Plaintiffs and the Class to pay more than they would
28 have paid for Defendants' drugs and other cART drugs absent that conduct.

1 398. Typically, AB-rated versions of branded drugs are initially priced significantly below the
2 corresponding branded drug to which they are AB-rated. As a result, upon entry of the AB-rated drug it
3 rapidly takes sales away from the originator drug. As more AB-rated versions of the branded drug enter
4 the market, prices predictably plunge even further. Competition from an FDC that is comparable to,
5 rather than AB-rated to, an FDC—e.g., one made with generic TDF and 3TC rather than TDF and FTC—
6 also would have substantially reduced the relevant prices.

7 399. Absent Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Class would have
8 paid less for the products by: (a) substituting purchases of less-expensive AB-rated versions of the
9 products for purchases of more-expensive branded versions; (b) receiving discounts on their remaining
10 branded purchases; (c) purchasing the AB-rated versions at lower prices sooner; (d) paying lower prices
11 for FDCs comparable to those marketed by Defendants; and (e) obtaining superior products at prices
12 similar to or lower than those of the inferior products they in fact purchased.

13 400. Given Gilead's dominance of the cART Market (see Section VIII above), the monopoly
14 prices on its products had the predictable effect of causing its competitors to raise prices on their cART
15 drugs. For example, from July 2011 to October 2017, Gilead raised its price on Complera by 45%.
16 During that same period, ViiV Healthcare raised the price of Selzentry (a CCR5 coreceptor antagonist)
17 by 47%. Likewise, until it encountered generic competition Boehringer Ingelheim's NNRTI, Viramune
18 XR, similarly followed Gilead's price increases up in lockstep. In fact, Defendants' unlawful
19 monopolization of the cART Market caused the price of every drug in the market to be higher than it
20 would have been absent that conduct.

21 401. Defendants' unlawful conduct has harmed Plaintiffs and the Class and deprived them of
22 the benefits of competition, and unless enjoined will further harm them by, among other things:

- 23 • Delaying and preventing competition from AB-rated competition to Defendants'
24 products, thereby causing Plaintiffs and the Class to pay overcharges on those
25 products;
- 26 • Delaying and preventing competition from FDCs comparable to Defendants'
27 FDCs, thereby causing Plaintiffs and the Class to pay overcharges on Defendants'
28 FDCs;
- Impairing generic competition to Viread, Emtriva, Truvada, Vemlidy, Descovy,
Reyataz, Prezista, Edurant, and the TDF-based FDCs, thereby causing Plaintiffs

and the Class to pay overcharges on those products and on Defendants’ FDCs;

- Degrading and artificially raising the price of Stribild, thereby causing Plaintiffs and the Class to pay inflated prices for that product;
- Causing Defendants to refrain from marketing superior FDCs, thereby denying to Plaintiffs and the Class the benefits of those products and causing them to pay overcharges on Defendants’ FDCs;
- Causing Defendants to delay the introduction of TAF and TAF-based FDCs, thereby denying to Plaintiffs and the Class the benefits of those products and causing them to pay overcharges on Viread and Defendants’ TDF-based FDCs;
- Intentionally degrading standalone TAF, thereby causing Plaintiffs and the Class to pay overcharges on Viread, Vemlidy, and Defendants’ FDCs;
- Delaying and impairing competition from standalone generic TAF and from generic-TAF-based FDCs, thereby causing Plaintiffs and the Class to pay overcharges on those products;
- Delaying and preventing competition from AB-rated competition to Viread, Truvada, and Atripla, thereby causing Plaintiffs and the Class to pay overcharges on those products and on Defendants’ FDCs.

402. Defendants’ unlawful conduct deprived Plaintiffs and the Class of the benefits of competition that the antitrust laws were designed to ensure.

X. ANTITRUST IMPACT AND EFFECT ON INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE COMMERCE

403. During the relevant period, Plaintiffs and members of the Class purchased, or reimbursed for purchases of, substantial amounts of Viread, Emtriva, Tybost, Vemlidy, Truvada, Descovy, Atripla, Complera, Odefsey, Stribild, Genvoya, Reyataz, Evotaz, Prezista, Prezcobix, Edurant, Sumtuza, and/or other cART drugs other than for resale. As a result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Class were compelled to pay, and did pay, artificially inflated prices for these purchases. Those prices were substantially greater than the prices that Plaintiffs and members of the Class would have paid absent the unlawful conduct alleged herein, because: (1) the prices of the branded products were artificially inflated by Defendants’ unlawful conduct; (2) Plaintiffs and Class members were deprived of the opportunity to purchase lower-priced generic or comparable versions of the branded

1 products sooner; and/or (3) the quality of the products was artificially reduced.

2 404. As a consequence, Plaintiffs and members of the Class have sustained substantial losses
3 and damage to their business and property in the form of overcharges. The full amount and forms and
4 components of such damages will be calculated after discovery and upon proof at trial.

5 405. Defendants' unlawful restraints on competition and exclusionary conduct have
6 substantially affected interstate and intrastate commerce.

7 406. At all material times, each Defendant manufactured, promoted, distributed, and sold
8 substantial amounts of the relevant products in a continuous and uninterrupted flow of commerce across
9 state lines and throughout the United States.

10 407. At all material times, each Defendant transmitted funds as well as contracts, invoices, and
11 other forms of business communications and transactions in a continuous and uninterrupted flow of
12 commerce across state lines in connection with the sale of the relevant products.

13 408. In furtherance of their efforts to restrain competition, Defendants employed the United
14 States mails and interstate and international telephone lines, as well as means of interstate and
15 international travel. Defendants' activities were within the flow of and have substantially affected
16 interstate and intrastate commerce.

17 409. Defendants' anticompetitive conduct has substantial intrastate effects in that, among other
18 things, retailers within each state were impaired in offering less expensive generic drugs and generic-
19 based FDCs to end-payors inside each respective state. This impairment of competition directly impacts
20 and disrupts commerce within each state.

21
22 **XI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

23 410. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all Class members, seek damages, measured as
24 overcharges, multiplied as provided by law, against Defendants, as well as injunctive and other equitable
25 relief, based on the anticompetitive conduct alleged above.

26 411. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and, under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and
27 (b)(2) and (b)(3), as representative of a class of end-payor purchasers defined as follows:

28 All persons or entities in the United States and its territories who indirectly

1 purchased, paid and/or provided reimbursement for some or all of the purchase
2 price for any drug for use in a cART regimen, for consumption by themselves,
3 their families, or their members, employees, insureds, participants, or
4 beneficiaries, other than for resale, during the period May 14, 2015 through
5 and until the anticompetitive effects of Defendants' unlawful conduct cease.

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412. Excluded from the Class are:

- a) Defendants and their officers, directors, management, employees, subsidiaries, or affiliates;
- b) All federal governmental entities;
- c) All states (and sub-units of government and their entities) that, by law, preclude their participation as plaintiffs in private class action litigation;
- d) Persons who are asserting claims for personal injuries against Gilead Sciences, Inc. or its affiliates alleged to be caused by the consumption of a TDF-containing product; and
- e) The judges in this case and any members of their immediate families.

413. Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The Class numbers in the many hundreds of thousands. Further, the Class is readily identifiable from information and records in the possession of Defendants and of entities in the pharmacy chain of distribution.

414. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class were damaged by the same wrongful conduct of Defendants, i.e., they paid artificially inflated prices for the products and were deprived of earlier and more robust competition as a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct.

415. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect and represent the interests of the Class. Plaintiff's interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, those of the Class.

416. Plaintiffs are represented by counsel with experience in the prosecution of class action antitrust litigation, and with particular experience with class action antitrust litigation involving pharmaceutical products.

417. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class predominate over questions that may affect only individual Class members because Defendants have acted on grounds

1 generally applicable to the entire Class, thereby making overcharge damages with respect to the Class as
 2 a whole appropriate. Such generally applicable conduct is inherent in Defendants' wrongful conduct.

3 418. Questions of law and fact common to the Class include:

- 4 • Whether the No-Generics Restraints entered into between Gilead and each of
- 5 BMS, Janssen, and Japan Tobacco were in unlawful restraint of trade;
- 6 • Whether Gilead unlawfully degraded Stribild;
- 7 • Whether Gilead unlawfully degraded standalone TAF;
- 8 • Whether Gilead unlawfully created artificial price differences between Stribild
- 9 and Genvoya;
- 10 • Whether Gilead unlawfully impaired competition through its regulatory gaming
- 11 with respect to standalone TAF;
- 12 • Whether Gilead anticompetitively delayed the entry of generic versions of Viread,
- 13 Truvada, and Atripla;
- 14 • Whether Gilead and its coconspirators unlawfully obtained or maintained a
- 15 monopoly in the cART Market;
- 16 • Whether the law requires definition of a relevant market when direct proof of
- 17 market power is available, and if so the definition of the relevant market;
- 18 • Whether Defendants' conduct as alleged herein substantially affected interstate
- 19 and intrastate commerce;
- 20 • Whether, and if so to what extent, Defendants' conduct caused antitrust injury
- 21 (i.e., overcharges) to Plaintiffs and the members of the Class;
- 22 • and the quantum of aggregate overcharge damages to the Class.

23 419. Defendants' anticompetitive conduct has imposed, and unless enjoined will continue to
 24 impose, a common antitrust injury on Plaintiffs and all members of the Class. Defendants'
 25 anticompetitive conduct and their relationships with the class members have been substantially uniform.
 26 Defendants have acted and refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the class, and injunctive and
 27 other equitable relief is appropriate respecting the class as a whole.

28 420. Class action treatment is a superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the
 controversy. Such treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their
 common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of

1 evidence, effort, or expense that numerous individual actions would engender. The benefits of
2 proceeding through the class mechanism, including providing injured persons or entities a method for
3 obtaining redress on claims that could not practicably be pursued individually, substantially outweigh
4 potential difficulties in management of this class action.

5 421. Plaintiffs know of no special difficulty to be encountered in the maintenance of this action
6 that would preclude litigating it as a class action.

7 8 **XII. ONGOING AND FUTURE HARM**

9 422. As noted in detail above, Defendants' unlawful No-Generics Restraints have already
10 caused massive anticompetitive effects by depriving drug purchasers of comparable FDCs once generic
11 TDF became available and, in the case of Evotaz, once generic ATV became available. Generic
12 compositions are already available in the marketplace that, absent the No-Generics Restraints, would
13 have prompted competitors untainted by the Defendants' unlawful conduct to make substitutable or
14 comparable versions of Stribild, Complera, Genvoya, Symtuza, and Evotaz. And such competitors would
15 have challenged the applicable patents and would already have entered the market with substitutable or
16 comparable versions of Atripla, Prezcoibix, and Odefsey.

17 423. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants' unlawful conduct will have additional and
18 intensified anticompetitive effects once generic versions of any of FTC, TAF, COBI, or DRV become
19 available. Absent the No-Generics Restraints, an untainted competitor in Japan Tobacco's position would
20 produce and market a substitutable version of Stribild when generic FTC and generic COBI become
21 available; and such a competitor in Janssen's position would make a substitutable version of Complera
22 when generic FTC becomes available.

23 424. Absent the No-Generics Restraints, when generic TAF becomes available an untainted
24 competitor in Japan Tobacco's position would produce and market a comparable version of Genvoya,
25 comprising generic TAF, generic 3TC, generic RTV, and EVG. Such a competitor would also make a
26 substitutable version of Genvoya once generic versions of TAF, FTC, and COBI become available.
27 Moreover, that competitor would have accelerated the availability of generic versions of those
28 compositions by challenging Gilead's patents on them. The competitor would have sought FDA approval

1 for a substitutable version of Genvoya as early as November 5, 2019 (when the applicable NCE
2 exclusivity expired), and if Gilead had timely sued, the 30-month stay would have expired on May 5,
3 2023, allowing the competitor to begin marketing the substitutable FDC. Unless enjoined by this Court,
4 however, the unlawful No-Generics Restraint will prevent that competition until the pact expires on April
5 24, 2030.

6 425. Absent the No-Generics Restraints, when generic TAF becomes available an untainted
7 competitor in Janssen's position would produce and market a comparable version of Odefsey, comprising
8 generic TAF, generic 3TC, and RPV. Such a competitor would also make a substitutable version of
9 Odefsey once generic versions of TAF and FTC become available. Moreover, that competitor would
10 have accelerated the availability of generic versions of those compositions by challenging Gilead's
11 patents on them. Assuming that Janssen were subject to NCE exclusivity that protected Odefsey and did
12 not obtain a waiver of it (see Section VII(C) above), an untainted competitor in Janssen's position would
13 have sought FDA approval for a substitutable version of Odefsey as early as November 5, 2019, and,
14 after waiting out the 30-month stay, begun marketing the substitutable FDC on May 5, 2023. Unless
15 enjoined by this Court, however, the unlawful No-Generics Restraint will prevent that competition until
16 March 2026.

17 426. Absent the No-Generics Restraints, when generic TAF becomes available an untainted
18 competitor in Janssen's position would also produce and market a comparable version of Symtuza,
19 comprising generic TAF, generic FTC (or generic 3TC), generic RTV, and DRV. Such a competitor
20 would also make a substitutable version of Symtuza once generic versions of TAF, FTC, and COBI
21 become available. Moreover, that competitor would have accelerated the availability of generic versions
22 of those compositions by challenging Gilead's patents on them. Assuming that Janssen were subject to
23 NCE exclusivity that protected Symtuza and did not obtain a waiver of it (see Section VII(C) above), an
24 untainted competitor in Janssen's position would have sought FDA approval for a substitutable version
25 of Symtuza as early as November 5, 2019, and, after waiting out the 30-month stay, begun marketing the
26 substitutable FDC in May 2023. Unless enjoined by this Court, however, the unlawful No-Generics
27 Restraint will prevent that competition until 2026.

28 427. Absent the No-Generics Restraint, an untainted competitor in Gilead's position would

1 have produced and marketed a substitutable version of Symtuza as soon as possible. Such a competitor
2 would have submitted an application for a product containing TAF, FTC, COBI, and generic DRV as
3 early as FDA approval of Symtuza's NDA (Gilead controlled the NCE exclusivity for Symtuza). After
4 waiting out the 30-month stay, that competitor would have begun marketing the substitutable FDC on
5 January 17, 2021. By that date, the only non-expired Orange Book patents owned by Janssen will be
6 those covering certain pseudopolymorphic forms of DRV, which expire on February 16, 2024 and
7 December 26, 2026 (assuming no pediatric exclusivity is later awarded). Those patents are invalid and
8 can easily be designed around. But the unlawful No-Generics Restraint resulted in Gilead's agreeing not
9 to compete until at least July 17, 2028. Unless enjoined by this Court, the unlawful pact will continue to
10 deprive drug purchasers of such a competing FDC.

11 428. Gilead's unlawful degrading of Stribild and standalone TAF, and its regulatory gaming
12 with respect to TAF, also significantly distorted the market, are causing ongoing harm, and threaten
13 future harm. That unlawful conduct requires this Court's intervention. Without affirmative relief from the
14 Court to help restore competitive conditions, that unlawful conduct will continue to deprive drug
15 purchasers of the benefits of competition to which they are entitled. For example, Gilead's regulatory
16 gaming with respect to TAF, unless enjoined by this Court, will significantly delay and impair the
17 competition from generic standalone TAF and from generic-TAF-based FDCs that should flourish in or
18 about May 2023.

19 429. Gilead's anticompetitively delaying generic versions of Viread, Truvada, and Atripla is
20 similarly causing ongoing harm that requires this Court's intervention. Unless enjoined by this Court,
21 Gilead's anticompetitive conduct with respect to Truvada will cause Teva to delay entry until September
22 30, 2020 and cause all other generic manufacturers that are stacked up behind Teva to delay entry until
23 March 30, 2021. That delay will cost purchasers of Truvada more than \$1 billion in addition to the
24 billions that Defendants' other unlawful conduct has already caused on purchases of Truvada.

25 430. Those delays are particularly destructive because Truvada is the only FDA-approved drug
26 indicated for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), i.e., for *preventing* HIV in HIV-negative people. Gilead
27 currently sells a year supply of Truvada for about \$24,000. Generic Truvada will sell for a fraction of
28 that—less than \$7,000 after multiple generics enter the market. Gilead's anticompetitively delaying

1 generic Truvada will result in hundreds of thousands of people being unable to access PrEP and cause
2 tens of thousands of them to needlessly become infected with HIV.

3 431. Unless enjoined by this Court, Gilead's anticompetitive conduct will also cause Teva to
4 delay entry with generic Atripla until September 30, 2020 and cause all other generic manufacturers that
5 are stacked up behind Teva to delay entry until March 30, 2021. That delay will cost purchasers of
6 Atripla more than \$1 billion in addition to the billions that Defendants' other unlawful conduct has
7 already caused on purchases of Atripla.

8 432. Defendants' conduct is also continuing to unlawfully delay the entry of generic TAF. As
9 noted in detail above (see Section VII(D)(2)(b)), Defendants' conduct resulted in Gilead's delaying the
10 introduction of TAF and TAF-based FDCs from 2006 to 2015. Absent that delay, the NCE exclusivity
11 for TAF would have expired by 2011, and 30-month stays on generic entry would have expired by 2013.
12 But with Gilead's delaying the introduction of TAF to 2015, no generic has yet been able to challenge the
13 relevant TAF patents, because the NCE exclusivity does not expire until November 5, 2020.

14 433. In order to help restore competitive conditions, this Court should enjoin Gilead from
15 enforcing any of its TAF-related NCE exclusivities and 30-month stays. Other affirmative relief,
16 including compulsory licenses to the affected products, will also be required.

17 18 **XIII. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

19 **COUNT ONE**

20 **CONSPIRACY TO MONOPOLIZE IN VIOLATION OF SECTIONS** 21 **1 AND 2 OF THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT (15 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2)** **(Against All Defendants)**

22 434. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

23 435. At all relevant times, Gilead has possessed substantial market power (i.e., monopoly
24 power) in the cART Market and narrower markets therein. More than 80% of patients starting an HIV
25 regimen in the United States, and more than 80% of continuing patients, take one or more of Gilead's
26 products every day. Gilead possesses the power to control prices in, prevent prices from falling in, and
27 exclude competitors from the cART Market.

28 436. That market power is coupled with strong regulatory and contractual barriers to entry into

1 the cART Market.

2 437. Through an overarching anticompetitive scheme, as alleged extensively above, Gilead
3 willfully maintained its monopoly power in the cART Market using restrictive or exclusionary conduct,
4 rather than by means of greater business acumen, and injured Plaintiffs and the Class thereby.

5 438. Gilead's conscious objective was to further its dominance in the cART Market by and
6 through the overarching anticompetitive scheme.

7 439. Each of Janssen, Japan Tobacco, and BMS consciously committed to the overarching
8 anticompetitive scheme.

9 440. As stated more fully above, Gilead and its coconspirator Defendants knowingly, willfully,
10 and wrongfully maintained Gilead's monopoly power and harmed competition by:

- 11 • Entering into and abiding by the illegal No-Generics Restraints;
- 12 • Degrading Stribild and artificially raising its price in order to drive patients to
13 TAF-based FDCs that were illegally protected from competition;
- 14 • Degrading standalone TAF, also in furtherance of the scheme to drive patients to
15 the illegally protected FDCs;
- 16 • Abusing the regulatory process, by withholding an HIV indication from
17 standalone TAF, in order to raise rivals' costs and delay their entry into the
18 market; and
- 19 • Causing delayed entry of generic versions of Viread, Truvada, and Atripla.

20 441. To the extent that Defendants are permitted to assert one, there is and was no cognizable,
21 non-pretexual procompetitive justification for Defendants' conduct comprising the anticompetitive
22 scheme that outweighs its harmful effects. Even if there were some conceivable such justification that
23 Defendants were permitted to assert, the scheme is and was broader than necessary to achieve such a
24 purpose.

25 442. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured, and unless Defendants' unlawful conduct is
26 enjoined will continue to be injured, in their business and property as a result of Defendants' continuing
27 conspiracy in violation of Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act.
28

COUNT TWO

**CONSPIRACY TO MONOPOLIZE IN VIOLATION OF STATE ANTITRUST LAWS
(Against All Defendants)**

443. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

444. At all relevant times, Gilead has possessed substantial market power (i.e., monopoly power) in the cART Market and narrower markets therein. More than 80% of patients starting an HIV regimen in the United States, and more than 80% of continuing patients, take one or more of Gilead's products every day. Gilead possessed the power to control prices in, prevent prices from falling in, and exclude competitors from the relevant market.

445. That market power is coupled with strong regulatory and contractual barriers to entry into the cART Market.

446. Through an overarching anticompetitive scheme, as alleged extensively above, Gilead willfully maintained its monopoly power in the cART Market using restrictive or exclusionary conduct, rather than by means of greater business acumen, and injured Plaintiffs and the Class thereby.

447. Gilead's conscious objective was to further its dominance in the cART Market by and through the overarching anticompetitive scheme.

448. Each of Janssen, Japan Tobacco, and BMS consciously committed to the overarching anticompetitive scheme.

449. As stated more fully above, Gilead and its coconspirator Defendants knowingly, willfully, and wrongfully maintained Gilead's monopoly power and harmed competition by:

- Entering into and abiding by the illegal No-Generics Restraints;
- Degrading Stribild and artificially raising its price in order to drive patients to TAF-based FDCs that were illegally protected from competition;
- Degrading standalone TAF, also in furtherance of the scheme to drive patients to the illegally protected FDCs;
- Abusing the regulatory process, by withholding an HIV indication from standalone TAF, in order to raise rivals' costs and delay their entry into the market; and
- Causing delayed entry of generic versions of Viread, Truvada, and Atripla.

1 450. To the extent that Defendants are permitted to assert one, there is and was no cognizable,
2 non-pretextual procompetitive justification for Defendants' conduct comprising the anticompetitive
3 scheme that outweighs its harmful effects. Even if there were some conceivable such justification that
4 Defendants were permitted to assert, the scheme is and was broader than necessary to achieve such a
5 purpose.

6 451. By engaging in the foregoing conduct, Defendants have intentionally and wrongfully
7 engaged in one or more combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade in violation of the following
8 state laws:

- 9 (a) Ala. Code §8-10-3 with respect to purchases in Alabama by members of the
10 Class.
- 11 (b) Arizona Rev. Stat. §§ 44-1401, et seq., with respect to purchases in Arizona by
12 members of the Class.
- 13 (c) Cal. Bus. Code §§ 16700, et seq., and Cal. Bus. Code §§ 17200, et seq., with
14 respect to purchases in the United States by members of the Class.
- 15 (d) Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-24, et seq., with respect to purchases in Connecticut by
16 members of the Class.
- 17 (e) D.C. Code Ann. §§ 28-4501, et seq., with respect to purchases in the District of
18 Columbia by members of the Class.
- 19 (f) Fla. Stat. §§ 501.201, et seq., with respect to purchases in Florida by members of
20 the Class.
- 21 (g) Hawaii Rev. Stat. §§ 480-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Hawaii by
22 members of the Class.
- 23 (h) 740 Ill. Comp. Stat. 10/3, et seq., with respect to purchases in Illinois by members
24 of the Class.
- 25 (i) Iowa Code § 553.4, et seq., with respect to purchases in Iowa by members of the
26 Class.
- 27 (j) Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 50-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Kansas by
28

1 members of the Class.

2 (k) Md. Code, Com. Law § 11-201, et seq., with respect to purchases in Maryland by
3 members of the Class.

4 (l) Mass. Gen. L. Ch. 93A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Massachusetts by
5 members of the Class, with thousands of Massachusetts end-payors paying
6 substantially higher prices for the product in actions and transactions occurring
7 substantially within Massachusetts.

8 (m) Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, § 1101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Maine by
9 members of the Class.

10 (n) Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.771, et seq., with respect to purchases in
11 Michigan by members of the Class.

12 (o) Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.49, et seq., with respect to purchases in Minnesota by
13 members of the Class.

14 (p) Miss. Code Ann. §§ 75-21-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Mississippi by
15 members of the Class.

16 (q) Neb. Code Ann. §§ 59-801, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nebraska by
17 members of the Class.

18 (r) Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nevada by
19 members of the Class.

20 (s) N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in New Mexico by
21 members of the Class.

22 (t) N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 340, et seq., with respect to purchases in New York by
23 members of the Class.

24 (u) N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 75-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in North Carolina by
25 members of the Class.

26 (v) N.D. Cent. Code § 51-08.1-01, et seq., with respect to purchases in North Dakota
27 by members of the Class.

28 (w) Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 646.705, et seq., with respect to purchases in Oregon by

1 members of the Class.

2 (x) 10 L.P.R.A. § 251, et seq., with respect to purchases in Puerto Rico by members
3 of the Class.

4 (y) R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 6-36-4, et seq. with respect to purchases in Rhode Island by
5 members of the Class.

6 (z) S.D. Codified Laws Ann. § 37-1-3.1, et seq., with respect to purchases in South
7 Dakota by members of the Class.

8 (aa) Utah Code Ann. §§ 76-10-3101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Utah by
9 residents of Utah who are members of the Class.

10 (bb) Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 47-25-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Tennessee by
11 members of the Class.

12 (cc) Vt. Stat. Ann. 9, § 2453, et seq., with respect to purchases in Vermont by
13 members of the Class.

14 (dd) W.Va. Code §§ 47-18-3, et seq., with respect to purchases in West Virginia by
15 members of the Class.

16 (ee) Wis. Stat. § 133.03, et seq., with respect to purchases in Wisconsin by members
17 of the Class.

18 452. By engaging in the foregoing conduct, Defendants have intentionally and wrongfully
19 maintained monopoly power in the relevant market in violation of the following state laws:

20 (a) Arizona Rev. Stat. §§ 44-1401, et seq., with respect to purchases in Arizona by
21 members of the Class.

22 (b) Cal. Bus. & Prof Code §§ 16720, et seq., and California common law with respect
23 to purchases in the United States by members of the Class.

24 (c) Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-24, et seq., with respect to purchases in Connecticut by
25 members of the Class.

26 (d) D.C. Code §§ 28-4501, et seq., with respect to purchases in the District of
27 Columbia by members of the Class.

28

- 1 (e) Fla. Stat. §§ 501.201, et seq., with respect to purchases in Florida by members of
2 the Class.
- 3 (f) Hawaii Rev. Stat. §§ 480-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Hawaii by
4 members of the Class.
- 5 (g) Iowa Code §§ 553.5, et seq., with respect to purchases in Iowa by members of the
6 Class.
- 7 (h) Kansas Stat. Ann. § 50-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Kansas by
8 members of the Class.
- 9 (i) Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, §§ 1102, et seq., with respect to purchases in Maine by
10 members of the Class.
- 11 (j) Md. Code, Com. Law § 11-201, et seq., with respect to purchases in Maryland by
12 members of the Class.
- 13 (k) Mass. Gen. L. Ch. 93A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Massachusetts by
14 members of the Class.
- 15 (l) Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.771, et seq., with respect to purchases in
16 Michigan by members of the Class.
- 17 (m) Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.49, et seq., and Minn. Stat. § 8.31, et seq., with respect to
18 purchases in Minnesota by members of the Class.
- 19 (n) Miss. Code Ann. §§ 75-21-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Mississippi by
20 members of the Class.
- 21 (o) Neb. Code Ann. §§ 59-801, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nebraska by
22 members of the Class.
- 23 (p) Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 598A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nevada by
24 members of the Class.
- 25 (q) N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-2, et seq., with respect to purchases in New Mexico by
26 members of the Class.
- 27 (r) N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 340, et seq., with respect to purchases in New York by
28 members of the Class.

- 1 (s) N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 75-2.1, et seq., with respect to purchases in North Carolina by
2 members of the Class.
- 3 (t) N.D. Cent. Code §§ 51-08.1-01, et seq., with respect to purchases in North Dakota
4 by members of the Class.
- 5 (u) Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 646.705, et seq., with respect to purchases in Oregon by
6 members of the Class.
- 7 (v) 10 L.P.R.A. §§ 260, et seq., with respect to purchases in Puerto Rico by members
8 of the Class.
- 9 (w) R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 6-36-5 et seq., with respect to purchases in Rhode Island by
10 members of the Class.
- 11 (x) S.D. Codified Laws §§ 37-1-3, et seq., with respect to purchases in South Dakota
12 by members of the Class.
- 13 (y) Tenn. Code Ann §§ 47-25-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Tennessee by
14 members of the Class.
- 15 (z) Utah Code Ann. §§ 76-10- 3101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Utah by
16 members of the Class.
- 17 (aa) Vt. Stat. Ann. 9, §§ 2453, et seq., with respect to purchases in Vermont by
18 members of the Class.
- 19 (bb) W.Va. Code §§ 47-18-3, et seq., with respect to purchases in West Virginia by
20 members of the Class.
- 21 (cc) Wis. Stat. §§ 133.03, et seq., with respect to purchases in Wisconsin by members
22 of the Class.
- 23

24 **COUNT THREE**

25 **MONOPOLIZATION IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 2**
26 **OF THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT (15 U.S.C. § 2)**
27 **(Against Gilead)**

28 453. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

1 454. At all relevant times, Gilead has possessed substantial market power (i.e. monopoly
2 power) in the cART Market and narrower markets therein. More than 80% of patients starting an HIV
3 regimen in the United States, and more than 80% of continuing patients, take one or more of Gilead's
4 products every day. Gilead possessed the power to control prices in, prevent prices from falling in, and
5 exclude competitors from the cART Market.

6 455. That market power is coupled with strong regulatory and contractual barriers to entry into
7 the cART Market.

8 456. As alleged extensively above, Gilead willfully maintained its monopoly power in the
9 cART Market using restrictive or exclusionary conduct, rather than by means of greater business
10 acumen, and injured Plaintiffs and the Class thereby.

11 457. Gilead's conscious objective was to further its dominance in the cART Market by and
12 through its exclusionary conduct.

13 458. As stated more fully above, Gilead knowingly, willfully, and wrongfully maintained its
14 monopoly power and harmed competition by:

- 15 • Entering into and abiding by the illegal No-Generics Restraints;
- 16 • Degrading Stribild and artificially raising its price in order to drive patients to
17 TAF-based FDCs that were illegally protected from competition;
- 18 • Degrading standalone TAF, also in furtherance of the scheme to drive patients to
19 the illegally protected FDCs;
- 20 • Abusing the regulatory process, by withholding an HIV indication from
21 standalone TAF, in order to raise rivals' costs and delay their entry into the
22 market; and
- 23 • Causing delayed entry of generic versions of Viread, Truvada, and Atripla.

24 459. Gilead's anticompetitive conduct identified above is exclusionary conduct the purpose and
25 effect of which is to willfully maintain Gilead's monopoly power, which harms the competitive process
26 and consumers, in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act.

27 460. To the extent that Gilead is permitted to assert one, there is and was no cognizable, non-
28

1 pretextual procompetitive justification for its exclusionary conduct that outweighs that conduct's harmful
2 effects. Even if there were some conceivable such justification that Gilead were permitted to assert, the
3 conduct is and was broader than necessary to achieve such a purpose.

4 461. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured, and unless Gilead's unlawful conduct is
5 enjoined will continue to be injured, in their business and property as a result of Gilead's continuing
6 monopolization in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act.

7
8 **COUNT FOUR**

9 **MONOPOLIZATION IN VIOLATION OF STATE ANTITRUST LAWS**
10 **(Against Gilead)**

11 462. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

12 463. At all relevant times, Gilead has possessed substantial market power (i.e., monopoly
13 power) in the cART Market and narrower markets therein. More than 80% of patients starting an HIV
14 regimen in the United States, and more than 80% of continuing patients, take one or more of Gilead's
15 products every day. Gilead possessed the power to control prices in, prevent prices from falling in, and
16 exclude competitors from the cART Market.

17 464. That market power is coupled with strong regulatory and contractual barriers to entry into
18 the cART Market.

19 465. As alleged extensively above, Gilead willfully maintained its monopoly power in the
20 cART Market using restrictive or exclusionary conduct, rather than by means of greater business
21 acumen, and injured Plaintiffs and the Class thereby.

22 466. Gilead's conscious objective was to further its dominance in the cART Market by and
23 through its exclusionary conduct.

24 467. As stated more fully above, Gilead knowingly, willfully, and wrongfully maintained its
25 monopoly power and harmed competition by:

- 26
- 27 • Entering into and abiding by the illegal No-Generics Restraints;
 - 28 • Degrading Stribild and artificially raising its price in order to drive patients to TAF-based FDCs that were illegally protected from competition;

- 1 • Degrading standalone TAF, also in furtherance of the scheme to drive patients to
2 the illegally protected FDCs;
- 3 • Abusing the regulatory process, by withholding an HIV indication from
4 standalone TAF, in order to raise rivals' costs and delay their entry into the
5 market; and
- 6 • Causing delayed entry of generic versions of Viread, Truvada, and Atripla.

6 468. Gilead's anticompetitive conduct identified above is exclusionary conduct the purpose and
7 effect of which is to willfully maintain Gilead's monopoly power, which harms the competitive process
8 and consumers.

9 469. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured, and unless Gilead's unlawful conduct is
10 enjoined will continue to be injured, in their business and property, as a result of Gilead's continuing
11 monopolization.

12 470. By engaging in the foregoing conduct, Gilead has intentionally and wrongfully maintained
13 monopoly power in the relevant market in violation of the following state laws:

- 14 (a) Arizona Rev. Stat. §§ 44-1401, et seq., with respect to purchases in Arizona by
15 members of the Class.
 - 16 (b) Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-24, et seq., with respect to purchases in Connecticut by
17 members of the Class.
 - 18 (c) D.C. Code §§ 28-4501, et seq., with respect to purchases in the District of
19 Columbia by members of the Class.
 - 20 (d) Fla. Stat. §§ 501.201, et seq., with respect to purchases in Florida by members of
21 the Class.
 - 22 (e) Hawaii Rev. Stat. §§ 480-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Hawaii by
23 members of the Class.
 - 24 (f) Iowa Code §§ 553.5, et seq., with respect to purchases in Iowa by members of the
25 Class.
 - 26 (g) Kansas Stat. Ann. § 50-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Kansas by
27 members of the Class.
- 28

- 1 (h) Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, §§ 1102, et seq., with respect to purchases in Maine by
2 members of the Class.
- 3 (i) Md. Code, Com. Law § 11-201, et seq., with respect to purchases in Maryland by
4 members of the Class.
- 5 (j) Mass. Gen. L. Ch. 93A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Massachusetts by
6 members of the Class.
- 7 (k) Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.771, et seq., with respect to purchases in
8 Michigan by members of the Class.
- 9 (l) Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.49, et seq., and Minn. Stat. § 8.31, et seq., with respect to
10 purchases in Minnesota by members of the Class.
- 11 (m) Miss. Code Ann. §§ 75-21-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Mississippi by
12 members of the Class.
- 13 (n) Neb. Code Ann. §§ 59-801, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nebraska by
14 members of the Class.
- 15 (o) Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 598A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nevada by
16 members of the Class.
- 17 (p) N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-2, et seq., with respect to purchases in New Mexico by
18 members of the Class.
- 19 (q) N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 340, et seq., with respect to purchases in New York by
20 members of the Class.
- 21 (r) N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 75-2.1, et seq., with respect to purchases in North Carolina by
22 members of the Class.
- 23 (s) N.D. Cent. Code §§ 51-08.1-01, et seq., with respect to purchases in North Dakota
24 by members of the Class.
- 25 (t) Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 646.705, et seq., with respect to purchases in Oregon by
26 members of the Class.
- 27 (u) 10 L.P.R.A. §§ 260, et seq., with respect to purchases in Puerto Rico by members
28 of the Class.

- 1 (v) R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 6-36-5 et seq., with respect to purchases in Rhode Island by
2 members of the Class.
- 3 (w) S.D. Codified Laws §§ 37-1-3, et seq., with respect to purchases in South Dakota
4 by members of the Class.
- 5 (x) Tenn. Code Ann §§ 47-25-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Tennessee by
6 members of the Class.
- 7 (y) Utah Code Ann. §§ 76-10- 3101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Utah by
8 members of the Class.
- 9 (z) Vt. Stat. Ann. 9, §§ 2453, et seq., with respect to purchases in Vermont by
10 members of the Class.
- 11 (aa) W.Va. Code §§ 47-18-3, et seq., with respect to purchases in West Virginia by
12 members of the Class.
- 13 (bb) Wis. Stat. §§ 133.03, et seq., with respect to purchases in Wisconsin by members
14 of the Class.

15
16 **COUNT FIVE**

17 **ATTEMPTED MONOPOLIZATION IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 2**
18 **OF THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT (15 U.S.C. § 2)**
19 **(Against Gilead)**

20 471. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

21 472. At all relevant times, Gilead possessed substantial market power (i.e., monopoly power),
22 or possessed a dangerous probability of achieving monopoly power, in the cART Market and narrower
23 markets therein.

24 473. With the specific intent to achieve a monopoly, Gilead attempted to acquire and/or
25 willfully maintain monopoly power in the cART Market by means of restrictive or exclusionary conduct,
26 rather than by means of greater business acumen, and injured Plaintiffs and the Class thereby.

27 474. Gilead's conscious objective was to further its dominance in the cART Market by and
28 through its exclusionary conduct.

1 475. As stated more fully above, Gilead knowingly, willfully, and wrongfully attempted to
2 acquire and/or maintain monopoly power by:

- 3 • Entering into and abiding by the illegal No-Generics Restraints;
- 4 • Degrading Stribild and artificially raising its price in order to drive patients to
5 TAF-based FDCs that were illegally protected from competition;
- 6 • Degrading standalone TAF, also in furtherance of the scheme to drive patients to
7 the illegally protected FDCs;
- 8 • Abusing the regulatory process, by withholding an HIV indication from
9 standalone TAF, in order to raise rivals' costs and delay their entry into the
10 market; and
- Causing delayed entry of generic versions of Viread, Truvada, and Atripla.

11 476. Gilead's anticompetitive conduct identified above is exclusionary conduct the purpose and
12 effect of which is to willfully attempt to acquire and/or maintain monopoly power through exclusionary
13 means, in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act.

14 477. To the extent that Gilead is permitted to assert one, there is and was no cognizable, non-
15 pretextual procompetitive justification for its exclusionary conduct that outweighs that conduct's harmful
16 effects. Even if there were some conceivable such justification that Gilead were permitted to assert, the
17 conduct is and was broader than necessary to achieve such a purpose.

18 478. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured, and unless Gilead's unlawful conduct is
19 enjoined will continue to be injured, in their business and property as a result of Gilead's continuing
20 attempt to monopolize in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act.

21
22 **COUNT SIX**

23 **ATTEMPTED MONOPOLIZATION IN VIOLATION OF STATE ANTITRUST LAWS**
24 **(Against Gilead)**

25 479. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

26 480. At all relevant times, Gilead possessed substantial market power (i.e., monopoly power),
27 or possessed a dangerous probability of achieving monopoly power, in the cART Market and narrower
28

1 markets therein.

2 481. With the specific intent to achieve a monopoly, Gilead attempted to acquire and/or
3 willfully maintain monopoly power in the cART Market by means of restrictive or exclusionary conduct,
4 rather than by means of greater business acumen, and injured Plaintiffs and the Class thereby.

5 482. Gilead's conscious objective was to further its dominance in the cART Market by and
6 through its exclusionary conduct.

7 483. As stated more fully above, Gilead knowingly, willfully, and wrongfully attempted to
8 acquire and/or maintain monopoly power by:

- 9
- 10 • Entering into and abiding by the illegal No-Generics Restraints;
 - 11 • Degrading Stribild and artificially raising its price in order to drive patients to
TAF-based FDCs that were illegally protected from competition;
 - 12 • Degrading standalone TAF, also in furtherance of the scheme to drive patients to
13 the illegally protected FDCs;
 - 14 • Abusing the regulatory process, by withholding an HIV indication from
15 standalone TAF, in order to raise rivals' costs and delay their entry into the
market; and
 - 16 • Causing delayed entry of generic versions of Viread, Truvada, and Atripla.

17 484. Gilead's anticompetitive conduct identified above is exclusionary conduct the purpose and
18 effect of which is to willfully attempt to acquire and/or maintain monopoly power through exclusionary
19 means.

20 485. To the extent that Gilead is permitted to assert one, there is and was no cognizable, non-
21 pretextual procompetitive justification for its exclusionary conduct that outweighs that conduct's harmful
22 effects. Even if there were some conceivable such justification that Gilead were permitted to assert, the
23 conduct is and was broader than necessary to achieve such a purpose.

24 486. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured, and unless Gilead's unlawful conduct is
25 enjoined will continue to be injured, in their business and property as a result of Gilead's continuing
26 attempt to monopolize the cART Market.

27 487. By engaging in the foregoing misconduct, Gilead has violated the following state laws:
28

- 1 (a) Arizona Rev. Stat. §§ 44-1401, et seq., with respect to purchases in Arizona by
2 members of the Class.
- 3 (b) Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-24, et seq., with respect to purchases in Connecticut by
4 members of the Class.
- 5 (c) D.C. Code §§ 28-4501, et seq., with respect to purchases in the District of
6 Columbia by members of the Class.
- 7 (d) Fla. Stat. §§ 501.201, et seq., with respect to purchases in Florida by members of
8 the Class.
- 9 (e) Hawaii Rev. Stat. §§ 480-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Hawaii by
10 members of the Class.
- 11 (f) Iowa Code §§ 553.5, et seq., with respect to purchases in Iowa by members of the
12 Class.
- 13 (g) Kansas Stat. Ann. § 50-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Kansas by
14 members of the Class.
- 15 (h) Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, §§ 1102, et seq., with respect to purchases in Maine by
16 members of the Class.
- 17 (i) Md. Code, Com. Law § 11-201, et seq., with respect to purchases in Maryland by
18 members of the Class.
- 19 (j) Mass. Gen. L. Ch. 93A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Massachusetts by
20 members of the Class.
- 21 (k) Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.771, et seq., with respect to purchases in
22 Michigan by members of the Class.
- 23 (l) Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.49, et seq., and Minn. Stat. § 8.31, et seq., with respect to
24 purchases in Minnesota by members of the Class.
- 25 (m) Miss. Code Ann. §§ 75-21-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Mississippi by
26 members of the Class.
- 27 (n) Neb. Code Ann. §§ 59-801, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nebraska by
28 members of the Class.

- 1 (o) Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 598A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nevada by
2 members of the Class.
- 3 (p) N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-2, et seq., with respect to purchases in New Mexico by
4 members of the Class.
- 5 (q) N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 340, et seq., with respect to purchases in New York by
6 members of the Class.
- 7 (r) N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 75-2.1, et seq., with respect to purchases in North Carolina by
8 members of the Class.
- 9 (s) N.D. Cent. Code §§ 51-08.1-01, et seq., with respect to purchases in North Dakota
10 by members of the Class.
- 11 (t) Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 646.705, et seq., with respect to purchases in Oregon by
12 members of the Class.
- 13 (u) 10 L.P.R.A. §§ 260, et seq., with respect to purchases in Puerto Rico by members
14 of the Class.
- 15 (v) R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 6-36-5 et seq., with respect to purchases in Rhode Island by
16 members of the Class.
- 17 (w) S.D. Codified Laws §§ 37-1-3, et seq., with respect to purchases in South Dakota
18 by members of the Class.
- 19 (x) Tenn. Code Ann §§ 47-25-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Tennessee by
20 members of the Class.
- 21 (y) Utah Code Ann. §§ 76-10- 3101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Utah by
22 members of the Class.
- 23 (z) Vt. Stat. Ann. 9, §§ 2453, et seq., with respect to purchases in Vermont by
24 members of the Class.
- 25 (aa) W.Va. Code §§ 47-18-3, et seq., with respect to purchases in West Virginia by
26 members of the Class.
- 27 (bb) Wis. Stat. §§ 133.03, et seq., with respect to purchases in Wisconsin by members
28 of the Class.

COUNT SEVEN

**VIOLATION OF STATE CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS
(Against All Defendants)**

488. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

489. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive, or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the state consumer protection statutes listed below.

490. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unfair, unconscionable, deceptive, and fraudulent conduct in violation of the state consumer protection statutes listed below, Plaintiffs and members of the Class have paid more on their purchases of the brand and generic products than they would otherwise have paid, and/or were prevented from substituting a less expensive, generic or comparable alternative for their purchases of the more expensive brand and/or the more expensive generic products.

491. There was a gross disparity between the price that Plaintiffs and the Class members paid for the brand and generic products and the value received, given that a less expensive substitute generic or comparable product should have been available.

492. By engaging in the foregoing conduct, Defendants have violated the following state unfair trade practices and consumer protection laws:

(a) Arizona Rev. Stat. §§ 44-1522, et seq., with respect to purchases in Arizona by members of the Class.

(b) Arkansas Code Annotated, § 4-88-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Arkansas by members of the Class.

(c) Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq., with respect to purchases in the United States by members of the Class.

(d) D.C. Code §§ 28-3901, et seq., with respect to purchases in the District of Columbia by members of the Class.

(e) Fla. Stat. §§ 501.201, et seq., with respect to purchases in Florida by

1 members of the Class.

2 (f) Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 480, et seq., with respect to purchases in Hawaii by
3 members of the Class.

4 (g) Iowa Code §§ 714.16, et seq., with respect to purchases in Iowa by
5 members of the Class.

6 (h) Idaho Code Ann. §§ 48-601, et seq., with respect to purchases in Idaho by
7 members of the Class.

8 (i) 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. §§ 505/1, et seq., with respect to purchases in
9 Illinois by members of the Class.

10 (j) Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 50-623, et seq., with respect to purchases in Kansas by
11 members of the Class.

12 (k) Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 5 §§ 207, et seq., with respect to purchases in Maine by
13 members of the Class.

14 (l) Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 93A, et seq., with respect to purchases in
15 Massachusetts by members of the Class.

16 (m) Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.901, et seq., with respect to purchases in
17 Michigan by members of the Class.

18 (n) Mo. Ann. Stat. §§ 407.010, et seq., with respect to purchases in Missouri
19 by members of the Class.

20 (o) Mont. Code Ann. §§ 30-14-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in
21 Montana by members of the Class.

22 (p) Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 59-1601, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nebraska
23 by members of the Class.

24 (q) Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 598.0903, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nevada
25 by members of the Class.

26 (r) N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 358-A:1, et seq., with respect to purchases in New
27 Hampshire by members of the Class.

28 (s) N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-12-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in New

1 Mexico by members of the Class.

2 (t) N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 349, et seq., with respect to purchases in New
3 York by members of the Class.

4 (u) N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 75-1.1, et seq., with respect to purchases in North
5 Carolina by members of the Class.

6 (v) R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 6-13.1-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Rhode
7 Island by members of the Class.

8 (w) Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 47-18-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in
9 Tennessee by members of the Class.

10 (x) Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-11-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Utah by
11 members of the Class.

12 (y) Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9 §§ 2451 et seq., with respect to purchases in Vermont
13 by members of the Class.

14 (z) W. Va. Code §§ 46A-6-101, et seq. with respect to purchases in West
15 Virginia by members of the Class.

16 493. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured in their business and property by reason of
17 Defendants' anticompetitive, unfair, or unconscionable acts alleged herein. Their injury consists of being
18 compelled to pay artificially inflated prices for Defendants' brand and generic products. This injury is of
19 the type the state consumer protection statutes were designed to prevent and directly results from
20 Defendants' unlawful conduct.

21
22 **COUNT EIGHT**

23 **CONSPIRACY IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 1 OF THE**
24 **SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT (15 U.S.C. § 1)**
25 **(Against Gilead and Janssen)**

26 494. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

27 495. Gilead and Janssen have engaged in a continuing illegal contract, combination, and
28 conspiracy in restraint of trade by: (a) agreeing to and abiding by the No-Generics Restraints with respect

1 to Complera, Odefsey, Prezcobix, and Symtuza; (b) agreeing that, and abiding by the agreement that, in
2 exchange for Janssen's providing a No-Generics Restraint with respect to Odefsey, Gilead would provide
3 a No-Generics Restraint with respect to Prezcobix and Symtuza; and (c) agreeing to and abiding by
4 mutual No-Generics Restraints with respect to Symtuza. By entering into these unlawful agreements,
5 Gilead and Janssen unlawfully conspired in restraint of trade and violated Section 1 of the Sherman Act,
6 15 U.S.C. § 1. The agreements between Gilead and Janssen are horizontal market allocation agreements
7 between actual or potential competitors and are illegal per se. Alternatively, and at a minimum, they are
8 unreasonable restraints of trade in violation of Section 1.

9 496. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class have been injured in their business and property by
10 reason of the unlawful contracts, combinations, and/or conspiracies. Plaintiffs and members of Class
11 have paid more on their purchases of the brand and generic products than they would otherwise had paid,
12 and/or were prevented from substituting a less expensive, generic or comparable alternative for their
13 purchases of the more expensive brand and/or the more expensive generic products.

14 497. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and the Class paid more than they
15 would have paid for Viread, Emtriva, Tybost, Vemlidy, Truvada, Descovy, Complera, Odefsey, Prezista,
16 Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza, and competing cART drugs absent that unlawful conduct. But for Gilead
17 and Janssen's unlawful conduct, competitors would have begun marketing generic or comparable
18 versions of the brand products much sooner than they did and/or would have been able to market such
19 versions more successfully.

20 498. If Gilead and Janssen had competed in a full and timely fashion, Plaintiffs and other Class
21 members would have substituted lower-priced generic or comparable products for the higher-priced
22 brand products for some or all of their brand purchases, would have paid lower prices on some or all of
23 their remaining purchases, and/or would have received a superior product for the purchases that they
24 made.

25 499. During the relevant period, Plaintiffs and the other Class members purchased substantial
26 amounts of the products. As a result of Gilead and Janssen's unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and the other
27 Class members were compelled to pay, and did pay, artificially inflated prices for their brand and generic
28

1 products. Plaintiffs and the Class members paid prices for their brand and generic products that were
2 substantially greater than the prices they would have paid absent the unlawful conduct alleged herein
3 because: (1) Plaintiffs and Class members were deprived of the opportunity to purchase lower-priced
4 generic and comparable products instead of expensive brand products; (2) Plaintiffs and Class members
5 were forced to pay artificially inflated prices for the brand products; and/or (3) the product was inferior to
6 what it would have been absent Gilead and Janssen's conduct.

7 500. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured, and unless Defendants' unlawful conduct is
8 enjoined will continue to be injured, in their business and property as a result of Gilead and Janssen's
9 continuing conspiracy in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

10
11 **COUNT NINE**

12 **CONSPIRACY IN VIOLATION OF STATE ANTITRUST LAWS**
13 **(Against Gilead and Janssen)**

14 501. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

15 502. Gilead and Janssen have engaged in continuing illegal contracts, combinations, and
16 conspiracies in restraint of trade by agreeing to and abiding by the No-Generics Restraints with respect to
17 Complera, Odefsey, Prezcobix, and Symtuza, the purpose and effect of which was to impair competition.
18 The agreements between Gilead and Janssen are horizontal market allocation agreements between actual
19 or potential competitors and are illegal per se. Alternatively, and at a minimum, they are unreasonable
20 restraints of trade.

21 503. By entering into these unlawful agreements, Gilead and Janssen unlawfully conspired in
22 restraint of trade and violated the following state laws:

- 23 (a) Ala. Code §8-10-3 with respect to purchases in Alabama by members of
24 the Class.
25 (b) Arizona Rev. Stat. §§ 44-1401, et seq., with respect to purchases in
26 Arizona by members of the Class.
27 (c) Cal. Bus. Code §§ 16700, et seq., and Cal. Bus. Code §§ 17200, et seq.,
28

1 with respect to purchases in the United States by members of the Class.

2 (d) Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-24, et seq., with respect to purchases in Connecticut
3 by members of the Class.

4 (e) D.C. Code Ann. §§ 28-4501, et seq., with respect to purchases in the
5 District of Columbia by members of the Class.

6 (f) Fla. Stat. §§ 501.201, et seq., with respect to purchases in Florida by
7 members of the Class.

8 (g) Hawaii Rev. Stat. §§ 480-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Hawaii by
9 members of the Class.

10 (h) 740 Ill. Comp. Stat. 10/3, et seq., with respect to purchases in Illinois by
11 members of the Class.

12 (i) Iowa Code § 553.4, et seq., with respect to purchases in Iowa by members
13 of the Class.

14 (j) Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 50-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Kansas by
15 members of the Class.

16 (k) Md. Code, Com. Law § 11-201, et seq., with respect to purchases in
17 Maryland by members of the Class.

18 (l) Mass. Gen. L. Ch. 93A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Massachusetts
19 by members of the Class.

20 (m) Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, § 1101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Maine
21 by members of the Class.

22 (n) Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.771, et seq., with respect to purchases in
23 Michigan by members of the Class.

24 (o) Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.49, et seq., with respect to purchases in Minnesota by
25 members of the Class.

26 (p) Miss. Code Ann. §§ 75-21-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in
27 Mississippi by members of the Class.

28 (q) Neb. Code Ann. §§ 59-801, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nebraska

1 by members of the Class.

2 (r) Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nevada
3 by members of the Class.

4 (s) N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in New
5 Mexico by members of the Class.

6 (t) N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 340, et seq., with respect to purchases in New
7 York by members of the Class.

8 (u) N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in North
9 Carolina by members of the Class.

10 (v) N.D. Cent. Code § 51-08.1-01, et seq., with respect to purchases in North
11 Dakota by members of the Class.

12 (w) Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 646.705, et seq., with respect to purchases in Oregon by
13 members of the Class.

14 (x) 10 L.P.R.A. § 251, et seq., with respect to purchases in Puerto Rico by
15 members of the Class.

16 (y) R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 6-36-4, et seq. with respect to purchases in Rhode
17 Island by members of the Class.

18 (z) S.D. Codified Laws Ann. § 37-1-3.1, et seq., with respect to purchases in
19 South Dakota by members of the Class.

20 (aa) Utah Code Ann. §§ 76-10-3101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Utah
21 by residents of Utah who are members of the Class.

22 (bb) Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 47-25-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in
23 Tennessee by members of the Class.

24 (cc) Vt. Stat. Ann. 9, § 2453, et seq., with respect to purchases in Vermont by
25 members of the Class.

26 (dd) W.Va. Code §§ 47-18-3, et seq., with respect to purchases in West
27 Virginia by members of the Class.

28 (ee) Wis. Stat. § 133.03, et seq., with respect to purchases in Wisconsin by

1 members of the Class.

2 504. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class have been injured in their business and property by
3 reason of the unlawful contracts, combinations, and/or conspiracies. Plaintiffs and members of Class
4 have paid more on their purchases of the brand and generic products than they would otherwise had paid,
5 and/or were prevented from substituting a less expensive, generic or comparable alternative for their
6 purchases of the more expensive brand and/or the more expensive generic products.

7 505. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and the Class paid more than they
8 would have paid for Viread, Emtriva, Tybost, Vemlidy, Truvada, Descovy, Complera, Odefsey, Prezista,
9 Prezcobix, Edurant, Symtuza, and competing cART drugs absent that unlawful conduct. But for Gilead
10 and Janssen's unlawful conduct, competitors would have begun marketing generic or comparable
11 versions of the brand products much sooner than they did and/or would have been able to market such
12 versions more successfully.

13 506. If Gilead and Janssen had competed in a full and timely fashion, Plaintiffs and other Class
14 members would have substituted lower-priced generic or comparable products for the higher-priced
15 brand products for some or all of their brand purchases, would have paid lower prices on some or all of
16 their remaining purchases, and/or would have received a superior product for the purchases that they
17 made.

18 507. During the relevant period, Plaintiffs and the other Class members purchased and/or
19 reimbursed for substantial amounts of the products. As a result of Gilead and Janssen's unlawful conduct,
20 Plaintiffs and the other Class members were compelled to pay, and did pay, artificially inflated prices for
21 their brand and generic products. Plaintiffs and the Class members paid prices for their brand and generic
22 products that were substantially greater than the prices they would have paid absent the unlawful conduct
23 alleged herein because: (1) Plaintiffs and Class members were deprived of the opportunity to purchase
24 lower-priced generic or comparable products instead of expensive brand products; (2) Plaintiffs and
25 Class members were forced to pay artificially inflated prices for the brand products; and/or (3) the
26 product was inferior to what it would have been absent Gilead and Janssen's conduct.

27 508. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured, and unless Defendants' unlawful conduct is
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1 enjoined will continue to be injured, in their business and property as a result of Gilead and Janssen's
2 continuing conspiracy.

3
4 **COUNT TEN**

5 **CONSPIRACY IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 1 OF THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT**
6 **(Against Gilead and Japan Tobacco)**

7 509. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

8 510. Gilead and Japan Tobacco have engaged in a continuing illegal contract, combination, and
9 conspiracy in restraint of trade by agreeing to and abiding by the No-Generics Restraints with respect to
10 Stribild and Genvoya, the purpose and effect of which was to impair competition. By entering into these
11 unlawful agreements, Gilead and Japan Tobacco unlawfully conspired in restraint of trade and violated
12 Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1. The agreements between Gilead and Japan Tobacco are
13 horizontal market allocation agreements between actual or potential competitors and are illegal per se.
14 Alternatively, and at a minimum, they are unreasonable restraints of trade in violation of Section 1.

15 511. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class have been injured in their business and property by
16 reason of the unlawful contracts, combinations, and/or conspiracies. Plaintiffs and members of Class
17 have paid more on their purchases of the brand and generic products than they would otherwise had paid,
18 and/or were prevented from substituting a less expensive, generic or comparable alternative for their
19 purchases of the more expensive brand and/or the more expensive generic products.

20 512. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and the Class paid more than they
21 would have paid for Viread, Emtriva, Tybost, Vemlidy, Truvada, Descovy, Stribild, Genvoya, and
22 competing cART drugs absent that unlawful conduct. But for Gilead and Japan Tobacco's unlawful
23 conduct, competitors would have begun marketing generic or comparable versions of the brand products
24 much sooner than they did and/or would have been able to market such versions more successfully.

25 513. If Gilead and Japan Tobacco had competed in a full and timely fashion, Plaintiffs and
26 other Class members would have substituted lower-priced generic or comparable products for the higher-
27 priced brand products for some or all of their brand purchases, would have paid lower prices on some or
28

1 all of their remaining purchases, and/or would have received a superior product for the purchases that
2 they made.

3 514. During the relevant period, Plaintiffs and the other Class members purchased and/or
4 reimbursed for substantial amounts of the products. As a result of Gilead and Japan Tobacco's unlawful
5 conduct, Plaintiffs and the other Class members were compelled to pay, and did pay, artificially inflated
6 prices for their brand and generic products. Plaintiffs and the Class members paid prices for their brand
7 and generic products that were substantially greater than the prices they would have paid absent the
8 unlawful conduct alleged herein because: (1) Plaintiffs and Class members were deprived of the
9 opportunity to purchase lower-priced generic or comparable products instead of expensive brand
10 products; (2) Plaintiffs and Class members were forced to pay artificially inflated prices for the brand
11 products; and/or (3) the product was inferior to what it would have been absent Gilead and Japan
12 Tobacco's conduct.

13 515. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured, and unless Defendants' unlawful conduct is
14 enjoined will continue to be injured, in their business and property as a result of Gilead and Japan
15 Tobacco's continuing conspiracy in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

17 **COUNT ELEVEN**

18 **CONSPIRACY IN VIOLATION OF OF STATE ANTITRUST LAWS** 19 **(Against Gilead and Japan Tobacco)**

20 516. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

21 517. Gilead and Japan Tobacco have engaged in a continuing illegal contract, combination, and
22 conspiracy in restraint of trade by agreeing to and abiding by the No-Generics Restraints with respect to
23 Stribild and Genvoya, the purpose and effect of which was to impair competition. The agreements
24 between Gilead and Japan Tobacco are horizontal market allocation agreements between actual or
25 potential competitors and are illegal per se. Alternatively, and at a minimum, they are unreasonable
26 restraints of trade.

27 518. By entering into these unlawful agreements, Gilead and Japan Tobacco unlawfully
28

1 conspired in restraint of trade and violated the following state laws:

- 2 (a) Ala. Code §8-10-3 with respect to purchases in Alabama by members of
3 the Class.
- 4 (b) Arizona Rev. Stat. §§ 44-1401, et seq., with respect to purchases in
5 Arizona by members of the Class.
- 6 (c) Cal. Bus. Code §§ 16700, et seq., and Cal. Bus. Code §§ 17200, et seq.,
7 with respect to purchases in the United States by members of the Class.
- 8 (d) Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-24, et seq., with respect to purchases in Connecticut
9 by members of the Class.
- 10 (e) D.C. Code Ann. §§ 28-4501, et seq., with respect to purchases in the
11 District of Columbia by members of the Class.
- 12 (f) Fla. Stat. §§ 501.201, et seq., with respect to purchases in Florida by
13 members of the Class.
- 14 (g) Hawaii Rev. Stat. §§ 480-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Hawaii by
15 members of the Class.
- 16 (h) 740 Ill. Comp. Stat. 10/3, et seq., with respect to purchases in Illinois by
17 members of the Class.
- 18 (i) Iowa Code § 553.4, et seq., with respect to purchases in Iowa by members
19 of the Class.
- 20 (j) Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 50-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Kansas by
21 members of the Class.
- 22 (k) Md. Code, Com. Law § 11-201, et seq., with respect to purchases in
23 Maryland by members of the Class.
- 24 (l) Mass. Gen. L. Ch. 93A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Massachusetts
25 by members of the Class.
- 26 (m) Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, § 1101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Maine
27 by members of the Class.
- 28

- 1 (n) Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.771, et seq., with respect to purchases in
2 Michigan by members of the Class.
- 3 (o) Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.49, et seq., with respect to purchases in Minnesota by
4 members of the Class.
- 5 (p) Miss. Code Ann. §§ 75-21-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in
6 Mississippi by members of the Class.
- 7 (q) Neb. Code Ann. §§ 59-801, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nebraska
8 by members of the Class.
- 9 (r) Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nevada
10 by members of the Class.
- 11 (s) N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in New
12 Mexico by members of the Class.
- 13 (t) N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 340, et seq., with respect to purchases in New
14 York by members of the Class.
- 15 (u) N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 75-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in North
16 Carolina by members of the Class.
- 17 (v) N.D. Cent. Code § 51-08.1-01, et seq., with respect to purchases in North
18 Dakota by members of the Class.
- 19 (w) Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 646.705, et seq., with respect to purchases in Oregon by
20 members of the Class.
- 21 (x) 10 L.P.R.A. § 251, et seq., with respect to purchases in Puerto Rico by
22 members of the Class.
- 23 (y) R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 6-36-4, et seq. with respect to purchases in Rhode
24 Island by members of the Class.
- 25 (z) S.D. Codified Laws Ann. § 37-1-3.1, et seq., with respect to purchases in
26 South Dakota by members of the Class.
- 27 (aa) Utah Code Ann. §§ 76-10-3101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Utah
28 by residents of Utah who are members of the Class.

1 (bb) Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 47-25-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in
2 Tennessee by members of the Class.

3 (cc) Vt. Stat. Ann. 9, § 2453, et seq., with respect to purchases in Vermont by
4 members of the Class.

5 (dd) W.Va. Code §§ 47-18-3, et seq., with respect to purchases in West
6 Virginia by members of the Class.

7 (ee) Wis. Stat. § 133.03, et seq., with respect to purchases in Wisconsin by
8 members of the Class.

9 519. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class have been injured in their business and property by
10 reason of the unlawful contracts, combinations, and/or conspiracies. Plaintiffs and members of Class
11 have paid more on their purchases of the brand and generic products than they would otherwise had paid,
12 and/or were prevented from substituting a less expensive, generic or comparable alternative for their
13 purchases of the more expensive brand and/or the more expensive generic products.

14 520. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and the Class paid more than they
15 would have paid for Viread, Emtriva, Tybost, Vemlidy, Truvada, Descovy, Stribild, Genvoya, and
16 competing cART drugs absent that unlawful conduct. But for Gilead and Japan Tobacco's unlawful
17 conduct, competitors would have begun marketing generic or comparable versions of the brand products
18 much sooner than they did and/or would have been able to market such versions more successfully.

19 521. If Gilead and Japan Tobacco had competed in a full and timely fashion, Plaintiffs and
20 other Class members would have substituted lower-priced generic or comparable products for the higher-
21 priced brand products for some or all of their brand purchases, would have paid lower prices on some or
22 all of their remaining purchases, and/or would have received a superior product for the purchases that
23 they made.

24 522. During the relevant period, Plaintiffs and the other Class members purchased and/or
25 reimbursed for substantial amounts of the products. As a result of Gilead and Japan Tobacco's unlawful
26 conduct, Plaintiffs and the other Class members were compelled to pay, and did pay, artificially inflated
27 prices for their brand and generic products. Plaintiffs and the Class members paid prices for their brand
28

1 and generic products that were substantially greater than the prices they would have paid absent the
2 unlawful conduct alleged herein because: (1) Plaintiffs and Class members were deprived of the
3 opportunity to purchase lower-priced generic or comparable products instead of expensive brand
4 products; (2) Plaintiffs and Class members were forced to pay artificially inflated prices for the brand
5 products; and/or (3) the product was inferior to what it would have been absent Gilead and Japan
6 Tobacco's conduct.

7 523. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured, and unless Defendants' unlawful conduct is
8 enjoined will continue to be injured, in their business and property as a result of Gilead and Japan
9 Tobacco's continuing conspiracy.

10
11 **COUNT TWELVE**

12 **CONSPIRACY IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 1 OF THE**
13 **SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT (15 U.S.C. § 1)**
14 **(Against Gilead and BMS)**

15 524. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

16 525. Gilead and BMS have engaged in a continuing illegal contract, combination, and
17 conspiracy in restraint of trade by agreeing to and abiding by the No-Generics Restraints with respect to
18 Atripla and Evotaz the purpose and effect of which was to impair competition. By entering into these
19 unlawful agreements, Gilead and BMS unlawfully conspired in restraint of trade and violated Section 1
20 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1. The agreements between Gilead and BMS are horizontal market
21 allocation agreements between actual or potential competitors and are illegal per se. Alternatively, and at
22 a minimum, they are unreasonable restraints of trade in violation of Section 1.

23 526. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class have been injured in their business and property by
24 reason of the unlawful contracts, combinations, and/or conspiracies. Plaintiffs and members of Class
25 have paid more on their purchases of the brand and generic products than they would otherwise had paid,
26 and/or were prevented from substituting a less expensive, generic alternative for their purchases of the
27 more expensive brand and/or the more expensive generic products.

28 527. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and the Class paid more than they

1 would have paid for Viread, Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Tybost, Reyataz, Evotaz, and competing cART
2 drugs absent that unlawful conduct. But for Gilead and BMS's unlawful conduct, competitors would
3 have begun marketing generic versions of the brand products much sooner than they did and/or would
4 have been able to market such versions more successfully.

5 528. If Gilead and BMS had competed in a full and timely fashion, Plaintiffs and other Class
6 members would have substituted lower-priced generic products for the higher-priced brand products for
7 some or all of their brand purchases, would have paid lower prices on some or all of their remaining
8 brand and/or generic purchases, and/or would have received a superior product for the purchases that
9 they made.

10 529. During the relevant period, Plaintiffs and the other Class members purchased and/or
11 reimbursed for substantial amounts of the products. As a result of Gilead and BMS's unlawful conduct,
12 Plaintiffs and the other Class members were compelled to pay, and did pay, artificially inflated prices for
13 their brand and generic products. Plaintiffs and the Class members paid prices for their brand and generic
14 products that were substantially greater than the prices they would have paid absent the unlawful conduct
15 alleged herein because: (1) Plaintiffs and Class members were deprived of the opportunity to purchase
16 lower-priced generic products instead of expensive brand products; (2) Plaintiffs and Class members
17 were forced to pay artificially inflated prices for the brand products; and/or (3) the product was inferior to
18 what it would have been absent Gilead and BMS's conduct.

19 530. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured, and unless Defendants' unlawful conduct is
20 enjoined will continue to be injured, in their business and property as a result of Gilead and BMS's
21 continuing conspiracy in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

22
23 **COUNT THIRTEEN**

24 **CONSPIRACY IN VIOLATION OF STATE ANTITRUST LAWS**
25 **(Against Gilead and BMS)**

26 531. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all preceding allegations.

27 532. Gilead and BMS have engaged in a continuing illegal contract, combination, and
28

1 conspiracy in restraint of trade by agreeing to and abiding by the No-Generics Restraints with respect to
2 Atripla and Evotaz, the purpose and effect of which was to impair competition. The agreements between
3 Gilead and BMS are horizontal market allocation and price agreements between actual or potential
4 competitors and are illegal per se. Alternatively, and at a minimum, they are unreasonable restraints of
5 trade.

6 533. By entering into these unlawful agreements, Gilead and BMS unlawfully conspired in
7 restraint of trade and violated the following state laws:

- 8 (d) Ala. Code §8-10-3 with respect to purchases in Alabama by members of
9 the Class.
- 10 (e) Arizona Rev. Stat. §§ 44-1401, et seq., with respect to purchases in
11 Arizona by members of the Class.
- 12 (f) Cal. Bus. Code §§ 16700, et seq., and Cal. Bus. Code §§ 17200, et seq.,
13 with respect to purchases in the United States by members of the Class.
- 14 (g) Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-24, et seq., with respect to purchases in Connecticut
15 by members of the Class.
- 16 (h) D.C. Code Ann. §§ 28-4501, et seq., with respect to purchases in the
17 District of Columbia by members of the Class.
- 18 (i) Fla. Stat. §§ 501.201, et seq., with respect to purchases in Florida by
19 members of the Class.
- 20 (j) Hawaii Rev. Stat. §§ 480-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in Hawaii by
21 members of the Class.
- 22 (k) 740 Ill. Comp. Stat. 10/3, et seq., with respect to purchases in Illinois by
23 members of the Class.
- 24 (l) Iowa Code § 553.4, et seq., with respect to purchases in Iowa by members
25 of the Class.
- 26 (m) Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 50-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Kansas by
27 members of the Class.
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- 1 (n) Md. Code, Com. Law § 11-201, et seq., with respect to purchases in
2 Maryland by members of the Class.
- 3 (o) Mass. Gen. L. Ch. 93A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Massachusetts
4 by members of the Class.
- 5 (p) Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, § 1101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Maine
6 by members of the Class.
- 7 (q) Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.771, et seq., with respect to purchases in
8 Michigan by members of the Class.
- 9 (r) Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.49, et seq., with respect to purchases in Minnesota by
10 members of the Class.
- 11 (s) Miss. Code Ann. §§ 75-21-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in
12 Mississippi by members of the Class.
- 13 (t) Neb. Code Ann. §§ 59-801, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nebraska
14 by members of the Class.
- 15 (u) Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A, et seq., with respect to purchases in Nevada
16 by members of the Class.
- 17 (v) N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in New
18 Mexico by members of the Class.
- 19 (w) N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 340, et seq., with respect to purchases in New
20 York by members of the Class.
- 21 (x) N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 75-1, et seq., with respect to purchases in North
22 Carolina by members of the Class.
- 23 (y) N.D. Cent. Code § 51-08.1-01, et seq., with respect to purchases in North
24 Dakota by members of the Class.
- 25 (z) Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 646.705, et seq., with respect to purchases in Oregon by
26 members of the Class.
- 27 (aa) 10 L.P.R.A. § 251, et seq., with respect to purchases in Puerto Rico by
28 members of the Class.

1 (bb) R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 6-36-4, et seq. with respect to purchases in Rhode
2 Island by members of the Class.

3 (cc) S.D. Codified Laws Ann. § 37-1-3.1, et seq., with respect to purchases in
4 South Dakota by members of the Class.

5 (dd) Utah Code Ann. §§ 76-10-3101, et seq., with respect to purchases in Utah
6 by residents of Utah who are members of the Class.

7 (ee) Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 47-25-101, et seq., with respect to purchases in
8 Tennessee by members of the Class.

9 (ff) Vt. Stat. Ann. 9, § 2453, et seq., with respect to purchases in Vermont by
10 members of the Class.

11 (gg) W.Va. Code §§ 47-18-3, et seq., with respect to purchases in West
12 Virginia by members of the Class.

13 (hh) Wis. Stat. § 133.03, et seq., with respect to purchases in Wisconsin by
14 members of the Class.

15 534. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class have been injured in their business and property by
16 reason of the unlawful contracts, combinations, and/or conspiracies. Plaintiffs and members of Class
17 have paid more on their purchases of the brand and generic products than they would otherwise had paid,
18 and/or were prevented from substituting a less expensive, generic alternative for their purchases of the
19 more expensive brand and/or the more expensive generic products.

20 535. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and the Class paid more than they
21 would have paid for Viread, Emtriva, Truvada, Atripla, Tybost, Reyataz, Evotaz, and competing cART
22 drugs absent that unlawful conduct. But for Gilead and BMS's unlawful conduct, competitors would
23 have begun marketing generic versions of the brand products much sooner than they did and/or would
24 have been able to market such versions more successfully.

25 536. If Gilead and BMS had competed in a full and timely fashion, Plaintiffs and other Class
26 members would have substituted lower-priced generic products for the higher-priced brand products for
27 some or all of their brand purchases, would have paid lower prices on some or all of their remaining
28

1 brand and/or generic purchases, and/or would have received a superior product for the purchases that
2 they made.

3 537. During the relevant period, Plaintiffs and the other Class members purchased and/or
4 reimbursed for substantial amounts of the products. As a result of Gilead and BMS's unlawful conduct,
5 Plaintiffs and the other Class members were compelled to pay, and did pay, artificially inflated prices for
6 their brand and generic products. Plaintiffs and the Class members paid prices for their brand and generic
7 products that were substantially greater than the prices they would have paid absent the unlawful conduct
8 alleged herein because: (1) Plaintiffs and Class members were deprived of the opportunity to purchase
9 lower-priced generic products instead of expensive brand products; (2) Plaintiffs and Class members
10 were forced to pay artificially inflated prices for the brand products; and/or (3) the product was inferior to
11 what it would have been absent Gilead and BMS's conduct.

12 538. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured, and unless Defendants' unlawful conduct is
13 enjoined will continue to be injured, in their business and property as a result of Gilead and BMS's
14 continuing conspiracy.

15 16 **XIV. DEMAND FOR JUDGMENT**

17 539. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Class, respectfully request that
18 the Court:

- 19
- 20 A. Determine that this action may be maintained as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P.
21 23(a) and (b)(3), and Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(2), and direct that reasonable notice of
22 this action, as provided by Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2), be given to the Class and declare the
23 Plaintiffs the representatives of the Class;
 - 24 B. Enter judgment against each Defendant in favor of Plaintiffs and the Class;
 - 25 C. Adjudge and decree the acts alleged herein, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 57 and 18 U.S.C. §
26 2201(a), to be unlawful restraints of trade and unlawful exclusionary conduct in violation
27 of Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1 and 2;
 - 28 D. Grant permanent injunctive relief pursuant to Section 16 of the Clayton Act and applicable
state law to remedy the ongoing anticompetitive effects of Defendants' unlawful conduct,
including but not limited to adjudging and decreeing that:
 - 1) Defendants have forfeited any NCE exclusivity that they may otherwise have had
related to Vemlidy, Descovy, Odefsey, Genvoya, Symtuza, and any and all other

1 FDCs that contain TAF;

- 2 2) Defendants have forfeited any 30-month stay under the Hatch-Waxman Act that
3 they may otherwise have had related to Vemlidy, Descovy, Odefsey, Genvoya,
4 Symtuza, and any and all other FDCs that contain TAF;
- 5 3) Defendants shall not enforce the No-Generics Restraints that would otherwise
6 prohibit Janssen, Japan Tobacco, or BMS from making or marketing competing
7 FDCs after the expiration of Gilead's relevant patents;
- 8 4) Defendants shall not enforce the No-Generics Restraints that would otherwise
9 prohibit Gilead from making or marketing competing FDCs to Evotaz after the
10 expiration of BMS's patents on ATV;
- 11 5) Defendants shall not enforce the No-Generics Restraints that would otherwise
12 prohibit Gilead from making or marketing competing FDCs to Prezcobix or
13 Symtuza after the expiration of Janssen's patents on DRV;
- 14 6) Gilead shall issue licenses to TAF, FTC, and COBI to any willing licensee, for
15 purposes of making and marketing competing versions of Evotaz, Prezcobix, and
16 Symtuza, on terms to be determined by the Court;
- 17 7) Each of Janssen, Japan Tobacco, and BMS shall issue licenses to their third agents
18 to any willing licensee on terms to be determined by the Court;
- 19 8) Gilead shall issue licenses to TDF, TAF, and FTC to any willing licensee on terms
20 to be determined by the Court;
- 21 9) The entry date of Teva, Lupin, Mylan, Aurobindo, Hetero, and Amneal under their
22 patent settlement agreements with Gilead concerning Truvada shall be a date to be
23 determined by the Court;
- 24 10) The entry date of Teva, Lupin, and Cipla under their patent settlement agreements
25 with Gilead concerning Atripla shall be a date to be determined by the Court; and

- 26 E. Award to Plaintiffs and the Class damages (and multiple damages as provided by law) in
27 amounts to be determined at trial;
- 28 F. Award to Plaintiffs and the Class their costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees
as provided by law;
- G. Grant such other further relief as is necessary to correct for the anticompetitive market
effects caused by Defendants' conduct, as the Court deems just.

FILER'S ATTESTATION

Pursuant to Civil L.R. 5-1(i)(3), regarding signatures, I, Daralyn J. Durie, attest that concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained.

Date: May 14, 2018

By: _____
/s/ Daralyn J. Durie
DARALYN J. DURIE

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