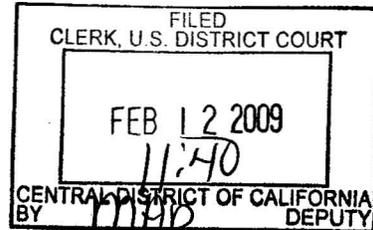


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16  
17 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

18  
19 **Federal Trade Commission; and**  
20 **The State of California, ex rel**  
Attorney General Edmund G. Brown, Jr.  
21 Plaintiffs,

22 v.

23 **Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a**  
24 corporation;  
25 **Par Pharmaceutical Companies, Inc.,**  
a corporation;  
26 **Paddock Laboratories, Inc., a**  
27 corporation; and  
28 **Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a**  
corporation,

Defendants.

Case No. CV 09-598 MRP (PLAx)

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

1 **Complaint for Violations of Federal Trade Commission Act, Sherman Act,**  
2 **Cartwright Act, and California Unfair Competition Act**

3 Plaintiffs, the Federal Trade Commission and the State of California ex rel  
4 Attorney General Edmund G. Brown, Jr., by their designated attorneys, complain  
5 against defendants Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Par Pharmaceutical Companies,  
6 Inc., Paddock Laboratories, Inc., and Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc., as follows:

7 **I. Nature of the Case**

8 1. This case challenges agreements by Watson, Par, and Paddock to delay  
9 until 2015 the sale of low-cost generic versions of AndroGel, a widely prescribed  
10 branded testosterone replacement drug, in exchange for substantial payments from  
11 Solvay.

12 2. By 2006, AndroGel had grown to be Solvay's top-selling  
13 pharmaceutical product, with U.S. sales of over \$300 million. The prospect of  
14 generic competition, however, threatened Solvay's AndroGel profits. Several years  
15 earlier, Watson and Paddock (which then partnered with Par) had filed applications  
16 with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to market generic versions of  
17 AndroGel, and by early 2006 Watson had received final approval to market its  
18 generic product. Defendants knew that if generic entry were to occur, Solvay's sales  
19 would plummet, as generic AndroGel would be priced dramatically lower than  
20 branded AndroGel. Solvay's loss, however, would be consumers' gain, as they  
21 would save hundreds of millions of dollars by purchasing lower-cost generic  
22 alternatives.

23 3. After Watson and Paddock had announced their plans to sell generic  
24 AndroGel, Solvay sued the generic companies for infringing the only patent Solvay  
25 had relating to AndroGel. In the ensuing litigation, each of the generic companies  
26 vigorously asserted that its product was outside the scope of Solvay's patent, that the  
27 patent was invalid, and that Solvay withheld important information from the Patent  
28

1 and Trademark Office in obtaining the patent. Solvay could not be confident that its  
2 patent alone would prevent generic entry.

3 4. Eventually, Defendants recognized that they would each be better off by  
4 cooperating and sharing in Solvay's monopoly profits than by competing. Solvay's  
5 own financial analysis highlighted this dynamic. From this analysis, Solvay knew  
6 that it would need to pay the generic firms to agree to stay off the market until 2015,  
7 Solvay's desired generic entry date. At the same time, Solvay knew that – because  
8 eliminating price competition would preserve its monopoly profits – it could easily  
9 afford to pay the generic firms to delay their entry until 2015.

10 5. In the end, Watson, Par, and Paddock agreed to share in Solvay's  
11 monopoly profits, abandon their patent challenges, and refrain from competing with  
12 low-cost generic products for nine years. Together with Solvay, they also identified  
13 ways to transfer the money to the generic firms: via co-promotion arrangements and  
14 a back-up supply deal executed on the same day as the companies' patent  
15 settlements.

16 6. As a result of Defendants' agreements, Watson and Par, rather than  
17 competing against Solvay, are partnering with Solvay to promote AndroGel and  
18 share in monopoly profits – with expected payments of hundreds of millions of  
19 dollars collectively. Solvay's substantial payments to Watson, Par, and Paddock –  
20 not the strength of Solvay's patent – have prevented generic competition to  
21 AndroGel until 2015. These agreements deny consumers the opportunity to  
22 purchase lower-cost generic versions of AndroGel, at a cost of hundreds of millions  
23 of dollars a year.

## 24 **II. Jurisdiction and Venue**

25 7. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 15  
26 U.S.C. §§ 45(a) and 53(b), and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), and 1345. This Court  
27 also has supplemental jurisdiction over the State of California's state law claims  
28 under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because those claims are so related to the federal claims that

1 they form part of the same case or controversy. The exercise of supplemental  
2 jurisdiction avoids unnecessary duplication and multiplicity of actions and is in the  
3 interests of judicial economy, convenience, and fairness.

4 8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant pursuant to 15  
5 U.S.C. § 53(b), and because each Defendant has the requisite constitutional contacts  
6 with the United States of America.

7 9. Venue in this district is proper under 15 U.S.C. § 22 and 28 U.S.C.  
8 § 1391(b) and (c), and under Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b). Each  
9 Defendant resides, transacts business, committed an illegal or tortious act, or is found  
10 in this District, and a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims  
11 arose in this District.

12 10. Defendants' general business practices, and the unfair methods of  
13 competition alleged herein, are "in or affecting commerce" within the meaning of  
14 Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45.

15 11. Each Defendant is, and at all times relevant herein has been, a  
16 corporation, as "corporation" is defined in Section 4 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 44.

17 **III. The Parties**

18 12. Plaintiff Federal Trade Commission is an administrative agency of the  
19 United States government, established, organized, and existing pursuant to the FTC  
20 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 41 *et seq.*, with its principal offices in Washington, D.C. The FTC  
21 is vested with authority and responsibility for enforcing, *inter alia*, Section 5 of the  
22 FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45, and is authorized under Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15  
23 U.S.C. § 53(b), to initiate court proceedings to enjoin violations of any law the FTC  
24 enforces.

25 13. Plaintiff the State of California ex rel Attorney General Edmund G.  
26 Brown, Jr. brings this action as *parens patriae* in its sovereign capacity to redress  
27 injury to California's welfare and general economy, and as the chief law enforcement  
28 officer of the State of California.

1           14. Defendant Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (together with its affiliates,  
2 “Watson”) is a publicly traded, for-profit company, incorporated in Nevada and with  
3 its principal place of business located in Corona, California. Watson is engaged in  
4 the business of, among other things, developing, manufacturing, marketing, and  
5 distributing generic drug products. In the twelve months ending December 31, 2007,  
6 Watson had net revenues of approximately \$2.5 billion.

7           15. Defendant Par Pharmaceutical Companies, Inc. (together with its  
8 affiliates, “Par”) is a publicly traded, for-profit company, incorporated in Delaware  
9 and with its principal place of business located in Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey. Par  
10 is engaged in the business of, among other things, developing, manufacturing,  
11 marketing, and distributing generic drug products. In the twelve months ending  
12 December 31, 2007, Par had total revenues of approximately \$770 million.

13           16. Defendant Paddock Laboratories, Inc. (together with its affiliates,  
14 “Paddock”) is a privately held, for-profit company, incorporated in Minnesota and  
15 with its principal place of business located in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Paddock is  
16 engaged in the business of, among other things, developing, manufacturing,  
17 marketing, and distributing generic drug products.

18           17. Defendant Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (together with its affiliates,  
19 “Solvay”) is incorporated in Georgia and has its principal place of business in  
20 Marietta, Georgia. Solvay Pharmaceuticals is a subsidiary of Solvay, S.A., a Belgian  
21 company whose shares are listed on the Euronext Brussels stock exchange and traded  
22 over-the-counter in the United States via American Depositary Receipts. Solvay  
23 includes Unimed Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Solvay’s wholly owned subsidiary. Solvay  
24 is engaged in the distribution and sale of branded pharmaceutical products, including  
25 AndroGel. In the twelve months ending December 31, 2007, Solvay’s U.S. net  
26 pharmaceutical revenues totaled about \$1.2 billion, over \$400 million of which were  
27 U.S. sales of AndroGel.

28

1 **IV. Background**

2 **A. The regulatory system governing pharmaceuticals in the United States**

3 18. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 301 *et seq.*, as  
4 amended by the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984  
5 (the “Hatch-Waxman Act”) and the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and  
6 Modernization Act of 2003, 21 U.S.C. § 355(j) and 35 U.S.C. § 271(e), establishes  
7 procedures designed to facilitate competition from lower-priced generic drugs, while  
8 maintaining incentives for pharmaceutical companies to invest in developing new  
9 drugs.

10 19. A company seeking approval from the U.S. Food and Drug  
11 Administration (“FDA”) to market a new drug (*i.e.*, a branded drug) must file a New  
12 Drug Application (“NDA”) demonstrating the safety and efficacy of its product.

13 20. An “AB-rated” generic drug is one that the FDA has determined to be  
14 bioequivalent to a branded drug. A generic drug is considered bioequivalent to a  
15 branded drug if it contains the same active pharmaceutical ingredient as the branded  
16 drug and there is no significant difference in the quality, safety, and efficacy of the  
17 two drugs.

18 21. A company seeking to market an “AB-rated” generic version of a  
19 branded drug must also file an application with the FDA, but may file an  
20 Abbreviated New Drug Application (“ANDA”).

21 22. When a branded drug is covered by one or more patents, a generic drug  
22 company that intends to market its generic drug prior to expiration of any patents  
23 may proceed to seek FDA approval, but must certify in the ANDA that either (1) the  
24 generic version does not infringe the patents on the brand-name drug, or (2) the  
25 patents are invalid. This is referred to as a “paragraph IV certification.”

26 23. If a generic drug company makes a paragraph IV certification, it must  
27 notify the patent holder of the filing of its ANDA. If the patent holder initiates a  
28 patent infringement suit against the generic drug company within 45 days of

1 receiving such notice, the FDA may not grant final approval of the ANDA for the  
2 generic drug until the earliest of (1) patent expiry, (2) district court resolution of the  
3 patent litigation in favor of the generic company, or (3) the expiration of an  
4 automatic 30-month waiting period.

5 24. The Hatch-Waxman Act gives the first generic company filing an  
6 ANDA containing a paragraph IV certification a period of protection from  
7 competition with other generic versions of the drug. As to drugs for which the first  
8 paragraph IV filing was made before December 2003, as is the case here, the FDA  
9 may not approve other generic versions of the same drug until 180 days after the  
10 earlier of the date on which (1) the first company begins commercial marketing of its  
11 generic version of the drug, or (2) an appeals court finds the patent(s) claiming the  
12 branded drug invalid or not infringed. This is referred to as "180-day exclusivity."

13 **B. The consumer benefits of generic drugs**

14 25. Although therapeutically the same as its branded counterpart, the first  
15 AB-rated generic equivalent to a branded drug is typically priced significantly lower  
16 than the brand. Upon the entry of additional AB-rated generic drugs, generic drug  
17 prices generally fall even more.

18 26. Because of these price advantages, states encourage generic competition  
19 through laws that allow pharmacists to dispense an AB-rated generic drug when  
20 presented with a prescription for its branded equivalent, unless a physician directs, or  
21 the patient requests, otherwise. These state laws facilitate substitution of lower-  
22 priced AB-rated generic drugs for higher-priced branded drugs.

23 27. Many third party payers of prescription drugs (*e.g.*, health insurance  
24 plans, Medicaid programs) have adopted policies to encourage the substitution of  
25 AB-rated generic drugs for their branded counterparts.

26 28. As a result of lower prices and the ease of substitution, many consumers  
27 routinely switch from a branded drug to an AB-rated generic drug upon its  
28 introduction. Consequently, AB-rated generic drugs typically capture a significant

1 share of their branded counterparts' sales, causing a significant reduction of the  
2 branded drugs' unit and dollar sales.

3 29. Competition from generic drugs generates large savings for consumers.  
4 A 1998 Congressional Budget Office Report estimates that in 1994 alone, purchasers  
5 saved \$8 to \$10 billion on prescriptions at retail pharmacies by purchasing generic  
6 drugs instead of the equivalent branded drugs. A 2004 FDA study calculates that  
7 patients could reduce the daily costs of their medications by more than 50 percent by  
8 purchasing generic drugs when available. And, according to the National Association  
9 of Chain Drug Stores, the average retail price for a brand-name prescription was  
10 about \$119 in 2007, while the average retail price for a generic prescription was  
11 about \$34.

12 30. Significant consumer savings can result when generic companies  
13 successfully challenge patents and enter prior to patent expiration. For example, a  
14 generic company's successful challenge invalidating a patent covering the  
15 antidepressant drug Prozac resulted in generic entry 2½ years before patent expiry  
16 and about \$2.5 billion in estimated consumer savings. Another successful challenge  
17 invalidating patents covering the cancer drug Taxol resulted in generic entry over 11  
18 years before patent expiry and estimated consumer savings of more than \$3.5 billion.

19 31. There are many other examples of successful patent challenges by  
20 generic drug companies. Indeed, empirical studies have shown that when  
21 pharmaceutical patent infringement claims are tested in the courts, the alleged  
22 infringer prevails in the majority of cases. An analysis of Federal Circuit decisions  
23 from 2002 through 2004 in which the court made a final ruling on the merits of a  
24 pharmaceutical patent claim (validity, infringement, or enforceability) found that the  
25 alleged infringers had a success rate of 70 percent. An FTC study of all patent  
26 litigation initiated between 1992 and 2000 between brand-name drug manufacturers  
27 and Paragraph IV generic applicants found similar results: when cases were litigated  
28

1 to a decision on the merits, the generics prevailed in cases involving 73 percent of the  
2 challenged drug products.

3 **C. Solvay's AndroGel prescription drug**

4 32. Solvay markets a branded prescription drug called AndroGel. AndroGel  
5 is a pharmaceutical gel containing synthetic testosterone. Testosterone was first  
6 artificially synthesized in 1935 and has been available in various drug products since  
7 the 1950s. Pharmaceutical gel products have also been available for decades.

8 33. In August 1995, Solvay licensed the U.S. rights to the testosterone gel  
9 formulation used for AndroGel from the Belgian pharmaceutical company Besins  
10 Healthcare, S.A. (together with its affiliates, "Besins"), which had developed the  
11 formulation. At the same time, Besins agreed to provide commercial supply of  
12 AndroGel to Solvay after the FDA approved the product for sale.

13 34. Solvay filed a U.S. New Drug Application for AndroGel in April 1999,  
14 which the FDA approved in February 2000. AndroGel is approved for testosterone  
15 replacement therapy in men with low testosterone. Low testosterone is often  
16 associated with advancing age, certain cancers, diabetes, and HIV/AIDS, among  
17 other conditions, and can result in fatigue, muscle loss, and erectile dysfunction.

18 35. Solvay's sales of AndroGel have grown substantially over time. In  
19 2000, U.S. AndroGel sales were approximately \$26 million. By 2003, U.S. sales had  
20 grown to about \$277 million. By 2007, U.S. AndroGel sales were over \$400 million.

21 36. From 2000 through 2007, cumulative U.S. sales of AndroGel were over  
22 \$1.8 billion. These sales substantially exceeded Solvay's costs of developing  
23 AndroGel.

24 37. AndroGel has consistently been Solvay's highest-selling product. In  
25 2007, sales of AndroGel accounted for about one third of Solvay's U.S.  
26 pharmaceutical revenues.

27 38. Solvay sells AndroGel at prices far above Solvay's cost of obtaining the  
28 product from Besins, making AndroGel highly profitable for Solvay. Even

1 accounting for other direct expenses Solvay allocates to selling and marketing  
2 AndroGel, Solvay's profit margin on AndroGel net sales is substantial.

3 **D. Solvay's formulation patent**

4 39. Testosterone, the hormone contained in AndroGel, is unpatented.  
5 Patents covering the synthesis of artificial testosterone expired decades ago.

6 40. In August 2000, five years after Solvay licensed AndroGel from Besins,  
7 Solvay and Besins employees applied for a U.S. patent relating to AndroGel. The  
8 patent did not claim testosterone itself or methods of using testosterone generally, but  
9 rather covered the use of a particular pharmaceutical gel formulation containing  
10 testosterone and other specified ingredients in certain amounts.

11 41. As described in a report by the United States Government  
12 Accountability Office, patent examiners are generally expected to process an average  
13 of 87 patent applications per year and have time quotas of a total of 19 hours to  
14 process each application from its filing through its final acceptance or rejection.  
15 These time quotas are reinforced by examiners' bonus compensation, which is largely  
16 tied to the number of applications processed to completion. The patent application  
17 process is an ex parte process in which patent examiners rely upon the information  
18 and candor of applicants. The vast majority of all patent applications are ultimately  
19 granted.

20 42. In prosecuting the patent application relating to AndroGel, Solvay  
21 submitted to the patent examiner multiple disclosure statements identifying more than  
22 400 articles and patents discussing previous testosterone and hormone therapies,  
23 together with copies of each of these hundreds of articles and patents in multiple  
24 notebooks, comprising more than three feet of materials for the examiner to attempt  
25 to review. In addition, Solvay filed more than 240 additional pages of papers,  
26 responses, amendments, and declarations.

27 43. The patent Solvay prosecuted issued on January 7, 2003 as Patent No.  
28 6,503,894 (the "formulation patent"). Five months later, Solvay requested that the

1 Patent and Trademark Office “correct” many claims of the formulation patent by  
2 inserting a scientific term that would substantially reduce the amount of one of the  
3 components of the formulation and change the coverage of the claims. Nonetheless,  
4 Solvay represented that this “correction” would not “alter the substance of the patent  
5 in any way that would necessitate reevaluation by an Examiner.” The certificate of  
6 correction issued some six months later.

7 44. The formulation patent expires in August 2020. Solvay recently  
8 received regulatory exclusivity from the FDA based on pediatric studies that would  
9 provide Solvay with an additional six months of exclusivity beyond the expiration of  
10 its patent, through February 2021.

## 11 **V. Potential Generic Competition to AndroGel**

### 12 **A. Generic companies challenge Solvay’s formulation patent**

13 45. In May 2003, Watson and Paddock each filed an application with the  
14 FDA for approval to market a generic version of AndroGel. As part of their  
15 applications, Watson and Paddock certified that their generic products did not  
16 infringe Solvay’s formulation patent and that the patent was invalid.

17 46. Watson filed its ANDA before Paddock and was therefore eligible for  
18 180-day exclusivity under the Hatch-Waxman Act.

19 47. With its ANDA, Paddock sought a partner to share the costs and risks  
20 associated with litigation, together with the rewards from a successful outcome.  
21 Paddock eventually reached a deal with Par, which was a top-ten generic drug  
22 company and a veteran of pharmaceutical patent litigation. Under the deal, Par  
23 agreed to share litigation costs with Paddock, market Paddock’s generic product  
24 following launch, and share in the resulting profits. Par agreed to partner with  
25 Paddock on generic AndroGel only after conducting diligence on Paddock’s ANDA  
26 in light of Solvay’s formulation patent.

27 48. In August 2003, Solvay and Besins filed patent infringement lawsuits  
28 against Watson and Paddock, alleging that each infringed the formulation patent.

1 Under the Hatch-Waxman Act, Solvay's lawsuits triggered automatic stays of final  
2 FDA approval of Watson's and Paddock's generic versions of AndroGel. Under  
3 FDA rules, the stays expired in January 2006.

4 **B. Solvay prepares for the threat of generic competition**

5 49. In early 2006, under the direction of a new CEO, Solvay analyzed the  
6 risk from potential generic competition to AndroGel. Solvay concluded that this risk  
7 was substantial. As the company's CEO noted at the time, "the economics are  
8 obviously not good."

9 50. Solvay estimated that if generic products were to launch in mid-2006,  
10 Solvay would lose about 90 percent of its AndroGel sales within a year. Even  
11 factoring in the cost savings to Solvay from not purchasing and promoting AndroGel,  
12 Solvay estimated that generic competition would cut its profits by about \$125 million  
13 a year.

14 51. Watson projected a similar dramatic impact from generic entry. A  
15 February 2006 Watson forecast projected that the price of generic AndroGel would  
16 be about 25% of branded AndroGel's price within a year of generic entry and that  
17 generic products would capture nearly 80% of all prescriptions.

18 52. Par's forecasts projected even steeper price reductions from generic  
19 entry. A Par forecast, also prepared in February 2006, projected that the price of  
20 generic AndroGel would fall to 15% of the branded price within a year and that 90%  
21 of all prescriptions would go to generic products.

22 53. In late January 2006, Watson received final FDA approval for its generic  
23 product, meaning the FDA had determined that Watson's generic AndroGel was as  
24 safe and effective as branded AndroGel. With final FDA approval, Watson could  
25 launch its generic version of AndroGel unless Solvay was able to satisfy the relevant  
26 burdens to obtain a preliminary injunction in the patent case to prevent Watson's  
27 launch.

28

1           54. Solvay realized that Watson's receipt of final FDA approval represented  
2 a near-term threat to its AndroGel franchise. Shortly after Watson received FDA  
3 approval, Solvay's CEO reported to his superiors in Europe that Watson might  
4 launch sometime in 2006 even if the patent litigation had not concluded: "The next  
5 event will be a court hearing probably in June [2006]. They could then launch if  
6 things go well for them."

7           55. As of February 2006, Watson's forecast for generic AndroGel reflected  
8 a generic entry date of January 2007. A February 2006 Par forecast for generic  
9 AndroGel assumed Par's generic entry in September 2006, which in turn reflected an  
10 assumption that Watson would launch in March 2006. Par's CEO told investment  
11 analysts in February 2006 that if generic AndroGel didn't launch in 2006, it "should  
12 certainly hit in 2007."

13           56. Both Watson and Par/Paddock took concrete steps to prepare for a  
14 generic launch. Paddock, which had an average annual company-wide equipment  
15 budget of about \$1 million, spent about \$750,000 on commercial manufacturing  
16 equipment for generic AndroGel. Watson also ordered commercial manufacturing  
17 equipment for generic AndroGel and planned for manufacturing validation in mid-  
18 2006 and commercial manufacturing in late 2006.

19           57. In spite of the threat of generic entry, Solvay did not try to obtain from  
20 the court a preliminary injunction to prevent Watson's or Par/Paddock's launch.  
21 Rather, Solvay considered ways to settle its patent disputes and eliminate the near-  
22 term threat of generic competition without risking a potential adverse court decision.

23       **VI. Solvay Pays Watson and Par/Paddock for their Agreement Not to Compete**

24       **A. Solvay enters negotiations knowing it will have to compensate Watson and**  
25       **Par/Paddock in exchange for deferred generic competition**

26           58. In preparation for settlement negotiations with Watson and Par, Solvay  
27 put together a financial model to analyze its settlement options, known internally as  
28 "Project Tulip." Solvay had already decided that it wanted to defer generic entry

1 until 2015. The purpose of the model was to assess – by evaluating the generics’  
2 expected return from continuing to litigate – whether the generic companies would  
3 accept this delayed entry date. From the Project Tulip analysis, Solvay concluded  
4 that Watson and Par might agree to a settlement that somewhat deferred generic  
5 entry. But if Solvay wanted a settlement that delayed generic entry until 2015, it had  
6 to pay Watson and Par.

7 59. From the Project Tulip model, however, Solvay also realized that it  
8 could easily afford to buy Watson’s and Par’s agreement not to compete – thus  
9 eliminating the near-term threat of generic entry. By deferring competition, the  
10 parties would preserve monopoly rents that could be shared amongst them – at the  
11 expense of the consumer savings that would result from price competition. Thus,  
12 even after paying Watson and Par a share of its profits to secure their agreement to  
13 defer entry until 2015, Solvay still expected to make more in AndroGel profits by  
14 deferring generic entry until 2015 than by continuing to litigate.

15 60. Solvay’s financial model was discussed among the company’s CEO and  
16 other key executives and formed the basis for Solvay’s negotiating strategy. When it  
17 negotiated with Watson and Par, Solvay expected that it would need to compensate  
18 the generic companies to obtain their agreement not to launch generic AndroGel until  
19 2015.

20 **B. Solvay and Watson agree not to compete, but rather to cooperate and**  
21 **share monopoly profits**

22 61. At the beginning of settlement negotiations, Watson proposed that  
23 Solvay share AndroGel revenues with Watson through an arrangement under which  
24 Watson would co-promote AndroGel to doctors. Just months before, a consulting  
25 firm had helped Solvay conduct a comprehensive analysis of Solvay’s AndroGel  
26 promotion options. That analysis concluded that AndroGel co-promotion was  
27 unlikely to make sense for Solvay and in any event, Watson did not meet the set of  
28 criteria for potential co-promotion partners. But because Solvay wanted to protect its

1 AndroGel revenues for another nine years, until 2015, Solvay quickly agreed to  
2 consider allocating a portion of AndroGel sales to Watson.

3 62. Watson was willing to accept Solvay's 2015 generic entry date,  
4 however, only if the price was right on the co-promotion arrangement. Watson  
5 insisted that it receive a high share of profits from all AndroGel sales to urologists,  
6 the group of doctors to which Watson would promote AndroGel. Watson demanded  
7 a majority share of Solvay's established sales and business and not just a share of  
8 incremental AndroGel sales that Watson might help build. Solvay relented. On April  
9 27, 2006, Solvay's CEO reported to his superiors in Europe that Solvay and Watson  
10 had "agreed terms on the Urology 'carve-out' . . . as a basis for settlement of the  
11 current litigation."

12 63. Watson agreed not to market generic AndroGel until 2015 even though  
13 it knew of Solvay's plans to introduce a "line extension" product that would  
14 eliminate or substantially reduce potential sales of generic AndroGel by 2015.  
15 Branded pharmaceutical companies frequently introduce a "line extension," or a new  
16 branded product that is related to but different from an existing product, to preserve  
17 sales of a branded franchise. In the case of AndroGel, Solvay plans to develop and  
18 market a testosterone gel containing 1.62% testosterone – more than the 1%  
19 testosterone contained in AndroGel – that would allow patients to achieve similar  
20 therapeutic benefits with less volume of gel. Solvay plans to shift sales from  
21 AndroGel to its new low volume product before 2015, in part because generic  
22 versions of AndroGel will not be automatically substitutable for Solvay's new  
23 branded product. Solvay told Watson of its plans for a line extension product during  
24 settlement negotiations. Watson accepted Solvay's 2015 generic entry date even  
25 though a line extension product could have a severe negative impact on its potential  
26 sales of generic AndroGel by 2015. Watson would not have accepted the 2015  
27 generic entry date in light of these risks, absent Solvay's substantial sharing of  
28 AndroGel profits through the co-promotion deal.

1           64. After Solvay and Watson had agreed to a generic entry date and a  
2 “urology carve-out,” including the percentage of urology-based profits that Watson  
3 would receive, the parties negotiated other key terms of the co-promotion  
4 arrangement, including the number of sales calls Watson would be required to make  
5 to doctors.

6           65. On September 13, 2006, Solvay, Besins, and Watson entered written  
7 agreements to settle their patent litigation. Under the parties’ settlement, Watson  
8 agreed to refrain from marketing generic AndroGel until August 31, 2015, or earlier  
9 if another generic company launched a generic version of AndroGel before that date.

10           66. Solvay and Watson simultaneously entered into a co-promotion deal  
11 which provided substantial compensation to Watson. Under the deal, Watson agreed  
12 to promote AndroGel to urologists and Solvay agreed to share AndroGel profits with  
13 Watson through September 2015. At the time it negotiated the deal, Solvay projected  
14 that it would pay Watson about \$19 million during the first year of its agreement,  
15 rising to over \$30 million annually by the end of the deal. Under the parties’  
16 arrangement, Watson obtained the right to co-promote any line extension product,  
17 and thus share in any profits.

18           67. The compensation Solvay agreed to provide Watson was designed to,  
19 and did, induce Watson to settle the AndroGel patent litigation by agreeing to refrain  
20 from marketing generic AndroGel until 2015. Rather than compete, Solvay and  
21 Watson agreed to cooperate on AndroGel and share in monopoly profits.

22           68. Solvay and Watson filed a voluntary stipulation of dismissal terminating  
23 their patent litigation in the district court. The parties did not file their settlement and  
24 co-promotion agreements with the court, nor were the agreements contingent on court  
25 approval.

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1 **C. Solvay, Par, and Paddock agree not to compete, but rather to cooperate**  
2 **and share monopoly profits**

3 69. Under its partnership with Paddock, Par was responsible for conducting  
4 the patent litigation with Solvay and negotiating any settlement.

5 70. Par, like Watson, was willing to settle the AndroGel patent litigation  
6 with Solvay for the right price. In the words of a senior Par executive, Par was  
7 looking to “extract payments” from Solvay in settlement negotiations.

8 71. During negotiations, Par quickly accepted Solvay’s proposed 2015  
9 generic entry date, contingent on the parties’ ability to reach agreement on the value  
10 that Par would receive in a settlement.

11 72. To agree on a value, Solvay and Par exchanged forecasts analyzing the  
12 profits Par would make from sales of generic AndroGel beginning in 2007. These  
13 forecasts discounted Par’s generic AndroGel revenues to reflect Par’s probability of  
14 prevailing in the patent litigation. According to a senior Solvay executive, Solvay  
15 developed these forecasts to “demonstrate to [Par] what [its] options are, either  
16 litigate or enter into these – this business arrangement . . . . And if we entered into  
17 the business arrangement, we wouldn’t be litigating. They go hand in hand.”

18 73. Based on the discounted value of Par’s forecasted profits from selling  
19 generic AndroGel from 2007 through 2015 – which Par would forgo in a settlement –  
20 Solvay and Par were able to “agree on a value” Par would receive in exchange for  
21 settling the litigation. Solvay and Par agreed on the payments Par would receive  
22 before agreeing on what Par would do in exchange, other than defer generic entry  
23 until 2015. On May 13, 2006, the parties confirmed by e-mail their “agreed-upon  
24 settlement of \$12 million per year for 6 years coupled with manufacturing/  
25 development and/or a co-promotion between Par and Solvay.”

26 74. About two weeks after Solvay agreed to pay Par \$12 million per year for  
27 six years, the parties met to discuss what type of business arrangement would  
28 accompany the settlement. The parties considered a number of options, including co-

1 promoting various Solvay drugs; manufacturing AndroGel or serving as a back-up  
2 manufacturer; and assisting in development of new AndroGel formulations.  
3 Ultimately, the parties decided that Par would co-promote AndroGel to doctors and  
4 receive \$10 million annually, and Paddock would serve as a back-up manufacturer  
5 for AndroGel and receive \$2 million annually. As a Besins executive stated in an e-  
6 mail, a “backup manufacturer strategy [was] a partial way to compensate Parr [sic]  
7 for not entering the market.”

8 75. After Solvay and Par had agreed to the 2015 generic entry date and \$12  
9 million per year in payments, and settled on the concept of AndroGel co-promotion,  
10 the parties negotiated other key terms of the co-promotion arrangement. In an initial  
11 term sheet, Solvay proposed that Par perform at least 90,000 sales calls a year and  
12 promote AndroGel first in each call. Under this proposal, Solvay would have paid  
13 Par about \$110 per sales call, about the same amount Solvay had received in another  
14 co-promotion arrangement it had entered. Par ultimately agreed, however, to perform  
15 only 30,800 sales calls, without changing the amount of compensation, and did not  
16 commit to promoting AndroGel in the first position. Under the final agreement,  
17 Solvay agreed to pay Par over \$300 per sales call.

18 76. On September 13, 2006, the same day the Solvay/Watson agreements  
19 were signed, Solvay, Besins, Par, and Paddock entered written agreements to settle  
20 their patent litigation. Under the parties’ settlement, Par and Paddock agreed to  
21 refrain from marketing generic AndroGel until August 31, 2015, or earlier if another  
22 generic company launched a generic version of AndroGel before that date.

23 77. Solvay and Par simultaneously entered into co-promotion and back-up  
24 manufacturing deals which provided substantial compensation to Par and Paddock.  
25 Under the co-promotion deal, Par agreed to promote AndroGel to primary care  
26 doctors and Solvay agreed to pay Par \$10 million per year for six years. Under the  
27 back-up manufacturing deal, which Par signed but assigned to Paddock, Paddock  
28 agreed to serve as a potential back-up manufacturer for AndroGel and Solvay agreed

1 to pay Paddock \$2 million per year for six years. Solvay also agreed to reimburse  
2 Paddock for any capital expenditures associated with manufacturing AndroGel.

3 78. At the same time Par signed its agreements with Solvay, it agreed to  
4 transfer \$6 million up front to Paddock through a transfer of title of Paddock's  
5 ANDA to Par. This payment was necessary to obtain Paddock's assent to the patent  
6 settlement.

7 79. The compensation Solvay agreed to provide Par and Paddock was  
8 designed to, and did, induce Par and Paddock to settle the AndroGel patent litigation  
9 by agreeing to refrain from marketing generic AndroGel until 2015. Rather than  
10 compete, Solvay, Par and Paddock agreed to cooperate on AndroGel and share in  
11 monopoly profits.

12 80. The district court hearing the patent litigation dismissed Solvay's patent  
13 lawsuit against Paddock under a consent judgment filed by the parties. The parties  
14 did not file their settlement, co-promotion, and back-up manufacturing agreements  
15 with the court, nor were the agreements contingent on court approval.

16 **D. Solvay paid Watson and Par/Paddock through business deals that made**  
17 **sense only when linked to deferred generic entry**

18 81. The co-promotion and back-up manufacturing deals served to induce  
19 Watson, Par, and Paddock to agree to refrain from marketing generic AndroGel until  
20 2015 and provided Solvay the means to share preserved AndroGel monopoly profits  
21 with its potential competitors.

22 82. Solvay's co-promotion deals with Watson and Par are not independent  
23 business transactions, for at least the following reasons:

- 24 • Prior to settlement discussions with Watson and Par, Solvay had not  
25 been looking for a co-promotion partner. Its 2006 business plan for  
26 AndroGel assumed "no co-promotion during plan period;" two prior  
27 AndroGel co-promotion efforts had been canceled because they had "no  
28 significant impact" on sales trends; and a late 2005 analysis from a

1 consulting firm had concluded that future AndroGel co-promotion  
2 offered “little revenue upside.”

- 3 • Solvay’s payments to Watson and Par far exceed the value of the  
4 services provided. Solvay projected that it would pay Watson more than  
5 \$19 million annually, or over \$300 per sales call. Solvay agreed to pay  
6 Par \$10 million per year, also over \$300 per sales call. By contrast,  
7 Solvay had previously entered an AndroGel co-promotion deal  
8 involving projected payments of around \$30-\$45 per sales call. A senior  
9 Watson executive has stated that even \$150 per call would be a  
10 “ridiculous” rate – and yet Watson and Par are receiving significantly  
11 more than that from Solvay.
- 12 • Other terms of the co-promotion deals also depart from industry  
13 standards. Among other things, unlike Solvay’s previous AndroGel co-  
14 promotion agreements, Solvay cannot terminate either deal early if co-  
15 promotion does not improve AndroGel sales.
- 16 • Before agreeing to the co-promotion deals, Solvay did not analyze how  
17 the Watson or Par co-promotion efforts would affect AndroGel sales –  
18 as it did before entering into earlier AndroGel co-promotion agreements.
- 19 • When it entered the co-promotion deals, Solvay examined the  
20 “Estimated Impact of Settlement” on Solvay’s budget and accounted for  
21 co-promotion as a cost of settlement rather than a profitable business  
22 deal.

23 83. Solvay was willing to enter into the co-promotion deals only because  
24 Watson and Par agreed to refrain from competing with generic AndroGel until 2015.

25 84. Solvay’s back-up manufacturing deal with Paddock is not an  
26 independent business transaction, for at least the following reasons:  
27  
28

- 1           • The back-up manufacturing deal guarantees Paddock \$2 million per  
2 year for six years, regardless of whether Paddock ever manufactures  
3 AndroGel or ever becomes FDA-qualified to manufacture AndroGel.
- 4           • Before settlement discussions with Par, Solvay had considered and  
5 rejected several options for AndroGel back-up manufacturing. Solvay  
6 had concluded that the \$10-12 million in capital expenditures required to  
7 qualify a back-up manufacturer could not be justified in light of the  
8 reliable source of supply from Besins.
- 9           • Before entering the back-up manufacturing deal, Solvay conducted no  
10 diligence on Paddock's manufacturing facilities. A later site visit  
11 showed that Paddock was not able to manufacture AndroGel according  
12 to Besins' FDA-approved process, leading to substantial and lengthy  
13 efforts to conform Paddock's facilities and processes to FDA-approved  
14 standards. Solvay has paid Paddock \$2 million per year since  
15 September 2006 despite the fact that Solvay did not even apply for the  
16 required FDA approval for Paddock to serve as a back-up manufacturer  
17 until November 2008. Under the parties' deal, Solvay must also  
18 reimburse Paddock for any capital expenditures in connection with its  
19 qualification efforts.

20           85. Solvay was willing to enter into the back-up manufacturing deal only  
21 because Par and Paddock agreed to refrain from competing with generic AndroGel  
22 until 2015.

23 **VII. Solvay's Patent Was Unlikely to Prevent Generic Competition to AndroGel**

24           86. Over the course of their patent litigation with Solvay and Besins,  
25 Watson and Par/Paddock amassed substantial evidence that their generic products did  
26 not infringe the formulation patent and that the patent was invalid and/or  
27 unenforceable.

28

1           87. Watson and Par/Paddock argued that the scope of the formulation patent  
2 was limited and that their products were outside the scope of the patent claims. They  
3 argued that their generic products did not infringe the patent because their products  
4 contained ingredients that the patent did not cover, or amounts of ingredients outside  
5 the amounts covered by the patent.

6           88. Watson and Par/Paddock also argued that the formulation patent was  
7 invalid. Among other things, these firms developed evidence that:

- 8           • The patent was invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) for prior commercial  
9 sale or public use of the patented invention, in that Besins offered the  
10 invention for sale to Solvay in 1995 – a fact that Solvay and Besins  
11 withheld from the Patent and Trademark Office.
- 12           • The patent was invalid as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103 because the  
13 gel formulations and related methods covered by the patent were  
14 obvious variations of existing products and methods. As a Paddock  
15 executive noted in a 2006 e-mail characterizing the views of Paddock’s  
16 CEO, Paddock was “providing [testosterone] gel formulations to  
17 customers over 10 years ago, so the patent simply cannot be valid.”
- 18           • Many of the patent claims were invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112 for  
19 failure to meet the “written description” requirement.

20           89. Watson argued that the patent was unenforceable because Solvay and  
21 Besins did not disclose their 1995 commercial supply agreement to the patent  
22 examiner when they applied for the formulation patent. The generic firms also  
23 argued that the certificate of correction that changed the scope of some of the patent  
24 claims was invalid and/or did not apply to the pending litigation, which was filed  
25 before the certificate of correction issued.

26           90. By late 2005, Watson and Par/Paddock had filed motions for summary  
27 judgment on two of these issues, and addressed others in claim construction briefing  
28 and expert reports.

1 91. Solvay and Besins bore the burden of proving that Watson and  
2 Par/Paddock each infringed the formulation patent – in other words, that the generic  
3 products were within the scope of the patent claims. Solvay and Besins had not met  
4 their burden when the litigation ended in settlements.

5 92. Solvay and Besins were unlikely to prevent generic entry through their  
6 patent lawsuits. To do so, Solvay and Besins had to prove infringement by both  
7 Watson and Par/Paddock, and also had to defeat each of the generics' invalidity and  
8 unenforceability arguments. If either Watson or Par/Paddock had prevailed on any  
9 one of these issues, Solvay's formulation patent would not have prevented generic  
10 entry.

#### 11 **VIII. The AndroGel Settlements Harm Competition and Consumer Welfare**

12 93. Prior to their settlement, Solvay and Watson were potential competitors.  
13 By entering into their agreement, Solvay and Watson eliminated the potential that  
14 (1) Watson would have marketed generic AndroGel before a final appellate decision  
15 in the AndroGel patent litigation; (2) Watson would have prevailed in the patent  
16 litigation and marketed generic AndroGel well before 2015; or (3) Solvay and  
17 Watson would have agreed to settle their patent litigation on terms that did not  
18 compensate Watson, but provided for generic entry earlier than 2015.

19 94. Prior to their settlement, Solvay and Par/Paddock were potential  
20 competitors. By entering into their agreement, Solvay and Par/Paddock eliminated  
21 the potential that (1) Par/Paddock would have marketed generic AndroGel before a  
22 final appellate decision in the AndroGel patent litigation; (2) Par/Paddock would  
23 have prevailed in the patent litigation and marketed generic AndroGel well before  
24 2015; or (3) Solvay and Par/Paddock would have agreed to settle their patent  
25 litigation on terms that did not compensate Par/Paddock, but provided for generic  
26 entry earlier than 2015.

27 95. Defendants eliminated this potential competition and harmed consumers  
28 by entering agreements that compensated Watson and Par/Paddock for agreeing to

1 refrain from marketing generic AndroGel until 2015. Defendants' agreements to  
2 eliminate potential competition until 2015 were based not on the strength of Solvay's  
3 patent, but on the compensation Solvay provided to Watson, Par, and Paddock in  
4 exchange for a 2015 generic entry date. Absent compensation, Watson and  
5 Par/Paddock would not have agreed to refrain from competing until 2015, the generic  
6 entry date that Solvay demanded.

7 96. Moreover, absent the compensation Solvay agreed to provide, generic  
8 competition to AndroGel would have occurred before 2015 because (1) Watson  
9 and/or Par/Paddock would have marketed generic AndroGel before a final appellate  
10 decision in the AndroGel patent litigation; (2) Solvay would not have prevailed  
11 against each of Watson and Par/Paddock in the patent litigation; or (3) Solvay would  
12 have agreed to settle the patent litigation on terms that did not compensate Watson  
13 and Par/Paddock, but provided for generic entry earlier than 2015.

14 97. Entry of generic AndroGel would give consumers the choice between  
15 branded AndroGel and lower-priced generic versions of AndroGel. Many consumers  
16 would choose to purchase lower-priced generic drugs instead of higher-priced  
17 branded AndroGel. Entry of generic versions of AndroGel would quickly and  
18 significantly reduce Solvay's sales of AndroGel, promote economic efficiency, and  
19 lead to a significant reduction in the average price purchasers pay for AndroGel and  
20 its generic equivalents. Consumers likely would save hundreds of millions of dollars  
21 a year by purchasing generic versions of AndroGel. Through their anticompetitive  
22 agreements, Defendants have retained those potential consumer savings for  
23 themselves.

24 98. By eliminating potential competition, Defendants have harmed  
25 consumers in California, who constitute some 12 percent of the U.S. population, and  
26 the California general economy and welfare.

27 99. Consumers may realize few benefits from the entry of generic versions  
28 of AndroGel in 2015 because of Solvay's plans to switch sales from AndroGel to a

1 new branded product, a low volume version of AndroGel, well before 2015. Solvay  
2 has even considered pulling AndroGel from the market before generics enter in 2015.  
3 If Solvay did so, and because generic AndroGel would not be automatically  
4 substitutable for Solvay's new branded product, generic entry in 2015 would provide  
5 little, if any, consumer savings.

6 100. The Hatch-Waxman Act was designed to promote generic competition  
7 while preserving incentives for branded innovation. Exclusion payment settlements,  
8 including Defendants', distort the careful balance achieved by the Hatch-Waxman  
9 Act by eliminating generic companies' incentives to compete.

10 101. Exclusion payments are not a natural by-product of incentives created by  
11 the Hatch-Waxman Act. Rather, pharmaceutical patent litigation can be, and often is,  
12 resolved without exclusion payments from branded companies to generic companies.  
13 For instance, in fiscal year 2004, following FTC enforcement actions challenging  
14 exclusion payments, 14 pharmaceutical patent settlements were filed with the FTC  
15 under the Medicare Modernization Act and none involved an exclusion payment.

16 102. Through its exclusion payment settlements, Solvay bought protection  
17 from competition not contemplated by the Hatch-Waxman Act – with consumers  
18 paying the price for its anticompetitive conduct.

### 19 **IX. Solvay's Market and Monopoly Power**

20 103. Solvay has exercised and continues to exercise market and monopoly  
21 power in the United States with respect to AndroGel. Direct evidence of this power  
22 includes Solvay's ability to price AndroGel substantially higher than the projected  
23 price of competing generic versions of AndroGel and to exclude potential  
24 competitors by providing significant compensation to forestall entry.

25 104. In addition, Solvay's market and monopoly power can be shown through  
26 circumstantial evidence, including a high share of a relevant market with substantial  
27 barriers to entry. Empirical and documentary evidence demonstrate that the relevant  
28 market for antitrust purposes in this case is no broader than testosterone drugs

1 delivered transdermally (through the skin) and approved by the FDA for sale in the  
2 United States. Other testosterone drugs, such as those delivered by injection, are not  
3 close enough substitutes to prevent Solvay and other market participants from  
4 profitably raising prices. AndroGel has consistently accounted for more than 70  
5 percent of transdermal testosterone drug sales. Substantial barriers to entry exist in  
6 the transdermal testosterone drug market, including the need to conduct expensive  
7 clinical trials and obtain FDA approval.

8 105. Narrower relevant product markets may also exist for purposes of  
9 assessing Defendants' conduct and Solvay's market and monopoly power, including  
10 one consisting of AndroGel and its generic equivalents. A unique competitive  
11 relationship exists between branded drugs and their generic equivalents, including  
12 AndroGel and generic AndroGel. Although other testosterone drugs may be used to  
13 treat low testosterone, the availability of these drugs is not sufficient to prevent the  
14 anticompetitive effects from Defendants' conduct. Solvay has consistently held a  
15 100 percent share of sales of AndroGel and its generic equivalents. Possible sellers  
16 of generic AndroGel face substantial barriers to entry, including the need to obtain  
17 FDA approval, costly specialized equipment and facilities, and Solvay's ability to  
18 trigger an automatic 30-month stay of FDA approval by filing a patent infringement  
19 lawsuit. Moreover, Defendants' agreements have diminished the economic  
20 incentives to potential generic entrants of challenging the AndroGel formulation  
21 patent, since the terms of the agreements allow for immediate entry of generic  
22 AndroGel by Watson and Par/Paddock upon the launch of generic AndroGel by any  
23 other generic manufacturer.

#### 24 **Count I**

#### 25 **Restraint of Trade – Against Watson and Solvay**

26 106. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations in all of  
27 the paragraphs above.  
28

1 107. The agreement between Watson and Solvay that Watson will not  
2 compete by marketing a generic version of AndroGel until 2015, in exchange for  
3 compensation, is an unreasonable restraint of trade that violates Section 1 of the  
4 Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, and an unfair method of competition that violates  
5 Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

6 **Count II**

7 **Restraint of Trade – Against Par, Paddock, and Solvay**

8 108. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations in all of  
9 the paragraphs above.

10 109. The agreement among Par, Paddock, and Solvay that Par/Paddock will  
11 not compete by marketing a generic version of AndroGel until 2015, in exchange for  
12 compensation, is an unreasonable restraint of trade that violates Section 1 of the  
13 Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, and an unfair method of competition that violates  
14 Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a).

15 **Count III**

16 **Monopolization – Against Solvay**

17 110. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations in all of  
18 the paragraphs above.

19 111. At all times relevant to this complaint, Solvay has had monopoly power  
20 in the United States with respect to AndroGel.

21 112. Solvay has willfully maintained its monopoly power through its  
22 agreements with Watson, Par, and Paddock that those companies will not compete by  
23 marketing generic versions of AndroGel until 2015, in exchange for compensation.  
24 Entry of a generic version of AndroGel would eliminate Solvay's monopoly with  
25 respect to AndroGel. At the time of the agreements, Watson and Par/Paddock were  
26 threats to enter with generic versions of AndroGel before 2015. Eliminating this  
27 threat of generic entry is conduct that is reasonably capable of contributing  
28 significantly to Solvay's continued monopoly power. Solvay has willfully

1 maintained its monopoly and excluded competition through its anticompetitive  
2 conduct. Solvay has unlawfully extended its monopoly not on the strength of its  
3 patent, but rather by compensating its potential competitors.

4 113. Solvay's acts are anticompetitive and constitute unlawful  
5 monopolization in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2, and an  
6 unfair method of competition in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §  
7 45(a).

8 **Count IV**

9 **Violation of the Cartwright Act – Against all Defendants**

10 114. The State of California realleges and incorporates by reference the  
11 allegations in all of the paragraphs above.

12 115. From 2006 to present, Defendants conspired, acted in concert, and  
13 executed agreements unreasonably restraining competition in the relevant market.

14 116. The aforementioned practices by Defendants are continuing, and are in  
15 violation of the Cartwright Act, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 16700, *et seq.*

16 117. Accordingly, the State of California seeks all relief available under  
17 California's Cartwright Act, including injunctions, costs, reasonable attorneys' fees,  
18 and any such other equitable or other relief that might be available or just under  
19 statute or equity.

20 118. Further, the State of California seeks injunctive relief against Defendants  
21 under Bus. & Prof. Code § 16754.5, both to deter such conduct of Defendants which  
22 is the subject of this Complaint, and as may be necessary to restore and preserve fair  
23 competition in the relevant market.

24 **Count V**

25 **Violation of California Unfair Competition Act – Against All Defendants**

26 119. The State of California realleges and incorporates by reference the  
27 allegations in all of the paragraphs above.

28

1 120. From 2006 to present, Defendants conspired, acted in concert, and  
2 executed agreements unreasonably restraining competition in the relevant market, all  
3 in violation of the FTC Act, the Sherman Act, and the Cartwright Act.

4 121. The aforementioned practices by Defendants were and are continuing,  
5 and are anticompetitive, unlawful and unfair acts in violation of the Unfair  
6 Competition Act, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

7 122. As described above, Defendants' acts violate Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code  
8 §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and the State of California is entitled to civil penalties of up to the  
9 maximum amount permitted by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17206 for each violation of  
10 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, and injunctive relief.

11 123. The State of California is entitled to any other relief the court believes is  
12 just.

13 **Prayer for Relief**

14 WHEREFORE, Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), empowers  
15 this Court to issue a permanent injunction against violations of the FTC Act and, in  
16 the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, to order ancillary equitable relief to remedy  
17 the injury caused by Defendants' violations; therefore, the FTC requests that this  
18 Court, as authorized by 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), 15 U.S.C. § 26 and its own equitable  
19 powers, enter final judgment against Defendants on Counts I-III, declaring, ordering,  
20 and adjudging:

- 21 1. That the agreement between Watson and Solvay violates Section 5(a) of  
22 the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a);
- 23 2. That the agreement among Par, Paddock, and Solvay violates Section  
24 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a);
- 25 3. That Solvay's course of conduct, including its agreements with Watson,  
26 Par, and Paddock, violates Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C.  
27 § 45(a);  
28

- 1 4. That Defendants are permanently enjoined from engaging in similar and
- 2 related conduct in the future; and
- 3 5. That the Court grant such other equitable relief as the Court finds
- 4 necessary to redress and prevent recurrence of Defendants' violations of
- 5 Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), as alleged herein.

6 WHEREFORE, the State of California requests that this Court enter final  
7 judgment against Defendants on Counts I-V, declaring, ordering, and adjudging:

- 8 1. That the aforesaid conduct and agreements between the Defendants
- 9 which are the subject of the Counts, violate the Sherman Act, Cartwright
- 10 Act and California Unfair Competition Act, and should be declared null
- 11 and void;
- 12 2. That Defendants are permanently enjoined from engaging in similar and
- 13 related conduct in the future;
- 14 3. That the Court award a mandatory injunction pursuant to Bus. & Prof.
- 15 Code Section 16754.5 as may be necessary to restore and preserve fair
- 16 competition in the market affected by Defendants' conduct;
- 17 4. That for each violation of each Defendant of Count V, the Court award
- 18 the maximum civil penalties allowed by UCL in the amount of \$2,500;
- 19 and
- 20 5. That the Court award reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and such other
- 21 equitable relief as deemed just and equitable or appropriate, to redress
- 22 Defendants' violation of federal and/or state antitrust law or restore
- 23 competition.

24  
25 Dated: February 11, 2009

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Respectfully submitted,



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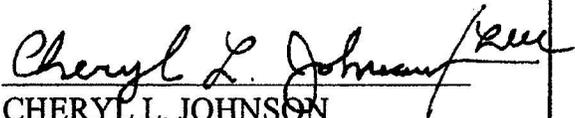
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Jonathan Lutinski, certify that on February 11, 2009, I caused a copy of Plaintiffs' Amended Complaint in Federal Trade Commission, et al. v. Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc., et al., CV-09-00598 MRP (PLAx) (C.D. Cal.) to be served on the below listed persons by Federal Express delivery and electronic mail:

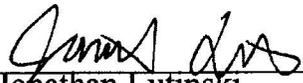
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Dated: February 11, 2009

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