

THE HONORABLE JOHN H. CHUN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE DIVISION

<p>SONNY JOYCE, Individually and On Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,</p> <p>Plaintiff,</p> <p>v.</p> <p>AMAZON.COM, INC., ANDREW R. JASSY, JEFFREY P. BEZOS, BRIAN T. OLSAVSKY, DAVID A. ZAPOLSKY, and NATE SUTTON,</p> <p>Defendants.</p>	<p>Case No.: 2:22-cv-00617-JHC</p> <p>CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS</p> <p><u>CLASS ACTION</u></p> <p>JURY DEMAND</p>
<p>ASBESTOS WORKERS PHILADELPHIA WELFARE AND PENSION FUND, on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated,</p> <p>Plaintiff,</p> <p>v.</p> <p>AMAZON.COM, INC., ANDREW R. JASSY, BRIAN T. OLSAVSKY, and DAVID FILDES,</p> <p>Defendants.</p>	<p>Case No.: 2:22-cv-00934-JHC</p> <p>CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS</p> <p><u>CLASS ACTION</u></p> <p>JURY DEMAND</p>

DETECTIVES ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION
ANNUITY FUND, Individually and On Behalf
of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

AMAZON.COM, INC., ANDREW R. JASSY,
BRIAN T. OLSAVSKY, and DAVID FILDES,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:22-cv-00950-JHC

**CONSOLIDATED CLASS
ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
VIOLATIONS OF THE
FEDERAL SECURITIES
LAWS**

CLASS ACTION

JURY DEMAND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	2
II.	JURISDICTION AND VENUE	6
III.	PARTIES	7
A.	Plaintiffs	7
B.	Defendants	8
IV.	SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS	10
A.	The Company and Its Business	10
1.	The History of Amazon	10
2.	Amazon’s Business Lines	12
B.	Amazon Exploited Its Third-Party Sellers in an Anticompetitive Manner	12
1.	Amazon Misappropriated Third-Party Sellers’ Data	15
2.	Amazon Tied and Bundled Its Products to the Detriment of Third-Party Sellers	31
3.	Amazon Exploited Its Power Over Third-Party Sellers.....	40
4.	Amazon Routinely Favored Its Own Private-Label Products to the Detriment of Third-Party Sellers	44
C.	Amazon’s Retail Model Has Long Relied on the Promise of Rapid Delivery.....	49
1.	Amazon Has Long Focused on “Delivering as Many Items as Fast as Possible”	50
2.	2015-2017: Amazon Announces and Expands Same-Day Delivery.....	51
3.	2018-2019: Amazon Increases Its Already-Aggressive Focus on Rapid Delivery	51
4.	2019-2020: As Competitive Pressures Mount, Amazon Invests Massively in Expanding Fast Delivery	52
D.	Amazon Aggressively Increases Its Fulfillment Capacity and Headcount During the Pandemic	56
1.	Early 2020: COVID-19 Causes a Massive Demand Surge	56
2.	2020-2021: Amazon Continues Its Aggressive Expansion, Which Defendants Justify as Necessary to Keep Competitors at Bay and Meet Existing Demand for Fast Delivery.....	56
3.	Analysts Covered the Expansion Favorably at the Time.....	63

E.	By Early 2021, Amazon Prepares to Overhaul Its Senior Management as Its Public Commitment to Expansion Continues.....	65
F.	Amazon Executives Have Access to Real Time Data on Critical Details of the Company’s Business and Rely on Such Data in Decision Making.....	67
G.	By July 2021 Defendants Knew that Amazon Had Overexpanded and Decided to Reverse Course	68
1.	Defendants Assured Investors that Amazon’s Continued Expansion was Justified by Demand for Fast Delivery	68
2.	Even Before July 2021, Amazon Knew That Demand For Fast Delivery Began to Decline	72
3.	Former Amazon Employees Confirm that Amazon Was Pulling Back on its Expansion Plans By April 2021	74
4.	Defendants Continued to Mislead Investors and Represent that Amazon was Expanding Capacity Despite the Substantial Pullback that Was Already Underway	77
5.	Amazon Has Delayed or Canceled the Opening of Numerous Buildings	78
H.	The Truth Begins to Emerge About Amazon’s Exploitation of Third-Party Sellers and Slowing Demand for Amazon’s Fast Delivery.....	82
1.	During the Class Period, the Truth Gradually Emerges that Amazon Exploited Its Third-Party Sellers.....	82
2.	On April 28, 2022, the Truth Begins to Emerge About Reduced Demand for Amazon’s Fast Delivery	85
V.	DEFENDANTS’ MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS AND OMISSIONS DURING THE CLASS PERIOD	90
A.	February 1, 2019 – Amazon Form 10-K and 2019 Forms 10-Q	92
B.	April 11, 2019 – Amazon Form 8-K.....	95
C.	April 23, 2019 – the Company’s Tweet.....	97
D.	April 25, 2019 – Q1 2019 Earnings Call with Investors.....	97
E.	July 16, 2019 – House Judiciary Committee Testimony and the Aftermath	99
F.	July 25, 2019 – Amazon’s Q2 2019 Earnings Call.....	104
G.	October 24, 2019 – Amazon’s Q3 2019 Earnings Call	105
H.	January 31, 2020 – Amazon’s Form 10-K.....	107
I.	April 24, 2020 – Amazon Tweet.....	110
J.	May 15, 2020 – Amazon’s Response to Subcommittee’s May 1, 2020 Letter	111

K.	July 30, 2020 – Amazon’s Q2 2020 Earnings Call.....	112
L.	September 4, 2020 – Amazon’s Response to Chairman Cicilline	114
M.	September 25, 2020 – Amazon’s Official Website	114
N.	October 6, 2020 – Amazon’s Official Website.....	115
O.	November 10, 2020 – Response to the European Commission’s Preliminary Findings.....	117
P.	February 3, 2021 – Amazon’s Form 10-K and Forms 10-Q.....	118
Q.	July 29, 2021 – Q2 2021 Earnings Call	122
R.	September 13, 2021 – Amazon’s Official Website	125
S.	October 28, 2021 – Amazon Press Release and Form 8-K	126
T.	October 28, 2021 – Q3 2021 Earnings Call.....	128
U.	November 1, 2021 – Amazon’s Response to Subcommittee’s October 18, 2021 Letter	130
V.	February 3, 2022 – Amazon’s Q4 2021 Earnings Call.....	132
W.	February 3, 2022 Amazon Press Release and Form 8-K.....	135
X.	February 4, 2022 – Amazon’s Form 10-K.....	136
Y.	March 4, 2022 – Amazon’s Official Website	139
Z.	April 14, 2022 – Letter to Shareholders.....	140
VI.	ADDITIONAL FACTS PROBATIVE OF SCIENTER.....	142
A.	Amazon’s Fulfillment Centers Are a Core Operation of the Company	143
B.	Patent Inconsistencies Between Public Statements and Internal Happenings	144
C.	Jassy Is a “Hands On” CEO Intimately Involved in the Company’s Day-to-Day Issues.....	145
D.	Defendants Carefully Monitored and Tracked Data Related to Growth and Capacity	146
E.	The Abrupt Resignation of Clark Adds to the Strong Inference of Scienter	147
F.	The Existence of Numerous Governmental Investigations into Amazon Is Indicative of Scienter.....	148
G.	Amazon’s Steps to Cover Up Its Misdeeds Is Strong Evidence of Scienter	150
H.	A Pattern of Fraudulent Conduct Over a Significant Period of Time Is Indicative of Scienter	152
I.	Bezos’ Autocratic Leadership Style Is Indicative of Scienter	153
J.	Amazon Is a Highly-Scrutinized Company	154

VII. LOSS CAUSATION.....154

VIII. AMAZON’S DISCLOSURE OBLIGATION UNDER THE SECURITIES
LAWS161

IX. PRESUMPTION OF RELIANCE.....163

X. CONTROL PERSON ALLEGATIONS.....164

XI. NO SAFE HARBOR—INAPPLICABILITY OF THE STATUTORY
SAFE HARBOR166

XII. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS168

XIII. CAUSES OF ACTION170

1 1. Lead Plaintiffs Universal-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH, Universal-Investment-
 2 Luxembourg S.A., Menora Mivtachim Insurance Ltd., Menora Mivtachim Pensions and Gemel
 3 Ltd., The Phoenix Insurance Company, Ltd., and The Phoenix Provident Pension Fund Ltd.
 4 (collectively, “Lead Plaintiffs”), with named plaintiffs Asbestos Workers Philadelphia Welfare
 5 and Pension Fund and Detectives Endowment Association Annuity Fund (collectively with Lead
 6 Plaintiffs, “Plaintiffs”) bring this action pursuant to Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities and
 7 Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, individually
 8 and on behalf of all other persons and entities, who purchased or otherwise acquired the publicly
 9 traded common stock of Amazon.com, Inc. (“Amazon” or the “Company”) during the period
 10 between February 1, 2019 and April 28, 2022, inclusive (the “Class Period”), and were damaged
 11 thereby (subject to certain exclusions enumerated in ¶ 512, below) (the “Class”).

12 2. Plaintiffs’ allegations are based upon personal knowledge as to themselves and their
 13 own acts, and upon information and belief as to all other matters. Plaintiffs’ information and belief
 14 is based upon, *inter alia*, the independent investigation of Court-appointed Co-Lead Counsel
 15 Motley Rice LLC and Pomerantz LLP, and Additional Counsel Bernstein Litowitz Berger and
 16 Grossmann LLP and Barrack, Rodos & Basine. That investigation included review and analysis
 17 of, among other things: (i) Amazon’s public filings with the United States Securities and
 18 Exchange Commission (the “SEC”); (ii) research reports and advisories by securities and financial
 19 analysts; (iii) transcripts of Amazon’s conference calls with analysts and investors; (iv) press
 20 releases, presentations, and media reports issued by and disseminated by the Company; (v) news
 21 reports and media concerning Amazon and other facts related to this action; (vi) data reflecting the
 22 price of Amazon common stock; (vii) communications with knowledgeable individuals, including
 23 former employees of Amazon; (viii) a Congressional report addressing Amazon’s business
 24 practices relevant to this action and (ix) information readily available on the Internet. Counsel’s
 25 investigation regarding the factual allegations concerned herein is continuing, and many of the
 26 facts supporting the allegations contained herein are known only to the Defendants (as defined
 27 herein) or are exclusively within their custody or control. Plaintiffs believe that further substantial
 28

1 evidentiary support will exist for the allegations contained herein after a reasonable opportunity
2 for discovery.

3 **I. INTRODUCTION**

4 3. Headquartered in Seattle, Washington, Amazon is a global technology company
5 with multiple business lines, including its prominent e-commerce business.

6 4. This securities fraud class action arises from two categories of misrepresentations:
7 (i) those concerning the way Amazon sells third-party merchandise and Amazon's own private-
8 label products on its e-commerce platform, and (ii) those pertaining to Amazon's over-expansion
9 of the infrastructure and fulfillment network for its e-commerce business.

10 5. *First*, on the Company's Amazon.com e-commerce platform, Amazon sells both
11 third-party merchandise and Amazon's own private-label products. As the owner and operator of
12 the Amazon.com e-commerce platform, Amazon has access to certain non-public data of the third-
13 party sellers that use the Amazon.com platform. On or around June 3, 2019, the U.S. House
14 Committee on the Judiciary (the "House Judiciary Committee") initiated a bipartisan investigation
15 into the state of competition online. The investigation, led by the Subcommittee on Antitrust,
16 Commercial and Administrative Law (the "Subcommittee"), examined the business practices and
17 market dominance of Facebook, Google, Apple, and, of particular relevance, Amazon (the
18 "Subcommittee Investigation").

19 6. During the course of the Subcommittee Investigation, the Subcommittee held
20 several oversight hearings in which various officers of the above referenced companies, including
21 their respective Chief Executive Officers ("CEOs"), offered witness testimony on topics such as
22 the effect of market power on the press, innovation, and privacy, and the market dominance of the
23 firms under investigation. *See Online Platforms and Market Power* hearings before the
24 Subcommittee ("Subcommittee Hearings").

25 7. After each of the hearings, members of the Subcommittee submitted questions for
26 the record to the witnesses. The Subcommittee concluded in a written report, *inter alia*, that
27 Amazon had grown to be such a dominant force in the online retail market that it had monopoly
28 power over third-party sellers on its Marketplace. Lawmakers also concluded that Amazon's dual

1 role selling products on its own website and running a Marketplace for third-party sellers “creates
 2 an inherent conflict of interest” that encourages Amazon to exploit its access to competing sellers’
 3 data and information. It noted that Amazon publicly describes these sellers as “partners,” but
 4 “behind closed doors, the company refers to them as ‘internal competitors.’”

5 8. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements
 6 and/or failed to disclose that: (i) Amazon engaged in anticompetitive conduct in its private-label
 7 business practices, including giving Amazon products preference over those of its competitors and
 8 using third-party sellers’ non-public data to compete with them; (ii) the foregoing conduct exposed
 9 Amazon to a heightened risk of regulatory scrutiny and/or enforcement actions; and (iii) Amazon’s
 10 revenues derived from its private-label business were in part the product of impermissible conduct
 11 and thus unsustainable.

12 9. As the truth regarding Amazon’s business practices with third parties came to light,
 13 the Company’s share price declined precipitously. On April 28, 2020, *CNBC* published an article
 14 reporting that Senator Josh Hawley had asked the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) to open a
 15 criminal antitrust investigation into the Company regarding “predatory and exclusionary data
 16 practices to build a monopoly” in connection with reports that Amazon used third-party seller data
 17 to develop products for its private label business. On this news, Amazon’s stock price fell \$61.92
 18 per share, or 2.61%, to close at \$2,314.08 per share on April 28, 2020.

19 10. A few days later, on May 1, 2020, the first headline for a *Bloomberg* article titled
 20 “Amazon’s Bezos Faces Call to Testify Before House Panel,” went live at 10:34 a.m. That article
 21 reported that the members of an antitrust panel for the House Judiciary Committee had requested
 22 that Defendant Bezos testify regarding concerns that Amazon used data from third-party sellers on
 23 its website to develop competing products, in contradiction to representations the Company
 24 previously made under oath to Congress in July 2019. On this news, Amazon’s stock price fell
 25 from \$2,323.00 per share to close at \$2,286.04, a decline of \$36.96 per share or 1.59%.

26 11. On July 23, 2020, *The Wall Street Journal* (hereinafter “*Wall Street Journal*”) published an article titled “Amazon Met With Startups About Investing, Then Launched
 27 Competing Products,” which reported, in relevant part, that Amazon had engaged in the practice
 28

1 of making initial investments or meetings with start-ups for the purpose of securing their
 2 proprietary information before launching Amazon's own competing products. On this news,
 3 Amazon's stock price fell \$113.36 per share, or 3.66%, to close at \$2,986.55 per share on July 23,
 4 2020.

5 12. Then, on August 3, 2020, *Bloomberg* published an article titled "Amazon's Market
 6 Power to Be Investigated by New York AG." That article reported that the New York and
 7 California Attorneys Generals were joining an antitrust probe into Amazon being conducted by
 8 the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"). That same day, *Business Insider* similarly reported that
 9 "Amazon is reportedly facing a new antitrust investigation into its online Marketplace led by the
 10 FTC and attorneys general in New York and California." *Business Insider* further stated that the
 11 joint probe related to Amazon's treatment of third-party sellers and competition with its own
 12 products. On this news, Amazon's stock price fell \$52.79 per share, or 1.67%, to close at
 13 \$3,111.89 per share on August 3, 2020.

14 13. On October 6, 2020, following the publication of news reports discussing the
 15 above-referenced Subcommittee report, Amazon's stock price fell \$99.24 per share, or 3.1%, to
 16 close at \$3,099.96 per share on October 6, 2020.

17 14. Then, *Wall Street Journal* published an article on April 6, 2022, entitled "SEC Is
 18 Investigating How Amazon Disclosed Business Practices." The article reported, *inter alia*, that
 19 the SEC's probe has been underway for more than a year and focuses on Amazon's disclosures
 20 regarding its use of third-party seller data for its own private-label business.

21 15. On this news, Amazon's stock price fell \$105.98 per share, or 3.2%, to close at
 22 \$3,175.12 per share on April 6, 2022.

23 16. **Second**, prior to the onset of the pandemic in early 2020, a key priority for Amazon
 24 was providing customers with faster delivery times, including same-day delivery. To meet that
 25 goal, Amazon invested significant capital to aggressively expand its infrastructure and fulfillment
 26 networks. Fast delivery is, and has long been, fundamental to Amazon's retail model. As Amazon
 27 explains, it is a company focused on "delivering as many items as fast as possible." Amazon's
 28 value proposition to both its customers—and to investors—is significantly premised on its ability

1 to offer a cost-effective alternative to both brick-and-mortar stores and alternative online retailers.
2 That value is inherently linked to fast delivery.

3 17. In addition, although Amazon reported substantial profits leading up to and
4 throughout much of the Class Period, the Company since its founding has invested in building
5 market share and capacity—even when doing so caused losses. By 2019, after years of massive
6 profitability, investors expected continued success and growth. Those expectations were
7 reinforced by the Company’s public statements, including assurances that the short-term costs of
8 growing fulfillment capacity were justified by Amazon’s overall business strategy, and that
9 investment in fulfillment infrastructure would fuel fast shipping, crowding out competitors, taking
10 market share and delivering future profit. Yet by July 2021, Defendants and others at Amazon
11 knew the opposite: Amazon’s fulfillment and high-speed delivery capacity had already grown far
12 beyond what could be justified based on that strategy, and had become a drag on profitability. The
13 infrastructure expansion needed to be scaled back, imposing a massive financial hit to the
14 Company and reflecting a reversal of Defendants’ Class Period statements regarding fulfillment
15 expansion.

16 18. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants repeatedly and consistently told investors
17 that the Company’s investments in expanding infrastructure and fulfillment network capacity were
18 sound and appropriate decisions for the long term. For example, after the market closed on July 29,
19 2021, Defendant Olsavsky, Amazon’s Chief Financial Officer, represented to investors that “a
20 significant amount of investment in our fulfillment network,” “at a rapid rate,” was needed to meet
21 “strong multiyear demand.” Olsavsky assured investors that “we have a lot of growth to do here,”
22 which is why the Company was “moving as quickly as possible” to grow. On February 3, 2022,
23 Defendant Olsavsky represented that “we continue to see an increase in customer demand and
24 sales during the remainder of 2021” and “[w]e’ve invested significantly to keep pace with this
25 demand, including nearly doubling our operations capacity in the past two years, expanding our
26 fulfillment center footprint”

27 19. These and similar statements made throughout the Class Period were false. In
28 reality, Defendants knew or recklessly disregarded that the Company’s infrastructure and

1 fulfillment network investments had already substantially outpaced Amazon’s business needs, and
 2 that those investments were a massive, self-imposed, undue drain on Amazon’s financial
 3 condition. Indeed, contrary to Defendants’ public statements during the Class Period and as later
 4 confirmed by *Wall Street Journal*, by July 2021, Defendants implemented cutbacks to Amazon’s
 5 fulfillment capacity without disclosing that critical information to investors.

6 20. The truth emerged on April 28, 2022, when Amazon reported a \$3.8 billion net
 7 quarterly loss—its first reported net quarterly loss since 2015. After months of falsely representing
 8 that Amazon’s expansion of its e-commerce fulfillment network and infrastructure was necessary
 9 and appropriate, Defendants disclosed that Amazon was “no longer chasing physical or staffing
 10 capacity.” Defendants disclosed \$6 billion of “incremental costs” to Amazon, including \$2 billion
 11 due to “overcapacity” in the Company’s “fulfillment and transportation network.” Defendants
 12 further disclosed that they “expect[ed] the expected effects of these . . . to persist for the next
 13 several quarters as we grow into this capacity.”

14 21. On this news, the price of Amazon stock fell \$406.30 per share, or more than 14%,
 15 from a close of \$2,891.93 per share on April 28, 2022, to close at \$2,485.63 per share on April 29,
 16 2022.

17 22. As a result of Defendants’ wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous decline
 18 in the market value of Amazon’s stock, when the truth began to come to light, Plaintiffs and other
 19 Class members have suffered significant losses and damages.

20 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

21 23. The claims asserted herein arise under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange
 22 Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78t(a), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, 17 C.F.R.
 23 § 240.10b-5.

24 24. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to
 25 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337, and Section 27 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa.

26 25. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and Section 27 of
 27 the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa, as Amazon maintains its headquarters in this District and
 28 many of the acts and transactions that constitute violations of law complained of herein, including

1 the dissemination to the public of untrue statements of material fact, occurred and/or were directed
2 in substantial part in this District.

3 26. In connection with the acts alleged in this Complaint, Defendants, directly or
4 indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but not limited
5 to, the mails, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of the national securities
6 markets.

7 **III. PARTIES**

8 **A. Plaintiffs**

9 27. Lead Plaintiff Universal-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH is an investment company
10 based in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, which manages assets of approximately 763 billion Euros.
11 As reflected in the Certification previously filed with the Court (ECF No. 29-1), Universal's funds
12 purchased Amazon common stock at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and
13 suffered damages as a result of Defendants' violations of the federal securities laws alleged herein.

14 28. Lead Plaintiff Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. is an investment company
15 based in Grevenmacher, Luxembourg, which manages assets of approximately 167 billion Euros.
16 As reflected in the Certification previously filed with the Court (ECF No. 29-1), Universal
17 Luxembourg's funds purchased Amazon common stock at artificially inflated prices during the
18 Class Period and suffered damages as a result of Defendants' violations of the federal securities
19 laws alleged herein.

20 29. Lead Plaintiff Menora Mivtachim Insurance Ltd. ("Menora Insurance") and
21 Menora Mivtachim Pensions and Gemel Ltd. ("Menora Pensions & Gemel" and, collectively with
22 Menora Insurance, "Menora") is an affiliate of Menora Mivtachim Holdings Ltd., a holdings
23 company based in Ramat Gan, Israel. It is among Israel's largest insurance and finance groups,
24 with more than \$70 billion in assets under management. As reflected in the Certifications
25 previously filed with the Court (ECF No. 35-3), Menora purchased Amazon common stock at
26 artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and suffered damages as a result of Defendants'
27 violations of the federal securities laws alleged herein.

30. Lead Plaintiff The Phoenix Insurance Company, Ltd. (“Phoenix Insurance”), the principal branch of Phoenix Holdings Ltd. (“Phoenix Holdings”), is a leading Israeli insurance company, and provides insurance products and services including life insurance, long-term savings, pension, and provident funds, general insurance, and healthcare insurance. Phoenix Insurance has over \$10 billion in assets under management. The Phoenix Provident Pension Fund Ltd. (“Phoenix Pension” and, collectively with Phoenix Insurance, “Phoenix”) is wholly owned by Phoenix Holdings and has extensive experience in pension and provident fund management, and manages NIS 55 billion in assets for more than 800,000 customers. As reflected in the Certifications previously filed with the Court (ECF No. 35-3), Phoenix purchased Amazon common stock at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and suffered damages as a result of Defendants’ violations of the federal securities laws alleged herein.

31. Named Plaintiff Asbestos Workers Philadelphia Welfare and Pension Fund (“Asbestos Workers”) is a multi-employer defined benefit union pension fund based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. As set forth in the attached Certification, *see* Ex. A, Asbestos Workers purchased shares of Amazon common stock at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and suffered damages as a result of Defendants’ violations of the federal securities laws alleged herein.

32. Plaintiff Detectives Endowment Association Annuity Fund (“Detectives”) is a multi-employer defined benefit union pension fund based in New York, New York. As set forth in the attached Certification, *see* Ex. B, Detectives purchased shares of Amazon common stock at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and suffered damages as a result of Defendants’ violations of the federal securities laws alleged herein.

B. Defendants

33. Defendant Amazon is a multinational technology company with multiple business lines, including e-commerce services and distribution, website development and hosting, inventory and supply chain management, and fulfillment and logistics. Amazon is a Delaware corporation with its principal corporate offices in Seattle, Washington. The Company’s common stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Select Markets (“NASDAQ”) under the ticker symbol “AMZN.” As of

1 April 20, 2022, Amazon had approximately 508.72 million shares of common stock outstanding,
2 owned by at least hundreds or thousands of investors.¹

3 34. Defendant Jeffrey P. Bezos (“Bezos”) founded Amazon in 1994 and has served as
4 Executive Chair since July 2021. He has served as Chair of the Board since 1994 and previously
5 served as CEO from May 1996 until July 2021, and as President from 1994 until June 1999 and
6 again from October 2000 to July 2021.

7 35. Defendant Andrew R. Jassy (“Jassy”) is the current President, CEO, and Director
8 of Amazon. He has held these positions since July 5, 2021. Since joining Amazon in 1997, Jassy
9 has held numerous leadership roles across the Company. He previously served as Senior Vice
10 President of Amazon Web Services (“AWS”) from its inception in April 2006 until April 2016,
11 when he became the CEO of AWS. He was the CEO of AWS until July 2021 when he succeeded
12 Bezos as the President and CEO of Amazon.

13 36. Defendant Brian T. Olsavsky (“Olsavsky”) has served as Senior Vice President and
14 Chief Financial Officer of Amazon since June 2015. He served as Vice President, Finance for the
15 Global Consumer Business from December 2011 to June 2015, and has held numerous financial
16 leadership roles across Amazon with global responsibility since April 2002.

17 37. Defendant David A. Zapolsky (“Zapolsky”) has served as Senior Vice President,
18 General Counsel, and Secretary since May 2014. From September 2012 to May 2014, he held the
19 title of Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary and, between April 2002 and September
20 2012, he was the Vice President and Associate General Counsel for Litigation and Regulatory
21 matters.

22
23
24 ¹ On June 6, 2022, a previously announced split of Amazon common stock took effect. Pursuant
25 to the stock split, each outstanding share of Amazon common stock was divided into 20 shares.
26 Throughout this Complaint, references to the market price of Amazon common stock and to the
27 number of shares outstanding reflect the (pre-split) numbers and values at the time. Currently,
28 Amazon has more than 10.1 billion shares of common stock outstanding. The share prices
referenced herein accurately state the stock’s market prices at the relevant time, but many sources
for stock prices are “split adjusted” and accordingly show those prices as if the split had already
happened—*i.e.*, one-twentieth of the actual then-current price.

1 38. Defendant Nate Sutton (“Sutton”) is Amazon’s Associate General Counsel,
2 Litigation & Regulatory, and has held this position since December 2016.

3 39. Defendant David Fildes (“Fildes”) has served as Head of Investor Relations of
4 Amazon since June 2017. He joined Amazon in October 2011, serving as Senior Manager of
5 Investor Relations until April 2015. He became the Director of Investor Relations in May 2015
6 and held that title until June 2017.

7 40. Defendants Bezos, Jassy, Olsavsky, Zapolsky, Sutton, and Fildes are collectively
8 referred to hereinafter as the “Individual Defendants” and, together with Amazon, as the
9 “Defendants.” The Individual Defendants directly participated in the management of Amazon’s
10 operations, including its accounting and reporting functions, had the ability to and did control
11 Amazon’s financial reporting, and were privy to confidential information concerning Amazon and
12 its business, operations, and financial statements, as alleged herein. They were also involved in
13 drafting, reviewing, publishing, and/or disseminating the false and misleading financial statements
14 and information alleged herein, were aware, or recklessly disregarded, that the false and
15 misleading statements were being issued, and approved or ratified these misstatements in violation
16 of the federal securities laws.

17 **IV. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

18 **A. The Company and Its Business**

19 **1. The History of Amazon**

20 41. Founded by Jeff Bezos in 1994, Amazon is now one of the largest companies in the
21 world. Its history is a story of relentless growth, acquisition, expansion into new business lines,
22 and driving competitors out of markets through aggressive price-cutting. As described in author
23 Brad Stone’s book, *The Everything Store: Jeff Bezos and the Age of Amazon*, detailing Amazon’s
24 growth and developments, Bezos used the Internet’s infinite space to create “the merchandiser’s
25 dream of the everything store—a store with infinite selection.” A drive for efficiency and scale
26 has allowed the Company to drive down prices and offer discounts and free shipping to customers,
27 further driving growth. Over time, the Company has grown to rival Internet giants like Alphabet
28 and Apple.

1 42. The Company began as an online bookstore in Seattle, with Bezos and his
2 employees working out of his garage. Amazon went public in 1997 at \$18 a share, with a valuation
3 of \$300 million. During the dot-com boom of the late 1990s, Amazon expanded into selling CDs,
4 DVDs, electronics, and toys. After mastering what Stone's book called "the physics of its own
5 complex distribution network," the Company further expanded into clothing, jewelry, sporting
6 goods, automotive parts, and endless other categories of goods, becoming the country's largest
7 online retailer.

8 43. In 1999, Amazon patented the ability to purchase an item online with a single click
9 of the mouse, encouraging customers to buy more with even greater convenience. Also in 1999,
10 Amazon launched its third-party-seller marketplace, now known as the Marketplace, where third
11 parties can sell new or used goods through Amazon. The Marketplace is at issue in this action.

12 44. In 2003, Amazon launched Amazon Web Services, licensing its platform to other
13 e-commerce sites and positioning the Company as a business-to-business technology company.
14 This cloud hosting business is currently one of the Company's biggest revenue drivers.

15 45. In 2005, the Company launched Amazon Prime, a subscription-based loyalty
16 program that (at launch) included free two-day shipping on any order. Amazon has since offered
17 deliveries through Prime that includes delivery speeds as fast as same-day. With more than
18 100 million members worldwide, Prime is considered one of Amazon's most valuable assets.

19 46. Amazon has both introduced many of its own products, including the Kindle e-
20 reader and smart-speaker Echo devices using the Company's Alexa virtual personal assistant, and
21 has also made multiple acquisitions over the last 15 years to expand the breadth and depth of its
22 business offerings, including buying the grocery chain Whole Foods Market.

23 47. Amazon reached a \$1 trillion market cap in September 2018, driven in large part
24 by investor enthusiasm for growing profits tied to its ever-expanding retail and delivery footprint.
25 In 2019, the Company had nearly 700,000 employees, 288 million square feet of real estate, and
26 accounted for nearly half of online retail in the United States. Currently, Amazon has a market
27 cap of \$1.3 trillion, reported 2021 revenue of \$386 billion and profits of \$21 billion, and
28 1.6 million employees.

1 **2. Amazon's Business Lines**

2 48. Amazon operates an enormous range of businesses, including cloud services, e-
3 commerce and distribution, fulfillment and logistics, entertainment, television and film production,
4 and groceries. Through its Amazon.com e-commerce and fulfillment platforms, the Company
5 offers products to retail consumers from 1.7 million businesses. Its membership program, Amazon
6 Prime, offers free delivery and access to Prime Video, Amazon Music, Amazon Photos, Prime
7 Wardrobe, Prime Reading, and grocery delivery. Amazon sells groceries and prepared foods
8 through its ownership of Whole Foods Market and its Amazon Go stores and Amazon Fresh online
9 grocery platform.

10 49. Amazon's vast array of consumer offerings is founded on its delivery and logistics
11 systems, which includes its network of warehouses; Amazon Air, a fleet of aircraft; a fleet of vans
12 for "last mile" delivery; Prime Air, a network of drones; and Amazon Scout, a fully-electronic
13 unmanned delivery vehicle system.

14 **B. Amazon Exploited Its Third-Party Sellers in an Anticompetitive**
15 **Manner**

16 50. As set forth below, Defendants misrepresented and failed to disclose the
17 Company's exploitation of third-party sellers on Amazon's website, such as Amazon's
18 misappropriation of third-party seller's data for its own benefit. By way of background, Amazon
19 introduced its Marketplace platform in 2000, offering a centralized website through which third-
20 party sellers could sell their goods, which it called "Fulfilled by Amazon" ("FBA"). Third-party
21 sellers increasingly availed themselves of Amazon's centralized FBA Marketplace as Amazon
22 became a ubiquitous online seller of goods, replacing individual websites across the Internet.

23 51. Amazon's third-party sellers sell their products on the Amazon Marketplace and
24 pay fees to Amazon. On the Amazon Marketplace, consumers can buy items directly from the
25 Company or they can purchase from independent third-party sellers offering their own products
26 for sale. However, in exchange for giving the parties access to its platform to sell their products,
27 Amazon gathered sales data from those third parties and used it to introduce its own competing
28 products.

1 52. Former Amazon employees have confirmed that Amazon used sales data gleaned
2 from the Company's Marketplace as a sales platform to obtain an anticompetitive and unfair
3 advantage in competing with other sellers on the platform. As reported in *The Capitol Forum* on
4 November 5, 2018, an Amazon employee speaking on the condition of anonymity revealed,
5 "[e]verybody [at Amazon] has access to all the seller data," including "who purchased what, what
6 products were selling." This Amazon employee further explained that Amazon employees can
7 "data mine all the best-selling products and go make a private label."

8 53. As noted elsewhere herein, an April 23, 2020 *Wall Street Journal* report confirmed
9 that Amazon, through its executives, intentionally violated corporate policies that had were meant
10 to create a wall between the Company's private-label business and its Marketplace business.
11 Based on interviews with former Company employees, *Wall Street Journal* reported that the use
12 of data obtained through Amazon's Marketplace was common practice and discussed openly in
13 meetings the employees attended. Moreover, executives had access to data containing proprietary
14 information that they used to research best-selling items Amazon was interested in competing with.

15 54. The reporting by *Wall Street Journal*—and other media outlets—laid bare
16 Amazon's systemic improper and anticompetitive practices, including its treatment of third-party
17 sellers. It was thus hardly surprising when Congress opted to investigate, among other issues, how
18 Amazon was utilizing competitively sensitive information about competitors' products to boost its
19 own retail activities, at the expense of the third-party sellers on its Marketplace.

20 55. In June 2019, the House Judiciary Committee initiated a bipartisan investigation
21 into the state of competition online, spearheaded by the Subcommittee. As part of a top-to-bottom
22 review of the market, the Subcommittee examined the market dominance of Amazon, Apple,
23 Facebook, and Google (and their business practices) to determine how their power affects the U.S.
24 economy and democracy in general. Over the course of its investigation, the Subcommittee held
25 seven congressional hearings; reviewed nearly 1.3 million internal documents and
26 communications from the investigated companies; analyzed submissions from 38 antitrust experts;
27 and conducted interviews with more than 240 market participants, former employees of the
28

1 investigated firms, and other individuals. Only a small amount of the internal Amazon documents
2 reviewed by the Subcommittee are publicly available.²

3 56. A year after initiating the investigation, the Subcommittee received testimony from
4 Defendant Bezos. The Subcommittee pressed for answers about Amazon's business practices and
5 the extent to which Amazon has exploited, entrenched, and expanded its power over digital
6 markets in anticompetitive and abusive ways. According to the Subcommittee, Bezos's answers
7 were often evasive and non-responsive.

8 57. On October 2, 2020, the Subcommittee released an initial report finding that
9 Amazon exploited third-party sellers on its platform.³ The Subcommittee published its final report
10 in July 2022.⁴ The Subcommittee's investigation uncovered substantial evidence that Amazon
11 (i) routinely exploited the third-party sellers on its platform; (ii) routinely misappropriated third-
12 party seller data in order to manufacture and market its own private-label products; (iii) engaged
13 in self-preferencing whereby it directed customers to its own products as opposed to third party
14 sellers; and (iv) tied and bundled its products by forcing third-party sellers to pay for fulfillment
15 and logistics services in order to have a chance to compete on the platform and get preferential
16 treatment in search rankings and the "Buy Box." The Buy Box is displayed prominently on
17 Amazon and allows customers to add items from a specific retailer directly into their shopping
18 carts. Winning the Buy Box is key for Marketplace sellers as the vast majority of transactions are
19 conducted through the Buy Box.⁵

20 58. Amazon downplayed the Subcommittee's findings, stating that:

21 All large organizations attract the attention of regulators, and we welcome that
22 scrutiny. But large companies are not dominant by definition, and the presumption
that success can only be the result of anti-competitive behavior is simply wrong.

23 ² <https://judiciary.house.gov/online-platforms-and-market-power/amazon-documents.htm>.

24 ³ The House Committee on the Judiciary, Investigation of Competition in Digital Markets
25 [https://judiciary.house.gov/uploadedfiles/competition_in_digital_markets.pdf?utm_campaign=44](https://judiciary.house.gov/uploadedfiles/competition_in_digital_markets.pdf?utm_campaign=4493-519)
[93-519](https://judiciary.house.gov/uploadedfiles/competition_in_digital_markets.pdf?utm_campaign=4493-519) (Oct. 2, 2020).

26 ⁴ <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CPRT-117HPRT47832/pdf/CPRT-117HPRT47832.pdf>.

27 ⁵ European Commission, Antitrust: Commission opens investigation into possible anti-
28 competitive conduct of Amazon,
https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_19_4291 (July 17, 2019).

1 And yet, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, those fallacies are at the
 2 core of this regulatory spit-balling on antitrust. This flawed thinking would have
 3 the primary effect of forcing millions of independent retailers out of online stores,
 4 thereby depriving these small businesses of one of the fastest and most profitable
 5 ways available to reach customers. For consumers, the result would be less choice
 6 and higher prices. Far from enhancing competition, these uninformed notions
 7 would instead reduce it.⁶

8 59. Throughout the Class Period, Amazon denied any wrongdoing, telling investors,
 9 for example, that: “*We helped independent sellers compete against our first-party business* by
 10 investing in and offering them the very best selling tools we could imagine and build”; “[*Amazon*]
 11 *do[es] not use any of that specific seller data in creating our own private brand products.*”; “*We*
 12 *do not favor . . . products that use FBA over others*”; and “[*o*ur algorithms, such as the buy box,
 13 *is [sic] aimed to predict what customers want to buy . . . [a]nd we apply the same criteria whether*
 14 *you’re a third-party seller or Amazon to that* because we want customers to make the right
 15 purchase regardless of whether it’s a seller or Amazon.”

16 1. Amazon Misappropriated Third-Party Sellers’ Data

17 60. The Subcommittee found that one of the ways in which Amazon treats third-party
 18 sellers unfairly centers on Amazon’s asymmetric access to and use of third-party seller data.⁷
 19 During its investigation, the Subcommittee uncovered significant evidence that Amazon leverages
 20 its access to third-party sellers’ data to identify and replicate popular and profitable products from
 21 among the hundreds of millions of listings on its Marketplace.⁸ Armed with the third-party
 22 competitors’ data, Amazon: (1) copies the product to create a competing private-label product;⁹
 23 or (2) identifies and sources the product directly from the manufacturer to free ride off the seller’s

24 ⁶ Annie Palmer, Jordan Novet, Amazon bullies partners and vendors, says antitrust subcommittee, CNBC (Oct. 6, 2020) <https://www.cnbc.com/2020/10/06/amazon-bullies-partners-and-vendors-says-antitrust-subcommittee.html>.

25 ⁷ Innovation and Entrepreneurship Hearing at 5 (statement of Stacy Mitchell, Co-Dir., Inst. for
 26 Local Self-Reliance).

27 ⁸ See, e.g., Interview with Source 158 (July 2, 2020); Submission from Nat’l Ass’n of Wholesaler-
 28 Distributors, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary (July 22, 2020) (on file with Comm.).

⁹ See, e.g., Interview with Jason Boyce, Founder & CEO, Avenue7Media (Sept. 15, 2020).

1 efforts, and then cuts that seller out of the equation.¹⁰ As the Institute for Local Self-Reliance's
2 Stacy Mitchell told the Subcommittee, "Amazon's power as a gatekeeper allows it to maintain a
3 God-like view of the transactions of rival businesses and customers, and use this data to move into
4 new markets with a built-in advantage."

5 61. The Company claims that third-party listings far outnumber Amazon's first-party
6 listings.¹¹ In a 2018 shareholder letter, Defendant Bezos wrote, "Third-party sellers are kicking
7 our first-party butt. Badly."¹² In response to a question from the Subcommittee, however, Amazon
8 admitted that by percentage of sales—a more telling measure than listings—Amazon's first-party
9 sales are significant and growing in a number of categories. For example, in books, Amazon owns
10 74 percent of sales, whereas third-party sellers account for only 26 percent of sales.¹³ At the
11 category level, it does not appear that third-party sellers are "kicking" Amazon's first-party "butt."
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23

24 ¹⁰ See, e.g., Submission from Nat'l Ass'n of Wholesaler-Distributors, to H. Comm. on the
25 Judiciary (July 22, 2020) (on file with Comm.).

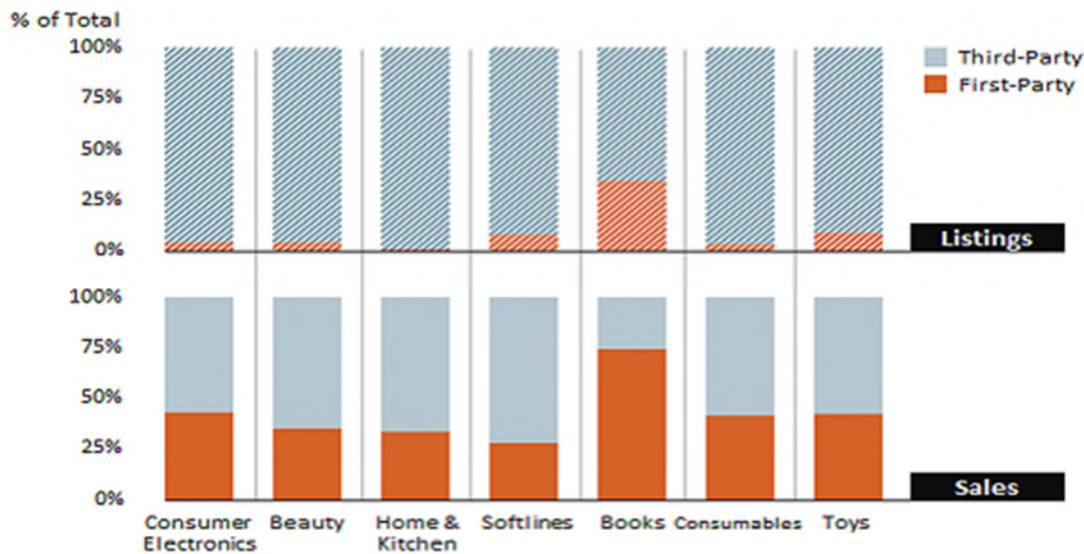
26 ¹¹ *Id.* at 303.

27 ¹² Jeff Bezos, 2018 Letter to Shareholders, THE AMAZON BLOG: DAY ONE (Apr. 11, 2019),
28 <https://blog.aboutamazon.com/company-news/2018-letter-to-shareholders>.

¹³ CEO Hearing at 304 (response to Questions for the Record of Jeff Bezos, CEO, Amazon.com, Inc.).

Amazon is poised to overtake its third-party sellers in several categories as its first-party business continues to grow:

Third-Party vs. First-Party Listings and Sales on Amazon¹⁴



62. Amazon claimed in response to questions from the Subcommittee to Bezos that it has taken and continues to take steps “to protect seller data by instituting its voluntarily-adopted Seller Data Protection Policy, which prohibits Amazon Retail teams from using non-public seller-specific data to compete against third-party sellers.”¹⁵ However, an internal Amazon document from 2014, titled “Frequently Asked Questions,” indicates that Amazon was aware that the Seller Data Protection Policy had significant loopholes. For example, the document indicates that even seller-specific data can be used for “strategic business decision at the category level or above.”¹⁶

63. Following up on public reporting and information collected during the investigation evidencing that Amazon was abusing its access to third-party sellers’ data, Representative Pramila Jayapal (D-WA) asked Defendant Sutton about this precise issue at a Subcommittee hearing in

¹⁴ *Id.* at 303–04.

¹⁵ Submission from Amazon, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary, AMAZON–HJC–00142724 (on file with Comm.); CEO Hearing at 281 (response to Questions for the Record of Jeff Bezos, CEO, Amazon. com, Inc.).

¹⁶ Submission from Amazon, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary, AMAZON–HJC–00221869 (June 30, 2014) (on file with Comm.).

1 July 2019. Defendant Sutton testified unequivocally that “We do not use [third-party sellers’]
2 individual data when we’re making decisions to launch private brands.”¹⁷

3 64. *Wall Street Journal* reported on April 23, 2020, that executives in Amazon’s
4 private-label division “had access to data containing proprietary information that they used to
5 research bestselling items they might want to compete against, including on individual sellers on
6 Amazon’s website.”¹⁸ According to the sources, “[i]f access was restricted, managers sometimes
7 would ask an Amazon business analyst to create reports featuring the information . . . including
8 one who called the practice ‘going over the fence.’”¹⁹ In other cases, “supposedly aggregated data
9 was derived exclusively or almost entirely from one seller.”²⁰ Thus, while Amazon claimed that
10 it did not use individual third-party seller data, it could still gain critical information from a third-
11 party seller by combining its data with another much smaller seller and gleaning all the information
12 it needed from this supposedly “aggregated” data. *Wall Street Journal* staff conducted interviews
13 with more than 20 former employees and at least one current employee of Amazon’s private-label
14 business and also reviewed Amazon documents for the report.²¹ The employees relayed that
15 Amazon’s use of individual third-party seller’s data was a “common practice that was discussed
16 openly in meetings they attended.”²² According to the sources, pulling data on competitors,
17 including individual sellers, for example, was “standard operating procedure” when making
18 products such as electronics, suitcases, sporting goods, or other lines.²³ “We knew we shouldn’t,”
19 said one former employee who accessed the data and described a pattern of using it to launch and
20

21 ¹⁷ Innovation and Entrepreneurship Hearing at 42 (statement of Nate Sutton, Assoc. Gen. Couns.,
22 Competition, Amazon.com, Inc.).

23 ¹⁸ Dana Mattioli, Amazon Scooped Up Data from Its Own Sellers to Launch Competing Products,
24 WALL ST. J. (Apr. 23, 2020), <https://www.wsj.com/articles/amazon-scooped-up-datafrom-its-own-sellers-to-launch-competing-products-11587650015>.

25 ¹⁹ *Id.*

26 ²⁰ *Id.*

27 ²¹ *Id.*

28 ²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

benefit Amazon products. “But at the same time, we are making Amazon branded products, and we want them to sell.”²⁴

65. Amazon claimed that it was using only “aggregated” data—data compiled from a multitude of third-party sellers, but even this later representation was misleading. In many instances, the “aggregated” data actually derived exclusively or almost entirely from one seller.²⁵ In one case, for example, Amazon employees reportedly used non-public sales data about a third-party seller of car-trunk organizers named Fortem to develop an Amazon private-label version of the very same product.²⁶ Fortem accounted for 99.95% of total sales in the car-trunk organizer product category. But because Fortem did not account for 100% of total sales, Amazon employees were allowed to misappropriate Fortem’s confidential information. In other instances, if there was only one seller of an item, and Amazon was selling returned or damaged versions of that item through its Amazon Warehouse Deals clearance account, Amazon considered that “aggregate” data—and hence permissible for its employees to use.²⁷

66. In a written statement issued in response to the *Wall Street Journal* article, Amazon said only that “we strictly prohibit our employees from using nonpublic, seller-specific data to determine which private label products to launch.”²⁸

67. In light of the April 2020 *Wall Street Journal* report, the Subcommittee requested that Bezos testify to address the possibility that Defendant Sutton had misled Congress.²⁹ Despite

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ Letter from Hon. Jerrold Nadler, Chair, H. Comm. on the Judiciary, Hon. David N. Cicilline, Chair, Subcomm. on Antitrust, Commercial and Admin. Law of the H. Comm. on the Judiciary, Hon. F. James Sensenbrenner, Ranking Member, Subcomm. on Antitrust, Commercial and Admin. Law of the H. Comm. on the Judiciary, Hon. Joe Neguse, Vice Chair, Subcomm. on Antitrust, Commercial and Admin. Law of the H. Comm. on the Judiciary, Hon. Pramila Jayapal, Member, Subcomm. on Antitrust, Commercial and Admin. Law of the H. Comm. On the Judiciary, Hon. Ken Buck, Member, Subcomm. on Antitrust, Commercial and Admin. Law of the H. Comm. On the Judiciary & Hon. Matt Gaetz, Member, Subcomm. on Antitrust, Commercial and Admin. Law

1 numerous references to them in Amazon’s internal documents, Bezos claimed to be unaware of
 2 these practices. According to Bezos, “Amazon first learned about the alleged violations of
 3 Amazon’s voluntarily adopted Seller Data Protection Policy recently reported in *The Wall Street*
 4 *Journal* from *The Wall Street Journal*.”³⁰

5 68. Representative Ken Buck (R–CO) similarly raised this issue with Defendant Bezos,
 6 stating, “I’m concerned that you’ve used Amazon’s dominant market position to unfairly harm
 7 competition. We’ve heard from a number of companies that Amazon uses proprietary data from
 8 third-party companies to launch its own private-label products.”³¹ Later in the hearing,
 9 Representative Kelly Armstrong (R–ND) described this as an “important issue,” and asked
 10 whether “Amazon is conducting an internal investigation into the use of third-party data,” to which
 11 Defendant Bezos answered in the affirmative.

12 69. In October 2020, approximately six months after Amazon said that it had initiated
 13 the investigation,³² the Company informed the Committee of its completion.³³ According to
 14 Amazon’s Vice President of Public Policy, Brian Huseman, “Amazon’s records of past data
 15 queries related to the two products cited in *The Wall Street Journal* report show that a single former
 16 employee pulled and analyzed only aggregate data for both products in compliance with the Seller

17
 18
 19
 20 of the H. Comm. on the Judiciary, to Jeff Bezos, CEO, Amazon.com, Inc. (May 1, 2020) (on file
 with Comm.).

21 ³⁰ CEO Hearing at 280 (response to Questions for the Record of Jeff Bezos, CEO, Amazon. com,
 22 Inc.).

23 ³¹ *Id.* at 121 (question of Rep. Ken Buck (R–CO), Member, Subcomm. on Antitrust, Commercial
 and Admin. Law of the H. Comm. on the Judiciary).

24 ³² Amazon Public Policy (@amazon_policy), TWITTER (Apr. 24, 2020, 3:36 p.m.),
<https://twitter.com/amazonpolicy/status/1253769684425625601>.

25 ³³ Letter from Brian Huseman, Vice President, Pub. Pol’y, Amazon.com, Inc., to Hon. Jerrold
 26 Nadler, Chair, H. Comm. on the Judiciary, Hon. David N. Cicilline, Chair, Subcomm. on Antitrust,
 27 Commercial and Admin. Law of the H. Comm. on the Judiciary, Hon. F. James Sensenbrenner,
 Ranking Member, Subcomm. on Antitrust, Commercial and Admin. Law of the H. Comm. on the
 28 Judiciary & Hon. Jim Jordan, Ranking Member, H. Comm. on the Judiciary (Oct. 4, 2020) (on file
 with Comm.).

1 Data Protection Policy.”³⁴ But that claim is at odds with the evidence uncovered by the
 2 Subcommittee.³⁵ For example, in a submission to the Subcommittee, a former employee said:

3 In 2010, I started working on the Amazon marketplace team It was widely
 4 known that many (10+) of my peers were running very successful [third-party]
 5 accounts, where they were pulling private data on Amazon seller activity, so they
 6 could figure out market opportunity, etc. Totally not legitimate, but no one
 7 monitored or seemed to care.³⁶

8 70. Referring to accessibility of third-party seller data, the same individual told the
 9 Subcommittee, “It’s a candy shop, everyone can have access to anything they want,” and added,
 10 “There’s a rule, but there’s nobody enforcing or spot-checking. They just say, don’t help yourself
 11 to the data . . . it was ‘wink, wink don’t access.’”³⁷

12 71. As reported in its final July 2022 report, the Subcommittee also interviewed another
 13 third-party seller who described how Amazon uses a request for proof of authenticity to collect
 14 proprietary information about a seller’s business. According to the seller, Amazon will submit a
 15 product authenticity claim to sellers, forcing the retailer to submit their original sales receipts as
 16 proof that the items are authentic.³⁸ Although a seller is supposed to be able to black out price
 17 information, sometimes the platform will reject a submission on the basis that it is an “altered
 18 document.”³⁹ With insight into the seller’s costs and supplier, combined with its knowledge of the
 19 seller’s retail price among a virtually unfathomable amount of other data, Amazon Retail can easily
 20 replicate the seller’s listing to offer a competing product.

21 ³⁴ *Id.*

22 ³⁵ See Submission from Nat’l Ass’n of Wholesaler-Distributors, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary
 23 (July 22, 2020) (on file with Comm.) (describing a member’s experience in which Amazon
 24 allowed a distributor to sell a product for about a year, “then went out and replicated the product
 and began selling their own branded product, terminating the distributor Amazon became the
 winner and the distributor was left empty handed.”).

25 ³⁶ Submission from Source 91, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary (Sept. 16, 2020) (on file with
 26 Comm.).

27 ³⁷ *Id.*

28 ³⁸ Interview with Source 154 (July 2, 2019).

³⁹ *Id.*

72. One former third-party seller and retired U.S. Marine told the Subcommittee about several instances—over seventeen years—when Amazon had leveraged his work, undercut him on price, and eventually drove him out of business. In each instance, he had to change his business model after Amazon took over the Buy Box⁴⁰ for his listings, “killing” his sales.⁴¹ On at least two different occasions, his company did all the legwork to create a new, top-selling product or product line, as well as creating the product listings, only to have Amazon copy the idea and offer a competing product. Amazon used different tactics each time, but the result was always the same: Amazon profited from his work and made it impossible for him to fairly compete.⁴²

73. As part of his last attempt to sell on Amazon, his business created its own line of table game products with a unique design and color palette. Once these products became top sellers, Amazon again swooped in to reap the rewards of his work. Amazon copied his designs, down to the color palette, and started selling their competing products at unsustainable prices. Ultimately, he exited his seller business, gave up on trying to bring new products to consumers, and founded a consulting agency for Amazon sellers.⁴³

74. In addition to its private-label business, Amazon also uses third-party seller data to benefit its Amazon Retail business, where the Company functions more like a retailer. At the Subcommittee’s July 29, 2020 hearing, Chair David N. Cicilline (D–RI) asked Defendant Bezos about this conduct, recounting the story that a former third-party seller shared with the Subcommittee:

During this investigation, we have heard so many heartbreaking stories of small businesses who sunk significant time and resources into building a business and selling on Amazon, only to have Amazon poach their best-selling items and drive them out of business.

⁴⁰ The Subcommittee explains how the Buy Box works: “When a shopper lands on a product detail page, Amazon chooses one seller whose details appear in the Buy Box—the white box on the right-hand side of the page. When a customer clicks on the ‘Add to Cart’ button, the sale goes to the seller in this box.” <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CPRT-17HPRT47832.pdf> at 209.

⁴¹ Interview with Jason Boyce, Founder & CEO, Avenue7Media (Sept. 15, 2020).

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Id.*

1 So I want to talk to you about one company that really stood out from the rest. I
 2 want you to pay close attention to how they described your partnership, Mr. Bezos.
 3 We heard from a small apparel company that makes and sells what they call “useful
 4 apparel” for people who work on their feet and with their hands, like construction
 5 workers and firefighters.

6 This particular business discovered and started selling a unique item that had never
 7 been a top seller for the brand. They were making about \$60,000 a year on just this
 8 one item. One day, they woke up and found that Amazon had started listing the
 9 exact same product, causing their sales to go to zero overnight. Amazon had
 10 undercut their price, setting it below what the manufacturer would generally allow
 11 it to be sold so that, even if they wanted to, they couldn’t match the price.⁴⁴

12 75. In addition to collecting data relating to sales, Amazon can also reverse engineer
 13 third-party sellers’ cost structures through the tools that it offers sellers to track profits, costs, ad
 14 spend, and other expenses, as well as fulfillment services through FBA. An internal Amazon
 15 document made public recently by the Subcommittee shows that Amazon can use its FBA service
 16 as an avenue to identify popular third-party seller items and gather competitively sensitive
 17 information about them.⁴⁵ Defendant Olsavsky was copied on this correspondence.⁴⁶ Thus, FBA
 18 provides another avenue for Amazon to access competing sellers’ third-party data.

19 76. The Subcommittee is not the only governmental body that investigated Amazon
 20 and found evidence of theft and other misconduct by Amazon *vis-à-vis* its third-party sellers. The
 21 European Commission (“EU” or the “Commission”) also began scrutinizing Amazon about its
 22 treatment of third-party sellers as far back as September 2018.⁴⁷

23 77. On July 17, 2019, the EU issued a press release announcing that it had opened a
 24 formal antitrust investigation to assess whether Amazon had breached the Commission’s

25 ⁴⁴ CEO Hearing at 116 (question of Rep. David N. Cicilline (D-RI), Chair, Subcomm. On
 26 Antitrust, Commercial and Admin. Law of the H. Comm. on the Judiciary),
 27 <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-116hhrg41317/html/CHRG-116hhrg41317.htm>
 28 (July 29, 2020).

⁴⁵ See, e.g., *id.* at AMAZON-HJC-00207035 to -00207036 (Sept. 19, 2013) (on file with Comm.)
 (“On the top selling Owl necklace . . . we should go deep and see what we can learn including how
 much it would costs [sic] to manufacture this?”).

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ <https://techcrunch.com/2020/11/10/europe-lays-out-antitrust-case-against-amazons-use-of-big-data/>.

1 competition rules by using non-public data from independent retailers who sell on its
2 Marketplace.⁴⁸

3 78. The Commission announced that, “[a]s part of its in-depth investigation,” it would
4 look into:

- 5 • the standard agreements between Amazon and marketplace sellers, which
6 allow Amazon’s retail business to analyse and use third party seller data. In
7 particular, the Commission will focus on whether and how the use of
8 accumulated marketplace seller data by Amazon as a retailer affects
9 competition; and
- 10 • the role of data in the selection of the winners of the ‘Buy Box’ and the
11 impact of Amazon’s potential use of competitively sensitive marketplace
12 seller information on that selection. The ‘Buy Box’ is displayed
13 prominently on Amazon and allows customers to add items from a specific
14 retailer directly into their shopping carts. Winning the ‘Buy Box’ seems key
15 for marketplace sellers as a vast majority of transactions are done through
16 it.⁴⁹

17 79. As part of their investigation, EU regulators obtained a massive data set from
18 Amazon—covering over 80 million transactions and more than 100 million product listings on its
19 European marketplaces—to analyze how its business uses merchant data.⁵⁰

20 80. On November 10, 2020, news agencies reported that, as a result of its investigation,
21 the Commission laid out a first set of antitrust charges against Amazon focused on its dual role as
22 a platform for other sellers but also a retailer itself on its own platform—and its cumulative use of
23 third party merchant data to underpin Amazon’s own retail decisions.⁵¹ Competition chief
24 Margrethe Vestager said the Commission’s preliminary conclusion was that Amazon abused its

25 ⁴⁸ European Commission, *Antitrust: Commission opens investigation into possible anti-competitive conduct of Amazon*,
https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_19_4291 (July 17, 2019).

26 ⁴⁹ *Id.*

27 ⁵⁰ *Id.*

28 ⁵¹ <https://techcrunch.com/2020/11/10/europe-lays-out-antitrust-case-against-amazons-use-of-big-data/>.

1 market position in France and Germany, its biggest markets in the European Union, via the
2 Company's use of big data to "illegally distort" competition into online retail markets.⁵²

3 81. Vestager explained that Amazon has, "for example, access to data on the number
4 of ordered and shipped units of sellers' products, revenues on the marketplace, the number of visits
5 to sellers' offers, information relating to shipping—including the past performance of the seller,
6 the consumers' claims on the sellers' products including the activated guarantees," and said that
7 "Amazon gets this data from every seller, every listed product, every purchase on its platform."⁵³
8 Vestager said that "Amazon is data driven. It's a highly automated company—where business
9 decisions are based on algorithmic tools. Our investigation shows that very granular, real-time
10 business data relating to third party sellers' listings and transactions on the Amazon platform
11 systematically feed into the algorithm of Amazon's retail business. It is based on these algorithms
12 that Amazon decides what new products to launch, the price of each individual offer, the
13 management of inventories, and the choice of the best supplier for a product."⁵⁴

14 82. The EU also concluded that Amazon had accumulated the business data of more
15 than 800,000 active sellers in the European Union, covering more than one billion products, thus
16 putting individual sellers on its platform who did not have access to that information trove at a
17 huge disadvantage.⁵⁵

18 83. Reached for comment, Amazon's spokesperson vociferously disagreed with the
19 Commission's assessment that Amazon uses data from third-party sellers on its platforms to
20 benefit Amazon's own business, stating: "We disagree with the preliminary assertions of the
21 European Commission and will continue to make every effort to ensure it has an accurate
22 understanding of the facts."⁵⁶

23
24
25 ⁵² *Id.*

26 ⁵³ *Id.*

27 ⁵⁴ *Id.*

28 ⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ *Id.*

84. In response to the Commission’s investigations, Amazon eventually agreed to take several remedial actions. Specifically, as CNN reported on July 14, 2022, Amazon offered that day to change its business practices in Europe in order to address concerns over its use of non-public third-party seller data.⁵⁷ Under the proposed changes, Amazon has offered not to use data gathered from third-party sellers for its own retail decisions, such as determining what products to sell under Amazon’s private label.⁵⁸

85. A separate investigation conducted by *Reuters* corroborates the wrongdoing uncovered by the Subcommittee and the EU. On October 13, 2021, *Reuters* reported that a review it conducted of internal Amazon documents shows that the Company ran a systematic campaign of creating knockoffs and manipulating search results to boost its own product lines in India, one of the Company’s largest growth markets.⁵⁹ *Reuters* reviewed thousands of pages of internal Amazon documents, including emails, strategy papers and business plans in preparation for its report.⁶⁰

86. The documents *Reuters* reviewed reveal how Amazon’s private-brands team in India secretly exploited internal data from Amazon.in, Amazon’s India website, to copy products sold by other companies, and then offered them on its platform.⁶¹ The employees also drummed up sales of Amazon private-brand products by rigging Amazon’s search results so that the Company’s products would appear, as one Amazon 2016 strategy report for India put it, “in the first 2 or three . . . search results” when customers were shopping on Amazon.in.⁶²

87. The internal documents also show that Amazon employees studied proprietary data about other brands on Amazon.in, including detailed information about customer returns, in order

⁵⁷ Amazon offers concessions to resolve EU antitrust probes, <https://www.cnn.com/2022/07/14/tech/amazon-concessions-eu-antitrust> (July 14, 2022).

⁵⁸ See https://ec.europa.eu/competition/antitrust/cases1/202229/AT_40462_8414012_7971_3.pdf.

⁵⁹ See <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/amazon-india-rigging>.

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² *Id.*

1 to identify and target goods—described as “reference” or “benchmark” products—and “replicate”
 2 them.⁶³ As part of that effort, the 2016 internal report laid out Amazon’s strategy for a brand the
 3 Company originally created for the Indian market called “Solimo.”⁶⁴ The Solimo strategy,
 4 according to Amazon, was simple: “use information from Amazon.in to develop products and then
 5 leverage the Amazon.in platform to market these products to our customers.”⁶⁵ The Solimo project
 6 in India has had international impact, with numerous of Solimo-branded health and household
 7 products being offered for sale on Amazon’s U.S. website, Amazon.com.⁶⁶

8 88. The 2016 report also shows that Amazon employees working on the Company’s
 9 own products, known as private brands or private labels, planned to partner with the manufacturers
 10 of the products targeted for copying, because they learned that those manufacturers employ
 11 “unique processes which impact the end quality of the product.”⁶⁷ The report, entitled “India
 12 Private Brands Program,” stated that: “It is difficult to develop this expertise across products and
 13 hence, to ensure that we are able to fully match quality with our reference product, we decided to
 14 only partner with the manufacturers of our reference product.” It termed such manufacturer
 15 expertise “Tribal Knowledge.”⁶⁸

16 89. *Reuters* reported that the internal Amazon documents it reviewed showed for the
 17 first time that manipulating search results to favor Amazon’s own products, as well as copying
 18 other sellers’ goods, were part of a formal, clandestine strategy at Amazon—and that high-level
 19 executives were told about it. The documents showed that at least two Amazon executives
 20 reviewed the India strategy—Senior Vice Presidents Diego Piacentini, who has since left the
 21 Company, and Russell Grandinetti, who currently runs Amazon’s international consumer
 22
 23

24 ⁶³ *Id.*

25 ⁶⁴ *Id.*

26 ⁶⁵ *Id.*

27 ⁶⁶ *Id.*

28 ⁶⁷ *Id.*

⁶⁸ *Id.*

business.⁶⁹ Grandinetti also served as Senior Vice President of Kindle Content at Amazon.com, Inc., reporting directly to Defendant Bezos.⁷⁰ During the Class Period, Grandinetti also reported at least directly to Jeff Wilke, CEO of Amazon's Worldwide Consumer business, who in turn reported directly to Bezos.⁷¹ Grandinetti and Defendant Olsavsky were also part of the elite Amazon S Team, a very small, close-knit senior leadership team of Amazon executives who worked closely with Amazon's CEO, Bezos, on all important matters affecting the Company.⁷²

90. As with other allegations of wrongdoing, Amazon flatly denied *Reuters'* accounts, stating in a written response to the article that "We believe these claims are factually incorrect and unsubstantiated."⁷³ Amazon insisted that it "strictly prohibits the use or sharing of non-public, seller-specific data for the benefit of any seller, including sellers of private brands." The Company further claimed that the way it displays search results does not favor private-brand products. "We display search results based on relevance to the customer's search query, irrespective of whether such products have private brands offered by sellers or not."⁷⁴

91. An internal audit report reviewed by *Politico* shows that Amazon's senior leadership knew at least as early as 2015 that numerous employees had access to sensitive third-party seller data. In an article published on April 30, 2021, *Politico* reported that an internal Amazon audit report seen by *Politico* squarely warned Amazon's senior leadership in 2015 that 4,700 members of its workforce working on its own sales had unauthorized access to sensitive third-party seller data on the platform.⁷⁵

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ <https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/atr/legacy/2013/07/18/px-0835.pdf>.

⁷¹ <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/11/28/who-are-amazons-top-executives.html>.

⁷² *See* <https://www.seattletimes.com/business/amazon/whos-in-charge-at-amazon-moves-on-secretive-s-team-signal-tech-giants-priorities/>.

⁷³ <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/amazon-india-rigging/>.

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ <https://www.politico.eu/article/amazon-seller-data-company-sales/>.

92. According to the audit report, top management at Amazon, including Jeff Wilke, the Company's number-two executive until he left the Company in March of 2021, and Defendant Zapolsky knew that insufficiently robust access restrictions meant scores of insiders could inappropriately access seller-specific data.⁷⁶ "Permissions are not adequately restricted, making it possible for unauthorized users to view Seller-specific information such as performance history and authentication keys, edit inventory levels and pricing, and manage returns," the report stated.⁷⁷ The audit noted that Amazon left its "spoofer access" tool, a digital tool that makes improper use of third-party data possible, wide open to unauthorized access by employees across the world—including in China—to access and modify sensitive information.⁷⁸

93. The report also underscored that an earlier internal audit had identified similar failings in 2010.⁷⁹ In other words, Amazon had done little to nothing to address the issue.

94. An Amazon spokesperson responded to *Politico*'s revelations in generic terms, saying that like all companies, it audits its policies for compliance and makes improvements based on its findings.⁸⁰ "This includes Amazon's internal seller data protection policy, which limits the use of seller data."⁸¹

95. *Politico* noted that "Amazon has long denied reports that employees access data on individual sellers to develop competing products."⁸²

96. Amazon is also the subject of investigations by the FTC and the SEC. On June 1, 2019, *The Washington Post* reported that the FTC planned to investigate Amazon as part of a

⁷⁶ *Id.*

⁷⁷ *Id.*

⁷⁸ *Id.*

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ *Id.*

⁸¹ *Id.*

⁸² *Id.*

broader investigation into the large technology companies.⁸³ This followed an earlier announcement that the FTC had established a special task force to monitor the big tech companies and to investigate “any potential anticompetitive conduct in those markets, and tak[e] enforcement actions when warranted.”⁸⁴ According to Gene Kimmelman, the president of Public Knowledge, a Washington-based consumer advocacy group: “This should be a wake-up call to both Google and Amazon to behave themselves because it at least shows that the Justice Department and FTC are thinking about them.”⁸⁵

97. In June 2019, Vox also reported that the FTC had started questioning some of Amazon’s competitors about its business practices, including how Amazon is competing against its own sellers, according to someone briefed on the discussions.⁸⁶

98. *Bloomberg* reported that FTC investigators began interviewing Amazon’s third-party sellers in September 2019 as part of a “sweeping probe” to determine whether Amazon is using its market power to hurt competition.⁸⁷ Reportedly, several attorneys and an economist have been conducting interviews that typically last about 90 minutes.⁸⁸ According to Michael Kades, who spent 20 years at the FTC, the length of the interviews and the manpower devoted to examining Amazon point to a serious inquiry rather than investigators merely responding to complaints and going through the motions: “Early in an investigation, that’s a sign of staff doing a serious job,” Kades said. “They’re spending lots of time with witnesses and trying to really

⁸³ Tony Romm, *Amazon could face heightened antitrust scrutiny under a new agreement between U.S. regulators*, Wash. Post (June 1, 2019), <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2019/06/02/amazon-could-face-heightened-antitrust-scrutiny-under-new-agreementbetween-us-regulators/>.

⁸⁴ *Id.*

⁸⁵ *Id.*

⁸⁶ Jason Del Rey, Amazon may soon face an antitrust probe. Here are 3 questions the FTC is asking about it., Vox (June 4, 2019), <https://www.vox.com/recode/2019/6/4/18651694/amazon-ftc-antitrust-investigation-prime>.

⁸⁷ Spencer Soper & Ben Brody, *Amazon Probed by U.S. Antitrust Officials Over Marketplace*, Bloomberg (Sept. 11, 2019), <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-09-11/amazon-antitrust-probe-ftc-investigators-interview-merchants>.

⁸⁸ *Id.*

1 understand what they're saying.”⁸⁹ According to reports, regulators are skeptical that shoppers
 2 and suppliers have real alternatives to Amazon.⁹⁰

3 99. On April 6, 2022, *Wall Street Journal* disclosed that the “SEC Is Investigating How
 4 Amazon Disclosed Business Practices.” The article reported, in relevant part, that the SEC “is
 5 probing how the technology giant . . . handled disclosures of its employees’ use of data from sellers
 6 on its e-commerce platform.” The SEC requested emails and communications from several senior
 7 Amazon executives.

8 **2. Amazon Tied and Bundled Its Products to the Detriment of** 9 **Third-Party Sellers**

10 100. There is a strong link between Amazon Marketplace and Amazon’s Fulfillment by
 11 Amazon (FBA) program, Amazon’s paid logistics service. A draft Q&A for Defendant Olsavsky
 12 before a 2018 earnings call explained the connection between Prime and FBA: “Prime and FBA
 13 reinforce each other—they are inextricably linked. FBA adds Prime eligible selection. Prime
 14 member growth and purchasing habits attract sellers to FBA.” As the Subcommittee found,
 15 Amazon used its dominance in each of these markets to strengthen and reinforce its position in the
 16 other.

17 101. As Amazon’s e-commerce business has grown, the Company has also developed a
 18 significant logistics business providing fulfillment and delivery services to third-party sellers
 19 through its FBA program. Nearly 85 percent of the top 10,000 Amazon Marketplace sellers
 20 reportedly rely on this program to fulfill and deliver their orders. Third-party sellers that use FBA
 21 keep their inventory in Amazon’s fulfillment centers.⁹¹

25 ⁸⁹ *Id.*

26 ⁹⁰ *Id.*

27 ⁹¹ The House Committee on the Judiciary, Investigation of Competition in Digital Markets,
 28 <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CPRT-117HPRT47832/pdf/CPRT-117HPRT47832.pdf>
 (July 19, 2022).

102. As the Company describes it, Amazon's FBA program combines warehousing, packing, and shipping services, and most importantly, access to Prime customers.⁹² A recent consumer survey indicated that 75 percent of Amazon Prime customers specifically search for products flagged as Prime-eligible. As a result, as the Online Merchant's Guild told the Subcommittee, many sellers will "say that without Prime you are dead." For a seller's products to obtain the Prime badge, which is essential to making sales on the platform because it boosts search rankings and the ability to get the Buy Box, a seller must either qualify for Amazon's Seller Fulfilled Prime ("SFP") program or use Amazon's FBA service. On August 18, 2020, Amazon informed sellers of changes to SFP, which rendered it an entirely impractical option for most sellers (by forcing them to meet intense targets for one- and two-day delivery and have nationwide delivery coverage).⁹³ Even before this change, only a very small percentage of sellers could meet the onerous eligibility requirements for SFP (there were just 200 total).⁹⁴ This means that paying for FBA is functionally the only way for sellers to get the Prime badge for their product listings.⁹⁵

103. Due to a lack of alternatives, third-party sellers have no choice but to purchase fulfillment services from Amazon. More than 73 percent of all Marketplace sellers worldwide reportedly rely on FBA services.⁹⁶ Numerous third-party sellers told the Subcommittee that they felt they have no choice but to pay for FBA to maintain a favorable search result position, to reach

⁹² Fulfillment by Amazon, AMAZON, <https://sell.amazon.com/fulfillment-by-amazon.html> (last visited Oct. 4, 2020).

⁹³ Pascal, The Seller Fulfilled Prime Team, Important Updates to Seller Fulfilled Prime, AMAZON SERVS. SELLER FORUMS (Aug. 18, 2020), <https://sellercentral.amazon.com/forums/t/important-updates-to-seller-fulfilled-prime/682240>.

⁹⁴ See, e.g., Interview with Jason Boyce, Founder & CEO, Avenue7Media, LLC (Sept. 15, 2020) ("It used to be possible, but hard, to be a Seller Fulfilled Prime seller. There were only 200 sellers that were able to meet the requirements. What's changing recently is that they used to allow you to have the Prime badge in certain regions, but now they say you need the Prime badge nationally, i.e., you need to have multiple warehouses across the country plus ship on Saturdays, etc.").

⁹⁵ Regan McPhee, How to Sell on Amazon Prime in 2020, JUNGLESCOUT (May 27, 2020), <https://www.junglescout.com/blog/how-to-sell-on-amazon-prime/>.

⁹⁶ See J. Clament, Fulfillment by Amazon (FBA) Usage Among Top Marketplace Sellers Worldwide 2017–2018, STATISTA (Jan. 7, 2020), <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1020046/global-fba-usage-top-amazon-sellers/>.

1 Amazon's more than 112 million Prime members, and to win the Buy Box—through which the
 2 vast majority of Amazon sales are made.⁹⁷ Given that FBA is effectively the only way for sellers
 3 to get a Prime badge, this indicates that Amazon does favor sellers who use FBA over those who
 4 do not for both its search rankings and the Buy Box.⁹⁸

5 104. In response to concerns about Amazon tying a seller's ability to make sales on its
 6 platform to participation in FBA, Amazon offered contradictory statements. In the
 7 Subcommittee's July 16, 2019 hearing, Representative Lucy McBath (D-GA) asked Defendant
 8 Sutton, whether Amazon "privilege[d] vendors who use Amazon Fulfillment Services over those
 9 who chose not to."⁹⁹ Defendant Sutton asserted that Amazon "do[es] not favor . . . products that
 10 use FBA over others."¹⁰⁰ He also falsely stated that Fulfillment by Amazon is not a factor in
 11 Amazon's ranking algorithm.¹⁰¹

12 105. At the Subcommittee's July 29, 2020 hearing, Representative Mary Gay Scanlon
 13 (D-PA) asked Defendant Bezos about whether there is a connection between a seller's use of FBA
 14 and its ability to win the Buy Box.¹⁰² In response, Defendant Bezos claimed that the Buy Box may
 15 "indirectly" favor products that can be shipped with Prime.¹⁰³ Bezos claimed that it is in the best
 16 interest of consumers for sellers to use the FBA and that Amazon "does not consider profitability
 17

18
 19 ⁹⁷ See, e.g., Submission from Source 43, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary, 30 (Oct. 26, 2019) (on file
 with Comm.).

20 ⁹⁸ The House Committee on the Judiciary, Investigation of Competition in Digital Markets,
 21 <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CPRT-117HPRT47832/pdf/CPRT-117HPRT47832.pdf>
 (July 19, 2022).

22 ⁹⁹ Innovation and Entrepreneurship Hearing at 50 (question of Rep. Lucy McBath (D-GA),
 23 Member, Subcomm. on Antitrust, Commercial and Admin. Law of the H. Comm. on the
 24 Judiciary), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-116hhrg39901/html/CHRG-116hhrg39901.htm>.

25 ¹⁰⁰ *Id.*

26 ¹⁰¹ *Id.* at 499 (response to Questions for the Record of Nate Sutton, Assoc. Gen. Couns.,
 Competition, Amazon.com, Inc.).

27 ¹⁰² CEO Hearing at 161 (question of Rep. Mary Gay Scanlon (D-PA), Vice Chair, H. Comm. on
 the Judiciary).

28 ¹⁰³ *Id.* (statement of Jeff Bezos, CEO, Amazon.com, Inc.).

1 as part of the Featured Merchant Algorithm.”¹⁰⁴ Documents reviewed by the Subcommittee,
2 however, indicate that Amazon has, in fact, used profitability to Amazon—also referred to
3 internally as “contribution profit” or “CP”—as a factor in awarding the Buy Box.¹⁰⁵

4 106. Furthermore, Amazon’s own documents, revealed by the House Judiciary
5 Committee, show that it has considered FBA participation for purposes of determining the Buy
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

26 ¹⁰⁴ *Id.* at 282 (response to Questions for the Record of Jeff Bezos, CEO, Amazon.com, Inc.).

27 ¹⁰⁵ Submission from Amazon, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary, AMAZON–HJC–00141750
28 (Mar. 25, 2010) (on file with Comm.).

Box winner.¹⁰⁶ An Amazon document that sets forth pricing rules for a pilot program favors third-party sellers that use FBA over those who do not for awarding the Buy Box:

INTERNAL PRICING STRATEGY DOCUMENT¹⁰⁷

From: Wales, Chance
To: VanDuine, Jason
Sent: 3/25/2010 11:26:35 AM
Subject: RE: SIGN OFF REQUESTED: Pre-WBR Follow-up: Healthcare Pricing Strategy

ok

From: VanDuine, Jason
Sent: Thursday, March 25, 2010 9:46 AM
To: Wales, Chance
Cc: VanDuine, Jason
Subject: SIGN OFF REQUESTED: Pre-WBR Follow-up: Healthcare Pricing Strategy
Chance—please sign off (or provide feedback) before I send to Doug.

Jason

Doug,

You had asked me to help you understand the 'size of the issue' with regards to diverted product as well as clarification on pricing rules/matching for the image competitor simulation in the Healthcare category. Some current data (from February):

1. The top 25 negative CP ASINs in Health & Beauty (all Image ASINs) accounted for \$265k in negative CP, 46k units and \$1.6M in product revenue.
2. The diverted product ASINs (8 of the top 25) accounted for \$109k in negative CP (41% of tt), 14k units (31% of tt) and \$366k (21% of tt) in product revenue.
3. Babycare products accounted for 14 of the top 25 ASINs (13 diaper and 1 wipe ASIN) and the remaining 3 ASINs are vendor or operational cost issues that are being addressed.
4. The image competitor pilot in Healthcare will address 6 of the 8 ASINs referenced in #2 (it will not address Align and All—both in Nutrition & Wellness)

We do not plan any manipulation to pricing rules in the Healthcare category other than the setting of number of image ASINs to zero.

Use cases (for Pricing Rules): using Prilosec as the example (CP neutral = \$27)

Ref #	Use Case	Amazon Landed Cost	Comp Box Price	Comp Shipping Cost	Comp Landed Price	Amazon Match Price	Non-Prime (1% pad to FBA, 2% pad to 3P)	Prime (5% pad)
1	Walmart (Image Competitor)	\$27.00	\$28.00	\$0.97	\$28.97	\$28.00	Amzn wins buy box	Amzn wins buy box
2	DAB Nutrition (3P) + FBA	\$27.00	\$26.50	\$0.00	\$26.50	\$27.00	3P wins buy box	Amzn wins buy box
3	DAB Nutrition (3P) + no FBA	\$27.00	\$26.50	\$0.00	\$26.50	\$27.00	Amzn wins buy box	Amzn wins buy box
4	AlltheTimeWholesale + no FBA	\$27.00	\$22.00	\$4.50	\$26.50	\$27.00	Amzn wins buy box	Amzn wins buy box

The primary change coming is that we will now lose the buy box if 3P merchants continue to price below CP neutral (we will stop at CP neutral unless matching to an image competitor). As long as Prilosec is priced below \$27 landed price (excluding buffers), we will lose the buy box. Currently, the lowest landed is under \$20.

Estimated impact (based on simulation completed by the Pricing team) is a 6% negative impact on Healthcare category growth and a \$.74/unit positive impact on CP. Using OP2 as the base, this would translate to (\$750k) in revenue loss and (\$775k) gain in CP. We will begin the pilot in April and will measure results on a weekly basis (with highlights in the pre-WBR as appropriate).

If you have any further questions, please let me know.

Jason

107. One third-party seller provided the Subcommittee with evidence that Amazon favors sellers who participate in Amazon's fulfillment program over sellers who do not. The seller set up an experiment where he sold the same product, one self-fulfilled and the other fulfilled through FBA, and ran different test cases.¹⁰⁸ The seller found that, "Even when the consumer price of the self-fulfilled order was reduced and sold for a lower price (7% lower) than the FBA

¹⁰⁶ *Id.* at AMAZON-HJC-00142724.

¹⁰⁷ Prepared by the Subcommittee based on Submission from Amazon, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary, AMAZON-HJC-00141750 (Mar. 5, 2010) (on file with Comm.).

¹⁰⁸ Submission from Source 43, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary, 29 (Oct. 26, 2019) (on file with Comm.).

offer, the FBA still ‘won’ the ‘Buy Box.’”¹⁰⁹ The seller indicated that, without this favorable treatment for FBA, it would not choose to use FBA, as it found Amazon’s fulfillment service was often slower and less reliable than self-fulfillment.¹¹⁰

108. Although Defendant Bezos told the Subcommittee that Fulfillment by Amazon “is probably the greatest invention that we ever created for sellers,” and that “it’s working for sellers,” information that the Subcommittee reviewed indicated that the opposite is true.¹¹¹ One third-party seller told the Subcommittee, “We use both FBA and self-fulfillment, [and] all of our negative comments are on items shipped through FBA.”¹¹² According to another seller that uses FBA, at one point, Amazon decided to change the packaging on her products from cardboard boxes to padded envelopes, causing damage to her products in transit. When the items started arriving at her customers’ homes in a damaged state, this caused a surge of negative reviews and requests for returns. When she asked Amazon to remove these bad reviews, which were caused by FBA’s shipping methods, Amazon refused.¹¹³

109. A competing online marketplace described to the Subcommittee how Amazon’s FBA program makes it more difficult to compete with Amazon, stating, “[T]hrough anticompetitive strategies and practices by Amazon, many . . . sellers are being pulled into Amazon’s tied marketplace-and-ecommerce-fulfilment ecosystem in a manner that makes them not only less independent but directly dependent on Amazon.”¹¹⁴ It further explained that, because of Amazon’s dominance in online commerce, “Even sellers who sell on other marketplaces are pushed into FBA, because it is the only practicable way to obtain sales on the Amazon

¹⁰⁹ *Id.*

¹¹⁰ *Id.*; see also Interview with Source 920 (July 14, 2020); Interview with Source 100 (July 24, 2020).

¹¹¹ CEO Hearing at 161 (statement of Jeff Bezos, CEO, Amazon.com, Inc.).

¹¹² Interview with Source 89 (July 22, 2020).

¹¹³ Interview with Source 149 (Feb. 26, 2020).

¹¹⁴ Submission from Source 11, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary, 1 (Oct. 14, 2019) (on file with Comm.).

1 marketplace.”¹¹⁵ In addition to the Subcommittee’s investigation, described more fully below,
 2 antitrust enforcement agencies are currently investigating Amazon for tying these two services
 3 together.¹¹⁶

4 110. The Subcommittee is not the only independent body that found Amazon has
 5 engaged in such misconduct. On April 16, 2019, the Italian Competition Authority announced it
 6 was launching a probe of Amazon over concerns that the Company was giving sellers using its
 7 logistics service a better chance to appear on the Buy Box.¹¹⁷ Competition Authority officers
 8 carried out inspections, with the support of the Special Antitrust Unit of the Guardia di Finanza, at
 9 some of Amazon’s premises.¹¹⁸

10 111. Eventually, news outlets announced on December 9, 2021 that the Italian regulators
 11 hit Amazon with a €1.1 billion fine for promoting its own logistics, or fulfillment, service that
 12 ships and delivers packages, on its Italian platform to the detriment of third-party sellers who did
 13 not use it.¹¹⁹ The misconduct dated from at least 2016.¹²⁰ Based on its investigation, the Italian
 14 regulator found that third-party sellers who do not use Amazon’s fulfillment service are excluded
 15 from “a set of advantages essential for obtaining visibility and better sales prospects.”¹²¹ Those
 16 included had better access to Amazon’s “most loyal and high-end customers” who use Amazon
 17
 18

19 ¹¹⁵ *Id.* at 2.

20 ¹¹⁶ *See, e.g.*, Press Release, It. Competition Auth., Amazon: Investigation Launched on Possible
 21 Abuse of a Dominant Position in Online Marketplaces and Logistic Services (Apr. 15, 2019),
 22 <https://en.agcm.it/en/media/press-releases/2019/4/A528> (announcing the launch of an
 23 investigation into whether “Amazon would unduly exploit its dominant position in the market for
 e-commerce platforms intermediary services in order to significantly restrict competition in the e-
 commerce logistics market, as well as—potentially—in the e-commerce platform market, to the
 detriment of final consumers.”).

24 ¹¹⁷ *Id.*

25 ¹¹⁸ *Id.*

26 ¹¹⁹ [https://www.france24.com/en/europe/20211209-italy-slaps-amazon-with-%E2%82%AC1-1-
 billion-fine-for-abusing-dominant-market-position](https://www.france24.com/en/europe/20211209-italy-slaps-amazon-with-%E2%82%AC1-1-billion-fine-for-abusing-dominant-market-position).

27 ¹²⁰ *Id.*

28 ¹²¹ *Id.*

1 Prime, the Company’s loyalty program.¹²² The regulator concluded that “Amazon has artificially
 2 combined two distinct services: the presence on the platform at remunerative conditions
 3 (possibility of not being subject to the evaluation of one’s own performance, of offering products
 4 with the Prime label, of selling during special events and of having a high chance of winning the
 5 BuyBox) and the FBA service for the fulfillment of orders—in order to create an illicit incentive
 6 to purchase FBA, in the absence of alternative ways of accessing the same advantages, apart from
 7 the use of FBA.”¹²³

8 112. Additionally, the regulator found that a tough performance measurement system is
 9 reserved for sellers who do not use Amazon’s logistics system, which can lead, if failed, to
 10 suspension of the seller’s account.¹²⁴

11 113. In light of this misconduct, the regulator directed Amazon to grant sales privileges
 12 and visibility to all third-party sellers who meet fair and non-discriminatory standards for
 13 fulfillment, and to decide and publish such standards.¹²⁵

14 114. Once again, Amazon denied any misconduct, stating that “We strongly disagree
 15 with the decision of the Italian Competition Authority.” “The proposed fine and remedies are
 16 unjustified and disproportionate,” the Company said in a statement.¹²⁶ Amazon said it would
 17 appeal the ruling, asserting that signing up for the fulfillment service was not obligatory and that
 18 vendors already access to Amazon Prime customers in Italy through other platforms.¹²⁷

19 115. On November 10, 2020, the European Commission also announced that it opened
 20 a second formal investigation into the possible preferential treatment of Amazon’s own retail offers
 21

22 ¹²² *Id.*

23 ¹²³ <https://www.competitionpolicyinternational.com/the-italian-competition-authoritys-decision-in-the-amazon-logistics-case-self-preferencing-and-beyond/>.

24 ¹²⁴ <https://www.france24.com/en/europe/20211209-italy-slaps-amazon-with-%E2%82%AC1-1-billion-fine-for-abusing-dominant-market-position>.

25 ¹²⁵ *Id.*

26 ¹²⁶ <https://www.law.com/international-edition/2021/12/15/italian-competition-judgment-against-amazon-shows-the-future-of-big-tech-regulation-in-europe/>.

27 ¹²⁷ *Id.*

1 and those of marketplace sellers that use Amazon's FBA.¹²⁸ In particular, the Commission
 2 announced it was investigating whether the criteria that Amazon sets to select the winner of the
 3 "Buy Box" and to enable sellers to offer products to Prime users, under Amazon's Prime loyalty
 4 program, lead to preferential treatment of Amazon's retail business or of the sellers that use
 5 Amazon's logistics and delivery services.¹²⁹ According to Vestager, "The Buy Box is essential.
 6 It prominently shows you offers for one single seller of a chosen product with the possibility for
 7 the consumer to purchase it directly. So winning the Buy Box is crucial for the marketplace sellers
 8 as it seems that more than 80% of all transactions on Amazon are channeled through it."¹³⁰

9 116. In response to the European Commission's investigation, Amazon eventually
 10 agreed to take several remedial actions. Specifically, on July 14, 2022, Amazon offered to change
 11 its business practices in Europe to address its alleged bias in granting sellers access to its Buy Box
 12 and its Prime program.¹³¹ Amazon has offered to treat all sellers equally when determining which
 13 product to feature in the Buy Box.¹³² As part of the Buy Box concession, Amazon proposed to
 14 offer a second seller placement in the Buy Box, which could potentially boost visibility for more
 15 sellers.¹³³ Amazon also made several commitments related to sellers' relationships with Amazon
 16 Prime, and said sellers under its Prime label would be able to use any shipping carrier they desire
 17 rather than Amazon's own fulfillment services.¹³⁴

18
 19
 20 ¹²⁸ European Commission, *Antitrust: Commission sends Statement of Objections to Amazon for*
 21 *the use of non-public independent seller data and opens second investigation into its e-commerce*
 22 *business practices*, https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2077 (Nov. 10,
 2020).

23 ¹²⁹ *Id.*

24 ¹³⁰ <https://techcrunch.com/2020/11/10/europe-lays-out-antitrust-case-against-amazons-use-of-big-data/>.

25 ¹³¹ *Amazon offers concessions to resolve EU antitrust probes*,
 26 <https://www.cnn.com/2022/07/14/tech/amazon-concessions-eu-antitrust> (July 14, 2022).

27 ¹³² *Id.*

28 ¹³³ *Id.*

¹³⁴ *Id.*

3. Amazon Exploited Its Power Over Third-Party Sellers

117. Amazon’s dual role as an operator of its Marketplace that hosts third-party sellers, and a seller in that same Marketplace, creates an inherent conflict of interest. This conflict incentivizes Amazon to exploit its access to competing sellers’ data and information, among other misconduct. Knowing that investors were acutely focused on these issues, Defendants made numerous materially false and misleading statements throughout the Class Period to alleviate any concerns about its business practices.

118. In its July 2022 final report on competition in the digital marketplace summarizing the investigation, the Subcommittee concluded that Amazon routinely “employ[ed] strong-arm tactics” against third-party sellers on its platforms.¹³⁵ To investors, Amazon described third-party sellers as “partners.” But Amazon’s internal documents that the Subcommittee reviewed show that, behind closed doors, the Company refers to them as “internal competitors.”

119. Indeed, while Amazon has referred to third-party sellers on its Marketplace as “partners” and “customers,” numerous small- and medium-sized third-party sellers told the Subcommittee that Amazon bullied and mistreated them for its own benefit. The Online Merchants Guild, a trade association representing the interests of sellers engaged in online commerce, stated that it had “seen Amazon use their position of strength to take advantage of sellers.”¹³⁶

120. As Stacy Mitchell, Co-Director of the Institute for Local Self-Reliance, noted during the Subcommittee’s hearing on Innovation and Entrepreneurship, “Among the most egregious examples of Amazon’s arbitrary treatment of sellers are its abrupt suspensions of their accounts, frequently made without explanation.” Once Amazon suspends a seller’s account or delists its products, the business is left with largely ineffective remedies as they watch their sales

¹³⁵ The House Committee on the Judiciary, Investigation of Competition in Digital Markets, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CPRT-117HPRT47832/pdf/CPRT-117HPRT47832.pdf> (July 19, 2022).

¹³⁶ Submission from Online Merchants Guild, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary 3 (Oct. 29, 2019) (on file with Comm.).

1 disappear. Sellers shared with the Subcommittee their experience that communications to
 2 Amazon's Seller Support Central generally prompt automated, unhelpful responses, which may be
 3 entirely unrelated to the specific case, question, or concern raised by the seller.

4 121. Over the course of the investigation, the Subcommittee heard from numerous
 5 sellers who described abusive tactics or mistreatment by Amazon in a variety of circumstances.
 6 For example, at the Subcommittee's January 17, 2020 hearing, CEO and Founder of PopSockets
 7 David Barnett testified about Amazon's bullying tactics, which he said were enabled by "the
 8 asymmetry in power between Amazon and its partners."¹³⁷ He stated that after the two companies
 9 decided on a minimum price at which Amazon would sell PopSockets, Amazon sold the products
 10 for a lower price and then demanded that PopSockets pay for the lost margin.¹³⁸ As a result,
 11 PopSockets decided to end its relationship with Amazon Retail.¹³⁹ When PopSockets
 12 communicated this to Amazon, its response was, "No, you are not leaving the relationship."¹⁴⁰
 13 PopSockets did sever its relationship with Amazon Retail for a period of time, but reestablished it
 14 about a year later.¹⁴¹ Mr. Barnett estimates that, in 2019, his company incurred losses of
 15 \$10 million in revenue when he stopped selling to Amazon Retail and Amazon blocked one of his
 16 authorized distributors from selling on the Marketplace.¹⁴²

17 122. The Subcommittee learned about numerous other instances of Amazon strong-
 18 arming its third-party sellers. One such company that conducts business with multiple divisions
 19 of Amazon described how the platform leveraged its dominance in e-commerce to force
 20 acceptance of certain terms and conditions during negotiations over a different part of its
 21
 22

23 ¹³⁷ Competitors Hearing at 22 (statement of David Barnett, CEO & Founder, PopSockets LLC),
 24 <https://www.congress.gov/116/chrg/CHRG-116hhrg40788/CHRG-116hhrg40788.pdf>.

25 ¹³⁸ *Id.* at 20.

26 ¹³⁹ *Id.*

27 ¹⁴⁰ *Id.* at 17.

28 ¹⁴¹ *Id.* at 20-21.

¹⁴² *Id.* at 4.

1 business.¹⁴³ According to this company, Amazon knows the power they have as a retailer. In the
 2 midst of negotiations, Amazon repeatedly referenced its power to destock the company's products
 3 on Amazon.com as a "bargaining chip to force terms" unrelated to retail distribution on the
 4 company.¹⁴⁴

5 123. Book publishers likewise described Amazon's exploitation of its asymmetric power
 6 dynamic with its third-party sellers. According to one publisher, "Amazon has used retaliation . . .
 7 to coerce publishers to accept contractual terms that impose substantial penalties for promoting
 8 competition" with Amazon's rivals.¹⁴⁵ The publisher added that the platform's retaliatory conduct
 9 shows "Amazon's ability and willingness to leverage its market power to prevent publishers from
 10 working effectively with rival e-book retailers and, thereby, maintain and enhance its dominance
 11 in e-book distribution."¹⁴⁶

12 124. Amazon's retaliatory tactics against publishers include removing the "buy" button,
 13 which blocks a customer's ability to purchase a publisher's current titles;¹⁴⁷ and removing the "pre-
 14 order" button, which eliminates the ability for a consumer to pre-order a publisher's forthcoming
 15 titles.¹⁴⁸ Another form of retaliation that Amazon reportedly engaged in was falsely showing
 16 publishers' titles as out of stock or with delayed shipping times.¹⁴⁹

17
 18
 19 ¹⁴³ Interview with Source 148 (Aug. 26, 2020).

20 ¹⁴⁴ *Id.*

21 ¹⁴⁵ Submission from Source 17, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary, 13 (Nov. 14, 2019) (on file with
 22 Comm.).

23 ¹⁴⁶ *Id.* at 3 (Sept. 22, 2020) (on file with Comm.).

24 ¹⁴⁷ *See, e.g.*, David Streitfeld, Amazon Pulls Thousands of E-Books in Dispute, N.Y. TIMES:
 25 BITS (Feb. 22, 2012), [https://bits.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/02/22/amazon-pulls-thousands-of-](https://bits.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/02/22/amazon-pulls-thousands-of-ebooks-in-dispute/?hpw)
 26 [ebooks-in-dispute/?hpw](https://bits.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/02/22/amazon-pulls-thousands-of-ebooks-in-dispute/?hpw).

27 ¹⁴⁸ *See, e.g.*, Polly Mosendz, Amazon Blocks Pre-orders of Hachette Books, THE ATLANTIC
 28 (May 23, 2014), [https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2014/05/amazon-blacklists-](https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2014/05/amazon-blacklists-hachettebooks/371545/)
[hachettebooks/371545/](https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2014/05/amazon-blacklists-hachettebooks/371545/).

¹⁴⁹ *See, e.g.*, David Streitfeld, Writers Feel an Amazon-Hachette Spat, N.Y. TIMES (May 9,
 2014), [https://www.nytimes.com/2014/05/10/technology/writers-feel-an-amazon-hachette-](https://www.nytimes.com/2014/05/10/technology/writers-feel-an-amazon-hachette-spat.html)
[spat.html](https://www.nytimes.com/2014/05/10/technology/writers-feel-an-amazon-hachette-spat.html).

1 125. The Subcommittee described a third-party’s complaint against Amazon as follows:
 2 “From the third-party retailers’ perspective, Amazon Marketplace is like Hotel California, a lovely
 3 place to start or expand an online retail business, but check out from Amazon Marketplace and
 4 you can quickly find your business in bankruptcy.”¹⁵⁰ Additional comments from sellers that the
 5 Subcommittee interviewed include, “We’re stuck. We don’t have a choice but to sell through
 6 Amazon,”¹⁵¹ and, referring to Amazon, “They’ve never been a great partner, but you have to work
 7 with them.”¹⁵²

8 126. In another example, a third-party bookseller told the Subcommittee that Amazon
 9 delisted 99 percent of his business’s inventory in September 2019.¹⁵³ The bookseller requested
 10 that Amazon return its products, which were stored in Amazon’s warehouses.¹⁵⁴ As of July 2020,
 11 Amazon had returned only a small fraction of the bookseller’s inventory and continued to charge
 12 him storage fees.¹⁵⁵ Amazon blocked the bookseller both from selling its products on its
 13 Marketplace and from retrieving its inventory, precluding the seller from trying to recover some
 14 of his losses by making sales through another, albeit smaller, channel. At the Subcommittee’s
 15 July 29, 2020 hearing, Representative Lucy McBath (D–GA) presented the bookseller’s story to
 16 Defendant Bezos, who responded that this treatment is “not the systematic approach that [Amazon]
 17 take[s].”¹⁵⁶ However, evidence the Subcommittee collected through extensive seller interviews
 18 shows that Amazon’s poor treatment of sellers is not isolated to a handful of incidents—a fact
 19
 20
 21

22 ¹⁵⁰ Class Action Complaint at 20, *Frame-Wilson v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, No. 20–cv–00424 (W.D.
 23 Wash. Mar. 9, 2020).

24 ¹⁵¹ Interview with Source 150 (July 11, 2020).

25 ¹⁵² Interview with Source 151 (July 2, 2020).

26 ¹⁵³ Interview with Source 125 (July 7, 2020).

27 ¹⁵⁴ *Id.*

28 ¹⁵⁵ *Id.*

¹⁵⁶ CEO Hearing at 113 (statement of Jeff Bezos, CEO, Amazon.com, Inc.), July 29, 2020
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-116hhrg41317/html/CHRG-116hhrg41317.htm>.

supported both by public posts on Amazon’s Seller Central forum,¹⁵⁷ as well as pleas for help routinely sent directly to Defendant Bezos.¹⁵⁸

127. Amazon third-party sellers are also precluded from pursuing their claims against Amazon in court and are instead forced into arbitration through forced and binding arbitration clauses.¹⁵⁹ This puts them at a tremendous disadvantage. Between 2014 and 2019, even as the number of Amazon sellers continued to grow by hundreds of thousands per year, only 163 initiated arbitration proceedings.¹⁶⁰ Because sellers are generally aware that the process is unfair and unlikely to result in a meaningful remedy, they have little incentive to bring an action.¹⁶¹

4. Amazon Routinely Favored Its Own Private-Label Products to the Detriment of Third-Party Sellers

128. By virtue of its role as an intermediary in the Marketplace, Amazon can give itself favorable treatment relative to competing sellers. It has done so through its control over the Buy Box, as well as by granting itself access to data and tools that are off-limits to third-party sellers. Most recently, there have been reports that Amazon has given preferential treatment to its own non-essential products over competitors’ non-essential products during the global pandemic.

¹⁵⁷ See, e.g., iNOVATECHIMEDICAL, Inventory Being Held Hostage by Amazon for 3 Months, AMAZON SERVS. SELLER FORUMS (Apr. 8, 2020, 10:30 p.m.), <https://sellercentral.amazon.com/forums/t/inventory-being-held-hostage-by-amazon-for-3-months/607892>.

¹⁵⁸ See Josh Dzieza, Prime and Punishment: Dirty Dealing in the \$175 Billion Amazon Marketplace, VERGE (Dec. 19, 2018), <https://www.theverge.com/2018/12/19/18140799/amazonmarketplace-scams-seller-court-appeal-reinstatement> (“Emailing the richest man in the world is actually the standard method of escalating an Amazon seller appeal. It’s called a Jeff Bomb, or . . . a Jeff Letter.”); Interview with Chris McCabe, Founder, ecommerceChris LLC (Dec. 30, 2019) (“Out of desperation, some sellers try to email Jeff Bezos directly.”); Submission from Source 125, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary (Jan. 27, 2020) (on file with Comm.); Submission from Source 150, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary (Aug. 16, 2017) (on file with Comm.).

¹⁵⁹ Amazon Services Business Solutions Agreement, <https://sellercentral.amazon.com/help/hub/reference/external/G1791?locale=en-US>.

¹⁶⁰ The House Committee on the Judiciary, Investigation of Competition in Digital Markets, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CPRT-117HPRT47832/pdf/CPRT-117HPRT47832.pdf> (July 19, 2022).

¹⁶¹ *Id.*

129. One tool that Amazon Retail uses to benefit its own business is Amazon Vine, a review-generating program.¹⁶² In interviews the Subcommittee conducted with market participants, many sellers said that good reviews are critical for a product to be successful online.¹⁶³ Accordingly, sellers aim to obtain as many positive reviews as possible early in a product's life cycle. At one time, it was permissible for Amazon sellers to provide incentives such as free samples to reviewers. However, in 2016, it was reported that some sellers were generating fake reviews.¹⁶⁴ In response to these reports, Amazon announced that it would ban incentivized reviews except for those obtained through its own incentivized review program, Amazon Vine.¹⁶⁵ As a result, sellers lost access to this program, regardless of whether they were engaged in bad conduct or not.

130. For many years, including after the incentivized-reviews ban, the Amazon Vine program was not available to third-party sellers, while Amazon continued to enjoy the program's ability to "minimize marketing costs associated with generating awareness early in a product's lifecycle," among other benefits.¹⁶⁶ An Amazon internal document described other advantages of the program as "[d]riv[ing] conversion and sales with more insightful reviews on detail pages," and "contribute[ing] to higher order counts and sales."¹⁶⁷

¹⁶² Innovation and Entrepreneurship Hearing at 509 (response to Questions for the Record of Nate Sutton, Assoc. Gen. Couns., Competition, Amazon.com, Inc.).

¹⁶³ See, e.g., Interview with Source 125 (July 7, 2020) (explaining that the inability to move customer reviews from Amazon to other marketplaces is a barrier to use of other marketplaces, due to the importance of customer feedback for seller reputation).

¹⁶⁴ Elizabeth Weise, Amazon Bans "Incentivized" Reviews, USA TODAY (Oct. 3, 2016), <https://www.usatoday.com/story/tech/news/2016/10/03/amazon-bans-incentivized-reviews/91488702/>.

¹⁶⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶⁶ Submission from Amazon, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary, AMAZON-HJC-00146732 (Dec. 14, 2017) (on file with Comm.); Spencer Soper, Amazon Doles Out Freebies to Juice Sales of Its Own Brands, BLOOMBERG NEWS (Oct. 16, 2018), <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-10-16/amazon-doles-out-freebies-to-juice-sales-of-its-own-brands>.

¹⁶⁷ Submission from Amazon, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary, AMAZON-HJC-00146732 (Dec. 14, 2017) (on file with Comm.); see also *id.* at AMAZON-HJC-0059576 (Nov. 22, 2010) (describing the program as "[g]reat for new product launches—good for seeding").

131. By both banning incentivized reviews and excluding third-party sellers from the Amazon Vine program, Amazon allocated to itself a significant marketing advantage over the other businesses with which it competes on its platform.

132. Amazon's dual position as both operator and seller on its Marketplace also provides it with the ability to disadvantage competitors that seek to sell or advertise on its platform. One way that Amazon does this is by limiting certain rivals' ability to buy Amazon.com search advertising—ads that present products at the top of the search results when consumers enter specific search terms or a product name. As *Wall Street Journal* reported on September 20, 2020, although “search advertising is a lucrative part of the company's business,” Amazon “won't let some of its own large competitors buy sponsored-product ads tied to searches for Amazon's own devices.”¹⁶⁸

133. *Wall Street Journal* also reported that Roku, Inc. “can't even buy [] Amazon ads tied to its own products.”¹⁶⁹ Consistent with this report, a competitor of Amazon that manufactures voice-enabled devices told the Subcommittee that Amazon prohibited it from buying ads on Amazon.com.¹⁷⁰ The competitor expressed concerns about the harm this could cause consumers, who may be confused or deceived when they receive ads promoting Amazon products even when they specifically search for a competitor's product on Amazon.com.¹⁷¹

134. The Subcommittee's investigation also uncovered internal Amazon documents showing that Amazon's executives have long understood the competitive advantage Amazon wields due to the Company's control over search advertising on Amazon.com. In an internal email that became public when the Subcommittee released its final report in July 2022, described an ad

¹⁶⁸ Dana Mattioli et al., Amazon Restricts How Rival Device Makers Buy Ads on Its Site, WALL ST. J. (Sept. 22, 2020), <https://www.wsj.com/articles/amazon-restricts-advertisingcompetitor-device-makers-roku-arlo-11600786638>.

¹⁶⁹ *Id.*

¹⁷⁰ Interview with Source 148 (Aug. 26, 2020).

¹⁷¹ *Id.*

1 block against Groupon and other “deal site ecommerce competitors,”¹⁷² an Amazon executive
 2 wrote that “Groupon is blocked+let’s keep a clear line on this. No deal site ecommerce competitors
 3 allowed to advertise on amazon.x sites.”¹⁷³

4 135. Similarly, an email also made public recently by the Subcommittee shows high-
 5 level Amazon executives discussing the possibility of implementing an ad block against
 6 Diapers.com, saying:

7 Do we really think it is ok that Diapers.com flipped from selling on the platform to
 8 being a large scale user of Product Ads totally unscrutinized [sic]? I don’t
 9 We’re under no obligation to allow them to advertise on our site. I’d argue we
 10 should block them from buying Product Ads immediately or at minimum price
 those ads so they truly reflect the opportunity cost of a lost diaper buyer (or to
 reflect the true value of a new customer to such a competitor[]).¹⁷⁴

11 136. The executive suggested that Amazon should maintain a “watch list” of strategic
 12 competitors and set up “[a]n automatic trigger when a merchant on [the] watch list . . . attempts to
 13 launch a significant quantity of product ads—with escalated approval required to allow their ads
 14 to launch.”¹⁷⁵

15 137. Based on discussions with Company employees, *Wall Street Journal* reported that
 16 Amazon ultimately implemented a plan of this type. Amazon employees involved in advertising
 17 decisions said the policies for dealing with competing device makers are a deliberate part of
 18 Amazon’s strategy for promoting its own products. *Wall Street Journal* reporters also spoke with
 19 executives at rival companies and advertising firms, and those sources confirmed Amazon’s
 20 practice of limiting the ability of its competitors to promote their own products.

21 138. For example, Amazon competitor Roku, an entity that was competing directly with
 22 the Amazon Fire TV, was blocked from buying ads on Amazon.¹⁷⁶ Netgear, a large manufacturer
 23

24 ¹⁷² Submission from Amazon, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary, AMAZON–HJC–00129156
 25 (Dec. 14, 2017) (on file with Comm.).

26 ¹⁷³ *Id.*

27 ¹⁷⁴ *Id.* at AMAZON–HJC–00065094 (May 28, 2009) (on file with Comm.).

28 ¹⁷⁵ *Id.*

¹⁷⁶ *Id.*

1 of Wi-Fi routers, was blocked from buying search ads keyed to Amazon’s own brand of router.
 2 The same is true of Facebook and its inability to buy sponsored ads using Amazon Echo-related
 3 keywords due to a competing product, and Arlo, a competitor to Ring, which is unable to buy
 4 keywords related to Ring.¹⁷⁷

5 139. According to the *Wall Street Journal* article, “Tier 1 Competitors” are blocked from
 6 buying certain ads and employees are allegedly instructed to “mark any discussion of this practice
 7 . . . with ‘privileged and confidential’ to evade regulators.”¹⁷⁸

8 140. Once again, Amazon denied these allegations, claiming that employees are
 9 instructed to mark emails as privileged only when seeking legal counsel. In response to a request
 10 for comment, Amazon also refused to directly address the question of whether or not it impedes
 11 its rivals’ marketing.

12 141. Amazon also unfairly discriminated against third-party sellers during the global
 13 pandemic by using the pandemic as a pretext to delay shipments of its competitors’ products. In
 14 March 2020, Amazon announced that it would begin temporarily delaying shipments of all non-
 15 essential products from its warehouses, regardless of whether they were sold by Amazon or by
 16 competing third-party sellers.¹⁷⁹ The Company claimed it was doing so to better serve customers
 17 in need while also helping to ensure the safety of warehouse workers. The effect of this change
 18 was to block third-party sellers of items that Amazon designated “nonessential” from shipping
 19 new inventory using Fulfillment by Amazon.

20 142. However, Amazon exempted itself from this policy and continued to ship non-
 21 essential items sold by Amazon Retail from its warehouses. According to a survey of Amazon
 22 workers conducted by Change to Win between April 29 and May 9, 2020, located by the
 23 Subcommittee, workers reported that Amazon had “continued to ship non-essential items such as

24 _____
 25 ¹⁷⁷ *Id.*

26 ¹⁷⁸ Dana Mattioli et al., *Amazon Restricts How Rival Device Makers Buy Ads on Its Site*, WALL
 27 ST. J. (Sept. 22, 2020), [https://www.wsj.com/articles/amazon-restricts-advertisingcompetitor-
 device-makers-roku-arlo-11600786638](https://www.wsj.com/articles/amazon-restricts-advertisingcompetitor-device-makers-roku-arlo-11600786638).

28 ¹⁷⁹ CEO Hearing at 286–87 (response to Questions for the Record of Jeff Bezos, CEO, Amazon.
 com, Inc.).

hammocks, fish tanks, sex toys, and pool floaties.”¹⁸⁰ More than two-thirds of fulfillment center workers reported that 50 percent or more of the items they handled during this period were non-essential. Based on the survey results, Change to Win concluded that “Amazon has continued to place workers in danger of contracting COVID–19 in order to ship non-essential goods.”¹⁸¹ A number of market participants that the Subcommittee interviewed also indicated that Amazon prioritized shipping its own items over those sold by third-party sellers.¹⁸² As revealed in the Subcommittee’s July 2022 report, Bezos eventually admitted that Amazon did give preferential treatment to its own products for a period of time, but claimed it was “unintentional.”¹⁸³

C. Amazon’s Retail Model Has Long Relied on the Promise of Rapid Delivery

143. Fast delivery is, and has long been, fundamental to Amazon’s retail model. As Amazon explains, it is a company focused on “delivering as many items as fast as possible.” Amazon’s value proposition to both its customers—and to investors—is significantly premised on its ability to offer a cost-effective alternative to both brick-and-mortar stores and alternative online retailers. That value is inherently linked to fast delivery.

144. In addition, although leading up to and throughout much of the Class Period Amazon reported substantial profits, the Company since its founding has invested in building market share and capacity—even when doing so caused losses. By 2019 after years of massive profitability, investors expected continued success and growth. Those expectations were

¹⁸⁰ CHANGE TO WIN, AMAZON COVID–19 WORKER SURVEY DATA BRIEF 3 (2020), <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d374de8aae9940001c8ed59/t/5ec67b15a155792a0f9ef435/1590065963743/Amazon-Worker-COVID-19-Data-Brief.pdf>.

¹⁸¹ *Id.*

¹⁸² *See, e.g.*, Submission from Source 91, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary (Sept. 16, 2020) (“When we looked at Amazon private-label products during April/early May, they were almost all available for immediate Prime delivery, while comparable national brands were not able to get the same shipment times. Definitely preference was given to many Amazon private-label products during times of ‘essential’/‘non-essential’ classification.”); Interview with Source 152 (Sept. 18, 2020).

¹⁸³ CEO Hearing at 287 (response to Questions for the Record of Jeff Bezos, CEO, Amazon. com, Inc.) (“After instituting these changes, Amazon became aware that shipments of certain Amazon devices that did not fall into the priority categories had been inadvertently included in the list of products with faster delivery promises. This was unintentional.”).

reinforced by the Company's public statements, including assurances that short-term costs of growing fulfillment capacity were justified by market demand for fast delivery, and that investment in fulfillment infrastructure would fuel fast shipping, crowd out competitors, take market share, and deliver future profits. Yet by July 2021, Defendants and others at Amazon knew the opposite: Amazon's fulfillment and high-speed delivery capacity had grown too much and too fast and needed to be scaled back, imposing a massive financial hit to Amazon.

1. Amazon Has Long Focused on "Delivering as Many Items as Fast as Possible"

145. In 2005, Amazon launched its Amazon Prime membership service, through which the Company offered free two-day shipping to its retail customers at a time when such quick delivery times were "virtually unheard of." Amazon's promise of free two-day delivery fueled substantial growth and in large part enabled Amazon to become the retail giant it is today. When Amazon Prime launched, it set Amazon apart from its major retail competitors, such as Walmart, Target, and Costco. As Amazon stated in response to an inquiry from *Vox*, reported on April 24, 2019, "Prime offers the fastest way to receive items for free." Although the Prime membership comes with many benefits, "Prime customers pay for—and expect—quick, free shipping."

146. Amazon's aggressive focus on growth through faster shipping and increased fulfillment capacity continued. In 2004, 10 years after Amazon was founded, its annual revenue was just under \$7 billion. By 2011, Amazon Prime subscriptions were increasing significantly, with membership doubling less than two years later to an estimated 10 million subscribers. At that point, Amazon was committed to making rapid delivery a critical part of its brand, from two-day, to one-day, and eventually same-day delivery in many markets. To facilitate that rapid delivery, an extensive fulfillment network became the lynchpin of Amazon's business model. An April 2020 report, "Mapping Amazon: Where the Online Giants Locates Its Warehouses and Why," reported that, "[t]o execute rapid delivery, Amazon couldn't get away with only a handful of warehouses. It had to locate warehouses in many markets where the greatest number of Prime households are located." The strategy was effective for several years. In 2014, "Amazon became

1 the fastest company ever to reach \$100 billion in annual sales.” By 2018, Amazon’s revenue
 2 reached almost \$233 billion.

3 **2. 2015-2017: Amazon Announces and Expands Same-Day** 4 **Delivery**

5 147. Amazon and its senior management have been focused on increasing delivery
 6 speeds for years. For example, on May 28, 2015, Amazon forever changed online delivery by
 7 announcing free same-day delivery in 14 major cities across the United States. Describing
 8 affordable same-day delivery as the “Holy Grail” of online shopping, the *LA Times* noted that,
 9 “[a]lthough every retailer would like to offer same-day delivery, few have the infrastructure in
 10 place to handle such a complex undertaking or the sales volume to make it worth it.” A year later,
 11 Amazon expanded same-day delivery to 27 metro areas and announced a new air cargo network.
 12 In a March 9, 2016 press release, Dave Clark, Amazon’s then-Senior VP of Worldwide
 13 Operations, explained that the Company “add[ed] 20 planes to ensure air cargo capacity to support
 14 one and two-day delivery for customers” for its “ultra-fast delivery promises.” And in 2017, Bezos
 15 announced that Amazon was preparing a drone delivery service to get orders to customers within
 16 30 minutes. Since then, Amazon has continued to prioritize increasing the speed and reach of its
 17 retail delivery services, including through Amazon Prime. Indeed, as Amazon explained in a
 18 June 2, 2017 press release, as the Company has opened new fulfillment centers in order to facilitate
 19 faster delivery to retail customers, the “[m]ost important[]” factor has been whether the locations
 20 of new sites would “improve Prime benefits with faster shipping speeds for customers.”

21 **3. 2018-2019: Amazon Increases Its Already-Aggressive Focus** 22 **on Rapid Delivery**

23 148. By 2018, 100 million people were using Amazon’s Prime service, in large part due
 24 to its promise of reliable and free two-day shipping. According to a survey by market-research
 25 firm The Diffusion Group, 79% of Prime members said that free two-day shipping was the
 26 “primary reason” they subscribed to Amazon Prime. Yet at the time, Amazon was not always able
 27 to meet customer expectations with its two-day delivery and, as *Vox* reported on April 24, 2019,
 28 the Company faced the problem of “weaning Prime users off the near-instantaneous shipping
 they’ve come to expect.” For example, by the winter of 2018, it was “undeniable that Amazon

1 delivery [was not] as seamless as it used to be.” As Fast Company reported on December 19,
 2 2018, “Complaints about slow Prime shipping abound across the internet.” *Business Insider*
 3 similarly reported in May 2018 that “[s]ome Amazon Prime customers are fuming, claiming the
 4 company has repeatedly delayed their shipments and backtracked on the two-day-shipping
 5 guarantee that comes with membership This cuts through the greatest promise of Prime. It’s
 6 not just the free, two-day shipping. It’s that it’s so reliable, you never have to think for more than
 7 a second about buying something.”

8 149. As *Business Insider* report, Amazon recognized that its customers expected “fast
 9 and reliable delivery.” At the same time *Vox* reported that, as customers became less impressed
 10 by Amazon’s rapid delivery promise, “more and more businesses” were adopting two-day
 11 shipping, further threatening Amazon’s competitive advantage in delivery times.

12 **4. 2019-2020: As Competitive Pressures Mount, Amazon Invests** 13 **Massively in Expanding Fast Delivery**

14 150. By 2019, many of Amazon’s largest competitors—including Walmart and Target—
 15 had announced their own two-day shipping promises. Combined with the alternative options that
 16 those retailers (which had both online and brick-and-mortar presences) provided customers to buy
 17 online and pickup from numerous retail locations, even infrequent or slight shipping delays for
 18 Amazon posed a substantial threat to the Company’s market dominance. With a significant portion
 19 of online shoppers hooked on quick, free shipping, Amazon was highly motivated to maintain its
 20 competitive advantage, and sought to provide even faster delivery speeds.

21 151. In April of 2019, Amazon announced plans to transition free Prime delivery times
 22 from two-day shipping to one-day shipping over the next year. During Amazon’s Q1 2019 earnings
 23 call on April 25, 2019, CFO Brian Olsavsky represented that it was the natural evolution of the
 24 Prime program to progress to a “free one-day offer”: “We’ve already started down this path” and
 25 “in the past months, significantly expanded our one-day eligible selection and also expanded the
 26 number of zip codes eligible for one-day shipping.” Olsavsky told investors on the call that “We’re
 27 able to do this because we spent 20 plus years expanding our fulfillment and logistics network, but
 28 this is still a big investment and a lot of work to do ahead of us.”

1 152. To enable this shift to expansive one-day shipping, Amazon committed to an
 2 aggressive growth strategy, through which it would ultimately double the footprint of its
 3 warehouses and other aspects of its fulfillment networks. After announcing plans to cut the
 4 standard Prime delivery time from two days down to a single day in April 2019, Amazon expected
 5 to spend \$800 million on the transition to one-day shipping, in the second quarter of 2019 alone.
 6 And Amazon additionally spent almost \$1.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 2019 and \$1 billion in
 7 the first quarter of 2020 on that expansion.

8 153. Amazon and its senior management assured investors that these significant costs
 9 were worth it, and that the Company's expansion was calibrated to meet market demand for fast
 10 delivery. For example, during Amazon's Q1 2019 Earnings Call, Defendant Olsavsky said that
 11 "morphing to a one-day free shipping offer will make [Prime] even more the best deal in retail,"
 12 adding that "we really think it's going to be groundbreaking for Prime customers and we're very
 13 excited to add this capability." Analysts believed those statements. For example, following
 14 Amazon's Q1 2019 Earnings Call, *BMO Capital* was quoted as stating, "While this is a drag on
 15 profitability near term, we believe enhancements like this should encourage incremental spending
 16 by customers and attract new Prime members." And *Mizuho Securities* likewise wrote that the
 17 "long-term benefit is that turnover will be faster in the warehouse so efficiency can be gained for
 18 fulfillment as a percentage of revenues."

19 154. As intended, the move to one-day shipping put Amazon a full day ahead of the
 20 competition. Among other things, the day after Amazon's one-day shipping announcement,
 21 Walmart tweeted, "One-day free shipping . . . without a membership fee. Now THAT would be
 22 groundbreaking. Stay tuned." Walmart soon announced its own one-day delivery service,
 23 complementing its offer to purchase items online and pick them up in a brick-and-mortar location
 24 the same day. These moves added to the pressure on Amazon. As Alice Fournier, VP at Kantar
 25 Consulting, explained, "Amazon has been doing one-day shipping in many areas for a while now.
 26 Now they've made an announcement out of it and a commitment to it—what they're going to do
 27 is make the investments that they already were making," adding that, in contrast "Walmart has
 28 very successfully been building its store pickup, which is an online transaction that you get in one

1 day.” Similarly, *Moody’s* analyst Charlie O’Shea described Walmart’s one-day shipping option
 2 as “the latest salvo in the ongoing delivery arms race initiated and recently escalated by Amazon.”
 3 *Wells Fargo* analysts led by Edward Kelly said in a note that Walmart’s one-day shipping “helps
 4 to alleviate some concern around the impact of Amazon’s recent move and is a step forward in
 5 defending share.” And Matthew McClintock, *Barclays* retail analyst, likewise “called Amazon’s
 6 announcement ‘a red herring’ that creates an opportunity to invest in Target.’ . . . [Target] is
 7 already ahead of [Amazon] in same day delivery (Shipt, Drive Up, etc...) and has built a supply
 8 chain that fulfills ecommerce primarily from stores (where next-day delivery is much easier),
 9 which stands in a stark contrast to most retailers.”

10 155. On June 3, 2019, less than two months later, Amazon announced that it had pushed
 11 the plan forward with “free one-day shipping on over 10 million products” for Prime members—
 12 with no minimum purchase.

13 156. The burdens of transitioning to one-day shipping, which Amazon had justified to
 14 investors as necessary to meet demand for fast delivery, continued to mount. For example, as
 15 *Supply Chain Dive*, a business journalism outlet focused on global supply-chain issues, reported
 16 on October 25, 2019, in the third quarter of 2019, Amazon’s shipping costs increased 46% year-
 17 over-year, and profits fell 26% year-over-year.

18 157. On October 24, 2019, during Amazon’s Q3 2019 earnings call, Defendant Olsavsky
 19 attributed the higher costs to Amazon’s continued efforts to expand one-day delivery, stating, “It’s
 20 going to be the route density and other things will improve over time and get our cost structure
 21 down, but for now, there is certainly some start-up pain in adding new capacity.” Olsavsky further
 22 noted that Amazon expected those costs to further increase in Q4: “So as we head into Q4, we’ve
 23 added what’s just nearly \$1.5 billion penalty in Q4 year-over-year.” As quoted in Amazon’s Q3
 24 2019 Earnings Statement, Defendant Bezos maintained that “Customers love the transition of
 25 Prime from two days to one day,” adding that “It’s a big investment, and it’s the right long-term
 26 decision for customers.” As *Supply Chain Dive* reported, in total, Amazon’s 2019 shipping costs
 27 reached \$37.9 billion, increasing 43% year-over-year compared to the fourth quarter of 2018.

1 158. In early 2020, before the COVID-19 pandemic caused widespread changes in
2 consumer needs and behavior, and as communicated on the Company's January 30, 2020 earnings
3 call for the fourth quarter of 2019, Amazon projected another "approximately \$1 billion of
4 additional cost" for one-day delivery in the first quarter of 2020. In response to multiple questions
5 about the continued costs of transitioning to one-day shipping, Defendants continued to assure
6 investors that those costs were justified by market demand for fast delivery. After referencing
7 Defendant Olsavsky's prior statements about Amazon "becoming more efficient with . . . next-
8 day" delivery, an analyst asked for details on both the "\$1 billion of [quarterly] cost" and the
9 impact of one-day shipping on customer demand. Defendant Olsavsky responded: Amazon "will
10 have to scale our fulfillment center network further. We grew the square footage for fulfillment
11 and transportation by 15% each of the last two years, and we look ahead and see a step-up in that
12 this year as we . . . start to build more capacity for the one day." Olsavsky added that Amazon
13 would "get efficiencies" as they "learn and grow and handle more one day volume." Investors and
14 analysts rightly understood the Company's expansion of the fulfillment infrastructure as reflecting
15 the Individual Defendants' judgment and commitment to fast delivery as necessary to Amazon's
16 longstanding business strategy of taking market share to ensure growth.

17 159. By February 2020, at the same time that the Company was reassuring its investors,
18 the transition to one-day shipping raised questions inside Amazon about how it would manage
19 such a network. As Salal Humair—a senior principal scientist with the supply chain optimization
20 technologies team in Amazon's inventory planning and control group—explained to *Supply Chain*
21 *Dive*, for logistics, the difference between one and two-day shipping is a lot more than just 24
22 hours. Humair explained that location is less relevant to two-day shipping because "You can just
23 fly to a customer in two days" almost anywhere in the continental United States. However, the
24 location of inventory is critical when an order is expected in a single day or less, according to
25 Humair. "This is a reality that made two-day shipping a much easier feat than one-day
26 shipping. . . . And how Amazon deals with inventory questions changed significantly when it
27 decided to offer one-day shipping to its Prime members."
28

160. To facilitate expanded same-day and next-day delivery, in early 2020, Amazon starting building “mini-fulfillment centers” closer to consumers, which the Company explained was to make its same-day delivery program “even faster.” Notably, Amazon’s announcement came just days after news that Walmart’s Walmart+ membership program could include unlimited same-day delivery on groceries.

161. Amazon stated on March 3, 2020 that:

Since launching Prime in 2005, we’ve continued to make advancements to our delivery options in order to bring members new levels of convenience. This effort has resulted in the current evolution of Prime Two-Day Delivery to a One-Day promise, and the introduction of new programs like Amazon Day, where Prime members can choose a day of the week to receive all their orders . . . all with the goal of giving Prime members the most convenient shopping experience in retail These are first-of-their-kind buildings and serve as mini-fulfillment centers optimized for faster click-to-delivery speeds.

D. Amazon Aggressively Increases Its Fulfillment Capacity and Headcount During the Pandemic

1. Early 2020: COVID-19 Causes a Massive Demand Surge

162. When the pandemic struck in early 2020, bringing with it lockdowns and other restrictions that limited shoppers’ ability and willingness to shop in physical stores, consumer demand for goods purchased through Amazon’s e-commerce business, with its promise of fast delivery times, skyrocketed.

163. However, in the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic, Amazon’s fulfillment network was unprepared for the sudden surge in demand. On March 16, 2020, in a Company blog post, Amazon described demand-driven labor requirements as “unprecedented for this time of year,” announcing: “We are opening 100,000 new full and part-time positions across the U.S. in our fulfillment centers and delivery network to meet the surge in demand from people relying on Amazon’s service during this stressful time.”

2. 2020-2021: Amazon Continues Its Aggressive Expansion, Which Defendants Justify as Necessary to Keep Competitors at Bay and Meet Existing Demand for Fast Delivery

164. As discussed above, after announcing increased investments in one-day delivery, Amazon had already faced questions about the increasing cost of shipping in 2019. As reported

1 in Amazon's 2019 annual report filed on Form 10-K, Amazon's cash capital expenditures
 2 increased from \$11.3 billion in 2018 to \$12.7 billion in 2019. In both years, these costs primarily
 3 reflected "additional capacity to support [Amazon's] fulfillment operations and additional
 4 investments . . . in technology infrastructure." In 2020 Amazon's spending spiked to another level
 5 as cash capital expenditures effectively tripled to \$35.0 billion for the year.

6 165. Analysts remained focused on Amazon's ability to protect its competitive position
 7 by resuming as much one-day delivery as possible. For example, on April 30, 2020, during the
 8 Company's Q1 2020 Earnings Call, Defendants received a question on Amazon's "fulfillment
 9 efficiencies," with an analyst asking: "how long will it take for Amazon to get back to a point
 10 where you'd have the same sort of service efficiency levels on the retail side that you had pre-
 11 COVID, how far are you away from that?" Defendant Olsavsky responded that despite some
 12 uncertainty, "we're glad we've made that investment":

13 On the fulfillment efficiency, I think you're talking about one-day probably is the
 14 heart of your question, when will we get back to what we had seen in levels of one
 15 day I will explain a bit on the one-day shipping cost because it's aligned with
 16 this. So we had originally thought we would spend \$1 billion roughly on one-day
 17 shipping in Q1 and what we're seeing is we pretty much spent about that same
 18 amount So those are actually coming in – all those things are coming in very
 19 handy to us to help get more capacity out of what we currently have and we're glad
 20 we've made that investment, but we don't actually see a savings . . . we'll see a
 21 resumption of more one-day service, but, right now things are still so up in the air
 22 that I can't really project when that day will be

19 166. However, as e-commerce research firm Marketplace Pulse reported on August 11,
 20 2020, by May of 2020 Amazon had experienced "all-time high negative seller reviews" and
 21 "[f]ailed delivery promises were the most common cause." With the unprecedented demand for
 22 e-commerce and fast delivery that COVID-19 caused, Amazon faced significant fulfillment
 23 struggles when [third-party] sellers "ran out of inventory stored in Fulfillment by Amazon (FBA)
 24 and thus reduced Prime-enabled assortment." As Marketplace Pulse reported on July 14, 2020,
 25 "fulfillment operations" were a significant vulnerability for Amazon, because when "Amazon's
 26 fulfillment operations . . . breaks, as it did during the pandemic, the whole Amazon breaks."
 27 Securities analysts from Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. expressed concern that, in the wake of the
 28

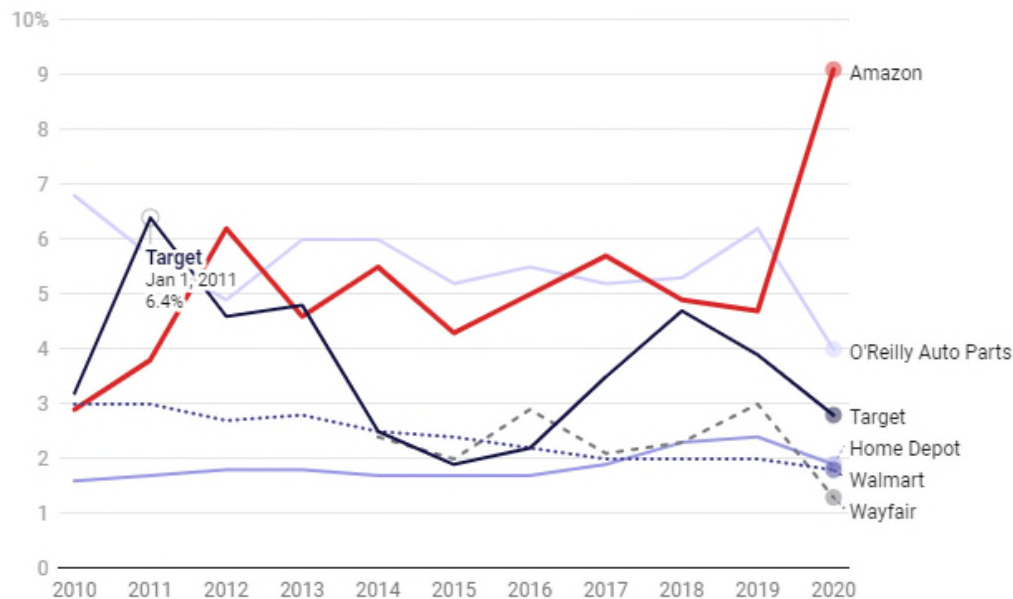
1 pandemic, Amazon would have a “a very hard time” executing on one-day shipping and that the
 2 program would be delayed.

3 167. As the pandemic progressed, the strain put on Amazon’s fulfillment infrastructure
 4 caused Defendants to increasingly emphasize that they would expand their infrastructure to meet
 5 demand for fast delivery. These assurances that the expansion was consistent with Amazon’s
 6 business goals and competitive pressures were expected by and well received by investors.

7 168. As stated in Amazon’s second-quarter 2020 financial reporting in the second
 8 quarter of 2020, Amazon’s net sales increased 40% year-over-year to reach \$89 billion. As *Supply*
 9 *Chain Dive* reported, however, analysts and market observers noted that the Company’s capital
 10 expenditures continued to outpace sales growth, increasing by 68% from the year prior.

11 Scale of Amazon’s investment grows in 2020

12 Capital expenditure as a percentage of sales



13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

Chart: Matt Leonard / Supply Chain Dive • Source: UBS • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

1 169. On July 30, 2020, during Amazon's Q2 2020 Earnings Call, Defendant Olsavsky
2 addressed the Company's reported strong performance, which he represented was "driven [by]
3 increased consumer demand, led by Prime members," stating:

4 We were able to meet this heightened demand because we were also able to open
5 up more fulfillment network capacity as the quarter progressed with faster delivery
6 across more selection. I'd point to a few capacity improvements that have allowed
7 us to enhance throughput. First, our regular headcount grew 34% year-over-year
8 as of the end of Q2 and continues to grow. We welcomed more than 175,000 new
9 employees in March and April, many of whom were displaced from other jobs in
10 the economy. As we've seen demand remain high, we are in the process of bringing
125,000 of these employees into regular full-time positions As we move
toward peak in the second half of the year, we will ramp-up our space needs even
further, and we'll be adding significant fulfillment center and transportation
capacity in the second half of the year.

11 170. During the call, as Defendants credited Amazon's Q2 2020 success to the
12 Company's fulfillment expansion, multiple analysts inquired about Amazon's one-day delivery.
13 Despite the sustained spending and increased capacity, Defendant Olsavsky did not commit to a
14 timeline for returning to Amazon's pre-pandemic shipping speed. However, in response a question
15 on the status of the Company's "one-day investment," Olsavsky said, "the costs of one-day
16 shipping are already built into our structure. We've already reconfigured our network. We've
17 already created the capacity to be able to ship." Earlier on the call, Olsavsky had already
18 announced plans to increase the square footage of Amazon's distribution operation by 50% by the
19 end of 2020, with most of the expansion still to come: "This includes strong growth in new
20 fulfillment center space as well as sort centers and delivery stations. We expect the majority of
21 this capacity to come online in late Q3 and into Q4."

22 171. As *Supply Chain Dive* reported on September 21, 2019, analysts noted this meant
23 that Amazon would be "adding three times the amount of capacity it added in 2019 . . . more than
24 what the company added over the last three years combined," and that "Experts have long known
25 that increasing the number of facilities will decrease transportation costs while increasing
26 inventory and facility cost." Despite increasing scale of Amazon's continued expansion, those
27 analysts saw numerous advantages in "Amazon's investment in its logistics network," consistent
28 with Defendants' positive public statements.

172. Following increased demand for fast home delivery as shoppers stayed at home due to COVID-19 restrictions and concerns, Amazon continued to focus on increasing its infrastructure and fulfillment network capacity. On October 29, 2020, during Amazon's Q3 2020 Earnings Call, Defendant Olsavsky told analysts that Amazon's fulfillment and logistics square footage would increase by 50% that year and that the Company had already spent heavily on expanding its transport capability, as part of some \$30 billion in capital expenditures and leases through the third quarter. Further, Olsavsky told analysts that the heightened transportation investment would likely continue for years to come. As companies competed for space, Amazon was understood to be a driving force behind surging industrial space rates, which financial news outlet *GlobeSt.com* reported included Amazon often paying 50% to 60% above market to get the space it wanted.¹⁸⁴

173. Defendant Olsavsky credited Amazon's ability to "meet the heightened demand" in Q3, in part, to the Company's "big year for capital investments," explaining: "We've invested nearly \$30 billion in CapEx and finance leases through the first nine months of 2020, including over \$12 billion in Q3. As I mentioned last quarter, we expect to grow our fulfillment and logistics network square footage by approximately 50% this year, which includes significant additions to our fulfillment centers, as well as our transportation facilities. The majority of these buildings opened in late Q3 and into Q4. About half of this square footage growth will be on the transportation side through the opening of more sort centers and delivery stations."

174. By the end of 2020, Amazon projected quarterly revenue of over \$100 billion for the first time in the Company's history.¹⁸⁵ Indeed, as the *Associated Press* reported on April 29, 2021, the Company's reported fourth-quarter 2020 revenue "blew past analyst expectations" at

¹⁸⁴ *GlobeSt.com*, [Amazon Reportedly Ready to Dump Excess Warehouse Space](#) (Mar. 5, 2022) ("Amazon has been a driving force for good rates in the hot industrial arena, often paying 50% to 60% above market to get the space they wanted. Investors were paying a 35% premium last fall when the retail giant was a tenant. Those heady days may have come to a sudden halt as a slowing of e-commerce back to pre-pandemic trends has left Amazon with a surfeit of warehouse space according to a Bloomberg report.").

¹⁸⁵ Amazon sees pandemic boosting holiday sales and investment in delivery (Oct. 29, 2020), <https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-amazon-com-results/amazon-sees-pandemic-boosting-holiday-sales-and-investment-in-delivery-idUSKBN27E3D6>.

1 \$125.6 billion. As online shopping continued to surge a year into the pandemic, Amazon's 2021
 2 first-quarter profit more than tripled year-over-year. *Id.* As brick-and-mortar stores around the
 3 country were forced to close, some for good, Amazon's revenue was still 44% above the prior year
 4 and well over \$100 billion for the second quarter in a row—a feat that only three other U.S.
 5 companies achieved. When it reported first-quarter 2021 earnings, Amazon reported that it
 6 expected revenue to increase again, in the second quarter of 2021, with a year-over-year growth
 7 rate for the quarter of 24% to 30%.

8 175. Technology news site *GeekWire* reported on February 2, 2021 that, by the end of
 9 end of 2020, Amazon had hired nearly half a million new workers. With well over a million
 10 employees by 2021, Amazon had increased in size by 63%.

11 176. The Company's bullish expansion continued into 2021. On February 2, 2021,
 12 during Amazon's Q4 2020 Earnings Call, an analyst asked how much investment was "needed"
 13 for Amazon's fulfillment going into 2021. After noting the "50% year-over-year" investment in
 14 fulfillment capacity or "\$44 billion on [Capital Expenditures]" in 2020, Olsavsky turned to
 15 Amazon's plans for 2021:

16 So we are going to have to build probably for multiple scenarios. And in an FC
 17 world, it's hard to turn that capacity on quickly. So it generally means you may
 18 have to overbuild to protect the customer experience. On transportation, we made
 19 large investments in our transportation network in 2020. That work is not done yet.
 We have a lot of continued expansion. So we see that over – definitely through
 2021.

20 Defendant Fildes added that fulfillment spending was both for "one-day delivery capabilities for
 21 Prime members" and to achieve "much more certainty on being able to get items from point A to
 22 point B."

23 177. In January 2021, when customers were "relying on fast, free shipping more than
 24 ever," Amazon reported that it had purchased 11 aircrafts for their delivery network to "keep pace
 25 with meeting [their] customer promises." Consistent with its aggressive expansion efforts,
 26 Amazon reported in its 2020 Annual Report, filed on February 3, 2021 on its Form 10-K:

27 The increase in fulfillment costs in absolute dollars in 2020, compared to the prior
 28 year, is primarily due to variable costs corresponding with increased product and
 service sales volume and inventory levels, costs from expanding our fulfillment

1 network, and the COVID-19 related impact of lower productivity, increased
 2 employee hiring and benefits, and costs to maintain safe workplaces. We expect
 3 fulfillment costs as a percentage of net sales to continue to be negatively impacted
 4 through at least Q1 2021 by COVID-19 related costs We seek to expand our
 5 fulfillment network to accommodate a greater selection and in-stock inventory
 levels and to meet anticipated shipment volumes from sales of our own products as
 well as sales by third parties for which we provide the fulfillment services. We
 regularly evaluate our facility requirements.

6 178. As Amazon continued to make significant investments throughout 2021 and into
 7 2022, the connection between more expansion, faster delivery, and community investment was a
 8 message that Amazon repeated.¹⁸⁶ For example, on February 18, 2021, Amazon announced a new
 9 one million-square-foot “non-sort” fulfillment center in Washington, representing that “the new
 10 fulfillment center will help enable faster shipping times on customer orders of larger items,” as
 11 reported by local news outlet KHQ.

12 179. Similarly, on March 30, 2021, Amazon announced four more delivery stations in
 13 Florida to “power the last mile.” An Amazon spokesperson explained: “We are excited to
 14 continue our investment in Florida” which “will create hundreds of new job opportunities and
 15 provide faster and more efficient delivery for customers.”

16 180. On April 28, 2021, during Amazon’s Q1 2021 Earnings Call, after noting that
 17 Amazon was “investing pretty aggressively to build out . . . last-mile fulfillment,” an analyst asked
 18 at what point that expansion would be “in the right place” such that Amazon would see “the unit
 19 cost of shipping start to improve from these initiatives?” After noting that Amazon was already
 20 “investing heavily” in the last-mile fulfillment by increasing “capacity by 50%” with an 80%
 21 increase in capital expenditures from the prior 12 months, Olsavsky responded that Amazon’s cost
 22 was already “very competitive,” and that fulfillment investment offered “lots of advantages” in
 23 shipping logistics, including that Defendants “pretty much have perfect information.” Olsavsky
 24 added that Amazon was “continuing to invest” and that investors would “see a large investment in
 25

26 ¹⁸⁶ Faster Same-Day Delivery marks milestone by adding six new cities (Aug. 4, 2021),
 27 [https://www.aboutamazon.com/news/operations/faster-same-day-delivery-marks-milestone-by-](https://www.aboutamazon.com/news/operations/faster-same-day-delivery-marks-milestone-by-adding-six-new-cities)
 28 [adding-six-new-cities](https://www.aboutamazon.com/news/operations/faster-same-day-delivery-marks-milestone-by-adding-six-new-cities). (“In the areas where we offer faster Same-Day Delivery service, we’ve built
 brand new mini-fulfillment centers that are optimized for faster click-to-delivery speeds.”).

1 this area through 2021” which could continue into 2022—all of which would put Amazon in
2 “really good” position with capacity.

3 181. An analyst also asked “particularly in markets where COVID is no longer a major
4 issue, have you seen any particular declines or maybe just slowdown in e-commerce demand or a
5 decline in growth?” Olsavsky noted international “across the board” strength, before stating, “I
6 don’t have a downside case yet. . . . Costs were very much under control. We started to see strong
7 leverage of our fixed assets, especially our fulfillment center and transportation assets.” Later, in
8 response to another question on demand levels, Olsavsky responded in part, “On Q2 guidance,
9 yes, I would say, we are projecting, again, continued strength across all of our segments.”

10 182. Amazon continued to represent publicly that it was aggressively expanding its
11 fulfillment capacity in order to meet demand for faster delivery. For example, on May 7, 2021,
12 Amazon announced five new buildings in British Columbia: “Our new facilities will help us meet
13 our customers’ growing demand for great products and faster delivery times” said Sumegha
14 Kumar, Director of Canadian Customer Fulfillment Operations, Amazon Canada.

15 3. Analysts Covered the Expansion Favorably at the Time

16 183. When Defendants said that massive spending would pay off, the market believed
17 them. For example, previously, when Amazon reported that the extra cost of transitioning from
18 two-day to one-day Prime delivery would increase to \$1.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 2019,
19 Patrick Moorhead, Principal Analyst at Moor Insights and Strategy, said: “Amazon is waging a
20 war of attrition to wear out the competition It’s setting the bar so high knowing competitors
21 will follow and Amazon knows it can do it at lower costs sometime in the future. One day shipping
22 also puts it more into competition with traditional brick and mortar stores. I think time will show
23 it’s worth it.” Similarly, when Amazon announced plans to spend “the entirety” of its \$4 billion
24 profit “and perhaps a bit more” in the second quarter of 2020 on responding to the COVID-19
25 pandemic, JP Morgan Analyst Doug Anmuth saw it as a positive, writing, “We believe that AMZN
26 is perhaps the only company that can service customers this well with scale & effectiveness during
27 the crisis.”
28

184. Considering the magnitude of Amazon's capital expenditures continuing into 2021,

as

Amazon's investment outpaces other retailers

The

2020 capital expenditure in millions of dollars



Chart: Matt Leonard / Supply Chain Dive • Source: UBS • Created with Datawrapper

Motley Fool noted on May 1, 2021, the Company's long-term planning appeared to be uniquely credited by the market:

Over the last four quarters, Amazon has spent a whopping \$45.4 billion on capital expenditures, more than twice what it spent in the 12 months prior. . . . It's hard to understate how substantial the past year's \$45.4 billion in capex investment was. That's more than all but roughly 70 U.S. companies generated in revenue last year. . . . It's also important to note that investors trust Amazon to spend like this. Walmart's stock price fell in February after it said its capex would increase to \$14 billion, while investors bid Target shares downward after the retailer forecast its annual capital expenditures would rise to \$4 billion.

185. As *The Motley Fool* reported, the market understood, consistent with Defendants' public representations, that increasing demand for e-commerce and fast delivery justified Amazon's commitment to expand its fulfillment network footprint by 50% and its workforce by more than 60% in 2020, and that more large investments were coming in 2021:

As a result, Amazon will need a lot more workers to staff its warehouses and fulfillment centers. While the capacity issues that led to last year's bottlenecks have mostly been resolved, the company's plans imply that it expects continued strong sales growth. Further, it still has work to do to reach its goals on one-day delivery. . . . ***The good news for shareholders is that Amazon's hiring is an indication that it'll have plenty of demand to meet.***

186. In addition, on July 31, 2021, *Credit Suisse* analysts wrote that Amazon's ramp-up in capital expenditures was more important than its revenue guidance while referencing the Company's faster delivery promises: "The consumer responds positively to higher/faster service levels," they said in a note. "Unit volume accelerated following one day Prime delivery launch in

1 2Q19 – we believe it is only a matter of time before we see a similar impact as Amazon deploys
2 fulfillment assets into the Holidays.”

3 187. It is not surprising that the market viewed Amazon’s claims regarding demand for
4 e-commerce and fast delivery, and increased capacity requirements, as a concrete cost benefit
5 analysis. It has been well publicized that Amazon was a data-driven business that put extreme
6 value on decision making based on real-time information on logistics and efficiency. For example,
7 as *Fox Business* reported on January 7, 2016, Amazon’s advanced use of analytic technology, for
8 both delivery logistics and forecasting, has long been considered key to its “competitive
9 advantage.” Indeed, Amazon has long sought to optimize its efficiency in its delivery business
10 through advanced software that ostensibly helps it set inventory levels, and even begin packing
11 orders based on predictive algorithms. As *Wall Street Journal* reported on April 22, 2018, by that
12 point Amazon had already “spent years honing its machine learning and artificial-intelligence
13 technology to the point where it can”—among other things—“forecast demand.” In fact, a 2020
14 report by longtime supply chain reporter Rick LeBlanc explained that the Company’s
15 “combination of sophisticated information technology, an extensive network of warehouses, multi-
16 tier inventory management, and excellent transportation makes Amazon’s supply chain the most
17 efficient among all the major companies in the world.” On February 6, 2021, *Wall Street Journal*
18 reported that Amazon was using software to manage, monitor, and evaluate data on a highly
19 sophisticated level, “unlike almost any other company,” especially for delivery and inventory
20 logistics.

21 **E. By Early 2021, Amazon Prepares to Overhaul Its Senior Management**
22 **as Its Public Commitment to Expansion Continues**

23 188. In February 2021, Amazon announced a significant change in its senior
24 management. Specifically, Bezos announced that on July 5, 2021, he would be stepping down as
25 CEO of Amazon, the company he founded in 1994, and that he would be transitioning to the
26 position of executive chairman. Defendant Jassy, who had been with the Company for over 24
27 years, would be taking his place. NPR reported that Jassy was one of Bezos’ “most trusted
28 lieutenants” and served as the CEO’s “shadow,” where he accompanied Bezos to all his meetings

1 to learn the business. Since Jassy was a long-time Amazon insider, he had the institutional
2 knowledge and experience to continue to execute Amazon’s strategies without significant
3 interruption. As executive chairman and Amazon’s largest shareholder, Bezos would continue to
4 be engaged in the Company’s initiatives.

5 189. By all accounts, Jassy is extremely immersed in the details of Amazon’s business.
6 As reported by *Wall Street Journal*, former Amazon employees described Jassy as having an
7 “ultra-detail-oriented management style,” often “digging into the minutiae of his division . . .
8 sometimes to a degree that baffled his underlings.” An Amazon vice president who worked for
9 Jassy for more than a dozen years told *Wall Street Journal* that Jassy has “just a phenomenal focus
10 on details . . . [his] relentless focus on detail is truly unique.” Former Amazon employees agreed
11 that “Jassy would spend enormous amounts of time on the narrowest of details if he thought it was
12 important.” For example, when an Amazon Web Services (“AWS”) data center in Virginia
13 suffered a major outage, Defendant Jassy “personally got involved in figuring out the problem,”
14 prompting other employees to start “digging at that level.”

15 190. Even Jassy has commented on his own attention to detail. During a September
16 2021 speech, Jassy said “[w]here the rubber meets the road is in the details. From the junior roles
17 to the senior-most, you have to be good at executing details.” He therefore demanded the same
18 degree of focus from his employees. One employee told *Wall Street Journal* that Jassy “ha[d] a
19 sense of urgency that [he had] never seen in [his] life.”

20 191. The *Wall Street Journal* reported that at weekly “wheel” meetings, Jassy and his
21 deputies would ask in-depth questions of managers and team members, sometimes called “the
22 firing squad” by employees.¹⁸⁷ Amazon Former Employee 1 (“FE-1”),¹⁸⁸ a senior product
23 manager who worked at Amazon from December 2019 to September 2021, said that there were
24
25

26 ¹⁸⁷ *Id.*

27 ¹⁸⁸ Former Employees are referred to as “FE” and are referenced using female pronouns to
28 maintain their confidentiality.

1 weekly business reviews with Jassy when he became CEO.¹⁸⁹ In her role, FE-1 was aware of
 2 weekly business review meetings with CEO Jassy, and was provided with capacity and planning
 3 information by Amazon's Financial Planning & Analysis ("FP&A") team. The business reviews
 4 were conducted by videoconference and provided an overall broad view of the business as well as
 5 a "rolling deep dive" of a functional area each week. According to FE-1, Jassy would "go pretty
 6 dense" in the business area that was of focus that week. FE-1 had awareness of these meetings
 7 because, when the weekly focus area was relevant to her business, she would be in a standby room
 8 in the event that questions were asked for her to address.

9 **F. Amazon Executives Have Access to Real Time Data on Critical Details**
 10 **of the Company's Business and Rely on Such Data in Decision**
 11 **Making**

12 192. A key component of Amazon's data-driven decision making is its Forecasting
 13 System, SCOT ("Supply Chain Optimization Technologies"), which has similarly been the subject
 14 of much public reporting. As technology news site *Technoblender* reported on June 17, 2022:

- 15 • "Part of Amazon's e-commerce challenges today stem from a piece of
 16 technology long prized during Mr. Bezos' tenure as a secret weapon, an
 17 internal forecasting system called Supply Chain Optimization
 18 Technologies, or SCOT. It was designed to incorporate a multitude of
 19 factors and spit out projections for product demand and the growth in
 20 logistics needed to fulfill it."
- 21 • "Amazon's SCOT forecasts produced low, medium and high estimates.
 22 Because of unprecedented volume in the early days of the pandemic,
 23 **Amazon executives including Mr. [Dave] Clark repeatedly chose the**
 24 **higher end of SCOT's estimates**, said people who used the tool and
 25 worked on the SCOT team at the time. Those estimates meant that the
 26 company needed many more fulfillment centers and other infrastructure to
 keep up."
- "'We made a decision to build to the high side to avoid constraining
 consumers and sellers in any way,' said Mr. Jassy at the company's
 shareholder meeting in May."
- "Senior Amazon executives familiar with the forecasting technology said it
 wasn't equipped to process an unforeseeable event like the pandemic and

27 ¹⁸⁹ From December 2019 through September 2021, when she left Amazon, FE-1 served as a
 28 Senior Product Manager in the Company's New York office, with responsibility for Amazon
 advertising product.

caused the company to commit to building out warehouses and infrastructure early in the pandemic that take 18 months to two years to come online. When the virus receded, Amazon was left with more planned capacity than orders.”

193. Investors understood that Amazon’s public statements were consistent with the projections and data available to Defendants from SCOT, and similar systems, and that the information provided by those systems was accurate and reliable. And regardless of what Amazon’s SCOT system projected, by July 2021 Defendants were already aware of Amazon’s excess capacity and had already begun to change course and pull back on the broad expansion plan—while still telling investors it was justified and continued apace.

G. By July 2021 Defendants Knew that Amazon Had Overexpanded and Decided to Reverse Course

1. Defendants Assured Investors that Amazon’s Continued Expansion was Justified by Demand for Fast Delivery

194. As *Wall Street Journal* reported on June 16, 2022, following the rise in demand for e-commerce and fast delivery caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, Amazon’s “revenue grew by a total of two-thirds . . . and its profit nearly tripled” across 2020 and into the first quarter of 2021. However, as investors belatedly learned in late-April 2022 and *Wall Street Journal* reported in June, demand for increased fulfillment capacity and delivery speeds did not keep pace with Amazon’s capacity investments, and “its setback has been among the most pronounced . . . erasing more than \$600 billion in market value.”

195. In the 18 months preceding July 2021, Amazon had almost doubled its warehouse and transportation network, resulting in capital expenditures and equipment leases that *Reuters* reported increased by 74% between July 2020 and July 2021 to \$54.5 billion—almost double the growth rate from the year prior. Still, as of July 2021, the public understood, consistent with Amazon’s public representations, that the Company planned to continue its expansion, including by adding “517 facilities to its global distribution infrastructure in the coming years . . . 176 million square feet on top of the 402 million” it already has.

196. Amazon announced its Q2 2021 results on July 29, 2021. During Amazon’s Q2 2021 Earnings Call, Defendant Olsavsky reassured investors that—even as the market changed

1 and growth slowed—the Company’s aggressive expansion strategy remained sound: **“As we**
2 **think about the pull-forward in demand we’ve seen these past 18 months, it has required and**
3 **will continue to require a significant amount of investment in our fulfillment network.”** In
4 other words, Amazon was still investing to expand capacity, and it was justified to meet demand
5 for e-commerce and fast delivery. Defendant Fildes reiterated the message: **“I’d just say our**
6 **focus is really squarely on adding capacity to meet the current high customer demand.”**

7 197. On the same call, when an analyst specifically asked about Amazon’s “fulfillment
8 costs,” what was driving the higher “a per-unit” cost, and if there were “inefficiencies that went
9 on in the quarter in fulfillment?” Olsavsky did not mention overexpanding capacity or the need to
10 pull back. In fact, quite the opposite, Olsavsky doubled down: **“So you can see there’s been**
11 **very strong multiyear demand here that we are still catching up with from last year. . . . So**
12 **we’re continuing to add, and most of that development is really ahead of us, in the second**
13 **half of the year [W]e’ve literally nearly doubled our network here in the last 18 months from**
14 **a size standpoint.”**

15 198. In response to another analyst’s question regarding “growth assumptions for e-
16 commerce,” Olsavsky stressed that “[w]e’ve been playing catch-up pretty much since the
17 pandemic started, but what suffered is space and space constraints. And it’s gotten better, but it
18 was a factor last year. . . . [I]n the United States, while it’s improving, it still hasn’t reached the
19 pre-pandemic levels. So we have a lot of growth to do there.” Olsavsky later added that Amazon’s
20 “space planning” was “why we’re building out our network so quickly in our minds. It’s hard to
21 do quickly, but we’re moving as quickly as possible. And again, we have a lot of new capacity
22 being added in the second half of the year.”

23 199. On October 28, 2021, Amazon issued a press release announcing its financial
24 results for third-quarter 2021. The release quoted Defendant Jassy as stating that Amazon had
25 “driven extraordinary investments across our businesses to satisfy customer needs . . . we’ve nearly
26 doubled the size of our fulfillment network since the pandemic began.

27 200. During the earnings conference call that same day, Defendant Olsavsky stated that
28 **“[w]e have nearly doubled our operations capacity in the past two years to keep up with**

1 **customer demand,”** and assured investors that the costs of that increased capacity were still
2 warranted. Again, Olsavsky assured investors that Amazon’s expansion plans were proceeding
3 apace and remained necessary to satisfy demand. Olsavsky also reiterated Defendants’ claim that
4 demand for first delivery was driving the Company’s aggressive expansion: **“the incremental**
5 **demand that came our way during the pandemic has remained and that we are continuing**
6 **to grow on top of that.”**

7 201. An analyst also specifically asked Defendants if on “fulfillment capacity,” Amazon
8 could “be ahead of plan for next year and kind of cut down the investment there?” Olsavsky knew
9 that Amazon was *already* cutting back on expansion but still responded by saying: “We are just
10 now getting caught up on space for inventory. . . . **But we expect the long-term trends to be**
11 **strong in this business. We’re investing as such.”**

12 202. Another analyst asked whether Amazon’s efforts to expand same-day deliveries to
13 customers “leverage[d] kind of your existing fulfillment center footprint.” Olsavsky responded:
14 **“we’re well on our way to providing ultrafast delivery for things that require ultrafast or**
15 **things like groceries and others, and we see that expanding.”** Olsavsky added that, “you have
16 to have a cost structure and a logistics network that will pay for the delivery over time. So we see
17 it as part of an offering that we offer to customers that ranges from two days to one day to two
18 hours or one hour in some cases. So we like to meet customers where they are, when they need
19 things, and we’re working on speed consistently.”

20 203. As explained above, Amazon had repeatedly told investors that faster delivery for
21 more customers was the primary basis for the Company’s aggressive expansion. While continuing
22 to represent that this investment spending was justified, Defendants pointed to “cost structure and
23 . . . logistics network” considerations while knowing that these were the very same reasons that
24 they had already to scale back.

25 204. On February 3, 2022, Amazon issued another press release in which Defendants
26 addressed the positive future of their expanding fulfillment network without mentioning that
27 Amazon had already changed course. Jassy was quoted as stating: “we continue to feel optimistic
28 and excited about the business as we emerge from the pandemic. When you combine how **we’re**

1 **staffing and scaling our fulfillment network to bring even faster delivery to more customers,**
 2 **... there's a lot to look forward to in the months and years ahead."**

3 205. The same day, during Amazon's Q4 2021 earnings conference call, Defendants
 4 again (for the [third] quarterly earnings call in a row) boasted about "doubling [Amazon's]
 5 operations capacity" for the Pandemic era market, with Olsavsky explaining that Amazon
 6 **"invested significantly to keep pace with this demand ... expanding our fulfillment center**
 7 **footprint while adding significant transportation assets to ensure fast on-time delivery."** Going
 8 even further, Olsavsky stated that Amazon **"continued to see an increase in customer demand**
 9 **and sales during the remainder of 2021, even as the economy opened back up"**—all with the
 10 no mention that capacity investments had already outpaced demand for fast delivery or that (at
 11 least as early as July 2021) some of those investments were *already* being scaled back.

12 206. Additionally, in response to an analyst's question about Amazon's investments to
 13 expand the Company's same-day delivery capacity, Olsavsky assured investors that "[w]e feel
 14 good about where we are. **We're continuing to build capacity that enables us to hit those**
 15 **[same-day delivery] cutoffs."** After repeating that Amazon had "doubled the capacity in the
 16 network ... to handle today's volume" and "ship faster," Olsavsky further represented that "there's
 17 a lot of expansion that's been going on in the network, and **we feel good about the basic**
 18 **contributors of profitability."**

19 207. Another analyst, after noting Amazon's "doubled ... fulfillment network" and
 20 hiring spree, directly asked Olsavsky, "Where is Amazon in terms of emerging from this [2.5 year]
 21 investment cycle? **Can you see a slowdown in that big investment spending this year?"** In
 22 response, Olsavsky discussed the Company's capital expenditure percentages, and claimed: "If I
 23 look to the future, we're still working through some of our plans for 2022, but it's coming into
 24 focus a bit. **We see CapEx for infrastructure going up.** We still have a very fast-growing
 25 business that's growing globally, and **we're adding regions and capacity to handle usage that**
 26 **still exceeds revenue growth in that business. So we feel good about making those**
 27 **investments."**

208. Olsavsky failed to mention that Amazon’s “big investment spending” had not only slowed on the fulfillment side, but actually *required cutbacks*—which had already begun in July 2021 (and likely earlier). Instead, Olsavsky added that, “**On the fulfillment center side . . . [w]e see that moderating, and that will probably now match growth of our underlying businesses.**”

209. On April 14, 2022, Jassy wrote a Letter to Shareholders with the Company’s 2021 Annual Report, repeating Defendants’ story about increased demand and expansion. Jassy wrote that the fulfillment network “**had** to double it in the last 24 months **to meet customer demand.**” After mentioning “short-term logistics and cost challenges” in the past tense, Jassy confirmed that one-day shipping, and the necessary investments in capacity, were still Amazon’s focus:

[J]ust before COVID started, we’d made the decision to invest billions of incremental dollars over several years to deliver an increasing number of Prime shipments in one day. This initiative was slowed by the challenges of the pandemic, but we’ve since resumed our focus here. . . . [W]e believe our over 200 million Prime customers, who will tell you very clearly that faster is almost always better, will love this. . . . This type of iterative innovation is never finished and has periodic peaks in investment years, but leads to better long-term customer experiences, customer loyalty, and returns for our shareholders.

2. Even Before July 2021, Amazon Knew That Demand For Fast Delivery Began to Decline

210. Defendants’ statements from July 2021 through April 2022 were in conflict with the reality that, by no later than July 2021, it was clear to Defendants that Amazon’s fulfillment network had excess capacity—and that Amazon had already begun to reverse course on its expansion efforts.

211. As Defendants eventually admitted on April 28, 2022—when Amazon announced a \$3.8 billion net loss for first quarter of 2022—that Amazon needed to turn to “improving productivity and cost efficiencies” in Amazon’s “fulfillment network.” On the Company’s Q1 2022 earnings conference call that day, Olsavsky disclosed \$4 billion in costs resulting from “the state of the labor force and fulfillment network” in connection with Amazon “being overstaffed, resulting in lower productivity” and “overcapacity.”

212. However, as *Wall Street Journal* reported on June 16, 2022, Amazon had been aware of the problem since at least July 2021, when Jassy began “working to cut back the excesses”

1 from the “Bezos-Led Overexpansion” which resulted one of the “worst stretches for financial
2 performance in Amazon’s history.”

3 213. As *Wall Street Journal* reported, in early 2020, following the “unprecedented”
4 increase in purchase volume, Amazon was “short-staffed and often out of stock on key items,” in
5 some cases, pushing their delivery window from “two days to weeks.” As a result, Amazon wanted
6 “more capacity fast” with executives repeatedly relying on the higher forecasting estimates for
7 planning, including for new buildings and “other infrastructure.” These were investments that
8 would take “18 months to two years to come online” and “[w]hen the virus receded, Amazon was
9 left with more planned capacity than orders.”

10 214. When the news broke in June 2022, Jassy had already closed 68 stores, “much of
11 the company’s bricks-and-mortar retail operation,” and was still looking for ways to “sublease at
12 least 10 million square feet of excess warehouse space, defer construction of new facilities” and
13 “end or renegotiate leases.” However, problems in “Amazon’s retail and logistics operation had
14 actually begun to show before” Jassy took over, and by July 2021, Jassy and Amazon were aware
15 that their “capacity was outpacing demand” and “made a series of intensifying cutbacks to the
16 plans for capacity growth.” Amazon “again cut back capacity growth plans in September and
17 December of 2021.”

18 215. Former Amazon Employees, as well as reports on Amazon’s abandonment of
19 various new facilities, confirm that Jassy and Amazon, despite their public statements, were
20 already well aware of the problem, and further confirms that Amazon was already making these
21 “intensifying cutbacks” by July 2021.

22 216. Despite Defendants’ knowledge that Amazon’s warehouse and fulfillment center
23 network had excess capacity and far exceeded demand for fast delivery, necessitating significant
24 cutbacks, for nearly nine months, Defendants concealed those cutbacks from the public investment
25 community while at the same time assuring investors that the expansion strategy was necessary
26 and continued apace.

27 217. *CNBC* has reported that, by September 2022, Amazon had closed or canceled at
28 least 44 facilities and delayed opening an additional 25 facilities—in the United States alone—for

1 a combined total of well over 50 million square feet of excess capacity. This is already far beyond
 2 the 10 to 30 million square feet of space that Amazon was seeking to sublet, as reported in May
 3 2022 by *Bloomberg*, and not including the 68 “bricks-and-mortar retail” stores that, as *Wall Street*
 4 *Journal* reported in June, Amazon had already closed.

5 **3. Former Amazon Employees Confirm that Amazon Was**
 6 **Pulling Back on its Expansion Plans By April 2021**

7 218. The pullback was known internally much earlier than Amazon disclosed. FE-1, a
 8 Senior Project Manager with Amazon from December 2019 to September 2021, explained that
 9 Amazon realized that they had overbuilt by the end of 2020. As a Senior Vice President informed
 10 FE-1, by late 2020, there was a stall in forward-looking investments that was implemented in order
 11 to “rationalize” plans for increased fulfillment capacity. By that point, Amazon’s lease
 12 commitments overextended the desire for increased capacity, and the Company’s internal
 13 projections of continued demand showed that demand was not maintaining at the level to which
 14 they had sourced increased incremental fulfillment capacity. As FE-1 described, Amazon started
 15 making cutbacks to fulfillment capacity in the spring of 2021 and put a halt on capital expenditures.
 16 FE-1 received information on cutbacks from Amazon leadership and sources within Amazon’s
 17 finance division, specifically Amazon’s Financial Planning and Analysis Team.

18 219. FE-1 recalled discussions concerning the inevitable decline from the COVID-level
 19 purchase volumes as early as 2020, and then again on slowing down expansions when consumer
 20 volume had not materialized as expected. FE-1 explained that very early in 2021, Amazon saw
 21 declining order volumes, and by the summer of 2021, Amazon knew that 2022 was going to be
 22 different. Accordingly, Amazon made efforts to reduce middle mile and last mile delivery centers,
 23 as FE-1 explained, and was halting construction and even pulling out of prior deals.

24 220. FE-1 further explained that by the summer of 2021, the Company started slowing
 25 down hiring in Amazon’s consumer business. As FE-1 recalled, there was a major push for cost
 26 control in the Company from 2021 into 2022, to a degree that FE-1 had never previously seen,
 27 having been at Amazon since 2017.
 28

1 221. Similarly, Amazon Former Employee 2 (“FE-2”)¹⁹⁰ worked on a team responsible
2 for launching new Amazon last-mile delivery buildings. FE-2 explained that the process for
3 opening a new Amazon last-mile delivery building generally followed three stages: First, the
4 construction team finishes the shell and structure of the building. Second, start-up teams (like
5 FE-2’s) prepare the “shell site” for Amazon operations, including setting up all the necessary
6 machinery and equipment. Third, the operations team confirms that the building is fully functional
7 and ready for management to start operating.

8 222. FE-2 recalled that when demand was high for new buildings, Amazon leadership
9 was pushing aggressively to “launch, launch, launch.” At one point in 2020, FE-2’s team was
10 expanded to launch more than 200 planned buildings. However, in early 2021, FE-2 started to
11 deal with what Amazon employees referred to as “mothball buildings.” A mothball building was
12 a new Amazon site that was built and ready to be launched but did not become operational. In the
13 case of “mothball” buildings FE-2’s team would have to “let it sit.” FE-2 explained that the start-
14 up team would come into a shell site, ready the wiring and resources, install the vending machines
15 and conveyors, and set up other basic equipment such as tables and chairs, but the operations team
16 would not come to complete the launch. Instead, they would “lock the door and walk away.”
17 Eventually, as FE-2 explained, Amazon began to cancel the startup stage completely, and buildings
18 were left as unfinished shell sites.

19 223. FE-2 also explained that the Amazon Logistics (or “AMZL”) team generated
20 weekly “heatmap” reports that were distributed to all AMZL employees, including its senior-most
21 management. According to FE-2, these heatmap reports were excel files that documented the
22 projected launch dates of all the buildings, as well as what progress had been made on each
23 building and (on a weekly basis) any changes to each building’s projected launch date.

24
25
26 ¹⁹⁰ FE-2 worked at Amazon from May 17 through June 2022, and from October 2019 through
27 June 2022 as a Launch Execution Program Manager where she managed a team responsible for
28 launching new delivery stations, which are the “last mile” buildings in Amazon delivery
infrastructure. When she joined her final team in October 2019, it had 20 employees, but as
Amazon sought to expand more quickly in 2020, it grew to as many as 70 employees.

1 224. By the summer of 2021, FE-2 had already witnessed Amazon’s excess capacity
2 firsthand. As FE-2 recalled, she was specifically aware of at least one mothball building that was
3 “in the vicinity of another building with similar capacity,” and that building was already operating
4 below capacity. FE-2 recalled a demand projection that was insufficient to exceed the capacity of
5 just one of the two buildings.

6 225. Based on personal information she reviewed, FE-2 recalled the first mothball
7 building she worked on was on March 4, 2021. The majority of the building was ready, but the
8 launch was paused. Initially, the launch was delayed just a few weeks, but months passed as the
9 date was pushed back again and again—for approximately six months.

10 226. Throughout 2021, FE-2 became aware of numerous other mothball buildings as
11 well as “decommissioned buildings” (where Amazon will effectively give up the property, strip
12 everything out of the building, and either end or try to end the lease). The first “decommission”
13 that FE-2 was involved with was became decommissioned on June 8, 2021. One of FE-2’s
14 colleagues had been involved in decommissioning buildings four or five months earlier.

15 227. In September 2021, FE-2 also became aware of two additional mothball buildings.
16 The next month, in October 2021, FE-2 worked on another mothball building that had originally
17 been scheduled to open in November 2021. Instead, just over a month before launch, FE-3 was
18 informed that the launch had been canceled and that the building would become a “shell site.” As
19 FE-2’s immediate supervisor said, “they had excess capacity.”

20 228. FE-2 described various complications in connection with all of Amazon’s extra
21 buildings. At one point, Amazon had such a large amount of excess basic building equipment
22 (tables, chairs, etc.) that it became a nuisance to deal with, and most of the inventory had to be
23 thrown away. Eventually, FE-2’s team was reduced and then Amazon disbanded the team
24 completely.

4. Defendants Continued to Mislead Investors and Represent that Amazon was Expanding Capacity Despite the Substantial Pullback that Was Already Underway

229. Even though, as *Wall Street Journal* has reported, the Company had already decided to pull back significantly on its expansion plans by July 2021, Defendants nevertheless continued to publicly represent that its expansion plans continued. For example:

- On September 20, 2021, Amazon announced their first fulfillment center in North Dakota: “We are excited to have this fulfillment center up and running, which will allow us to deliver more packages, in a faster time frame, to our customers in North Dakota, Minnesota and South Dakota. We are committed to employing hundreds here in the Fargo-Moorhead region.” Said John Sabo, Amazon General Manager, Fargo.).¹⁹¹
- On September 23, 2021 Amazon announced, “faster Same-Day Delivery” expansion in select cities, which required new employees for the “new fulfillment centers” that Amazon built “in each community.”¹⁹²
- On December 9, 2021, Amazon announced its first “sub-same day” delivery fulfillment warehouse in Utah, for even faster shipping.¹⁹³ As Amazon explained, the new fulfillment center allowed Amazon to “fulfill and deliver out of one building and directly to customers” who would “go from click to delivery in five hours or less.” *Id.*
- On March 18, 2022, Amazon announced that the first “same-day” fulfillment delivery center in Massachusetts would allow customers to “click purchase” and have an order on their “doorstep within hours.”¹⁹⁴ (“We want you to be able to get what you want and need, when you want and need it.”).

¹⁹¹ Amazon Opens First Fulfillment Center in North Dakota (Sept. 20, 2021), <https://press.aboutamazon.com/news-releases/news-release-details/amazon-opens-first-fulfillment-center-north-dakota>

¹⁹² Faster Same-Day Delivery expansion creates new, flexible roles across the U.S. (Sept. 23, 2021), <https://www.aboutamazon.com/news/operations/faster-same-day-delivery-expansion-creates-new-flexible-roles-across-the-u-s>

¹⁹³ Amazon unveils first sub-same day delivery station in SLC (Dec. 9, 2021), <https://ksltv.com/478572/amazon-unveils-first-sub-same-day-delivery-station-in-slc/> (“The evolution of our Same-Day Delivery program is driven by our partnership with local communities like Salt Lake and is made possible by the people who live there.”)

¹⁹⁴ Amazon Opens First Same-Day Fulfillment Center in Massachusetts (Mar. 18, 2022), <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20220317005938/en/Amazon-Opens-First-Same-Day-Fulfillment-Center-in-Massachusetts>

1 **5. Amazon Has Delayed or Canceled the Opening of Numerous**
 2 **Buildings**

3 230. During 2021, Amazon announced or confirmed plans to launch numerous large
 4 facilities across the country. By 2022, however, many of these facilities (representing substantial
 5 square footage) were delayed or canceled entirely due to Amazon's excess capacity. But it was
 6 not until April 28, 2022 that Defendants finally admitted that Amazon was over capacity.

7 231. The scope and scale of the excess capacity is staggering. As discussed above, by
 8 September 2022 Amazon had closed or canceled at least 44 facilities and delayed opening an
 9 additional 25.

10 232. During the Class Period alone, Amazon misleadingly announced the opening of
 11 multiple sites that would either never open, be delayed indefinitely or which sat idle. For example,
 12 in August 2021, Amazon announced plans for 1 million-square-foot fulfillment center to open in
 13 Clarksville, Tennessee in 2022: "Amazon is proud to be part of the Clarksville community and
 14 make this investment toward workforce and economic advancement in the area." A year later, the
 15 fulfillment center was delayed with no official opening date and the same misleading explanation
 16 discussed above: "While we are delaying the launch of our new facility in Clarksville, it is still a
 17 part of our future plans. Will keep you posted as those firm up down the road," said an Amazon
 18 spokesperson.

19 233. On September 8, 2021, Amazon announced plans to open a 1 million-square-foot
 20 facility in Delta Township, Michigan by 2022. However, the launch was delayed by over a year.
 21 As the *Lansing State Journal* reported on March 14, 2022, in a February email an Amazon
 22 spokesperson confirmed that the facility would not launch until 2024, but misleadingly indicated
 23 the reasons for the change were not related to a pullback on fulfillment expansion: "The only thing
 24 that's changed with our plans is the timing We are a dynamic business and have dozens of
 25 fulfillment centers, sortation centers and delivery stations that are evolving and under construction
 26 across the country."¹⁹⁵

27 _____
 28 ¹⁹⁵ Amazon fulfillment center in Delta Twp. won't open this fall (Mar. 14, 2022) (available on Lexis).

234. On September 16, 2021, Amazon announced plans to launch two 1 million-square-foot distribution centers in Pasco, Washington: “We’re excited to open two new, state-of-the-art facilities in the city of Pasco . . . and we look forward to growing employment in the Tri-City region.” Amazon said it would begin hiring in 2022, but in May of 2022 an Amazon spokesperson confirmed that both of the facilities would be delayed—without a specific reason or a timeframe: “We’re still excited to launch in Pasco, though we’ve had to adjust our timing.”

235. In October 2021, Amazon announced a new 1 million-square-foot fulfillment center in Canton, Ohio to open in 2022: “We’re excited to be expanding our network to better serve our customers in Northeast Ohio.” However, in March of 2022, Amazon confirmed that the facility would be delayed to 2023.¹⁹⁶

236. In November 2021, citing supply chain disruptions, Amazon delayed opening its massive 3.8 million-square-foot fulfillment facility in Clay, New York. The \$350 million facility was scheduled to open in the fall 2021. In April 2022, Amazon, still misleadingly blaming supply chain issues, delayed the Clay facility for a fourth time.

237. The scope of Amazon’s efforts to reduce its fulfillment capacity has been significant, even if Amazon itself has provided little detail concerning particular facilities. By July 2022, Amazon’s workforce had declined by 99,000 employees from the first to the second quarter of 2022—what *GeekWire* reported was “the largest sequential drop” in the Company’s history. And, by September 2022, Amazon canceled, delayed, or subleased at least 69 previously planned facilities, including those specifically referenced in the below chart:

LOCATION	BUILDING ESTIMATE	REPORTED
Alcoa, TN	634,000 SF fulfillment center	February 2022 – Delayed to 2023
Arvada, CO	Delivery station	June 2021 – Canceled
Bakersfield, CA	128,000 SF delivery station	July 2022 – Delayed opening indefinitely since 2021

¹⁹⁶ Hexamer: Supply Issues, Aggressive Construction Schedule Cause Amazon Opening Delay (Mar. 22, 2022), <https://www.whbc.com/hexamer-supply-issues-aggressive-construction-schedule-cause-amazon-opening-delay/>.

LOCATION	BUILDING ESTIMATE	REPORTED
Bellmawr, NJ	Delivery station	June 2022 – Closed and put up for sublease
Bessemer, AL	Airhub/sortation center	September 2022 – Canceled
Bethpage, NY	Delivery station	September 2022 – Closed and put up for sublease
Branford, CT	Delivery station	May 2022 – Closed
Canton, MS	700,000 SF fulfillment center	February 2022 – Delayed indefinitely
Canton, OH	1 million SF fulfillment center	March 2022 – Delayed to 2023
Chamblee, GA	103,000 SF Delivery Station	June 2022 – Canceled
Churchill, PA	3 million SF distribution center	March 2022 – Canceled
Clarksville, TN	1 million SF fulfillment center	August 2022 – Delayed to 2023
Clay, NY	3.8 million SF fulfillment center	November 2021 – Delayed to 2022
Cocoa, FL	200,000 SF delivery station	July 2022 – Opening delayed to 2023
Coral Springs, FL	250,000 SF distribution center	June 2022 – Canceled and subleased
Crystal Lake, IL	Delivery station	September 2022 – Canceled
Davenport, IA	640,000 SF fulfillment center	May 2022 – Delayed to 2024
Dayton, OH	Delivery station	September 2022 – Opening delayed to 2024
Dedham, MA	Delivery station	August 2022 – Closed
Delta Township, MI	1 million SF facility	March 2022 – Delayed to 2024
Egg Harbor City, NJ	Delivery station	August 2022 - Canceled
Englewood, CO	Delivery station	September 2022 – Closed and subleased
Enka Village, NC	Delivery station	September 2022 – Opening delayed indefinitely
Essex, MD	270,000 SF delivery station	August 2022 – Closing in October 2022
Everett, MA	Delivery station	August 2022 – Closing in Q3 2022
Fort Meyers, FL	1.5 million SF fulfillment center	September 2022 – Canceled
Gates, NY	2.6 million SF fulfillment center	July 2022 – Delayed to 2023
Greensboro, NC	Fulfillment center	September 2022 – Canceled

LOCATION	BUILDING ESTIMATE	REPORTED
Hamburg, NY	181,000 SF Delivery center	August 2022 – Opening delayed to 2023
Hanover, MD	154,000 SF delivery station	August 2022 – Closing in 2022
Hayward, CA	507,000 SF delivery station	August 2022 – Canceled and subleased
Hoffman Estates, IL	Fulfillment center	September 2022 – Canceled and put up for sublease
Hudson, NH	Two 1 million SF warehouses	April 2022 – Canceled
Huntley, IL	630,000 SF Cross Dock	July 2022 – delayed to 2023
Kansas City, MO	700,000 SF Fulfillment center	September 2022 – Canceled
Lawrence, WI	\$200 million fulfillment center	May 2022 – Canceled
League City, TX	180,000 SF delivery station	June 2022 – Opening delayed indefinitely
Louisville, KY	Fulfillment center	September 2022 – Canceled
Mansfield, MA	Delivery station	August 2022 – Closing in Q3 2022
Marriott-Slaterville, UT	183,000 SF distribution center	June 2022 – Opening delayed to 2024
Meridian, ID	Delivery center	August 2022 – Opening delayed indefinitely
Milford, MA	Delivery station	August 2022 – Closing in Q3 2022
Miramar, FL	Delivery center	September 2022 – Opening delayed indefinitely
Montgomery, OH	Fulfillment center	September 2022 – Delayed to 2023
Nashville, TN	Delivery station	July 14, 2022 – Closed
New York, NY	Delivery station	September 2022 – Closing and up for sublease
Newark, NJ	Airhub/sortation center	July 2022 – Canceled
Oceanside, CA	143,000 SF delivery station	August 2022 – Canceled
Papillion, NE	700,000 SF fulfillment center	July 2022 – Delayed to 2024
Pasco, WA	1 million SF distribution center	May 2022 – Delayed to 2023
Peñitas, TX	650,000 SF Fulfillment center	May 2022 – Canceled
Pittsfield, MI	143,000 SF delivery station	August 2022 – Delayed indefinitely
Porter, TX	Delivery station	June 2022 – Delayed Indefinitely
Randolph, MA	Delivery station	August 2022 – Closing in Q3 2022

LOCATION	BUILDING ESTIMATE	REPORTED
Riviera Beach, FL	Delivery station	September – Opening delayed indefinitely
Round Rock, TX	\$250 million fulfillment center	May 2022 – On hold indefinitely
Salinas, CA	2.8 million SF fulfillment center	April 2022 – Canceled
San Antonio, TX	\$200 million fulfillment center	June 2022 – Delayed to Q4 2023
San Leandro, CA	294,000 SF delivery station	August 2022 – Canceled and subleased
Shreveport, LA	3.4 million SF fulfillment center	June 2022 – Delayed to 2023
Sioux Falls, SD	600,000 SF fulfillment center	June 2022 – Delayed to 2024
Slidell, LA	Delivery center	July 2, 2022 – Opening delayed indefinitely
Sonoma, CA	250,000 SF delivery station	August 2022 – Canceled
Sturtevant, WI	Distribution center	February, 2022 – Closed
Valparaiso, IN	Delivery station	April 28, 2022 – Opening delayed indefinitely
Waco, TX	700,000 SF fulfillment center	June 2022 – Delayed Indefinitely
West Covina, CA	177,000 SF delivery station	March 2022 – Canceled
Wilmington, NC	Delivery station	September, 2022 Delayed Indefinitely
Woodward, IA	1 million SF fulfillment center	November 2021 – Canceled
Ypsilanti, MI	183,000 SF delivery station	August 2022 – Canceled

H. The Truth Begins to Emerge About Amazon’s Exploitation of Third-Party Sellers and Slowing Demand for Amazon’s Fast Delivery

1. During the Class Period, the Truth Gradually Emerges that Amazon Exploited Its Third-Party Sellers

238. On April 28, 2020, *CNBC* published an article entitled “GOP Sen. Hawley asks DOJ to open a criminal investigation into Amazon.” According to the article, Senator Hawley requested that the DOJ open a criminal investigation into Amazon, citing claims that the Company engaged in “predatory and exclusionary data practices to build and maintain a monopoly” following reports that Amazon used data from third-party sellers to compete with them using its private-label business. Senator Hawley further stated that “Amazon abuses its position as an online

platform and collects detailed data about merchandise so Amazon can create copycat products under an Amazon brand.” That same day, *States News Service* likewise published an article detailing Senator Hawley’s call for action, including the senator’s letter to the DOJ, which alleged, *inter alia*, that “Amazon appears to recognize that using this data to develop its own merchandise is problematic. Indeed, Amazon insists it has adopted policies prohibiting this conduct. Yet Amazon’s own employees and documents suggest that what Amazon says in its policies and what Amazon does in practice are two different things. Even if Amazon’s statements are true, they are hardly reassuring. Amazon does not deny that it uses precise, intrusive data to create its own merchandise.”¹⁹⁷ On this news, Amazon’s stock price fell \$61.92 per share, or 2.61%, to close at \$2,314.08 per share on April 28, 2020.

239. On May 1, 2020, the first headline for a *Bloomberg* article titled, “Amazon’s Bezos Faces Call to Testify Before House Panel,” went live at 10:34 a.m. The article noted that the members of an antitrust panel for the House Judiciary Committee had requested that Bezos testify regarding concerns that the Company used data from third-party sellers on its site to develop competing products, in contradiction to representations the Company previously made under oath to Congress in July 2019.¹⁹⁸

240. Later that day, at 4:33 p.m., *Fox News* published an article titled “Jeff Bezos could testify for Amazon’s ‘possibly criminally false’ statements to Congress, letter reveals.”¹⁹⁹ The article reported that “[t]he lawmakers also referenced Amazon’s lack of cooperation with Congress’ antitrust probe of the company.”

¹⁹⁷ “Senator Hawley Requests Criminal Antitrust Investigation of Amazon,” *States News Service* (Apr. 28, 2020) (available on Lexis Nexis).

¹⁹⁸ Ben Brody, “Amazon’s Bezos Faces Call to Testify Before House Panel,” *Bloomberg* (May 1, 2020), available at <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-05-01/amazon-s-bezos-called-to-testify-before-house-antitrust-panel#xj4y7vzkg>.

¹⁹⁹ Christopher Carbone, “Jeff Bezos could testify for Amazon’s ‘possibly criminally false’ statements to Congress, letter reveals,” *Fox News* (May 1, 2020 4:33pm), available at <https://www.foxnews.com/tech/jeff-bezos-testify-amazon-congress>.

241. On this news, Amazon's stock price fell the same day from \$2,323.00 per share at 10:34 a.m. to close at \$2,286.04, a decline of \$36.96 per share or 1.59%.

242. On July 23, 2020, *Wall Street Journal* published an article entitled "Amazon Met With Startups About Investing, Then Launched Competing Products." The article reported, in relevant part, that Amazon engaged in the practice of making initial investments or meetings with start-ups for the purpose of securing their proprietary information before launching Amazon's own competing products.

243. On this news, Amazon's stock price fell \$113.36 per share, or 3.66%, to close at \$2,986.55 per share on July 23, 2020.

244. On August 3, 2020, *Bloomberg* published an article entitled "Amazon's Market Power to Be Investigated by New York AG." The article reported that the New York and California Attorneys Generals were joining the FTC's antitrust probe into Amazon. *Business Insider* reported, the same day, in an article entitled "Amazon is reportedly facing a new antitrust investigation into its online marketplace led by the FTC and attorneys general in New York and California" that the joint probe relates to Amazon's treatment of third-party sellers and competition with its own products.

245. On this news, Amazon's stock price fell \$52.79 per share, or 1.67%, to close at \$3,111.89 per share on August 3, 2020.

246. On October 6, 2020, the Subcommittee released a report on Amazon's anticompetitive practices. News agencies noted that the report hinted at a breakup of big tech companies and detailed concerns about the anticompetitive practices of Amazon.

247. On this news, Amazon's stock price fell \$99.24 per share, or 3.1%, to close at \$3,099.96 per share on October 6, 2020.

248. On April 6, 2022, *Wall Street Journal* published an article entitled "SEC Is Investigating How Amazon Disclosed Business Practices." The article reported, in relevant part:

Federal securities regulators are investigating how Amazon.com Inc. has disclosed some details of its business practices, including how it uses third-party-seller data for its private-label business, according to people familiar with the matter.

1 The Securities and Exchange Commission is probing how the technology giant—
 2 the largest U.S. e-commerce retailer and cloud-computing company—handled
 3 disclosures of its employees’ use of data from sellers on its e-commerce platform,
 4 the people said. The SEC’s enforcement division has asked for emails and
 communications from several senior Amazon executives, according to one of the
 people.

5 * * *

6 As a result of its 16-month investigation into technology companies including
 7 Amazon beginning in 2019, the [House Judiciary Committee] proposed a series of
 8 bills aimed at reining in tech giants. One of the measures targets Amazon’s private-
 9 label business, seeking to make it unlawful for the company to give its own products
 preference over those of competitors, or to use sellers’ nonpublic data to compete
 with them.

10 * * *

11 The SEC’s probe has been under way for more than a year, one of the people
 12 familiar with the matter said.

13 249. On this news, Amazon’s stock price fell \$105.98 per share, or 3.2%, to close at
 14 \$3,175.12 per share on April 6, 2022.

15 **2. On April 28, 2022, the Truth Begins to Emerge About Reduced** 16 **Demand for Amazon’s Fast Delivery**

17 250. On April 28, 2022, Amazon announced its financial results for the first quarter of
 18 2022. The Company reported a \$3.8 billion net loss—its first quarterly loss since 2015. In
 19 Amazon’s earnings release, filed with the SEC that same day on Form 8-K, Defendant Jassy
 20 admitted that Defendants were “no longer chasing physical or staffing capacity.” Instead, Jassy
 21 explained, the Company would turn to “improving productivity and cost efficiencies” in Amazon’s
 22 “fulfillment network.” After two years of vast expansion, Jassy admitted that these improvements
 23 “may take some time.” Additionally, Jassy said that Amazon was seeing “encouraging progress
 24 on . . . delivery speed performance.” Jassy admitted, however that shipping speeds were only then
 25 “approaching levels not seen since the months immediately preceding the pandemic in early
 26 2020”—despite the fact that faster delivery had repeatedly been the publicly stated basis for
 27 Amazon’s aggressive fulfillment spending during those two years.
 28

1 251. On the Company’s first-quarter 2022 earnings conference call with analysts that
 2 day, Defendant Olsavsky disclosed \$6 billion of “incremental costs,” including \$4 billion of costs
 3 that corresponded “to the state of the labor force and fulfillment network.” Regarding labor,
 4 Olsavsky stated that “we’ve quickly transitioned from being understaffed to being overstaffed,
 5 resulting in lower productivity. This lower productivity added approximately \$2 billion in cost
 6 compared to last year.”

7 252. Regarding the fulfillment network, Olsavsky admitted:

8 [W]e currently have excess capacity in our fulfillment and transportation
 9 network. . . . [W]e made conscious decisions in 2020 and early 2021 to not let space
 10 be a constraint on our business. During the pandemic, we were facing not only
 11 unprecedented demand but also extended lead times on new capacity, and we’ve
 12 built towards the high end of a very volatile demand outlook. . . . We estimate that
 13 this overcapacity, coupled with the extraordinary leverage we saw in Q1 of last year
 14 resulted in \$2 billion of additional costs year over year in Q1. We do expect the
 15 impacts of this fixed cost leverage to persist for the next several quarters as we grow
 16 into this capacity.

17 253. Olsavsky further admitted on the first-quarter 2022 earnings call that “[i]n the
 18 consumer business . . . we currently have some excess capacity in the network that we need to
 19 grow into, so we have brought down our build expectations,” adding that “many of the build
 20 decisions were made 18 to 24 months ago, so there are limitations on what we can adjust midyear.”
 21 However, as discussed above, what Defendants did not say was that the Company had spent that
 22 last nine months reassuring the market that Amazon’s continued, increasing investments in
 23 capacity were both necessary to meet short-term demand for e-commerce and fast delivery, and
 24 would add value in the longer term. On the same call, in response to analyst questions concerning
 25 the costs of Amazon’s “capacity issues,” Olsavsky stated that “we have a chance to more right-
 26 size our capacity to a more normalized demand pattern.” Beyond the reported net loss, the first
 27 quarter of 2022 also marked Amazon’s slowest quarterly growth since 2001. As *CNBC* reported,
 28 “Amazon’s revenue increased 7% . . . compared with 44% expansion” in the first quarter of 2021.

29 254. The Company’s April 28, 2022 disclosure concerning the significant negative
 30 impact of Amazon’s fulfillment network and infrastructure spending caused a precipitous decline
 31 in the market price of Amazon common stock. Specifically, in response to the April 28, 2022

1 disclosure, Amazon common stock declined from a closing price of \$2,891.93 per share on
 2 April 28, 2022 to a closing price of \$2,485.63 per share on April 29, 2022, a decline of \$406.30
 3 per share, or 14.05%.

4 255. Media coverage on Amazon's "first loss in 7 years" noted the Company's
 5 disclosure that "its major investments in warehouses and staff during the coronavirus pandemic
 6 were catching up with it," including Jassy's admission that Amazon was "no longer chasing
 7 physical or staffing capacity," but instead focusing on "improving productivity and cost
 8 efficiencies throughout our fulfillment network."²⁰⁰ For example, on April 29, 2022, *CNN*
 9 *Business* quoted Jassy's disclosure that Amazon was "no longer chasing physical or staffing
 10 capacity" but was instead "focused on improving productivity and cost efficiencies," noting his
 11 statements on "Amazon's breakneck growth in its consumer business during the pandemic, and
 12 the 'doubling' of the company's fulfillment network in the last two years."

13 256. Similarly, *Business Insider* reported on April 29, 2022 that "Amazon [was] over
 14 capacity after doubling its warehouse space during the pandemic," and that "[s]hares of Amazon
 15 fell more than 13%" following Amazon's Q1 2022 Earnings Call, where Olsavsky: (i) "said the
 16 company has 'too much space right now' compared to demand" and (ii) "told analysts on Thursday
 17 that Amazon went from being understaffed to overstaffed."

18 257. Securities analysts reacted with surprise and concern to Amazon's April 28, 2022
 19 earnings report and Defendants' disclosure that the Company was pulling back on the aggressive
 20 expansion it had previously touted, while stressing the resulting significant negative financial
 21 consequences. One firm, Wedbush, titled its April 29, 2022 report "**We Aren't Buying What**
 22 **Amazon (Management) is Selling**," which aptly illustrates the mistrust and sense of betrayal
 23 among securities professionals, and Amazon investors more generally, upon learning the truth
 24 about Amazon's expansion plans.²⁰¹

26 ²⁰⁰ Business Insider US, Amazon tumbles 8.5% in premarket after posting first loss in 7 years
 27 (April 29, 2022).

28 ²⁰¹ Wedbush, "Amazon.com, We Aren't Buying What Amazon (Management) is Selling; PT to
 \$3,500."

1 258. Wedbush lowered its 12-month price target from \$3,950 to \$3,500 based on the
 2 news of Amazon's losses. Wedbush cited "a previously unforeseen lack of productivity arising
 3 from the company's decision to rapidly expand its fulfillment capacity over the last 24 months
 4 (\$2 billion in incremental costs)." It reported that "lower fulfillment productivity" was "an
 5 extraordinarily weak excuse" for the quarterly losses, asking: "The company nearly doubled its
 6 fulfillment capacity over a 24-month period and suffered a lack of productivity at the end of that
 7 period but not before? Why the rush to expand? Why not double capacity over 30 months, or 36,
 8 or 48? How is it that there was no corresponding lack of productivity in Q3 or Q4 last year?"
 9 Wedbush concluded that "Fulfillment ate up all of the growth."

10 259. *JPMorgan* April 29, 2022 report showed further surprise by elite investment firms
 11 at Amazon's unanticipated losses. *JPMorgan* wrote on April 29, 2022 that "With AMZN having
 12 doubled its fulfillment network & nearly doubled its workforce to 1.6M employees over the past
 13 2 years, the company now has excess physical capacity & is overstaffed, & is pulling back on
 14 spending as anticipated. However, that near-term overbuild led to \$4B in lower productivity &
 15 inefficiencies in 1Q Y/Y, which we did not anticipate."

16 260. BNP Paribas analysts also reported on April 29, 2022 that "Amazon delivered a
 17 weak set of earnings, missing consensus margin expectations by 150bps with heavy [free cash
 18 flow] outflows of over USD16bn, even missing our conservative estimates." As the report
 19 explained, the "internal headwinds" included costs of overexpanding the Company's fulfillment
 20 network, as "Amazon finds itself with excess capacity," the analysts "take down our growth
 21 expectations as cuts take hold," and "[t]he biggest change is that management is no longer
 22 'chasing' fulfillment & transportation CAPEX."

23 261. Other analysts were in accord. Susquehanna Financial Group reported on April 29,
 24 2022 that "excess capacity" was "pressuring profitability . . . as AMZN invested heavily in 2H21
 25 and is now working to reverse the fixed-cost deleverage and increase productivity. These
 26 headwinds will all persist in 2Q as well." William Blair Equity Research reported on April 28,
 27 2022 that, along with "weaker-than-expected results for its first quarter ending March 2022" the
 28 "bigger headline was the company's first quarter loss since 2015, at a loss per share of \$7.56, or

1 nearly \$16.00 shy of the Street’s earnings per share expectations.” RBC Capital Markets wrote on
 2 April 29, 2022 that Amazon “missed operating income by \$1.7B vs. Street which included \$2B of
 3 headwinds owing to having excess capacity built out.” And Telsey Advisory Group reported on
 4 April 29, 2022 that “the company missed 1Q22 profit projections, primarily due to elevated
 5 operating costs and excess capacity,” including “internal (controllable) factors,” including
 6 \$2 billion of “excess capacity/deleverage of fixed assets.” Moreover, Telsey reported that
 7 “Amazon is focused on resizing its cost structure and eliminating inefficiencies, although it may
 8 prove challenging to effectively manage costs, given multiple areas of continued investment.”

9 262. Considering Amazon’s inflated fulfillment costs, analysts highlighted the direct
 10 connection between Amazon’s two years of capacity expansion and the Company’s 2022 losses.
 11 PhillipCapital analysts likewise reported on May 4, 2022 about the “internal factors: productivity
 12 and overcapacity hurt margins” that were disclosed, and more specifically that the “[e]xcess
 13 capacity in fulfilment added [\$2 billion] costs.”

14 263. In the months following the April 28, 2022 corrective disclosure, certain additional
 15 details of Amazon’s decisions to pull back on its expansion plans have come to light. On May 24,
 16 2022, technology industry news site *The Information* reported Amazon had “reversed course on
 17 an aggressive build-out,” and beginning in March 2022, Amazon “canceled plans for nearly
 18 10 million square feet of warehouse space, shelving plans for more than a dozen fulfillment centers
 19 and delivery facilities around the U.S. as the company wrestles with a costly space glut on the
 20 heels of the pandemic.” *See supra* ¶¶ 230-37.

21 264. By June 2022, Amazon’s actions to reduce capacity began to reveal the true scale
 22 of the situation. Noting “clear signs” of Amazon’s “excess capacity problem,” research analysts
 23 such as Evercore ISI Research continued to remark on the “pace and magnitude of” the Company’s
 24 “capacity reduction.” In a report specifically addressing Amazon’s excess capacity problems,
 25 Evercore analysts focused on the underlying issues and the severity of the problem:

26 The two biggest drivers that led to Amazon’s current capacity issue – the
 27 overbuilding and overstaffing of the company’s retail capacity, as disclosed on the
 28 Q1 EPS call – include: a) Amazon over extrapolated strong demand trends to
 persist post Covid. We are currently seeing consumer demand trends normalizing

back to pre-Covid levels – roughly 100bps of Online Retail penetration annually vs. 250bps in 2020; and b) Amazon launched a major accelerated shipping build-out program (Next Day, Same Day, and ‘Super Same Day’) right before Covid.

265. As a result of Defendants’ wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous decline in the market value of Amazon stock, Plaintiff and other Class members suffered significant losses and damages.

V. DEFENDANTS’ MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS AND OMISSIONS DURING THE CLASS PERIOD

266. Given the history described above, during the Class Period the market was keenly focused on Amazon’s efforts to exploit its third-party sellers and to aggressively expand the Company’s fulfillment capacity and network. With respect to fulfillment, for nearly a year Defendants repeatedly stated that Amazon’s costly expansion efforts were supported by increasing demand for fast delivery, a service that the Company believed set it apart from competitors. In reality, however, demand for fast delivery had slowed by July 2021 and likely months earlier. Rather than acknowledge this declining trend in the months that followed, Defendants instead continued to reaffirm that the Company’s expansion strategy was meeting rising demand for faster delivery and doing so even after the U.S. economy began to reopen after COVID-19 lockdowns.

267. Significantly, recent news reports have confirmed that when Defendants made their misrepresentations concerning expansion, Defendants had already instituted substantial cutbacks. As reported by the June 16, 2022 article in *Wall Street Journal*, under Defendant Jassy’s leadership and direction, those cutbacks began to occur in July, September, and December 2021. Technology industry news site *The Information* similarly reported on May 24, 2022 that Amazon had “reversed course on an aggressive build-out,” and beginning in March 2022, Amazon “cancelled plans for nearly 10 million square feet of warehouse space, shelving plans for more than a dozen fulfillment centers and delivery facilities around the U.S. as the company wrestles with a costly space glut on the heels of the pandemic.” Paris Martineau, *Amazon Quietly Axed Millions of Square Feet of Warehouse Space*, *The Information* (May 24, 2022), available at <https://www.theinformation.com/articles/amazon-quietly-axed-millions-of-square-feet-of-warehouse-space>.

1 268. With regard to third-party sellers, beginning on February 1, 2019, when Amazon
2 filed its Annual Report with the SEC, Amazon failed to disclose that the Company exploited its
3 third-party sellers through a myriad of anticompetitive, discriminatory, and abusive tactics,
4 including abruptly suspending third-party sellers' accounts, destocking their products, removing
5 the "buy" or "pre-order" buttons to block purchases of their products, and falsely listing their
6 products as "out of stock" or with delayed shipping times, and sold their products for lower prices
7 and demanded that they pay Amazon for the lost margin.

8 269. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely used third-party sellers' data to
9 directly compete with those businesses on Amazon's platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely
10 misappropriated third-party sellers' data and used that data, among other things, to copy their
11 products by creating competing private-label (Amazon) products, source those products from
12 third-party sellers' own manufacturers, and cut them out of the equation. In fact, the wrongful use
13 of such third-party seller data was a common practice within the Company. Amazon currently
14 faces significant regulatory inquiries into such practices.

15 270. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely favored its own private-label
16 products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including by granting itself access to data and tools
17 that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating
18 third-parties' products as "nonessential" while designating Amazon's own similar products as
19 "essential."

20 271. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely tied and bundled its paid fulfillment
21 and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring sellers to use those services
22 in order to list their products and by awarding the "Buy Box" to sellers who used Amazon's
23 fulfillment services.

24 272. Instead, during the Class Period, or at least until April 6, 2022, in Amazon's SEC
25 filings, investor conference calls, testimony before Congress, and other platforms, Defendants
26 repeatedly claimed the opposite: that Amazon did nothing but support its third-party sellers.
27
28

1 **A. February 1, 2019 – Amazon Form 10-K and 2019 Forms 10-Q**

2 273. The Class Period begins on February 1, 2019, when Amazon filed an Annual
3 Report on Form 10-K with the SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for
4 the year ended December 31, 2018 (the “2018 10-K”). Appended to the 2018 10-K as exhibits
5 were signed Certifications pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOX”) by Defendants
6 Bezos and Olsavsky, attesting that “I have reviewed this Form 10-K of Amazon.com, Inc.” and
7 that “Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact
8 or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances
9 under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this
10 report.”

11 274. False and Misleading Statements: According to the 2018 10-K, North America net
12 sales in 2018 were \$141.366 billion, and International net sales in 2018 were \$65.866 billion. In
13 the 2018 10-K, the Company stated:

14 North America sales increased 33% in 2017 and 2018, compared to the comparable
15 prior years. **The sales growth in each year primarily reflects increased unit**
16 **sales, including sales by third-party sellers Increased unit sales were**
17 **driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers,**
including from our shipping offers, increased in-stock inventory availability,
and increased selection.

18 International sales increased 23% and 21% in 2017, and 2018, compared to the
19 comparable prior years. **The sales growth in each year primarily reflects**
20 **increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales**
21 **were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our**
customers, including from our shipping offers, increased in-stock inventory
availability, and increased selection.

22 275. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statements in ¶ 274 Were Materially False and
23 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
24 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
25 misleading, because the statements specifically attributed Amazon’s increased sales to sales by
26 third-party sellers but failed to disclose that Amazon was, as explained above, routinely
27 (i) misappropriating third-party sellers’ data; (ii) tying and bundling its products to the detriment
28 of third-party sellers; (iii) exploiting third-party sellers for its own economic gain; and

(iv) favoring its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers. These practices created a heightened risk of governmental and other criminal and civil investigations, as well as the risk of significant penalties and reputational harm.

276. False and Misleading Statements: The 2018 10-K contained only generic and misleadingly incomplete risk statements that Amazon was “subject to general business regulations and laws, as well as regulations and laws specifically governing the Internet[] [and] e-commerce” and that existing and future laws and regulations covered “competition,” among other things. Amazon merely advised its investors that “[e]xisting and future laws and regulations may impede our growth” and failed to disclose the specific and known risks arising from the Company’s improper business practices.

277. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statements in ¶ 276 Were Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading, because the statements above discussed Amazon’s legal and regulatory risk with respect to the Internet, e-commerce, and competition, but failed to disclose that Amazon was, as explained above, routinely (i) misappropriating third-party sellers’ data; (ii) tying and bundling its products to the detriment of third-party sellers; (iii) exploiting third-party sellers for its own economic gain; and (iv) favoring its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers. These practices created a heightened risk of governmental and other criminal and civil investigations, as well as the risk of significant penalties and reputational harm.

278. False and Misleading Statements: The generic and misleadingly incomplete risk statements in the paragraph above were also repeated in Amazon’s Forms 10-Q, filed with the SEC on April 26, 2019 (1Q 2019 10-Q), July 26, 2019 (2Q 2019 10-Q), and October 25, 2019 (3Q 2019 10-Q). Appended to the April 26, 2019, July 26, 2019, and October 25, 2019 10-Q Forms were signed Certifications pursuant to SOX by Defendants Bezos and Olsavsky, attesting that “I have reviewed this Form 10-Q of Amazon.com, Inc.” and that “Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary

1 to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were
 2 made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.”

3 279. False and Misleading Statements: According to the 1Q 2019 10-Q, North America
 4 net sales in 1Q 2019 were \$35.812 billion, and International net sales in 1Q 2019 were
 5 \$16.192 billion. The 1Q 2019 10-Q also contained the following statements:

6 North America sales increased 17% in Q1 2019 compared to the comparable prior
 7 year period. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including**
 8 **sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our**
 9 **continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our**
shipping offers, increased in-stock inventory availability, and increased
selection.

10 International sales increased 9% in Q1 2019 compared to the comparable prior year
 11 period. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales**
 12 **by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our**
 13 **continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our**
shipping offers, increased in-stock inventory availability, and increased
selection.

14 280. False and Misleading Statements: According to the 2Q 2019 10-Q, North America
 15 net sales in 2Q 2019 were \$38.653 billion, and International net sales in 2Q 2019 were
 16 \$16.37 billion. The 2Q 2019 10-Q also contained the following statements:

17 North America sales increased 20% in Q2 2019 and 18% for the six months ended
 18 June 30, 2019, compared to the comparable prior year periods. **The sales growth**
 19 **primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers.**
 20 **Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce**
prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, increased in-
stock inventory availability, and increased selection.

21 International sales increased 12% in Q2 2019 and 10% for the six months ended
 22 June 30, 2019, compared to the comparable prior year periods. **The sales growth**
 23 **primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers.**
 24 **Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce**
prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, increased in-
stock inventory availability, and increased selection.

281. False and Misleading Statements: According to the 3Q 2019 10-Q, North America net sales in 3Q 2019 were \$42.638 billion, and International net sales in 3Q 2019 were \$18.348 billion. The 3Q 2019 10-Q also contained the following statements:

North America sales increased 24% in Q3 2019 and 20% for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, compared to the comparable prior year periods. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, increased in-stock inventory availability, and increased selection.**

International sales increased 18% in Q3 2019 and 13% for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, compared to the comparable prior year periods. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, increased in-stock inventory availability, and increased selection.**

282. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶¶ 279-81 Were Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraphs above were materially false and misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading, because the statements specifically attributed Amazon's increased sales to sales by third-party sellers but failed to disclose that Amazon was, as explained above, routinely (i) misappropriating third-party sellers' data; (ii) tying and bundling its products to the detriment of third-party sellers; (iii) exploiting third-party sellers for its own economic gain; and (iv) favoring its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers. These practices created a heightened risk of governmental and other criminal and civil investigations, as well as the risk of significant penalties and reputational harm.

B. April 11, 2019 – Amazon Form 8-K

283. False and Misleading Statements: On April 11, 2019, Amazon filed its Form 8-K with the SEC, signed by Defendant Zapsky ("2019 Form 10-K"). Attached to the Form 8-K was Defendant Bezos' 2018 letter to shareholders, signed by Defendant Bezos. The 2019 Form 8-K contained the following statements concerning Amazon's third-party sellers:

Third-party sellers are kicking our first party butt. Badly.

* * *

1 Why did independent sellers do so much better selling on Amazon than they did on
2 eBay? And why were independent sellers able to grow so much faster than
3 Amazon's own highly organized first-party sales organization? There isn't one
answer, but we do know one extremely important part of the answer:

4 **We helped independent sellers compete against our first-party business** by
5 investing in and offering them the very best selling tools we could imagine and
6 build. There are many such tools, including tools that help sellers manage
7 inventory, process payments, track shipments, create reports, and sell across
8 borders – and we're inventing more every year. But of great importance are
Fulfillment by Amazon and the Prime membership program. In combination, these
two programs meaningfully improved the customer experience of buying from
independent sellers.

9 284. Reasons Why Defendants' Statement in ¶ 283 Was Materially False and
10 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
11 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
12 misleading, because in telling investors that Amazon "helped independent sellers compete against
13 our first-party business," Amazon failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon routinely
14 retaliated against its third-party sellers—and used the threat of retaliation—through a myriad of
15 anticompetitive, discriminatory, and abusive tactics including abruptly suspending third-party
16 sellers' accounts, destocking their products, removing the "buy" or "pre-order" buttons to block
17 purchases of their products, and falsely listing their products as "out of stock" or with delayed
18 shipping times, and sold their products for lower prices and demanded that they pay Amazon for
19 the lost margin.

20 285. The above statements were also materially false because Amazon failed to disclose
21 that it routinely used third-party sellers' data to directly compete with those businesses on
22 Amazon's platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely misappropriated third-party sellers' data and
23 used that data, among other things, to copy their products by creating competing private-label
24 (Amazon) products, source those products from third-party sellers' own manufacturers, and cut
25 them out of the equation. In fact, the wrongful use of such third-party seller data was a common
26 practice within the Company. Amazon currently faces significant regulatory inquiries into such
27 practices.
28

286. The above statements were also false because Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely favored its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including by granting itself access to data and tools that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating third-parties' products as "nonessential" while designating Amazon's own similar products as "essential."

287. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely tied and bundled its paid fulfillment and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring sellers to use those services in order to list their products and by awarding the "Buy Box" to sellers who used Amazon's fulfillment services.

C. April 23, 2019 – the Company's Tweet

288. False and Misleading Statement: On April 23, 2019, in response to Senator Elizabeth Warren's April 22, 2019 tweet that her plan to break up big tech will prevent "corporations like Amazon from knocking out the rest of the competition," Amazon tweeted:

We don't use individual sellers' data to launch private label products (which account for only about 1% of sales). And sellers aren't being "knocked out" – they're seeing record sales every year²⁰²

289. Reasons Why Defendants' Statement in ¶ 288 Was Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statement in the paragraph above was materially false and misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statement not misleading, because it failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon was in fact leveraging its access to third-party sellers' data to identify and replicate popular and profitable products from among the hundreds of millions of listings on its Marketplace.

D. April 25, 2019 – Q1 2019 Earnings Call with Investors

290. False and Misleading Statement: On April 25, 2019, Amazon hosted an earnings call with investors and analysts to discuss the Company's Q1 2019 results (the "Q1 2019 Earnings

²⁰² <https://twitter.com/amazonnews/status/1120780868614627328>.

Call”). When asked to comment on Amazon’s efforts to sustain its growth rate in the third-party marketplace business, Defendant Olsavsky responded, in relevant part:

So again, let me reiterate our approach. **So main goal here is that it will allow customers to have the broadest selection, the best available price and also the most convenient options on how they receive the item. If we’re delivering on those three elements, we’re indifferent as to whether it’s sold by us or a third-party.** We actively recruit sellers to sell on our platform, it’s because it adds selection . It adds – If it’s in the FBA program, it adds Prime eligible selection.

We spend billions of dollars a year, as Jeff said, on infrastructure, tools and services, not only to allow sellers to sell, but to help themselves more successfully. So we have a vested interest in the success of our sellers. Any growth acceleration or deceleration that you see can be very much tied to the total sales of the customer – that we have the customers in any country.

291. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statements in ¶ 290 Were Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading, because in telling investors that Amazon was “indifferent as to whether it’s sold by us or a third party” and that Amazon invests “to allow sellers to sell” and “to help themselves more successfully,” Amazon failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon routinely retaliated against its third-party sellers—and used the threat of retaliation—through a myriad of anticompetitive, discriminatory, and abusive tactics including abruptly suspending third-party sellers’ accounts, destocking their products, removing the “buy” or “pre-order” buttons to block purchases of their products, and falsely listing their products as “out of stock” or with delayed shipping times, and sold their products for lower prices and demanded that they pay Amazon for the lost margin.

292. The above statements were also materially false because Amazon failed to disclose that it routinely used third-party sellers’ data to directly compete with those businesses on Amazon’s platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely misappropriated third-party sellers’ data and used that data, among other things, to copy their products by creating competing private-label (Amazon) products, source those products from third-party sellers’ own manufacturers, and cut them out of the equation. In fact, the wrongful use of such third-party seller data was a common

1 practice within the Company. Amazon currently faces significant regulatory inquiries into such
2 practices.

3 293. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely favored its own private-label
4 products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including by granting itself access to data and tools
5 that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating
6 third-parties' products as "nonessential" while designating Amazon's own similar products as
7 "essential."

8 294. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely tied and bundled its paid fulfillment
9 and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring sellers to use those services
10 in order to list their products and by awarding the "Buy Box" to sellers who used Amazon's
11 fulfillment services.

12 **E. July 16, 2019 – House Judiciary Committee Testimony and the**
13 **Aftermath**

14 295. False and Misleading Statement: On July 16, 2019, Defendant Sutton testified
15 before the House Judiciary Committee (the "July 16, 2019 Hearing").²⁰³ When asked by
16 Representative Pramila Jayapal whether Amazon "track[s] [the data] and create[s] products that
17 directly compete with those most popular brands that are out there," Defendant Sutton responded,
18 in relevant part, that "[Amazon] do[es] not use any of that specific seller data in creating our
19 own private brand products."

20 296. Reasons Why Defendants' Statement in ¶ 295 Was Materially False and
21 Misleading When Made: The statement in the paragraph above was materially false and
22 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statement not
23 misleading, because the statement failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon was in fact
24
25

26 ²⁰³ Online Platforms and Market Power, Part 2: Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Hearing Before
27 the Subcomm. on Antitrust, Com., & Admin. L. of the H. Comm. on the Judiciary, 116th Cong. 5-
28 6, 23-24, 38-44, 46-47, 49-51, 64, 66-67, 70-71 (2019) (testimony of Nate Sutton, Assoc. Gen.
Couns., Competition, Amazon.com, Inc.), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-116hhrg39901/pdf/CHRG-116hhrg39901.pdf>.

1 leveraging its access to third-party sellers' data to identify and replicate popular and profitable
2 products from among the hundreds of millions of listings on its Marketplace.

3 297. False and Misleading Statement: At the same hearing, in response to Subcommittee
4 Chairman David N. Cicilline's questioning concerning third-party sellers, Defendant Sutton
5 responded, in relevant part:

6 **Our incentive is to help the seller succeed because we rely on them.** If we did
7 that, we know they'd go elsewhere. They have many options. So we apply the
8 same criteria to both, and we do not use their individual data when we're making
9 decisions to launch private brands.

10 298. Reasons Why Defendants' Statement in ¶ 297 Was Materially False and
11 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
12 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
13 misleading, because in telling investors that Amazon's "incentive is to help the seller succeed" and
14 that Amazon "appl[ied] the same criteria to both, and we do not use their individual data when
15 we're making decisions to launch private brands," Amazon failed to disclose, among other things,
16 that Amazon used third-party sellers' data to directly compete with those businesses on Amazon's
17 platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely misappropriated third-party sellers' data and used that
18 data, among other things, to copy their products by creating competing private-label (Amazon)
19 products, source those products from third-party sellers' own manufacturers, and cut them out of
20 the equation. In fact, the wrongful use of such third-party seller data was a common practice within
21 the Company. Amazon currently faces significant regulatory inquiries into such practices.

22 299. The above statements were also materially false because Amazon failed to disclose
23 that it routinely favored its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers,
24 including by granting itself access to data and tools that are off-limits for third-party sellers and,
25 during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating third-parties' products as "nonessential" while
26 designating Amazon's own similar products as "essential." Amazon also failed to disclose that it
27 routinely favored its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including
28 by granting itself access to data and tools that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the

1 pandemic, discriminatorily designating third-parties' products as "nonessential" while designating
2 Amazon's own similar products as "essential."

3 300. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely retaliated against its third-party
4 sellers—and used the threat of retaliation—through a myriad of anticompetitive, discriminatory,
5 and abusive tactics including abruptly suspending third-party sellers' accounts, destocking their
6 products, removing the "buy" or "pre-order" buttons to block purchases of their products, and
7 falsely listing their products as "out of stock" or with delayed shipping times, and sold their
8 products for lower prices and demanded that they pay Amazon for the lost margin.

9 301. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely tied and bundled its paid fulfillment
10 and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring sellers to use those services
11 in order to list their products and by awarding the "Buy Box" to sellers who used Amazon's
12 fulfillment services.

13 302. False and Misleading Statement: At the same hearing, when asked by
14 Representative Lucy McBath whether Amazon "privilege[s] vendors who use Amazon's
15 Fulfillment services over those who chose not to?," Defendant Sutton responded, in relevant part:
16 **"We do not favor . . . products that use FBA over others."**

17 303. Reasons Why Defendants' Statement in ¶ 302 Was Materially False and
18 Misleading When Made: The statement in the paragraph above was materially false and
19 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statement not
20 misleading, because the statement failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon was in fact
21 favoring sellers who used FBA over those who did not, for example, for search rankings and the
22 Buy Box.

23 304. False and Misleading Statement: At the same hearing, when asked by
24 Subcommittee Chairman David N. Cicilline whether Amazon's algorithm for collecting data was
25 used to support the sale of Amazon-branded products, Defendant Sutton responded, in relevant
26 part:

27 "[o]ur algorithms, such as the buy box, is [sic] aimed to predict what customers
28 want to buy [. . .] [a]nd **we apply the same criteria whether you're a third-party**

1 **seller or Amazon to that because we want customers to make the right**
 2 **purchase regardless of whether it's a seller or Amazon."**

3 * * *

4 The algorithms are optimized to predict what customers want to buy regardless of
 5 the seller. **We provide the same criteria.**

6 305. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 304 Were Materially False and
 7 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
 8 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 9 misleading, because the statements failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon has used
 10 profitability—also referred to internally as “contribution profit” or “CP”—as a factor in awarding
 11 the Buy Box. Amazon was also misappropriating third-party sellers' data to benefit its own private
 12 brands.

13 306. As the Subcommittee Investigation proceeded, various reputable media outlets
 14 published reports that contradicted the testimony offered by Amazon's witnesses at the
 15 Subcommittee hearings. For example, on July 18, 2019, the investigative news organization
 16 *Capitol Forum* published an article entitled, “Amazon: Former Employee Challenges Executive's
 17 Denial About Company's Use of Independent Sellers' Data.”²⁰⁴ The former Amazon employee
 18 stated that Amazon “routinely tracked the popularity of independent sellers' products sold through
 19 its website,” and that “[the former employee] used to pull sellers' data to look at what the best
 20 products were [. . .] to create its own labels. Accordingly, *Capitol Forum's* reporting directly
 21 contradicted Defendant Sutton's testimony.

22 307. On July 23, 2019, in response to the publication of the *Capitol Forum* article and
 23 similar reporting by other media outlets, Chairman Cicilline sent Amazon a letter requesting that
 24 the Company supplement Defendant Sutton's responses to questions at the July 16, 2019 Hearing
 25 because “[i]n several instances, Mr. Sutton responded to questions from [the Subcommittee] by
 26

27 ²⁰⁴ Amazon: Former Employee Challenges Executive's Denial About Company's Use of
 28 Independent Sellers' Data, THE CAPITOL FORUM (July 18, 2019).

1 offering other ancillary information or partial and selective responses.”²⁰⁵ Moreover, Chairman
 2 Cicilline’s letter stated that “[i]n one instance, [Defendant Sutton’s] answer has been contested by
 3 a former Amazon employee, raising questions about the veracity of his responses under oath.”

4 308. False and Misleading Statement: On July 26, 2019, Defendant Zapolsky sent a
 5 letter²⁰⁶ in response to Chairman Cicilline’s July 23, 2019 letter, which stated, in relevant part:

6 **[W]hile we prohibit in our private label strategy the use of data related**
 7 **specifically to individual sellers,** like other retailers we use aggregated store data
 8 (e.g., total sales) and customer shopping behavior (e.g., search volume) to identify
 categories and products with high customer demand over a given time period. . . .

9 * * *

10 **We prohibit in our private label strategy the use of data related specifically to**
 11 **individual sellers.**

12 * * *

13 **[W]e use aggregated store data on total sales and search volume for categories**
 14 **and products (unless the product is only offered by a single seller, in which**
 case we do not use that data).

15 * * *

16 **[T]he featured offer algorithm does not favor any particular type of offer, but**
 17 **rather seeks to determine which offer to highlight based on a prediction of**
 18 **which offer customers would choose if they were to compare all offers in**
 detail. . . .

19 **Moreover, we make all offers easily available for all customers to shop.**
 20 **Customers may compare the closest competing offers and add them directly**
 21 **to their shopping cart via the “Other Sellers on Amazon” option [. . .], which**
 is displayed on the product detail page directly below the featured offer. . . .

22 309. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statements in ¶ 308 Were Materially False and
 23 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
 24 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 25 misleading, because the statements failed to disclose, among other things, that (1) Amazon

26 ²⁰⁵ [https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/democrats.judiciary.house.gov/files/documents/7.22.19%20Letter%20to%20amazon%20\(dnc\).pdf](https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/democrats.judiciary.house.gov/files/documents/7.22.19%20Letter%20to%20amazon%20(dnc).pdf).

27 ²⁰⁶ <https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/democrats.judiciary.house.gov/files/documents/07.26.19%20-%20amazon%20response.pdf>.
 28

engaged in improper conduct with respect to its private-label business by using third-party sellers' non-public data to compete with them and by giving Amazon products preference over its competitors; and (2) even for purportedly aggregated data, Amazon used single sellers' data when selling returned or damaged versions of an item through Amazon's Warehouse Deals program, used aggregate data when there were only two or three sellers of a product, and used aggregate data when there were multiple sellers but one individual seller accounted for almost 100% of all sales.

F. July 25, 2019 – Amazon's Q2 2019 Earnings Call

310. False and Misleading Statement: On July 25, 2019, Amazon hosted an earnings call with investors and analysts to discuss the Company's Q2 2019 results (the "Q2 2019 Earnings Call"). When questioned whether there would be any change in Amazon's business to focus "more towards third-party from first-party," Defendant Olsavsky stated, in relevant part:

On your comment, I assume you meant vendors not merchants, but on the move from 1P to 3P, but no there shouldn't be – I can't highlight anything related shifting in channel there, but I would say that we remain indifferent on whether – **we're focused on price convenience and selection for our customers. And whether product is a retail offering or third-party offering is not that important to us. As long as it's in stock, as long as it's priced competitively**

We continue to invest very heavily in our systems both for retail vendors and also for third-party merchants invest billions of dollars a year on behalf of them making Amazon a better place for customers to buy and increasingly not only vendor sales, but also third-party merchant sales.

311. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 310 Were Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading, because in telling investors that "whether product is a retail offering or third-party offering is not that important to [Amazon,] [a]s long as it's in stock, as long as it's priced competitively," and that Amazon "invest[ed] very heavily in our systems both for retail vendors and also for third-party merchants . . . making Amazon a better place for . . . increasingly not only vendor sales, but also third-party merchant sales," Amazon failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon routinely retaliated against its third-party sellers—and used the threat of retaliation—

1 through a myriad of anticompetitive, discriminatory, and abusive tactics including abruptly
 2 suspending third-party sellers' accounts, destocking their products, removing the "buy" or "pre-
 3 order" buttons to block purchases of their products, and falsely listing their products as "out of
 4 stock" or with delayed shipping times, and sold their products for lower prices and demanded that
 5 they pay Amazon for the lost margin.

6 312. The above statements were also materially false because Amazon failed to disclose
 7 that it routinely used third-party sellers' data to directly compete with those businesses on
 8 Amazon's platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely misappropriated third-party sellers' data and
 9 used that data, among other things, to copy their products by creating competing private-label
 10 (Amazon) products, source those products from third-party sellers' own manufacturers, and cut
 11 them out of the equation. In fact, the wrongful use of such third-party seller data was a common
 12 practice within the Company. Amazon currently faces significant regulatory inquiries into such
 13 practices.

14 313. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely favored its own private-label
 15 products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including by granting itself access to data and tools
 16 that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating
 17 third-parties' products as "nonessential" while designating Amazon's own similar products as
 18 "essential."

19 314. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely tied and bundled its paid fulfillment
 20 and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring sellers to use those services
 21 in order to list their products and by awarding the "Buy Box" to sellers who used Amazon's
 22 fulfillment services.

23 **G. October 24, 2019 – Amazon's Q3 2019 Earnings Call**

24 315. False and Misleading Statement: On October 24, 2019, Amazon hosted an earnings
 25 call with investors and analysts to discuss the Company's Q3 2019 results (the "Q3 2019 Earnings
 26 Call"). When asked to comment on the opportunities and competitiveness for third-party sellers,
 27 Defendant Olsavsky responded, in relevant part, "[o]n third party I would say we only succeed
 28 if the third party sellers succeeds. So we're heavily invested in them as they are in us. So we

1 are constantly investing on their behalf, adding new products and features and you know we
 2 are cognizant of their economics as well and we want a business that works for both of us
 3 and we set our fees accordingly.”

4 316. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statements in ¶ 315 Were Materially False and
 5 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
 6 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 7 misleading, because in telling investors that “we only succeed if the third party seller succeeds”;
 8 “we’re heavily invested in them as they are in us”; “we are constantly investing on their behalf”;
 9 “we are cognizant of their economics”; and “we want a business that works for both of us and we
 10 set our fees accordingly,” Amazon failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon routinely
 11 retaliated against its third-party sellers—and used the threat of retaliation—through a myriad of
 12 anticompetitive, discriminatory, and abusive tactics including abruptly suspending third-party
 13 sellers’ accounts, destocking their products, removing the “buy” or “pre-order” buttons to block
 14 purchases of their products, and falsely listing their products as “out of stock” or with delayed
 15 shipping times, and sold their products for lower prices and demanded that they pay Amazon for
 16 the lost margin.

17 317. The above statements were also materially false because Amazon failed to disclose
 18 that it routinely used third-party sellers’ data to directly compete with those businesses on
 19 Amazon’s platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely misappropriated third-party sellers’ data and
 20 used that data, among other things, to copy their products by creating competing private-label
 21 (Amazon) products, source those products from third-party sellers’ own manufacturers, and cut
 22 them out of the equation. In fact, the wrongful use of such third-party seller data was a common
 23 practice within the Company. Amazon currently faces significant regulatory inquiries into such
 24 practices.

25 318. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely favored its own private-label
 26 products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including by granting itself access to data and tools
 27 that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating
 28

third-parties' products as "nonessential" while designating Amazon's own similar products as "essential."

319. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely tied and bundled its paid fulfillment and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring sellers to use those services in order to list their products and by awarding the "Buy Box" to sellers who used Amazon's fulfillment services.

H. January 31, 2020 – Amazon's Form 10-K

320. On January 31, 2020, Amazon filed an Annual Report on Form 10-K with the SEC, reporting the Company's financial and operating results for the year ended December 31, 2019 (the "2019 10-K"). Appended to the 2019 10-K as exhibits were signed Certifications pursuant to SOX by Defendants Bezos and Olsavsky, attesting that "I have reviewed this Form 10-K of Amazon.com, Inc." and that "Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report."

321. False and Misleading Statements: According to the 2019 10-K, North America net sales in 2019 were \$170.773 billion, and International net sales in 2019 were \$74.723 billion. In the 2019 10-K, the Company stated:

North America sales increased 21% in 2019, compared to the prior year. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, increased in-stock inventory availability, and increased selection.**

International sales increased 13% in 2019, compared to the prior year. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, increased in-stock inventory availability, and increased selection.**

322. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 321 Were Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not

misleading, because the statements specifically attributed Amazon’s increased sales to sales by third-party sellers but failed to disclose that Amazon was, as explained above, routinely (i) misappropriating third-party sellers’ data; (ii) tying and bundling its products to the detriment of third-party sellers; (iii) exploiting third-party sellers for its own economic gain; and (iv) favoring its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers. These practices created a heightened risk of governmental and other criminal and civil investigations, as well as the risk of significant penalties and reputational harm.

323. False and Misleading Statements: The 2019 10-K contained only generic and misleadingly incomplete risk statements that Amazon was “subject to general business regulations and laws, as well as regulations and laws specifically governing the Internet[] [and] e-commerce” and that existing and future laws and regulations covered “competition,” among other things. Amazon merely advised its investors that “[u]nfavorable regulations, laws, decisions, or interpretations by government or regulatory authorities applying those laws and regulations” could “impede our growth” and failed to disclose the specific and known risks arising from the Company’s improper business practices.

324. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statements in ¶ 323 Were Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading, because the statements above discussed Amazon’s legal and regulatory risk with respect to the Internet, e-commerce, and competition, but failed to disclose that Amazon was, as explained above, routinely (i) misappropriating third-party sellers’ data; (ii) tying and bundling its products to the detriment of third-party sellers; (iii) exploiting third-party sellers for its own economic gain; and (iv) favoring its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers. These practices created a heightened risk of governmental and other criminal and civil investigations, as well as the risk of significant penalties and reputational harm.

325. False and Misleading Statements: The generic and misleadingly incomplete risk statements in the paragraph above were also repeated in Amazon’s Forms 10-Q, filed with the SEC on May 1, 2020 (1Q 2020 10-Q), July 31, 2020 (2Q 2020 10-Q), and October 30, 2020 (3Q 2020

10-Q). Appended to the May 1, 2020, July 31, 2020, and October 30, 2020 Forms 10-Q were signed Certifications pursuant to SOX by Defendants Bezos and Olsavsky, attesting that “I have reviewed this Form 10-Q of Amazon.com, Inc.” and that “Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.”

326. False and Misleading Statements: According to the 1Q 2020 10-Q, North America net sales in 1Q 2020 were \$46.127 billion, and International net sales in 1Q 2020 were \$19.106 billion. The 1Q 2020 10-Q also contained the following statements:

North America sales increased 29% in Q1 2020 compared to the comparable prior year period. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and increased demand for household staples and other essential products**

International sales increased 18% in Q1 2020 compared to the comparable prior year period. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and increased demand for household staples and other essential products**

327. False and Misleading Statements: According to the 2Q 2020 10-Q, North America net sales in 2Q 2020 were \$55.436 billion, and International net sales in 2Q 2020 were \$22.668 billion. The 2Q 2020 10-Q also contained the following statements:

North America sales increased 43% in Q2 2020, and 36% for the six months ended June 30, 2020 compared to the comparable prior year periods. The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and increased demand, including for household staples and other essential and home products

International sales increased 38% in Q2 2020 and 28% for the six months ended June 30, 2020 compared to the comparable prior year periods. The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and increased demand, including for household staples and other essential and home products

1 328. False and Misleading Statements: According to the 3Q 2020 10-Q, North America
 2 net sales in 3Q 2020 were \$59.373 billion, and International net sales in 3Q 2020 were
 3 \$25.171 billion. The 3Q 2020 10-Q also contained the following statements:

4 North America sales increased 39% in Q3 2020, and 37% for the nine months ended
 5 September 30, 2020 compared to the comparable prior year periods. **The sales
 6 growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party
 7 sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to
 8 reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and
 9 increased demand, including for household staples and other essential and
 10 home products**

11 International sales increased 37% in Q3 2020 and 31% for the nine months ended
 12 September 30, 2020 compared to the comparable prior year periods. **The sales
 13 growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party
 14 sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to
 15 reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and
 16 increased demand, including for household staples and other essential and
 17 home products**

18 329. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 328 Were Materially False and
 19 Misleading When Made: The statements in the three 10-Qs above were materially false and
 20 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 21 misleading, because the statements specifically attributed Amazon's increased sales to sales by
 22 third-party sellers but failed to disclose that Amazon was, as explained above, routinely
 23 (i) misappropriating third-party sellers' data; (ii) tying and bundling its products to the detriment
 24 of third-party sellers; (iii) exploiting third-party sellers for its own economic gain; and
 25 (iv) favoring its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers. These practices
 26 created a heightened risk of governmental and other criminal and civil investigations, as well as
 27 the risk of significant penalties and reputational harm.

28 **I. April 24, 2020 – Amazon Tweet**

329. False and Misleading Statement: On April 24, 2020, in response to Congressman
 Jerry Nadler's tweet about an April 23, 2020 *Wall Street Journal* article that alleged that Amazon
 employees used non-public business information from third-party sellers on its platform to develop
 competing products: "[i]f true, this report raises deep concerns about Amazon's apparent lack of

1 candor before the Committee regarding an issue that is central to our investigation,” Amazon
 2 tweeted:

3 @RepJerryNadler. Respectfully, suggestions we misled Congress are unfounded.
 4 **We’ve been clear w/ the Committee that Amazon prohibits use of individual**
 5 **sellers’ data as WSJ alleged.** As w/ any serious allegation of employee
 misconduct, we are investigating.

6 331. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statement in ¶ 330 Was Materially False and
 7 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
 8 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 9 misleading, because the statements failed to disclose, among other things, that (1) Amazon
 10 engaged in improper conduct with respect to its private-label business by using third-party sellers’
 11 non-public data to compete with them and by giving Amazon products preference over its
 12 competitors; and (2) even for purportedly aggregated data, Amazon used single sellers’ data when
 13 selling returned or damaged versions of an item through Amazon’s Warehouse Deals program,
 14 used aggregate data when there were only two or three sellers of a product, and used aggregate
 15 data when there were multiple sellers but one individual seller accounted for almost 100% of all
 16 sales.

17 **J. May 15, 2020 – Amazon’s Response to Subcommittee’s May 1, 2020**
 18 **Letter**

19 332. On May 1, 2020, members of the Subcommittee sent Defendant Bezos a letter in
 20 response to an April 23, 2020 *Wall Street Journal* article which alleged that Amazon employees
 21 used sensitive business information from third-party sellers on its platform to develop competing
 22 products. The letter stated that “[i]f these allegations are true, then Amazon exploited its role as
 23 the largest online Marketplace in the U.S. to appropriate the sensitive commercial data of
 24 individual Marketplace sellers and then used that data to compete directly with those sellers,” and
 25 encouraged Defendant Bezos to testify before the Subcommittee.
 26
 27
 28

1 333. False and Misleading Statement: On May 15, 2020, Amazon sent a letter²⁰⁷ in
 2 response to the Subcommittee's May 1, 2020 letter to Defendant Bezos, stating, in relevant part:

3 Because Amazon is privileged to have third-party sellers who now account for the
 4 great majority of sales of physical goods in Amazon's store, we determined years
 5 ago to take additional steps to give sellers comfort regarding their individual data.
 6 **It was purely for that reason that we went beyond any legal requirement—and**
 7 **beyond the protections in place at any other store we are aware of—to begin**
 8 **to implement internal policies to restrict the use of non-public data specific to**
 9 **one particular selling partner to compete directly with sellers.** We did this
 10 because we thought it was the right thing to do for our selling partners, who are also
 11 critical customers of Amazon—we wanted to go the extra mile to protect the trust
 12 of third parties selling in our stores.

13 334. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 333 Were Materially False and
 14 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
 15 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 16 misleading, because the statements failed to disclose, among other things, that (1) Amazon
 17 engaged in improper conduct with respect to its private-label business by using third-party sellers'
 18 non-public data to compete with them and by giving Amazon products preference over its
 19 competitors; and (2) even for purportedly aggregated data, Amazon used single sellers' data when
 20 selling returned or damaged versions of an item through Amazon's Warehouse Deals program,
 21 used aggregate data when there were only two or three sellers of a product, and used aggregate
 22 data when there were multiple sellers but one individual seller accounted for almost 100% of all
 23 sales.

24 **K. July 30, 2020 – Amazon's Q2 2020 Earnings Call**

25 335. False and Misleading Statement: On July 30, 2020, Amazon hosted an earnings
 26 call with investors and analysts to discuss the Company's Q2 2020 results. During the call,
 27 Defendant Olsavsky stated:

28 Third-party units continue to represent more than half of overall unit volume,
 helped by improved quarter-over-quarter growth in active sellers. **We are more**

²⁰⁷ https://judiciary.house.gov/uploadedfiles/letter_from_brian_huseman_to_committee_may_15_2020.pdf.

1 committed than ever to supporting the success of the hundreds of thousands
2 of small and medium-sized businesses to sell their products in Amazon stores.

3 336. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 335 Were Materially False and
4 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
5 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
6 misleading, because in telling investors that “[w]e are more committed than ever to supporting the
7 success of the hundreds of thousands of small and medium-sized business to sell their products in
8 Amazon stores,” Amazon failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon routinely retaliated
9 against its third-party sellers—and used the threat of retaliation—through a myriad of
10 anticompetitive, discriminatory, and abusive tactics including abruptly suspending third-party
11 sellers’ accounts, destocking their products, removing the “buy” or “pre-order” buttons to block
12 purchases of their products, and falsely listing their products as “out of stock” or with delayed
13 shipping times, and sold their products for lower prices and demanded that they pay Amazon for
14 the lost margin.

15 337. The above statements were also materially false because Amazon failed to disclose
16 that it routinely used third-party sellers’ data to directly compete with those businesses on
17 Amazon’s platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely misappropriated third-party sellers’ data and
18 used that data, among other things, to copy their products by creating competing private-label
19 (Amazon) products, source those products from third-party sellers’ own manufacturers, and cut
20 them out of the equation. In fact, the wrongful use of such third-party seller data was a common
21 practice within the Company. Amazon currently faces significant regulatory inquiries into such
22 practices.

23 338. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely favored its own private-label
24 products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including by granting itself access to data and tools
25 that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating
26 third-parties’ products as “nonessential” while designating Amazon’s own similar products as
27 “essential.”
28

339. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely tied and bundled its paid fulfillment and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring sellers to use those services in order to list their products and by awarding the “Buy Box” to sellers who used Amazon’s fulfillment services.

L. September 4, 2020 – Amazon’s Response to Chairman Cicilline

340. False and Misleading Statement: On September 4, 2020, in response to Chairman Cicilline’s question “whether Amazon ever designed the Buy Box algorithm to consider profitability to Amazon as a determining factor in whether to award the Buy Box” to a third-party seller, Amazon stated “**Amazon does not consider profitability as part of the Featured Merchant Algorithm.**”

341. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statement in ¶ 340 Was Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statement in the paragraph above was materially false and misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statement not misleading, because the statement failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon has used profitability—also referred to internally as “contribution profit” or “CP”—as a factor in awarding the Buy Box.

M. September 25, 2020 – Amazon’s Official Website

342. False and Misleading Statement: On September 25, 2020, Amazon posted on its official website, that:

We have strict policies that forbid our own private brand teams from using individual seller data. We train the teams on these policies and audit the teams’ compliance with them. Our approach allows us to improve our store while protecting the things sellers care about most: ensuring that their individual pricing plans, inventory levels, and sales histories are not shared with other parties or used to compete with them.

Our continued success depends on providing a great experience – not only for our customers who benefit from wider selection and increased competition that helps keep prices low—but also for independent sellers, which means protecting their proprietary information while providing the data and tools they need to grow their businesses.

1 343. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statements in ¶ 342 Were Materially False and
 2 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
 3 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 4 misleading, because the statements failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon leveraged
 5 its access to third-party sellers’ data to identify and replicate popular and profitable products from
 6 among the hundreds of millions of listings on its Marketplace.

7 **N. October 6, 2020 – Amazon’s Official Website**

8 344. False and Misleading Statement: On October 6, 2020, Amazon stated on its official
 9 website:

10 **Amazon and third-party sellers benefit each other.** [F]lawed regulatory ideas
 11 rely on the false narrative that Amazon’s interests are not aligned with those of the
 12 thousands of small and medium-sized businesses thriving as sellers in our store.
 13 **The opposite is true:** Amazon and sellers complement each other, and together we
 14 create a better customer experience than either could create alone. **[I]n addition to**
 15 **great value and low prices for customers—we also have strong financial**
 16 **incentives to support third-party sellers because we typically make the same**
 17 **or more revenue on third-party sales. Clearly, when it comes to Amazon and**
 18 **third-party sellers in our store, it’s not zero-sum. Amazon and third-party**
 19 **sellers have a mutually beneficial relationship, and our interests are well**
 20 **aligned. What these misguided notions from some subcommittee staff**
 21 **misunderstand is the fact that third parties having the opportunity to sell right**
 22 **alongside a retailer’s products is the very competition that most benefits**
 23 **consumers and has made the marketplace model so successful for third-party**
 24 **sellers.**²⁰⁸

19 345. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statements in ¶ 344 Were Materially False and
 20 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
 21 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 22 misleading, because in telling investors that “Amazon and third-party sellers benefit each other”;
 23 “Amazon’s interests are aligned with those of the thousands of small and medium-sized businesses
 24 thriving as sellers in our store”; “we have strong financial incentives to support third-party sellers”;

26 ²⁰⁸ https://www.aboutamazon.com/news/policy-news-views/fringe-notions-on-antitrust-would-destroy-small-businesses-and-hurt-consumers?utm_source=social&utm_medium=tw&utm_term=amznnews&utm_content=HJCReportStatement&linkId=101370594.

1 “Amazon and third-party sellers have a mutually beneficial relationship, and our interests are
2 aligned”; and by touting the “fact that third parties hav[e] the opportunity to sell right alongside a
3 retailer’s products . . . made the marketplace model so successful for third-party sellers,” Amazon
4 failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon routinely retaliated against its third-party
5 sellers—and used the threat of retaliation—through a myriad of anticompetitive, discriminatory,
6 and abusive tactics including abruptly suspending third-party sellers’ accounts, destocking their
7 products, removing the “buy” or “pre-order” buttons to block purchases of their products, and
8 falsely listing their products as “out of stock” or with delayed shipping times, and sold their
9 products for lower prices and demanded that they pay Amazon for the lost margin.

10 346. The above statements were also materially false because Amazon failed to disclose
11 that it routinely used third-party sellers’ data to directly compete with those businesses on
12 Amazon’s platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely misappropriated third-party sellers’ data and
13 used that data, among other things, to copy their products by creating competing private-label
14 (Amazon) products, source those products from third-party sellers’ own manufacturers, and cut
15 them out of the equation. In fact, the wrongful use of such third-party seller data was a common
16 practice within the Company. Amazon currently faces significant regulatory inquiries into such
17 practices.

18 347. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely favored its own private-label
19 products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including by granting itself access to data and tools
20 that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating
21 third-parties’ products as “nonessential” while designating Amazon’s own similar products as
22 “essential.”

23 348. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely tied and bundled its paid fulfillment
24 and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring sellers to use those services
25 in order to list their products and by awarding the “Buy Box” to sellers who used Amazon’s
26 fulfillment services.

O. November 10, 2020 – Response to the European Commission’s Preliminary Findings

349. On November 10, 2020, the European Commission informed Amazon of its preliminary view that Amazon is systematically relying on non-public business data of independent sellers who sell on its Marketplace, to the benefit of Amazon’s own retail business, which directly competes with those third-party sellers.

350. False and Misleading Statement: In response, Amazon stated the following:

“[w]e disagree with the preliminary assertions of the European Commission and will continue to make every effort to ensure it has an accurate understanding of the facts. **No company cares more about small businesses or has done more to support them over the past two decades than Amazon.**”²⁰⁹

351. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statements in ¶ 350 Were Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading, because in telling investors that “[n]o company cares more about small business or has done more to support them over the past two decades than Amazon,” Amazon failed to disclose, among other things, that Amazon routinely retaliated against its third-party sellers—and used the threat of retaliation—through a myriad of anticompetitive, discriminatory, and abusive tactics including abruptly suspending third-party sellers’ accounts, destocking their products, removing the “buy” or “pre-order” buttons to block purchases of their products, and falsely listing their products as “out of stock” or with delayed shipping times, and sold their products for lower prices and demanded that they pay Amazon for the lost margin.

352. The above statements were also materially false because Amazon failed to disclose that it routinely used third-party sellers’ data to directly compete with those businesses on Amazon’s platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely misappropriated third-party sellers’ data and used that data, among other things, to copy their products by creating competing private-label (Amazon) products, source those products from third-party sellers’ own manufacturers, and cut them out of the equation. In fact, the wrongful use of such third-party seller data was a common

²⁰⁹ <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/10/business/amazon-eu-antitrust.html>.

1 practice within the Company. Amazon currently faces significant regulatory inquiries into such
2 practices.

3 353. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely favored its own private-label
4 products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including by granting itself access to data and tools
5 that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating
6 third-parties' products as "nonessential" while designating Amazon's own similar products as
7 "essential."

8 354. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely tied and bundled its paid fulfillment
9 and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring sellers to use those services
10 in order to list their products and by awarding the "Buy Box" to sellers who used Amazon's
11 fulfillment services.

12 **P. February 3, 2021 – Amazon's Form 10-K and Forms 10-Q**

13 355. On February 3, 2021, Amazon filed an Annual Report on Form 10-K with the SEC,
14 reporting the Company's financial and operating results for the year ended December 31, 2020
15 (the "2020 10-K"). Appended to the 2020 10-K as exhibits were signed Certifications pursuant to
16 SOX by Defendants Bezos and Olsavsky, attesting that "I have reviewed this Form 10-K of
17 Amazon.com, Inc." and that "Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue
18 statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made,
19 in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect
20 to the period covered by this report."

21 356. False and Misleading Statement: According to the 2020 10-K, North America net
22 sales in 2020 were \$236.282 billion, and International net sales in 2020 were \$104.412 billion. In
23 the 2020 10-K, the Company stated:

24 North America sales increased 38% in 2020, compared to the prior year. **The sales**
25 **growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party**
26 **sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to**
27 **reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and**
28 **increased demand, including for household staples and other essential and**
home products

1 International sales increased 40% in 2020, compared to the prior year. **The sales**
 2 **growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party**
 3 **sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to**
 4 **reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and**
 5 **increased demand, including for household staples and other essential and**
 6 **home products**

7 357. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 356 Were Materially False and
 8 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
 9 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 10 misleading, because the statements specifically attributed Amazon's increased sales to sales by
 11 third-party sellers but failed to disclose that Amazon was, as explained above, routinely
 12 (i) misappropriating third-party sellers' data; (ii) tying and bundling its products to the detriment
 13 of third-party sellers; (iii) exploiting third-party sellers for its own economic gain; and
 14 (iv) favoring its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers. These practices
 15 created a heightened risk of governmental and other criminal and civil investigations, as well as
 16 the risk of significant penalties and reputational harm.

17 358. False and Misleading Statements: The 2020 10-K contained only generic and
 18 misleadingly incomplete risk statements that Amazon was "subject to general business regulations
 19 and laws, as well as regulations and laws specifically governing the Internet[] [and] e-commerce"
 20 and that existing and future laws and regulations covered "competition," among other things.
 21 Amazon merely advised its investors that "[u]nfavorable regulations, laws, decisions, or
 22 interpretations by government or regulatory authorities applying those laws and regulations" could
 23 "impede our growth" and failed to disclose the specific and known risks arising from the
 24 Company's improper business practices. Amazon failed to disclose that it (i) routinely strong-
 25 armed third-party sellers on its platform for its own economic benefit; (ii) routinely
 26 misappropriated third-party seller data in order to manufacture and market its own products;
 27 (iii) engaged in self-preferencing; and (iv) tied and bundled its products, misconduct that created
 28 a heightened risk of governmental and other criminal and civil investigations, as well as the risk
 of significant penalties and reputational harm.

359. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 358 Were Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading, because the statements above discussed Amazon's legal and regulatory risk with respect to the Internet, e-commerce, and competition, but failed to disclose that Amazon was, as explained above, routinely (i) misappropriating third-party sellers' data; (ii) tying and bundling its products to the detriment of third-party sellers; (iii) exploiting third-party sellers for its own economic gain; and (iv) favoring its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers. These practices created a heightened risk of governmental and other criminal and civil investigations, as well as the risk of significant penalties and reputational harm.

360. False and Misleading Statements: The generic and misleadingly incomplete risk statements in the paragraph above were also repeated in Amazon's Forms 10-Q, filed with the SEC on April 30, 2021 (1Q 2021 10-Q), July 30, 2021 (2Q 2021 10-Q), and October 29, 2021 (3Q 2021 10-Q). Appended to the April 30, 2021, July 30, 2021, and October 29, 2021 10-Q Forms were signed Certifications pursuant to SOX by Defendants Bezos and Olsavsky for the 1Q 2021 10-Q and by Defendants Jassy and Olsavsky for the 2Q 2021 10-Q and 3Q 2021 10-Q, attesting that "I have reviewed this Form 10-Q of Amazon.com, Inc." and that "Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report."

361. False and Misleading Statements: According to the 1Q 2021 10-Q, North America net sales in 1Q 2021 were \$64.366 billion, and International net sales in 1Q 2021 were \$30.649 billion. The 1Q 2021 10-Q also contained the following statements:

North America sales increased 40% in Q1 2021, compared to the comparable prior year period. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and increased demand, including for household staples and other essential and home products**

International sales increased 60% in Q1 2021, compared to the comparable prior year period. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and increased demand, including for household staples and other essential and home products**

362. False and Misleading Statements: According to the 2Q 2021 10-Q, North America net sales in 2Q 2021 were \$67.550 billion, and International net sales in 2Q 2021 were \$30.721 billion. The 2Q 2021 10-Q also contained the following statements:

North America sales increased 22% in Q2 2021 and 30% for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to the comparable prior year periods. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and increased demand**

International sales increased 36% in Q2 2021 and 47% for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to the comparable prior year periods. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers. Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and increased demand**

363. False and Misleading Statements: According to the 3Q 2021 10-Q, North America net sales in 3Q 2021 were \$65.557 billion, and International net sales in 3Q 2021 were \$29.145 billion. The 3Q 2021 10-Q also contained the following statements:

North America sales increased 10% in Q3 2021 and 23% for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 compared to the comparable prior year periods. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and increased demand**

International sales increased 16% in Q3 2021 and 35% for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 compared to the comparable prior year periods. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and increased demand**

364. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶¶ 361-63 Were Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statements in the three 10-Qs above were materially false and

misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading, because the statements specifically attributed Amazon's increased sales to sales by third-party sellers but failed to disclose that Amazon was, as explained above, routinely (i) misappropriating third-party sellers' data; (ii) tying and bundling its products to the detriment of third-party sellers; (iii) exploiting third-party sellers for its own economic gain; and (iv) favoring its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers. These practices created a heightened risk of governmental and other criminal and civil investigations, as well as the risk of significant penalties and reputational harm.

Q. July 29, 2021 – Q2 2021 Earnings Call

365. False and Misleading Statements: On July 29, 2021, Amazon held its second-quarter 2021 earnings conference call. During the call, Defendants Olsavsky and Fildes explained that demand for fast delivery “has required” and “will continue to require” a significant investment in the Company's fulfillment network.²¹⁰ As Defendant Olsavsky stated:

I'll finish up with some comments on our ongoing investments in operations. As we think about the **pull-forward in demand** we've seen these past 18-months, **it has required and will continue to require a significant amount of investment in our fulfillment network** . . . [s]o there's more work to do including additional build outs for our [fulfillment centers] as well as our middle-mile and last-mile capabilities to support our fast improving delivery offers for customers.

366. During the same conference call Defendant Fildes also tied “current high customer demand” to the Company's aggressive buildout in fulfillment capabilities:

Doug, on your second question, it's Dave here. I'd just say our focus is really squarely on **adding capacity to meet the current high customer demand** that Brian talked about in his opening remarks.

²¹⁰ Statements made by Fildes during the July 2021 conference call that Olshansky joined are implicitly attributable to Olshansky. Similarly, statements made by Olshansky during that call are implicitly attributable to Fildes. Simply stated, a high-ranking company official cannot sit quietly at a conference with analysts, knowing that another official is making false statements and escape liability for those misstatements.

367. Later on the call, Defendants reiterated that Amazon was continuing to “add[] capacity” and “invest[]” in its fulfillment capabilities in order to meet rising demand:

[Olsavsky]: I would say on the fulfillment side, there are a number of things. **First, we’re adding a lot of capacity.** If you step back, the Amazon fulfilled unit volume, so that’s the units coming out of our fulfillment centers, both retail and FBA, have doubled in the past two years. And the AMZL, the delivery arm of our business, has more than doubled in that time period. **So you can see there’s been very strong multiyear demand here that we are still catching up with from last year . . .** So if you’ve been with us a long time, you know the cadence is that as we add demand – excuse me, as we add capacity, there’s a lot of additional costs from hiring to starting up, to training, to getting that building or sort center or delivery station up and running. It usually takes a multi-year period to tame those assets. And we’ve literally nearly doubled our network here in the last 18 months from a size standpoint. So there’s a lot of that going on, a lot of strong effort by our fulfillment and ops teams to help mitigate the costs.

* * *

[Fildes]: **We’re investing in the transportation network to support the demand.** A significant part of the capital investments we’ve been talking about for the past few years and certainly since the pandemic’s start has been to support those efforts in middle and last-mile capacity **to keep pace and support with that demand.** So as we’ve been saying here, that work is not done yet. **We’re continuing to expand. You’ll see that investment throughout 2021.**

368. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statements in ¶¶ 365-67 Were Materially False and Misleading When Made: Defendants’ statements on the July 29, 2021 Q2 Earnings Call that the Company “will continue to require a significant amount of investment” due to demand; that “it was adding capacity to meet current high customer demand”; that Amazon was “investing in the transportation network to support the demand”; and that a “significant part” of its investment “has been to support those efforts in middle to last-mile capacity to keep pace with [] demand” were false and misleading when made because, by July of 2021, Amazon’s fulfillment and high-speed delivery capacity had already grown beyond market demand. Specifically, by the end of 2020, Amazon realized that they had overbuilt, according to FE-1. *See supra* ¶¶ 218-20. And by late 2020, Amazon had implemented a stall in forward-looking investments in order to “rationalize” plans for increased fulfillment capacity. By that point, as FE-1 confirmed, Amazon’s internal projections of continued demand showed that demand was not maintaining at the level to which they had sourced increased incremental fulfillment capacity. FE-1 further confirmed that by very

1 early in 2021, Amazon saw declining order volumes. Thus, by the spring of 2021, Amazon had
 2 started making cutbacks to fulfillment capacity and put a halt on capital expenditures. And by the
 3 summer of 2021, Amazon was halting construction, pulling out of prior deals, and pushing for cost
 4 control to a degree that FE-1 had never previously seen since joining Amazon in 2017.

5 369. In addition, the declining demand and resulting cutbacks for fast delivery was also
 6 reported by the *Wall Street Journal*:

7 **By July 2021, it became clear to Mr. Jassy and Amazon’s logistics team that**
 8 **Amazon’s capacity was outpacing demand.** They made a series of intensifying
 9 cutbacks to the plans for capacity growth, said people involved in the decisions.
 They again cut back capacity growth plans in September and December of 2021.

10 *See supra* ¶ 267.

11 370. Item 303 of Regulation S-K requires publicly traded companies to disclose “known
 12 trends or uncertainties” that are “reasonably likely” to have a material impact on the company’s
 13 operations. 17 C.F.R. § 229.303 (Item 303). Rather than disclose, consistent with Item 303 of
 14 Regulation S-K, this declining trend in demand, Defendants instead doubled down by repeatedly
 15 (and falsely) stating that rising demand for fast delivery was driving the Company’s push to
 16 increase capacity: “our focus [] is on adding capacity to meet high customer demand;” “we’re
 17 investing . . . to support demand”; and “[pull-forward demand] continues to require a significant
 18 amount of investment in fulfillment.”

19 371. The false statements and omissions above from Amazon’s Q2 2021 Earnings Call
 20 were material under the federal securities laws because they created the false impression with
 21 investors that the exceedingly high cost of Amazon’s aggressive buildout of its fulfillment network
 22 was a prudent use of capital because demand for fast delivery continued to rise. While this might
 23 have been true prior to March and April 2021, thereafter, and at least as early as July 2021,
 24 Defendants’ had a duty under the federal securities law be truthful about this declining trend.

25 372. False and Misleading Statement: In addition to the above statements, during that
 26 same earnings call, Defendant Olsavsky stated:

27 As far as the higher-margin areas and whether that’s a purposeful strategy, I’d like
 28 to say it is, but **if you look at what they are third-party is kind of a continuation**
of strength in our FBA program, in particular, I think the sellers are doing a great

1 job of adding additional selection that's very valuable and reinforces our flywheel,
 2 and we'd like to see that and you see that third-party percent of units went up from
 3 53% last year to 56%, and that's a steady mark. **We've seen that, as we said, the
 third-party sellers are doing a great job and we like to see that.**

4 373. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 372 Were Materially False and
 5 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
 6 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 7 misleading, because the statements failed to disclose, among other things, that (i) third-party
 8 sellers continued to raise concerns that increased fees for compulsory FBA fulfillment were
 9 squeezing their business; (ii) Amazon engaged in anticompetitive and improper conduct with
 10 respect to its private-label business by favoring sellers who used FBA over those who did not, for
 11 example for its search rankings and the Buy Box; and (iii) Amazon was using its FBA service as
 12 an avenue to identify popular third-party seller items and gather competitively sensitive
 13 information about them.

14 **R. September 13, 2021 – Amazon's Official Website**

15 374. False and Misleading Statement: On September 13, 2021, Amazon stated on its
 16 official website:

17 **Amazon remains absolutely committed to helping our third-party selling**
 18 **partners grow and thrive.** Last year, Amazon invested more than \$18 billion in
 19 logistics, tools, services, programs, and people to help small and medium-sized
 20 businesses succeed. We offer resources, such as the Amazon Small Business
 Academy and the recently launched Amazon Black Business Accelerator, to help
 aspiring sellers from all backgrounds learn how to build their businesses online.

21 375. Reasons Why Defendants' Statement in ¶ 374 Was Materially False and
 22 Misleading When Made: The statement in the paragraph above was materially false and
 23 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 24 misleading, because in telling investors that "Amazon remains absolutely committed to helping
 25 our third-party selling partners grow and thrive," Amazon failed to disclose, among other things,
 26 that Amazon routinely retaliated against its third-party sellers—and used the threat of retaliation—
 27 through a myriad of anticompetitive, discriminatory, and abusive tactics including abruptly
 28 suspending third-party sellers' accounts, destocking their products, removing the "buy" or "pre-

1 order” buttons to block purchases of their products, and falsely listing their products as “out of
 2 stock” or with delayed shipping times, and sold their products for lower prices and demanded that
 3 they pay Amazon for the lost margin.

4 376. The above statements was also materially false because Amazon failed to disclose
 5 that it routinely used third-party sellers’ data to directly compete with those businesses on
 6 Amazon’s platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely misappropriated third-party sellers’ data and
 7 used that data, among other things, to copy their products by creating competing private-label
 8 (Amazon) products, source those products from third-party sellers’ own manufacturers, and cut
 9 them out of the equation. In fact, the wrongful use of such third-party seller data was a common
 10 practice within the Company. Amazon currently faces significant regulatory inquiries into such
 11 practices.

12 377. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely favored its own private-label
 13 products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including by granting itself access to data and tools
 14 that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating
 15 third-parties’ products as “nonessential” while designating Amazon’s own similar products as
 16 “essential.”

17 378. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely tied and bundled its paid fulfillment
 18 and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring sellers to use those services
 19 in order to list their products and by awarding the “Buy Box” to sellers who used Amazon’s
 20 fulfillment services.

21 **S. October 28, 2021 – Amazon Press Release and Form 8-K**

22 379. False and Misleading Statement: On October 28, 2021, Amazon issued a press
 23 release (that was later filed with the SEC on Form 8-K and signed by Defendant Olsavsky) where
 24 Defendant Jassy stated that Amazon’s “extraordinary investments” in its fulfillment network were
 25 needed to “satisfy customer needs”:

26 We’ve always said that when confronted with the choice between optimizing for
 27 short-term profits versus what’s best for customers over the long term, we will
 28 choose the latter—and you can see that during every phase of this pandemic
 In the first several months of COVID-19, Amazonians played an essential role to
 help people secure the requisite PPE, food, and other in-demand items needed, and

1 we worked closely with businesses and governments to leverage AWS to maintain
2 business continuity as they responded to the pandemic. Customers have
3 appreciated this commitment, which is part of what's driving this past quarter's
4 AWS growth acceleration to 39% year over year; but it's also driven extraordinary
5 investments across our businesses to satisfy customer needs—just one example is
6 that we've nearly doubled the size of our fulfillment network since the pandemic
7 began.

8 380. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 379 Were Knowingly False and
9 Misleading: Defendant Jassy's statement on October 28, 2021 that Amazon's "extraordinary
10 investments" in its fulfillment network were required to "satisfy customers needs" was materially
11 false and misleading when made because Jassy's statement continued to perpetuate the false
12 impression created by Defendants on July 29, 2021 that the Company's aggressive investment in
13 fulfillment capacity was necessary and prudent because it was financially supported by increasing
14 demand for fast delivery when in fact Jassy and other Individual Defendants knew by this point—
15 based on internal sources at the Company and reporting by *Wall Street Journal*—that months
16 earlier fulfillment capacity for fast delivery had already exceeded demand. Indeed, by July of
17 2021, Amazon's fulfillment and high-speed delivery capacity had already grown beyond market
18 demand. Specifically, by the end of 2020, Amazon realized that they had overbuilt, according to
19 FE-1. *See supra* ¶¶ 218-20. And by late 2020, Amazon had implemented a stall in forward-
20 looking investments in order to "rationalize" plans for increased fulfillment capacity. By that
21 point, as FE-1 confirmed, Amazon's internal projections of continued demand showed that
22 demand was not maintaining at the level to which they had sourced increased incremental
23 fulfillment capacity. FE-1 further confirmed that by very early in 2021, Amazon saw declining
24 order volumes. Thus, by the spring of 2021, Amazon had started making cutbacks to fulfillment
25 capacity and put a halt on capital expenditures. And by the summer of 2021, Amazon was halting
26 construction, pulling out of prior deals, and pushing for cost control to a degree that FE-1 had
27 never previously seen since joining Amazon in 2017. Moreover, throughout 2021, numerous
28 "mothball buildings" as well as "decommissioned buildings" began to appear at Amazon,
including at least two more mothball buildings in September 2021, and another mothball building

1 in October 2021 that became a “shell site” over a month before its previously scheduled launch in
 2 November 2021. *See supra* ¶¶ 221-28.

3 **T. October 28, 2021 – Q3 2021 Earnings Call**

4 381. False and Misleading Statements. During Amazon’s Q3 2021 Earnings Call,
 5 Defendant Olsavsky reiterated in his opening remarks that rising customer demand supported the
 6 Company’s aggressive expansion, “we’ve nearly doubled our operations capacity in the past two
 7 years to keep up with customer demand” and that the Company’s continued investment in capacity
 8 was sound:

9 [T]here certainly have been challenges to overcome since February of last year.
 10 We’ve nearly doubled our operations capacity in the past 2 years to keep up with
 the customer demand.

11 * * *

12 Last quarter we discussed the physical capacity we were adding to meet customer
 13 demand. We made strong progress in Q3 to build and open new facilities and as a
 14 result for the first time since the pandemic began, we are no longer capacity
 15 constrained for physical space in the network. September alone we brought online
 16 more than 100 new buildings in the United States including fulfillment centers, sort
 centers, and last mile delivery stations. **For the year, we expect our 2021
 footprint additions to exceed last year’s build-out, which was also significant.
 To put this in perspective, we are on track to double our fulfillment network
 over the two-year period since the pandemic’s early days.**

18 **Our revenue guidance for the fourth quarter reflects the current trends we are**
 19 **seeing** Consumers have started to return to pre-pandemic spending patterns,
 20 increasing their mobility and spending more on travel and services in Q2 and Q3,
 21 **but we are appreciative that the incremental demand that came our way**
during the pandemic has remained, and that we are continuing to grow on top
of that.

22 382. During the analyst Q&A portion of the call, Defendant Olsavsky again referenced
 23 “chasing [] demand” and a “pick up” in demand:

24 On your first question about whether we’ve – comparison of doubling the
 25 fulfillment capacity to the unit growth, keep in mind also that our fulfillment
 26 capacity also includes our transportation delivery capacity. And in the last two
 27 years, we’ve also greatly ratcheted up our ability to deliver ourselves through
 AMZL and our percent of units that we’ve delivered through AMZL is over 50%
 of our units globally. So that’s a big – that’s a driver as well. **I’d also say that**
while we’ve been chasing really demand for last two years, we’ve been doing
 28 **it – as I said, we’re running about 100% pretty much all of last year.**

1 * * *

2 But yes, we have unfinished business on the one-day promise side But we
3 don't want to be as good as – just as good as we were before the pandemic. We
4 expect that to increase in 2022 and we're going to plan accordingly. **And I think**
5 **you start to see the difference in the growth rate before and after that one day.**
6 **I won't forecast it too much, but we do – we did see pick-up and we saw really**
7 **that we got into the consideration set for more purchases. When something is**
8 **available in one day or less, now you really don't have to go to a store even if**
9 **you need it very quickly. So it just opens up more ways for us to serve our**
10 **customers, especially our Prime customers.**

11 383. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶¶ 381-82 Were Materially False and
12 Misleading When Made: Defendants' statements on the October 28, 2021 Q3 Earnings Call that
13 Amazon "nearly doubled [its] operations capacity in the past 2 years to keep up with the customer
14 demand"; that "the incremental demand that came our way during the pandemic has remained, and
15 that we are continuing to grow on top of that"; and that "we did see pick up" in demand, were
16 materially false and misleading when made because, by July of 2021, Amazon's fulfillment and
17 high-speed delivery capacity had already grown beyond market demand. Specifically, by April of
18 2021, Amazon had already "missed its demand forecast for its North American fulfillment
19 network" for the first time in over five years. Moreover, throughout 2021, numerous "mothball
20 buildings" as well as "decommissioned buildings" began to appear at Amazon, including at least
21 two more mothball buildings in September 2021, and another mothball building in October 2021
22 that became a "shell site" over a month before its previously scheduled launch in November 2021.
23 *See supra* ¶¶ 221-28. Indeed, by the end of 2020, Amazon realized that they had overbuilt,
24 according to FE-1. *See supra* ¶¶ 218-20. And by late 2020, Amazon had implemented a stall in
25 forward-looking investments in order to "rationalize" plans for increased fulfillment capacity. By
26 that point, as FE-1 confirmed, Amazon's internal projections of continued demand showed that
27 demand was not maintaining at the level to which they had sourced increased incremental
28 fulfillment capacity. FE-1 further confirmed that by very early in 2021, Amazon saw declining
 order volumes. Thus, by the spring of 2021, Amazon had started making cutbacks to fulfillment
 capacity and put a halt on capital expenditures. And by the summer of 2021, Amazon was halting

1 construction, pulling out of prior deals, and pushing for cost control to a degree that FE-1 had
2 never previously seen since joining Amazon in 2017.

3 384. In addition, this declining demand and resulting cutbacks was also reported by *Wall*
4 *Street Journal*:

5 **By July 2021, it became clear to Mr. Jassy and Amazon’s logistics team that**
6 **Amazon’s capacity was outpacing demand.** They made a series of intensifying
7 cutbacks to the plans for capacity growth, said people involved in the decisions.
They again cut back capacity growth plans in September and December of 2021.

8 385. Item 303 of Regulation S-K requires publicly traded companies to disclose “known
9 trends or uncertainties” that are “reasonably likely” to have a material impact on the company’s
10 operations. 17 C.F.R. § 229.303 (Item 303). Rather than disclose, consistent with Item 303 of
11 Regulation S-K, this declining trend in demand, Defendants instead doubled down by repeatedly
12 (and falsely) stating that rising demand for fast delivery was driving the Company’s push to
13 increase capacity: “our focus [] is on adding capacity to meet high customer demand;” “we’re
14 investing . . . to support demand”; and “[pull-forward demand] continues to require a significant
15 amount of investment in fulfillment.”

16 386. The materially false statements and omissions above from Amazon’s Q2 2021
17 Earnings Call were material under the federal securities laws because they created the false
18 impression with investors that the exceedingly high cost of Amazon’s aggressive buildout of its
19 fulfillment network was a prudent use of capital because demand for fast delivery continued to
20 rise. While this might have been true prior to March and April 2021, thereafter, and at least as
21 early as July 2021, Defendants’ had a duty under the federal securities law be truthful about this
22 declining trend.

23 **U. November 1, 2021 – Amazon’s Response to Subcommittee’s**
24 **October 18, 2021 Letter**

25 387. On October 18, 2021, members of the Subcommittee sent Amazon a letter in
26 response to “recent, credible reporting that directly contradicts the sworn testimony and
27 representations of Amazon’s top executives—including former CEO Bezos—to the Committee
28

1 about their company's business practices during our investigation last Congress.”²¹¹ The letter
 2 stated that the Subcommittee was “providing [the Company] with a final opportunity to provide
 3 exculpatory evidence to corroborate the prior testimony and statements on behalf of Amazon to
 4 the Committee,” and encouraged Amazon to “provide the Committee with sworn, truthful, and
 5 accurate responses to this request as we consider whether a referral of this matter to the Department
 6 of Justice for criminal investigation is appropriate.”

7 388. False and Misleading Statement: On November 1, 2021, Amazon sent a letter²¹² in
 8 response to the Subcommittee's October 18, 2021 letter, stating that Amazon “ha[d] cooperated
 9 fully with the Committee's inquiries and engaged in good faith throughout this process, and the
 10 resulting record fully supports the transparency, candor, accuracy, and truthfulness of all of our
 11 statements, including on the topics raised in your letter,” and that the Company “ha[d] in no way
 12 lied to or misled the Committee, and any allegation to the contrary is false and unsupported.”
 13 Further, Amazon's response letter stated, in relevant part:

14 [Amazon's] statements to the Committee regarding this policy have been truthful
 15 and consistent throughout. At the July 16, 2019, hearing our witness stated that
 16 **Amazon does not use individual seller data to compete with third party sellers,**
 17 **clarifying specifically that Amazon does not “use any of that specific seller data**
in creating our own private brand products” and that Amazon does “not use
their individual data when we're making decisions to launch private brands.”

18 389. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 388 Were Materially False and
 19 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
 20 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 21 misleading, because the statements failed to disclose, among other things, that (i) Amazon engaged
 22 in anticompetitive and otherwise improper conduct with respect to its private-label business by
 23 using third-party sellers' non-public data to compete with them and by giving Amazon products
 24 preference over its competitors; and (ii) even for purportedly aggregated data, Amazon used single

25 _____
 26 ²¹¹ https://judiciary.house.gov/uploadedfiles/letter_-_amazon_misrepresentations_-_10.18.21.pdf.

27 ²¹² See
 28 https://judiciary.house.gov/uploadedfiles/letter_from_brian_huseman_to_committee_nov_01_2021.pdf.

1 sellers' data when selling returned or damaged versions of an item through Amazon's Warehouse
 2 Deals program, used aggregate data when there were only two or three sellers of a product, and
 3 used aggregate data when there were multiple sellers but one individual seller accounted for almost
 4 100% of all sales.

5 **V. February 3, 2022 – Amazon's Q4 2021 Earnings Call**

6 390. False and Misleading Statement: On February 3, 2022, Amazon hosted an earnings
 7 call with investors and analysts to discuss the Company's Q4 2021 results (the "Q4 2021 Earnings
 8 Call"). When asked to discuss why third-party seller services experienced less growth, Defendant
 9 Olsavsky responded, in relevant part:

10 I think the bigger point is that sellers are definitely big winners in Q4. The
 11 percentage of units up to 56% was a record for 3P. We continue to invest a lot to
 12 make sellers – help sellers be successful on our site. They're a big consumer of
 13 advertising as well because they use it to build their brands and add – enable
 14 customers to see their selection and make purchases. So we're very happy with the
 15 third-party seller services businesses, and again, looking for ways to help sellers be
 16 successful.

17 391. Reasons Why Defendants' Statement in ¶ 390 Was Materially False and
 18 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
 19 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 20 misleading, because in telling investors that "sellers are definitely big winners in Q4" and
 21 attributing that to the fact that Amazon "continue[d] to invest a lot to make sellers – help sellers
 22 be successful on our site" and further telling investors that "we're very happy with the third-party
 23 seller services business, and again, looking for ways to help sellers be successful," Amazon failed
 24 to disclose, among other things, that Amazon routinely retaliated against its third-party sellers—
 25 and used the threat of retaliation—through a myriad of anticompetitive, discriminatory, and
 26 abusive tactics including abruptly suspending third-party sellers' accounts, destocking their
 27 products, removing the "buy" or "pre-order" buttons to block purchases of their products, and
 28 falsely listing their products as "out of stock" or with delayed shipping times, and sold their
 products for lower prices and demanded that they pay Amazon for the lost margin.

392. The above statements were also materially false because Amazon failed to disclose that it routinely used third-party sellers' data to directly compete with those businesses on Amazon's platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely misappropriated third-party sellers' data and used that data, among other things, to copy their products by creating competing private-label (Amazon) products, source those products from third-party sellers' own manufacturers, and cut them out of the equation. In fact, the wrongful use of such third-party seller data was a common practice within the Company. Amazon currently faces significant regulatory inquiries into such practices.

393. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely favored its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including by granting itself access to data and tools that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating third-parties' products as "nonessential" while designating Amazon's own similar products as "essential."

394. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely tied and bundled its paid fulfillment and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring sellers to use those services in order to list their products and by awarding the "Buy Box" to sellers who used Amazon's fulfillment services.

395. False and Misleading Statements: During that same earnings call, Defendant Olsavsky reaffirmed to investors that Amazon's aggressive expansion efforts were supported by increased demand in fast delivery:

[Brian T. Olsavsky:] **[W]e continue to see an increase in customer demand and sales during the remainder of 2021, even as the economy opened back up . . . [w]e've invested significantly to keep pace with this demand, including nearly doubling our operations capacity in the past two years, expanding our fulfillment center footprint while adding significant transportation assets to ensure fast, on-time delivery.** There are now 1.6 million Amazon employees worldwide, also doubling in the two-year period.

* * *

On the fulfillment center side, that's about 30% of the spend in the last two years. We see that moderating and that will probably now match growth of our underlying businesses. I think there's always things that can kick up that growth rate, things like expansion of our FBA business, expansion of cube that maybe not be different

1 than the square footage. **So there's – we want to have capacity to have a healthy**
 2 **retail and FBA business, because that fuels Prime and one-day delivery and**
 3 **two-day delivery and same-day delivery. So that's very important. But we see**
 4 **the FCPs likely moderating this year. And then the third piece is**
 5 **transportation.** We still see additional levels of investment in that in 2022. So if
 you wrap that up, we expect CapEx, including equipment finance leases to increase
 year-over-year. I can't give you the exact percentage, but hopefully, it gives you a
 little more dynamic on what – how we approach it.

6 396. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 395 Were Materially False and
 7 Misleading When Made: Defendants' statements on the February 3, 2022 Q4 Earnings Call that
 8 Amazon "continued to see an increase in customer demand . . . during the remainder of 2021; that
 9 "[w]e've invested significantly to keep pace with this demand"; and that "we still see additional
 10 levels of investment in [transportation] in 2022" were false and misleading when made because by
 11 July of 2021, Amazon's fulfillment and high-speed delivery capacity had already grown beyond
 12 market demand. Specifically, by the end of 2020, Amazon realized that they had overbuilt,
 13 according to FE-1. *See supra* ¶¶ 218-20. And by late 2020, Amazon had implemented a stall in
 14 forward-looking investments in order to "rationalize" plans for increased fulfillment capacity. By
 15 that point, as FE-1 confirmed, Amazon's internal projections of continued demand showed that
 16 demand was not maintaining at the level to which they had sourced increased incremental
 17 fulfillment capacity. FE-1 further confirmed that by very early in 2021, Amazon saw declining
 18 order volumes. Thus, by the spring of 2021, Amazon had started making cutbacks to fulfillment
 19 capacity and put a halt on capital expenditures. And by the summer of 2021, Amazon was halting
 20 construction, pulling out of prior deals, and pushing for cost control to a degree that FE-1 had
 21 never previously seen since joining Amazon in 2017. Moreover, throughout 2021, numerous
 22 "mothball buildings" as well as "decommissioned buildings" began to appear at Amazon,
 23 including at least two more mothball buildings in September 2021, and another mothball building
 24 in October 2021 that became a "shell site" over a month before its previously scheduled launch in
 25 November 2021. *See supra* ¶ 221-28.

397. In addition, this declining demand and resulting cutbacks was also reported by *Wall Street Journal*:

By July 2021, it became clear to Mr. Jassy and Amazon’s logistics team that Amazon’s capacity was outpacing demand. They made a series of intensifying cutbacks to the plans for capacity growth, said people involved in the decisions. They again cut back capacity growth plans in September and December of 2021.

398. Item 303 of Regulation S-K requires publicly traded companies to disclose “known trends or uncertainties” that are “reasonably likely” to have a material impact on the company’s operations. 17 C.F.R. § 229.303 (Item 303). Rather than disclose, consistent with Item 303 of Regulation S-K, this declining trend in demand, Defendants instead doubled down by repeatedly (and falsely) stating that rising demand for fast delivery was driving the Company’s push to increase capacity: “our focus [] is on adding capacity to meet high customer demand;” “we’re investing . . . to support demand”; and “[pull-forward demand] continues to require a significant amount of investment in fulfillment.”

399. The false statements and omissions above from Amazon’s Q2 2021 Earnings Call were material under the federal securities laws because they reiterated the false impression with investors that the exceedingly high cost of Amazon’s aggressive buildout of its fulfillment network was a prudent use of capital because demand for fast delivery continued to rise. While this might have been true prior to March and April 2021, thereafter, and at least as early as July 2021, Defendants had a duty under the federal securities law be truthful about this declining trend.

W. February 3, 2022 Amazon Press Release and Form 8-K

400. False and Misleading Statement: On February 3, 2022, Amazon issued a press release (that was later filed with the SEC on Form 8-K and signed by Defendant Olsavsky) where Defendant Jassy stated that “[w]hen you combine how we’re staffing and scaling our fulfillment network to bring even faster delivery to more customers . . . there’s a lot to look forward to in the months and years ahead.”

401. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statement in ¶ 400 Was Materially False and Misleading When Made: Defendant Jassy’s statement in the Press Release on February 3, 2022 was materially false and misleading because in the context of referencing “scaling [Amazon’s]

fulfillment network” and how recent expansion efforts were something “to look forward to in the months and years ahead,” he failed to disclose that for nearly a year, he and other Amazon executives were aware that Amazon’s internal data showed decline in demand for fast delivery. In other words, since Jassy chose to speak on the issue of what “scaling our fulfillment network” would mean for the Company “in the months and years ahead,” he had duty to disclose the full context (and without omitting material facts) including that expansion was “outpacing” demand for fast delivery.

X. February 4, 2022 – Amazon’s Form 10-K

402. On February 4, 2022, Amazon filed an Annual Report on Form 10-K with the SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the “2021 10-K”). Appended to the 2021 10-K as exhibits were signed Certifications pursuant to SOX by Defendants Jassy and Olsavsky, attesting that “I have reviewed this Form 10-K of Amazon.com, Inc.” and that “Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.”

403. False and Misleading Statements: According to the 2021 10-K, North America net sales in 2021 were \$279.833 billion, and International net sales in 2021 were \$127.787 billion. In the 2021 10-K, the Company stated:

North America sales increased 18% in 2021, compared to the prior year. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and increased demand**

International sales increased 22% in 2021, compared to the prior year. **The sales growth primarily reflects increased unit sales, including sales by third-party sellers Increased unit sales were driven largely by our continued efforts to reduce prices for our customers, including from our shipping offers, and increased demand**

404. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statements in ¶ 403 Were Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and

misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading, because the statements specifically attributed Amazon's increased sales to sales by third-party sellers but failed to disclose that Amazon was, as explained above, routinely (i) misappropriating third-party sellers' data; (ii) tying and bundling its products to the detriment of third-party sellers; (iii) exploiting third-party sellers for its own economic gain; and (iv) favoring its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers. These practices created a heightened risk of governmental and other criminal and civil investigations, as well as the risk of significant penalties and reputational harm.

405. The 2021 10-K contained only generic and misleadingly incomplete risk statements that Amazon was "subject to general business regulations and laws, as well as regulations and laws specifically governing the Internet[] [and] e-commerce" and that existing and future laws and regulations covered "competition," among other things. Amazon merely advised its investors that "[u]nfavorable regulations, laws, decisions, or interpretations by government or regulatory authorities applying those laws and regulation" could "impede our growth" and failed to disclose the specific and known risks arising from the Company's improper business practices.

406. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 405 Were Materially False and Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading, because the statements above discussed Amazon's legal and regulatory risk with respect to the Internet, e-commerce, and competition, but failed to disclose that Amazon was, as explained above, routinely (i) misappropriating third-party sellers' data; (ii) tying and bundling its products to the detriment of third-party sellers; (iii) exploiting third-party sellers for its own economic gain; and (iv) favoring its own private-label products to the detriment of third-party sellers. These practices created a heightened risk of governmental and other criminal and civil investigations, as well as the risk of significant penalties and reputational harm.

407. False and Misleading Statements: In the 2021 10-K, Amazon also stated:

In November 2020, the European Commission issued a Statement of Objections alleging that Amazon uses data relating to our marketplace sellers in a manner that infringes EU competition rules. The Statement of Objections seeks to impose

1 unspecified fines and remedial actions. **We disagree with the preliminary**
 2 **assertions of the European Commission** and intend to defend ourselves
 vigorously in this matter.

3 In December 2021, the Italian Competition Authority (the “ICA”) issued a decision
 4 against Amazon Services Europe S.à r.l., Amazon Europe Core S.à r.l., Amazon
 5 EU S.à r.l., Amazon Italia Services S.r.l., and Amazon Italia Logistica S.r.l.
 6 claiming that certain of our marketplace and logistics practices in Italy infringed
 EU competition rules. The decision imposes a fine of €1.13 billion and remedial
 7 actions. **We believe the ICA’s decision to be without merit and intend to defend**
ourselves rigorously in this matter.

8 408. Reasons Why Defendants’ Statements in ¶ 407 Were Materially False and
 9 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraph above were materially false and
 10 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
 11 misleading, because in telling investors that Amazon “disagree[d] with the preliminary assertions
 12 of the European Commission” and “believe the ICA’s decision [was] without merit,” Amazon
 13 failed to disclose, among other things, that that Amazon routinely retaliated against its third-party
 14 sellers—and used the threat of retaliation—through a myriad of anticompetitive, discriminatory,
 15 and abusive tactics including abruptly suspending third-party sellers’ accounts, destocking their
 16 products, removing the “buy” or “pre-order” buttons to block purchases of their products, and
 17 falsely listing their products as “out of stock” or with delayed shipping times, and selling their
 18 products for lower prices and demanding that they pay Amazon for the lost margin.

19 409. The above statements were also false because Amazon also failed to disclose that
 20 it routinely used third-party sellers’ data to directly compete with those businesses on Amazon’s
 21 platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely misappropriated third-party sellers’ data and used that
 22 data, among other things, to copy their products by creating competing private-label (Amazon)
 23 products, sourcing those products from third-party sellers’ own manufacturers, and cutting them
 24 out of the equation. In fact, the wrongful use of such third-party seller data was a common practice
 25 within the Company. Amazon currently faces significant regulatory inquiries into such practices.

26 410. Amazon also failed to disclose that Amazon routinely favored its own private-label
 27 products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including by granting itself access to data and tools
 28 that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating

1 third-parties' products as "nonessential" while designating Amazon's own similar products as
2 "essential."

3 411. Amazon also failed to disclose that Amazon routinely tied and bundled its paid
4 fulfillment and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring such sellers to
5 use those services in order to list their products and by awarding the "Buy Box" to sellers who
6 used Amazon's fulfillment services.

7 **Y. March 4, 2022 – Amazon's Official Website**

8 412. False and Misleading Statement: On March 4, 2022, Amazon stated on its official
9 website:

10 **Amazon cares about the success of our small business partners**, and we have
11 invested billions of dollars in tools, services, programs, and people to support small
12 and medium-sized sellers' growth. **Supporting small businesses is a
fundamental part of Amazon's work and an extension of our customer-centric
culture**

13 413. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 412 Were Materially False and
14 Misleading When Made: The statements in the paragraphs above were materially false and
15 misleading when made, or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not
16 misleading, because in telling investors that "Amazon cares about the success of our small business
17 partners" and that "[s]upporting small business is a fundamental part of Amazon's work and an
18 extension of our customer-centric culture," Amazon failed to disclose, among other things, that
19 Amazon routinely retaliated against its third-party sellers—and used the threat of retaliation—
20 through a myriad of anticompetitive, discriminatory, and abusive tactics including abruptly
21 suspending third-party sellers' accounts, destocking their products, removing the "buy" or "pre-
22 order" buttons to block purchases of their products, and falsely listing their products as "out of
23 stock" or with delayed shipping times, and sold their products for lower prices and demanded that
24 they pay Amazon for the lost margin.

25 414. The above statements were also materially false because Amazon failed to disclose
26 that it routinely used third-party sellers' data to directly compete with those businesses on
27 Amazon's platform. Specifically, Amazon routinely misappropriated third-party sellers' data and
28

1 used that data, among other things, to copy their products by creating competing private-label
 2 (Amazon) products, source those products from third-party sellers' own manufacturers, and cut
 3 them out of the equation. In fact, the wrongful use of such third-party seller data was a common
 4 practice within the Company. Amazon currently faces significant regulatory inquiries into such
 5 practices.

6 415. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely favored its own private-label
 7 products to the detriment of third-party sellers, including by granting itself access to data and tools
 8 that are off-limits for third-party sellers and, during the pandemic, discriminatorily designating
 9 third-parties' products as "nonessential" while designating Amazon's own similar products as
 10 "essential."

11 416. Amazon also failed to disclose that it routinely tied and bundled its paid fulfillment
 12 and logistics services to the detriment of third-party sellers by requiring sellers to use those services
 13 in order to list their products and by awarding the "Buy Box" to sellers who used Amazon's
 14 fulfillment services.

15 **Z. April 14, 2022 – Letter to Shareholders**

16 417. False and Misleading Statement: On April 14, 2022, Amazon published a Letter to
 17 Shareholders authored by Defendant Jassy that was later filed with the SEC on Form 8-K. The
 18 shareholder letter repeated the claim that Amazon's aggressive expansion efforts were justified by
 19 increasing demand for fast delivery:

20 This growth also created short-term logistics and cost challenges. **We spent**
 21 **Amazon's first 25 years building a very large fulfillment network, and then**
 22 **had to double it in the last 24 months to meet customer demand**

23 Ironically, just before COVID started, we'd made the decision to invest billions of
 24 incremental dollars over several years to deliver an increasing number of Prime
 25 customers in one day. This initiative was slowed by the challenges of the pandemic,
 26 but we've since resumed our focus here [W]e believe our over 200 million
 27 Price customers, who will tell you very clearly that faster is almost always better,
 28 will love this **This type of iterative innovation is never finished and has**
periodic peaks in investment years, but leads to better long-term customer
experiences, customer loyalty, and returns for our shareholders.

418. Reasons Why Defendants' Statements in ¶ 417 Were Materially False and
Misleading When Made: Defendant Jassy's statement above that Amazon "**had** to double

[capacity] in the last 24 months to meet customer demand” and that “this type of iterative innovation . . . has periodic peaks in investment years” because by July of 2021, or nearly nine months earlier, the Company’s fulfillment and high-speed delivery capacity had already grown beyond “peak” market demand. Specifically, by April of 2021, Amazon had already “missed its demand forecast for its North American fulfillment network” for the first time in over five years. Moreover, throughout 2021, numerous “mothball buildings” as well as “decommissioned buildings” began to appear at Amazon, including at least two more mothball buildings in September 2021, and another mothball building in October 2021 that became a “shell site” over a month before its previously scheduled launch in November 2021. *See supra* ¶ 221-28. By the end of 2020, Amazon realized that they had overbuilt, according to FE-1. ¶¶ 218-20. And by late 2020, Amazon had implemented a stall in forward-looking investments in order to “rationalize” plans for increased fulfillment capacity. By that point, as FE-1 confirmed, Amazon’s internal projections of continued demand showed that demand was not maintaining at the level to which they had sourced increased incremental fulfillment capacity. FE-1 further confirmed that by very early in 2021, Amazon saw declining order volumes. Thus, by the spring of 2021, Amazon had started making cutbacks to fulfillment capacity and put a halt on capital expenditures. And by the summer of 2021, Amazon was halting construction, pulling out of prior deals, and pushing for cost control to a degree that FE-1 had never previously seen since joining Amazon in 2017. *Id.* In addition, this declining demand and resulting cutbacks was also reported by *Wall Street Journal*:

“By July 2021, it became clear to Mr. Jassy and Amazon’s logistics team that Amazon’s capacity was outpacing demand. They made a series of intensifying cutbacks to the plans for capacity growth, said people involved in the decisions. They again cut back capacity growth plans in September and December of 2021.”

419. Item 303 of Regulation S-K requires publicly traded companies to disclose “known trends or uncertainties” that are “reasonably likely” to have a material impact on the company’s operations. 17 C.F.R. § 229.303 (Item 303). Rather than disclose, consistent with Item 303 of Regulation S-K, this declining trend in demand, Defendants instead doubled down by repeatedly (and falsely) stating that rising demand for fast delivery was driving the Company’s push to increase capacity: “our focus [] is on adding capacity to meet high customer demand;” “we’re

1 investing . . . to support demand”; and “[pull-forward demand] continues to require a significant
2 amount of investment in fulfillment.”

3 420. The false statements and omissions above from the shareholder letter were material
4 under the federal securities laws because they created the false impression with investors that the
5 exceedingly high cost of Amazon’s aggressive buildout of its fulfillment network with billions of
6 dollars in new capacity was a prudent use of capital because demand for fast delivery continued to
7 rise. While this might have been true prior to March and April 2021, thereafter, and at least as
8 early as July 2021, Defendants had a duty under the federal securities law be truthful about this
9 declining trend.

10 **VI. ADDITIONAL FACTS PROBATIVE OF SCIENTER**

11 421. The Individual Defendants acted with scienter because at the time they issued
12 public documents and other statements in Amazon’s name, they knew, or with extreme
13 recklessness disregarded, the fact that such statements were materially false and misleading or
14 omitted material facts. The Individual Defendants knew such documents and statements would be
15 issued or disseminated to the investing public, knew that persons were likely to rely upon those
16 misrepresentations and omissions, and knowingly and recklessly participated in the issuance and
17 dissemination of such statements and documents as primary violators of the federal securities laws.

18 422. The Individual Defendants received information reflecting the true facts regarding
19 Amazon, its operations and business practices, had control over and/or received the Company’s
20 materially misleading misstatements, and/or their associations with the Company made them privy
21 to confidential proprietary information concerning Amazon. Accordingly, the Individual
22 Defendants were active and culpable participants in the fraudulent schemes alleged herein. The
23 Individual Defendants knew of and/or recklessly disregarded the falsity and misleading nature of
24 the information which they caused to be disseminated to the investing public. The ongoing fraud
25 as described herein could not have been perpetrated without the knowledge and/or recklessness
26 and complicity of personnel at the highest level of the Company, including the Individual
27 Defendants.

423. These facts, in conjunction with the additional indicia of scienter alleged in ¶ 424 through ¶ 462, collectively support a strong inference that throughout the Class Period, Defendants knew or, at a minimum, recklessly disregarded that their statements were materially false and misleading.²¹³

A. Amazon’s Fulfillment Centers Are a Core Operation of the Company

424. The Individual Defendants’ knowledge of the practices discussed herein can be readily inferred because the Company’s expansion plans were critical to Amazon’s future growth and ability to provide its e-commerce customers with shortened delivery times, including one day delivery.

425. In furtherance of the Company’s expansion efforts, during the Class Period, Amazon invested significant capital in its infrastructure, fulfillment networks, and staffing. Indeed, the Company more than doubled its warehouse holdings between 2019 and early 2022, expanding from approximately 192 million square feet at the end of 2019 to more than 410 million square feet in early 2022,²¹⁴ and nearly doubled its workforce during that time. *See* ¶ 195. In pursuit of this endeavor, the Company spent *billions* of dollars on new warehouses and fulfillment centers in recent years. *See* ¶ 209.

426. That the Company’s e-commerce expansion and fulfillment network constitute a “core operation” at Amazon is readily apparent from the Individual Defendants’ own statements. As detailed herein, the Individual Defendants spoke regularly about the Company’s growth and increased capacity during conference calls with investors during the Class Period. For example, in an October 28, 2021 call with investors, Defendant Jassy told investors that “[w]e’ve nearly doubled our operations capacity in the past two years to keep up with customer demand” and assured the market that Amazon’s investments in infrastructure were not just driven by the pandemic, but rather were “long-term trends” that “we expect . . . to be strong in this business.” ¶ 201.

²¹³ The cumulative knowledge of all members of the Company’s management team, including, but not limited to, the Individual Defendants, is properly imputed to Amazon.

²¹⁴ <https://qz.com/2128541/thanks-to-amazon-warehouse-rents-have-never-been-higher/>.

1 427. The Individual Defendants’ detailed and repeated pronouncements on these topics
 2 provide strong evidence that they were receiving specific information about the Company’s growth
 3 and expansion-related efforts. Alternatively, if the Individual Defendants were not knowledgeable
 4 about these matters (on which they spoke in detail), such recklessness readily satisfies the scienter
 5 requirement.

6 **B. Patent Inconsistencies Between Public Statements and Internal**
 7 **Happenings**

8 428. The patent inconsistencies between Defendants’ public pronouncements and what
 9 was known internally within Amazon provide further circumstantial evidence of scienter. For
 10 example, during the Company’s July 29, 2021 Q2 2021 Earnings Call with investors, Defendant
 11 Olsavsky stated: “As we think about the pull-forward in demand we’ve seen these past 18-months,
 12 it has required and will continue to require significant investment in our fulfillment networks.”

13 ¶ 196. Later, Olsavsky again reiterated that **“there’s been very strong multiyear demand here**
 14 **that we are still catching up with from last year.”** See ¶ 197. During that same call, Defendant
 15 Fildes, in response to a question from an analyst, stated that Amazon’s **“focus is really squarely**
 16 **on adding capacity to meet the current high customer demand that Brian [Olsavsky] talked**
 17 **about in his opening remarks.”** See ¶ 196.

18 429. Likewise, during the Company’s October 28, 2021 Q3 Earnings Call, Defendant
 19 Olsavsky told investors that the Company was not able to build new distribution centers fast
 20 enough to match the growing demand for e-commerce. Specifically, he said: **“Last quarter, we**
 21 **discussed the physical capacity we were adding to meet customer demand. We made strong**
 22 **progress in Q3 to build and open new facilities. And, as a result, for the first time since the**
 23 **pandemic began, we’re no longer capacity constrained for physical space in network.”** ¶ 381.
 24 Further—and in response to a question from an analyst—Olsavsky said the Company **“[had] been**
 25 **chasing really demand for the last two years, . . . we’re running about 100% pretty much all**
 26 **of last year.”** ¶ 382.

27 430. The above statements regarding the Company’s continued growth to meet demand
 28 are in direct contrast to what Defendants knew internally: that no later than July 2021, Amazon’s

1 capacity exceeded demand for e-commerce and fast delivery and that the Company would begin
 2 to make a series of cutbacks to its fulfillment capacity. *See* ¶¶ 17, 19, 144, 193, 205, 208, 210-29,
 3 266. Stated otherwise, evidence of the incongruity between Defendants’ words and the actual state
 4 of affairs within Amazon further supports a strong inference of scienter.

5 **C. Jassy Is a “Hands On” CEO Intimately Involved in the Company’s**
 6 **Day-to-Day Issues**

7 431. As detailed above at ¶¶ 188-91, Defendant Jassy is by all accounts a hands-on CEO
 8 who was intimately involved in every aspect of the Company following his promotion to CEO in
 9 July 2021. Numerous articles written during the relevant time period described Jassy as
 10 “exceptionally detail-oriented,” often getting “into the weeds on issues far beneath his pay grade.”
 11 Even *Wall Street Journal* noted Jassy’s “ultra-detail-oriented management style,” remarking that
 12 one Amazon vice president who worked with Jassy for over a decade had described him as having
 13 a “phenomenal focus on details.” Jassy himself acknowledged the importance of being detailed
 14 oriented, saying in a September 2021 interview, “[w]here the rubber meets the road is in the details.
 15 From the junior roles to the senior-most, you have to be good at executing details.” It has also
 16 been said that “[y]ears devoted to technical services . . . made [Jassy] an obsessive person with the
 17 most minute details.”²¹⁵

18 432. It is no surprise then, with that level of attention to detail, that Defendant Jassy,
 19 immediately following his promotion to CEO, began to conduct regular meetings with Amazon’s
 20 business heads to gain a better understanding of the Company, including its capacity-related issues.
 21 According to *Wall Street Journal*, in July 2021, it became clear to Defendants, including Defendant
 22 Jassy, that Amazon’s capacity was outpacing demand for e-commerce and fast delivery. As a
 23 result, “[t]hey made a series of intensifying cutbacks to the plans for capacity growth” that month
 24 and then made additional cuts to capacity growth in September and December 2021.²¹⁶

26 ²¹⁵ Andy Jassy, the New Boss of Amazon, CE Noticias Financieras English, July 14, 2021
 27 (available on Lexis).

28 ²¹⁶ Dana Mattioli, Amazon CEO Andy Jassy’s First Year on the Job: Undoing Bezos-Led
 Overexpansion, THE WALL STREET J. (June 16, 2022).

1 433. In fact, a longtime Amazon board member said that “[f]ollowing all [of Amazon’s]
2 growth that we had in the short term, we have some things [Jassy] felt we need to do to get right
3 in the business. . . . And so he’s working on the supply, the labor and delivery speeds. *He’s right*
4 *in the middle of it.*”²¹⁷

5 434. Given the internal meetings conducted by Jassy starting in July 2021 regarding
6 physical growth and capacity-related issues within Amazon, and that the Company already had
7 decided to make drastic cuts in its fulfillment network by the end of that month, Jassy knew by
8 that time that the Company’s growth in the fulfillment area was outpacing consumer demand for
9 e-commerce and fast delivery.

10 **D. Defendants Carefully Monitored and Tracked Data Related to**
11 **Growth and Capacity**

12 435. Amazon has been described as “perhaps the most data-driven company in the
13 history of the world—a business so adept at gathering customer information and crunching
14 numbers.”²¹⁸ Defendant Jassy was closely involved with overseeing the Company’s growth and
15 capacity. Indeed, he and the other Individual Defendants closely monitored and tracked data
16 related to consumer demand and customer order volume. *See* ¶¶ 192-93.

17 436. It has been widely reported that “Amazon uses software to manage in a way that’s
18 unlike almost any other company. . . . Whether they’re driving a delivery van, picking items from
19 shelves or trying to maintain their product inventory to avoid being delisted, Amazon’s employees,
20 subcontractors and seller-partners are monitored, evaluated, rewarded and even flagged for
21 reprimand or coaching by software.”²¹⁹ The Company has “spent years honing its machine
22 learning and artificial-intelligence technology to the point where it can forecast demand, identify
23
24

25 ²¹⁷ <https://nypost.com/2022/06/17/amazon-ceo-jassy-spent-first-year-cleaning-up-bezos-messes-report/>.

26 ²¹⁸ David Lazarus, “Column: Do you really want Amazon’s new drugstore knowing your medical
27 condition?,” *Los Angeles Times Online* (Nov. 19, 2020), available on Lexis Nexis.

28 ²¹⁹ <https://www.wsj.com/articles/amazons-new-ceo-can-either-help-workers-and-sellersor-automate-them-away-11612587602>

1 fraud and recommend products to customers.”²²⁰ In fact, this highly advanced software helps
 2 Amazon set inventory levels and even begin packing orders based on predictive algorithms.²²¹
 3 Even further, Amazon has developed a reputation for being “obsessed with data”—with some
 4 going as far to say, as reported in the *Puget Sound Business Journal*, that “Data is [Amazon’s]
 5 religion.”²²²

6 **E. The Abrupt Resignation of Clark Adds to the Strong Inference of**
 7 **Scienter**

8 437. During the Class Period, Dave Clark (“Clark”) was the Company’s CEO
 9 Worldwide Consumer and was responsible for overseeing Amazon’s warehouse and fulfillment
 10 center expansion, among other things.

11 438. Clark began working for Amazon in May 1999 and held a variety of positions,
 12 including SVP of Worldwide Operations, VP of Global Consumer Fulfillment, and VP of North
 13 America Operations. In January 2021, Clark was promoted to Amazon’s CEO of Worldwide
 14 Consumer. He is credited with spearheading the Company’s sprawling fulfillment and logistics
 15 infrastructure and he also led Amazon’s warehouse expansion and hiring during the relevant time
 16 period. As *Fortune* reported on August 22, 2020, Clark had the nickname “The Sniper” because
 17 he would “hide in the shadows at warehouses seeking to catch lazy workers slacking off who he
 18 could fire.”

19 439. On May 25, 2022, just weeks after the Company announced publicly on April 28,
 20 2022 that it had slowed its operations expansion plans for 2022 and 2023 “to better align with
 21 expected customer demand” (and reported its first quarterly loss since 2015), Clark presented to
 22
 23

24 ²²⁰ [https://www.wsj.com/articles/amazons-typical-worker-is-in-a-warehouse-making-28-446-a-](https://www.wsj.com/articles/amazons-typical-worker-is-in-a-warehouse-making-28-446-a-year-1524402003)
 25 [year-1524402003](https://www.wsj.com/articles/amazons-typical-worker-is-in-a-warehouse-making-28-446-a-year-1524402003)

26 ²²¹ <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/amazon-1-internet-based-retailer-world-yovanny-hernandez/>

27 ²²² Tony Lystra, “It’s all about the data at Amazon – even when it comes to hiring,” *Puget Sound*
 28 *Business Journal*, (Dec. 14, 2020), available at <https://www.bizjournals.com/seattle/news/2020/12/14/amazon-focus-on-data-influences-its-hiring.html>.

the Company's Board of Directors a three-year plan to fix the retail business, including reducing Amazon's massive warehousing network.

440. Less than two weeks later, on June 3, 2022, the Company announced that Clark was resigning effective July 1, 2022. At the time of the announcement, Amazon had not identified a successor and provided no reason for his sudden departure. Clark's sudden departure was particularly shocking and noteworthy given reports that he left \$77 million in compensation on the table when he left the Company.

441. Media reports have noted that Clark's resignation was prompted by a series of missteps in his division, including the warehouse expansion, overstaffing, and related spiraling costs.²²³

442. Clark's resignation—which occurred approximately five weeks after the truth fully emerged—is highly suspicious and constitutes further evidence of Defendants' scienter.

F. The Existence of Numerous Governmental Investigations into Amazon Is Indicative of Scienter

443. As detailed above, ¶¶ 76-99, numerous governmental investigations both in the U.S. and abroad should have alerted Defendants to carefully evaluate and monitor whether Company employees routinely used non-public third-party data to benefit Amazon's private-label products.

444. As noted elsewhere herein, the Subcommittee conducted hearings as part of an antitrust investigation that scrutinized the practices of Amazon and other technology companies. That investigation resulted in the Majority Staff Report and Recommendations. The report, which was based on testimonials from third-party sellers, brand manufacturers, publishers, former employees, market participants, and internal Amazon documents, concluded that "Amazon has engaged in extensive anticompetitive conduct in its treatment of third-party sellers. . . . This

²²³ See, e.g., Katherine Long, et al., "Insiders Say Amazon's Consumer CEO Dave Clark was Felled by a Series of Missteps, Including Warehouse Overexpansion, Spiraling Costs, Overstaffing and a Union Loss," *Business Insider* (June 4, 2022), <https://www.businessinsider.com/amazon-consumer-ceo-dave-clark-resigns-missteps-2022-6>.

1 conflict [of interest] incentivizes Amazon to exploit its access to competing sellers' data and
 2 information, among other anticompetitive conduct.”²²⁴

3 445. During the hearings, lawmakers questioned Amazon executives about whether
 4 third-party seller data was used to develop private-label products or to privilege the Company's
 5 own products in search results. Specifically, on July 16, 2019, Defendant Sutton was asked
 6 directly whether the Company “track[s] [the data] and create[s] products that directly compete
 7 with those most popular brands that are out there.” In response, Sutton said: “[w]e do not use any
 8 seller data to compete with [third parties]. . . . We do not use any of that specific seller data in
 9 creating our own private brand.”

10 446. On May 1, 2020, members of the Subcommittee sent Defendant Bezos a letter in
 11 response to an April 23, 2020 *Wall Street Journal* article, ¶ 332, which reported on allegations that
 12 Amazon employees had used sensitive business information from third-party sellers on its platform
 13 to develop competing products. The letter said, in part, “[i]f these allegations are true, then
 14 Amazon exploited its role as the largest online marketplace in the U.S. to appropriate the sensitive
 15 commercial data of individual marketplace sellers and then used that data to compete directly with
 16 those sellers,” and asked Bezos to testify directly before the Subcommittee. Media reports suggest
 17 that the issue of employee access to third-party data was discussed openly during Company
 18 meetings and that “Amazon employees regularly violated the policy [not to use third party data to
 19 compete with third parties] – *and senior officials knew it.*”²²⁵

20 447. *Wall Street Journal* reported on June 11, 2020 that the EU was planning formal
 21 antitrust charges against Amazon regarding its treatment of third-party sellers on its platform
 22 following a two-year investigation.

23
 24
 25
 26 ²²⁴ Investigation of Competition in Digital Markets, Majority Staff Report and Recommendations,
 27 Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial and Administrative Law of the Committee on the
 28 Judiciary, pg. 16 (2020).

²²⁵ <https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2022/03/us-lawmakers-seek-criminal-probe-of-amazon-for-lying-about-use-of-seller-data/>.

448. The following year, *Reuters* reported that Amazon was under investigation in India for alleged anti-competitive practices that hurt other businesses, including unfairly favoring its own branded merchandise.²²⁶ The investigation stated that “thousands of pages of internal Amazon documents examined by Reuters—including emails, strategy papers and business plans—show the company ran a systematic campaign of creating knockoffs and manipulating search results to boost its own product lines in India, one of the company’s largest growth markets.”²²⁷

449. On April 6, 2022, *Wall Street Journal* published an article, entitled “SEC Is Investigating How Amazon Disclosed Business Practices,” which reported that “[f]ederal securities regulators are investigating how Amazon.com Inc. has disclosed some details of its business practices, including how it uses third-party-seller data for its private-label business.”

¶ 248.

450. In July 2022, it was reported that the U.K.’s antitrust unit was investigating Amazon regarding whether the Company had damaged competition by providing an unfair advantage to its own retail business and sellers at the expense of third-party merchants.²²⁸

G. Amazon’s Steps to Cover Up Its Misdeeds Is Strong Evidence of Scier

451. The Company worked intensely to cover up its misconduct. Amazon went as far as to lie to Congress and other regulators for years that it was not acting improperly. When, as here, a company engages in a cover up of wrongdoing during government investigations, scier is readily inferred.

452. One day after *Reuters* issued its article detailing the investigation in India, on October 14, 2021, *The Markup* published its piece “Amazon Puts Its Own ‘Brands’ First Above Better-Rated Products,” where it reported that Amazon had placed products from its house brands

²²⁶ <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/amazon-india-rigging/>.

²²⁷ *Id.*

²²⁸ <https://www.reuters.com/technology/amazon-faces-uk-probe-over-marketplace-practices-2022-07-06/>.

(and products exclusive to the site) ahead of those from competitors—even competitors with higher customer ratings.²²⁹

453. On October 18, 2021, members of the Subcommittee sent Amazon another letter addressing the “recent, credible reporting that directly contradicts the sworn testimony and representations of Amazon’s top executives—including former CEO Jeffrey Bezos—to the Committee about their company’s business practices during our investigation last Congress.”²³⁰ Amazon responded by letter dated November 1, 2021, asserting that it “ha[d] cooperated fully with the Committee’s inquiries and engaged in good faith throughout this process” and further that “the resulting record fully supports the transparency, candor, accuracy, and truthfulness of all of our statements, including on the topics raised in your letter.” The Company added that it “ha[d] in no way lied to or misled the Committee, and any allegation to the contrary is false and unsupported.”²³¹

454. Members of Congress rejected outright the Company’s response. In that regard, a bipartisan group of lawmakers sent a letter to the DOJ on March 9, 2022, urging it to open an investigation into Amazon and its executives for potentially criminal obstruction of Congress. The letter stated that “Amazon lied through a senior executive’s sworn testimony that Amazon did not use any of the troves of data it had collected on its third-party sellers to compete with them.” The letter further stated that “Amazon has declined multiple opportunities to demonstrate with credible evidence that it made accurate and complete representations. Amazon’s failure to correct or corroborate those representations suggests that Amazon and its executives have acted intentionally to improperly influence, obstruct, or impede the Committee’s investigation and inquiries.” Moreover, the letter accused the Company of being “caught in a lie and repeated misrepresentations,” and also averred that Amazon subsequently “attempted to cover up its lie by

²²⁹ <https://themarkup.org/amazons-advantage/2021/10/14/amazon-puts-its-own-brands-first-above-better-rated-products>.

²³⁰ https://judiciary.house.gov/uploadedfiles/letter_-_amazon_misrepresentations_-_10.18.21.pdf.

²³¹ https://judiciary.house.gov/uploadedfiles/letter_from_brian_huseman_to_committee_nov_01_2021.pdf.

1 offering ever-shifting explanations” of its practices and policies. The letter referenced the
 2 investigations by *Wall Street Journal*, *Reuters*, and *The Markup* that directly contradicted
 3 Amazon’s sworn testimony.

4 **H. A Pattern of Fraudulent Conduct Over a Significant Period of Time Is**
 5 **Indicative of Scienter**

6 455. Apart from the regulatory investigations referenced herein, Amazon also has been
 7 accused—in private litigation—of copying others’ products for its own brand. Such “pattern
 8 evidence” (i.e.; that a defendant participated in a pattern of fraudulent conduct over a significant
 9 period of time) is probative of scienter.

10 456. For example, in 2018, home-goods retailer Williams-Sonoma Inc. filed a federal
 11 lawsuit against Amazon, alleging that the Company copied its proprietary designs for chairs,
 12 lamps, and other products for an Amazon private brand called Rivet.²³² Williams-Sonoma
 13 contended that “Amazon ha[d] engaged in a systematic campaign of copying.” The parties reached
 14 a confidential settlement in 2020.

15 457. Apart from the foregoing, the Company’s practices *vis-à-vis* its collection and use
 16 of private customer information have also been highly criticized and subject Amazon to significant
 17 potential legal liability.²³³ For example, in November 2019, Senator Edward Markey of
 18 Massachusetts released “*alarming findings* from his investigation of Amazon doorbell company
 19 Ring that *reveal little to no privacy policies or civil rights protections for video collected by the*
 20 *technology*.” Senator Markey’s press release stated, in relevant part, that:

21 “Amazon Ring’s policies are an open door for privacy and civil liberty violations,”
 22 Markey said in a statement announcing the findings. “If you’re an adult walking
 23 your dog or a child playing on the sidewalk, you shouldn’t have to worry that Ring’s
 24 products are amassing footage of you and that law enforcement may hold that
 footage indefinitely or share that footage with any third parties. Amazon’s Ring is
 marketed to help keep families safe, *but privacy rights are in real danger as a*

25 ²³² <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/amazon-india-rigging/>.

26 ²³³ See, e.g., Jeffrey Dastin, Chris Kirkham & Aditya Kalra, *Amazon Wages Secret War on*
 27 *Americans’ Privacy, Documents Show*, REUTERS (Nov. 19, 2021) (“In recent years,
 28 Amazon.com Inc has killed or undermined privacy protections in more than three dozen bills
 across 25 states, as the e-commerce giant amassed a lucrative trove of personal data on millions of
 American consumers.”).

1 *result of company policies. Amazon is not doing enough to ensure that its*
 2 *products and practices do not run afoul of our civil liberties.”*

3 458. Amazon’s disregard for customer privacy goes beyond issues with Ring. In a
 4 consumer class action case pending in this court captioned *Garner et al. v. Amazon.com Inc. et al.*,
 5 Case No. 21-cv-00750 (W.D. Wash.), U.S. District Judge Robert S. Lasnik declined to dismiss
 6 claims brought against the Company pertaining to its Alexa devices pursuant to the Washington
 7 Consumer Protection Act, finding that the plaintiffs had advanced “specific factual allegations of
 8 misrepresentations and omissions” that “had the capacity to deceive a substantial portion of the
 9 public.” As reported by Law360 in May 2022:

10 These assertions include that Amazon had misrepresented the rarity of “false
 11 wakes” and the “care it takes to avoid unjustified recordings” and that it had failed
 12 to accurately describe what it does with voice interactions it gathers, Judge Lasnik
 13 noted.

14 The plaintiffs had also satisfied the “injury to business or property” element of their
 15 CPA claim by alleging that “they paid more for their Alexa devices than they would
 16 have been willing to pay had they known that Amazon designed the devices to
 17 record even in the absence of a wake word, *permanently stores even accidental*
recordings, and shares recordings (intentional or not) with employees and third-
parties” and that Amazon “took and monetized plaintiffs’ personal data for its
own commercial benefit without payment, thereby depriving plaintiffs of the
monetary value inherent in the data that was intercepted,” according to Judge
 Lasnik.²³⁴

18 **I. Bezos’ Autocratic Leadership Style Is Indicative of Scierter**

19 459. In the book, *The Everything Store: Jeff Bezos and the Age of Amazon*, author Brad
 20 Stone reported that Defendant Bezos exhibits some tell-tale signs of autocratic leadership.²³⁵ In
 21 an autocratic approach to management, one person (here, Bezos) is responsible for making all
 22 decisions, ignores most input from others, and refrains from thinking about the considerations of
 23 subordinate employees. Several outlets have reported that Bezos regularly hired industry experts,
 24 only to disregard all of their recommendations.

25
 26
 27 ²³⁴ <https://www.law360.com/articles/1491560/amazon-skirts-some-wiretap-claims-in-alexa-privacy-suit>.

28 ²³⁵ <https://www.fingerprintforsuccess.com/blog/jeff-bezos-leadership-style#toc-section-1..>

1 460. As someone who engaged in autocratic leadership, it can be readily inferred that
 2 Defendant Bezos would have had knowledge of (and access to reports discussing) the pervasive
 3 corporate misconduct discussed herein.

4 **J. Amazon Is a Highly-Scrutinized Company**

5 461. Amazon is the largest e-commerce site in the world. Because of this, the
 6 Company's business practices have drawn intense public interest on numerous fronts—something
 7 that was well-known, or should have been known, to members of senior management, including
 8 the Individual Defendants. Throughout the Class Period, reporters and financial analysts
 9 frequently published articles and reports regarding the Company's business practices and growth,
 10 including its warehouse expansion plans, as well as Company's alleged violations of applicable
 11 laws *vis-à-vis* its dealings with its third-party sellers. The Company was, or should have been,
 12 acutely aware that these matters were important to the public at large. And, as a company hyper-
 13 focused on maintaining a certain image,²³⁶ it is reasonable to infer that Amazon and its executive
 14 management team were closely tracking the same issues that had piqued the interest of so many
 15 outside of Amazon, including the media.

16 462. Ultimately, when viewed collectively, as required by applicable law, Plaintiffs'
 17 allegations support a strong inference of fraudulent intent on the part of the Defendants or, at the
 18 very least, the strong inference that Defendants' conduct was highly unreasonable and an extreme
 19 departure from standards of ordinary care. In either case, Plaintiffs have adequately plead scienter.

20 **VII. LOSS CAUSATION**

21 463. During the Class Period, as detailed herein, Defendants engaged in a scheme to
 22 deceive the market and engaged in a course of conduct that artificially inflated the price of Amazon
 23 common stock. In furtherance of this scheme, Defendants operated as a fraud or deceit on Class
 24

25 ²³⁶ See, e.g., [https://www.ign.com/articles/amazon-twitter-army-defend-company-ceo-jeff-bezos-](https://www.ign.com/articles/amazon-twitter-army-defend-company-ceo-jeff-bezos-leaked-document-reveals)
 26 [leaked-document-reveals](https://www.ign.com/articles/amazon-twitter-army-defend-company-ceo-jeff-bezos-leaked-document-reveals) ("A leaked document reveals how Amazon recruited a number of
 27 ambassadors to defend the online reputation of the company and its CEO, Jeff Bezos."); see also
 28 [https://celebrityreputation.com/2021-04-04-amazon-online-army-paid-propagandists-reputation-](https://celebrityreputation.com/2021-04-04-amazon-online-army-paid-propagandists-reputation-bezos.html)
[bezos.html](https://celebrityreputation.com/2021-04-04-amazon-online-army-paid-propagandists-reputation-bezos.html) ("Codenamed 'Veritas,' the program involved dispatching paid propagandists on
 Twitter and elsewhere to say awesome-sounding things about Bezos and Amazon.").

1 Period purchasers of Amazon common stock by failing to disclose and misrepresenting the adverse
2 facts detailed herein, including that (1) the Company engaged in anticompetitive and improper
3 conduct in its private-label business practices, including giving Amazon's products preference
4 over those of its competitors and using third-party sellers' non-public data to compete with them;
5 and (2) the Company's infrastructure and fulfillment network investments substantially outpaced
6 customer demand for fast delivery and that its expansion placed an undue strain on Amazon's
7 financial condition. As a result of Defendants' misrepresentations, the price of Amazon common
8 stock declined significantly as the prior artificial inflation came out of the Company's stock price
9 on April 28, 2020; May 1, 2020; July 23, 2020; August 3, 2020; October 6, 2020; April 6, 2022;
10 and April 28, 2022. Defendants' misstatements and omissions were the proximate cause of those
11 stock declines and the losses suffered by Class members.

12 464. As a result of their purchases of Amazon common stock during the Class Period,
13 Plaintiffs and the other Class members suffered economic loss, i.e., damages, under the federal
14 securities laws. When Defendants' prior misrepresentations, omissions, and fraudulent conduct
15 were disclosed and became apparent to the market, the price of Amazon common stock fell as the
16 prior artificial inflation dissipated. Defendants' materially false and misleading statements and
17 omissions had the intended effect and caused Amazon common stock to trade at artificially inflated
18 levels throughout the Class Period, reaching as high as \$3,762.15 per share on November 19, 2021.

19 465. By issuing materially false and misleading statements and failing to disclose to
20 investors the adverse facts detailed herein, Defendants presented a misleading picture of Amazon's
21 prospects, business, and compliance with relevant laws and regulations. As the true facts about
22 the Company were revealed to the market, the price of Amazon common stock fell significantly.
23 These declines removed the inflation from Amazon common stock, causing real economic loss to
24 investors who had purchased Amazon common stock during the Class Period.

25 466. The declines in the price of Amazon common stock after each of the corrective
26 disclosures came to light were a direct result of Defendants' fraudulent misrepresentations being
27 revealed to investors and the market. The timing and magnitude of the price declines in Amazon
28 common stock negate any inference that the loss suffered by Plaintiffs and the other Class members

1 was caused by changed market conditions, macroeconomic or industry factors, or Company-
2 specific facts unrelated to Defendants' fraudulent conduct.

3 467. For example, on April 28, 2020, *CNBC* published an article entitled "GOP Sen.
4 Hawley asks DOJ to open a criminal investigation into Amazon." The article reported that Senator
5 Hawley requested that the DOJ open a criminal antitrust investigation into Amazon regarding
6 "predatory and exclusionary data practices to build and maintain a monopoly" in connection with
7 reports that the Company used data from third-party sellers to compete with them using its private
8 label business. Senator Hawley further stated that "Amazon abuses its position as an online
9 platform and collects detailed data about merchandise so Amazon can create copycat products
10 under an Amazon brand." *See supra* ¶ 238.

11 468. On this news, Amazon's stock price fell \$61.92 per share, or 2.61%, to close at
12 \$2,314.08 per share on April 28, 2020. Following the news of Senator Hawley's request to the
13 DOJ, *The New York Post* took note of the development mid-day, stating that "[s]hares of Amazon
14 were down 1.9 percent Tuesday afternoon, at \$2,331.04."²³⁷

15 469. A few days later, on May 1, 2020, the first headline for a *Bloomberg* article titled,
16 "Amazon's Bezos Faces Call to Testify Before House Panel," went live at 10:34 a.m. *Bloomberg*
17 noted that the members of an antitrust panel for the House Judiciary Committee had requested that
18 Bezos testify regarding concerns that the Company had used data from third-party sellers on its
19 site to develop competing products, in contradiction to representations Amazon had previously
20 made under oath to Congress in July 2019.²³⁸ In the article, *Bloomberg* reported that "Amazon
21 has faced accusations of anticompetitive conduct from many corners," and noted that "some
22 outside sellers, who are crucial to Amazon's business, have complained that the company makes
23

24 ²³⁷ Nicolas Vega, "Senator asks DOJ to investigate Amazon's 'predatory' practices," *The New*
25 *York Post* (Apr. 28, 2020 3:09PM), available at [https://nypost.com/2020/04/28/senator-asks-doj-](https://nypost.com/2020/04/28/senator-asks-doj-to-investigate-amazons-predatory-practices/?utm_campaign=iphone_nyp&utm_source=mail_app)
26 [to-investigate-amazons-predatory-](https://nypost.com/2020/04/28/senator-asks-doj-to-investigate-amazons-predatory-practices/?utm_campaign=iphone_nyp&utm_source=mail_app)
[practices/?utm_campaign=iphone_nyp&utm_source=mail_app](https://nypost.com/2020/04/28/senator-asks-doj-to-investigate-amazons-predatory-practices/?utm_campaign=iphone_nyp&utm_source=mail_app).

27 ²³⁸ Ben Brody, "Amazon's Bezos Faces Call to Testify Before House Panel," *Bloomberg* (May 1,
28 2020), available at [https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-05-01/amazon-s-bezos-](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-05-01/amazon-s-bezos-called-to-testify-before-house-antitrust-panel#xj4y7vzkg)
[called-to-testify-before-house-antitrust-panel#xj4y7vzkg](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-05-01/amazon-s-bezos-called-to-testify-before-house-antitrust-panel#xj4y7vzkg).

1 their goods less visible if they post lower prices on other sites, essentially forcing the merchants to
 2 raise prices elsewhere because of the importance of Amazon to their business.”²³⁹ *See supra* ¶ 239.
 3 Later that day, at 4:33 p.m., *Fox News* published an article titled “Jeff Bezos could testify for
 4 Amazon’s ‘possibly criminally false’ statements to Congress, letter reveals.”²⁴⁰ The article
 5 reported that “[t]he lawmakers also referenced Amazon’s lack of cooperation with Congress’
 6 antitrust probe of the company,” including a quote from the letter that read “[l]ast September we
 7 requested documents and communications related to Amazon’s relationship with sellers, including
 8 Amazon’s use of third-party sellers’ data Amazon has not made an adequate production in
 9 response to this request, and—seven months after the original request—significant gaps remain.”

10 470. On this news, Amazon’s stock price fell from \$2,323.00 per share at 10:34 a.m. that
 11 day to close at \$2,286.04, a decline of \$36.96 per share or 1.59%. Following the close of the
 12 market, *The Motley Fool* reported that “Amazon stock fell more steeply than many of its peer
 13 consumer goods titles, as well as the wider equities market.”²⁴¹

14 471. On July 23, 2020, *Wall Street Journal* published an article entitled “Amazon Met
 15 With Startups About Investing, Then Launched Competing Products.” *See supra* ¶ 241. The
 16 article reported that Amazon engaged in the practice of making an initial investment or meeting
 17 with start-ups for the purpose of securing their proprietary information before launching Amazon’s
 18 own competing products. *Id.*

19 472. On this news, Amazon’s stock price fell \$113.36 per share, or 3.66%, to close at
 20 \$2,986.55 per share on July 23, 2020.

23 ²³⁹ *Id.*

24 ²⁴⁰ Christopher Carbone, “Jeff Bezos could testify for Amazon’s ‘possibly criminally false’
 25 statements to Congress, letter reveals,” *Fox News* (May 1, 2020 4:33pm), available at
 26 <https://www.foxnews.com/tech/jeff-bezos-testify-amazon-congress>.

27 ²⁴¹ Eric Volkman, “Lawmakers Call on Amazon’s Bezos to Testify Before Congress,” *The Motley*
 28 *Fool* (May 1, 2020 10:47 PM), available at
<https://www.fool.com/investing/2020/05/01/lawmakers-call-on-amazons-bezos-to-testify-before.aspx>.

473. Less than two weeks later, on August 3, 2020, in an article titled “Amazon’s Market Power to Be Investigated by New York AG,” *Bloomberg* reported for the first time that New York’s Attorney General’s Office was collaborating with an on-going federal investigation by the FTC and California’s Attorney General (“California AG”) regarding potential antitrust violations by the Company. *See supra* ¶ 244. This was the first time it was publicly disclosed that two state agencies were collaborating with the FTC on the investigation, a development that the article explained “often precede[s] a big anti-trust enforcement action.” *Id.*²⁴²

474. On this news, Amazon’s stock price fell \$52.79 per share, or 1.67%, to close at \$3,111.89 per share on August 3, 2020.

475. Then, on October 6, 2020, the Subcommittee released its findings from a more than 16-month long investigation into competition in the digital economy and the challenges presented by the dominance of several large internet and technology companies, including Amazon. *See supra* ¶ 246. The report describes how Amazon and other Big Tech firms wield significant control over the markets in which they operate, including the power to cut off competitive threats. *Id.* The Subcommittee report concluded, *inter alia*, that Amazon’s dual role as an operator of its marketplace that hosts third-party sellers, and a seller in that same marketplace, creates an inherent conflict of interest. Moreover, this conflict incentivizes Amazon to exploit its access to competing sellers’ data and information, among other improper conduct.

476. When news of the October 6, 2020 Subcommittee report was made public, Amazon’s stock price fell \$99.24 per share, or 3.1%, to close at \$3,099.96 per share on October 6, 2020. Recognizing the stock decline, *The Boston Globe* reported that “[t]he stocks of four large technology companies targeted in the [Subcommittee] report all fell slightly more than the overall market, which dropped on news that President Trump was suspending economic stimulus

²⁴² The California AG subsequently sued Amazon on September 14, 2022, alleging that the Company’s actions have harmed the State’s consumers and economy. That complaint further alleges that Amazon had previously “misled other regulators who have scrutinized” the Company’s effect on pricing. Rachel Lerman & Cat Zakrzewski, “California Sues Amazon for Anticompetitive Behavior,” *The Washington Post* (Sept. 14, 2022).

negotiations.”²⁴³ An analyst covering Amazon commented on the Subcommittee report and the impact of a potential enforcement action by stating, “the subcommittee recommends changes to antitrust laws and enforcement, which could result in major changes for Big Tech companies.”²⁴⁴

477. On April 6, 2022, *Wall Street Journal* published an article entitled “SEC Is Investigating How Amazon Disclosed Business Practices,” which reported, *inter alia*, that the SEC’s probe had been underway for more than a year and had focused on Amazon’s disclosures regarding its use of third-party seller data for its own private-label business. *See supra* ¶ 99.

478. On this news, Amazon’s stock price fell \$105.98 per share, or 3.2%, to close at \$3,175.12 per share on April 6, 2022.

479. As a subsequent media report noted, “the recent SEC investigation shows that Amazon has continued . . . to use both customer and third-party data for its own unfair competitive advantage.”²⁴⁵ Significantly, the announcement of the SEC’s investigation was followed in July 2022 by media reports indicating that the Company was motivated to offer concessions to settle an EU investigation which was focused on how Amazon unfairly uses third-party seller data to benefit the Company’s retail business. To address the problem, Amazon promised to, among other things, refrain from using “non-public data” from the vendors’ activities to compete with them in the Company’s private label business (suggesting that, consistent with the April 6, 2022 disclosure, Amazon misused such information previously).²⁴⁶

480. Other media reports from July 2022 indicated that the Company has discussed internally “making a more drastic move to ward off regulators: abandoning its private-label

²⁴³ Ben Brody and David McLaughlin, “Lawmakers say Amazon, Apple, Facebook, Google are abusing their power and must be reined in,” *The Boston Globe* (Oct. 6, 2020), available at <https://www.bostonglobe.com/2020/10/06/business/house-lawmakers-say-amazon-apple-facebook-google-are-abusing-their-dominance/>.

²⁴⁴ *Truist Securities*, Sector Update at 2 (Oct. 9, 2020).

²⁴⁵ “SEC investigates Amazon over business practices,” *The Ticker: Baruch College* (Apr. 15, 2022) (available on Lexis).

²⁴⁶ *See, e.g.*, Brian Fung, “Amazon offers concessions to resolve EU antitrust probes,” *CNN.com* (July 14, 2022).

1 business altogether. At least as recently as last year, several top Amazon executives, including the
 2 Company’s current worldwide retail CEO Doug Herrington and General Counsel David Zapolsky,
 3 expressed a willingness to make this different but significant change if it meant avoiding
 4 potentially harsh remedies resulting from government investigations in the US or abroad,
 5 according to a source with knowledge of the discussions.”²⁴⁷

6 481. Finally, on April 28, 2022, Amazon announced its financial results for the first-
 7 quarter 2022, wherein it reported a \$3.8 billion net loss—its first quarterly loss since 2015. In its
 8 April 28, 2022 Form 8-K, Defendant Jassy admitted that Amazon was “no longer chasing physical
 9 or staffing capacity,” and that improving productivity and cost efficiencies “may take some time.”
 10 *See supra* ¶ 250. During its first-quarter 2022 earnings call with analysts that day, Defendant
 11 Olsavsky disclosed \$6 billion of “incremental costs,” including \$4 billion of costs that “we
 12 consider to be more within our control and are working to reduce.” *See supra* ¶ 20.

13 482. When the marketplace was made aware of Amazon’s disclosure regarding the large
 14 present and future negative impact of its rapid expansion, the Company’s stock declined from a
 15 closing price of \$2,891.93 per share on April 28, 2022, to a closing price of \$2,485.63 per share
 16 on April 29, 2022, a decline of \$406.30 per share, or 14.05%. Analysts covering the Company
 17 took note of this disclosure. For example, on April 28, 2022, analysts at RBC Capital Markets
 18 described a “triple whammy punch on the disappointing op income guidance” due to “excess
 19 capacity” and “operational deficiencies.”²⁴⁸

20 483. On April 29, 2022, analysts at Wedbush published a report titled “We Aren’t
 21 Buying What Amazon (Management) Is Selling” in which they reported that a “previously
 22

23 ²⁴⁷ *See* Jason Del Rey, “Amazon executives have discussed ditching Amazon Basics [i.e., its
 24 private label business] to appease antitrust regulators,” vox.com (July 15, 2022) (noting “[t]here
 25 was a strong consensus that this could be a viable option if the company was ever pressed into a
 26 position where it had to negotiate a settlement”); “Amazon May End Basics, Other Private Labels
 27 to Appease Regulators, Report Says,” <https://technewsvision.co.uk> (July 15, 2022) (“Amazon may
 28 consider ending its Basics line and 44 other private labels to appease regulators. . . . Executives
 have discussed pairing back private-label items sold in the US by half.”).

²⁴⁸ *RBC Capital Markets*, “Amazon Ready for the Holidays in April; Lowering Estimates and
 Price Target” (Apr. 28, 2022).

unforeseen lack of productivity arising from the company's decision to rapidly expand its fulfillment capacity" and a "lower labor productivity" had caused Amazon's shares to drop in the aftermarket.²⁴⁹

484. Likewise, on April 29, 2022, analysts at J.P. Morgan issued a report that "near-term overbuild led to \$4B in lower productivity & inefficiencies in 1Q Y/Y, which we did not anticipate." The analysts added that "Amazon hardly feels clean at the moment."²⁵⁰

485. The economic loss, i.e., damages, suffered by Plaintiffs and the other Class members was a direct result of Defendants' fraudulent scheme to artificially inflate the price of Amazon's common stock when Defendants' misrepresentations and other fraudulent conduct were revealed to the investing public at large.

VIII. AMAZON'S DISCLOSURE OBLIGATION UNDER THE SECURITIES LAWS

486. As a public company, Amazon must comply with specific regulations set forth by the SEC. Item 303 of SEC Regulation S-K requires that every Form 10-Q and Form 10-K filing contain a section called "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" ("MD&A"), which is to be drafted in compliance with Item 303 of Regulation S-K, 17 C.F.R. § 229.303.

487. Pursuant to Item 303(a), Amazon had a duty to:

(i) Describe any unusual or infrequent events or transactions or any significant economic changes that materially affected the amount of reported income from continuing operations and, in each case, indicate the extent to which the income was so affected. In addition, describe any other significant components of revenues or expenses that, in the registrant's judgment, would be material to an understanding of the registrant's results of operations.

(ii) Describe any known trends or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably likely to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations. If the registrant knows of events that are reasonably likely to cause a material change in the relationship between costs and revenues (such as known or reasonably likely future increases in costs of

²⁴⁹ *Wedbush*, "We Aren't Buying What Amazon (Management) Is Selling; PT to \$3,500" (Apr. 29, 2022).

²⁵⁰ *J.P.Morgan*, "Buy The Pullback As AMZN Can Work Through Incremental Cost Pressures In Coming Quarters; Reiterate OW & \$4,000 PT" (Apr. 29, 2022).

labor or materials or price increases or inventory adjustments), the change in the relationship must be disclosed.

17 C.F.R. § 229.303(b)(2).

488. Regulation S-K further states that “[t]he discussion and analysis [section] must focus specifically on material events and uncertainties known to management that are reasonably likely to cause reported financial information not to be necessarily indicative of future operating results or of future financial condition.”

489. In 2003, the SEC issued interpretative guidance relating to the requirement of Item 303. Such guidance states, in pertinent part:

We believe that management’s most important responsibilities include communicating with investors in a clear and straightforward manner. MD&A is a critical component of that communication. The Commission has long sought through its rules, enforcement actions and interpretive processes to elicit MD&A that not only meets technical disclosure requirements but generally is informative and transparent.

* * *

Financial measures generally are the starting point in ascertaining these key variables and other factors. However, financial measures often tell only part of how a company manages its business. Therefore, when preparing MD&A, companies should consider whether disclosure of all key variables and other factors that management uses to manage the business would be material to investors, and therefore required.

* * *

Companies should also consider disclosing information that may be peripheral to the accounting function, but is integral to the business or operating activity. Examples of such measures, depending on the circumstances of a particular company, can include those based on units or volume, customer satisfaction, time-to-market, interest rates, product development, service offerings, throughput capacity, affiliations/joint undertakings, market demand, customer/vendor relations, employee retention, business strategy, changes in the managerial approach or structure, regulatory actions or regulatory environment, and any other pertinent macroeconomic measures.

490. The MD&A disclosures in Amazon’s Forms 10-K and 10-Q filed with the SEC during the Class Period were materially false and misleading because Defendants failed to disclose material downward trends associated with the Company’s e-commerce and fast delivery programs

1 then known to management and that would have a material effect on the Company's future
2 operating results.

3 **IX. PRESUMPTION OF RELIANCE**

4 491. Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to a presumption of reliance established by the
5 fraud-on-the-market doctrine as enunciated in *Basic v. Levinson*, 485 U.S. 224 (1998) ("*Basic*")
6 and the presumption of reliance for omissions as enunciated in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah v.*
7 *United States*, 406 U.S. 128 (1972) ("*Affiliated Ute*").

8 492. With respect to the *Basic* presumption, a presumption of reliance under the fraud-
9 on-the-market doctrine is appropriate because, among other things:

10 (a) Defendants made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material
11 facts during the Class Period.

12 (b) The omissions and misrepresentations were material;

13 (c) The Company's stock traded in an efficient market;

14 (d) The misrepresentations alleged would tend to induce a reasonable investor
15 to misjudge the value of the Company's common stock; and

16 (e) Plaintiffs and other members of the class purchased common stock between
17 the time Defendants misrepresented or failed to disclose material facts and the time the true
18 facts were disclosed, without knowledge of the misrepresented or omitted facts.

19 493. At all relevant times, the market for Amazon's common stock was efficient for the
20 following reasons, among others:

21 (a) The Company's common stock was actively traded on the NASDAQ, an
22 internationally efficient market, throughout the Class Period. Shares were highly liquid
23 during the Class Period, with an average daily volume of 3,975,233 shares traded;

24 (b) The Company regularly communicated with public investors by means of
25 established market communication mechanisms, including through regular dissemination
26 of press releases on the major news wire services and through other wide-ranging public
27 disclosures, such as communications with the financial press, securities analysts, and other
28 similarly reporting services;

1 (c) The Market reacted promptly to public information disseminated by the
2 Company;

3 (d) Amazon's securities were covered by numerous securities analysts
4 employed by major brokerage firms who wrote reports that were distributed to the sales
5 force and certain customers of their respective firms. Each of these reports was publicly
6 available and entered the public marketplace; and

7 (e) The material misrepresentations and omissions alleged herein would tend
8 to induce a reasonable investor to misjudge the value of Amazon's common stock.

9 494. As a result of the foregoing, the market for Amazon common stock promptly
10 digested current information regarding the Company from all publicly available sources and
11 reflected such information in Amazon's share price. Under these circumstances, all purchasers of
12 Amazon common stock during the Class Period suffered similar injury through their purchase of
13 the Company's common stock at artificially inflated prices and a presumption of reliance applies.

14 495. In addition to the *Basic* presumption, a class-wide presumption of reliance is also
15 appropriate in this action under the Supreme Court's holding in *Affiliated Ute* because the claims
16 alleged are grounded on Defendants' material omissions. Because this action involves
17 Defendants' failure to disclose material adverse information regarding Amazon's business
18 operations and financial performance—information that Defendants were obligated to disclose—
19 positive proof of reliance is not a prerequisite to recovery.

20 496. Rather, all that is necessary to invoke the *Affiliated Ute* presumption of reliance is
21 that the facts withheld would be material in the sense that a reasonable investor might have
22 considered them important in making investment decisions. Given the importance of the Class
23 Period material misstatements and omissions as set forth above, that requirement is satisfied here.

24 **X. CONTROL PERSON ALLEGATIONS**

25 497. By virtue of the Individual Defendants' positions within the Company, they had
26 access to undisclosed adverse information about Amazon, its business, operations, operational
27 trends, finances, and present and future business prospects. The Individual Defendants would
28 ascertain such information through the Company's internal corporate documents, conversations,

1 and connections with other corporate officers, bankers, traders, risk officers, marketing experts,
2 employees, attendance at management and Board meetings, including committees thereof, and
3 through reports and other information provided to them in connection with their roles and duties
4 as the Company officers and/or directors.

5 498. It is appropriate to presume that the materially false, misleading, and incomplete
6 information conveyed in Amazon's public filings and press releases and Defendants' public
7 statements, as alleged herein, was the result of the collective actions of the Individual Defendants
8 identified above. The Individual Defendants, by virtue of their high-level positions within the
9 Company, directly participated in the management of the Company, were directly involved in the
10 day-to-day operations of the Company at the highest levels, and were privy to confidential
11 proprietary information concerning the Company, its business, operations, prospects, growth,
12 finances, and financial condition, as alleged herein.

13 499. The Individual Defendants were involved in drafting, producing, reviewing,
14 approving, and/or disseminating the materially false and misleading statements and information
15 alleged herein, were aware of, or recklessly disregarded, the fact that materially false and
16 misleading statements were being issued regarding the Company and themselves, and approved or
17 ratified these statements, in violation of the federal securities laws.

18 500. As officers and controlling persons of a publicly held company whose common
19 stock was, and is, registered with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act, traded on the NASDAQ,
20 and governed by the provisions of the federal securities laws, each of the Individual Defendants
21 had a duty to disseminate prompt, accurate, and truthful information with respect to Amazon's
22 financial condition and performance, growth, operations, financial statements, business, markets,
23 management, risk, earnings, and present and future business prospects, and to correct any
24 previously issued statements that had become materially misleading or untrue, so that the market
25 price of the Company's publicly traded securities would be based upon truthful and accurate
26 information. The Individual Defendants' material misrepresentations and omissions during the
27 Class Period violated these specific requirements and obligations.

1 501. The Individual Defendants, by virtue of their positions of control and authority as
2 officers and/or directors of Amazon, were able to and did control the content of the various SEC
3 filings, press releases, and other public statements pertaining to the Company during the Class
4 Period. The Individual Defendants were provided with copies of the documents alleged herein to
5 be misleading prior to or shortly after their issuance and/or had the ability and/or opportunity to
6 prevent their issuance or cause them to be corrected. Accordingly, the Individual Defendants are
7 responsible for the accuracy of the public reports and releases detailed herein.

8 502. The Individual Defendants are liable as participants in a scheme, plan, and course
9 of conduct that operated as a fraud and deceit on Class Period purchases of Amazon's common
10 stock.

11 **XI. NO SAFE HARBOR—INAPPLICABILITY OF THE STATUTORY SAFE**
12 **HARBOR**

13 503. The statutory safe harbor applicable to forward-looking statements under certain
14 circumstances does not apply to any of the alleged false statements pleaded here. Many of the
15 specific statements pleaded herein were not identified as “forward-looking statements” when
16 made. To the extent that there were any forward-looking statements, there were no meaningful
17 cautionary statements accompanying them. To be meaningful, cautionary statements must identify
18 important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the purportedly
19 forward-looking statements. Such cautions were glaringly absent from Amazon's Class Period
20 filings.

21 504. Moreover, there can be no safe harbor protection where the cautionary language
22 remained fixed even as the risks changed. Here, the Company's purported cautionary language
23 remained the same throughout the Class Period, despite changing and/or worsening conditions.
24 The consistency of Defendants' language over time despite new information belies any contention
25 that the cautionary language was tailored to a specific future projection, especially when, as here,
26 that risk had already materialized at the time(s) the disclosures were made.

27 505. For example, Amazon's Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 4, 2022,
28 contained the following boilerplate “caution”: “As we continue to add fulfillment and data center

1 capability or add new businesses with different requirements, our fulfillment and data center
2 networks become increasingly complex and operating them becomes more challenging. There can
3 be no assurance that we will be able to operate our networks effectively.”

4 506. The supposed risk warning failed to warn the market of the known problems that
5 Amazon was then experiencing with the overexpansion of its infrastructure and fulfillment
6 networks for its e-commerce business. Simply put, this “caution” was untethered to the known
7 problems at hand, rendering it meaningless.

8 507. The generic nature of this disclosure is further illustrated by the fact that it was
9 repeated in each of Amazon’s SEC filings from July 2021 through the end of the Class Period—
10 the time period in which the problems plaguing the Company’s expansion of its fulfillment centers
11 were well known internally.

12 508. Cautions cannot be “meaningful” if they merely repeat themselves, reporting period
13 after reporting period, without taking into account material changes to the business.

14 509. Accordingly, the risk warnings provided by Defendants in their Class Period
15 statements were not meaningful, were themselves false and misleading, and did not shield
16 Defendants from liability on the basis that such statements were “forward-looking.”

17 510. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act’s statutory safe harbor provided for
18 forward-looking statements under certain circumstances does not apply to any of the false
19 statements pleaded in this Complaint. None of the statements pleaded herein are forward-looking
20 statements and no such statement was identified as a forward-looking statement when made.
21 Rather, the statements alleged herein to be materially false and misleading by affirmative
22 misstatement and/or omissions of material fact all relate to facts and conditions existing at the time
23 the statements were made. Moreover, cautionary statements, if any, did not identify important
24 factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in any putative forward-
25 looking statements.

26 511. Alternatively, to the extent that the statutory safe harbor applies to any forward-
27 looking statements pleaded herein, Defendants are liable for those false forward-looking
28 statements because, at the time each of those forward-looking statements were made, the particular

1 speaker knew that the particular forward-looking statement was false and/or the forward-looking
 2 statement was authorized and/or approved by an executive officer of the Company who knew that
 3 those statements were false when made. Moreover, to the extent that Defendants issued any
 4 disclosures designed to “warn” or “caution” investors of certain “risks,” those disclosures were
 5 also false and materially misleading because they did not disclose that Defendants were actually
 6 engaging in the very actions about which they purportedly warned and/or had actual knowledge of
 7 material adverse facts undermining such disclosures. In other words, the supposed “risks” that
 8 Defendants attempted to warn about had already materialized.

9 **XII. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

10 512. Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and as a class action pursuant to
 11 Rules 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of all persons and entities
 12 who purchased or otherwise acquired the publicly traded common stock of Amazon during the
 13 period between February 1, 2019 and April 28, 2022, inclusive, and were damaged thereby (the
 14 “Class”). Excluded from the Class are: Defendants; members of the immediate families of the
 15 Individual Defendants; the Company’s subsidiaries and affiliates; any person who is or was an
 16 officer or director of the Company or any of the Company’s subsidiaries or affiliates during the
 17 Class Period; any entity in which any Defendant has a controlling interest; and the legal
 18 representatives, heirs, successors, and assigns of any such excluded person or entity.

19 513. The members of the Class are so numerous and geographically dispersed that
 20 joinder of all members is impracticable. The disposition of their claims in a class action will
 21 provide substantial benefits to the parties and the Court. As of April 20, 2022 (just over a week
 22 from the end of the Class Period), the Company had approximately 508.72 million shares of
 23 common stock outstanding and actively trading on the NASDAQ. While the exact number of
 24 Class members is unknown to Plaintiffs at this time and can only be ascertained through
 25 appropriate discovery, Plaintiffs believe that there are thousands of members in the proposed Class.
 26 Record owners and other members of the Class may be identified from records maintained by the
 27 Company or its transfer agent and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using a
 28 form of notice similar to that customarily used in securities class actions.

1 514. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of members of the Class. All members
2 of the Class were similarly affected by Defendants' allegedly wrongful conduct in violation of the
3 Exchange Act as complained of herein.

4 515. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class
5 and have retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation.

6 516. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class predominate
7 over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. The questions of law and
8 fact common to the Class include:

9 (a) Whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' acts and
10 omissions as alleged herein;

11 (b) Whether the statements made to the investing public during the Class Period
12 contained material misrepresentations or omitted to state material information;

13 (c) Whether and to what extent the market price of Amazon's common stock
14 was artificially inflated during the Class Period because of the material misstatements and
15 omissions alleged herein;

16 (d) Whether Defendants acted with the requisite level of scienter;

17 (e) Whether the Individual Defendants were controlling persons of the
18 Company;

19 (f) Whether reliance may be presumed; and

20 (g) Whether the members of the Class have sustained damages as a result of the
21 conduct complained of herein and, if so, the proper measure of damages.

22 517. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient
23 adjudication of this controversy because, among other things, joinder of all members of the Class
24 is impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be
25 relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members
26 of the Class to redress the wrongs done to them individually. There will be no difficulty in the
27 management of this action as a class action.

XIII. CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

**Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and
Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder Against All Defendants**

518. Plaintiffs repeat, incorporate, and reallege each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

519. This Count is asserted pursuant to Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC against all Defendants.

520. As alleged herein, throughout the Class Period, Defendants, individually and in concert, directly and indirectly, by the use of the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, the mails and/or the facilities of national securities exchanges, made materially untrue statements of material fact and/or omitted to state material facts necessary to make their statements not misleading and carried out a plan, scheme and course of conduct, in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. Defendants intended to and did, as alleged here: (i) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiffs and members of the Class; (ii) artificially inflate and maintain the prices of Amazon's common stock; and (iii) cause Plaintiffs and members of the Class to purchase the Company's common stock at artificially inflated prices.

521. Defendants were individually and collectively responsible for making the materially false and misleading statements and omissions alleged herein and having engaged in a plan, scheme, and course of conduct designed to deceive Plaintiffs and members of the Class, by virtue of having made public statements and prepared, approved, signed and/or disseminated documents that contained untrue statements of material fact and/or omitted facts necessary to make the statements therein not misleading.

522. As set forth above, Defendants made their materially false and misleading statements and omissions and engaged in the fraudulent activity described herein knowingly and intentionally, or in such a deliberately reckless manner, as to constitute willful deceit and fraud upon Plaintiffs and other members of the Class who purchased Amazon's common stock during the Class Period.

523. In ignorance of the materially false and misleading nature of Defendants' statements and omissions, and relying directly or indirectly on those statements or upon the integrity of the market price for the Company's common stock, Plaintiffs and other members of the Class purchased the Company's common stock at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period. But for the fraud, Plaintiffs and members of the Class would not have purchased the Company's stock at such artificially inflated prices. As set forth herein when the true facts were subsequently disclosed, the price of Amazon's common stock declined precipitously and Plaintiffs and members of the Class were harmed and damaged as a direct and proximate result of their purchases of the Company's common stock at artificially inflated prices and the subsequent decline in the price of that stock when the truth was disclosed to the investing public at large.

524. By virtue of the foregoing, Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs and members of the Class for violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

COUNT II

Violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act Against the Individual Defendants

525. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained above as if fully set herein.

526. This Count is asserted pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act against each of the Individual Defendants.

527. As alleged above, Amazon violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by making materially false and misleading statements and omitting material information in connection with the purchase and sale of the Company's common stock and by participating in a fraudulent scheme and course of business or conduct throughout the Class Period. This fraudulent conduct was undertaken with scienter, and Amazon is charged with the knowledge and scienter of each of the Individual Defendants who knew of or acted with deliberate reckless disregard of the falsity of the Company's statements and the fraudulent nature of its scheme during the Class Period.

528. As set forth above, the Individual Defendants each had the power to influence and control, and did influence and control, directly or indirectly, the decision making of the Company, including the content of its public statements with respect to its operations, corporate governance, and compliance with regulators.

529. By virtue of the foregoing, the Individual Defendants each had the power to influence and control, and did influence and control, directly or indirectly, the decision making of the Company, including the content of its public statements with respect to its operations, corporate governance, and compliance with regulators.

530. The Individual Defendants acted knowingly and intentionally, or in such a deliberately reckless manner as to constitute willful fraud and deceit upon Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class who purchased Amazon's common stock during the Class Period.

531. In ignorance of the materially false and misleading nature of the Company's statements and omissions, and relying directly or indirectly on those statements or upon the integrity of the market prices for the Company's common stock, Plaintiffs and other members of the Class purchased the Company's common stock at an artificially inflated price during the Class Period. But for the fraud, Plaintiffs and members of the Class would not have purchased the Company's common stock at artificially inflated prices. As set forth herein, when the true facts were subsequently disclosed, the price of the Company's common stock declined precipitously and Plaintiffs and members of the Class were harmed and damaged as a direct and proximate result of their purchases of Amazon's common stock at artificially inflated prices and the subsequent decline in the price of that stock when the truth was disclosed to the investing public.

532. By reason of the foregoing, the Individual Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs and the members of the Class as controlling persons of the Company in violation of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as follows:

(a) Determining that this action is a proper class action maintained under Rules 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, certifying Plaintiffs as class

representatives, and appointing Motley Rice LLC and Pomerantz LLC as class counsel pursuant to Rule 23(g);

(b) Declaring and determining that Defendants violated the Exchange Act by reason of the acts and omissions alleged herein;

(c) Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class compensatory damages against all Defendants, jointly and severally, in an amount to be proven at trial together with prejudgment interest thereon;

(d) Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class compensatory damages against all Defendants, jointly and severally, for all damages sustained as a result of Defendants' wrongdoing, in an amount to be proven at trial, including prejudgment interest thereon;

(e) Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class their reasonable costs and expenses incurred in this action, including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees and costs incurred; and

(f) Granting such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

DATED: September 20, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

**BRESKIN, JOHNSON & TOWNSEND,
PLLC**

/s/ Roger M. Townsend

Roger M. Townsend (WSBA #25525)

rtownsend@bjtlegal.com

1000 Second Avenue, Suite 3670

Seattle, WA 98104

Telephone: (206) 652-8660

Facsimile: (206) 652-290

Local Counsel for Lead Plaintiffs

MOTLEY RICE LLC

/s/ Gregg S. Levin

Gregg S. Levin

glevin@motleyrice.com

POMERANTZ LLP

/s/ Jeremy A. Lieberman

Jeremy A. Lieberman

jalieberman@pomlaw.com

William S. Norton
bnorton@motleyrice.com
Joshua C. Littlejohn
jlittlejohn@motleyrice.com
Christopher F. Moriarty
cmoriarty@motleyrice.com
28 Bridgeside Blvd.
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464
Telephone: (843) 216-9000
Facsimile: (843) 216-9450

*Co-Lead Counsel for Lead Plaintiffs
and the Class*

**BERNSTEIN LITOWITZ BERGER
& GROSSMANN LLP**

James A. Harrod
Jim.Harrod@blbglaw.com
Adam Hollander
adam.hollander@blbglaw.com
Brendan Walden
brendan.walden@blbglaw.com
1251 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020
Telephone: (212) 554-1400
Facsimile: (212) 554-1444

Additional Counsel

BARRACK, RODOS & BACINE

Stephen R. Basser
sbasser@barrack.com
Samuel M. Ward
sward@barrack.com
600 West Broadway, Suite 900
San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: (619) 230-0800
Facsimile: (619) 230-1874

Jeffrey A. Barrack
jbarrack@barrack.com
3300 Two Commerce Square
2001 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Telephone: (215) 963-0600
Facsimile: (215) 963-0838

Emma Gilmore
egilmore@pomlaw.com
Dolgora Dorzhieva
ddorzhieva@pomlaw.com
Villi Shteyn
vshteyn@pomlaw.com
600 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10016
Telephone: (212) 661-1100
Facsimile: (212) 661-8665

Orly Guy
oguy@pomlaw.com
Eitan Lavie
eitan@pomlaw.com
Ariel Shannon 4, 34th Floor
Givatayim, Israel 5320047
Telephone: +972 (0) 3 624 0240
Facsimile: +972 (0) 3 624 0111

*Co-Lead Counsel for Lead Plaintiffs
and the Class*

*Counsel for the Detectives Endowment
Association Annuity Fund*

EXHIBIT A

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS**

I, Michael E. Burns, on behalf of Asbestos Workers Philadelphia Welfare and Pension Fund ("Asbestos Workers"), hereby certify, as to the claims asserted under the federal securities laws, that:

1. I am the Fund Administrator of Asbestos Workers. I have reviewed the Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint and authorized its filing.
2. Asbestos Workers did not purchase the securities that are the subject of this action at the direction of counsel or in order to participate in any action arising under the federal securities laws.
3. Asbestos Workers is willing to serve as a representative party on behalf of the Class, including providing testimony at deposition and trial, if necessary.
4. Asbestos Workers' transactions in the Amazon.com, Inc. securities that are the subject of this action are set forth in the chart attached hereto.
5. Asbestos Workers has served as a representative party on behalf of a class in the following action filed under the federal securities laws during the three years preceding the date of this Certification:

*Asbestos Workers Philadelphia Welfare and Pension Fund v. Amazon.com, Inc.,
No. 22-cv-00934 (W.D. Wash.) (consolidated into this action)*

6. Asbestos Workers will not accept any payment for serving as a representative party on behalf of the Class beyond Asbestos Workers's pro rata share of any recovery, except such reasonable costs and expenses (including lost wages) directly relating to the representation of the Class, as ordered or approved by the Court.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 19th day of September, 2022.



Michael E. Burns

Administrator

*Asbestos Workers Philadelphia Welfare and
Pension Fund*

EXHIBIT B

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

I, Sharon Robertson, on behalf of the Detectives Endowment Association Annuity Fund (the “Detectives Fund”), hereby certify that:

1. I am authorized to make this certification as the Fund Administrator of the Detectives Fund.

2. I have reviewed a complaint filed against Amazon.com, Inc. alleging violations of the federal securities laws.

3. The Detectives Fund did not purchase the securities that are the subject of this action at the direction of its counsel, nor in order to participate in any private action under the United States securities laws.

4. The Detectives Fund is willing to serve as a lead plaintiff and representative party on behalf of the class in this action, including providing testimony at deposition and trial, if necessary. The Detectives Fund fully understands the duties and responsibilities of the lead plaintiff under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act, including the selection and retention of counsel and overseeing the prosecution of the action on behalf of the class.

5. The Detectives Fund’s transactions in Amazon.com, Inc. securities that are the subject of this action are set forth on Exhibit A attached hereto.

6. During the three years prior to the date of this certification, the Detectives Fund has not served or been appointed to serve as a representative party on behalf of a class asserting federal securities law claims.

7. During the three years prior to the date of this certification, the Detectives Fund sought as a representative party on behalf of a class asserting federal securities law claims in the following case:

- *Farhar v. Ontrak, Inc.*, No. 21-cv-01987 (C.D. Cal.)

8. The Detectives Fund will not accept any payment for serving as a representative party on behalf of a class beyond its *pro rata* share of any recovery, except such reasonable costs and expenses (including lost wages) relating to the representation of the class as ordered or approved by the court.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 19th day of September 2022.


Sharon Robertson

EXHIBIT A

Detectives' Endowment Association Annuity Fund
 Amazon.com, Inc.
 Class Period: 02/01/2019 through 04/28/2022

PURCHASES				SALES			
<u>DATE</u>	<u>SHARES</u>	<u>PRICE/SH</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SHARES</u>	<u>PRICE/SH</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Beg. Bal.	0						
7/26/2021	152.	3,697.9562					
7/27/2021	266.	3,626.7915					
7/28/2021	15.	3,625.5302					
7/29/2021	28.	3,482.7206					
7/29/2021	9.	3,350.00					
7/30/2021	17.	3,337.50					
8/3/2021	2.	3,300.00					
8/11/2021	6.	3,300.8611					
8/12/2021	9.	3,274.7547					
8/16/2021	17.	3,236.9735					
8/19/2021	8.	3,199.9511					
9/1/2021	28.	3,517.3709					
9/3/2021	10.	3,449.7111					
10/29/2021	25.	3,294.0771					
12/13/2021	15.	3,396.8735					
12/15/2021	12.	3,337.4099					
12/16/2021	3.	3,392.2322					
1/10/2022	21.	3,150.088					
1/21/2022	20.	2,994.9115					
4/28/2022	24.	2,618.00					
Beg. Bal.	941.						
10/28/2019	107.	1,771.19		2/20/2019	23.	1,632.965	
3/6/2020	13.	1,875.54		5/1/2019	22.	1,935.42	
1/31/2022	44.	2,949.91		1/2/2020	19.	1,896.2717	
				7/8/2020	71.	3,048.5378	
				8/27/2020	23.	3,420.9293	
				11/11/2020	19.	3,121.41	
				4/20/2021	39.	3,330.83	
				6/3/2021	33.	3,197.08	