# Direct Testimony of Dr. Tasneem Chipty

U.S., et al. v. Google LLC

United States District Court for the District of Columbia

Ex. No. PXRD012

1:20-cv-03010-APM 1:20-cv-03715-APM

### **Assignment**

Taking the Court's findings as given, assess:

- How the proposed remedies would change economic incentives
- Whether Plaintiffs' remedies, as compared to Google's remedies, would be capable of restoring competition in the markets for general search services and general search text advertising

### **Approach**

- Understand the problem to be solved
- Identify guiding economic principles
- Evaluate how remedies are likely to work
- Identify potential risks and benefits
- Identify relevant evidence from the record

#### **Conclusions**

- 1
- Plaintiffs' remedies are likely to change incentives in ways that introduce competitive rivalry

- 2
- Google's remedies are likely to preserve the status quo

- 3
- Plaintiffs' remedies are more likely than Google's to restore competition in the relevant markets

#### How Plaintiffs' Remedies Introduce Competitive Rivalry

- Distributors would have greater incentives to set rivals as the default
- Rivals would be able to compete for the default on Chrome
- Rivals would be able to compete on quality in both relevant markets
- Google would still be able to compete for users

Users and advertisers would be the beneficiaries of greater competition

Remedy Goals Plaintiffs' Distribution Remedies Plaintiffs' Data & Syndication Remedies **Generative Al Remedy Duration** Google's Remedies **Alternative Remedies** 

## **Remedy Goals**

Plaintiffs' Distribution Remedies

Plaintiffs' Data & Syndication Remedies

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#### **Economic Goals of Antitrust Remedies**

1 Restore competition to where it would have been absent the anticompetitive conduct

Deter future anticompetitive conduct by ensuring adominant firm does not continue to benefit from its past conduct

### **Primary Harms to Competition**

- 1. Foreclosed rivals from distribution
- 2. Deprived rivals of scale
- 3. Reduced rivals' incentives to invest

### **Barriers Reinforced By Anticompetitive Conduct**

- 1. Distribution
- 2. Scale
- 3. Brand
- 4. Capital Costs

### Plaintiffs' Remedy Proposals Studied

- Distribution remedies
- Data sharing remedies
- Search and ads syndication remedies

# Remedy Goals

#### Plaintiffs' Distribution Remedies

Plaintiffs' Data & Syndication Remedies

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### **Plaintiffs' Distribution Remedies**

1. Payment Bans

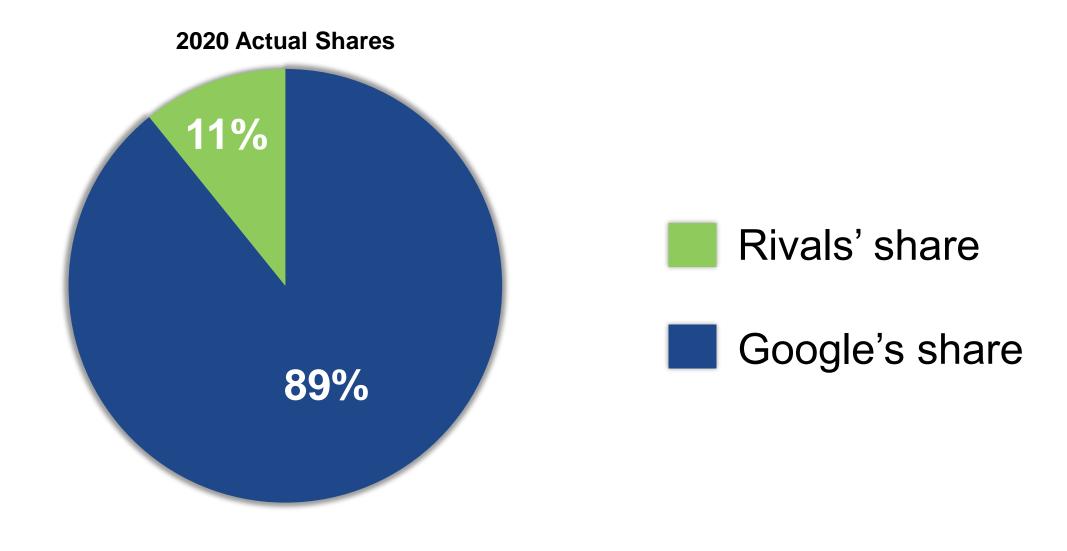
2. Chrome Divestiture

#### Potential Share Shift in the Remedial World from the Distribution Remedies

### Methodology

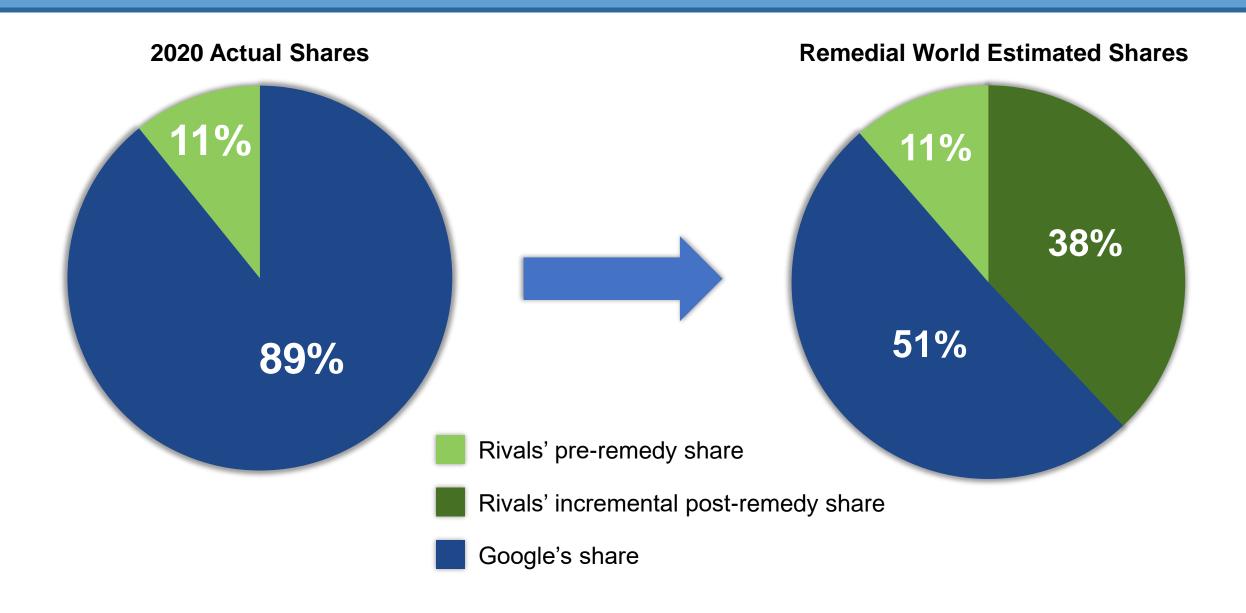
- Identified queries to Google, separately by default search access point
- Assumed: (1) Google loses defaults to rivals, and (2) Google recovers queries based on historical recovery rates
- Calculated queries that would likely shift to rivals from the change in defaults

#### Google's and Rivals' Shares in General Search Services



Opinion, ¶ 23.

#### Potential Share Shift in the Remedial World from the Distribution Remedies



### **Plaintiffs' Distribution Remedies**

1. Payment Bans

2. Chrome Divestiture

#### **Incentives Created by the Payment Bans**

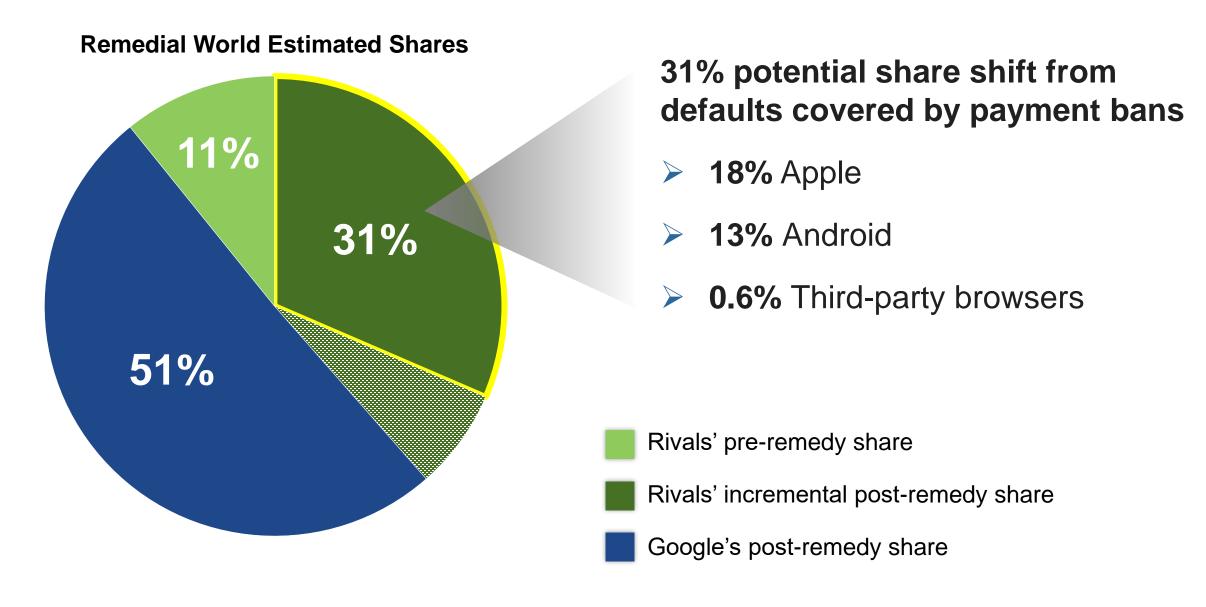
### **Payment Bans Would:**

Create competition among rivals for defaults

Likely cause many distributors to shift their defaults away from Google

Increase the chance of entry into general search, especially by Apple

#### Potential Share Shift in the Remedial World from the Payment Bans



### Plaintiffs' Distribution Remedies

1. Payment Bans

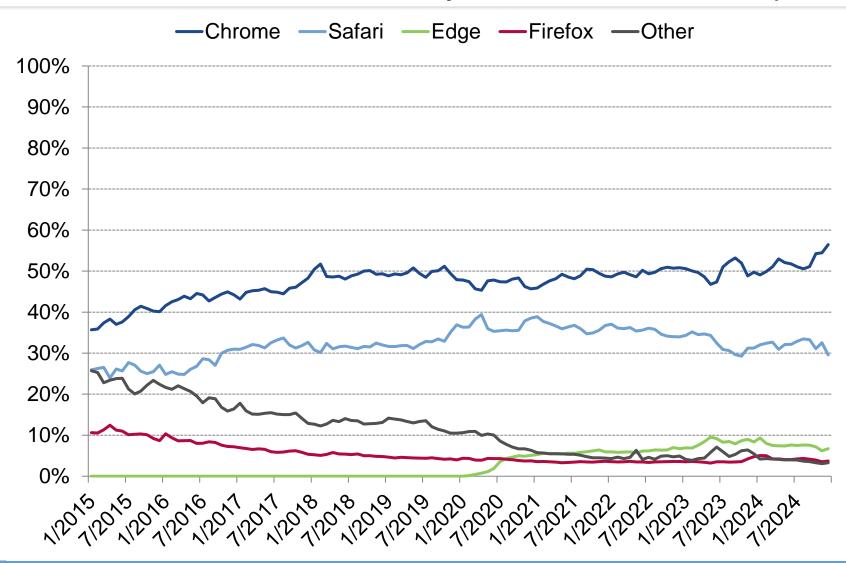
2. Chrome Divestiture

#### **Browsers Are an Important Search Access Point (2024)**

- > 78% of Google's US queries came from a browser: 35% from Chrome, 43% from other browsers
- 20% of Google's US queries came from the default on userdownloaded Chrome

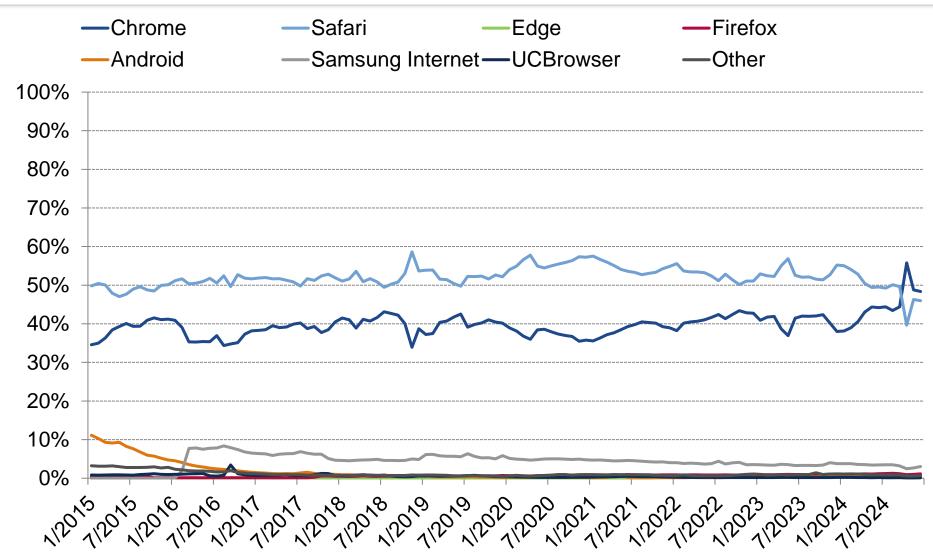
#### Chrome Has Been the Most Widely Used Browser in the US, Last 10 Years

#### StatCounter US Browser Shares, January 2015 to December 2024 (All Devices)



#### On Mobile, Chrome Has Accounted for About 40% of US Web Traffic

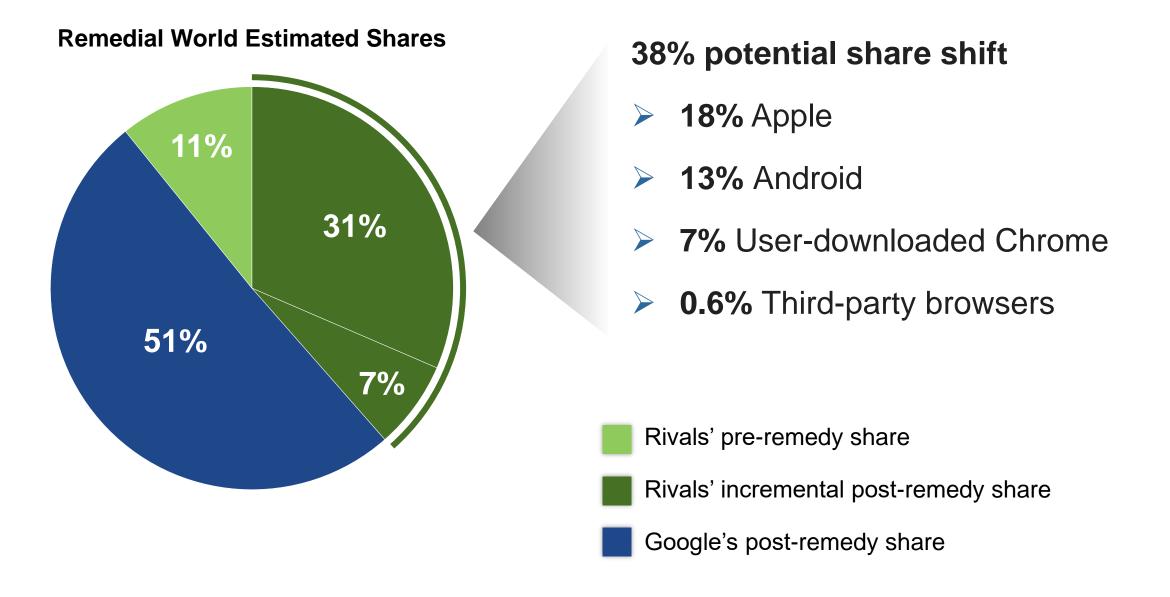
#### StatCounter US Browser Shares, January 2015 to December 2024 (Phones Only)



#### **Chrome Divestiture Would Further Lower Barriers**

- Being the default on a browser is an efficient form of distribution
- Rivals have not been able to compete for defaults on widely distributed browsers, especially on mobile
- The divestiture would allow a rival to be the default on Chrome

#### Potential Share Shift in the Remedial World from the Distribution Remedies



### Ways Users Can Access Google Search

- Download the Google Search app
- Search on Google.com from any browser
- Change the default

Historically, about 20% of US queries have gone to Google Search in these ways, even with Google defaults

#### Ways Google Can Encourage Users to Use Google Search

- 1. Ads in app stores
- 2. Promotional reminders within Gmail and YouTube
- 3. Pay users directly for searching on Google
- 4. Innovate

Remedy Goals

Plaintiffs' Distribution Remedies

# Plaintiffs' Data & Syndication Remedies

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# Plaintiffs' Data & Syndication Remedies

1. Search and Ads Data Sharing

2. Search and Ads Syndication

# Plaintiffs' Data & Syndication Remedies

1. Search and Ads Data Sharing

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### **Data Sharing Would Lower the Scale Barrier**

- Scale is a significant barrier in the relevant markets
- There is a close link between scale and quality in both relevant markets
- Google's exclusionary agreements have for years deprived rivals of scale

Opinion ¶ 90, pp. 226, 230.

# Plaintiffs' Data & Syndication Remedies

1. Search and Ads Data Sharing

2. Search and Ads Syndication

### Syndication Helps in the Short Term, Data Sharing Helps in the Medium Term



Nick Turley
Head of Product
for ChatGPT



A. [S]yndicated search results would be helpful now . . . because it allows us to immediately improve the quality of the product . . . . [T]he [data] remedies . . . aids us in the medium run, because it allows us to own our own destiny and not just partner for real-time information but build a great, high-quality index . . . . [T]hat's a multi-year project either way. Getting this data would accelerate our progress here.

### Syndication Helps in the Short Term, Data Sharing Helps in the Medium Term



Gabriel
Weinberg
CEO & Founder of
DDG



A. [I]f we start today and close the gap with syndication data, we need to be simultaneously building up our own indexes so that as that tapers and the remedies ultimately expire, we can transfer to our own indexes. Which means that we need to complete it by that time. Without data like this, . . . I don't think it would be possible because we don't have the long-tail data. But just the act of the engineering all of this with, you know, the size that Google's been operating on would help accelerate just the process of doing it because we could start from day one, working with the right data sets.

Remedy Tr. 844:22–845:9.

### Reasons Why Rivals and Google Would Innovate More

- Rivals would have greater ability to innovate
- Rivals would have access to distribution
- Rivals would differentiate to win default agreements
- Rivals and Google would differentiate to win users
- Google would innovate in response to greater competitive rivalry

1

Payment bans unlock search access points for competitors

Data and syndication accelerate rivals' quality improvements

2



# Plaintiffs' Remedies Would Not Create a Bing Monopoly

Google can still compete, even without defaults

With data and syndication, Microsoft's rivals can rapidly develop competitive products

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# **Generative Al**

Remedy Duration

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**Alternative Remedies** 

# **GenAl Apps Are Relevant to Restoring Competition**

GenAl apps as a nascent threat to Google Search

GenAl apps as a potential circumvention tool for Google

#### Gemini as a Search Access Point Poses a Circumvention Risk



## **Google Search Widget**



Real-World Example



## **Google Gemini Widget**



Illustrative Example

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# **Remedy Duration**

Google's Remedies

Alternative Remedies

#### **Historical Timelines that Inform Duration**

- The history of entry
- Efforts in Europe
- The history of the conduct itself
- Challenges in using data

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# Google's Remedies

- Default agreements that give manufacturers and carriers greater flexibility to preload rival general search services
- One-year browser exclusive default agreements

# Google's Remedies Are Likely to Maintain the Status Quo

- Ineffective distribution remedies
  - Google can still pay for defaults
  - Payments to Apple discourage entry
  - They permit some exclusives
  - No provisions to unlock search access points secured by Google's exclusionary agreements
- No data or syndication remedies
- Duration is too short

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#### **Problems with Broad Choice Screens**

- > They do not create a real contest
- Choice screen payments to Apple discourage entry
- Benefits of competition are delayed

# Increasing the Effectiveness of Broad Choice Screens

- Structure choice screen payments to ensure distributors have maximum flexibility
- Consider prohibiting choice screen payments to Apple
- Consider payment bans with delayed choice screens
- Layer on data and syndication remedies

