2021-03-31 Lipkovitz, Eisar **Annotation Digest - All Annotations**

Pg: 4 Ln: 12 - 14

Annotation:

4:12 Q. Could you provide your full name 13 for the record? 14 A. Sure. It is Eisar Lipkovitz.

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Pg: 13 Ln: 11 - Pg: 15 Ln: 7

13:11	Q. Okay. I'd like to discuss your
12	time being employed at Google. When did you
13	join Google?
14	A. August 2, 2004.
15	Q. You remember it pretty clearly.
16	Is that a does that date stick out in your
17	mind?
18	A. I have an affliction of having an
19	extremely good memory. I'm not bragging,
20	but, you know, it's actually difficult for me
21	to not to remember stuff, you know, so
22	Q. Yeah, I appreciate that. So what
23	were your what was your initial job when
24	you joined Google?
25	A. I have joined what was later
14: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	called the Search infrastructure team. I was
3	working on the search engine, and I was
4	managing a team initially that was in charge
5	of what was called Google Web Server and
6	pretty quickly thereafter it expanded to sort
7	of managing the crawling and indexing team,
8	and, you know, over time it became sort of a
9	larger scope. All of it. And so the
10	infrastructure is what makes Search possible.
11	Q. So, Mr. Lipkovitz, you are an
12	engineer, correct?
13	A. I am, by trade.
14	Q. And what does that I mean, so
15	what does that mean that your day-to-day
16	responsibilities what are the I should
17	ask, what are the general responsibilities of
18	an engineer at Google? What type of projects
19	might you work on?
20	A. You know, it's just all over the
21	place and all of it changed over time. And
22	in my case, because I start at a manager,
23	it's a little bit different, but in general
24	it's writing code, reviewing code,
25	maintaining systems, writing design
15: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ

Pg: 13 Ln: 11 - Pg: 15 Ln: 7 continued...

Annotation:

15:	2	documents, participating in meetings and so
	3	forth.
	4	Q. Are engineers at Google involved
	5	in strategic decisions?
	6	A. It changed over time. When I
	7	joined, quite a bit, yes.

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Pg: 24 Ln: 19 - Pg: 25 Ln: 15

Annotation:

24:19	Q. When you talk about programatic,
20	what do you mean by programatic?
21	A. You know, it's a buzz word that I
22	don't know, you know, who made it up, and it
23	was a pretty important one, especially when I
24	joined. The industry was moving away or
25	"away" is not right word. Prior to
25: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	programatic, the vast majority of ads, you
3	know, being sold online, at least by dollars
4	I, should say, were direct sold. An
5	advertiser and a publisher would have a
6	relationship and they would agree, you know,
7	to a contract and buy units, roughly how TV,
8	you know, advertising is sold today.
9	And programatic was an attempt to
10	sort of get it more efficient and sort of
11	automated and, you know, use technology to
12	minimize the number of people needed to talk
13	and sales people and martinis and, you know,
14	all that stuff. That's probably the highest
15	level.

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Pg: 31 Ln: 22 - Pg: 32 Ln: 5

31:22	Q. Okay. That makes sense. So after
23	2016, summer 2016, you were the lead engineer
24	for the display and video team for Google?
25	A. That is correct.
32: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	Q. You had responsibility for all
3	Google's display business on the engineering
4	side; is that correct?
5	A It is correct

Pg: 31 Ln: 22 - Pg: 32 Ln: 5 continued...

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Pg: 45 Ln: 3 - 14

Annotation:

45: 3	How many people were in the
4	display and video organization altogether?
5	A. It changed over time but I would
6	like to say somewhere between 2500 to 3500
7	ish.
8	Q. Okay. And were you sitting on the
9	top of that org chart?
10	A. As I mentioned, we had, you know,
11	multiple partners depending on the time. I
12	was probably by head count, I had the
13	majority of them, because engineers is the
14	bulk of that organization from head count.

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Pg: 57 Ln: 16 - Pg: 58 Ln: 11

Annotation:

57:16	Q. What is a publisher, as you
17	understand it?
18	A. I mean, you know, it starts with
19	the generic definition of publisher, which is
20	a common place in media. But in the context
21	of ads, it is an entity that is trying to
22	monetize, make money from media, by placing
23	ads next to their content. And they use
24	technology or, you know, some sort of online
25	ability do that, to do so.
58: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	Q. Okay. And what types of
3	technology might a publisher use?
4	A. You kind of have to start with an
5	ad server, which is effectively a piece of
6	software that lets you manage the inventory
7	of slots on, you know, your web page. So
8	that's probably the most important aspect.
9	Q. Do publishers use an ad server for
10	both direct and remnant sales?
11	A. Yes, they do.

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Pg: 69 Ln: 18 - Pg: 70 Ln: 9

Annotation:

69:18 Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the

Pg: 69 Ln: 18 - Pg: 70 Ln: 9 continued...

Annotation:

69:19	terms "buy side" and "sell side"?
20	A. Yes. So traditionally speaking,
21	buy side is referring to the advertiser
22	facing products and sell side to the
23	publisher selling product, facing products.
24	Q. Did Google have ad tech tools
25	which it offered to the sell side?
70: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. And did you have ad tech tools
4	which you offered to the buy side?
5	A. Yes, we did.
6	Q. Okay. Did you I guess after
7	summer of 2016, did you have responsibility
8	for Google's products on both the buy and
9	sell side?

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Pg: 70 Ln: 11

Annotation:

70:11 A. I did.

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Pg: 100 Ln: 13 - 15

Annotation:

100:13	Q.	If I	'm a small	L advertiser	spending
14	\$1,000 a	month,	would DBN	1 be an opti	on for
15	me?				

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Pg: 100 Ln: 17 - Pg: 101 Ln: 5

100:17	A. Option meaning what? Like where
18	is the decision?
19	Q. Would it make sense for me to work
20	on DBM?
21	A. I would not advise it.
22	Q. Why not?
23	A. Because like all the benefits
24	exist on DBM would be extremely useless for
25	you.
101: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	Q. How so?
3	A You know if we have to charge you

Pg: 100 Ln: 17 - Pg: 101 Ln: 5 continued...

Annotation:

101: 4 for support, you'll spend more money on that than whatever you spend on media.

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Pg: 114 Ln: 11 - 12

Annotation:

114:11 Q. Does the ad server business have 12 substantial fixed cost?

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Pg: 114 Ln: 14 - 25

Annotation:

114:14	A. Yeah, I think it is you know,
15	the biggest one is probably the technology
16	R&D team, right, and payroll for that. You
17	know, you may need some sales and support to
18	support the customers and then you have some
19	infrastructure costs, you know, to have the
20	actual ad server, right. It's usually
21	software as a service, you know. The ad tech
22	company hosted everything and had the
23	production assistants, they have to have ops
24	people, sometimes they have data centers,
25	whatever.

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Pg: 116 Ln: 21 - Pg: 117 Ln: 20

116:21	A. That's a good question. It was a
22	debate, right. I think there were sort of
23	multiple reasons, right. One is, you know,
24	we had a team, right, and you get into this
25	dynamic that I see everywhere that Google
117: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	probably works where, you know, it's hard to
3	cancel a thing and the team would advocate
4	for it, right. And, you know, some type of a
5	job security. And to be clear, these people
6	would not lose their job, you know, it's hard
7	to lose your job at Google. It's just
8	literally their vested interest, right, one.
9	Two, a lot of the customers of DFP
10	were large publishers, many of them are large
11	media companies, right, so, you know, Google

Pg: 116 Ln: 21 - Pg: 117 Ln: 20 continued...

Annotation:

117:12	did not want to anger, pissing them off. And
13	I think, three, you know, it is providing
14	value, and, you know, we tried to sort of
15	contain the cost. I don't think we are
16	making any profit of that, right. But it's
17	some sort of a public service, you know, to
18	continue kind of boosting the ecosystem.
19	It's just hard, you know, when you're a large
20	company to do stop doing something.

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Pg: 117 Ln: 21 - 22

Annotation:

Q. Was there value specifically to Google in running the ad server?

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Pg: 117 Ln: 24 - Pg: 120 Ln: 4

117:24	A. Yeah, so the team there were
25	people, you know, when I was referring back
118: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	to the first argument, right, the team wasn't
3	just, you know, when we are doing job
4	security or self-preservation, right, they
5	would argue that's a strategic value of
6	having access to inventory.
7	Q. What do you mean by "access to
8	inventory"?
9	A. So, you know, I think our goal was
10	to give advertisers you know, we had
11	multiple constituents right, at a super high
12	level, right. Advertisers, users and
13	publishers. My point of view was always that
14	advertisers sort of have the highest
15	allegiance because they're actually paying.
16	And what advertisers want is they want to
17	have access to users, right. And we wanted
18	to give them the best product, which means,
19	you know, it's easy to use and it gives the
20	best performance, but, you know, you still
21	need to have access to as many users as
22	possible. So in that regard, yes, DFP was
23	helpful.
24	Q. How was it helpful in providing
25	access to users?

Pg: 117 Ln: 24 - Pg: 120 Ln: 4 continued...

Annotation:	
119: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	A. Yeah. So I think there is two
3	ways to think about access to users or
4	impressions, right. One is having a
5	relationship, right, with every publisher to
6	the extent it is possible and having an
7	opportunity to compete on every impression of
8	that particular publisher. And, you know,
9	first one is easy, right. So you want to
10	have a relationship, whether you are running
11	a network or you're running an SSP with all
12	publishers, right. So you don't want to
13	anger them. You want to offer them a product
14	that they will be happy with.
15	And, secondly, is having some
16	influence over the decisioning, right. So at
17	the end of the day, the ad server because
18	at the end of the day, somebody has to show
19	the ad, right, and the ad server is making
20	the final decision, right. And our goal is
21	to compete at every potential auction that
22	exists, which we felt is good in two ways.
23	One is, you know, give our
24	advertisers access; and, two, by definition,
25	increases the publisher revenue, right,
120: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	because every impression you won, if you
3	didn't win, right, the publisher would make

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less money.

Pg: 124 Ln: 11

Annotation:

124:11 Q. Are you familiar with a last look?

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Pg: 124 Ln: 13 - 24

124:13	A. I heard this expression being
14	used, yes.
15	Q. What do you understand last look
16	to refer to?
17	A. I think what people were referring
18	to is some opportunity, kind of at the end,
19	after everybody else bid on the impression,
20	to try to beat the, you know, the best price

Pg: 124 Ln: 13 - 24 continued...

Annotation:

124:21 or whatever.

22 Q. While you were in -- from 2014
23 through 2018, did Google offer AdX last look
24 in DFP?

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Pg: 125 Ln: 14 - Pg: 126 Ln: 8

Annotation:

A. I think that I think it's a
publisher friendly feature, right, because if
you give anybody, no matter who it is, an
opportunity to match whatever price, like any
auction, right, at the end of the day, the
seller will make more money, right.
Because I just think it's more
problematic from an advertiser standpoint,
depending how it's being done, and it gets
complicated who is actually benefiting from
this. When user with preferential treatment,
you know, it is a very complex topic, so I
E. LIPKOVITZ
really, A, first don't remember all the
details; B, I think it's very hard to say
exactly whether it's good or bad, right. It
just felt somewhat asymmetric. I wasn't
excited about it.
Q. And did DFP offer any other SSPs
last look?

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Pg: 126 Ln: 10

Annotation:

126:10 A. I do not know.

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Pg: 132 Ln: 11 - 14

Annotation:

132:11	When you first joined Google's
12	display team in 2014, am I right that GDN was
13	not permitted to buy inventory offered by
14	third-party SSPs?

Pg: 132 Ln: 16

Annotation:

132:16 A. That is correct.

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Pg: 132 Ln: 17 - 18

Annotation:

132:17 Q. So GDN was not permitted to buy inventory from programatic, correct?

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Pg: 132 Ln: 20 - Pg: 135 Ln: 12

Ailliotation.	
132:20	A. I'm not a fan of the words
21	"permitted," because it did become a debate
22	while I was there, but it did not, yes.
23	Q. Okay. Why?
24	A. Well, you know, there is some what
25	I consider religion, which, you know, maybe
133: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	was justified by supposedly business reasons,
3	and there was some actual arguments that
4	were, you know, fairly objective, right, but
5	just harder to quantify.
6	Like let me start with the second
7	one. GDN was especially, you know, a fairly
8	simple product for, you know, advertisers
9	that don't need a lot of control. I
10	understand that you mentioned earlier
11	smaller, but it's difficult, but it's some a
12	large advertiser don't need control.
13	However, there were concerns that
14	if those advertisers place ads on third-party
15	SSPs, they may end up being shown into you
16	know, like in context, those are the types
17	that we don't want. And then spam.
18	So let me explain these two
19	issues, right. So, you know, if you're
20	Coca-Cola, you know, you might not want to be
21	a place where, you know, your ads are showing
22	on some porn site or whatever. Or, you know,
23	or some websites that have some political
24	point of view you don't agree with, you know,
25	all these things became an real issue, you
134: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	know, a few years back, right.
3	And there were people on the GDN
4	team who felt that this is an incredible

Pg: 132 Ln: 20 - Pg: 135 Ln: 12 continued...

Annotation: 134: 5 important thing, and the only way to ensure, 6 because we know who the publisher is, is to 7 make sure through our, you know, the Google network, including AdX, where we have a 8 9 direct relationship with these publishers, 10 right, so we know who they are, we can authenticate which pages they are, what they 11 look like and stuff like that. 12 13 Spam is another issue. It's, 14 again, an advertiser friendly position that, 15 you know -- by "spam," I mean, it's a case 16 where the impression actually was not shown 17 to anybody, like a real person, right, so there's some types of middleman that would 18 19 manufacture impressions, right, to collect 20 revenue and essentially two advertisers of 21 money, right. And AdX and, you know, other 22 Google technologies had a little bit better 23 SDKs and some special Java Script that will be better detecting this sort of type of 24 25 activity, right. 135: 1 E. LIPKOVITZ That's what the genesis of that. 3 The counterargument was, well, you know, some advertisers are willing to take risks, why 5 can't we offer that. And that was getting 6 into some internal debate. But that's sort 7 of, you know, how things evolve. And to be 8 honest, you know, it was the way things just

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of how we got there.

Pg: 135 Ln: 19 - 21

9

10 11

12

Annotation:

135:19 Were there financial
20 considerations in GDN bidding on third-party
21 exchanges?

sort of evolved, right, so at some point, this became a topic of debate. So it's not

that anything was prohibited, but that's sort

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Pg: 135 Ln: 23 - Pg: 136 Ln: 7

Annotation:

135:23 A. Yes. I think that when Google bids on a third-party exchange, they would

Pg: 135 Ln: 23 - Pg: 136 Ln: 7 continued...

Annotation:

135:25	not make sell side margin.
136: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	Q. What do you mean by "sell side
3	margin"?
4	A. So when the impression was bought
5	through AdX, AdX took a cut of the payout
6	from the advertiser to the publisher. It's
7	considered sell side margin.

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Pg: 136 Ln: 18 - 21

Annotation:

136:18	Was there concern that GDN bidding
19	of third-party exchanges would make
20	third-party exchanges more attractive
21	partners for publishers?

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Pg: 136 Ln: 23 - Pg: 137 Ln: 18

Annotation:

136:23	A. There are often people that
24	
	express that concern, yes.
25	Q. Who in particular expressed that
137: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	concern?
3	A. Generally speaking, people that
4	were on the sales you know, the sort of
5	the partnership sales team that worked with
6	those publishers.
7	Q. Would Jonathan Bellack express
8	those concerns?
9	A. He did.
10	Q. What did if you recall, what
11	specific concerns did Jonathan Bellack raise?
12	A. You know, what you just said and,
13	you know, I think we talked about it earlier,
14	right, like the exclusivity in core of GDN or
15	AdWords and in AdX.
16	Q. Can you explain that concept, that
17	last concept about the exclusivity of GDN and
18	AdX a little bit more?

Pg: 137 Ln: 20 - Pg: 138 Ln: 3

Annotation:

137:20	He said quote
21	A. He likes and, you know, and I
22	think the people in the sort of partnership
23	team were even stronger in that respective to
24	make the claim that AdX is the, in quote, the
25	only place where GDN or AdWords demand is
138: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	exposed.
3	Q. Why was that important?

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Pg: 138 Ln: 5 - 7

Annotation:

138: 5	A. Because it's some sort of like, in
6	quote, a winning argument with a publisher.
7	I didn't agree with that.

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Pg: 141 Ln: 21 - 23

Annotation:

141:21	Q. Had GDN bid on third-party
22	exchanges, would it have increased their
23	auction pressure?

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Pg: 141 Ln: 25 - Pg: 142 Ln: 5

Annotation:

141:25	Α.	It wo	uld, yes.	By definition,	any
142: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ				
2	additional	buyer	would hav	e this impact.	
3	Q.	Would	it have i	ncreased the	
4	clearing p	rice o	f those th	ird-party	
5	exchanges?				

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Pg: 142 Ln: 7

Annotation:

142: 7 A. It could.

Pg: 142 Ln: 13 - Pg: 143 Ln: 6

Annotation:	
142:13	Q. What is AWBid?
14	A. So I think it stands for AdWords
15	bidding. And the idea was to extend AdWords'
16	ability to buy on other exchanges, which is a
17	topic we discussed, you know, in the last ten
18	minutes at length.
19	Q. Were there proponents of AWBid
20	within Google?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. Who were the proponents of AWBid?
23	A. So it's effectively I mean, the
24	biggest one was Oren Zamir, who reported to
25	me at the time. And he was sort of the head
143: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	of the remarketing, you know, we called it
3	remarketing, here it's called retargeting,
4	where he felt, and I agree with him, that
5	that's an area where the benefit for
6	advertisers is actually quite clear.

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Pg: 143 Ln: 7 - 8

Annotation:

143: 7 Q. Why was there significant benefits 8 for advertisers?

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Pg: 143 Ln: 10 - 23

Annotation:

/ \\ \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
143:10	A. Yeah, we because, you know,
11	fundamentally, advertisers have a budget,
12	right. And so there is a limit to how many
13	impressions they are actually going to buy,
14	right. And most impressions are similar with
15	one exception. For retargeting advertisers,
16	they had all the data and, you know, our
17	technology supported it, that shows that
18	anyplace you can catch a user, right, that is
19	subject to retargeting, increases your chance
20	of a click and a conversion. So it is a type
21	of an advertising where more is better, much
22	more than, you know, any other type of
23	targeting.

Pg: 154 Ln: 18 - 24

Annotation:

154:18	Q. Is so are you saying
19	remarketing was a small part of GDN demand?
20	A. If counted by number of
21	impressions, yes.
22	Q. Was AWBid limited to remarketing
23	targeting?
24	A. Yes.

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Pg: 201 Ln: 17 - Pg: 202 Ln: 14

Annotation:

201:17	Q. Who was using header bidding
18	technology?
19	A. That was a mix of so publishers
20	were using the technology, but how they got
21	introduced to that was sort of all over the
22	place. So sometimes Criteo would come in
23	and, you know, say I want to put my tag on
24	the page and the publishers are, like, well,
25	why should we give you exclusive access, fine
202: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	put the header bidding there. Sometimes
3	could be one of the SSPs that you mentioned
4	or a network. I mean Criteo is a network
5	that would come and say, you know, like, why
6	you giving all these impressions just for one
7	SSP, could be Google or anybody else. We
8	would like to, right, so they would go and
9	introduce.
10	At some point there were some
11	vendors that were like selling header bidding
12	technology, right, because there's some
13	configuration you can do with that and
14	whatnot.

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Pg: 204 Ln: 5 - 7

Annotation:

204:	5	Q.	So	in	some	way	was	the	publish	er
	6	directly	call:	ing	the	SSP	via	the	header	
	7	bidding	code?							

Pg: 204 Ln: 9 - 15

Annotation:

204: 9	A. Yes, you can say calling usually
10	multiple SSPs, yes.
11	Q. Did header bidding allow that call
12	to happen without DFP being involved?
13	MS. ELMER: Same objection.
14	A. I believe there was a possibility
15	that can happen, yes.

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Pg: 208 Ln: 9 - 10

Annotation:

208: 9 Q. Well, why would publishers adopt the technology if it was so crappy?

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Pg: 208 Ln: 12 - Pg: 209 Ln: 12

Annotation:

208:12	A. So let's talk about what's crappy
13	about it first and then I think it will help
14	you understand the question the answer,
15	right. The worse part of it, in my opinion,
16	was the fact that it made the page render a
17	lot slower because it had to execute the
18	sequence, it was very inefficient. It was
19	complicated so it slowed down your browser
20	even, right. And because it was bargain,
21	people they feel like they make mistakes,
22	sometimes you didn't get any ads, right. So
23	the user experience was pretty bad.
24	Some publishers and what I mean
25	by that is like the page would reload. It
209: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	would take a very long time for the page to
3	render or you get like broken links. Some
4	publishers didn't care about, right, or at
5	least, let me be more specific. The person
6	who put the header bidding tag was somebody
7	trying to show their boss they're making more
8	money, you know, and the person that was in
9	charge of the content or the CEO of the
10	publisher didn't even realize what was going
11	on.
12	Second issue was

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Pg: 209 Ln: 19 - Pg: 211 Ln: 9

Annotation: 209:19 That's one dimension. The second one is around fraud and billing. So this is 20 21 something we didn't talk about, but it's an important one. You know, a publisher needs 2.2 23 to know how much they are owed because they 24 sold their impression. If you're working with an exchange or an SSP in general, you 25 210: 1 E. LIPKOVITZ know, your ad server knows who you sold 2 3 impression to. And then you can go work with 4 that party to make sure how much you owe. 5 With header bidding, there was a б lot done with the client. There was no paper 7 trail, so you had to have a lot of trust. So 8 it's one of those things where you think 9 you're making more money, but then, when you 10 try to collect it, you realize you're not. 11 That was another big factor. 12 So those two in particular 13 were ones where the people making decision 14 didn't even have enough visibility and, all 15 they focus about is the fact that they have 16 increased the auction pressure by having more 17 buyers. 18 Now the last point, which is very 19 subtle, has to do with what is the actual 20 value prop of having another SSP. Some of 21 them had -- were running auctions that were 22 not clean, either first class auction or 23 something you don't even understand. It 24 wouldn't be clear with their margin and the 25 net effect was that as it was trying to deal 211: 1 E. LIPKOVITZ with that, right, whether they're Google 2 3 advertisers or other DSP advertisers. 4 Initially it worked, but then advertisers

Linked Issues: Trial Designations - Google Counter FINAL

over time.

Pg: 211 Ln: 10 - 11

6

7

8

Annotation:

211:10 Q. Given that, why did header bidding adoption grow so rapidly?

became more sophisticated. They start

bidding against themselves. They start

realizing what DSP do what things, and I

think the value of header bidding diminished

Pg: 211 Ln: 10 - 11 continued...

Linked Issues: Trial Designations - DOJ Affirmative FINAL

Pg: 211 Ln: 13 - 20

Annotation:

211:13	A. I think the concept of having
14	multiple parties compete in the impression is
15	actually pretty good, and I think publishers
16	were sort of desperate forever, they'll try
17	it.
18	Q. Did it also allow this will be
19	a more complicated question.
20	A. Sure.

Linked Issues: Trial Designations - DOJ Affirmative FINAL

Pg: 211 Ln: 21 - 22

Annotation:

211:21 Q. Did it increase the amount of inventory third-party SSPs were seeing?

Linked Issues: Trial Designations - DOJ Affirmative FINAL

Pg: 211 Ln: 24 - Pg: 212 Ln: 17

Annotation:

211:24	A. It must have, yes.
25	Q. Why must it have?
212: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	A. Because anyplace that you put a
3	header bidding tag, prior to that there was
4	only one SSP getting it. Now more than one.
5	So definitionally add more impression for
6	every SSP.
7	Q. Is there a value in seeing more
8	inventory for SSPs?
9	A. There is.
10	Q. What is that value?
11	A. I mean, firstly, you know, you
12	would have a larger denominator, right, so
13	you might increase your numerator so you get
14	more revenue.
15	Second, you can tell your buyers
16	on the exchange that you have more inventory
17	or you have access to publisher X, Y, Z.

Pg: 225 Ln: 9 - 13

Annotation:

225: 9	Q. So let me just make sure I
10	understand. Was the argument that
11	publishers, header bidding made it easier for
12	publishers to switch to other SSPs, am I
13	understanding your testimony right?

Linked Issues: Trial Designations - DOJ Affirmative FINAL

Pg: 225 Ln: 15 - 24

Annotation:

225:15	A. I think in the long run, and when
16	you say "switch," switch what, right? You
17	need to be more specific. I think what
18	header bidding did is it exposed them, made
19	it easier for them to work with multiple SSPs
20	at the same time, which can then lead to
21	discovering some things that they like more
22	about a particular product or more aggressive
23	sales strategy that will eventually lose
24	cause Google to lose the entire account.

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Pg: 226 Ln: 25 - Pg: 227 Ln: 6

Annotation:

226:25	Q. It's the SSPs that are competing
227: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	with AdX, correct?
3	A. Correct.
4	Q. And the header bidding is allowing
5	those SSPs to have more access to inventory,
6	correct?

Linked Issues: Trial Designations - DOJ Affirmative FINAL

Pg: 227 Ln: 8 - 11

Annotation:

227: 8	A. That is correct, yes.
9	Q. It's allowing those SSPs to
10	develop direct relationships with publishers,
11	correct?

Pg: 227 Ln: 13 - 18

Annotation:

227:13	A. Yeah.
14	Q. Sorry, I was answering Julie. Let
15	me I'll restate the question.
16	And header bidding is allowing
17	SSPs so develop direct relationships with
18	publishers, correct?

Linked Issues: Trial Designations - DOJ Affirmative FINAL

Pg: 227 Ln: 20 - 24

Annotation:

227:20	A. It lowers the barriers of entry,
21	yes.
22	Q. Could header bidding have
23	ultimately allowed non-Google SSPs to see as
24	many impressions as AdX?

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Pg: 228 Ln: 1 - 2

Annotation:

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228: 1 E. LIPKOVITZ
2 A. Theoretically speaking, yes.
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Pg: 236 Ln: 18 - 20

Annotation:

236:18	Q. What is it about access to
19	inventory that increases the competitiveness
20	of the SSP?

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Pg: 236 Ln: 22 - Pg: 238 Ln: 7

,	
236:22	A. You know, it's pretty simple,
23	right. Like you can compete on different
24	things if you're on SSP. Having the most
25	impressions is, you know, is pretty easy for
237: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	people to measure even, right.
3	Q. But I guess I'm struggling to
4	understand how that translates into
5	competitiveness. Does it make AdX a better
6	place to buy?

Pg: 236 Ln: 22 - Pg: 238 Ln: 7 continued...

```
Annotation:
237: 7
                          Yes.
                    Α.
     8
                          And why does make AdX a better
                    Q.
    9
               place to buy?
                          I mean, at some level, because you
    10
    11
               don't need to buy in other places, right,
    12
               because you get everything you need there.
               Let me give you an analogy, right. So Amazon
    13
               has the marketplace, right. They send the
    14
    15
               products from Amazon. Sometimes they allow
    16
               other merchants to put their products on
    17
               Amazon, right. So you as the consumer at
               some point like, you know, I'm just going to
    18
    19
               go to Amazon. Why would I even go to Google
               or go into other websites and do comparison
    20
    21
               shopping. It's not just worth my time,
    22
               because I know Amazon has everything or
    23
               whatever.
    24
                          So, I mean -- so I'm just trying
                    Ο.
    25
               to understand SSP competition a little bit
238: 1
                                E. LIPKOVITZ
               better, being a lawyer. Not somebody that
     2
               deals with this every day.
                    Α.
                          No, I get it.
     5
                          Earlier we talked about how SSPs
     б
               compete on the amount of demand on their
               buying on their SSP, correct?
```

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Pg: 238 Ln: 9 - 13

Annotation:

238: 9		Q.	So	the	more	demand	you	have	on
10	your	exchar	nge						
11		A.	Yea	ah.					
12		Q.	- t	the 1	more o	competit	tive	your	
13	excha	ange is	3; :	is tl	hat c	orrect?			

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Pg: 238 Ln: 15 - 21

238:15	A. It's more competitive for
16	publishers, but yes.
17	Q. For is your testimony that
18	there's also competition for access to
19	inventory let me start again.
20	Is it do SSPs compete for
21	access to inventory?

Pg: 238 Ln: 15 - 21 continued...

Linked Issues: Trial Designations - DOJ Affirmative FINAL

Pg: 238 Ln: 23 - Pg: 239 Ln: 20

Annotation:

238:23	A. They do. Okay. Let me make maybe
24	a slight suggestion, right. If we go back to
25	the marketplace, could be eBay, Amazon, it
239: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	doesn't actually matter, right. It's always
3	a two-sided marketplace, there are buyers and
4	sellers. And you get into this sort of
5	virtual cycle thing where, if you find a way
6	to make it more attractive to buyers, now
7	you're competitive towards buyers, you will
8	then use that to go to tell sellers, you
9	should sell here, because I have more buyers.
10	And then you're going to go back to buyers
11	and say, I just got more sellers, you should
12	buy here and shouldn't buy anywhere else.
13	So you get the dynamic that, you
14	know, more parties, doesn't matter if it's
15	buyers and sellers, have this virtual cycle
16	that, you know, makes the whole thing sort of
17	more competitive.
18	Q. And header bidding here is
19	undermining the network effects of offering
20	more inventory to advertisers, correct?

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Pg: 239 Ln: 22 - Pg: 240 Ln: 4

Annotation:

239:22	A. Let me think about it. Yeah, you
23	can say that. It is essentially back to the
24	commoditization. Yeah, it is reduced to the
25	network effect, you can say.
240: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	Q. Is it lowering AdX's
3	differentiated value proposition for
4	advertisers?

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Pg: 240 Ln: 6 - 8

240:	6	A.	Yes,	it could.			
	7	Q.	Is it	increasing	other	SSP's	value
	8	proposition	n to a	advertisers?			

```
Pg: 240 Ln: 6 - 8 continued...
   Linked Issues: Trial Designations - DOJ Affirmative FINAL
Pg: 240 Ln: 10 - 12
   Annotation:
                                 Yes, it could.
   240:10
                          Α.
        11
                                 Is it increasing other networks'
                          Q.
        12
                    value to advertisers?
   Linked Issues: Trial Designations - DOJ Affirmative FINAL
Pg: 240 Ln: 14 - 16
   Annotation:
   240:14
                                 It could.
       15
                                 And together it's commoditizing
                          Ο.
        16
                    the SSP level of the stack, correct?
   Linked Issues: Trial Designations - DOJ Affirmative FINAL
Pg: 240 Ln: 18 - 23
   Annotation:
   240:18
                                 It does. But it does create a lot
        19
                    of new products.
        20
                                 Okay. I mean, is it fair to say
        21
                    that the network effects -- AdX no longer has
        22
                    differentiated network effects compared to
        23
                    its competitors --
   Linked Issues: Trial Designations - DOJ Affirmative FINAL
Pg: 240 Ln: 25
   Annotation:
   240:25
                          Q.
                                 -- Due to header bidding?
   Linked Issues: Trial Designations - DOJ Affirmative FINAL
Pg: 241 Ln: 3 - 5
   Annotation:
   241: 3
                                 I wouldn't say any longer.
         4
                    think it will have --
         5
                                 I didn't get your answer.
```

Pg: 241 Ln: 8 - 12

Annotation:

241: 8	A. Yeah, let me repeat myself. I
9	wouldn't say it no longer has a network
10	effect. I think it weakens it.
11	Q. Okay. But it strengthens other
12	SSP's network effect?

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Pg: 241 Ln: 14 - 18

Annotation:

241:14	A. Yes. But you also have the
15	opposite scenario, right, where somebody was
16	exclusively, you know, sort of speak with one
17	SSP and because of header bidding now AdX has
18	access.

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Pg: 243 Ln: 6 - 7

Annotation:

243: 6 Q. Does it also put pricing pressure 7 on AdX?

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Pg: 243 Ln: 9 - 12

Annotation:

243: 9	A. What do you mean by "pricing
10	pressure"? Pricing of what?
11	Q. Did it put pressure on AdX to
12	reduce its revenue share?

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Pg: 243 Ln: 14 - 16

Annotation:

243:14	A. We have not lowered the rev shares
15	to my knowledge. So I don't know. I mean, I
16	can speculate.

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Pg: 253 Ln: 4 - 6

Annotation:

253: 4 Q. Was a concern that the

Pg: 253 Ln: 4 - 6 continued...

Annotation:

253: 5 commoditization of the SSP would lead to a pricing war?

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Pg: 253 Ln: 8 - 12

Annotation:

253: 8

A. I think we were in some sort of pricing war that we refused to participate in, right. That probably made it worse.

11

Q. How did you refuse to participate in a pricing war?

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Pg: 253 Ln: 14 - 17

Annotation:

253:14 A. You know, you just lose customers
15 instead of lowering prices.
16 Q. Did Google lose shares as a
17 result?

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Pg: 253 Ln: 19

Annotation:

253:19 A. I don't know.

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Pg: 315 Ln: 3 - 19

315: 3	Q. Why first of all, did you
4	understand GDN to have differentiated demand?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. And why was its demand
7	differentiated?
8	A. Because primarily of all the
9	technology that essentially Bahman and Ali's
10	team build, right, to produce the ROI, you
11	know, the advertisers want, right. And, you
12	know, we don't we don't buy USA Today. We
13	don't care, you know, where, from a GDN lens,
14	where you buy the things. We just look at,
15	based on availability of signals and based on
16	some of technologies, right, and based on

Pg: 315 Ln: 3 - 19 continued...

Annotation:

315:17	some restrictions we have and where we want
18	to buy and whatnot, right. So, yes, in that
19	regard, it is a differentiated demand.

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Pg: 317 Ln: 10 - 12

Annotation:

317:10	And I know that we keep	on going
11	over this point, but is there a gro	oup of
12	advertisers that only buys on GDN?	

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Pg: 317 Ln: 15 - 17

Annotation:

317:15	Α. Α	nd don't	buy where	else?	I mean,
16	that's a ver	y broad	question.		
17	Q. C	n the DS	SPs.		

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Pg: 317 Ln: 19 - Pg: 318 Ln: 11

Annotation:

317:19	A. I believe there is a large
20	category of usually small advertisers don't
21	buy on DSPs. I do believe those, especially
22	now, would buy on FAN and Amazon. Why
23	wouldn't they.
24	Q. Okay. That's helpful.
25	Is there anywhere else those small
318: 1	E. LIPKOVITZ
2	advertisers could buy other than FAN and
3	Amazon?
4	A. I think some of the networks
5	probably offer self-service products, you
6	know, like an Amobee or Critero is still in
7	business, right. And I don't know what
8	you know, the reason Criteo doesn't have
9	small advertisers is because of the
10	complexity of what I told you earlier, but
11	probably have a long-tail product.

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