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Attorneys for Defendants
SAP AG, SAP America, Inc., and
TomorrowNow, Inc.

18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

19 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

20 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

21 ORACLE CORPORATION, a Delaware
corporation, ORACLE USA, INC., a Colorado
22 corporation, and ORACLE INTERNATIONAL
CORPORATION, a California corporation,

23 Plaintiffs,

24 v.

25 SAP AG, a German corporation, SAP
AMERICA, INC., a Delaware corporation,
26 TOMORROWNOW, INC., a Texas corporation,
and DOES 1-50, inclusive,

27 Defendants.
28

Case No. 07-CV-1658 PJH (EDL)

**STIPULATION FOR ORACLE TO
FILE SECOND AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

Case No. 07-CV-1658 PJH (EDL)

1 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a)(2), Plaintiffs Oracle
2 Corporation, Oracle USA, Inc. and Oracle International Corporation (“Oracle”) and Defendants
3 SAP AG, SAP America, Inc., and TomorrowNow, Inc. (“Defendants” and together with Oracle,
4 the “Parties”) jointly submit this Stipulation to permit Oracle to file its Second Amended
5 Complaint.

6 WHEREAS, Oracle filed its First Amended Complaint on June 1, 2007;

7 WHEREAS, Defendants answered the First Amended Complaint on July 2, 2007;

8 WHEREAS, Oracle desires to amend its First Amended Complaint to include
9 additional allegations related to the current litigation; and,

10 WHEREAS, Defendants have reviewed the draft Second Amended Complaint, a
11 true and correct copy of which is attached to this Stipulation as Exhibit A, and consent to its
12 public filing in the form attached, upon the terms set forth in this Stipulation.

13 **NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED** by the Parties, through
14 their respective counsel of record, that Oracle be permitted to amend its First Amended
15 Complaint by filing its Second Amended Complaint. The Parties further agree that the Second
16 Amended Complaint may be filed publicly; however, the filing shall not be construed as a waiver
17 of any confidentiality designation or other protection with respect to documents, transcripts or
18 other information referred to by, or that serve as the basis for, the allegations in the Second
19 Amended Complaint. The Parties further stipulate that Oracle shall file its Second Amended
20 Complaint on or before July 28, 2008, and that Defendants shall answer, move or otherwise
21 respond to Oracle’s Second Amended Complaint no later than 45 days after the court date of
22 filing.

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1 **IT IS SO STIPULATED.**

2 DATED: July 28, 2008

3 BINGHAM McCUTCHEN LLP

4

5 By: /s/ Geoff Howard
6 Geoff Howard
7 Attorneys for Plaintiffs
Oracle Corporation, Oracle International
8 Corporation, and Oracle USA, Inc.

8

9 In accordance with General Order No. 45, Rule X, the above signatory attests that
10 concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained from the signatory below.

11 DATED: July 28, 2008

12 JONES DAY

13

14 By: /s/ Tharan Gregory Lanier
15 Tharan Gregory Lanier
16 Attorneys for Defendants
SAP AG, SAP America, Inc.,
17 and TomorrowNow, Inc.

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EXHIBIT A

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and Oracle International Corporation

16
17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
18 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
19 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

20 ORACLE CORPORATION, a Delaware
corporation, ORACLE USA, INC., a Colorado
21 corporation, and ORACLE INTERNATIONAL
CORPORATION, a California corporation,

22 Plaintiffs,

23 v.

24 SAP AG, a German corporation, SAP
AMERICA, INC., a Delaware corporation,
25 TOMORROWNOW, INC., a Texas corporation,
and DOES 1-50, inclusive,

26 Defendants.
27
28

CASE NO. 07-CV-01658 PJH (EDL)

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT
FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF FOR:

(1) COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT;
(2) VIOLATIONS OF THE COMPUTER
FRAUD AND ABUSE ACT;
(3) VIOLATIONS OF THE COMPUTER
DATA ACCESS AND FRAUD ACT;
(4) BREACH OF CONTRACT;
(5) INTENTIONAL INTERFERENCE
WITH PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC
ADVANTAGE;
(6) NEGLIGENT INTERFERENCE
WITH PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC

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ADVANTAGE;
(7) UNFAIR COMPETITION;
(8) TRESPASS TO CHATTELS;
(9) UNJUST ENRICHMENT /
RESTITUTION; and,
(10) AN ACCOUNTING.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs Oracle Corporation, Oracle USA, Inc. (“Oracle USA”), and Oracle International Corporation (“OIC”) (together “Oracle” or “Plaintiffs”) for their Complaint against Defendants SAP AG (“SAP AG”), SAP America, Inc. (“SAP America”), TomorrowNow, Inc. (“TomorrowNow” or “SAP TN”), and Does 1 through 50 (collectively referred to as “SAP” or “Defendants”), allege as follows based on their personal knowledge as for themselves, and on information and belief as to the acts of others:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This case is about a conspiracy, led by German software conglomerate SAP AG, to engage in and cover-up corporate theft of Oracle intellectual property on the grandest scale.

2. In mid-December 2004, in response to Oracle’s impending acquisition of PeopleSoft, SAP AG CEO Henning Kagermann and the SAP AG executive board of directors “decided to take a strong look at the possibility of offering PSFT support/maintenance services from SAP starting early 2005.” Board member Shai Agassi immediately instructed SAP AG’s James Mackey to investigate an acquisition of “the leader in this 3rd party support services, a company call[ed] TomorrowNow.” Agassi explained: “the idea is to take away the maintenance revenue stream away from ORCL.”

3. The SAP AG board knew it had just days to develop this new service in order to “disrupt the market.” Agassi told his team: “Remember the PR value of buying [TomorrowNow] . . .The bragging rights for having more PSFT customers under service than Oracle may be all we need for a momentum swing . . .”

4. By January 7, 2005, SAP AG executive board members Kagermann,

1 Agassi, Werner Brandt, and Gerd Oswald received a highly confidential document: the
2 “business case” for SAP AG’s purchase of TomorrowNow. The document represented SAP
3 AG’s negotiations, research and conclusions over the course of the previous three weeks.

4 5. The presentation made clear that TomorrowNow did not operate legally.
5 It detailed how TomorrowNow relied on “non-production” copies of PeopleSoft software for its
6 “access to PeopleSoft system.” Under the heading “Threats,” the board was warned that “Access
7 rights to the PeopleSoft software is very likely to be challenged by Oracle and past operating
8 issues [of TomorrowNow] may be a serious liability if Oracle challenges (i.e., offsite production
9 copies and the form of delivery of regulatory updates may be subject to Oracle challenge.)” As a
10 result, the presentation predicted “likely legal action” from Oracle.

11 6. SAP AG’s board ignored these warnings and embraced TomorrowNow’s
12 illegal business model for two reasons.

13 7. First, it decided it could not walk away from the “Opportunity” identified
14 by the January 7 presentation to “distract” Oracle and take the PeopleSoft/JDE customer
15 maintenance revenue and future applications sales Oracle expected to achieve with the
16 PeopleSoft deal.¹

17 8. Second, it wrongly predicted Oracle would not sue. The presentation
18 predicted “Oracle’s legal challenges to TomorrowNow’s ability to provide derivative
19 works/support will require Oracle to also sue its customers – a difficult situation for Oracle.”

20 9. If Oracle did sue, SAP AG’s board developed a plan to attempt to insulate
21 SAP AG from the liability it knew TomorrowNow’s service model represented. It would blame
22 its customers for signing TomorrowNow’s contracts, and leave the TomorrowNow “corporation
23 in existence as a liability shield for any potential claims.”

24 10. With this self-serving plan in place, SAP AG and SAP America bought
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26 ¹ “PS,” “PSFT” or “PeopleSoft” refers to PeopleSoft, Inc., acquired by Oracle in January
27 2005. “JDE” refers to J.D. Edwards World Solutions, acquired by PeopleSoft, Inc. in 2003.
28 “SEBL” or “Siebel” refers to Siebel Systems, Inc. acquired by Oracle in September 2005.

1 TomorrowNow and converted it to SAP TN just two weeks later, days after Oracle closed on the
2 deal with PeopleSoft. SAP AG did so knowing, at the SAP AG executive board level, that SAP
3 TN’s business model depended on routine, daily cross-use of misappropriated Oracle software
4 applications and downloaded support products. Moreover, going forward, SAP AG knew that
5 the SAP TN services it exploited to convert Oracle customers relied on SAP TN’s tainted
6 development activity to create illegal “SAP TN” software support products.

7 11. Following the SAP TN acquisition, rather than change the illegal SAP TN
8 business model, SAP instead conspired to leverage the stolen Oracle intellectual property to
9 entice customers to migrate to SAP software applications through SAP’s “Safe Passage”
10 program. SAP further conspired – at the highest levels of all three companies – to cover up the
11 fundamental illegality of that program. In confidential internal presentations, with instructions to
12 “PLEASE DELETE AFTER READING,” SAP dubbed this conspiracy “Project Blue.” Versions
13 of these “Project Blue” presentations, which acknowledged the illegal nature of SAP TN’s
14 business, were prepared for the SAP AG executive board of directors as early as June 2005.

15 12. For years, SAP AG profited from SAP TN’s illegal business model,
16 without breathing a word about it to Oracle, SAP AG’s existing and prospective customers, or
17 the investing public. SAP AG and SAP America did not change SAP TN’s corrupt business
18 model because they considered SAP TN a crucial element in their plan to undermine Oracle’s
19 customer base and brand and to build their own customer base and brand at Oracle’s expense.

20 * * * *

21 13. Oracle – a leading developer of database and applications software –
22 initially brought this lawsuit after discovering that SAP had engaged in systematic, illegal access
23 to, and taking from Oracle’s computerized customer support systems.

24 14. Oracle now amends its claims because discovery in this case has revealed
25 that the focus of its original claims – SAP’s massive illegal downloading of Software and
26 Support Materials from Oracle’s password-protected computer systems – is just one element of a
27 larger scheme by SAP to steal and misuse Oracle’s intellectual property. In addition to the
28 illegal downloads, SAP – with the knowledge of members of the SAP AG executive board of

1 directors – made thousands of copies of Oracle’s underlying software applications on its
2 computer systems. SAP warehoused Oracle’s code in “generic software environments” that it
3 used to service SAP’s customers, train employees, create fake “SAP” branded fixes for
4 distribution, and generally to support a business model that was illegal to its core. SAP
5 continued its illegal use of Oracle’s software to develop, test and distribute SAP-branded support
6 products for over a year after Oracle filed this lawsuit.

7 15. As alleged in Oracle’s prior Complaint, in the illicit downloading
8 component of its scheme, SAP through SAP TN, stole thousands of proprietary, copyrighted
9 software products and other confidential materials that Oracle developed to service its own
10 support customers.² SAP gained repeated and unauthorized access, in many cases by use of
11 pretextual customer log-in credentials, to Oracle’s proprietary, password-protected customer
12 support website. From that website, SAP has copied and swept into its servers thousands of
13 copyrighted Oracle Software and Support Materials. As a result, SAP compiled a massive illegal
14 library of Oracle’s copyrighted software code and other materials. This storehouse of stolen
15 Oracle intellectual property is part of what enables SAP, through SAP TN, to offer cut rate
16 support services to customers who use Oracle software, and to attempt to lure them to SAP’s
17 applications software platform and away from Oracle’s.

18 16. Oracle’s own records show at least 10,000 illegal downloads by SAP
19 between September 2006 and February 2007. However, Oracle has now obtained SAP’s internal
20 records, which confirm that SAP has spent years systematically taking unauthorized support
21 materials from Oracle’s systems, most recently using a dedicated bank of twenty servers in a
22 “download center” and a customized software tool called “Titan.” SAP programmed Titan
23 specifically to ignore any access or use restrictions for any particular customer log-in credential.
24 Instead, SAP designed Titan to gain any form of access with any active log-in credential, and to
25

26 ² These copyrighted materials, which include program updates, software updates, bug fixes,
27 patches, custom solutions, and instructional documents across the entire PeopleSoft and JDE
28 families of software products, are referred to throughout as “Software and Support Materials.”

1 “scrape” Oracle’s website for bug fixes, patches, updates and instruction manuals. At the time
2 Oracle filed its prior Complaint, Titan and other tools had filled SAP storage vaults with more
3 than *five terabytes* worth of Oracle’s Software and Support Materials. On just one of SAP’s
4 servers, Oracle discovered nearly *8 million* downloaded Oracle Software and Support Materials.

5 17. For years, SAP dumped these materials into a co-mingled, master
6 download library, and “exploded” the software support packages into their constituent objects to
7 facilitate later indexing and searching by product. SAP accessed these master download libraries
8 as needed when customers needed a fix – regardless of which log-in credential SAP had used to
9 download a particular fix in the library, regardless of whether the customer getting the fix had
10 any license to receive it, and regardless of whether the customer had a support contract with
11 Oracle entitling them to receive that fix.

12 18. But these downloads of Software and Support Materials, though massive,
13 were just one part of SAP TN’s fundamentally illegal business model:

- 14 • Beginning as early as 2002, SAP TN co-founders Andrew Nelson and Seth
15 Ravin decided that SAP TN would expand its services and, in doing so, would
16 create and keep on its computer systems illegal copies of Oracle’s *underlying*
17 *software applications*;
- 18 • Nelson and Ravin directed SAP TN to warehouse dozens of these copies
19 simply as “generic software environments” and use them as a “sandbox” to
20 service other customers, train its employees, and create phony SAP TN-
21 branded fixes to sell to its customers;
- 22 • In particular, SAP TN used these generic copies of Oracle software to
23 “develop” (by copying Oracle software or creating illegal derivative works
24 from it) SAP TN-branded “tax and regulatory updates,” and deliver them to its
25 customers paying for SAP TN support of each Oracle software release;
- 26 • In at least hundreds of instances, in a process created by Nelson and Ravin,
27 SAP TN did this by first updating one “generic” environment with the Oracle-
28 authored update code that SAP TN would download from Oracle’s systems

1 with one customer's log-in credential. SAP TN would then use software
2 comparison tools to compare this "updated" generic software environment to a
3 generic copy (also obtained from some unidentified customer) of an earlier
4 release of the same software. SAP TN then copied the differing code and
5 used it to "develop" (again, by creating an illegal derivative work) what it
6 called an SAP TN "retrofit update" in another "generic" environment. In the
7 course of this development process, SAP TN would normally make at least
8 four, and sometimes many more, generic copies of Oracle's software
9 applications. In effect, there was no original development at all but merely
10 repeated, illegal copying and use of the Oracle software code;

- 11 • In at least hundreds of other instances, SAP TN simply used these generic
12 environments copied from customers' Oracle software to develop and test
13 SAP TN "authored" (again, illegally created) updates that it delivered to its
14 customers. After it bought SAP TN, SAP AG directly assisted in this process
15 using its own software support resources;
- 16 • In total, SAP TN made thousands of copies of Oracle's software, and
17 distributed thousands of individual fixes, for a fee, through its illegal "generic
18 retrofit" and "direct update" models;
- 19 • In addition to the code associated with these retrofit software updates, SAP
20 TN provided its customers with stolen Oracle instruction manuals, guides,
21 notes and other support documentation related to the updates. It did this by
22 "copying and pasting" downloaded Oracle documentation into re-branded
23 SAP TN documentation that was, according to the sworn testimony of SAP
24 TN's third employee, "essentially identical" and "virtually verbatim with
25 small changes" as the Oracle documentation. SAP TN then distributed these
26 copied documents to its customers with a cover letter signed by its CEO,
27 Andrew Nelson; and,
- 28 • SAP TN prepared operations manuals to instruct SAP TN employees how to

1 download Oracle documentation and alter it to conceal its origin and make it
2 look like SAP TN's. These instructions mandated specific, but minor changes
3 to Oracle materials, stating for example, "Go to Document Properties and
4 change author to TomorrowNow," or "[w]here the [Oracle] document talks
5 about the appendix, edit so that the TomorrowNow document says
6 'summary.'"

7 19. The illegal downloads and the illegal software copies are part of an
8 integrated, illegal business model. Without this stolen intellectual property, SAP TN could not
9 operate. For example, whenever SAP TN wished to advertise support services for a new Oracle
10 software product, it would need to first obtain a "seed" copy of the software. It needed this first
11 copy so it could train its employees to support the software and create a generic software
12 environment from which to "recycle" its support efforts and scale them across other customers.
13 For these reasons, SAP TN's internal business plans specify that the first SAP TN customer on a
14 new Oracle software release must contractually agree with SAP TN to provide copies of its
15 Oracle software CDs to SAP TN.

16 20. SAP AG and SAP America have made repeated false statements about
17 their own involvement in, and benefit from, SAP TN's theft.

18 21. While admitting that "inappropriate" downloads took place, in a July 3,
19 2007 press conference, SAP AG CEO Henning Kagermann stated that a "firewall" existed
20 between SAP AG and SAP TN that prevented SAP AG from having access to the Oracle
21 software downloaded by SAP TN. That was not true:

- 22 • SAP AG and SAP America employees accessed SAP TN's systems
23 through a special link on SAP TN's website;
- 24 • SAP TN employees accessed SAP AG and SAP America's systems
25 through "SAPnet," an internal network through which SAP AG provided
26 assistance to SAP TN's illegal development efforts;
- 27 • SAP TN, SAP America and SAP AG employees routinely emailed content
28 and intellectual property among themselves; and,

1 • At the time Oracle filed its lawsuit, SAP had before it a detailed roadmap
2 for connecting virtually every piece of the SAP TN network to the SAP
3 AG network.

4 22. These facts show that, despite Kagermann’s public pronouncement, no
5 “firewall” existed between SAP TN and SAP America or SAP AG. In fact, SAP TN did transmit
6 copyrighted Oracle software code by email to SAP AG – a fact SAP AG has now admitted under
7 oath.

8 23. Even worse, discovery in this case has revealed that SAP AG and SAP
9 America knew from the start that SAP TN’s business depended on this extensive illegal
10 scheme – going far beyond SAP TN’s downloading activity – to copy, keep, use and sell
11 Oracle’s software as its own. On December 21, 2004, one of the key members of SAP’s due
12 diligence team – a former PeopleSoft employee – reported directly to board member Agassi: “I
13 am not sure how TomorrowNow gets access to Peoplesoft software, but its [sic] very likely that
14 TomorrowNow is using the software outside the contractual use rights granted to them . . .” A
15 week later, he reiterated the point: “The access rights to the PeopleSoft software is very likely to
16 be challenged by Oracle.”

17 24. Undeterred, SAP AG and SAP America initially sought assurances that
18 SAP TN respected Oracle’s intellectual property rights. SAP TN’s owners flatly refused to give
19 any such assurances. Instead, they warned that Oracle likely would sue SAP when it raised SAP
20 TN’s profile through the “Safe Passage” program.

21 25. SAP AG and SAP America bought SAP TN anyway in January 2005.

22 26. Immediately, because of apparent ongoing concerns about the propriety of
23 keeping and using (and cross-using) thousands of copies of Oracle’s software, SAP half-
24 heartedly considered and then tabled “Project Blue.” Project Blue was a codename for a secret
25 project to begin to remove the infringing Oracle software from SAP TN computers and support
26 customers remotely. “Blue” referred to supporting customers without locally hosting or using
27 the infringing copies of Oracle software. “Yellow” referred to the status quo – keeping the
28 illegal copies of Oracle software on SAP’s computers and using them for general purposes.

1 27. SAP TN prepared a series of secret “Project Blue” presentations for itself
2 and members of the SAP AG executive board of directors. These presentations revealed that
3 SAP TN’s business fundamentally depended on generic bootleg copies of Oracle’s software
4 applications. Yet SAP still did nothing to stop the theft and instead took steps to expand it into
5 other Oracle products:

- 6 • SAP continued to accept the benefits of SAP TN’s daily infringement of
7 Oracle’s copyrights because, in the words of SAP TN’s founder Andrew
8 Nelson, this “strategic investment” would allow SAP TN to “grow in
9 profit while remaining a strategic weapon in SAP’s fight against Oracle”;
- 10 • SAP expanded SAP TN’s illegal model to include Oracle’s Siebel
11 software just days after Oracle acquired Siebel, and added Oracle’s Retek
12 and Hyperion software to its Safe Passage sales program immediately after
13 those acquisitions as well; and,
- 14 • In March 2007, SAP AG’s executive board was about to approve, or had
15 already approved, the expansion of SAP TN’s service offering to Oracle
16 eBusiness Suite customers. A presentation to executive board member
17 Gerd Oswald stated this expansion would “support SAP’s strategy and
18 Board area strategy” and “leverage service as [a] competitive weapon in
19 order to restrict competition.”

20 28. According to its business model, SAP TN could not have offered Siebel or
21 eBusiness Suite support services, or considered offering Retek and Hyperion support services,
22 without first obtaining illegal “sandbox” copies of that software for testing, research and
23 development. In authorizing SAP TN to consider and, in the case of Siebel, actually offer these
24 services, SAP AG’s executive board of directors had no reason to believe that SAP TN would
25 not likewise engage in illegal acquisition and use of Oracle’s software.

26 29. Through all of 2006, and into 2007 (and, discovery has revealed, also into
27 2008 for over a year after Oracle brought this lawsuit), SAP AG did not require SAP TN to
28 remove the illegal Oracle software copies from its systems by implementing Project Blue.

1 Rather, SAP AG and SAP America instead allowed SAP TN to expand its offerings to these
2 other Oracle software applications, and to bring in new so-called “Safe Passage” customers who
3 would migrate from Oracle to SAP applications. SAP AG and SAP America provided leads,
4 helped with and participated in negotiations whenever fruitful, and ran joint marketing
5 campaigns, including a “Zero Dollar” campaign where a customer could “Get [its]
6 PS/JDE/SEBL support [from SAP TN] at NO COST while you migrate to SAP [AG]” to “ensure
7 we move these customer[s] off Oracle completely.”

8 30. Confidential internal SAP communications reveal that SAP may not have
9 won nearly as many customers through its Safe Passage program if it did not have the help of
10 SAP TN’s illegal service offering. For example, in May 2006 during SAP’s negotiations with
11 potential customer National Foods Limited, “TomorrowNow was able to give ‘substantial teeth’
12 to the SAP license bid, with the offer of combining both JDE and PeopleSoft support and
13 maintenance services for the foreseeable future, whilst they work on the SAP implementation
14 plans.” Many other examples of SAP TN’s efforts to win customers for SAP can be found
15 throughout SAP’s and SAP TN’s records.

16 31. By early 2007, Project Blue had gone nowhere. SAP TN objected to
17 giving up the infringing local software copies and engaged in self-described “delay tactics.”
18 SAP AG and SAP America refused to give up the software sales SAP TN’s illegal activities
19 helped them make. According to confidential notes from a call with Thomas Ziemer of SAP
20 AG, Andrew Nelson confesses: “Project Blue - Taking much longer than expected. Don’t feel
21 we can get payroll development in external environments. Focus on new non-payroll
22 environments. *Will provide formal proposal to you [Ziemer] to present to board for review.*”
23 (emphasis supplied).

24 32. In sum, SAP’s “illegal library” of downloaded Oracle Software and
25 Support Materials described in Oracle’s original Complaint is just the beginning. Pursuant to
26 approved corporate protocols, with the knowledge and complicity of members of the SAP AG
27 board of directors, SAP TN has spent years compiling and improperly using Oracle’s software
28 applications and downloaded Software and Support Materials. Despite this knowledge, SAP AG

1 board members have still chosen to assist and enable SAP TN’s illegal activities, and to boast on
2 earnings calls about Safe Passage customer wins obtained with SAP TN’s assistance. SAP
3 conspired to conceal SAP TN’s corrupt business model from Oracle, its customers and the
4 investing public, so that it could continue to pocket the money from these unlawful sales. As
5 explained in further detail below, this theft and cover-up appears to be an essential – and illegal –
6 part of SAP’s competitive strategy against Oracle.

7 33. Oracle brings this amended complaint to bring the truth about SAP’s
8 actions to light, force a return to fair competition, and redress the harm that SAP has caused by
9 its illegal conduct. SAP’s infringement and other illegal, wrongful, and unfair business practices
10 threaten to cause irreparable harm to Oracle, its many employees, customers and shareholders.
11 Oracle has no adequate remedy at law for the harm threatened and caused by these acts.

12 **II. THE PARTIES**

13 34. Oracle Corporation is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of
14 business in Redwood City, County of San Mateo, State of California. Directly and through its
15 subsidiaries, Oracle Corporation develops and licenses database and applications software
16 programs and provides related services around the world.

17 35. Oracle USA is a Colorado corporation duly authorized to do business in
18 the State of California, with its principal place of business in Redwood City, County of San
19 Mateo, State of California. Oracle USA develops and licenses database and applications
20 software programs and provides related services. Oracle USA is the successor to PeopleSoft
21 USA, Inc. (“PeopleSoft”) and JDE.

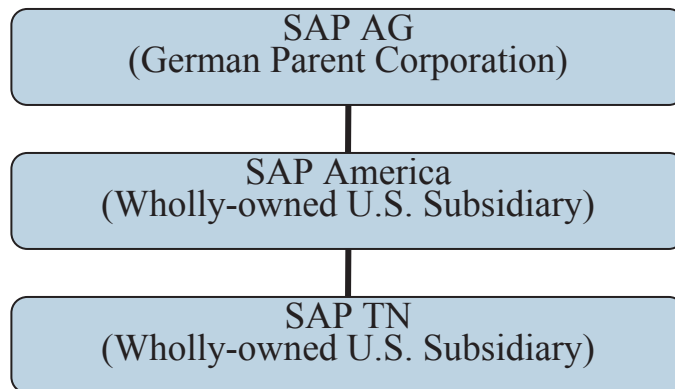
22 36. OIC is a California corporation duly authorized to do business in the State
23 of California, with its only place of business in Redwood City, County of San Mateo, State of
24 California.

25 37. OIC is the owner of the copyrights at issue in this action. Oracle
26 Corporation and Oracle USA are licensees of the copyrights at issue in this action. Oracle
27 Corporation and Oracle USA are authorized to license to end users the copyrighted computer
28 software programs and other works at issue in this action.

1 38. SAP AG is a German corporation with its principal place of business in
2 Walldorf, Germany.

3 39. SAP America is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of
4 business in Newtown Square, Pennsylvania. SAP America is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SAP
5 AG.

6 40. SAP TN is a Texas corporation with its principal place of business in
7 Bryan, Texas. SAP TN is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SAP America. The corporate
8 relationship of the three named defendants is set forth in the chart below.



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17 41. Oracle is currently unaware of the true names and capacities of Does 1
18 through 50, inclusive, whether individual, partnership, corporation, unincorporated association,
19 or otherwise, and therefore sues these defendants by such fictitious names. Due to the
20 surreptitious nature of Defendants’ actions, and the complicated nature of their scheme, the
21 identities of the Doe Defendants have been concealed from Oracle, preventing Oracle from
22 identifying these Defendants by name. After discovery, which is necessary to ascertain the true
23 names and capacities of these Defendants, Oracle will amend its complaint to allege the
24 necessary identifying details.

25 42. Defendants all are doing business in and/or have directed their activities at
26 California, and specifically this judicial district. By way of example only, SAP America and
27 SAP TN advertise, promote, sell, license, service, and support customers in California and in this
28 judicial district. SAP AG negotiates and enters into software license and support agreements

1 directly within the United States and, specifically in this judicial district, negotiates certain
2 software-related contracts directly with Oracle that contain provisions by which SAP AG
3 consents to the jurisdiction of California courts and the application of California law. SAP AG
4 also holds an annual meeting of its Board of Directors in Palo Alto, California, and finances the
5 sales and promotional activities of both SAP America and SAP TN throughout the United States
6 and in California.

7 43. At all material times, through its 100% ownership of both SAP America
8 and SAP TN, SAP AG had both the right and the authority to control the actions of both
9 corporations. Similarly, at all material times, through its 100% ownership of SAP TN, SAP
10 America had both the right and authority to control the actions of SAP TN.

11 44. At all material times, each of the Defendants, including Does 1 through
12 50, was the agent, servant, employee, partner, joint venturer, representative, subsidiary, parent,
13 affiliate, alter ego, or co-conspirator of the others, had full knowledge of and gave substantial
14 assistance to the alleged activities, and in doing the things alleged, each was acting within the
15 scope of such agency, service, employment, partnership, joint venture, representation, affiliation,
16 or conspiracy, and each is legally responsible for the acts and omissions of the others.

17 **III. JURISDICTION**

18 45. Oracle's first cause of action arises under the Federal Copyright Act, 17
19 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.*, and its second cause of action arises under the Computer Fraud and Abuse
20 Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1030 *et seq.* Accordingly, this Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this
21 action pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1030(g), 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and 28 U.S.C. § 1338.

22 46. This Court has supplemental subject matter jurisdiction over the pendent
23 state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367, because these claims are so related to Oracle's claims
24 under federal law that they form part of the same case or controversy and derive from a common
25 nucleus of operative facts.

26 **IV. VENUE**

27 47. Venue in this district is appropriate, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, because
28 a substantial part of the events giving rise to the dispute occurred in this district, a substantial

1 part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated in this district, and the Court has
2 personal jurisdiction over each of the parties as alleged throughout this Complaint.

3 **V. INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

4 48. Assignment is proper in this division under Civil L.R. 3-2 (c) and (d),
5 because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in San Mateo County
6 and a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated in San Mateo
7 County.

8 **VI. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

9 **A. Oracle's Software And Support Materials**

10 49. Oracle is the world's largest enterprise software company, and the first to
11 receive J.D. Power & Associates' global certification for outstanding service and support based
12 on measuring customer satisfaction worldwide. Oracle develops, manufactures, markets,
13 distributes, and services software designed to help its customers manage and grow their business
14 operations. Oracle's software offerings include database, middleware, and applications software
15 programs.

16 50. As is typical in the enterprise software industry, Oracle does not sell
17 ownership rights to its software or related support products to its customers. Instead, Oracle's
18 customers purchase licenses that grant them limited rights to use specific Oracle software
19 programs with Oracle retaining all copyright and other intellectual property rights in these works.
20 In addition, licensed customers can, and typically do, purchase some set of technical support
21 services that include the right to obtain upgraded products such as updates, bug fixes, or patches
22 to those software programs the customers have expressly licensed from Oracle and have the right
23 to use for purposes authorized by Oracle.

24 51. Oracle's license agreements with its customers may vary according to the
25 products licensed, including because the customers originally contracted with PeopleSoft and/or
26 JDE, but all of the relevant license agreements for what is now Oracle software set comparable
27 rules for access to, and use of, that software. Among other things, those rules prohibit access to,
28 or use of, any portion of the software not expressly licensed to and paid for by the licensee, and

1 any sublicense, disclosure, use, rent, or lease of the software to third parties.

2 52. Oracle's license agreements define Oracle's confidential information to
3 include, without limitation, Oracle's software, its object and source code, and any associated
4 documentation or service offerings. Licensees may designate third parties to help maintain
5 Oracle's software, but only subject to the terms of the relevant license agreement between the
6 licensee and Oracle. Those agreements generally preclude the third party from installing the
7 software on a server, or accessing the source code of the software. The License Agreements
8 generally prohibit the licensee or any third party from using the software offsite without notice to
9 Oracle, prohibit disclosure to third parties, and prohibit any use other than by the customer for
10 production, backup, archival and in-house disaster recovery purposes. As defined in one
11 illustrative license agreement, "software" specifically includes the update products made
12 available to customers as part of the support contracts that customers purchased from Oracle.

13 53. Through its Terms of Use, Oracle also restricts access to the Customer
14 Connection technical support website used by Oracle customers and/or their authorized agents to
15 access and download JDE and PeopleSoft Software and Support Materials licensed to Oracle
16 customers:

17 You agree that access to Customer Connection...will be granted
18 only to your designated Oracle technical support contacts and that
19 the Materials [on the support website] may be used solely in
20 support of your authorized use of the Oracle Programs for which
21 you hold a supported license from Oracle. Unless specifically
22 provided in your licensing or distribution agreement with Oracle,
23 the Materials may not be used to provide services for or to third
24 parties and may not be shared with or accessed by third parties.

25 54. The Terms of Use explicitly describe the confidential nature of the
26 material on Customer Connection: "the information contained in the Materials [available through
27 Customer Connection] is the confidential proprietary information of Oracle. ***You may not use,
28 disclose, reproduce, transmit, or otherwise copy in any form or by any means the information
contained in the Materials for any purpose***, other than to support your authorized use of the
Oracle Programs for which you hold a supported license from Oracle, without the prior written
permission of Oracle." (emphasis supplied).

1 55. Access to the secured areas of Customer Connection is also governed by
2 Special Terms of Use. By using the secured website, the user agrees to accept and comply with
3 these Special Terms of Use. The Special Terms of Use provide that access is only permitted via
4 the user’s “personal username and password” and that all materials on the secured website are
5 confidential and proprietary. The Special Terms of Use clearly provide that: “Use of such
6 CONFIDENTIAL and PROPRIETARY information and materials for any other purpose is
7 strictly prohibited.”

8 56. Prior to downloading Software and Support Materials from Oracle’s
9 support websites, a user must also specifically agree to additional terms of use and restrictions
10 specified in Oracle’s Legal Download Agreement:

11 Your username and password are provided to you for your sole use
12 in accessing this Server and are confidential information subject to
13 your existing confidentiality agreement with Oracle / PeopleSoft /
14 JDEdwards. If you do not have a confidentiality agreement in
15 effect with Oracle / PeopleSoft / JDEdwards, you are hereby
16 notified that your username and password are confidential
17 information and may only be distributed to persons within your
18 organization who have a legitimate business purpose for accessing
19 the materials contained on this server in furtherance of your
20 relationship with Oracle / PeopleSoft / JDEdwards.

21 57. The Legal Download Agreement also puts the user on notice as to the
22 confidential, proprietary and copyrighted nature of the Software and Support Materials available
23 for download:

24 Any software that is made available to download from this server
25 (“Software”) is the copyrighted work of Oracle / PeopleSoft /
26 JDEdwards and/or its affiliates or suppliers. All Software is
27 confidential information of Oracle / PeopleSoft / JDEdwards and
28 its use and distribution is governed by the terms of the software
license agreement that is in effect between you and Oracle /
PeopleSoft / JDEdwards (“License Agreement”). The Software is
part of the Licensed Products under the License Agreement and
may only be downloaded if a valid License Agreement is in place
between you and Oracle / PeopleSoft / JDEdwards. The Software
is made available for downloading solely for use by licensed end
users according to the License Agreement and any reproduction or
redistribution of the Software not in accordance with the License
Agreement is expressly prohibited. WITHOUT LIMITING THE
FOREGOING, COPYING OR REPRODUCTION OF THE
SOFTWARE TO ANY OTHER SERVER OR LOCATION FOR
FURTHER REPRODUCTION OR REDISTRIBUTION IS

1 EXPRESSLY PROHIBITED.

2 58. The Legal Download Agreement further restricts use of documents
3 downloaded from the website:

4 Permission to use Documents (such as white papers, press releases,
5 product or upgrade announcements, software action requests,
6 datasheets and FAQs) from this server (“Server”) is granted,
7 provided that (1) the below copyright notice appears in all copies
8 and that both the copyright notice and this permission notice
9 appear, (2) use of such Documents from this Server is for
informational and non-commercial or personal use only and will
not be copied or posted on any network computer or broadcast in
any media, and (3) no modifications of any Documents are made.
Use for any other purpose is expressly prohibited.

10 59. In addition, users accessing specific materials, such as a Software
11 Application Request (“SAR”) through the SAR Search Web Application, agree to additional
12 legal restrictions. These terms notify the user that the software available to download from
13 Oracle is Oracle’s copyrighted material. The terms further provide that the “software is part of
14 the Licensed Products under the License Agreement” and “is made available for downloading
15 solely for use by licensed end users according to the License Agreement. Any reproduction or
16 redistribution of the Software not in accordance with the License Agreement is expressly
17 prohibited.” To download a SAR, the user must click on a button indicating that it accepts these
18 terms.

19 **B. Oracle Threatens To Unseat SAP**

20 60. On January 7, 2005, Oracle completed its acquisition of PeopleSoft to
21 emerge as the second-largest provider of business software applications in the world and the first
22 to rival SAP AG in market share, size, and geographic and product scope. As SAP America’s
23 Vice President of Operations, Richard Knowles, testified on June 23, 2004 at the trial on the
24 Department of Justice’s unsuccessful effort to block Oracle’s acquisition of PeopleSoft, the
25 combination revitalized Oracle overnight as a competitor in the business software applications
26 business. SAP AG suddenly found itself in a far different competitive environment than the one
27 in which it had grown comfortable. As SAP AG reeled, events unfolded at a rapid pace: eleven
28 days after its announcement, Oracle launched the newly-united company and unveiled, at its

1 headquarters with more than 48,000 people joining by Webcast and phone, how the nearly
2 50,000-strong combined workforce of Oracle and PeopleSoft would provide unparalleled
3 innovation and support to 23,000 business applications software customers throughout the world.

4 61. SAP AG's and SAP America's top executives publicly downplayed the
5 threat that a combined Oracle and PeopleSoft entity would pose to its competitive position for
6 business software applications. SAP AG CEO Henning Kagermann claimed that even with
7 PeopleSoft, Oracle would "not [be] a competitor which could really hurt us." After the merger,
8 he even claimed to wish Oracle "good luck" in competing with SAP AG.

9 62. But SAP AG had no answer for the business proposition the new Oracle
10 offered. Not only do many SAP AG customers use Oracle's superior database software
11 programs, but now Oracle offered a deeper, broader product line of enterprise applications
12 software programs to compete against SAP AG.

13 63. Rather than improve its own products and offerings, SAP AG instead
14 considered how to undermine Oracle. One way was to hit at Oracle's customer base – and
15 potentially increase its own – by acquiring and bankrolling a company that claimed the ability to
16 compete with Oracle support and maintenance services on Oracle's own software products,
17 despite not owning any of the software code for, or intellectual property rights to, these same
18 products.

19 **C. SAP AG's Purchase Of SAP TN And Knowledge Of Its Illegal Business**
20 **Activities**

21 64. In the world of enterprise software applications, revenue comes from three
22 basic activities: (a) licenses of the underlying software applications; (b) consulting relating to
23 the implementation and operation of the software; and, (c) support contracts to keep the software
24 updated and upgraded.

25 65. In December 2004, SAP TN was a small software services company,
26 headquartered in Bryan, Texas and founded by former PeopleSoft software engineers,
27 developers, and support technicians. It claimed to compete with PeopleSoft, JDE, and later,
28 Oracle, by providing low-cost maintenance and support services to PeopleSoft and JDE (and

1 later Siebel) customers running assorted versions of these software programs. SAP TN claimed
2 that it could cut customer maintenance and support bills in half and give customers a reprieve
3 from software upgrade cycles by allowing customers to remain on older, often outdated, versions
4 of PeopleSoft or JDE software rather than moving to later versions by implementing upgrades
5 that the customers would receive by paying for support services from the software vendors
6 themselves. As one industry journalist explained, SAP TN promised to offer such cheap support
7 “because it is not investing millions of dollars in research and development for future versions of
8 the software; it instead focuses on simply keeping the software up and running for an annual
9 fee.”

10 66. As described in a glossy spread in a leading industry publication, in
11 December 2004, just weeks before Oracle would close the PeopleSoft acquisition, SAP TN
12 president Andrew Nelson got “the magic phone call” from Jim Mackey, the “front man for SAP
13 AG’s mergers and acquisitions strategy.” Mackey made Nelson an offer “he couldn’t refuse.”

14 67. To retain full control over every detail of its scheme to lure away
15 customers from Oracle, and to use SAP TN to do it, SAP AG proposed to buy SAP TN outright
16 and make it a wholly-owned – and wholly-beholden – subsidiary. Acquiring SAP TN was not a
17 mere investment by SAP AG, but a calculated competitive move. As one industry observer put
18 it, SAP AG bought “another arrow in its quiver to hunt after Oracle’s customers.” Aligning with
19 SAP AG made little sense for SAP TN, however, because to the extent SAP AG successfully
20 undermined Oracle by having its customers move from Oracle’s software to SAP AG’s software,
21 SAP TN would eventually lose its customer base. So SAP AG had to make the price right – and
22 accept a known risk.

23 68. The pre-deal negotiations with SAP TN reveal the breadth of SAP AG’s
24 knowledge – and its lack of concern – about SAP TN’s thefts. Based on repeated warnings about
25 how SAP TN’s business model likely relied on illegal use of Oracle software, SAP America and
26 SAP AG asked for “a representation regarding the infringement of PeopleSoft’s intellectual
27 property rights . . . that . . . would survive indefinitely . . . [and] would not be subject to any
28 basket or cap on indemnity.”

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1 69. But SAP TN’s two shareholders, Seth Ravin and Andrew Nelson, refused
2 to make any representation that SAP TN had respected PeopleSoft’s (soon to be Oracle’s)
3 intellectual property rights. Instead, Ravin reminded SAP of “discussions that were had
4 regarding the increased likelihood of SAP being the subject of a lawsuit as a result of the very
5 public and very aggressive move to offer alternative support to Oracle/PeopleSoft clients.” SAP
6 TN insisted this exposure to legal action by Oracle “is a real risk that must be borne primarily by
7 SAP as a business and strategic investment risk,” and threatened to suspend due diligence
8 activities on the deal.

9 70. In response, SAP AG’s Jim Mackey emailed Ravin directly: “Do not let
10 your attorneys shut down the process. Keep the negotiations and diligence going. Appropriate
11 compromises will be reached.” In the end, the “appropriate compromise” was that SAP TN
12 offered no assurances whatsoever that it had respected Oracle’s intellectual property rights, and
13 instead gave an indemnity from Ravin and Nelson totaling \$2 million to cover costs relating to
14 SAP TN’s violations of Oracle’s intellectual property. This indemnity term represented a
15 spectacular twenty percent of the total \$10 million price SAP AG and SAP America paid for
16 SAP TN. Thus, SAP AG and SAP America knew or had reason to know – before they even
17 acquired SAP TN – that SAP TN’s business model posed a huge potential infringement problem.

18 71. In barely a month, SAP TN agreed to the deal and cast its lot with SAP
19 AG. In January 2005, through SAP America, SAP AG acquired SAP TN. In connection with
20 the SAP TN acquisition, SAP America’s CEO, Bill McDermott, crowed “There’s nothing that I
21 love more than to win.” But win at what cost? SAP appears to have taken a short cut to equip
22 itself to support Oracle’s software programs at half Oracle’s price. SAP stole much of the
23 Software and Support Materials – and software itself – directly from Oracle. SAP AG and SAP
24 America knew it – and ignored it – from the start.

25 **C. SAP’s Safe Passage Scheme**

26 72. When Oracle acquired PeopleSoft, it increased its potency as a competitor
27 to SAP for enterprise applications software and related services. Industry observers noted this
28 fundamental shift in the competitive landscape. One industry analyst stated that, “Oracle Corp.

1 is developing a ‘super set’ of applications, combining features from the PeopleSoft and JDE
2 software and its CEO Larry Ellison has been vocal about his intentions to take market share
3 away from SAP. Oracle said it has thousands of developers building the new application suite,
4 called Project Fusion, aimed at taking market share from No. 1 ranked SAP.” Another mused,
5 “After the acquisition of PeopleSoft earlier this year, Oracle officially became a player on SAP’s
6 turf.”

7 73. SAP AG’s hasty acquisition of SAP TN was widely perceived as a
8 response to the new competitive threat from Oracle. SAP’s own statements confirmed it.

9 74. On January 19, 2005, SAP AG’s top executives unveiled SAP AG’s
10 acquisition of SAP TN as the centerpiece of its new “Safe Passage” scheme. SAP AG’s CEO,
11 Henning Kagermann, identified SAP TN as instrumental to the parent company’s “Safe Passage”
12 program, publicly indicating that SAP TN was authorized and intended to implement SAP AG’s
13 goals. SAP advertised its “Safe Passage” program as explicitly designed to transition customers
14 away from Oracle products and onto the SAP software platform. SAP AG spokesman Bill Wohl
15 vowed that SAP AG would use SAP TN to “keep the pressure on Oracle” by exploiting legacy
16 PeopleSoft customers’ perceived unease about Oracle’s commitment to supporting legacy
17 PeopleSoft software.

18 75. As reported in industry publications, SAP TN’s services “form[ed] the
19 basis of [SAP AG’s] Safe Passage initiative, a program aimed at siphoning off valuable software
20 maintenance revenue from Oracle and persuading Oracle customers to switch software products
21 [to SAP].” The Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of SAP Asia Pacific, Colin
22 Sampson, admitted that the SAP TN acquisition was “an integral part” of SAP’s Safe Passage
23 program, which in turn was part of SAP’s “ongoing strategy to compete with Oracle.” And SAP
24 TN certainly knew its role was to achieve SAP AG’s and SAP America’s ends: as SAP TN’s
25 CEO, Andrew Nelson, stated, “We’re owned by SAP. We want them to be successful.”

26 76. But although SAP America CEO, Bill McDermott, committed to throw “a
27 lot of additional resources” behind SAP TN (which consisted of only 37 employees in total),
28 SAP appeared to focus more on growing the SAP TN sales force rather than investing in or

1 expanding SAP TN’s tiny development team. Indeed, SAP TN did not appear to have the
2 development capability to meet the support commitments advertised in the “Safe Passage”
3 brochures at any price, much less the 50% discount promoted by SAP. It certainly did not match
4 Oracle’s investment in development resources, or even come close to it. These facts raised
5 questions about how SAP could offer the type of comprehensive technical support services on
6 Oracle programs that customers of enterprise applications typically require.

7 77. Nevertheless, industry observers deemed the “Safe Passage” program
8 “measurably more aggressive,” and a sign that “SAP has taken the gloves off.”

9 78. After the acquisition, SAP TN’s new parent companies directed it to begin
10 to implement a two-phase plan to serve as the centerpiece of the Safe Passage scheme and to
11 increase SAP’s enterprise application market share. First, to lure the support business over from
12 Oracle, SAP would offer cut-rate pricing combined with the promise of essentially unlimited
13 future support to former PeopleSoft and JDE support customers. Second, in connection with
14 converting Oracle customers to SAP support (via SAP TN), SAP would aggressively campaign
15 to migrate those customers to an SAP enterprise software platform. As SAP AG Managing
16 Director Alan Sedghi admitted, SAP AG would try to use SAP TN as a means of “speeding-up”
17 the migration of PeopleSoft and JDE users to SAP AG platforms.

18 79. The CEOs stated the proposition more bluntly. In April 2005, SAP
19 America CEO Bill McDermott claimed “The SAP Safe Passage offering gives companies an
20 affordable way to protect their current investments, ease integration with SAP NetWeaver(TM)
21 and begin the process of innovating their businesses today.” A month later, at the SAP AG
22 annual meeting, SAP AG CEO Henning Kagermann confirmed: “We worked with [SAP TN] to
23 very quickly set up a comprehensive program for SAP customers running PeopleSoft and JD
24 Edwards solutions.”

25 80. SAP implemented Phase One immediately. As reflected on SAP AG’s
26 website: “SAP offers Safe Passage for PeopleSoft, JD Edwards, and Siebel customers – If
27 Oracle’s options have you worried, consider another option: SAP. SAP provides solutions,
28 technology and maintenance services.” (emphasis supplied) SAP America’s website promised

1 that “SAP and TomorrowNow can cut your maintenance costs by as much as 50% through
2 2015,” and elsewhere says that “Safe Passage maintenance and support are delivered worldwide
3 through TomorrowNow.” (emphasis supplied). SAP TN’s website confirmed its acceptance and
4 undertaking of the SAP-controlled Safe Passage program: “TomorrowNow can also provide our
5 support services as part of the SAP Safe Passage Program.”

6 81. Beginning in January 2005, SAP sales representatives unleashed a torrent
7 of marketing materials designed to exacerbate and leverage perceived, albeit unfounded,
8 PeopleSoft and JDE customer uncertainty about the prospects for long-term, quality support
9 from Oracle. An April 2005 SAP AG press release apparently aimed to increase perceived doubt
10 among Oracle customers by announcing a “second wave” of “Safe Passage.” To exploit the fear
11 it intended to create, SAP AG’s “second wave” included “an intensive customer recruitment
12 campaign, offering significantly lower cost maintenance alternatives to Oracle customers
13 running PSFT/JDE solutions” through 70,000 direct mail solicitations to Oracle customers.
14 These lower cost alternatives advertised by SAP AG were to come directly through SAP TN.

15 82. To implement Phase Two of its plan (luring Oracle customers to the SAP
16 enterprise software platform), SAP AG did not simply sit back and leave the recruiting of
17 potential Safe Passage customers to SAP TN’s sales force. Instead, it took a hands-on approach.
18 It deployed its salespeople to contact potential customers and push them to switch to SAP TN’s
19 services. If customers declined to convert to SAP TN, the SAP AG sales personnel would
20 pressure the customers to drop Oracle products outright in favor of SAP AG’s suite. To give
21 teeth to these commingled sales efforts, SAP AG offered maintenance support through SAP TN,
22 officially “bundled” with SAP AG enterprise software as a centerpiece of the Safe Passage
23 program.

24 83. SAP executives touted the Safe Passage program’s limited success in its
25 first year. SAP AG’s CEO, Henning Kagermann, promised SAP AG would use SAP TN and the
26 Safe Passage program to “fight for” more customers. By March 2006, SAP AG boasted in a
27 press release that more than 200 customers had signed up for Safe Passage, the program it
28 implemented partly through SAP TN, and which it claimed “offers companies SAP solutions,

1 technology, maintenance services, investment protection and a clear road map to the next
2 generation of business software.”

3 84. However, as Oracle continued to take market share and expand its product
4 offerings, including through its September 12, 2005 announcement that it would acquire Siebel
5 Systems, SAP grew more desperate, and more aggressive. In October 2005, SAP announced it
6 would extend its Safe Passage program to Siebel customers, including apparently instantaneous
7 round the clock support from SAP TN – whose engineers at that time presumably had spent
8 virtually no time to develop Siebel support software products. As reported on Forbes.com after
9 Oracle’s announcement of its impending Siebel acquisition, “SAP AG plans to announce . . . that
10 it will offer technical support for more of rival software maker Oracle Corp.’s own products [the
11 Siebel products] for a far cheaper price.” SAP’s “cheaper price” (referred to elsewhere as “cut
12 rate” support) continued at “50 cents on the dollar for maintenance fees,” but its services were
13 expanded to support more Oracle product lines and a wider range of customers. SAP America
14 CEO, Bill McDermott, confirmed that SAP intended to use the Siebel acquisition as another
15 opportunity to lure Oracle customers to SAP stating that SAP is “not distracted by the challenges
16 of integrating multiple code bases, companies and corporate cultures.” It appears that SAP only
17 could offer instantaneous, round the clock Siebel code support, within a few weeks of Oracle’s
18 acquisition announcement, because SAP TN surreptitiously had acquired, studied and developed
19 a service model based on illegal copies of Siebel software. Based on its standard business
20 model, it appears likely that SAP TN did the same thing with Oracle’s eBusiness Suite, Hyperion
21 and Retek software.

22 85. All the while, SAP AG demanded reports detailing implementation of the
23 Safe Passage program and other schemes against Oracle with code-names like “Turn Up The
24 Heat” and the “Oracle Disruption Plan.” SAP AG apparently even gave away free support from
25 SAP TN in efforts to steal Oracle’s applications software customers.

26 86. By July 2006, SAP AG CEO Henning Kagermann conceded that SAP had
27 lost as much as 2% market share to Oracle. At the same time, curiously, SAP AG continued to
28 tout the success of Safe Passage. In a July 2006 earnings call, Léo Apotheker, then SAP AG’s

1 President of Customer Solutions and Operations and currently SAP AG’s co-CEO, boasted that
2 Safe Passage “continues to do really well,” including because SAP AG “extended the program in
3 order to offer it as well to Siebel customers.” By extending the Safe Passage program to Siebel
4 customers, and in conjunction with opening new SAP TN offices around the world, Apotheker
5 claimed that SAP now had “a global network of [SAP TN] capabilities” – enough to “gain[]
6 significant traction.” The Siebel offering was not the only way SAP AG “expanded” Safe
7 Passage. Notably, it also encouraged the SAP AG and SAP America sales teams to work more
8 closely with SAP TN to jointly sell SAP TN services and SAP AG software applications to
9 current and prospective customers.

10 87. SAP’s April 2007 Annual Report further confirms that SAP has used SAP
11 TN as a tool to try to convert Oracle customers to SAP’s software platform. As reflected on
12 pages 187-190 of the Annual Report, SAP TN loses money in every region in which it operates.
13 SAP has no business incentive to tolerate substantial operating losses in its subsidiary without
14 SAP TN providing a significant off-setting benefit. Here, that takes the form of enhanced
15 opportunities for SAP to sell its enterprise software applications to support customers attracted to
16 SAP TN’s discount pricing – which is made possible through the theft and use of Oracle’s
17 intellectual property.

18 **D. A Deal Too Good To Be True**

19 88. Although SAP put a brave face on its ability to compete with the
20 increasingly potent Oracle applications offerings, some industry analysts wondered whether a
21 small company like SAP TN, even after having expanded its ranks to 150 employees, could
22 actually develop and offer the hundreds of regulatory updates, bug fixes, patches, and other
23 labor-intensive support items that a customer would need to maintain useful, optimally
24 functioning Oracle software, without infringing on Oracle’s intellectual property. Oracle, by
25 comparison, maintains a development force of more than 15,000 software and support engineers
26 to create and help implement the code fixes, patches, and updates that comprise the advanced
27 support services required by Oracle’s licensed customers.

28 89. It was not clear how SAP TN could offer, as it did on its website and its

1 other materials, “customized ongoing tax and regulatory updates,” “fixes for serious issues,”
2 “full upgrade script support,” and, most remarkably, “30-minute response time, 24x7x365” on
3 software programs for which it had no intellectual property rights. To compound the puzzle,
4 SAP continued to offer this comprehensive support to hundreds of customers at the “cut rate” of
5 50 cents on the dollar, and purported to add full support for an entirely different product line –
6 Siebel – with a wave of its hand. The economics, and the logic, simply did not add up.

7 90. Oracle has now solved this puzzle. To stave off the mounting competitive
8 threat from Oracle and to do so without making the requisite investment, SAP unlawfully
9 accessed, copied, and wrongfully used Oracle’s enterprise software applications and Software
10 and Support Materials. It did so with the knowledge and consent of the SAP AG executive board
11 of directors.

12 E. SAP’s Theft By Downloading

13 1. SAP TN Compiles A Massive Download Library

14 91. SAP TN’s use of its Titan scraping tool resulted in such high levels of
15 downloads that Oracle discovered its scheme. In late November 2006, there occurred unusually
16 heavy download activity on Oracle’s password-protected customer support website for its
17 PeopleSoft and J.D. Edwards (“JDE”) product lines. That website, called Customer Connection,
18 permits licensed Oracle customers with active support agreements to download a wide array of
19 Software and Support Materials. Oracle has invested billions of dollars in research,
20 development, and engineering to create these materials. Customers who have contracted for
21 support with Oracle have log-in credentials to access Customer Connection and download
22 Software and Support Materials. However, Oracle’s support contracts limit customers’ access
23 and download rights to Software and Support Materials pertaining to the customers’ licensed
24 products. Customers have no contractual right to download Software and Support Materials
25 relating to software programs they have not licensed from Oracle, or for which the customers did
26 not purchase support rights.

27 92. The Software and Support Materials are a subset of the technical support
28 services that Oracle makes available to its customers that have licensed Oracle software

1 programs and purchased the right to receive technical support services related to them. The full
2 suite of technical support services (also known as “support” or “maintenance”) generally
3 includes three types of offerings that Oracle, like most other enterprise software vendors, makes
4 available to its licensed customers: (i) telephone or email access to Oracle’s support technicians
5 regarding the operation of Oracle’s software; (ii) software program code for the customers’
6 licensed software programs which adds new functionality or features to the software (generally
7 referred to as “software updates”), or that addresses errors or “bugs” in the software program
8 (generally referred to as “software patches”); and (iii) “knowledge management” articles that
9 help with problem solving and provide suggestions relating to the customer’s use of licensed
10 software programs. Because of the complexity of enterprise software applications and the
11 business environments in which they run, regular software updates and patches and knowledge
12 management articles are critical components of a software maker’s support offering.

13 93. To analyze and improve on its industry leading support services, Oracle
14 asks each customer searching for a solution on Oracle’s Customer Connection website to click
15 on a button after each search to indicate whether or not a particular search result helped solve the
16 customer’s problem. If the customer selects the “No, continue search” option, the support
17 system responds by offering the customer further options. Oracle regularly compiles this data to
18 assess whether its system helped customers resolve their support issues, with the aim of
19 continually improving the support system for customers.

20 94. In late 2006, Oracle noticed huge, unexplained spikes in the number of
21 downloads from Customer Connection by one person, a user suspiciously named “TomNow.”
22 Oracle also observed anomalies in the number of times customers on the online support website
23 had clicked the “No, continue search” option. These clicks numbered in the thousands for
24 several customers, and Oracle discovered that each response – each answer by users pretending
25 to be the customer – occurred in a matter of seconds or less. Given the extreme speed at which
26 the activity occurred, these clicks could not reflect real responses from any human customers
27 actually reading the solutions they had accessed. Instead, these click patterns showed that the
28 users had employed an automated process to move with lightning speed through the entire library

1 of Software and Support Materials on the Customer Connection website. And, apparently, to
2 make a copy of them all.

3 95. Oracle embarked on a time-consuming and costly investigation to assess
4 the damage done to its customer response database and fully understand the sources of the
5 unauthorized downloads. In the course of this investigation, Oracle discovered a pattern.
6 Frequently, in the month before a customer's Oracle support expired, a user purporting to be that
7 customer, employing the customer's log-in credentials, would access Oracle's system and
8 download large quantities of Software and Support Materials, including dozens, hundreds, or
9 thousands of products beyond the scope of the specific customer's licensed products and
10 permitted access. Some of these apparent customer users even downloaded materials after their
11 contractual support rights had expired.

12 96. This systematic theft of Oracle's Software and Support Materials did not
13 originate from any actual customer location. Rather, the access originated from an internet
14 protocol (IP) address in Bryan, Texas, an SAP America branch office location and home of its
15 wholly-owned subsidiary SAP TN. SAP TN is a company that purports to provide technical
16 support services on certain versions of Oracle's PeopleSoft, JDE and Siebel software programs.
17 The Bryan, Texas IP address used to access and download Oracle's Software and Support
18 Materials is connected directly to SAP's computer network. Indeed, Oracle's server logs have
19 recorded access through this same IP address by computers labeled with SAP TN identifiers
20 using SAP TN IP addresses. When Oracle first noticed that the unlawful access and downloads
21 originated almost exclusively from one IP address in Bryan, Texas, Oracle shut down access to
22 that IP address. If the access and downloads had been legitimate, the customer or vendor would
23 have called in right away to get its access reinstated. Instead, a new IP address, also linked to
24 SAP TN, sprouted up almost immediately and the unlawful access and downloading resumed.

25 97. These SAP TN Bryan, Texas offices, housed the SAP "download center"
26 with twenty or more "download servers" running the Titan program virtually around the clock.

27 98. In many instances, including the ones described above, SAP TN
28 employees used the log-in IDs of multiple customers, combined with phony user log-in

1 information, to gain access to Oracle’s system under false pretexts. Employing these techniques,
2 SAP TN users effectively swept much of the contents of Oracle’s system onto SAP TN’s servers.
3 These “customer users” supplied user information (such as user name, email address, and phone
4 number) that did not match the customer at all. In some cases, this user information did not
5 match anything: it was fake. For example, some users logged in with the user names of “xx”
6 “ss” “User” and “NULL.” Others used phony email addresses like “test@testiomama.com” and
7 fake phone numbers such as “7777777777” and “123 456 7897.” In other cases, SAP TN
8 blended log-in information from multiple customers with fake information. For example, one
9 user name connected to an SAP TN IP address appears to have logged in using the credentials of
10 *seven* different customers in a span of just 15 days – all from SAP TN computers in Bryan,
11 Texas. **All of these customers whose ID’s SAP TN appropriated had one critical fact in**
12 **common: they were, or were just about to become, new customers of SAP TN – SAP AG’s**
13 **and SAP America’s software support subsidiary whose sole purpose is to compete with**
14 **Oracle.**

15 99. Although it is now clear that the customers initially identified by Oracle as
16 engaged in the illegal downloads are SAP TN customers, those customers do not appear to have
17 themselves directly engaged in the download activity; rather, the unlawful download activity
18 observed by Oracle and described here originates directly from SAP’s computer networks.
19 Oracle’s support servers have even received hits from URL addresses in the course of these
20 unlawful downloads with SAP TN directly in the name (e.g. *http://hqitpc01.tomorrownow.com*).
21 Indeed, for many of these downloads, Oracle noticed that SAP TN did not even bother to change
22 the false user information from customer to customer when it logged in.

23 100. The wholesale nature of this unlawful access and downloading was
24 extreme. SAP appears to have downloaded virtually *every* file, in *every* library that it could find.
25 SAP’s business model required it to continually refresh its collection of Oracle’s Software and
26 Support Materials. As Kathy Williams, Director of Support Services at SAP TN, said in an
27 internal communication to her fellow managers, “How can we support a client that can never
28 upgrade or have access to any fixes beyond what they have now? George [Lester] and I see this

1 as a very big risk to TomorrowNow?” To resolve this “risk,” and keep itself in business, SAP
2 simply stole Oracle’s materials wholesale, and with no regard to whether it or its customers were
3 licensed to the materials it downloaded. In some instances, SAP would not even bother to wait
4 for negotiations with a prospective customer to conclude – it would use a prospective client’s
5 credentials to download materials, then keep these “pre-deal” downloads to use with other
6 customers even if the “prospect” never actually became an SAP customer. For example, in the
7 case of Canada Lands Company (which never became an SAP customer), SAP TN admits, “they
8 were a prospect and we kept the folder around since the beginning, the downloads were very
9 incomplete and we would look for fixes here for customers like Praxair and Yazaki.”

10 2. SAP TN’s Access Was Unauthorized

11 101. SAP TN’s unauthorized access to, copying of, and use of Software and
12 Support Materials from Oracle's system, and its customers’ software releases, violated the terms
13 of the Oracle customers’ License Agreements, the Customer Connection Terms of Use, the
14 Customer Connection Special Terms of Use, the Legal Download Agreement, and the SAR legal
15 restrictions. These terms included agreements:

- 16 • Not to access or use any portion of the Software, including updates,
17 not expressly licensed and paid for by the Licensee;
- 18 • Not to directly or indirectly, sublicense, relicense, distribute, disclose,
19 use, rent, or lease the Software or Documentation, or any portion
20 thereof, for third party use, or third party training;
- 21 • Not to access the customer support system if not the customer’s
22 authorized and designated Oracle technical support contact;
- 23 • Not to use the Materials on the support website except in support of
24 the customer’s authorized use of the Oracle Programs for which the
25 customer holds a supported license from Oracle;
- 26 • That the customer username and password are for the customer’s sole
27 use in accessing this support server;

- That the customer username and password may only be distributed to or used by persons in the customer’s organization who have a legitimate business purpose for accessing the materials contained on the support server in furtherance of the customer’s relationship with Oracle; and,
- That the Materials on the support website are confidential information subject to existing confidentiality agreements.

102. SAP has intimate familiarity with these important restrictions and conditions relating to Oracle’s Software and Support Materials. SAP AG and SAP America specifically tasked former PeopleSoft employees with the job of investigating and reporting on SAP TN’s business model as part of the pre-acquisition due diligence. SAP TN’s management, and a significant number of its employees, formerly worked at PeopleSoft and JDE. Of SAP TN’s ten-member management team, six list prior employment experience with PeopleSoft, JDE, or Oracle, including: (1) Andrew Nelson, President and CEO; (2) Bob Geib, V.P. North American Sales; (3) Laura Sweetman, V.P. Global J.D. Edwards Support; (4) Mel Gadd, V.P. Quality; (5) Nigel Pullan, V.P. International Sales; and, (6) Shelley Nelson, V.P. Global PeopleSoft Support. In addition, former PeopleSoft employees who worked for SAP at the time, such as Wade Walden, who is reflected as the person performing many of the downloads at issue, appear to have applied their familiarity with the Customer Connection website to directly participate in and perfect the illegal downloading scheme. Consistent with this evidence, SAP TN’s then Vice President, Nigel Pullan (who has since “resigned”), recently suggested that SAP intentionally targets Oracle’s employees to extract their knowledge of Oracle’s new products: “As new releases start to come out, the people that we hire, we make sure that they have skillsets in those new releases.” In short, SAP cannot credibly claim ignorance of Oracle’s access rules.

103. Notwithstanding SAP’s knowledge of Oracle’s license agreements with its customers, the support website terms of use, and the confidential, proprietary, and copyrighted nature of Oracle’s Software and Support Materials, Oracle learned that SAP TN accessed and downloaded the Software and Support Materials when it either had no legitimate basis to access

1 Oracle's restricted website, or in a way that grossly violated the limited access rights it did have.
2 Further, during the period of time between when the customer's support license lapsed and when
3 Oracle decommissioned the customer's password credentials, SAP TN *still* accessed and
4 downloaded Software and Support Materials using the old customer passwords. SAP TN did so
5 despite its knowledge that it had no legal right or legitimate purpose to access Oracle's system *at*
6 *all* after the customer's support license lapsed.

7 104. SAP TN did not innocently download the Software and Support
8 Materials – the purpose was to copy them from Oracle's Customer Connection support website
9 and store them on SAP TN's servers for later use in marketing and providing support services to
10 Oracle customers. The rate that SAP TN accessed many of these materials – at intervals of just
11 seconds or less – shows that no one reviewed them in real time. Further, the scope of the
12 downloaded Software and Support Materials – across *multiple* libraries in *multiple* lines of
13 business – for customers that had no license to take, or need for, those products, suggests that
14 SAP TN took the Software and Support Materials to stockpile a library to support its present and
15 prospective customers.

16 105. SAP TN conducted these high-tech raids as the agent and instrumentality
17 of SAP AG and SAP America and as the cornerstone strategy of their highly-publicized "Safe
18 Passage" program. Further, to the extent SAP TN had any legitimate basis to access Oracle's
19 site as a contract consultant for a customer with current licensed support rights, SAP TN
20 committed to abide by the same license obligations and usage terms and conditions described
21 above applicable to licensed customers. Indeed, *anyone* accessing such Software and Support
22 Materials on the Oracle support website must agree to Oracle's terms and conditions, which
23 restrict access to support only for products that a company has licensed, and impose strict
24 confidentiality requirements. SAP TN reviewed and agreed to the terms and conditions on
25 Oracle's support website before proceeding, and therefore committed its theft knowingly and
26 intentionally, and in conscious disregard of Oracle's copyrights and other protected intellectual
27 property, contractual restrictions on the use of its intellectual property, and the integrity of its
28 computer systems.

1 **3. Specific Examples Of SAP TN’s Unlawful Customer**
2 **Downloads**

3 106. SAP TN’s improper access to, and taking from, Oracle’s Customer
4 Connection website is too pervasive, and covers too many individual violations, to
5 comprehensively detail here. Oracle has uncovered unlicensed downloads linked to SAP TN on
6 behalf of numerous customers, including without limitation, Abbott Laboratories, Abitibi-
7 Consolidated, Inc., Bear, Stearns & Co., Berri Limited, Border Foods, Caterpillar Elphinstone,
8 Distribution & Auto Service, Fuelserv Limited, Grupo Costamex, Helzberg Diamonds, Herbert
9 Waldman, Honeywell International, Interbrew UK, Laird Plastics, Merck & Co., Metro Machine
10 Corp., Mortice Kern Systems, Inc., National Manufacturing, NGC Management Limited, OCE
11 Technologies, B.V., Ronis, S.A., Smithfield Foods, SPX Corporation, Stora Enso, Texas
12 Association of School Boards, VSM Group AB, and Yazaki North America. By way of example
13 of the nature and extent of SAP’s theft, Oracle sets forth below illustrative instances of SAP
14 TN’s illegal conduct regarding several of its customers.

15 107. **Honeywell.** Honeywell International (“Honeywell”) is listed on SAP
16 TN’s website as a client. In the approximately three and a half year period before Honeywell
17 switched to SAP TN, it averaged just over 20 downloads of Software and Support Materials per
18 month. Then, after switching to SAP TN, a user employing Honeywell’s log-in ID downloaded
19 at least 7,000 Software and Support Materials in less than two weeks in January 2007. Most of
20 these excessive downloads came during the course of *four days*, during which “Honeywell” was
21 downloading almost *1800 solutions per day*. At least 2,000 of the Software and Support
22 Materials taken in this period were solutions that Honeywell was not licensed to take at all. In
23 one specific library containing solutions for Enterprise One software, “Honeywell” downloaded
24 at least 450 distinct unlicensed solutions on January 16, 2007 and nearly 400 more the next day.
25 These downloads spanned virtually every library in every line of business – far beyond the
26 products to which Honeywell had authorized access as an Oracle customer. This unlawful
27 downloading even stretched across product families. Honeywell used and licensed PeopleSoft
28 software applications, but Oracle discovered users downloading JDE products with Honeywell’s

1 credentials. Oracle subsequently connected many of the illegal downloads to an SAP TN IP
2 address and to SAP TN’s employee, Wade Walden – a former PeopleSoft employee now
3 employed by SAP.

4 108. **Merck.** Merck & Company, Inc. (“Merck”), one of the largest
5 pharmaceutical companies in the world, licenses and receives support for many Oracle software
6 products. Merck’s support rights for its JDE software products expired on January 1, 2007. In
7 the three months prior to that date, users purporting to be “Merck” logged into the Oracle support
8 system and downloaded at least 5,500 distinct Software and Support Materials for JDE software.
9 At least 2,800 of these downloads related to JDE software products for which Merck had no
10 license. But, the unauthorized downloads did not stop there. Users logging into Oracle’s support
11 system with Merck’s credentials continued to download Software and Support Materials into
12 March 2007. Many of these “Merck” downloads came directly from an IP address in Bryan,
13 Texas that belongs to SAP TN, and some were traced to a computer with SAP TN’s initials in
14 the title, “TN-DL03.” In many cases, SAP TN users employed fake identification information to
15 download the Software and Support Materials, using names such as “xx” “ss” and “NULL,” and
16 phone numbers such as “4444444444” and “999 999 9999.” Neither Merck nor SAP TN had
17 any license, authorization or other right to access and download the 2,800-plus unlicensed
18 Software and Support Materials from Oracle.

19 109. **OCE.** OCE-Technologies B.V. (“OCE”) is located in the Netherlands and
20 appears as a customer on SAP TN’s website. In the months leading up to the expiration of
21 OCE’s support rights for its Oracle products, users employing OCE’s credentials downloaded a
22 large number of Oracle products relating to US Payroll, Canadian Payroll, Homebuilder
23 Management, and Real Estate Management – none of which make sense for a European
24 customer supporting its European business. From December of 2006 to January of 2007, SAP
25 TN users logged into Oracle’s support system using OCE’s credentials (and, in some cases, false
26 user names) and downloaded at least 5,600 distinct Software and Support Materials. These
27 downloads included at least 1,800 distinct items for which OCE had no license. There is little
28 chance that SAP TN intended OCE as the beneficiary of these massive sweeps, since OCE does

1 not run many of the software programs to which these downloads relate, and neither OCE nor
2 SAP TN have any license, authorization, or other right to access and download these Software
3 and Support Materials. Like the other companies, these illegal downloads are associated with the
4 same IP address belonging to SAP TN in Bryan, Texas, including specifically to a computer with
5 SAP TN's initials in the title, "TNL-02." Similar to the other customer examples, many of these
6 "OCE" users entered phony identification information, such as the name "user" and phone
7 numbers such as "123 456 7897," "9999999999," and even "xxx xxx xxxx." This systematic
8 sweep of products across numerous licensed and unlicensed Oracle product lines and libraries
9 dramatically exceeded the access for which OCE (and SAP TN acting on its behalf) had any
10 right or authority, and could serve no legitimate or lawful business purpose.

11 110. **SPX.** SPX Corporation ("SPX") dropped all Oracle support on December
12 10, 2006 and became an SAP TN customer, listed on SAP TN's website. For the nine month
13 period prior to October 2006, SPX averaged approximately eleven downloads per month from
14 Oracle's support system. Then, between October and December 2006, users purporting to
15 represent SPX accessed and downloaded at least 9,000 distinct Oracle Software and Support
16 Materials (far more than SPX could legitimately access or use). These SPX downloads included
17 at least 1,500 distinct Software and Support Materials for which SPX had no license. At least
18 200 distinct downloads just on December 9, 2006 were Software and Support Materials related
19 to unlicensed Payroll software. In some cases, these users logged in using SPX credentials, but
20 used fake identification information like the name "NULL" and phone numbers like
21 "7777777777" and "999 999 9999." Many of these SPX downloads, like the others, originated
22 from the same IP address belonging to SAP TN, and some were traced to a computer with SAP
23 TN's initials in the title, "tn-wts01."

24 111. **Metro Machine.** Metro Machine Corp. ("Metro Machine") dropped all
25 Oracle support effective on January 1, 2007 and switched to SAP TN, as reflected on SAP TN's
26 website. In the month before Metro Machine dropped its support rights with Oracle, users
27 purporting to represent Metro Machine logged onto Oracle's support servers and downloaded at
28 least 600 distinct Software and Support Materials. At least 50 of those downloads related to

1 software programs that Metro Machine had not licensed from Oracle. In addition, users logging
2 into Oracle’s support system with Metro Machine’s credentials continued to download Software
3 and Support Materials into March 2007. Oracle has traced these illegal and unauthorized
4 downloads to the same SAP TN IP address employed for the other downloads described above.

5 112. **Yazaki.** Yazaki North America, Inc. (“Yazaki”) is a large supplier of
6 automotive products headquartered in Michigan. It dropped all Oracle support effective on
7 January 3, 2007. In the month leading up to the expiration of Yazaki’s support rights for its
8 Oracle products, users employing Yazaki’s credentials downloaded an enormous number of
9 Oracle Software and Support Materials relating to Canadian Payroll, Homebuilder Management,
10 and Real Estate Management, and many other software products, which make no sense for a U.S.
11 automotive supply company supporting its U.S. business. In two weeks, from December 15,
12 2006 to December 29, 2006, SAP TN users logged into Oracle’s support system using Yazaki’s
13 credentials and downloaded at least 11,000 distinct Software and Support Materials. These
14 downloads included at least 1,500 distinct items for which Yazaki had no license. There is little
15 chance that SAP TN intended Yazaki as the beneficiary of these massive sweeps, since Yazaki
16 does not run many of the software programs to which these downloads relate, and neither Yazaki
17 nor SAP TN has any license, authorization, or other right to access and download these Software
18 and Support Materials. Like the other companies, these illegal downloads are associated with the
19 same IP address belonging to SAP TN in Bryan, Texas. Similar to the other cases, “Yazaki”
20 users entered phony identification information, such as mixing the user ID “Joel_Joyce” with a
21 different user name “Jeff Livermore” and an email address related to a different customer, SPX,
22 “rosbie@spxmks.com,” and a phony phone number “4444444444.” This systematic sweep of
23 products across numerous licensed and unlicensed Oracle product lines and libraries
24 substantially exceeded the access for which Yazaki (and SAP TN acting on its behalf) had any
25 right or authority, and could serve no legitimate or lawful business purpose.

26 **F. SAP’s Theft By Illegally Copying And Using Oracle Software Applications**

27 113. The downloads are just a piece of a larger scheme. For years, dating at
28 least to 2003, SAP TN created thousands of copies of Oracle’s actual software applications.

1 These software copies included Oracle’s PeopleSoft-branded Human Resource Management,
2 Customer Relationship Management, Enterprise Performance Management, Financial Data
3 Management, Portal, and Student Administration product lines, and Oracle’s J.D. Edwards
4 branded Distribution, Financials, Human Resources, and Manufacturing product lines. They
5 appear also to have included Oracle’s Siebel and eBusiness Suite software, and may also have
6 included Oracle’s Hyperion and Retek software.

7 114. SAP TN’s internal records reveal that it instructed Oracle customers, who
8 were about to switch to SAP TN, how to order CDs containing “all software available and
9 licensed” to them from Oracle, so customers could turn those software applications, in their
10 entirety, over to SAP TN. SAP TN’s detailed instructions even encourage Oracle customers to
11 lie to Oracle by, for example, telling Oracle that SAP TN’s offices are a “new ‘company’
12 location” where Oracle software should be installed – despite plain language in Oracle’s license
13 agreements requiring a customer site to be physically located on property owned or leased by the
14 customer. SAP TN used these CDs to create local environment copies of Oracle software on
15 SAP TN computers for development, testing, training and research for other customers. Since
16 Oracle provides customers the ability to load and license additional software from these CDs,
17 SAP TN even undoubtedly copied software from these CDs to which the customer who sent
18 them had no license.

19 115. Sometimes, SAP TN would not even bother to use the CDs it got from its
20 customers. Instead, it would simply reuse the same environment over and over again for
21 multiple customers, each time assigning the new copy a customer-specific identifier. According
22 to SAP TN’s corporate witness, it was “just a matter [of] efficiency to have a single source
23 environment to use to create the specific client environments.”

24 116. SAP TN acquired, created and maintained thousands of illegal copies of
25 Oracle’s software releases on its internal computer systems and generally treated the software as
26 its own. SAP TN would “integrate” its stolen downloaded Software and Support Materials into
27 new local software environments it would create, in order to “update” that environment to
28 support the customer. Thus, the thousands of copies of Oracle software that SAP TN maintained

1 on its systems, apart from the illicit existence and use of the software itself, each may be further
2 tainted by the insertion into it of Software and Support Materials taken with a different
3 customer's log-in credential.

4 117. As core parts of its daily business operations, SAP TN engaged in at least
5 the following types of illegal activities with these copies of Oracle's enterprise applications
6 software:

- 7 • SAP TN maintained entire copies of Oracle's enterprise software applications
8 on SAP TN's computer systems without authorization or license. SAP TN
9 internal documents indicate it had approximately 250 copies of various Oracle
10 software releases in active use when Oracle filed suit. Another several
11 thousand existed on SAP TN computers in backup form that SAP TN would
12 restore and use for various illegal purposes;
- 13 • According to SAP TN's sworn testimony, each of these several thousand
14 software copies may have illegally downloaded software patches or updates
15 contained within them;
- 16 • For each particular Oracle software release that it wanted to "support," SAP
17 TN used unauthorized and unlicensed copies of Oracle software to create
18 "generic" or "sandbox" environments;
- 19 • In addition to the generic, all-purpose software copies, SAP TN also
20 maintained thousands of copies of Oracle's software releases for the
21 ostensible purpose of supporting the customer who previously had licensed
22 that software. SAP TN has admitted under oath that it constructed some of
23 these software copies with software not licensed by that customer or provided
24 by that customer to SAP TN. It has also admitted it used even these
25 supposedly customer-specific software copies as reference and development
26 tools to support other customers;
- 27 • SAP TN used these "generic" and "customer specific" software copies to
28 support multiple customers, with no regard for which customer had originally

1 provided the copy of the Oracle software that SAP TN was using;

- 2 • SAP TN used these software copies for general development of its SAP-
3 branded fixes, for otherwise supporting other customers, and for general
4 testing, research, and training; and,
- 5 • SAP TN did not limit itself to possession of Oracle software provided by SAP
6 TN's active customers. If an SAP customer left SAP's service, SAP TN
7 considered itself entitled to keep the Oracle software copy provided by that
8 customer on SAP TN computers for "reference" – and did so many times.

9 118. Each instance of each such use constitutes an illegal, unauthorized use of
10 Oracle's software copy. This cross-use of the software copies was an essential part of the SAP
11 TN business model, and fundamental to the success of the SAP Safe Passage program.

12 119. Because SAP TN's assets essentially consist of, and SAP TN generated so
13 many of its support deliverables by using, illegal copies and downloads of Oracle's software, it is
14 unclear that SAP AG could effectively sell any of SAP TN's assets, as it has publicly said it
15 intends to do. SAP TN's business processes rely on repeated copyright infringement, and its
16 assets consist of thousands of co-mingled illegal downloads and software environments. Indeed,
17 SAP AG's stated intent to sell SAP TN raises additional questions about whether SAP AG
18 intends to perpetuate its own illegal conduct by selling for profit infringing copies of Oracle's
19 software.

20 **G. Oracle's Software And Support Materials Are Registered With The**
21 **Copyright Office**

22 120. The Software and Support Materials and software applications that SAP
23 TN copied from its customers and downloaded from Oracle's systems included numerous works
24 that are protected under the Federal Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.* These protected
25 works are original works of authorship, owned by Oracle. Defendants' acts violated Oracle's
26 exclusive rights to reproduce, create derivative works, publish, publicly display, offer for sale,
27 and distribute these works. Defendants' acts were willful and intentional and constitute both
28 direct and indirect copyright infringement under the Federal Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et*

1 *seq.*

2 121. **The Copyright Registrations.** With literally thousands of software
3 programs available for licensing, Oracle does not typically obtain copyright registrations on all
4 programs or related Software and Support Materials as it generally does not find itself in the
5 position of having to enforce its copyrights to stop infringement. However, upon discovering
6 Defendants' mass downloading, Oracle registered copyrights on the Software and Support
7 Materials taken and infringed by SAP TN.

8 122. The massive nature of the illicit downloads by SAP TN make it impossible
9 to detail comprehensively each copyright violation in this Complaint. However, Oracle has now
10 obtained from the Register of Copyrights over 40 certificates of registration that cover a wide
11 range of Software and Support Materials taken by SAP TN and software applications copied and
12 used by SAP TN. These include registrations of a number of Oracle knowledge management
13 solutions, numerous versions of Oracle's JDE software applications, service packs of JDE
14 updates, and specific unlicensed Software and Support Materials taken by SAP TN.
15 Collectively, these registrations cover thousands of unlicensed Software and Support materials
16 unlawfully copied by SAP TN.

17 123. Examples of SAP's infringement of registered copyrights include the
18 following. On December 5, 2006, SAP TN used SPX's log-in ID to download a Payroll ESU,
19 JJ13072, for EnterpriseOne software version 8.11 SP1. Oracle registered this ESU with the
20 United States Copyright Office, *See* Registration No. TX 6-541-027. SAP TN used the log-in
21 ID of another customer, Merck, to download an EnterpriseOne 8.12 Blend Management ESU,
22 JK10093, on December 13, 2006. Oracle also registered this ESU with the Copyright Office.
23 *See* Registration No. TX 6-541-045. Further, SAP TN logged in on December 18, 2006 using
24 the log-in credentials of Yazaki and downloaded a Customer Relationship Management ESU,
25 PH11676, for EnterpriseOne software version 8.11, which is now registered with the Copyright
26 Office. *See* Registration No. TX 6-541-035. SAP TN also used the log-in ID of OCE to
27 download a payroll update for World Software version A7.3, A738217431, on December 21,
28 2006. Oracle registered this update with the Copyright Office as well. *See* Registration No. TX

A/72555065.7/2021039-0000324170

1 6-541-043. None of these customers was licensed to copy these works. Nor was SAP licensed
2 to copy them in the names of those customers.

3 124. Oracle also owns preexisting copyright registrations that cover many of
4 the software programs copied by SAP TN to illegally create environments on its own systems.

5 125. **The DST Solution.** In at least one instance, SAP TN has also, publicly
6 displayed, distributed, and thereby profited from Oracle’s copyrighted Software and Support
7 Materials. In December 2006, Oracle developed a knowledge solution related to the recent early
8 change to Daylight Savings Time (the “DST Solution”). The DST Solution is a narrative
9 document with specific instructions for how to conform certain Oracle software to the new
10 Daylight Savings Time change. Oracle fielded more than a thousand service requests from its
11 customers related to the Daylight Savings Time change, and its DST Solution helped resolve
12 more than 750 of them.

13 126. Oracle traced downloads of the DST Solution to SAP TN’s IP address on
14 January 8, 2007 and January 15, 2007. Oracle also noticed that SAP TN posted a “PeopleSoft
15 Daylight Savings Time solution” on its website. SAP TN’s “solution” is substantially similar in
16 total—and in large part appears to be copied identically from—Oracle’s DST Solution. SAP TN’s
17 copied version even includes minor errors in the original DST Solution that Oracle later
18 corrected. SAP TN’s version also substitutes an SAP TN logo in place of the original Oracle
19 logo and copyright notice. SAP’s own internal investigation revealed that “it appears clear” that
20 an SAP TN employee “copied a significant portion” of SAP TN’s version of the DST solution
21 from Oracle’s solution.

22 127. Oracle has registered the downloaded version of its DST Solution that
23 SAP TN copied and created derivative works from, and later distributed and publicly displayed,
24 as well as a later version that SAP TN also downloaded shortly before Oracle filed its original
25 Complaint, Registration Nos. TX 6-541-019 and TX 6-541-018. No customer is licensed to
26 create derivative works from, distribute or publicly display Oracle’s Software and Support
27 Materials, and neither is SAP.

H. Project Blue And Safe Passage: SAP Adds Ill-Gotten Gains To Its Coffers

128. SAP TN claims to have delivered thousands of fixes and more than 1000 tax and regulatory updates to Oracle’s former customers. Not coincidentally, SAP TN has illegally downloaded thousands of fixes and updates from Oracle’s restricted customer support website and made and used thousands of copies of Oracle’s software applications. SAP AG and SAP America directed this download and copying scheme, ratified it, never disavowed it, and financially benefited from it – all while pressuring SAP TN to win more customers through Safe Passage. As one SAP TN employee put it when reporting on the joint “Oracle Disruption Plan” – what SAP internally named the follow-up to its Safe Passage program – “SAP Germany is tracking these leads now and wants to see progress.”

129. Senior management at SAP AG and SAP America knew the details of SAP TN’s unlawful activities – and proceeded to hide them for more than two years until Oracle filed this lawsuit.

130. SAP AG and SAP America knew about and provided guidance concerning SAP TN’s illegal downloading activities. As far back as 2005, SAP AG and SAP America lawyers specifically advised SAP TN to cease downloading Oracle support materials into co-mingled master “libraries.” SAP AG and SAP America advised SAP TN to create customer-specific folders in which to house the downloads for new customers. But SAP AG and SAP America gave no instruction to break up or stop using the existing, co-mingled download libraries that SAP TN had populated with millions of PeopleSoft-branded Oracle downloads. And while SAP TN devoted several months to breaking apart the JDE master library into customer-specific folders (without curing its underlying illegality), it apparently received no parallel instruction to sort out the exponentially larger – and more lucrative – PeopleSoft “master” download library.

131. SAP AG and SAP America also knew about the central role illegal copies of Oracle software releases played in SAP TN’s business.

132. By June 2005, concerned about the risks inherent in their possession and use of Oracle’s software applications, the tight familial group leading SAP TN – founder

1 Andrew Nelson, his wife Shelley Nelson (who was at the time the Vice President of PeopleSoft
2 Support), and his brother Greg Nelson (who was at the time the Chief Information Officer) – had
3 circulated a highly confidential draft “Blue” presentation with instructions in the subject line to
4 “PLEASE DELETE AFTER READING.” In it, Greg Nelson presented a
5 “Feasibility/Cost/Benefit” analysis of “going blue,” (discontinuing SAP TN’s illegal business
6 model) and concluded that moving SAP TN’s model to all remote support would “decrease
7 efficiency” and increase the human capital cost – and reduce the profitability – of SAP TN’s
8 business. Most importantly, “If we are all blue [no local software copies available to use] . . .
9 since all Development and testing will be done remotely, *no sharing or recycling of work*.
10 Require more developer hands in lieu of massive automation.” (emphasis supplied).

11 133. In other words, it would cost SAP TN more to service its customers
12 legally – a prospect SAP TN could not accept. As Greg Nelson cautioned: “When we need a
13 seed environment [a generic, all-purpose software copy for development, research, and training],
14 we need to entice a customer to be Yellow [have possession of the Oracle software on SAP’s
15 computers].” The group opposed the move and engaged in admitted “delay tactics” to preserve
16 the efficiencies inherent in the illegal business model.

17 134. By June 30, 2005, SAP TN had worked up a revised presentation for
18 members of the SAP AG board of directors that stated emphatically: “Yellow is what we do
19 now - In House Hosting.” The presentation identified a laundry list of activities that SAP TN
20 performed with its illegal local software copies that it would have to transfer in a remote hosting
21 model, including: marketing, equipment, downloading, primary development, testing, and
22 backup/restore. The presentation raised a series of obstacles to implementing “Project Blue,”
23 including “got to find a way to download from client site.” It also again focused on the problem
24 of how SAP TN could generate its copycat updates for its customers running certain versions of
25 Oracle’s PeopleSoft-branded Human Resources payroll without keeping generic Oracle
26 environments on its systems.

27 135. While SAP AG, SAP America and SAP TN debated Project Blue, they
28 each took careful steps to avoid detection. In August 2006, SAP TN prepared for a visit by

1 industry analyst Gartner. A confidential internal SAP TN memo warned “[r]emind Shelley
2 [Nelson, SAP TN’s Vice-President of Support Services] to *be careful and not talk about client*
3 *environment and legality*” (emphasis supplied). A few months later, in connection with
4 creating a document intended to explain to SAP TN customers how SAP TN actually provided
5 its service, SAP TN’s Vice-President of JDE Support Services, Laura Sweetman (a former JDE
6 employee experienced with the JDE software), noted that SAP TN’s policy of creating “a fix-
7 master demo environment in [SAP TN’s] datacenter for every customer” had “IP issues.” SAP
8 TN then abandoned the “Guide to TomorrowNow Support Services” project.

9 136. In the meantime, the SAP AG board of directors apparently had no interest
10 in forcing the migration from SAP TN’s admittedly illegal local software environment model to
11 a legal hosted one – not when SAP TN was such a crucial part of its plan to lure customers away
12 from Oracle.

- 13 • National Foods Limited, May 2006 – “During an intense negotiation period,
14 TomorrowNow was able to give ‘substantial teeth’ to the SAP license bid,
15 with the offer of combining both JDE and PeopleSoft support and
16 maintenance services for the foreseeable future, whilst they work on the SAP
17 implementation plans.”
- 18 • Mutual of Omaha, August 2006 – “[T]his quarter we are running a special
19 sales program, jointly sponsored between TN and SAP, and we were able to
20 offer some significant pricing incentives through the SAP/TN ‘Turn Up The
21 Heat’ Campaign. . . . Specifically, Mutual of Omaha will consider bringing in
22 [SAP] for a Value Engineering study -- a critical step in the SAP sales
23 methodology, and gives them appropriate executive level access. This is a
24 significant commitment from the customer, and a great example of
25 TomorrowNow creating future software sales pipeline for SAP.”
- 26 • The Home Depot, October 2006 – SAP “was highly interested in winning
27 away The Home Depot from Oracle.” SAP TN CEO, Andrew Nelson, told
28 SAP America CEO, Bill McDermott, that SAP TN would knock its fees down

1 from “\$600k per year down to \$30k if you tell me you need this” and if
2 McDermott could address Home Depot’s concerns about the legality of SAP
3 TN’s services. The price was worth it – the deal would give SAP a
4 “marketing deliverable” to use with other customers.

- 5 • Direct Energy, October 2006 – “Randy Wheeler, SAP [Account Executive],
6 contacted [SAP TN] mid-August with a prospect running PeopleSoft. . . . Now
7 that we have displaced Oracle, we have effectively created future sales
8 pipeline for SAP.”

9 137. As these examples illustrate, SAP used Oracle’s stolen intellectual
10 property to provide maintenance services and unfairly compete against Oracle, thereby illegally
11 winning business and a number of customers from Oracle, and artificially inflating its market
12 share.

13 I. Defendants Conspired With And Aided And Abetted Each Other

14 138. Defendants willfully, intentionally, and knowingly agreed and conspired
15 with each other to engage in the alleged wrongful conduct, including Defendants’ copyright
16 infringement, interference with Oracle’s business relationships and other unfair business
17 practices, as well as Defendants’ trespass on, and computer fraud concerning the Software and
18 Support Materials.

19 139. Defendants did the acts alleged pursuant to, and in furtherance of, that
20 agreement and/or furthered the conspiracy by cooperating, encouraging, ratifying, or adopting
21 the acts of the others.

22 140. As a direct and proximate result of the acts in furtherance of the
23 conspiracy, Oracle has suffered injury, damage, loss, and harm, including, but not limited to, loss
24 of profits from sales to current and potential customers of Oracle support services and licenses
25 for Oracle’s software programs. The wrongful conduct committed pursuant to the conspiracy
26 was a substantial factor in causing this harm.

27 141. Defendants also had full knowledge of or should have reasonably known
28 of the true nature of the wrongful conduct of each other Defendant, and aided and abetted such

1 wrongful conduct, including copyright infringement, interference with Oracle’s business
2 relationships and other unfair business practices, as well as Defendants’ trespass on, and
3 computer fraud concerning the copyrighted Software and Support Materials, by providing
4 substantial assistance and/or encouraging the others to act.

5 142. SAP AG and SAP America condoned and encouraged SAP TN’s
6 activities, including through the Safe Passage program and Project Blue. Indeed, despite Project
7 Blue, SAP AG monitored the Safe Passage program closely, “tracking these leads” from
8 Germany, and pushing SAP TN “to see progress.” SAP AG and SAP America account
9 executives repeatedly fed leads to SAP TN sales personnel and worked closely with them
10 throughout the sales and negotiations process, presenting joint service offerings to prospective
11 customers with the goal of creating applications revenue for SAP. A year after the acquisition of
12 SAP TN, to facilitate the joint sales and marketing process further, SAP AG specifically
13 encouraged – and required – closer cooperation between the sales and marketing teams at SAP
14 AG, SAP America and SAP TN. Thus, SAP AG and SAP America knew about, permitted,
15 encouraged, directed and profited from SAP TN’s wrongful use of these materials.

16 143. Defendants also aided and abetted the described wrongful conduct of the
17 other Defendants by giving substantial assistance and/or encouragement that, separately
18 considered, was wrongful in and of itself.

19 144. As a direct and proximate result of the aiding and abetting of these acts,
20 Oracle has suffered injury, damage, loss, and harm, including, but not limited to, loss of profits
21 from sales to current and potential customers of Oracle support services and licenses to Oracle
22 software programs. The wrongful conduct aided and abetted by the Defendants was a substantial
23 factor in causing this harm.

24 145. Defendants’ intentional agreement to commit, and commission of, these
25 wrongful acts, and aiding and abetting of these wrongful acts, was willful, malicious, oppressive,
26 and in conscious disregard of Oracle’s rights, and Oracle is therefore entitled to an award of
27 punitive damages to punish their wrongful conduct and deter future wrongful conduct.

1 **First Claim for Relief**

2 **Copyright Infringement**

3 (By Oracle Against All Defendants)

4 146. Oracle incorporates by reference each of the allegations in the preceding
5 paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

6 147. Oracle owns a valid and enforceable copyright in all of its software
7 applications and Software and Support Materials, which are creative works of original authorship
8 by Oracle.

9 148. Oracle has complied in all respects with the copyright laws and is the
10 exclusive owner of the copyrights to its software applications and Software and Support
11 Materials, including the rights infringed by Defendants. Oracle has pre-existing, or has obtained
12 from the Register of Copyrights, Certificates of Registration that cover many of the software
13 applications and Software and Support Materials taken and copied by SAP TN.³ Oracle has also
14 obtained, through transfer agreements, all rights, title, and interest in registered and unregistered
15 copyrights formerly owned by PeopleSoft, Inc. Defendants have infringed Oracle’s copyrights
16 in its software applications and Software and Support Materials, including the software
17 applications and Software and Support Materials covered by these certificates. These certificates
18 are identified, dated and numbered as follows:

19

Title of Work	Date of Registration	Registration Number
Shop Floor Control program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-303
EDI Interface (6) program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-304
Configuration Management program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-305
Master Production Scheduling program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-306
Capacity Requirements Planning program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-307
WorldCASE Development Environment program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-308
Equipment Management (5) program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-309
General Ledger & Basic Financial program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-310
Enterprise Facility Planning program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-311
Accounts Receivable program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-312
Warehouse Management program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-313
Inventory Management program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-314

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27 ³ As discovery progresses, Oracle reserves the right to add additional counts based on copyright
28 registrations for Oracle’s Siebel, eBusiness Suite, Hyperion and/or Retek software.

1	Sales Order Processing/Sales Analysis program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-315
	Purchase Order Processing program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-316
2	Product Data Management program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-317
	Financial Reporting (FASTR) program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-318
3	WorldCASE Foundation Environment (3) program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-319
4	Accounts Payable program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-320
5	Financial Modeling, Budgeting & Allocations program	March 7, 1995	TXu 619-321
6	PeopleSoft HRMS 7.0	December 15 1998	TX 4-792-577
	PeopleSoft HRMS 7.5	December 15, 1998	TX 4-792-575
7	PeopleSoft HRMS 8.0	November 20, 2000	TX 5-291-440
	PeopleSoft 8 HRMS SP1	March 26, 2001	TX 5-501-312
8	PeopleSoft 8.3 HRMS	February 1, 2002	TX 5-469-032
	PeopleSoft 8.8 HRMS	June 11, 2004	TX 6-093-947
9	PeopleSoft 8 Customer Relationship Management	September 27, 2001	TX-5-456-777
10	PeopleSoft 8.8 Customer Relationship Management	June 11, 2004	TX 6-015-317
11	PeopleSoft Financials, Distribution & Manufacturing 7.5	December 15, 1998	TX 4-792-574
12	PeopleSoft 8 Financials and Supply Chain Management: Service Pack 2	September 27, 2001	TX-5-456-780
13	PeopleSoft 8.4 Financials and Supply Chain Management	August 5, 2002	TX-5-586-247
14	PeopleSoft 8.8 Enterprise Performance Management	June 11, 2004	TX-5-993-616
15	PeopleSoft 8 Student Administration Solutions	November 30, 2001	TX 5-431-289
	PeopleTools 7.5	November 20, 1998	TX 4-792-578
16	PeopleTools 8.0	September 5, 2000	TX 5-266-222
	PeopleTools 8.10	September 5, 2000	TX 5-266-221
17	PeopleTools 8.4	August 5, 2002	TX 5-586-248
18	Initial release of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XE	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-033
	ESU for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Xe	May 3, 2007	TX 6-541-051
19	Cumulative Update 8 for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Xe	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-048
20	Initial release of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.0	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-050
	ESU for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.0	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-046
21	Cumulative Update 1 for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.0	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-034
22	Initial release of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.9	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-049
	ESU for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.9	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-036
23	Initial release of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.10	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-038
24	ESU for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.10	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-037
25	Cumulative Update 2 for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.10	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-032
26	Initial release of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.11	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-028
	ESU for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.11	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-035
27	Initial release of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.11 SP1	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-040
28	ESU for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.11 SP1	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-027

1	Cumulative Update 1 for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.11 SP1	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-039
2	Initial release of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.12	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-041
3	ESU for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.12	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-045
4	Cumulative Update 1 for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.12	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-042
5	Initial release of JD Edwards World A7.3	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-029
6	Code Change for JD Edwards World A7.3	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-043
7	Cumulative Update 16 for JD Edwards World A7.3	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-031
8	Initial release of JD Edwards World A8.1	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-047
9	Code Change for JD Edwards World A8.1	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-044
10	Cumulative Update 6 for JD Edwards World A8.1	May 1, 2007	TX 6-545-421
11	Initial release of JD Edwards World A9.1	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-030
12	ECRM89: Common Errors on Mobile Sales	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-020
13	EAP WTHD06: 1099 IRS changes for the year 2006	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-023
14	JD Edwards World -- 1099 Changes for Tax Year 2006	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-026
15	E1: 1099: Year 2006 1099 ESUs	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-024
16	Changes to Daylight Savings Time for 2007 (DST)	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-025
17	E1: 07/77: Quantum for Payroll Tax v.280	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-022
18	GM--Grants issues resolved by FMS ESA 8.9 Bundle #10-653723 (Oct 06)	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-021
19	PeopleTools Third Party Daylight Saving Time Required Modifications	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-019
20	PeopleTools Third Party Daylight Saving Time Required Modifications (Revised)	April 26, 2007	TX 6-541-018
21	PeopleSoft 8.01 & 8.31 Payroll Tax Update 05-F Year-End Processing: Canada	May 2, 2008	TX 6-838-549
22	PeopleSoft Payroll 1200457000 - User Documentation	May 2, 2008	TX 6-838-537
23	PeopleSoft Application Update Installation Instructions (UPD595817)	May 2, 2008	TX 6-838-544

21 149. These registrations generally cover, but are not limited to, numerous
22 versions of Oracle software, including the updates, patches and fixes incorporated in each
23 relevant version, service packs of Oracle updates, patches and fixes, and individual exemplar
24 Software and Support Materials, including certain Oracle knowledge management solutions and
25 certain Oracle updates, patches and fixes, all of which SAP TN copied without a license. The
26 registrations listed above also cover numerous Oracle software releases that SAP TN copied to
27 create “local customer environments.”

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1 150. Oracle also has the following registrations that cover “Current
2 Development Environments” for certain software releases:

Title of Work	Date of Registration	Registration Number
Current development environment for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Xe	April 26, 2007	TXu1-345-109
Current development environment for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.0	April 26, 2007	TXu1-345-111
Current development environment for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.9	April 26, 2007	TXu1-345-112
Current development environment for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.10	April 26, 2007	TXu1-345-113
Current development environment for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.11	April 26, 2007	TXu1-345-114
Current development environment for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.11 SP1	April 26, 2007	TXu1-345-115
Current development environment for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.12	April 26, 2007	TXu1-346-350
Current development environment for JD Edwards World A7.3	April 26, 2007	TXu1-345-110
Current development environment for JD Edwards World A8.1	May 1, 2007	TX 6-545-422

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14 Discrete portions of these registered Current Development Environments also contain updates,
15 patches and fixes that SAP TN copied without a license. Defendants infringed these discrete
16 portions of the registered Current Development Environments by taking without license the
17 Software and Support Materials that are substantially similar to these discrete portions.

18 151. Through the acts alleged above, Defendants have violated Oracle’s
19 exclusive right to reproduce and make copies of its copyrighted Software and Support Materials,
20 including materials covered by the registrations listed above, by:

- repeatedly copying entire releases of Oracle’s software, and related documentation, to SAP TN’s own local systems, without authorization or license, to create “local customer environments”;
- creating unlicensed works derived from these software copies and related documentation to support SAP TN’s other customers;
- using these software copies for other improper business purposes, including, without limitation, training employees, troubleshooting,

1 researching general and specific support issues, and marketing to
2 prospective customers;

- 3 • “exploding” the source code of certain Software and Support Materials on
4 to SAP TN’s local machines in order to catalogue them to facilitate
5 creation of unlicensed works in its own name;
- 6 • downloading Oracle’s copyrighted Software and Support Materials onto
7 its computers in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 106; and,
- 8 • repeatedly copying, co-mingling and cross-using the downloaded Software
9 and Support materials to populate different customer folders, support other
10 customers, and as a general resource to provide support in the ordinary
11 course of SAP TN’s business.

12 152. Defendants have also violated Oracle’s right to control the distribution,
13 creation of derivative works and public display of its copyrighted works by downloading,
14 copying, creating derivative works from and/or distributing Oracle’s Software and Support
15 Materials and/or derivative works to Defendants’ customers, via posting to its website, by
16 electronic mail, through file transfer protocol, or otherwise, including at least Oracle’s DST
17 Solution, in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 106.

18 153. Defendants were not authorized to copy, download, reproduce, create
19 derivative works from, distribute, or publicly display Oracle’s copyrighted software applications
20 and Software and Support Materials except as authorized by and in support of a specific licensed
21 customer, using only (in the case of Software and Support Materials) that licensed customer’s
22 log in credentials, and with respect only to Software and Support Materials for which that
23 customer had a current right to have and use.

24 154. In addition to directly infringing Oracle’s copyrights, Defendants have
25 contributorily and/or vicariously infringed Oracle’s copyrights in its software applications and
26 Software and Support Materials by controlling, directing, intentionally encouraging, inducing or
27 materially contributing to the copying, distribution, publicly display or creation of derivative
28 works from Oracle’s copyrighted software applications and Software and Support Materials.

1 Defendants also obtained a direct financial benefit from the above alleged infringing activities
2 while declining to exercise their right to stop it or limit it.

3 155. Defendants knew or should have known that copying, distributing, public
4 display of, and creating derivative works of and from Oracle’s software applications and
5 Software and Support Materials, which Defendants copied in the name of customers who had no
6 license to copy, distribute, publicly display or create derivative works from those materials,
7 infringed Oracle’s copyrights in those materials.

8 156. Oracle is entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at trial, including
9 profits attributable to the infringement not taken into account in computing actual damages under
10 17 U.S.C. § 504(b). Oracle is entitled to statutory damages under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c) based on
11 Defendants’ infringements – after the dates of copyright registration – of certain copyrighted
12 works used to create SAP TN’s “local customer environments” and the subsequent individual
13 further copying and use of each such environment.

14 157. Defendants’ infringement of Oracle’s copyrights has also caused Oracle
15 irreparable injury. Unless restrained and enjoined, Defendants will continue to commit such
16 acts. Oracle’s remedy at law is not adequate to compensate it for these inflicted and threatened
17 injuries, entitling Oracle to remedies including injunctive relief as provided by 17 U.S.C. § 502,
18 and an order impounding or destroying any and all infringing materials pursuant to
19 17 U.S.C. § 503.

20 **Second Claim for Relief**

21 **Violation of Federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act**

22 **(18 U.S.C. §§ 1030(a)(2)(C), (a)(4) & (a)(5))**

23 (By Oracle Against All Defendants)

24 158. Oracle incorporates by reference each of the allegations in the preceding
25 paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

26 159. Defendants have violated the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C.
27 § 1030(a)(2)(C), by intentionally accessing a computer used for interstate commerce or
28 communication, without authorization or by exceeding authorized access to such a computer, and

1 by obtaining information from such a protected computer.

2 160. Defendants have violated the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. §
3 1030(a)(4), by knowingly, and with intent to defraud Oracle, accessing a protected computer,
4 without authorization or by exceeding authorized access to such a computer, and by means of
5 such conduct furthered the intended fraud and obtained one or more things of value, including
6 but not limited to Oracle’s Software and Support Materials.

7 161. Defendants have violated the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C.
8 § 1030(a)(5)(A)(i), by knowingly causing the transmission of a program, information, code, or
9 command and as a result intentionally causing damage without authorization to a protected
10 computer owned by Oracle.

11 162. Defendants have violated the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C.
12 §§ 1030(a)(5)(A)(ii) and (iii) by intentionally accessing a protected computer without
13 authorization, causing damage to Oracle, recklessly or without due regard for their actions.

14 163. The computer system or systems that Defendants accessed as described
15 above constitute a “protected computer” within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(2).

16 164. Oracle has suffered damage and loss by reason of these violations,
17 including, without limitation, harm to Oracle’s data, programs, and computer systems and other
18 losses and damage in an amount to be proved at trial, but, in any event, in an amount well over
19 \$5000 aggregated over a one-year period.

20 165. Defendants’ unlawful access to and theft from Oracle’s computers also
21 have caused Oracle irreparable injury. Unless restrained and enjoined, Defendants will continue
22 to commit such acts. Oracle’s remedy at law is not adequate to compensate it for these inflicted
23 and threatened injuries, entitling Oracle to remedies including injunctive relief as provided by 18
24 U.S.C. § 1030(g).

25 **Third Claim for Relief**

26 **Computer Data Access and Fraud Act - Cal. Penal Code § 502**

27 (By Oracle Against All Defendants)

28 166. Oracle incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through

1 119, 128 through 145, and 159 through 165 of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

2 167. Defendants have violated California Penal Code § 502(c)(2) by knowingly
3 and fraudulently, and without permission, accessing, taking, copying, and making use of
4 programs, data, and files from Oracle's computers, computer system, and/or computer network.

5 168. Defendants have violated California Penal Code § 502(c)(3) by
6 knowingly, fraudulently, and without permission accessing and using Oracle's computer
7 services.

8 169. Defendants have violated California Penal Code § 502(c)(6) by
9 knowingly, fraudulently, and without permission providing, or assisting in providing, a means of
10 accessing Oracle's computers, computer system, and/or computer network.

11 170. Defendants have violated California Penal Code § 502(c)(7) by
12 knowingly, fraudulently, and without permission accessing, or causing to be accessed, Oracle's
13 computers, computer system, and/or computer network.

14 171. Oracle owns the data that comprises the Software and Support Materials
15 obtained by Defendants as alleged above.

16 172. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct within
17 the meaning of California Penal Code § 502, Defendants have caused damage to Oracle in an
18 amount to be proven at trial. Oracle is also entitled to recover its reasonable attorneys' fees
19 pursuant to California Penal Code § 502(e).

20 173. Oracle is informed and believes that the aforementioned acts of the
21 Defendants were willful and malicious in that Defendants' acts described above were done with
22 the deliberate intent to injure Oracle's business and improve its own. Oracle is therefore entitled
23 to punitive damages.

24 174. Oracle has also suffered irreparable injury from these acts, and due to the
25 continuing threat of such injury, has no adequate remedy at law, entitling Oracle to injunctive
26 relief.

Fourth Claim for Relief

Breach of Contract

(By Oracle Against All Defendants)

175. Oracle incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 119, 128 through 145, and 159 through 174 of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

176. Defendants agreed to be bound by the Customer Connection Terms of Use, the Special Terms of Use, the SAR legal restrictions, and/or the Legal Download Agreement when Defendants accessed or downloaded Software and Support Materials from Customer Connection.

177. Oracle has performed all conditions, covenants, and promises required on its part to be performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Customer Connection Terms of Use, the Special Terms of Use, the SAR legal restrictions, and the Legal Download Agreement.

178. Defendants have breached the Customer Connection Terms of Use, the Special Terms of Use, the SAR legal restrictions, and/or the Legal Download Agreement by, among other things:

- Accessing or using portions of the Software and Support Materials, not expressly licensed to and/or paid for by Defendants or the customers in whose name Defendants accessed Customer Connection and took the Software and Support Materials;
- Accessing the content available through Customer Connection, in the form of the Software and Support Materials, without being an authorized and designated Oracle technical support contact;
- Using the Software and Support Materials other than in support of a customer's authorized use of Oracle software for which a customer holds a supported license from Oracle;
- Using the Software and Support Materials without a legitimate business purpose; and,

- Using the Software and Support Materials in ways other than the furtherance of a relationship with Oracle.

179. As a result of Defendants' breach of the Customer Connection Terms of Use, the Special Terms of Use, the SAR legal restrictions, and the Legal Download Agreement, Defendants have caused damage to Oracle in an amount to be proven at trial.

Fifth Claim for Relief

Intentional Interference With Prospective Economic Advantage

(By Oracle Against All Defendants)

180. Oracle incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 119, 128 through 145, and 159 through 179 of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

181. Oracle has and had an expectancy in continuing and advantageous economic relationships with current and prospective purchasers and licensees of Oracle's support services and software.

182. These relationships contained the probability of future economic benefit in the form of profitable support service contracts and software licenses. Had Defendants refrained from engaging in the unlawful and wrongful conduct described in this complaint, there is a substantial probability that Oracle support customers would have initiated, renewed, or expanded support contracts and software licenses with Oracle rather than Defendants.

183. Defendants were aware of these economic relationships and intended to interfere with and disrupt them by wrongfully:

- gaining unauthorized access to Oracle's computer systems through Oracle's password-protected Customer Connection support website in violation of the agreements governing such access;
- gaining unauthorized access to the Software and Support Materials available on Oracle's computer systems through Customer Connection, in violation of the agreements governing such access, including by using log in credentials of customers with no right or license to the Software and Support Materials taken by Defendants;

- 1 • breaching the agreements governing access to, and use of, the website and
2 the Software and Support Materials available through it,
- 3 • luring Oracle’s current and prospective customers by making promotional
4 and marketing statements regarding Defendants’ ability to provide support
5 services for Oracle software that were only possible because of
6 Defendants’ improper access to, and taking from, Oracle’s computer
7 systems through Customer Connection;
- 8 • using information learned through the improper access to, and taking
9 from, Oracle’s computer systems through Customer Connection to provide
10 support services to Defendants’ customers; and,
- 11 • gaining unauthorized access to Oracle’s software releases through
12 deceptive representations to Oracle’s customers causing them to breach
13 their license agreements with Oracle, copying their software releases
14 wholesale hundreds of times onto Defendants’ local systems, and using
15 those copies for various improper purposes, including without limitation to
16 develop unauthorized SAP TN-branded support products for distribution
17 to their customers.

18 184. Defendants’ conduct was wrongful by a measure beyond the fact of the
19 interference itself. Defendants gained unauthorized access to Oracle’s computer systems through
20 Oracle’s password-protected Customer Connection support website, breached the agreements
21 governing access to, and use of, Customer Connection and the Software and Support Materials
22 available through it, and wrongfully used the property that they found there to advertise their
23 services, and otherwise obtain and retain Oracle’s current and prospective clients.

24 Simultaneously, Defendants manipulated Oracle’s customers to obtain copies of Oracle software
25 releases, which were then copied to Defendants’ own computer systems and used to lure away
26 Oracle’s current and prospective clients.

27 185. This conduct, as alleged above, constitutes violations of numerous state
28 and federal statutes and codes, including, but not limited to, violation of the Federal Computer

1 Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030 *et seq.*, receipt of stolen property, Cal. Penal Code §
2 496, unauthorized access to computers, Cal. Penal Code § 502, wire fraud, 18 U.S.C. § 1343,
3 violation of RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962, fraud and related activity in connection with an access
4 device, 18 U.S.C. § 1029, and violation of the Stored Communications Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2701-
5 11. Defendants' conduct also constitutes trespass to chattels, breach of contract, and unjust
6 enrichment.

7 186. As a result of Defendants' acts, the above-described relationships have
8 been actually disrupted, causing certain current and prospective support clients to contract with
9 Defendants instead of Oracle for their software support and maintenance and, in some cases, for
10 their enterprise software.

11 187. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Oracle has
12 suffered economic harm, including, but not limited to, loss of profits from sales or licenses to
13 current and potential customers of Oracle support services and enterprise software programs.
14 Defendants' wrongful conduct was a substantial factor in causing this harm.

15 188. Unless Defendants are restrained by appropriate injunctive relief, their
16 actions are likely to recur and will cause Oracle irreparable injury for which there is no adequate
17 remedy at law.

18 189. Defendants' interference with Oracle's prospective economic advantage
19 with its current and future customers, as described above, was willful, malicious, oppressive, and
20 in conscious disregard of Oracle's rights, and Oracle is therefore entitled to an award of punitive
21 damages to punish their wrongful conduct and deter future wrongful conduct.

22 **Sixth Claim for Relief**

23 **Negligent Interference With Prospective Economic Advantage**

24 (By Oracle Against All Defendants)

25 190. Oracle incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through
26 119, 128 through 145, and 159 through 189 of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

27 191. Oracle has and had an expectancy in continuing and advantageous
28 economic relationships with current and prospective purchasers and licensees of Oracle's support

1 services and software.

2 192. These relationships contained the probability of future economic benefit in
3 the form of profitable support service contracts and enterprise software licenses. Had
4 Defendants refrained from engaging in the unlawful and wrongful conduct described in this
5 complaint, there is a substantial probability that Oracle support customers would have initiated,
6 renewed, or expanded support contracts and enterprise software licenses with Oracle rather than
7 Defendants.

8 193. Defendants knew or should have known about the economic relationship,
9 described above, and knew or should have known that these relationships would be interfered
10 with and disrupted if Defendants failed to act with reasonable care in their access of Customer
11 Connection and use of Oracle's Software and Support Materials. Defendants failed to act with
12 reasonable care. Instead, they:

- 13 • gained unauthorized access to Oracle's computer systems through
14 Oracle's password-protected Customer Connection support website in
15 violation of the agreements governing such access;
- 16 • gained unauthorized access to the Software and Support Materials
17 available on Oracle's computer systems through Customer Connection, in
18 violation of the agreements governing such access, including by using log
19 in credentials of customers with no right or license to the Software and
20 Support Materials taken by Defendants;
- 21 • breached the agreements governing access to, and use of, the website and
22 the Software and Support Materials available through it;
- 23 • lured Oracle's current and prospective customers by making promotional
24 and marketing statements regarding Defendants' ability to provide
25 support services for Oracle software that were only possible because of
26 Defendants' improper access to, and taking from, Oracle's computer
27 systems through Customer Connection;

28

- 1 • used information learned through the improper access to, and taking
2 from, Oracle’s computer systems through Customer Connection to
3 provide support services to Defendants’ customers; and,
- 4 • gaining unauthorized access to Oracle’s software releases through
5 deceptive representations to Oracle’s customers causing them to breach
6 their license agreements with Oracle, copying their software releases
7 wholesale hundreds of times onto Defendants’ local systems, and using
8 those copies for various improper purposes, including without limitation
9 to develop unauthorized SAP TN-branded support products for
10 distribution to their customers.

11 194. Defendants’ conduct was wrongful by a measure beyond the fact of the
12 interference itself. Defendants gained unauthorized access to Oracle’s computer systems through
13 Oracle’s password-protected Customer Connection support website, breached the agreements
14 governing access to, and use of, Customer Connection and the Software and Support Materials
15 available through it, and wrongfully used the property that they found there to advertise their
16 services, and otherwise obtain and retain Oracle’s current and prospective clients.
17 Simultaneously, Defendants manipulated Oracle’s customers to obtain copies of Oracle software
18 releases, which were then copied to Defendants’ own computer systems and used to lure away
19 Oracle’s current and prospective clients.

20 195. This conduct, as alleged above, constitutes violations of numerous state
21 and federal statutes and codes, including, but not limited to, violation of the Federal Computer
22 Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030 *et seq.*, receipt of stolen property, Cal. Penal Code §
23 496, unauthorized access to computers, Cal. Penal Code § 502, wire fraud, 18 U.S.C. § 1343,
24 violation of RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962, fraud and related activity in connection with an access
25 device, 18 U.S.C. § 1029, and violation of the Stored Communications Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2701-
26 11. Defendants’ conduct also constitutes trespass to chattels, breach of contract, and unjust
27 enrichment.

28 196. As a result of Defendants’ acts, the above-described relationships have

1 been actually disrupted, causing certain current and prospective support clients to contract with
2 Defendants instead of Oracle for their software support and maintenance and, in some cases, for
3 their enterprise software.

4 197. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Oracle has
5 suffered economic harm, including, but not limited to, loss of profits from sales or licenses to
6 current and potential customers of Oracle support services and enterprise software programs.
7 Defendants' wrongful conduct was a substantial factor in causing this harm.

8 198. Unless Defendants are restrained by appropriate injunctive relief, their
9 actions are likely to recur and will cause Oracle irreparable injury for which there is no adequate
10 remedy at law.

11 **Seventh Claim for Relief**

12 **Unfair Competition - Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200**

13 (By Oracle Against All Defendants)

14 199. Oracle incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through
15 119, 128 through 145, and 159 through 198 of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

16 200. Defendants have engaged in unlawful business acts or practices by
17 committing acts including computer fraud, trespass, breach of contract, interference with
18 business relationships, and other illegal acts and practices as alleged above, all in an effort to
19 gain unfair competitive advantage over Oracle.

20 201. These unlawful business acts or practices were committed pursuant to
21 business activity related to providing business applications software and related support and
22 maintenance for that software.

23 202. The acts and conduct of Defendants constitute fraudulent, unlawful, and
24 unfair competition as defined by California Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

25 203. Defendants' conduct constitutes violations of numerous state and federal
26 statutes and codes, including, but not limited to, violation of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act,
27 18 U.S.C. §§ 1030 *et seq.*, receipt of stolen property, Cal. Penal Code § 496, unauthorized access
28 to computers, Cal. Penal Code § 502, wire fraud, 18 U.S.C. § 1343, violation of RICO, 18 U.S.C.

1 § 1962, fraud and related activity in connection with an access device, 18 U.S.C. § 1029, and
2 violation of the Stored Communications Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2701-11. Defendants' conduct also
3 constitutes trespass to chattels, intentional interference with prospective economic advantage,
4 negligent interference with prospective economic advantage, and unjust enrichment.

5 204. Defendants have improperly and unlawfully taken commercial advantage
6 of Oracle's investment in its confidential, proprietary, and copyrighted Software and Support
7 Materials and underlying software applications. In light of Defendants' conduct, it would be
8 inequitable to allow Defendants to retain the benefit of the funds obtained through the
9 unauthorized and unlawful use of Oracle's property.

10 205. Defendants' unfair business practices have unjustly minimized Oracle's
11 competitive advantage and have caused and are causing Oracle to suffer damages.

12 206. As a result of such unfair competition, Oracle has also suffered irreparable
13 injury and, unless Defendants are enjoined from such unfair competition, will continue to suffer
14 irreparable injury, whereby Oracle has no adequate remedy at law.

15 207. Defendants should be compelled to disgorge and/or restore any and all
16 revenues, earnings, profits, compensation, and benefits they may have obtained in violation of
17 California Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*, including, but not limited to, returning
18 any revenue earned from the unlawful and unfair use of Oracle's stolen property, and should be
19 enjoined from further unlawful, unfair, and deceptive business practices.

20 **Eighth Claim for Relief**

21 **Trespass To Chattels**

22 (By Oracle Against All Defendants)

23 208. Oracle incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through
24 119, 128 through 145, and 159 through 207 of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

25 209. At all times mentioned in this Complaint, Oracle had legal title to and
26 actual possession of Customer Connection, its access-restricted internet-based support system,
27 and the Software and Support Materials on that support system, as described above.

28 210. Defendants intentionally interfered with Oracle's use or possession of both

1 Customer Connection and Oracle's related internal databases and systems, and the Software and
2 Support Materials housed for licensed access through Customer Connection.

3 211. Defendants' trespass and interference proximately caused damage to
4 Oracle, including, but not limited to, damage to the functionality of Oracle's computer system
5 and data, damage to Oracle's rights to dominion and control over its property, and damage to the
6 confidential nature of the information on Oracle's website. As a result, Defendants caused
7 Oracle's property to greatly diminish in value and deprived Oracle of the intended use of its
8 computer systems.

9 212. Oracle is entitled to recover any and all damages it sustained as a result of
10 such trespass, in an amount to be determined at trial.

11 213. Defendants' trespass interfered with, and damaged, the integrity and
12 functionality of Oracle's computer system and data. Defendants will continue to commit such
13 acts and other competitors will be encouraged to sweep Oracle's website, potentially to the point
14 of denying effective access to Oracle's customers and preventing Oracle from using its systems
15 and data for their intended purpose. Defendants' trespass therefore threatens to cause irreparable
16 harm to Oracle, for which Oracle's remedy at law is not adequate to compensate it for the
17 injuries inflicted and threatened.

18 **Ninth Claim for Relief**

19 **Unjust Enrichment/Restitution**

20 (By Oracle Against All Defendants)

21 214. Oracle incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through
22 119, 128 through 145, and 159 through 213 of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

23 215. Defendants unjustly received benefits at the expense of Oracle through
24 their wrongful conduct, including Defendants' breach of the agreements governing access to and
25 use of Customer Connection, interference with Oracle's business relationships and other unfair
26 business practices, as well as Defendants' trespass on, and computer fraud concerning the
27 Software and Support Materials, which took substantial time and money for Oracle to develop.

28 Defendants continue to unjustly retain these benefits at the expense of Oracle. It would be unjust

1 for Defendants to retain any value they obtained as a result of their wrongful conduct.

2 216. Oracle is entitled to the establishment of a constructive trust consisting of
3 the benefit conferred upon Defendants by the revenues derived from their wrongful conduct at
4 Oracle's expense as alleged above, and all profits derived from that wrongful conduct. Oracle is
5 further entitled to full restitution of all amounts in which Defendants have been unjustly enriched
6 at Oracle's expense.

7 **Tenth Claim for Relief**

8 **An Accounting**

9 (By Oracle Against All Defendants)

10 217. Oracle incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through
11 119, 128 through 145, and 159 through 216 of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

12 218. Since at least September 2006, Defendants have obtained business through
13 the use of unlawful conduct including, but not limited to:

14 (a) Breaching the agreements governing access to or use of Customer
15 Connection;

16 (b) Intentionally and/or negligently interfering with Oracle's
17 prospective economic advantage with its existing and potential customers;

18 (c) Improperly, willfully, and unlawfully taking commercial advantage
19 of Oracle's investment in its Software and Support Materials, for the purpose of sabotaging
20 Oracle's ability to do business and compete in the market; and,

21 (d) Fraudulently accessing and intentionally trespassing on Oracle's
22 password-protected Customer Connection website, without authorization or consent, in
23 furtherance of their unlawful and deceptive scheme as described above.

24 219. Defendants have received money as a result of their misconduct, at
25 Oracle's expense, and that some or all of such money is rightfully due to Oracle.

26 220. The amount of money due from Defendants to Oracle is unknown to
27 Oracle and cannot be ascertained without an accounting of the income and gross profits
28 Defendants have obtained through their wrongful and unlawful conduct. Oracle is entitled,

1 therefore, to a full accounting.

2 **Prayer For Relief**

3 WHEREFORE, Oracle respectfully prays for the following:

4 A. For a preliminary and permanent injunction restraining
5 Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those in active concert
6 or participation with any of them, from the following:

7 (1) Copying⁴, distributing, using, or creating derivative works
8 from Oracle Software and Support Materials or software environments in any way, including for
9 any business purpose, except as otherwise allowed by express license from Oracle or as
10 otherwise set forth below;

11 (2) Copying, distributing or storing, or facilitating copying,
12 distribution or storage of, any Oracle Software and Support Materials directly or indirectly from
13 or to any of Defendants’ offices, computer systems or networks;

14 (3) Using any bot, scraper, spider, or other software tool
15 (including without limitation Titan and its predecessor scripts) to access, copy, distribute or use
16 any Oracle Software and Support Materials in any way, including for any business purpose;

17 (4) Facilitating the downloading of any Oracle Software and
18 Support Materials from any Oracle support website for, or on behalf of, any customer who does
19 not have a valid, existing and currently-Oracle-supported software license for the specific
20 materials being downloaded from Oracle entitling that customer to have and use those Software
21 and Support Materials;

22 (5) Facilitating the access to, use of, or downloading from any
23 Oracle support website for, or on behalf of, any customer other than by using that specific
24 customer’s valid login credentials;

25 _____
26 ⁴ As used in this Prayer, “copying” includes downloading from a website or digital storage
27 media.

1 (6) Facilitating the copying, distribution or use of any Oracle
2 Software and Support Materials for, or on behalf of, any customer who did not have a current,
3 valid, existing software and support license from Oracle entitling that customer to have and use
4 those Software and Support Materials, at the time they were downloaded or obtained by or on
5 behalf of the customer;

6 (7) Regardless of the location of any specific Software and
7 Support Materials or software environments, copying, distributing or using Software and Support
8 Materials or any software environments obtained through or for one customer to support a
9 different customer;

10 (8) Supporting, maintaining or facilitating the support or
11 maintenance of software for any customer using a copy of any Oracle, J.D. Edwards or
12 PeopleSoft software, including any generic or customer-specific software environments, except
13 to the extent that (i) that customer licensed the software from Oracle, (ii) the customer received
14 the software copy directly from Oracle, (iii) the software environment was created using that
15 customer's software, and, (iv) the software and software environment is maintained exclusively
16 at the customer's physical location;

17 (9) Facilitating the copying, distribution or use of, any Oracle
18 Software and Support Materials or any software environment without keeping a record, which
19 Oracle may inspect upon three (3) business days' written notice, that accurately reflects all
20 Software and Support Materials or software environments (a) copied, distributed or used,
21 organized by customer name, (b) the date(s) of the copying, distribution or use, and (c) all other
22 entities involved in the copying, distribution or use, including name of the entity, principal
23 contact, and contact information; and,

24 (10) Otherwise engaging in acts of unfair competition, copyright
25 infringement, trespass, computer fraud, and interference with Oracle's business relationships;

26 B. That the Court order Defendants to file with the Court and serve on
27 Oracle within thirty (30) days after the service on Defendants of such injunction a report in
28 writing, under oath, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which Defendants have

1 complied with the injunction;

2 C. For an Order directing Defendants to return Oracle's property,
3 including, without limitation, Oracle's confidential, proprietary, and copyrighted Software and
4 Support Materials, including data, internal documents, and valuable updates, patches, fixes, and
5 other computer code, that Defendants took from Oracle, as set forth in this Complaint;

6 D. For an order impounding or destroying any and all infringing
7 materials pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 503;

8 E. For an Order awarding Oracle punitive damages in a sum to be
9 determined at trial, on the basis of Defendants' willful and deliberate unauthorized computer
10 access, intentional interference with Oracle's prospective economic advantage, aiding and
11 abetting and conspiracy;

12 F. For restitution and disgorgement of all ill-gotten gains unjustly
13 obtained and retained by Defendants through the acts complained of here;

14 G. For an Order finding a Constructive Trust for Oracle's benefit,
15 consisting of all revenues received by Defendants from their wrongful conduct which should
16 rightfully have been received by Oracle and all profits derived from that wrongful conduct, and
17 directing Defendants to pay all such sums to Oracle;

18 H. For damages to be proven at trial;

19 I. For statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504;

20 J. For prejudgment interest;

21 K. For an accounting;

22 L. For an Order awarding Oracle its attorneys' fees and costs; and,

23 M. For an Order awarding Oracle such other and further relief as the
24 Court deems just and proper.

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1 DATED: July ___, 2008

BINGHAM McCUTCHEN LLP

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By: _____
Geoffrey M. Howard

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs
Oracle Corporation, Oracle International
Corporation, and Oracle USA, Inc.

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1 DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

2 In accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Plaintiffs Oracle Corporation, Oracle
3 International Corporation and Oracle USA, Inc. demand a trial by jury on all issues triable by a
4 jury.

5 DATED: July ___, 2008

BINGHAM McCUTCHEN LLP

6
7
8 By: _____
9 Geoffrey M. Howard

10 Attorneys for Plaintiffs
11 Oracle Corporation, Oracle International
12 Corporation, and Oracle USA, Inc.
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