UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
HONORABLE DAVID O. CARTER, JUDGE PRESIDING

ECHOSTAR SATELLITE CORP., et )
al., ) )
Plaintiffs, )
vs. ) No. SACV 03-950 DOC
) Day 16, Volume II
NDS GROUP PLC, et al., )
Defendants. )
$\qquad$ )

## REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Jury Trial<br>Santa Ana, California<br>Tuesday, May 6, 2008

Debbie Gale, CSR 9472, RPR
Federal Official Court Reporter
United States District Court
411 West 4th Street, Room 1-053
Santa Ana, California 92701
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Echostar 2008-05-06 D16V2

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## ALSO PRESENT:

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I N D E X

DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS
KUDELSKI, Andre

By Mr. Stone
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By Mr. Hagan 47

PELED, Abraham
By Mr. Welch
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EXHIBITS
EXHIBIT NO. IDENTIFICATION
IN EVIDENCE

2060 Form F-1
2505 8/20/2000 e-mail from
Alan Guggenheim

SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 2008

Day 16, Volume II
(9:01 a.m.)
(Live reporter switch.)
(Previous proceedings reported by Jane Rule
in Volume I.)

PLAINTIFF'S REBUTTAL (Continued)

ANDRE KUDELSKI, PLAINTIFF'S REBUTTAL WITNESS, PREVIOUSLY SWORN

CURRENTLY ON THE STAND CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

BY MR. STONE:
Q. And you testified last night that you've never analyzed those postings, correct?
A. That's right.
Q. And you've never even seen those postings, correct?
A. I have not seen them before yesterday.
Q. And you weren't even aware of the buffer overflow vulnerability until this lawsuit and this trial, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. In discussions with Mr. Nicolas during the trial process, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you weren't even aware of the patch or ECM until you talked to Mr. Nicolas in the last few days, correct?
A. I was aware that some ECM and countermeasure were done, but $I$ was not knowing the details.
Q. Now, who provided you the Headend Report to review on your flight over?
A. That's Rick Manion.
Q. Is that a lawyer?
A. Yes.
Q. Did any of the lawyers give you Exhibit 391 to look at?
A. I don't know what is this -- what is -- how to say -exhibit you are referring to.

THE COURT: He may not know what 391 is by number, Counsel.

BY MR. STONE:
Q. Sure. 391 was a proprietary document between DirecTV and NDS discussing the $P 3$ card technology?
A. I have no knowledge about such a document.
Q. Nagra is 50 percent owed by the Kudelski group of companies, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And Mr. Guggenheim reported to you and Mr. Ergen in the 2005/2006 time frame?
A. That's correct.
Q. Were you aware that NagraStar possessed a document that was an internal NDS DirecTV document that explained ways to attack the P3 card?
A. No.
Q. Were you aware that NagraStar possessed a document that outlined the vulnerabilities and weaknesses in the P3 card?
A. No.
Q. Were you are aware that NagraStar possessed an NDS document that outlined the technical features of the P3 card?
A. No.
Q. Were you aware that NagraStar possessed a document that had details about the P3 technology that could not be discovered through reverse engineering?
A. No, I was not even aware that such exist.
Q. Do you know who Ron Ereiser is?
A. I have heard the name.
Q. Do you know -- did you understand that Mr. Ereiser had a history of satellite piracy?
A. I have no idea.
Q. Do you have any understanding whether he had any history of piracy against NDS?
A. I've seen and heard this name, but I don't remember specific element. I have read a book describing whole history of such kind of thing, but I don't remember more precise elements.
Q. Did Mr. Guggenheim ever give you copies of documents he obtained from Mr. Ereiser?
A. Never.
Q. And so if Mr. Guggenheim testified he gave you copies in Switzerland, he was just mistaken?

MR. HAGAN: Misstates the testimony, Your Honor. THE COURT: I'm not sure if it does or not. The jury will recall. I don't remember specifically, Counsel. Is that the statement? MR. STONE: Correct.

BY MR. STONE:
Q. Have you ever discussed with Mr. Guggenheim documents he obtained from Mr. Ereiser?
A. The only thing $I$ discussed was that some documents were obtained through discussion with Canal+ Technology, and I have given release order to give, if any documents, to lawyers to avoid any potential problems.
Q. Because they were hot documents; is that a fair statement?
A. Because we were not knowing what was inside these documents.
Q. Let's back up and talk a little bit more about this reverse-engineering project that your counsel asked you some brief questions about.

The goal of that project, which was called the BBCO project, was ultimately to take some market share away from Motorola, correct?
A. That's not the way $I$ understand it.

The way I understand it was to open set-top box market in the U.S. cable. As a result, it may take some market share of Motorola, but basically it's saying that rather than having a duopoly in terms of supplying the set-top box, we come in a situation where you have other supplier of set-top box.
Q. Weren't you partnering with a company called UEC that made set-top boxes?
A. We have had contact with this company.
Q. And just so the jury is clear, you didn't have Motorola's permission to engage in this reverse engineering, correct?
A. We have not ask it.
Q. And you didn't inform them before you engaged in this reverse engineering, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Didn't you testify last night that one of the goals of this project was to take some market share in the U.S. cable market from Motorola and Scientific Atlanta?
A. I don't think that that was my exact wording.

MR. STONE: Well, Your Honor, if I could show the witness his deposition from last night, Page 34, Line 15, through Page 35, Line 4. THE COURT: One moment, please.

MR. STONE: Your Honor, I should probably start at Line 8 on Page 34, to Line 4 on Page 35.

THE WITNESS: Sorry. May you repeat that?
THE COURT: Just a moment, sir. Why don't you
read that to yourself, please.
(Witness complies.)

THE COURT: You may.

MR. STONE: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. STONE:
Q. Again, Mr. Kudelski, this is from your deposition we took last night. And you were asked these questions and gave these answers:
"QUESTION: Now, going back to the BBCO project, is it fair to say that one of the goals of the project was to ultimately take some market share away from Motorola and the cable industry?
"ANSWER: It was basically to come from a duopoly market into an open. And it was done with specific contacts with cable operators and with cable labs.
"QUESTION: Right. But it would ultimately take some market share away from Motorola or Scientific Atlanta?
"ANSWER: That is possible.
"QUESTION: That was the duopoly, correct?
"ANSWER: Right.
"QUESTION: Wasn't that the goal?
"ANSWER: It was basically to take some market share in the U.S. cable.
"QUESTION: And the only two who had market share at the time was either Motorola or Scientific Atlanta, correct?
"ANSWER: It was 99 percent of the market, yeah.
"QUESTION: So you were trying to take away market share from both Motorola and Scientific Atlanta, correct?
"ANSWER: Yes."

And so Motorola would have been a competitor or potential competitor, correct?
A. Not in the set-top box business, because we are not in the set-top box business.
Q. In the conditional access services for digital cable, they would have been a competitor --
A. Yes.
Q. -- in the United States, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you approved this project to engage in reverse engineering of the Motorola set-top boxes, correct?
A. I approved the project, yes.
Q. And part of the project included reverse-engineering the hardware component in the Motorola set-top box, correct?
A. Some hardware elements.
Q. The "element" meaning a chip, right?
A. I don't know what was precisely inside, sir, Motorola's
set-top box.
Q. Didn't anyone give you reports of the reverse-engineering project?
A. Not in a detailed way, just overall project.
Q. There were no written reports whatsoever of this project?
A. There were few presentations that were done to me from time to time.
Q. How many millions of U.S. dollars were spent on this reverse-engineering project?
A. It was just a very small part of this overall project.

We are speaking about few hundred thousand dollars.
Q. The project was 7 million?
A. About, yes.
Q. And that was the BBCO project, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And the head of that project was Mr. Markey?
A. That's correct.
Q. And what was Mr. Marquis' position at the time?
A. He was originally chief marketing officer, but after
it, he was really concentrating on this project.
Q. Who did he report to?
A. To me.
Q. Directly to you, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And how many consultants were hired for this reverse-engineering project?
A. I have no idea. I just know the costs, but $I$ have not looked into details.
Q. And this project existed for two years, from 2000 to 2002, correct?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And it's your testimony that no reports were generated about the reverse engineering of the Motorola chip during that entire two-year period?
A. Not from what I knew.
Q. And were you the person who canceled this project?
A. Yes.
Q. And --
A. It was a board -- with a board -- basically, it was a board decision, to be fair.
Q. Didn't you first testify at your deposition last night that none of the companies affiliated with the Kudelski Group ever reverse-engineered any component of a competitor's conditional access system?
A. I think it's still correct.
Q. Well, you did do reverse engineering, right?
A. Yes.
Q. You were trying to take market share away from Motorola, correct?
A. But we were not speaking about reverse engineering or conditional access system.
Q. So if $I$ said "reverse-engineered a component of a competitor's system," a scrambling system, would it be correct?
A. Yes.
Q. So when you answered that last night, you were making a distinction between conditional access system and the encryption part of the --
A. No. There are three different elements. You have conditional access, you have scrambling/descrambling, and you have transport. And you have, how do you say, standardization like DVB. The transport stream, the scrambling/descrambling, are standard, something completely open. So conditional access system is a way competition is differentiating.
Q. Now, when the folks under your direction
reverse-engineered the chip in the Motorola set-top box, they used a focused ion beam, didn't they?
A. I don't have any idea about that.
Q. They used acid to de-layer the chip, didn't they?
A. I don't know.
Q. They used a scanning electron microscope to analyze the code from the chip, didn't they?
A. I don't know.
Q. They used IDA Pro to disassemble the code from the Motorola chip, didn't they?
A. I don't know this.
Q. Did Mr. Markey report all of that to you?
A. No.
Q. When you were approving the budget for this project, didn't you see line item entries for use of a focused ion beam?
A. Not from what I knew.
Q. Was one of the gentleman who worked on this project a gentleman named Dan DeHaan?
A. What's the question?
Q. Was one of your employees who worked on this reverse-engineering project named Dan DeHaan?
A. The name is familiar to me, but I cannot know more than that about him.
Q. How many engineers worked on the reverse-engineering project?
A. I have no idea.
Q. How many consultants worked on the project?
A. I have no idea.
Q. Did a laboratory called Analytical Solutions work on the reverse-engineering of the Motorola chip?
A. I have no idea. I just think I knew that we have started from my knowledge to work with Analytical Solution
since 2005 to check the security of our own Smart Cards.
Q. And nobody told you that a focused ion beam was used in this project, correct?
A. I have never heard that.
Q. And no one told you that fuming nitric acid was used in this project?
A. I'm not familiar with this name.
Q. And nobody sent you any reports, written reports, about this project at any time, correct?
A. Not from what I knew. I got reports through slides.
Q. Now, you made some opinions earlier about the Headend Report, and I want to talk to you about some things your company has done.

Can you explain why your company has analyzed devices used for piracy of the NDS DirecTV system?
A. For different reason. First reason, you never knew a pirate device if it's just used for one system or both system or another system, and we really need to know which technology are using the pirates to try to defeat our technology.
Q. So that's a legitimate reason, right?
A. That's my opinion.
Q. Can you explain why your company analyzed dumps of the ROM code from NDS DirecTV cards?
A. I'm not aware of that.
Q. Can you think of any reason --
A. But $I$ can imagine that it's not obvious to know what a dump is. That's not obvious before you analyze it.
Q. What if the e-mail that accompanies the file says, "Here are dumps of the DirecTV card"? Would it then be obvious?
A. I would be more surprised.
Q. Can you think of a legitimate reason for your company to then analyze dumps that have been identified as coming from the NDS DirecTV cards?
A. I don't see specific reason, but $I$ have not thought about it.
Q. And neither Mr. Nicolas nor Mr. Conus ever told you that they had analyzed six dumps of ROM code from NDS DirecTV cards?
A. I have never been informed of that.
Q. Do you know why your company analyzes electronic countermeasures developed by NDS for the DirecTV system?
A. I may imagine it is to see how the pirates will react.
Q. Can you explain why NagraStar set up a lab in Denver to analyze devices that were used to pirate DirecTV?
A. I may imagine that it was a lab established to analyze pirate device on EchoStar element. That was not always possible to know which signal it will pirate.
Q. And so it's for a legitimate reason; is that your
testimony?
A. That's what I may understand.
Q. And would it also be for a legitimate reason to create schematics and circuit diagrams of devices used to pirate DirecTV and NDS?
A. Can you just rephrase it?
Q. Would it be legitimate for the laboratory in Denver to create schematics and circuit diagrams of devices used to pirate the DirecTV NDS system?

MR. HAGAN: Objection, Your Honor. Misstates and mischaracterizes the testimony.

THE COURT: Overruled. You can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: I must just say that it's important to understand how pirates are constructing safe device to see what are the weak point in such devices.

BY MR. STONE:
Q. And that would include weak points that would be used to attack DirecTV, right?
A. That is not my understanding.
Q. Did you ever talk to anyone about the lab in Denver?
A. No.
Q. Were you even aware it existed?
A. I have not asked.
Q. Well, my question is, were you aware it existed?
A. I was not aware.
Q. Can you explain why NagraStar's chief investigator, J.J. Gee, paid $\$ 5,000$ for stolen documents related to the NDS DirecTV P4 technology?
A. I'm just surprised of such an allegation.
Q. Did anyone share those documents with you?
A. I don't think so.
Q. Can you explain why NagraStar's chief investigator,
J.J. Gee, purchased unmodified P4 cards from satansplayhouse in 2002?
A. I was certainly not aware of it.
Q. Do you know what happened to those P4 cards?
A. Absolutely not.
Q. Now, let's talk about the P4 technology.

For quite a while, Nagra used off-the-shelf chips in its system, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. These were not custom chips, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And then after all this stuff we've been talking about, with the $P 4$ cards from satansplayhouse and all that stuff, you folks started to develop what's called an ASIC, right?
A. That's not the first time we have developed an ASIC, but it was the second time that we have developed ASIC. That is correct.
Q. Tell the folks what year that was?
A. ASIC is basically --
Q. No, no. What year? I'm sorry, sir?
A. Sorry?
Q. What year was that you began developing the ASIC --
A. The first ASIC we have developed was in 1989 for the analog system.
Q. Focusing on the digital --
A. Digital was in early 2004, late 2003.
Q. Now, the NDS DirecTV system had used an ASIC for a number of years going back to the $P 2$ card, correct?
A. I don't know.
Q. And the P4 card has an ASIC in it, correct?
A. Maybe.
Q. Well, haven't you hired folks who worked on the P4 project with NDS and DirecTV?
A. I have hired people that were former employee of DirecTV and people that were involved in projects with DirecTV.
Q. Well, not just projects. You've hired people who were specifically involved in the $P 4$ development, right?
A. People involved in developing secure solution for DirecTV.
Q. Including the P4 technology, right?
A. That may be.
Q. Well, it's not maybe. You hired or acquired the EmbedICs Company, right?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. And Chris Kearn (phonetic) is one of the members of

EmbedICs, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Chris Kearn was one of the lead engineers at DirecTV working with NDS on the $P 4$ card, correct?
A. Working on different cards, yes. Precisely which one, that's not something that he has disclosed.
Q. And you hired Mr. Kochi (phonetic), who was an engineer from DirecTV who worked on the P4 development, correct?
A. I have not hired such. We have contracted with SMI, who is employing Mr. Kochi.
Q. So you contracted with a company that employed --
A. Just to be precise.
Q. Okay. I'll try to be very precise here.

You also hired a gentleman named Mr. Flaherty through this company that you just mentioned, right?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And Mr. Flaherty worked on the P4 development with NDS as well?
A. He worked on securing DirecTV, but I think he was working on many, many things, and I don't know all the details.
Q. Well, you knew he worked on the P4. You knew at least that much, right?
A. That was my guess.
Q. And you also hired a gentleman call Paul Kocher, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And he was recommended to you by Mr. Kochi and

Mr. Flaherty?
A. And Mr. Flaherty.
Q. And Mr. Kocher had worked on the P4 development as well, correct?
A. He has never disclosed any element that he has done for other company with the exception of the Blu-ray device.
Q. Well, you assumed that he had worked on the $P 4$ based on the recommendation of Mr. Flaherty, right?
A. That was probable.
Q. "Probable" meaning you assume that, right?
A. That was my guess.
Q. Now, let's talk a little bit about the DirecTV situation.
A. But if I may just add some elements for the explanation to say that we have started late 2003, early 2004 to have a full solution -- even two family of solution -- with a built-in ASIC, and we have taken that as a continuity of developments that has been initiated by MediaGuard, a
company that we acquired. That was one part of

Canal+ Technology, and it's basically how we got knowledge for our ASIC built in within the Smart Card.

We have initiated later on another solution with people, SMI, to have one card family here that was able to resist at different type of attack.

So our philosophy is not to have one single family, but three different families with three different ASIC in the way that we segment the risk between our different client base.
Q. And one of the reasons you go to an ASIC is so that you're not using an off-the-shelf chip for every customer across the globe, correct?
A. That's one of the reason.
Q. And the problem when you use an off-the-shelf chip across the world is that pirates attack it across the globe, correct?
A. I would say that in a different way.

To use off-the-shellfish -- sorry -- off-the-shelf chip is making a system vulnerable to professional hacker that have important mean to investigate the chip. Once you have an ASIC, you make this experience much more difficult because a number of informations that you need to pass from the reverse engineering to the pirate community is so large that it give really trace. And that is basically a way to
protect ourselves also against pirates that are competitors. Q. And the ROM 3 card was hacked and pirated in Europe, wasn't it?
A. From my knowledge, yes.
Q. It was hacked in Poland, wasn't it?
A. I don't think it was hacked in Poland. It's -- we have seen hacked card in Poland, but I don't know where its attack was coming from.
Q. And wasn't the ROM 3 card first compromised in Spain?
A. I don't know.
Q. And the system you have in Germany has been hacked, correct?
A. We are not speaking about the same generation here.
Q. Is the system that you have in Germany currently hacked?
A. Yes.
Q. And you agree that as soon as you come out with any conditional access system, the pirates begin attacking it across the globe, right?
A. Not automatically. That's some elements we have seen pirate coming from different part of the globe. For some, that was not the case.
Q. And did you ever learn that there were national
laboratories in Sofia, Bulgaria that were used to attack your cards?
A. No.
Q. Mr. Nicolas never informed you of that fact?
A. Not specifically.
Q. Did he generally tell you that was occurring?
A. He was confirming map where the piracy was coming from, but I don't remember specific details.
Q. You said a map?
A. Map.
Q. $\quad M-A-P$ ?
A. $\quad M-A-P$.
Q. So there's some kind of map that exists?
A. There was some presentation done to show what was status.
Q. Now let's talk a little bit about DirecTV.

Last night when I asked you who told you security was an important consideration, your answer was, you didn't remember who at DirecTV said that. Do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. And I asked you, "Can you recall a name?" And you said you didn't recall a single name of who might have said that. Do you recall that?
A. I said that our people have been in contact with DirecTV, including people like Dennis Flaherty, Greg Gagnon.
Q. Well, last night you couldn't identify the name of a single person who made that statement, correct?
A. I said not -- so that was basically the people we were in touch with. And that can be very well, very fine. I think they are some protocol at DirecTV about people that have attended to these meetings.
Q. I'm not asking you who attended. You don't recall who made that statement of --
A. Not precise -- not precisely.
Q. And you testified last night that a request for information is an offer with no commitment to place an order afterwards.
A. Absolutely.
Q. And in 1998, you were responding to a request for information from DirecTV, correct?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And that in April 1999 your company entered into a study contract with DirecTV, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you testified you don't know whether DirecTV entered into study contracts with other providers?
A. No. I said that my understanding, from what I have been told by people of DirecTV, that we was only one.
Q. But you don't recall who said that either, do you, sir?
A. Sorry?
Q. You don't recall who said that either?
A. There were different people that were in contact,
including Greg Gagnon.
Q. Now, the study contract was only seven pages long, correct?
A. It was a short contract.
Q. And under the contract, Kudelski was simply obligated to deliver a white paper, an informational paper, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And under the study contract, it was terminated once that informational study was provided, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And your company delivered the white paper in

November 1999, correct?
A. That's what I suppose.
Q. And the contract terminated when the paper was delivered in 1999, correct?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And you never received any request for proposal from DirecTV in 1998 or 1999, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And, in fact, in October of 1999, before the study paper was finalized, you got a letter from DirecTV informing you that they were not seeking any request for proposals, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you believe that letter went out to all the
providers who had responded to DirecTV, right?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And you knew at the time you got that letter that DirecTV had already made the decision to stay with NDS, correct?
A. That was my understanding.
Q. And, in your words, NDS was experiencing terrible piracy at the time DirecTV renewed, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you told DirecTV about the piracy problems you were experiencing, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. You didn't hold anything back, right?
A. That was not our intention.
Q. And you told 'em that you were able to keep piracy under control, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. At the time of these discussions, EchoStar was not a conditional access provider, right?
A. No.
Q. And EchoStar wasn't involved in these discussions with DirecTV, right?
A. No.
Q. And you also testified last night that NagraStar was not directly involved in these --
A. Not directly.
Q. Please wait for me to finish my question, sir.
A. Okay.

THE COURT: Reask it.

BY MR. STONE:
Q. You testified last night that NagraStar was not directly involved in these negotiations either, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And, in fact, you testified that DirecTV was not even ready to consider NagraStar's involvement with its conditional access system at the time, right?
A. At the time being.
Q. You said it was premature, right?
A. Exactly.
Q. And you said it was premature because EchoStar, who owned 50 percent of NagraStar, was a competitor of DirecTV, right?
A. No. It was because the relation between EchoStar and DirecTV was not ready for such a situation.
Q. Because they were competitors, correct?
A. That's not a reason enough.
Q. And you said the time might be possible two years later, right?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And you testified that it might be possible if EchoStar
acquired DirecTV, right?
A. That was one of the option, but it was another option if somebody else in News Corp would have acquired DirecTV.
Q. And it's your testimony that if News Corp acquired DirecTV, then NagraStar would not become the conditional access provider, right?
A. That would not be likely.
Q. Once News Corp acquired DirecTV, you knew there was no chance of a deal, right?
A. Let's say reduced -- we have the contra example of Premier, where we still are the supplier.
Q. Didn't you testify that you would only have an opportunity for that deal if someone other than News Corp acquired DirecTV?
A. As NagraStar.
Q. Pardon?
A. As NagraStar. We are speaking about two different things.
Q. As NagraStar the plaintiff, you mean?
A. Yes.
Q. Got it.

Now, you learned in the last few days that the developer of the ROM 3 code failed to check the communications buffer for overflow, right?
A. Yes, but I think your question is not correct.

That was a good reason to not check this buffer overflow.
Q. Well, you only learned the developer didn't check during the process of this trial, correct?
A. Yes, and so I forgot the complete explanation.
Q. Only during this trial, right?
A. Yes.
Q. So this never came to your attention during this trial; isn't that correct?
A. That's right.
Q. In fact, you only learned in the last few weeks --
A. That's correct.
Q. -- that your company was claiming the buffer overflow was related to some problem with the STMicro chip, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's called memory aliasing, right?
A. That's what you called memory aliasing.
Q. And Mr. Nicolas never told you about a meeting with STMicro in early 2000 where they discussed memory aliasing?
A. No.
Q. Pardon?
A. No.
Q. And you've never looked at the comments to the ROM 3 code, correct?
A. That's not my job, so the response is no.
Q. And you're not aware if the registers in the ROM 3 card were set to detect glitching, are you?
A. I have no idea.
Q. And you don't know whether the glitching sensors were deemed to be too sensitive to be used, do you?
A. I don't have knowledge.
Q. Do you know who configured the memory access control matrix in the ROM 3 card?
A. I may imagine that it's part of my team.
Q. But you don't know how the memory access control matrix was configured for the ROM 3 card, correct?
A. No.
Q. You don't know why the communications buffer was placed at the end of memory in the ROM 3 card, do you?
A. No.
Q. And you don't recall receiving any written reports about the status of ROM 3 cards in either 2001 or 2002, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And so you've never seen any e-mails from Mr. Conus categorizing the ROM 3 as secure during that period, right?
A. That's right.
Q. And you've never seen e-mail reports from Mr. Conus deeming the ROM 3 hole closed during that time frame, correct?
A. It's correct, before the last few days.
Q. And Mr. Osen was one of the primary developers of the ROM 3 card, correct?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And you've never spoken to Mr. Osen about how pirates were able to hack the ROM 3 card, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. But you did testify that during the development, a test was conducted on the chip used in the ROM 3 card for memory aliasing. Do you recall that testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. And the test was run by Mr. Osen and his team, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And Mr. Osen had significant experience developing code for Smart Cards, right?
A. That's absolutely correct. And a track record of ten years, zero piracy with analog Smart Card.
Q. And you testified he used an emulator to run a test for memory aliasing. Do you recall that?
A. That's correct.
Q. And do you know if a test was run where Mr. Osen gave inputs to the ROM 3 card that exceeded the length of the communications buffer?
A. I have no idea.
Q. Do you understand what test protocols he used to test
for memory aliasing?
A. I understand that he is somebody very methodic, and I have never seen him making a significant error.
Q. Not a mistake, in other words?
A. So basically I have been impressed by Karl Osen by the quality of the product he delivered. Take an analog -- it's
a ROM code developed, has been delivered in 1990 that has been untouched for years. Just zero bugs. So he has a very good track record within our organization.
Q. For not making inadvertent errors, correct?
A. That's not his style.
Q. Now, the ROM 10 card was developed in 1999, correct?
A. That's what $I$ understand.
Q. And do you know whether or not a decision was made to check the communications buffer for overflow in the ROM 10 card?
A. I have no idea.
Q. Now, are you aware that NagraVision acquired and analyzed a black box pirate device in the fall of 2000 ?
A. No.
Q. Are you aware that the black box device used a buffer overflow attack on the ROM 3 card?
A. No.
Q. Were you aware that the black box worked on

ROM 2 cards?
A. No.
Q. In fact, the first time you heard about the black box was at your deposition last night?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you ever heard of somebody named Anthony Maldonado?
A. The name is absolutely not familiar to me.
Q. Have you heard of Jim Waters from Barrie, Ontario?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever heard of anyone named Mike Manieri?
A. No.
Q. Did anyone ever tell you about a pirate group operating in Barrie, Ontario, called "the Barrie group"?
A. No.
Q. Did anyone ever provide you a written report of an analysis of a black box device?
A. No.
Q. Do you know what actions your company took after analyzing the black box device?
A. No.
Q. Now, am I correct that in 2001 the stock price of your company declined because of rumors of News Corp.'s potential acquisition of DirecTV?
A. Decline, yes. I think that was more than rumors.
Q. So your stock price declined when --
A. Yes --
Q. Let me finish, please.
A. Sorry.
Q. Your stock price declined when the market thought News Corp. was, in fact, going to acquire DirecTV, right?
A. That's correct.

THE COURT: Counsel, can we also find out what market? Is he on the NASDAQ, publicly traded, et cetera? I know it's clear to all of us. I don't think it's clear to the jury.

MR. STONE: Thank you, Your Honor.
BY MR. STONE:
Q. What market do the shares of the Kudelski Group trade?
A. That was on the Swiss stock exchange, blue chips. It was traded in London.
Q. And then in 2002 you supported the bid by EchoStar to acquire DirecTV, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you put up some debt to finance that acquisition?
A. That's correct.
Q. And am I correct that the stock price took a hit as a result of that?
A. A small hit, yes.
Q. Did it take a bigger hit when EchoStar lost the bid for DirecTV?
A. That's correct.
Q. And it took an even bigger hit when it turned out

News Corp. acquired DirecTV?
A. I think the two were combined.
Q. And that was the most significant hit in the year 2002 that your company had taken, correct?
A. No, it's not correct. The most significant hit was the slowdown in the digital $T V$ industry mainly in Europe that has led to breakup of the vertically integrated operators in Europe.
Q. Okay. What I'd like to do now is show you an exhibit, 2505, if $I$ could, please.

Now, looking at the first page of 2505 , this is an e-mail from Alan Guggenheim up at the top?
A. That's what $I$ understand.

THE COURT: Counsel, it's been awhile. Certainly all of us know, but just remind the jury of his position. BY MR. STONE:
Q. Right. At this point in time -- the e-mail is dated August 20, 2000 -- Mr. Guggenheim was a consultant to the Kudelski/Nagra companies, correct?
A. I don't think that's exactly correct. Alan Guggenheim was paid through a consulting agreement but was acting as executive of the company.
Q. Right. So he was both an executive of one of the

Kudelski companies and also a consultant?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And he had a company called CIS?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And that's the e-mail address for this document?
A. That's what I see.

MR. STONE: Your Honor, at this time I would move 2505.

THE COURT: Any objection?
MR. HAGAN: I think the document contains hearsay, but no objections to the underlying e-mail.

THE COURT: Received.
(Exhibit No. 2505 received in evidence.)
(Document displayed.)

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, I have lost --

THE COURT: There's no question yet.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Sorry.
BY MR. STONE:
Q. What I understand Mr. Guggenheim has done is attached
to his e-mail some postings from Internet piracy forums.
And what I'd like you to do is go to -- I believe it's page 4 of the document. It has the number 856 at the bottom.
A. Sorry, can you just repeat?

THE COURT: He's going to help you find that page.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

Okay. Thank you.

BY MR. STONE:
Q. And right about middle of the page there's a posting from A. Kudelski Newbie. Do you see that?
A. I see that.
Q. And your name, of course, is Andre Kudelski, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And this posting purports to have information about the Kudelski conditional access system, correct?
A. That's what it looks like.
Q. And it says your company is planning on releasing a new Smart Card later that year, correct? It's the second paragraph of the posting.
A. That is what I read.
Q. But it's your testimony you didn't make this posting, correct?
A. Not only I have not made it, but it seems really ridiculous.
Q. So someone was posting Andre Kudelski on the Internet, correct?
A. That's my conclusion. But I would say that that's a guess that the A is for Andre, but -- I think it's a guess that is reasonable.
Q. And it's your testimony that nothing in this posting is
true, correct?
A. It seems to be completely ridiculous.
Q. And there's a lot of false information on the Internet, isn't there?
A. That's something that may happen.
Q. Well, this is all false information by somebody pretending to be A. Kudelski, correct?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And there's only one A. Kudelski that is in the conditional access system industry?
A. There is two A. Kudelski in Switzerland.
Q. Only two in all of Switzerland?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, you testified last night that EchoStar did not make a request for a card swap before 2001. Do you recall that?
A. That's right.

MR. STONE: And if you could show the witness Exhibit 828, please.
(Document displayed.)

BY MR. STONE:
Q. Now, this is in evidence. You testified last night you did receive a copy of this letter in July of 1999, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And in the second paragraph it states: "Kudelski

NagraStar and EchoStar have also discussed a fix involving the swap-out of Smart Cards to be completed in the next six months, the fix, of which the Smart Card swap-out is only one piece, is extremely important and must be accomplished as soon as possible."

Did I read that correctly?
A. You read that correctly.
Q. And then the third paragraph refers to the Smart Card purchase agreement, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And it refers to a warranty provision of the Smart Card purchase agreement, right?
A. That's right.
Q. And this letter came from EchoStar's corporate counsel, Mr. Sayeedi?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And in the letter of July of 1999 , it states that "the correct warranty price was the direct marginal cost of manufacturing the Smart Cards, exclusive of all overhead costs," right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And do you know what an emulation device is?
A. My understanding is a device that is not a Smart Card being able to simulate the Smart Card.
Q. So you don't even need a Smart Card. It sort of fakes
what a Smart Card does?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And did you become aware that instructions were posted on the Internet in early 1999 to allow people to do that?
A. My understanding was that it was a very small community of pirates that were able to do that.
Q. And it's your testimony that this letter is not a real request for a card swap, right?
A. That's absolutely correct.
Q. You claim the purpose of this letter was just a safety bell, I think.
A. That's right because basically EchoStar was not a conditional access expert, and they were watching how we will be able to fight piracy through countermeasure; and basically, countermeasure has shown that all the elements that have come to the hacking -- how to say -- domain before end of 2000 have been strictly under control.
Q. So even though this is a letter from EchoStar's corporate counsel, it's sent pursuant to the Smart Card warranty agreement, it's not a real request for a card swap, right?
A. There has been discussion before this letter, after this letter. And this letter was notice that any lawyer within a company will do just to save its own rights.
Q. And so even though it was a letter from a lawyer, it
was done pursuant to the warranty agreement, it's your testimony this was not a real request for a card swap, right?
A. It was shown to not be a real request.
Q. And it was your testimony it's not a real request for a card swap because EchoStar didn't have a team in place to manage the card swap, right?
A. Not only that, but basically, to perform the card swap, you need to integrate the former decoders with a new Smart Card, so develop specific piece of software for the set-top boxes. And that was not an effort that has been put in place during this period.
Q. Now, you testified last night that the ROM 10 and ROM 11 cards were available at this time and could have been used for a swap?
A. That's correct.
Q. You also admitted that the ROM 10 and ROM 11 cards were compatible with the existing set-top box boxes, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. But it was your claim that EchoStar never requested a swap, so the ROM 10 and ROM 11 cards were not used in a swap in 1999, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you know that the ROM 10 and ROM 11 cards are not vulnerable to buffer overflow, correct?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. So if EchoStar had swapped the ROM 10 and 11 cards that were available, the December 2000 postings would have been meaningless; isn't that right?
A. Can you just rephrase, please, your question.
Q. If EchoStar had swapped for the available ROM 10 and 11 cards which were not subject to buffer overflow, then the December 2000 postings would have been meaningless; isn't that right?
A. The problem is not the Smart Cards that are new but the installed base. So basically you would have had to replace all the existing cards that were not $R O M 10$ or 11 by these new cards.
Q. And those new cards would have solved the problem of the posting that occurred in early 1999 as well, correct?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And EchoStar chose not to do the swap; isn't that right?
A. That's right, because at the time before December 2000, there was no need to do such a swap.
Q. Well, you're not aware of any letter from EchoStar that rescinded this request that was made in Exhibit 828, are you?
A. I'm not aware of it.
Q. You're also not aware of any letter from EchoStar that
demanded a card swap after the December 2000 postings, right?
A. That were no letter, but were discussion ongoing, and we have made an agreement on that.
Q. So if I understand your testimony correctly, the July 1999 card swap request, which was sent by a lawyer under the warranty agreement, was not a real request, right?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. But you claim a real request was made for a swap following the December 2000 postings?
A. That's correct.
Q. But there's no documentation of the real request for a card swap, right?
A. There has been an agreement, and the agreement has agreed on the price, on what the technology should be delivered, and also element of warranty.
Q. Well, tell the ladies and gentlemen how many letters you got following the December 2000 postings demanding a card swap from EchoStar.
A. I have not received a letter from anyone.
Q. Nothing from a lawyer or nothing from the business people, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And there's no documentation of the card swap that was done following the December 2000 postings?
A. That were some projects on, how to say, weekly basis, and that is the way we collaborate. Don't forget that we have NagraStar that is a joint venture, and so most of the elements are done on a daily base between the team.
Q. Well, didn't you testify last night that the agreement that you reached was not pursuant to the Smart Card warranty for the swap that was done?
A. Just -- can you just repeat? Sorry.
Q. Yeah. You testified last night that the agreement to swap cards was not done under the Smart Card warranty?
A. Yes.
Q. In fact, that was an oral gentlemen's agreement you reached with Mr. Ergen, right?
A. That's right.
Q. And that agreement was never put in writing, correct?
A. It was put in writing on the P.O., purchase orders.
Q. You never had a written contract, like the Smart Card warranty, with Mr. Ergen for the card swap?
A. The written contract were the purchase orders that, accepted by us, have taken the form of contract.
Q. And you didn't follow the Smart Card warranty when you had your gentlemen's agreement with Mr. Ergen; isn't that right?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And the Smart Card warranty applies if there is a
breach or compromise of the system due to piracy, right?
A. That was original agreement, but take into account that there were some extra requirements to do the swap, to make it feasible in a way that was logistically possible.
Q. Well, the swap that was done was not done pursuant to the agreement that covers the situation where piracy requires a swap; isn't that true, sir?
A. That's correct.
Q. And how long was the -- the new cards in the field before they were hacked?
A. They have been introduced in mid-2002, and the first hack appear in late 2005. MR. STONE: Thank you. No further questions. THE COURT: Redirect. MR. HAGAN: Thank you, Your Honor. (Discussion off the record.) THE COURT: Counsel, we'll take a break. You're admonished not to discuss this matter
amongst yourselves nor to form or express any opinion
concerning the case.
See you in about 20 minutes.
(Recess held at 9:54 a.m.)
THE COURT: Thank you. The jury is once again in
session. All counsel, the witness.
Mr. Kudelski, if you would please be seated.

This is redirect examination by Mr. Hagan on
behalf of EchoStar.

MR. HAGAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAGAN:
Q. Now, Mr. Kudelski, at any point in time did you provide the defendants or Chris Tarnovsky any authority to post the hack recipe developed in their Headend Project on Mr. Menard's website?

MR. STONE: Objection. Assumes facts not in evidence.

THE COURT: Overruled.

You may answer the question.

THE WITNESS: Never.

THE COURT: And that's a fact you'll later determine, but counsel's asking to make certain that no authority was granted.

BY MR. HAGAN:
Q. And did you provide the defendants any authority to give or to show Chris Tarnovsky portions of the Headend Report?
A. No.

MR. HAGAN: No further questions.

THE COURT: Recross.

MR. STONE: Thank you, Your Honor.

Very briefly.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. STONE:
Q. Mr. Kudelski, if I understand it, in this gentlemen's agreement you reached with Mr. Ergen, there was a new guarantee for the cards that were swapped that would provide those cards for free if they were compromised after the swap, correct?

MR. HAGAN: Objection. Beyond the scope.
THE WITNESS: That's incomplete.

THE COURT: Counsel, it is beyond the scope, but I'll let you reopen if you'd like to. But I'll give the plaintiffs one more opportunity also, then.

So you can answer, sir.

THE WITNESS: Sorry. It was incomplete because it was saying if the hack is happening before four years. BY MR. STONE:
Q. And there's a -- I'm sorry, I didn't mean to cut you off.
A. And if you modify this question like that, the response is yes.
Q. Fair enough. Fair enough. And there is a card swap occurring in 2008, which is within the four-year period, correct?
A. It's not completely correct. It's correct that there
are some plan to have a swap starting in 2008 , but to say it's within the four years, that's not something that is proved.
Q. Are some of the cards within the four years?
A. Yes.
Q. Are those being provided for free?
A. In such an exchange, that's what agreement says.
Q. And are they, in fact, going to be provided for free?
A. That's not something that has been discussed now.
Q. Are there negotiations going on?
A. We expect to have negotiation.
Q. Okay. So the gentlemen's agreement said they'd be provided for free, but now there are some negotiations going on, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And are those negotiations awaiting the outcome of this lawsuit?
A. That's not the idea.

MR. STONE: Nothing further. Thank you.

THE COURT: Counsel, do you have additional questions?

MR. HAGAN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Counsel?

MR. WELCH: Your Honor, at this time we'd like to

THE COURT: Well, just a moment.
I believe that the testimonial portion of the lawsuit will conclude today. I can't imagine why you'd be called back to court.

But I want to make certain that the lawsuit, as far as evidence, has truly concluded today. And I'm going to ask you if you'd remain available until 12:00 o'clock noon, at noon.

THE WITNESS: No problem.
THE COURT: At that time I think I'm going to be in a position to excuse you and all of the other witnesses from returning to the court. I just want to be very cautious because people are flying from so far away.

THE WITNESS: Just, Your Honor, should I stay here, or should I return to the hotel?

THE COURT: Oh, I'd go back to the hotel. And if you're needed -- I'd start your packing. If you're needed, we'll call you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much, sir. You may step down.
(Witness steps down subject to recall.)

THE COURT: Now, Counsel, we had a few other matters concerning the other gentleman. Are you in a position to proceed at this time, or would you like the jury
to be excused for a moment?

MR. HAGAN: We believe that we can reach an agreement, but we should probably do it outside the presence of the jury, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know what that means. Why don't you step over to the other side for a moment. While they're visiting reaching whatever this agreement is, we'll wait.

MR. WELCH: Your Honor, we've reached an agreement, which is pretty much to accede to the tentative, which is the first four topics will not be...

THE COURT: Counsel, thank you very much. Call your next witness, please.

MR. WELCH: We call Abe Peled, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Thank you, sir. Would you be kind enough to stop at that location. Would you raise your right hand, please. Kristee, who is the clerk, will administer the oath to you. ABRAHAM PELED, PLAINTIFF'S REBUTTAL WITNESS, SWORN THE WITNESS: I do.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Would you please be kind enough to be seated in the witness box to my left.

After you're comfortably seated, would you state your full name for the jury.

THE WITNESS: Abraham Peled.

THE COURT: Would you spell your last name for the jury.

THE WITNESS: P, like Paul, E-L-E-D.

THE COURT: Is it E-D?
THE WITNESS: D like in David.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Counsel, this is direct examination on behalf of the plaintiffs.

MR. WELCH: By Wade Welch, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Mr. Welch. DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Mr. Peled, could you tell us what you do for a living?
A. I'm the chairman and chief executive of NDS Group PLC.
Q. What does it mean to be the CEO of NDS?
A. Well, I'm responsible for setting the strategy, the business strategy for the company. I'm responsible for the execution of that strategy, monitoring, hiring the right people, and establishing an environment that fosters the creativity that the high technology company needs, and anything else that needs to be done.
Q. I want to take you back for a minute. You began to work for NDS as the CEO beginning in 1995, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And prior to that time, you had no conditional access
experience in the subscription television area, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Now, at the time that you went to work for NDS in 1995, NDS did not have -- well, let's back up for a second.

NDS was originally known as newsdata.com, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And it subsequently changed its name to NDS, which is the defendants that we have here today, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, when you came to work for NDS in 1995, you were recruited by News Corporation, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And when you came to work for NDS, since you had no conditional access experience, one of the first things that you did, sir, was you made yourself familiar with the competitive landscape; is that fair?
A. Yes, among other things.
Q. And what you did is you learned that Nagra was a
competitor of NDS?
A. Yes.
Q. You also learned that Canal+ was a competitor of NDS, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And at the time that you learned this, this was approximately 1995, early '96, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, I want to back up and I want to talk about NDS's experience in the conditional access business up to that point in time.

You had -- your largest system was a system called British Sky Broadcasting in the UK, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that system was owned largely, in part, by your parent company, News Corporation, correct?
A. News Corp. was a large shareholder.
Q. And if we talk about the track record of NDS and BSkyB for a minute, BSkyB launched in 1990, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And if we cover the period up through 1996, that would be through your P10 card, correct?
A. I believe P10 launched in '96.
Q. And if we talk about this period of six years, isn't it true, sir, that you went through five failed cards?
A. Well, I don't know the exact number, but approximately.
Q. And if we do the math, none of your cards lasted more than a year, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, I want to focus on '96. I want to really hone in on Canal+ and Nagra.

In '96, while NDS was hacked, the Nagra digital system
had not suffered any compromise, had it?
A. Well, it just came out and had very limited number of people using it, which typically doesn't attract piracy yet.
Q. The analog system hadn't been hacked, had it?
A. Had been.
Q. It's your testimony the Nagra analog system had been hacked?
A. The one for Canalt in France.
Q. But the digital system had not been?
A. As I said, the digital system just came out and had a very limited number of people using it. At that point, I believe, on EchoStar there were about 200,000 subscribers.
Q. Okay. Now, you launched in the digital arena in '94 with DirecTV, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that is the Period 1 card?
A. Yes.
Q. And the Period 1 card met with failure within a year and a half, didn't it, sir?
A. Approximately.
Q. Okay. So that brings us to the end of '96. Now, let's talk about the events of 1996.

You know a man by the name of Oliver Kommerling, don't you, sir?
A. Yes.
Q. And Oliver Kommerling was pretty much a world-famous hacker and pirate at that point in time, wasn't he?
A. Well, he was a well-known hacker when we found him in Germany, and the rest of them, with the police, of course. Q. And, in fact, it's your testimony, sir -- because I took your deposition the other evening -- and he was one of the best in the world at attacking Smart Cards, correct?
A. I was told that he was a brilliant man and very good at attacking Smart Cards.
Q. And so one of the things that you did when you first began to work for NDS in the '96 time period, you decided that you were going to start a reverse engineering group, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And what you did is you hired this world-renowned hacker, Mr. Oliver Kommerling, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And Mr. Kommerling designed this special lab for you, didn't he?
A. Well, I wouldn't say he designed it, but he certainly helped in establishing laboratory to understand the methods of attack on Smart Cards.

I should say that, you know, when I came, I clearly identified that the key weakness in the conditional access system was the chip which was used in the Smart Card.

Having used the standard chip was the Achilles heel, and it was easily attacked.

And I decided to embark on a different strategy of custom silicone, which would make it much more difficult to attack. And to be able to design custom silicone like that, I felt that not only did we need engineers that would know how to design custom silicone, but we also had to understand the attack methods. And the attack methods coming from people like Oliver Kommerling --

MR. WELCH: Your Honor, I'm going to object as nonresponsive. My question was simply, Mr. Kommerling -did he task Mr. Kommerling was to come and design the lab. So I'm going to move to strike that as nonresponsive. THE COURT: I'm not sure which portion. So just reask the question. BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Okay. One of the things you did when you hired Mr. Kommerling was you tasked him to help design this Haifa lab, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And in addition to helping design and construct the lab, Mr. Kommerling also was instrumental in helping you figure out who to hire, correct?
A. No.
Q. Okay. Now, at the time that you built this lab -- I
believe you testified the other day that you believed that the NagraCard and the Canal+ card were inferior in all respects to your card. Correct?
A. I believe I testified that the system approach was inferior. I did not talk about the card.
Q. And you thought your system and your approach was superior in all respects to the Nagra and the Canal+ system, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Okay. Now let's talk about this lab for a minute.

I believe it was -- you started construction on this in late '96?
A. Sometime in the summer of '96.
Q. Okay. Up to that point in time, you were a wholly owned corporation, wholly owned by News Corporation, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And you reported directly to News Corporation, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And you reported to Mr. Greg Clark, who was the chief technical officer of News Corporation, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, is it fair to say -- well, strike that.

Who was funding the NDS operations up through '96? It was News Corporation, wasn't it?
A. Well, NDS was a standalone company.
Q. Who was providing the money? Was News Corporation providing you with money to fund your operation, sir?
A. In '95 when I arrived, NDS was roughly breaking even.
Q. Was News Corporation providing you with financing, sir?
A. The original funding for NDS came from News

Corporation.
Q. And now, it's true, sir, if we go all the way up through '99, News Corporation had funded over $\$ 200$ million for the operation of NDS, correct? -- because you had a loan with them?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you.

Now, part of that $\$ 200$ million was used to develop this state-of-the-art lab, wasn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. And part of that $\$ 200$ million that News Corporation provided to you was to fund the operations of the lab, including the employees of the lab, Mr. Mordinson and Mr. Shkedy, correct?
A. NDS at that point was already a profitable company.
Q. Was NDS continuing to provide it with funds through '99?
A. You mean News Corp.
Q. Or was News Corporation? Yes, sir.
A. We did have a standing loan from News Corp.
Q. Thank you. So now let's talk about the lab for a minute.

Did the lab -- did you oversee the actual operation of the lab?
A. No.
Q. Okay. You left that to somebody else, didn't you?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, I want to talk about the employees. There was only six or seven employees in this lab, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And the only names that you can recall are Mr. Mordinson and Mr. Shkedy?
A. Well, I should point out that at that point, NDS had about 600 employees, of which about 450 were engineers. So I don't think I could recall everybody's name.
Q. But when we talked in your deposition, I asked you how many people were working in the lab, and you said approximately six to seven, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And the only names you could recall, even as of Wednesday, even though that lab had been there since late
'96, were David Mordinson and Svi Shkedy, correct?
A. Well, because there was obviously a lot more talk about them subsequently.
Q. Okay. So if it hadn't been for this lawsuit, you wouldn't know who they were?
A. Well, probably not. I don't know if I would remember.
Q. Now, Mr. Shkedy was your chief hardware engineer in
this lab, wasn't he?
A. Well, this was a group of six or seven people. I don't believe there are titles like that.
Q. He was your best hardware engineer that you were aware of?
A. He was a hardware engineer.
Q. He was the best one, wasn't he, that you were aware of?
A. As far as $I$ know, yes.
Q. And the same with Mr. Mordinson. He was the best software engineer you had, as far as you know?
A. I think he was the only one.
Q. Okay. So we've got your best hardware engineer and your only software engineer, Mr. Mordinson and Mr. Shkedy, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And you're aware that your two best engineers were put on this project. Did you know that at the time?
A. I just want to point out --
Q. Do you know that, sir?
A. No. But you asked me were they --
Q. Okay.
A. -- the best engineers in that group.
Q. Okay.
A. And I said yes. We had 450 other engineers, many of which were probably much better.

MR. WELCH: I'm going to move to strike it.

THE COURT: Overruled. That answers the question. BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Okay. Were you aware that Mordinson and Shkedy were put on this project to reverse-engineer the EchoStar card?
A. I did not know which particular project they worked on.
Q. Did you know there was a project to reverse-engineer or hack the EchoStar card?
A. I knew that they were working on projects to reverse-engineer our own Smart Cards as well as competitor cards.
Q. Now, I'm going to have you take a look at what's been marked as Exhibit 98.

Sir, have you seen this document before?
A. Only as part of the litigation.
(Document displayed.)

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Have you read this document before?
A. No.
Q. So we're here in this multimillion-dollar lawsuit, and you are aware, sir, that one of the central pieces of
evidence is this Project Headend Report?
A. Yes. I don't believe that there is any dispute that we did reverse-engineer the card.
Q. And you haven't concerned yourself enough with this to sit down and read it like the jury's going to?
A. Well, I mean, I glanced at it, and it's a very detailed engineering report.
Q. Now, sir, when we talked about this report the other day, I directed you to page 16 , which is a section entitled "3M Hack in Practice."
A. Yes.
Q. Now, you were not aware that that section was in this report and the way it was worded prior to you seeing it for the first time in approximately 2003, were you, sir?
A. That's correct.
Q. And if you had known -- you would have wanted to
know -- if there was a report generated by your employees that talked about how to exploit a hack of somebody in the subscription television business, you would have wanted to know that, wouldn't you, sir?
A. Well, I knew they were working on reverse engineering and I knew they wrote reports. I don't think I particularly needed to know, see this report or any other report which I did not get.

MR. WELCH: Could you show him page 70, lines 10
through 16.
Your Honor, may I read it?
THE COURT: I don't think it's impeaching at this point, Counsel. No. You may ask questions in this area, but I'm not sure what the answer is yet.

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. If the report talked about a hack in practice of the DISH Network system, would that have been something that you would have wanted to know? Yes or no.
A. As I -- well, can I explain?
Q. I'd just like a yes or no right now.
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you. Now, the first time you heard about this report was after the original litigation was filed in the Canal+ lawsuit in September of 2002 , correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And this report, even though it was four years old, came to your attention for the first time?
A. Yes.
Q. And you did not ask anybody to give you a copy of that report so you could read it, did you?
A. I looked at it and I saw the detailed level of the report and I did not read it in any detail. I understood. And as I said, we did engage in reverse engineering to determine what are the attack methods possible on that chip.

In that sense, there was nothing surprising about it, including the fact it was a practical attack rather than an esoteric attack.
Q. Now, you saw the report for the first time in 2000 or 2003, and you're aware that this litigation was filed in 2003, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know of any reason why we weren't shown this report until 2007?
A. I don't know.
Q. Now, I want to talk about your history with DirecTV. We started talking about that briefly, and that was that you rolled out with the $P 1$ card in June of '94, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you rolled out with the $P 2$ card the end of '96, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And the $P 2$ card was hacked fairly quickly, wasn't it?
A. It was in a few months, probably five, six months.
Q. And that was a digital card?
A. Yes.
Q. So your first digital card lasted 18 months or less?
A. Yes.
Q. Your second digital card lasted three months or less?
A. I believe I said five or six months, but that is why I felt that we need to improve these security for chips and move to custom chips.
Q. Now, let's talk about your P3 card.

Your P3 card rolls out in February '99, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And your P3 card was hacked by the summer of '99, correct?
A. I believe in that time frame.
Q. And that is a digital card as well?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you ever hear about something called an

Operation Johnny Walker where Mr. Tarnovsky received cash in relation to DirecTV piracy?
A. No.
Q. That was something, sir, that we talked about in your deposition, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And it was your testimony that you would have wanted to know if Mr. Tarnovsky was receiving cash in that type of operation, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, let's talk about some mailboxes for a second.

There's been testimony in this case about a mailbox in Manassas, Virginia which NDS was paying for. You're not
aware of whether or not NDS was paying for it, are you, sir?
A. Correct.
Q. But if they were, and Mr. Tarnovsky was receiving cash payments, that is something that you would have wanted to know, wasn't it?
A. Clearly, if they were, something that was illegal.
Q. Okay. Now, let's talk about cash payments in San Marcos, Texas.

You're aware that there is a mailbox that was being used by Mr. Tarnovsky in San Marcos, Texas, aren't you?
A. Yes.
Q. And you're aware that he was receiving cash at that mailbox, aren't you, sir?
A. I know that there was one that was intercepted.
Q. There was at least two that were intercepted, sir, right? To the tune of about 40,000 bucks?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And are you aware that NDS was paying for that mailbox as well?

MR. SNYDER: Objection. Misstates the record. THE WITNESS: I don't know. THE COURT: Well, I don't recall if there was
evidence about who paid for that mailbox. I'm going to sustain the objection.

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. If NDS was paying for that mailbox, sir, would you have wanted to know that?
A. Well, clearly anything that would involve legal activity by any NDS employee, including Chris Tarnovsky, would be something that I would like to know about.
Q. If we talk about Mr. Tarnovsky for a minute, you're aware that he began his employment with NDS in '97, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And at the time he began his employment, you knew that Mr. Tarnovsky was a pretty smart pirate, correct?
A. Correct. A reformed one.
Q. You knew he was a pirate, and he'd been a pirate for a while, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And you knew that he might continue his pirate ways, correct?
A. No. We were -- first of all, that was the condition of employing any of these people that had a piracy record. We made it very clear to them that they're now turning over to the good side and are expected to contribute to fighting piracy rather than continuing to engage in piracy.
Q. Did you think that it was a potential, that Mr. Tarnovsky could continue to engage in hacking and piracy?
A. We have trusted Mr. Tarnovsky and instructed him clearly not to do so.
Q. Did you think it was a risk, sir?
A. Well, obviously there is a theoretical risk.
Q. Okay. Did you provide anybody at NDS with specific instructions on how to monitor, supervise, or train Mr. Tarnovsky?

I'm just asking you if you personally did that.
A. No. I have relied on Mr. Hasak.
Q. When was the first time you ever became aware that there was a hack of the Nagra digital system?
A. I don't remember specifically when $I$ became aware of it.
Q. It was some time after '98, though, correct?
A. Probably.
Q. So your best information is, it was secure at all times up to the project Headend Report?
A. I don't know.
Q. As somebody -- one of the things we talked about, one of the things that you like to do is keep your finger on the pulse of piracy so you can see what's going on in the marketplace, correct?
A. Well, it's one of the background reports that $I$ get.
Q. And you -- I think you just testified that you aren't aware when Nagra became hacked, so there wasn't just floods
of reports coming to you in the '98/'99 time period saying that your competitor was hacked, correct?
A. I just said that $I$ don't remember when $I$ became aware of it.
Q. Let's talk a little bit more about Mr. Tarnovsky. We'll go ahead and get right into the meat of it.

Mr. Kommerling, this world-renowned pirate that you hired to help design this lab in '96, he was either a consultant or an employee of NDS for the period '96 through 2000, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And then in 2000/2001 time period, NDS entered into a joint venture arrangement with Mr. Kommerling, correct?
A. In the summer of 2000 , I believe.
Q. Okay. And that lasted until approximately April of 2002?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Now, I want to talk to you about some meetings that you had with Mr. Kommerling where you discussed NDS business. Okay?

First thing we're going to talk about is a dinner you had in July of 2001. Okay?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall that dinner?
A. Yes.
Q. And at that dinner, you and Mr. Kommerling were discussing ADSR business, correct?
A. Yes, I was concerned with the lack of progress in ADSR.
Q. And one of the things that you learned from

Mr. Kommerling was that Mr. Tarnovsky had admitted to

Mr. Kommerling that Mr. Tarnovsky was involved in piracy of the Canal+ system.

That's correct, isn't it? Yes or no?
A. Well, no. He told me something different, which I'm prepared to explain.
Q. Do you recall telling me in your deposition that Mr. Kommerling told you that not only that Mr. Tarnovsky was involved in Canal+ piracy, that he posted the code on the Internet for Canal+?
A. What Mr. Kommerling told me is that Tarnovsky posted the code of Canal+ on dr7.
Q. So he was even specific. He posted it on Al Menard's website, dr7, the Canal+ code?
A. That's what he said.
Q. Okay. Let's go forward.

Mr. Ray Adams telephoned you in approximately August of 2001, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And could you tell us who Mr. Adams is?
A. Ray Adams was the head of operational security in the

United Kingdom and Europe, reporting to Reuven Hasak. Q. And Mr. Adams worked with Mr. Kommerling, didn't he?
A. Well, he was his supervisor.
Q. Okay. Now, Mr. Adams called you -- I think you were on vacation in Scotland or Ireland, I think is what you told me -- and he told you to call Mr. Kommerling, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And he told you that you needed to call Mr. Kommerling right away, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you called Mr. Kommerling right away, didn't you?
A. Yes.
Q. And Mr. Kommerling again told you that

Christopher Tarnovsky was involved in the piracy of the Canal+ system as well as posting the Canal+ codes on the Internet. He told you that again, didn't he?
A. No. What he told me in that conversation was that Canal+ now know that it is Christopher Tarnovsky that posted the code on the Internet, and they're looking for him, and I should hide him.
Q. Okay.
A. To which I replied, "That's a completely preposterous suggestion. We have nothing to hide."

And it simply confirmed our suspicion that something was going on between them and Canal+.
Q. Now, Mr. Kommerling also told you at some point in time between the dinner meeting and this telephone conversation that he believed that Mr. Tarnovsky was untrustworthy, correct?
A. Yes. They had a big fight at the meeting, and incidentally, he told me that --
Q. Sir?
A. -- Mr. Tarnovsky told him --
Q. I just wanted to know if Mr. Kommerling told you that he believed Mr. Tarnovsky was untrustworthy.

Is that a "yes" or a "no"?
A. He told me that they had a big fight, and they were both extremely drunk when they had that conversation.
Q. Did Mr. Kommerling tell you that he believed Christopher Tarnovsky was untrustworthy in the summer of 2001?
A. No. Ray Adams told me that.
Q. Okay. So your own employee in 2001 told you that

Mr. Tarnovsky was untrustworthy?
A. That is correct.
Q. Okay. I've got it straight now.

Let's go forward to the next dinner meeting that you had, and this was in September 2001, I believe, at Trader Vic's in London, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And you again were having dinner with Mr. Kommerling to talk about Smart Card business, correct?
A. No. The dinner was about his concern that Canal+ want to buy NDS, destroy NDS, and what will happen to our joint venture.
Q. So --
A. That was the subject of the dinner.

THE COURT: Just a moment, Counsel.

All right. Thank you, Counsel.
BY MR. WELCH:
Q. I want to focus on the September 2001 dinner, okay? THE COURT: Let's find out who was at that dinner, again.

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. That dinner was with Mr. Kommerling, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And one of the things that you were discussing was ADSR business, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And ADSR was the joint venture between Mr. Kommerling and NDS, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And during that dinner, Mr. Kommerling told you that Christopher Tarnovsky had admitted that he was -- that Christopher Tarnovsky was involved in EchoStar piracy and
had also posted EchoStar code on the Internet.
He told you that, didn't he, sir? Yes or no?
A. He told me that Chris Tarnovsky posted EchoStar code as well.
Q. As well as the Canal+ --
A. Nothing more than piracy.

THE COURT: We couldn't get that because you spoke over the top.

MR. WELCH: Sorry about that, Your Honor.
THE COURT: So you're going to reask the question. BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Mr. Kommerling told you that Christopher Tarnovsky had told him that Christopher Tarnovsky had posted the EchoStar code on the Internet, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that was in September 2001 when you learned of that?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, I want to talk about Ray Adams for a minute.

Did there come a point in time where you became dissatisfied with Mr. Adams?
A. Yes, starting in the summer of 2001, his behavior started appearing somewhat concerning.
Q. Okay. And you were concerned that Mr. Adams and Mr. Kommerling were involved in illegal activities related
to piracy, correct?
A. No.
Q. Tell us what your concern was, sir.
A. My concern was that there was something going on between them and Canal+ in relation to a plan to -- for Canal+ to either buy NDS or merge with NDS.

Roughly at the same period, we started getting approached by bankers about the possibility of a merger between Canal+ Technologies and NDS.
Q. Now, you were unhappy with Mr. Adams because he had concealed from you that Mr. Kommerling was involved in satellite piracy related to Canal+, correct?
A. Well, first of all, I learned that in April of 2002. And it wasn't involvement in piracy. It was involvement -there was an indication that Oliver Kommerling offered Seca code to a well-known pirate at that time.
Q. And what happened, sir, is, Mr. Kommerling had offered the Canal+ code to a man by the name of Peter Tarmey, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you were concerned that Mr. Adams was covering up that activity, correct?
A. In April of 2002 when I learned about it, which was after the Canal+ lawsuit, I clearly was very concerned about these revelations that came out.
Q. And you were concerned that Mr. Adams was covering up Mr. Tarnovsky -- or not Mr. Tarnovsky -- Mr. Kommerling's illegal activities, correct? This offering of this code? A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And you're aware, sir, that Mr. Kommerling -let's talk about the Canal+ lawsuit.

You're aware that Mr. Kommerling signed a declaration, a statement under oath to a federal court, in connection with the Canal+ lawsuit, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And at the time he signed that statement, sir, he was working for this ADSR joint venture, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And shortly after you found out that he had signed that declaration -- well, let's talk about that declaration.

Talks about piracy related to Canal+, doesn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. And shortly after you found out that Mr. Kommerling had signed this declaration, that declaration was not beneficial to NDS, was it?
A. Clearly not.
Q. And right after he signed that, you locked him out of the business, didn't you?
A. Actually, Ray Adams locked him out.
Q. Okay. But an NDS employee locked Mr. Kommerling out of
the business after he signed that declaration that was not beneficial to you?
A. There was concern about disclosure of confidential
information that came out of that declaration.
Q. Sir, is my statement correct?

When you found out about the declaration, you locked him out of his business -- or Ray Adams did.

Is that a "yes" or a "no"?
A. Ray Adams locked him out of his NDS premises, not ADSR premises.
Q. Okay. Now, let's focus on Mr. Adams for a minute.

You're aware that there is a claim in this litigation made by NDS that certain documents were misappropriated, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And these were documents that supposedly came from Mr. Adams' hard drive, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And Mr. Adams left the employment of NDS in May of 2002 , correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, would you agree with me that when Mr. Adams left in 2002, you were displeased with him?
A. Yes.
Q. And he was displeased with you or NDS?
A. Well, he offered to retire.
Q. Sir, he was displeased with NDS. You had a little dispute going, didn't you?
A. After we accepted his retirement, he tried to retract it.
Q. Sir, was he happy with you or not happy with you?
A. It appeared that he was not happy.
Q. Okay. Now, when he left his employment with NDS, he did not turn in -- oh, he turned in his equipment, didn't he? He turned in his laptop?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. And what you determined when he turned in this laptop was he had replaced the hard drive in it, correct?
A. Well, of course, NDS determined, yes.
Q. NDS confirmed it when they got the laptop from

Mr. Adams. They checked the hard drive and determined that the hard drive was not the original one for the computer, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. So you had Mr. Len Withall make an appointment to go see Mr. Adams, correct?
A. Len was going to retrieve the hard drive from

Mr. Adams. He said that, yes, he needed it, and he will give it back to him.
Q. So he actually showed up at Mr. Adams' house, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you saw a report of this meeting, didn't you? A. Yeah, I saw a report that talked about the fact that -about that incident.
Q. Okay. And if we talk about the time period between when Mr. Withall -- let me back up.

If we talk about the time period where he turns in the laptop up through the time that Mr. Withall goes to his house, Mr. Adams told NDS that Mr. Adams was still in possession of the hard drive, correct?
A. I believe that's what he told them.
Q. And so Mr. Withall goes to Mr. Adams' house to retrieve the hard drive, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And could you tell the jury what Mr. Withall reported?
A. Mr. Withall reported that when he came to Ray Adams' car, the car -- he told him that unfortunately the hard disc was in the car, and the window was broken, and the hard disc was stolen.
Q. And you didn't believe that, did you, sir?

And you didn't believe it because I think, as you put it, it spoke volumes that the wife's cheaper car was the one that was broken into.
A. Well, I recall that in Mr. Withall's report there was a parentheses that said it was the cheaper car rather than the Jeep.
Q. And it was your view, $I$ think you said, "Well, that pretty much says it all," correct?
A. Yeah. I mean, knowing Mr. Withall and his typical English cynicism, it sounded to me like he did not believe Mr. Adams.
Q. So it was basically NDS's belief that Mr. Adams still had the hard drive, and he just tried to make it look like somebody stole it. That was basically the way you came away from it, correct?
A. I think we suspected that.
Q. Okay. Now, how much did this Haifa lab cost to build?

It was like over $\$ 20$ million, wasn't it?
A. No.
Q. No? If you include all the equipment and everything?
A. Including all the equipment, $I$ think it was on the order of initially probably a million and a half, two.
Q. Was it one of the best labs in the world that you were aware of at that point in time?
A. Definitely not.
Q. So you built a substandard lab?
A. We built a lab that was sufficient for what we needed to do.
Q. Now, I want to talk to you about DirecTV for a minute.

We know they were hacked at the end of '95, and they had a contract that was set to expire in July of 198 ,
correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And they began to voice their concerns about their hacked system in '96, didn't they?
A. I am just trying to be precise. I don't believe it was hacked at the end of '95, but in '96 definitely there were discussions after P1 was compromised.
Q. And we went through -- in your deposition we talked about '96, '97, and '98. And you agreed with me, sir, that DirecTV's concerns continued to escalate during that period, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Right?
A. The original contract was, DirecTV envisioned a card replacement every 18 to 24 months. But as we progressed into it, clearly the fact that they did have to replace the card was not something they liked. The contract changed in that period, so towards P. 3 it did not include any more replacement cards as part of the monthly fee, which we got from DirecTV.
Q. Sir, my question was simply, did DirecTV's concerns about your hacked security system -- they continued to escalate between '96, '97, and '98, didn't they?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay.
A. As did mine, incidentally.
Q. So in 1998, we're coming up for contract renewal, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And NDS at that point in time wanted DirecTV to execute
a long-term deal like a five- or a six-year deal, correct?
A. We were working on a renewal of a five-year contract.
Q. Okay. And one of the largest concerns that DirecTV had as it was entering into these negotiations with you was that they were concerned about this continued piracy of their system.
A. Correct.
Q. And DirecTV did not want to enter into a long-term deal with you in the summer of '98, did they?
A. No. We entered into a one-year extension to allow us time to negotiate the deal.
Q. Sir, are you aware that in late '98, after the project

Headend Report came out, that somebody posted a portion of the EchoStar ROM code on the Internet?

Are you aware of that -- during these negotiations?
MR. SNYDER: Misstates the record, Your Honor. THE WITNESS: No. THE COURT: Was it the ROM code, Counsel? MR. WELCH: A portion of the EchoStar code.

Sorry, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection. Just reask the question.

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Sir, are you aware that while you're going through these negotiations, that somebody posted -- after the project Headend Report, somebody posted a portion of the EchoStar code on the Internet. Are you aware of that?
A. I'm not aware of that.
Q. Okay. But you subsequently became aware of it?
A. As part of the litigation.
Q. Okay. So you're continuing through this '98 -- summer '98 through summer '99 time period -- you're continuing to negotiate with DirecTV, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you're trying to get them to enter into this long-term contract with you, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And what you had on the horizon in late '99 was, you had something called an Initial Public Offering, correct?
A. Well, our plan for the Initial Public Offering, we first planned to go public in '96, and subsequently that did not happen. And we were planning to go public in some time in '99.
Q. Okay. And going public isn't something you do overnight, correct? It takes planning.
A. Takes long time.
Q. And so we know you went public in November of '99, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you were able to enter into the four-year DirecTV CALS agreement, the $C-A-L-S$ agreement. You were successful in having that agreement executed in August of '99, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you agree with me that it was beneficial. It was one of the biggest recent developments that you had. It was beneficial for your initial public offering, wasn't it, sir?
A. Well, clearly DirecTV was an important contract for us.
Q. And isn't it true, sir, that one of the things that you do is not only conditional access, but you use conditional access as a springboard into other types of products that you can offer to subscription television companies, correct?
A. Well, the strategy I embarked on in 1995 was to become a full-solution provider and to be able to develop additional products that we offer our pay-TV operators.
Q. So if $I$ understand this correctly, if you have a pay-TV operator like DirecTV, and they're using your conditional access product -- you with me so far?
A. Yes.
Q. -- you're able to get them to purchase additional products that complement your conditional access system,
correct?
A. We were certainly hoping for that with all of our customers.
Q. And that actually happened with DirecTV, didn't it?
A. It happened with DirecTV only in 2004.
Q. Okay. And now we'll focus on the IPO here in a little bit.

But you agree with me that NDS offers products and services that compete with EchoStar, don't they? It's in your IPO.
A. With EchoStar?
Q. Yes.
A. I don't believe we are in the pay-TV business.
Q. Well, the business that NDS is in, it offers products and services that compete directly with products and services offered by the EchoStar group of companies, doesn't it? Yes or no?
A. Eh, no. Unless EchoStar group of companies include NagraStar.

THE COURT: Counsel, you mean NagraStar or
EchoStar?

MR. WELCH: EchoStar.

Could you hand him the November '99 IPO, which I believe is 2060.

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. First of all, could you tell us what that is?
A. Well, it's our $\mathrm{F}-1$ registration statement for NDS Group, PLC, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission prior to our IPO.
Q. And this is basically a document you file with the SEC that describes your business because you're gonna try and raise money, correct?
A. Correct.

MR. WELCH: Your Honor, at this time we'd like to move for the admission of Exhibit 2060.

THE COURT: Any objection?
MR. SNYDER: No objection.

THE COURT: Received.
(Exhibit No. 2060 received in evidence.)
(Document displayed.)

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. I'd like you to turn to Page 57 of that document. And

I want to you focus on the question that you just denied, which was that you said you didn't compete with EchoStar.

Could you go down -- you see where the bullet points are? Now, I want you to look at the paragraph that's -three paragraphs down. It starts with "in the area."

And I'm going to short-circuit so I don't have to list everything.

It says: "In the area of general broadcast system integration, we compete with other broadcasting infrastructure companies such as -- and you go to the very end -- you got it -- EchoStar, right?
A. EchoStar Communications is the one that provided set-top boxes and integration services.
Q. So my statement was correct that NDS does compete with EchoStar Communications Corporation, the plaintiff in this lawsuit, correct?
A. Well, I understood EchoStar to mean the DISH Network provider of systems, not the set-top box business.
Q. The bottom line is, NDS competes with the plaintiffs, doesn't it?
A. In a very small part of our business.
Q. Okay. Now, when you talk about conditional access systems, it's hard to get a little bit pregnant, isn't it? Once you start -- once a satellite --

THE COURT: Strike the pregnancy, Counsel.

MR. WELCH: Okay. I'll strike that.

THE WITNESS: I'm not an expert on the subject.

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Once you get a satellite operator to use a conditional access service provided by you, the longer they use that service, the harder it is for them to switch, correct?
A. I think that the conditional access is a deeply
embedded technology that has a reasonable cost of switching. Q. And the longer that you can get somebody to utilize your system, the harder it is for them to switch, correct? A. I'm not sure that it has anything to do with the length of the time.
Q. Well, would you agree with me that DirecTV has grown in number of subscribers in a significant way?
A. Of course.
Q. And as it continues to grow in a significant way, it makes it harder and harder for a satellite operator such as DirecTV to switch from the NDS system and to utilize a competitor's system, correct?
A. I think it makes it -- simply the cost benefit would be proportional to the benefit that would be acquired. Q. So if you can have your products and services deployed in a large system, that system operator would have to switch out, potentially, boxes, Headend equipment, compression equipment. It would have to switch out its entire end-to-end system if it wanted to go with a competitor such as Nagra, correct?
A. I disagree.
Q. Would it have to incur costs or can it merely switch out cards?
A. It has to incur costs, although it doesn't have to replace all the things that you have said that need to be
thrown out.
Q. Would you agree with me it costs -- it would cost at this point in time for DirecTV to switch tens, if not hundreds of millions of dollars?
A. I haven't assessed the costs, so I can't tell you.
Q. As the CEO of the world's larger conditional access system, can you give us your best estimate? Would it be in the million-dollar range?
A. It's more than a million dollars.
Q. It's more than 10 million, isn't it?
A. Probably, yes.
Q. It starts to approach the hundreds of millions, doesn't it?
A. I don't think that it's hundreds of millions.
Q. Okay. Now, what's the market cap of NDS right now?
A. Approximately 2.95 billion.
Q. What was the market cap of NDS when it went public?
A. One billion.
Q. So as a result -- and would you agree with me that the largest component of your revenues and one of the things that made NDS so successful was being able to retain the DirecTV business?
A. Well, obviously retaining the DirecTV business was important, but we now have 50 pay-TV operators all around the world and have been very successful all around the
world.
Q. DirecTV is your largest digital platform, is it not, sir?
A. DirecTV is our largest digital platform.
Q. Now, one of the things that you do is, you have a marketing group, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And your marketing group goes out to subscription television platforms, correct? -- such as DirecTV or Echostar or cable companies?
A. The marketing group doesn't itself typically go out. They provide support and information to salespeople or account managers.
Q. So they provide written materials?
A. They provide supporting information, the reports, presentations, information.
Q. And one of the things they do is, they compare themselves to the competitors in the conditional access system -- in the conditional access industry, correct?
A. Of course. Competitive analysis is one of the functions of a marketing group.
Q. And one of the things -- and let me find it in the deposition here --

We'll come back to it. We can find it if you change your testimony.

One of the things that you told us -THE COURT: Counsel, we're going to strike that. MR. WELCH: Okay. THE COURT: And we're going to stop the pregnancy now, and the change in testimony. That's the first and last warning.

All right. Next question.
BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Do your marketing people provide information to the customers of NDS about the piracy or the security status of your competitors? They do that, don't they?
A. As I say, the marketing group provides information to our sales and account management, and in some cases these people will respond on questions of piracy, obviously. Q. And one of the things that they do is, they let these potential customers, or the incumbent customers, know about the state of piracy of NDS's competitors, correct?
A. The only thing we share with customers is public information gathered from the Internet by our Internet research group.
Q. So if somebody posted something on the Internet, that would be something that you would potentially share with a competitor, correct? Or share with a platform operator? A. We don't share particular postings, if that's your question.
Q. Do you point 'em that way?
A. We share -- we simply point to the information about the state of piracy and to the sources of that information. Q. So if something is posted on the Internet related to piracy, your marketing group -- one of the things that they can do is go to that platform operator and say, "Hey, look what's on the Internet." That's one of the things that they can do, right?
A. I believe that they provide information on the state of piracy and cite the sources of it.
Q. Now, I want to talk to you for a little bit about ECMs, patches, things of this nature. Okay?

You will agree with me, sir, that once a system is pirated, you don't automatically rush out and swap out all your cards, do you?
A. Correct.
Q. In fact, piracy generally starts out -- what we talked about was intellectual curiosity or hobbyist level, correct?
A. I said that the piracy has many forms. And the initial forms may not be particularly practical for widespread distribution.
Q. So if you have this hobbyist or intellectual curiosity piracy, it is not a significant problem at that point, is it?
A. It's not a commercial threat, but it obviously is an
opening.
Q. And what you try to do is, you try to combat that with patches and ECMs and things like that, correct?
A. Well, the individual strategy, obviously, depends on the particular threat.
Q. And one of the things that you do is, you have conversations with the satellite operators. When there's piracy, you -- NDS, the conditional access provider -- have a conversation with the satellite operator, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And y'all try and come up with a business strategy on how to deal with piracy, correct?
A. Well, the operator comes up with the business strategy. We provide our best technological advice as well as share from our experience from around the world.
Q. Is it from your experience with DirecTV what satellite operators do is, they don't want to go out and automatically engage in all these costs of swapping a card when they can do things like patches and ECMs, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And they do that as long as it's feasible in a business way, correct?
A. I think the philosophy depends on individual operators. Different ones have different philosophies. But they all look at it from a business point of view.
Q. Okay. Because they want to keep their costs down, and card swaps are costly, correct?
A. Well, as I indicated, in many of our contracts the cost of the card replacement is included in the fee that NDS gets and therefore, you know, would have no cost to the operator. Q. If we talk about DirecTV in the '99 agreement, was it having to pay for cards?
A. As I said, in -- I believe in '98 -- DirecTV changed the nature of our original contract, the one in which they would pay for the replacement cards in return for a lower monthly fee.
Q. Let's talk about a situation where you have a satellite operator that is paying for cards. Okay? You with me?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, would you agree with me that if the satellite operator is having to pay for a card swap, that it would want to delay that card swap to see if there were ways to effectively combat that piracy? Correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you would agree with me that one of the reasons it
does that is because it causes significant business
interruption and harm to the satellite operator to go
through a card swap, correct?
A. I disagree. I don't think it causes significant business interruption or harm. It costs money, obviously.
Q. Okay. Well, let's not -- let's not mince words about significant. It harms -- piracy harms a satellite operator, doesn't it?
A. Piracy is an issue for an operator for many reasons.
Q. And it causes business interruption, correct? -- piracy does.
A. Well, I'm not sure what you mean by business interruptions. If you mean that when an electronic countermeasure goes wrong and screens go black, that obviously is something that an operator does not like.
Q. Okay. Let's -- we'll go through your IPO.

Can it cause delayed or lost revenue due to adverse customer reaction?
A. What is the question?
Q. Can piracy cause delayed or lost revenue due to adverse customer reaction?
A. Yes.
Q. Can it cause impaired ability of customers to bill
their subscribers for services?
A. Yes.
Q. Can it cause negative publicity --
A. Yes.
Q. -- towards -- okay.

And it can cause substantial damages, correct?
A. Piracy when unchecked, clearly.
Q. And if we talk about going from hobbyist level or intellectual curiosity, if there's a significant increase from just hobbyist or intellectual curiosity, you would agree with me that that significant increase could require accelerated replacement of a broadcaster's Smart Cards sooner than otherwise planned, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And now, your business model was something in the order of let's replace cards every two years, correct?
A. The original concept of the Smart Card actually was replacing cards even more frequently. Over time, clearly, as we have perfected the chip in the Smart Card, we've been able to extend that period significantly.
Q. So if you have a good product, even though you have a projected swap-out in, say, three to four years -- but if you have a good product, you can continue to leave that product in the field, and you don't have to swap it out just because that was a projected time, correct?
A. Unless there are functionality improvements that come in the new generation card. And we have done a number of replacements in cases where there was no piracy, simply for functionality improvements.
Q. If you have a projected card swap -- let's use yours, 18 to 24 months, and your card is secure and there is no requirement for increased functionality -- are you with me
so far?
A. Yes.
Q. The satellite operator's not gonna run out and start swapping cards, are they?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, if you have piracy, even though you've assumed that you're gonna swap cards out every couple of years -and let's say you've got a pirate that comes along and he hacks your system and posts it on the Internet. Just because you're gonna swap out cards or just because your satellite operator wants increased functionality does not mean the person that hacked the system and posted it gets to go free, does it?
A. Of course. It's an illegal act. They should be prosecuted. And I think we have a pretty strong record of prosecuting pirates.
Q. And you prosecute 'em regardless of whether or not your card was ready for a swap?
A. We have often prosecuted them even if it wasn't our card.
Q. And --
A. It was a competitor's card.
Q. For your cards you have sued individuals and companies for tens, if not hundreds, of millions of dollars, correct? -- for the harm that they've done, for pirating
your system?
A. We have filed suit typically in conjunction with an operator against the people that have engaged in piracy.
Q. Now, I want to talk about News Corporation a little
bit, and I'm going to go back to the damages issue.

You reported -- let's talk about your role. You're the CEO, and you're also on the board of directors of NDS, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you are also -- and you have been on what is called the News Corp. executive management committee, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And some of the other individuals on that committee are
a man by the name of Chase Carey?
A. Yes.
Q. And a man by the name of Dave DeVoe?
A. Yes.
Q. A man by the name of Arthur Siskin?
A. Yes.
Q. And a gentleman by the name of Rupert Murdoch?
A. Yes.
Q. And Mr. Murdoch is where the buck stops. He's the top of the chain, isn't he?
A. In News Corp.?
Q. Yes.
A. He's the chairman and chief executive.
Q. Okay. And as of '99, your IPO, it's fair to say that News Corporation financed your operations and controlled your activities, correct, sir?
A. As I said, in '99 we became a public company. We did owe still News Corp. $\$ 200$ million after our IPO.
Q. They --
A. News Corp. controlled about 82 percent of the equity or

97 percent of the votes.
Q. Let's go ahead and look at page 10.
A. Page 10 of?
Q. The IPO, which is 2060 .
(Document displayed.)

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Do you see the section that's in bold? It says, "We are controlled by and dependent upon our relationship with News Corporation."
(Document displayed.)
A. On page -- which page?
Q. Page 10.
A. 10 , sorry.
Q. You can look on the screen if you want. It's
highlighted up there.

THE COURT: Counsel, you can help.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I can see it.

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. It says you're control -- as of the IPO in '99, that you were controlled by News Corporation, correct? That's what it says?
A. Yes. We are still today.
Q. And if we go down and we look at the next paragraph -I want to read it to you. It says, "By virtue of shares of News Corporation owned by Mr. K. Rupert Murdoch and certain corporations and Mr. Murdoch's position as chairman and chief executive of News Corporation, Mr. Murdoch may be deemed to control the operations of News Corporation."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. That's what you told the public, correct?
A. Yes. It's true.
Q. So between '95, when you began working for NDS, and '98, you reported to Mr. Greg Clark of News Corporation, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And from '98 through 2000 -- the end of 2001, you reported to Mr. Chase Carey of News Corporation, correct?
A. Well, from '98 till we went public, I reported to Mr. Chase Carey in his role of co-chief operating officer of News Corp.

From '99 onwards I reported to the NDS board, which
included Mr. Carey on it as the main business executive; and therefore $I$ continue to report to him.
Q. And Mr. Carey was in charge of satellite operations for News Corporation, correct?
A. He was co-chief operating officer.
Q. For satellite operations?
A. Among his other responsibilities, included satellite operations, but not just satellite operations.
Q. And if we talk about Mr. Arthur Siskin, he was on the executive management committee. And you had discussions with Mr. Siskin about conditional access, correct? You got business advice from Mr. Siskin?
A. Mr. Siskin was on my board. And in that capacity I had, obviously, discussions as part of our board meetings with him on business operations.

Mr. Siskin was also chief legal counsel for News Corp. and also served as the legal counsel for our board meetings. Q. Now, you're not on the board and you're not an officer of HarperCollins, are you?
A. No.
Q. And you're aware that Mr. Tarnovsky in the year 2000 was being paid by HarperCollins, correct?
A. I've learned that.
Q. Okay. But we all know he was an employee of NDS Americas, correct?
A. I think he started out as a consultant.
Q. But for NDS Americas, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And if we talk about separate companies, you've got -HarperCollins is a separate company, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. It's separate and apart from NDS Americas?
A. Yes.
Q. Which is separate and apart from NDS Israel, correct?
A. Well, NDS Americas and NDS Israel are both owned by NDS Group.
Q. Okay. And NDS Group is its own separate company, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And those entities, those separate companies all function independently of each other. They all have their own individual businesses, correct?

HarperCollins is in the book publishing business?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. Tarnovsky doesn't write books except maybe for hacking, correct?
A. I don't believe he writes books, not that $I$ know of.
Q. And HarperCollins is not involved in the conditional access business, is it?
A. No.
Q. Now, are you aware that in 2000, Mr. Tarnovsky was getting paid approximately $\$ 128,000$ by HarperCollins?
A. Well, he was being paid through HarperCollins.
Q. Okay. Are you aware that in the year 2000 , that there was a posting related to the plaintiffs' conditional access system, what we've come to learn as the Nipper post?
A. Yes, I've learned that.
Q. And that was in December 2000, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And you're aware that Mr. Tarnovsky worked closely with the NDS engineers in Israel, correct?
A. He worked with NDS engineers in Israel. I don't know how closely.
Q. Are you aware that in the year 2000 , when we had the Nipper post, that NDS Israel paid Mr. Tarnovsky a $\$ 5000$ bonus?
A. I've learned it as part of this litigation.
Q. And the reason that NDS Israel would have paid him a bonus was, I believe, to use your words, "because he did something good for us"?
A. He must have made a very good technical contribution.

I believe it was on --
Q. Thank you, sir.
A. -- ECM's for P3, electronic countermeasures for P3.
Q. When we go back to talk about damages, we talk about a
satellite platform, a satellite operator's decision whether to engage in patches or ECM's or perform a card swap. Are you with me?
A. Yes.
Q. It's your belief that the satellite platform operator -- it's their final call, correct?
A. Yes. It's actually in our contracts, but it's their decision.
Q. So they get to make the business decision. It's in their best interest on when and where and how to swap out cards, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And you're not in the position to second-guess that satellite operator's business decision, are you?
A. We don't second-guess their business decision.
Q. And you can't second-guess EchoStar's business decision, can you?
A. I'm not familiar with EchoStar's business decisions.
Q. But you're not in the position and you would not --
A. Obviously, not.
Q. -- second-guess their business decision, would you?
A. Sorry. Obviously not.
Q. Thank you. Now, one of the things that you know about the Nagra system is that it takes up band width to use patches and ECM's, correct?
A. I know that it takes considerably more band width for entitlements. I don't know about ECM's.
Q. But you're aware that you can only put so many patches or so many ECM's in the broadcast stream before it gets full, correct?
A. I'm not familiar with the details of how Nagra does ECM's. As I said, I'm only familiar with the system concept point of view.

They require a lot more band width for entitlements, which are the normal messages that tell viewers what they can watch. And that band width is proportional, actually, to the number of set-top boxes, instead of being fixed, which is the case of NDS. And small, I might add.
Q. Now, when you had your initial public offering, you raised in excess of a hundred million dollars, didn't you?
A. I'm sorry?
Q. You raised in excess of a hundred million dollars. You raised approximately 200 million, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you had $\$ 200$ million due and owing to News Corporation, didn't you?
A. I'm sorry?
Q. You had about 200 million due and owing to News Corporation, didn't you?
A. Yes.
Q. And what you did with this IPO -- we know the DirecTV contract helped the IPO, correct? That's a given.
A. Obviously, it was an important contract.
Q. And so you were able to raise this $\$ 200$ million, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you took over half of that money and you paid it to News Corporation, didn't you?
A. What do you mean, "half of that money"?
Q. Well, did you pay 'em a hundred million dollars or did you pay 'em more?
A. We returned the loan of 200 million.
Q. Okay. So NDS benefits from the DirecTV contract. You make $\$ 200$ million, and you pay that $\$ 200$ million to

News Corp. Did I get that right?
A. I just want to point out that NDS did not go public simply on one contract. We went public on our record of starting to win a lot of contracts, offering new technologies and interactive applications and so on.
Q. I'm just trying to get my timing right here.

August '99, you have the DirecTV contract for four years, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. That's significant because it's your largest digital platform, correct?
A. It was actually the second-largest contract when we went public. They were only 22 percent of revenue. BSkyB at that point was 26 percent of revenue.
Q. How about today? Is DirecTV the biggest?
A. Today DirecTV is the largest, but it includes not just conditional access; it includes middle-ware and DVR technologies.
Q. Some of the things that you compete against EchoStar about, correct?
A. I don't believe we compete with EchoStar on middle-ware.
Q. But how about DVR's?
A. We sell DVR technology only to our pay-TV operators.
Q. Okay. So we have the August '99 contract. It's important for the IPO. As a result of the IPO, you raise $\$ 200$ million, and that $\$ 200$ million ends up in News Corp. pockets, correct?
A. Yes. I believe they sold shares.
Q. Now, would you agree with me that the loss of a major customer such as DirecTV could significantly affect your market cap?
A. Yes.
Q. And you wanted to retain the DirecTV business after the IPO, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Now, are you aware that DirecTV, after it entered into this four-year contract, was having conversations with other conditional access providers so that it could potentially simulcast?
A. No.
Q. You're not aware that under the contract -- do you know who Mr. Ray Kahn is?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. Ray Kahn works for DirecTV, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, if Mr. Kahn told us that for the first two years of this CALS agreement, starting in August of '99, that DirecTV retained the right to itself, to look at potentially having another conditional access provider on board, are you aware of that?
A. DirecTV had the right to look for a successor contractor starting in a certain period. They also had the right to become their own successor contractor. And that's what most of the discussions and negotiations for the '99 contract involved and were about. And that's what their focus was, on becoming their own conditional access supplier.
Q. Would you agree with me that if they had an additional conditional access provider such as the plaintiffs and -let's back up for a minute.

What does it mean to simulcast?
A. I believe you must mean simulcrypt.
Q. Simulcrypt, there we go. Let me see if $I$ can short-circuit it.

If you simulcrypt, can you use two conditional access systems at the same time?
A. Right.
Q. So DirecTV could be using your NDS system and it could at the same time be using the NagraStar system, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And that's called simulcrypting?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And one of the things that DirecTV had the right to do was to look into possibly simulcrypting so that it could make the decision later, if it wanted, to go ahead and shut off the NDS stream and proceed with either somebody else or its own system. That's correct, isn't it?
A. Well, I don't believe the details -- I don't remember the details in which time period. I know they had the right to go out for an RFI at a certain point.

And I don't remember anything in detail about simulcrypt.
Q. But if they could simulcrypt, that could pose a threat to your continued incumbency with DirecTV, couldn't it? They might like somebody else better and leave?
A. Well, obviously we like DirecTV to like us.
Q. Okay. And you do what it takes to keep 'em, don't you?
A. As long as it's legal or moral, as $I$ told you in my deposition.
Q. Now, would you agree with me, if DirecTV was simulcrypting and there was fair competition, it could result in you having to sell your services for less, couldn't it, because there could be competition within DirecTV?
A. It's pretty compound speculation.
Q. You don't think that it would be wise for DirecTV to say, "Wait a minute, I've got Nagra over here and I'm simulcrypting, and wait a minute, NDS, you're hacked and you're too expensive"?
A. The record of -- we work with 50 pay-TV operators around the world, and there are a lot of other pay-TV operators that I'm aware of. Except for now Premiere in Germany, that will simulcrypt for three years, I'm not aware of anybody doing simulcrypt by choice.
Q. DirecTV, that was one of the options they were looking at, though, correct?
A. I don't know.
Q. Okay. Let's talk about your record. You were hacked in '96, right?
A. Yes.
Q. You were hacked in '97?
A. Yes.
Q. You were hacked in '98?
A. Yes.
Q. And you were hacked in '99?
A. Yes.
Q. And you were hacked in 2000?
A. Yes.
Q. You were hacked in 2001?
A. You're referring to DirecTV now?
Q. Yes.
A. Because there were, you know, probably 20 other systems in which we were not hacked at that period.
Q. Let's talk about where we are. 2001, DirecTV, using the NDS system, was hacked?
A. Correct.
Q. 2002, they were hacked?
A. Well, in April of 2002 we introduced the P4 card.
Q. But they were still continuing to broadcast under the P3, which was hacked?
A. Correct. That was their choice.
Q. 2003, DirecTV was hacked?
A. Correct.
Q. And in 2003 News Corporation purchased the controlling interest in DirecTV, and I think that transaction closed in

December of 2003?
A. You are correct.
Q. And March, April 2004, DirecTV went secure, correct?
A. I think it was April or May 2004.
Q. Okay. And DirecTV's been secure ever since? Yes or no?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, we've talked about set-top boxes. Set-top box is the thing the card goes in, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And you make money on selling the card and the conditional access service to the satellite operators, correct?
A. Well, as well as other parts that go into the set-top box now.
Q. Do you also get royalties from the set-top box manufacturers?
A. In many cases. Depends on the contract.
Q. In DirecTV do you get royalties?
A. Today?
Q. Did you back then?
A. Which period are we now talking about?
Q. Prior to 2004.
A. Prior to 2004 we did get royalty, yes.
Q. Even on boxes that you didn't manufacture?
A. We don't manufacture boxes.
Q. Okay. So if $I$ understand it correctly, you're selling 'em cards, you're selling 'em conditional access services and you're making money in that hand, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And then you've got somebody else building boxes for them, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And you make royalties off those boxes that somebody else manufactures?
A. Well, we have software in those boxes and intellectual property. We test those boxes, and we get the royalties in return for that software and certification for those set-top boxes.
Q. So the more subscribers you get, you get more money on the conditional access side, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And the more boxes you can sell, because you've got more subscribers 'cause DirecTV's growing, you're making money in that hand also, correct?
A. Our business is predicated on the growth of the digital pay-TV business.
Q. Could you go to page 47 of your IPO.

I can short-circuit it. We probably don't need to bring it up. I'm going to list off some of the revenues
that you get from maintaining large customers. THE COURT: Just a moment.

Page 47?

MR. WELCH: 47, Your Honor, of 2060 .

THE COURT: I don't see it. I don't see it. Counsel? Mr. Hagan, did you disappear? Come
here. Come here. Is that it?
MR. HAGAN: (Complies.) THE COURT: Thank you very much. I've got it. (Document displayed.)

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. You get revenues from license and ongoing maintenance fees, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. You get fees from broadcasters for the design and adaptation of your conditional access systems, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. You get money from the sale of the Smart Cards?
A. Correct.
Q. And if we talk about the original DirecTV contract from '92 through '98, you were selling them Smart Cards, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, the more times a card is swapped, the more Smart Cards you get to sell them, correct?
A. Well, in the original --
Q. Is that --
A. -- contract the monthly fee that we received included the cost of the replacement card. So, for example, they did not have to pay for $P 2$ cards that replaced the P 1 cards. Q. Did they have to pay for P3 cards?
A. Because their contract changed and the monthly fee was reduced, they preferred to move to a system in which they pay for the replacement cards.

THE COURT: Who is "they," Counsel, the subscriber
or the --

THE WITNESS: DirecTV.

THE COURT: DirecTV, all right.
BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Now, another thing you make money on is upfront integration fees from the set-top box manufacturers -THE COURT: Just a moment. Is that then passed on to the subscriber?

MR. WELCH: That's a good question.

THE COURT: I'm not asking. I'm just confused
about who "they" are.

MR. WELCH: DirecTV.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, the pay-TV operator pays for conditional access services. They represent typically $11 / 2$-- 1 to $1 / 2$ percent of the revenues that the pay-TV operator has.

THE COURT: And then after DirecTV is paid, I assume that that's passed on to the subscriber, that increased cost?

THE WITNESS: Well, that's part of the costs of DirecTV. As I said, they're typically 1 to $1 / 2$ percent of the revenues of the pay-TV operator.

THE COURT: Thank you.
BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Would you agree with me that piracy not only harms the satellite operator, it also trickles down and it ultimately harms the consumers, correct? Because you have increased costs, and ultimately the consumer has to bear those costs, correct?
A. The cost of the security of the system is obviously part of the overall costs of the pay-TV operator.
Q. And those costs, how it's able to recover those costs, are the prices that it charges to consumers?
A. The price that an operator charges to the consumer is, I believe, primarily determined by their competitive situation in the market, the packages that they offer and so on.

As I indicated, the cost of conditional access is so small, on the order of $11 / 2$ percent, that it really is not a consideration in the cost or the price to the consumer. Q. Is it your testimony that piracy has no effect on the
prices that consumers pay for subscription television?
A. That was not my testimony.
Q. So your testimony is that piracy does affect the costs that consumers pay for subscription television, correct?
A. My testimony explained the various costs that go in and also the fact that the price is primarily determined by the competitive situation in a particular market.
Q. Let me ask a clean question.

Piracy, if it's significant, does it affect the price a consumer pays for subscription television that is protected by a conditional access system?
A. The increased cost of security, if they're passed on, obviously yes. But as I said, typically the price consumer pays is dictated by many other factors; and given that the total cost is on the order of $11 / 2$ percent, $I$ would say that it's an insignificant consideration.
Q. Would you agree with me that piracy of the DirecTV system has cost DirecTV hundreds of millions of dollars, if not billions?
A. No, I don't agree.
Q. You agree it costs 'em in the millions?
A. In terms of replacement cards? Or what is your question?
Q. All these things that we talked about earlier -- lost revenues, lost profits, damage to their reputation, business
interruption -- those are some pretty significant things, aren't they?
A. Well, first of all, I pointed out that $I$ don't know about business interruptions. I believe that obviously the cost of replacing a card is a cost to the operator.
Q. And it -- they have to ramp up to do card swaps, don't they?
A. They have -- yes. There's logistics in doing a card swap.
Q. Okay. And would you agree with me -- let's talk about the NDS business for a second.

Let's say you've got a Smart Card and it costs you -I'm just going to throw some numbers out there. Let's say five bucks. Okay. And it costs you $\$ 5$ to manufacture that card.
A. We wouldn't be in business if it cost us \$5.
Q. Okay. But what does it cost you to make a Smart Card?
A. Since you've studied our annual reports and our IPO filings, our average cost is on the order of 2 and a half dollars.
Q. Two and a half dollars.

Now, if you have to simulcrypt or simulcast -- let's say you've got the P1 card and the P2 card. Do you have to do things to your $P 2$ card to make it to where you can simulcast the P 1 and the P 2 ?
A. Of course, they have to operate in parallel.
Q. So that requires you to perform extra software functionality or have the card perform extra software functionality, correct?
A. Well, it's part of the standard functionality of the Smart Card to be able to operate with another card in the field.
Q. Okay. But if you're going to do a card swap, do you have to do some special things sometimes for the replacement card?
A. No. The standard functionality of a Smart Card is to be able to operate concurrently with multiple generation cards in the field.

MR. WELCH: I think I'm almost done, Your Honor. Chad, could you hand him -- Mr. Hagan, could you hand him 2059.

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Sir, could you tell us what 2059 is?
A. Well, when I got here, I wrote to myself a timeline of relevant dates to refresh my memory on things that happened a long time ago. And I've asked counsel to fact-check the dates.
Q. So this was a document that you prepared to rely upon for your testimony, correct?
A. To refresh my memory in preparation for my testimony.
Q. And it actually did refresh your recollection, didn't it?
A. Well, I spent couple of days thinking about it.
Q. And this was a document that you prepared in conjunction with your attorneys over here, correct?
A. The attorneys fact-checked it --
Q. Okay.
A. -- for the dates.

This, by the way, is not -- I had handwritten corrections on it.
Q. Okay. We can -- we didn't get that document originally, although we had requested it. Your attorneys just gave us this one.
A. I believe --

MR. SNYDER: I object, Your Honor. That's not
true. We produced --

MR. WELCH: Originally, I said.

MR. SNYDER: -- the version from Mr. Peled with
his handwritten notes.

THE COURT: And we don't know about all that.

Apparently they've been trading documents out of our
presence. I'm just kidding the jury. That was probably
posturing on both sides for you.
Counsel.

MR. WELCH: Your Honor, at this time we would like
to have 2059 admitted in evidence.

MR. SNYDER: I object. It's hearsay, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's hearsay. Sustained.
BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Let's go and talk about some of the events that are on here.

If you look at the second page, does that -- if you look at the top box, does that refresh your recollection of when the Canal+ code was posted on the dr7 website?
A. Yes. It says that I thought it was 3-21, but the material says 3-26.
Q. So the Canal+ code was posted on dr7 on March 26 of '99?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you ever heard that Mr. Tarnovsky sent to Mr. Ron Ereiser the EchoStar code or a portion of the EchoStar code in approximately March of '99 as well?
A. No.

MR. SNYDER: Objection. Lacks foundation.

Misstates the testimony.

THE COURT: Your answer is no?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE COURT: Overruled. The answer's no.

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Now, does this document refresh your recollection of
whether or not Mr. Hasak performed a security review to look into a possible leak of material from the Haifa lab onto the Internet at some point in time?
A. Yes.
Q. And when did Mr. Hasak perform an investigation to look into the leak of materials from the Haifa lab onto the Internet?
A. In the summer of '99.
Q. Now, if we talk about the Canal+ lawsuit and those allegations, was there a point in time when News

Corporation -- I mean, that was a lawsuit against NDS, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Was News Corporation a part of that lawsuit?
A. No.
Q. Was there a point in time when News Corporation got involved in that litigation?
A. I don't understand the question.
Q. Could you go to page 4 of that document.
A. They're not numbered. Which is page 4?
Q. If you count in, the fourth page.

MR. HAGAN: It's going to be actually the fifth page.

THE WITNESS: What are you referring to?

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. If you could go to the third box. THE COURT: What's the date, Counsel? MR. WELCH: December 12th, 2001. THE WITNESS: Yes. THE COURT: Okay.

BY MR. WELCH:
Q. Does that refresh your recollection that News Corporation got involved in the dispute between NDS and Canal+?
A. Oh, yeah. Well, News Corp. lawyers were briefed on the Mr. Carayol's allegations.
Q. Did they get involved in the discussions,

News Corporation?
A. Subsequently with Vivendi, which was the ultimate owner of Canal+.
Q. Now --
A. Incidentally, the reason they got involved in the discussions is that the discussion with Mr. Carayol's was about a merger between NDS and Canal+ Technologies. So, obviously, this would have to be something that News Corp. would agree with, with Vivendi. It's not something that I or NDS on its own can agree to or decide.
Q. Was News Corporation involved in the ultimate resolution of the claims brought by Canal+?
A. There was -- News Corporation had been in ongoing discussions about the combination of two pay-TV platforms in Italy. One was Stream, that was owned by News Corp. and Telecom Italia. And the other was Telepiu that was owned by Canal+ Vivendi.

THE WITNESS: And I don't know if you want me to go through the whole chain of events, Your Honor.

MR. WELCH: Your Honor, would this be a good time for a lunch break?

THE COURT: Okay. You're admonished not to discuss this matter amongst yourselves nor to form any kind of opinion concerning the case.
(Jury recesses.)

THE COURT: Okay. Let me see informally the two counsel arguing the matter.

Okay. Counsel, have a nice lunch.
(Lunch recess held at 12:02 p.m.)


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