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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION
11

12 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

No. CR-09-0110 SI

13 v.)

14)
15 SHIU LUNG LEUNG, aka CHAO-LUNG
LIANG and STEVEN LEUNG;)

UNITED STATES' PROPOSED JURY
INSTRUCTIONS

16)
17 Defendant.)

Pretrial Conference: Oct. 30, 2012
Time: 3:30 p.m.
Judge: Hon. Susan Illston
Place: Courtroom 10,
19th Floor

18)
19)
20) Trial Date: Nov. 26, 2012
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1 The United States hereby submits the attached proposed jury instructions to be given at
2 the close of the case. The instructions are those given at the end of the first trial [Dkt. 817] with
3 the following exceptions:

- 4 • The instructions were altered to reflect a single defendant rather than multiple
5 defendants;
- 6 • The instructions regarding gross pecuniary gain and expert witnesses were deleted
7 as inapplicable to this case, which does not include an overcharge component or
8 expert witnesses;
- 9 • The term “defendants” was changed to “alleged conspirators” in the sixth
10 paragraph of the “Price Fixing” instruction which concerns prices charged because
11 AUO and AUOA are no longer defendants and defendant Leung did not himself
12 charge prices;
- 13 • The term “defendants” was changed to “employees of AUO” in the “Exchanges of
14 Information” instruction;

15 The government reserves the right to submit additional or revised instructions at the time
16 of the charging conference based on evidence or arguments presented at trial.

17
18 Dated: October 26, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

20 /s/ Heather S. Tewksbury

21 Heather S. Tewksbury
22 Antitrust Division
23 U.S. Department of Justice
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1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 DUTIES OF JURY TO FIND FACTS AND FOLLOW LAW

3 Members of the jury, now that you have heard all the evidence, it is my duty to instruct
4 you on the law that applies to this case. A copy of these instructions will be available in the jury
5 room for you to consult.

6 It is your duty to weigh and to evaluate all the evidence received in the case and, in that
7 process, to decide the facts. It is also your duty to apply the law as I give it to you to the facts as
8 you find them, whether you agree with the law or not. You must decide the case solely on the
9 evidence and the law and must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions,
10 prejudices, or sympathy. You will recall that you took an oath promising to do so at the
11 beginning of the case.

12 You must follow all these instructions and not single out some and ignore others; they are
13 all important. Please do not read into these instructions or into anything I may have said or done
14 any suggestion as to what verdict you should return - that is a matter entirely up to you.

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27 AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 3.1 (2010).
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1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 CHARGE AGAINST DEFENDANT NOT EVIDENCE-PRESUMPTION OF
3 INNOCENCE-BURDEN OF PROOF

4 This is a criminal case brought by the United States government. The United States
5 charges the defendant in an indictment with violating Title 15 of the United States Code,
6 Section 1, known as Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act. The defendant on trial is Steven
7 Leung. The United States charges that representatives from corporations that manufacture
8 thin-film transistor liquid crystal display panels (“TFT-LCDs”) and certain of their employees
9 engaged in a conspiracy to fix the prices of TFT-LCDs. TFT-LCDs are used in notebook
10 computers, desktop computer monitors and televisions.

11 The indictment is not evidence. The defendant has pleaded not guilty to the charge. A
12 defendant is presumed to be innocent unless and until the government proves the defendant
13 guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. In addition, a defendant does not have to testify or present any
14 evidence to prove innocence. The government has the burden of proving every element of the
15 charge beyond a reasonable doubt.

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28 AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 3.2 (2010).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 DEFENDANT'S DECISION NOT TO TESTIFY

3 A defendant in a criminal case has a constitutional right not to testify. You may not draw
4 any inference of any kind from the fact that the defendant did not testify.

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28 AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 3.3 (2010).

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INSTRUCTION NO. __

WHAT IS EVIDENCE

The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of:

- (1) the sworn testimony of any witness;
- (2) the exhibits received in evidence; and
- (3) any facts to which the parties have agreed.

AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 3.6 (2010).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. ___

2 WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE

3 In reaching your verdict you may consider only the testimony and exhibits received in
4 evidence. The following things are not evidence and you may not consider them in deciding
5 what the facts are:

- 6 1. Questions, statements, objections, and arguments by the lawyers are not evidence.
7 The lawyers are not witnesses. Although you must consider a lawyer's questions
8 to understand the answers of a witness, the lawyer's questions are not evidence.
9 Similarly, what the lawyers have said in their opening statements, will say in their
10 closing arguments and at other times is intended to help you interpret the
11 evidence, but it is not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the
12 way the lawyers state them, your memory of them controls.
- 13 2. Any testimony that I have excluded, stricken, or instructed you to disregard is not
14 evidence. In addition, some evidence was received only for a limited purpose;
15 when I have instructed you to consider certain evidence in a limited way, you
16 must do so.
- 17 3. Anything you may have seen or heard when the court was not in session is not
18 evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the evidence received at the trial.
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28 AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 3.7 (2010).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

3 Evidence may be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such
4 as testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial
5 evidence is indirect evidence, that is, it is proof of one or more facts from which you can find
6 another fact.

7 You are to consider both direct and circumstantial evidence. Either can be used to prove
8 any fact. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or
9 circumstantial evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

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28 AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 3.8 (2010).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES

3 In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and
4 which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none
5 of it.

6 In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

- 7 1. the witness's opportunity and ability to see or hear or know the things testified to;
8 2. the witness's memory;
9 3. the witness's manner while testifying;
10 4. the witness's interest in the outcome of the case, if any;
11 5. the witness's bias or prejudice, if any;
12 6. whether other evidence contradicted the witness's testimony;
13 7. the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence; and
14 8. any other factors that bear on believability.

15 The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of
16 witnesses who testify. What is important is how believable the witnesses were, and how much
17 weight you think their testimony deserves.

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28 AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 3.9 (2010).

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INSTRUCTION NO. __

ACTIVITIES NOT CHARGED

You are here only to determine whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty of the charge in the indictment. The defendant is not on trial for any conduct or offense not charged in the indictment.

AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 3.10 (2010).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 JURY TO BE GUIDED BY OFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS AND

3 INTERPRETATION

4 The Chinese and Korean languages have been used during this trial.

5 The evidence you are to consider is only that provided through the official court
6 interpreters and translations. Although some of you may know the Chinese and Korean
7 languages, it is important that all jurors consider the same evidence. Therefore, you must accept
8 the evidence presented in the English interpretation and translations and disregard any different
9 meaning.

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28 AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 3.19 (2010).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 CHARTS AND SUMMARIES

3 During the trial, certain charts and summaries were shown to you in order to help explain
4 the evidence in the case. Those charts and summaries were not admitted in evidence and will not
5 go into the jury room with you. Those summaries and charts are not themselves evidence or
6 proof of any facts. If they do not correctly reflect the facts or figures shown by the evidence in
7 the case, you should disregard those charts and summaries and determine the facts from the
8 underlying evidence.

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28 AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 4.15 (2010).

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INSTRUCTION NO. __

CHARTS AND SUMMARIES IN EVIDENCE

Certain charts and summaries have been admitted in evidence. Charts and summaries are only as good as the underlying supporting material. You should, therefore, give them only such weight as you think the underlying material deserves.

AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 4.16 (2010).

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INSTRUCTION NO. __

STIPULATIONS OF FACT

The parties have agreed to certain facts that have been stated to you. You should therefore treat these facts as having been proved.

AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 2.4 (2010).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 REASONABLE DOUBT - DEFINED

3 Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you firmly convinced the defendant
4 is guilty. It is not required that the government prove guilt beyond all possible doubt.

5 A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense and is not based
6 purely on speculation. It may arise from a careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence,
7 or from lack of evidence.

8 If after a careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, you are not convinced
9 beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, it is your duty to find the defendant not
10 guilty. On the other hand, if after a careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, you
11 are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, it is your duty to find the
12 defendant guilty.

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28 AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 3.5 (2010).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. ___

2 PRICE FIXING

3 The indictment charges the defendant with conspiring to fix prices. A conspiracy to fix
4 prices is an agreement or mutual understanding between two or more competitors to fix, control,
5 raise, lower, maintain, or stabilize the prices charged, or to be charged, for products or services.

6 The aim and result of every price-fixing agreement, if successful, is the elimination of one
7 form of competition.

8 A price-fixing conspiracy is commonly thought of as an agreement to establish the same
9 price; however, prices may be fixed in other ways. Prices are fixed if a target, goal, range or
10 level of prices is agreed upon by the conspirators. They are fixed because they are agreed upon.
11 Thus, any agreement to raise or lower a price, to set a maximum price, to stabilize prices, to set a
12 price or price range, to set target prices, or to maintain a price is illegal.

13 If you should find that the defendant entered into an agreement to fix prices, the fact that
14 the defendant or his coconspirators did not abide by it, or that one or more of them may not have
15 lived up to some aspect of the agreement, or that they may not have been successful in achieving
16 their objectives, is no defense.

17 Evidence that the defendant and alleged coconspirators actually competed with each other
18 has been admitted to assist you in deciding whether they actually entered into an agreement to fix
19 prices. If the conspiracy charged in the indictment is proved, it is no defense that the
20 conspirators actually competed with each other in some manner or that they did not conspire to
21 eliminate all competition. Nor is it a defense that the conspirators did not attempt to collude with
22 all of their competitors. Similarly, the conspiracy is unlawful even if it did not extend to all
23 products sold by the conspirators or did not affect all of their customers.

24 Evidence of the prices actually charged by the alleged conspirators has been admitted to
25 assist you in deciding whether they entered into an agreement to fix prices. Such evidence may
26 lead you to conclude that the alleged conspirators never entered into the agreement charged in the
27 indictment or that they did enter into the agreement. Or such evidence may show that the alleged
28 conspirators made an agreement but failed to live up to it, or started undercutting one another

1 right away, or offered prices lower than those agreed upon to customers they did not want to lose,
2 or it may show that they became convinced that the whole scheme was unwise and should be
3 abandoned. Regardless of this type of evidence, if the conspiracy as charged existed, for any
4 period of time, it was unlawful.

5 Evidence of similarity of business practices of the alleged coconspirators, or the fact that
6 they may have charged identical prices for the same goods, does not alone establish an agreement
7 to fix prices, since such activities may be consistent with ordinary and proper competitive
8 behavior in a free and open market.

9 The alleged coconspirators may charge the same prices, may copy each other's price lists
10 or may follow and conform exactly to each other's price policies and price changes and such
11 conduct would not violate the Sherman Act, unless you find it was done pursuant to an
12 agreement between two or more conspirators, as alleged in the indictment.

13 Nevertheless, you may consider such facts and circumstances along with all other
14 evidence in determining whether the evidence of competition, prices actually charged, similarity
15 of business practices, or similarity of prices resulted from the independent acts or business
16 judgment of the defendant and alleged coconspirators freely competing in the open market, or
17 whether it resulted from an agreement among or between two or more of them.

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27 AUTHORITY: ABA Section of Antitrust Law, *Model Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust*
28 *Cases 57-58* (2009); *United States v. Alston*, 974 F.2d 1206, 1210 (9th Cir. 1992); *United States*
v. Andreas, 216 F.3d 645, 676-77 (7th Cir. 2000), Tr. 5585:25-5586:9.

1
2 INSTRUCTION NO. __

3 EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION

4 Evidence has been introduced concerning the exchange of information about prices
5 between the employees of AUO and employees of other companies manufacturing TFT-LCDs
6 alleged to be coconspirators. The government claims that such exchanges are part of the
7 evidence establishing that the defendant entered into an agreement or mutual understanding to fix
8 prices, as alleged in the indictment.

9 It is not unlawful for a person to obtain information about a competitor's prices or even to
10 exchange information about prices unless done pursuant to an agreement or mutual
11 understanding between two or more persons to fix prices as charged in the indictment.
12 Nevertheless, you may consider such facts and circumstances, along with other evidence, in
13 determining whether there was an agreement or mutual understanding between two or more
14 persons to fix prices as alleged in the indictment.

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27 AUTHORITY: ABA Section of Antitrust Law, *Model Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust*
28 *Cases 67*, notes (2009); Transcript of Record at 2292-96 (Feb. 22, 2008) *United States v.*
Swanson (N.D. Cal.) (No. CR-06-0692 PJH); ABA Section of Antitrust Law, *Sample Jury*
Instructions in Criminal Antitrust Cases 155 (1984).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 IGNORANCE OF ANTITRUST LAWS/GOOD FAITH NO DEFENSE

3 It is not necessary for the government to prove that the defendant knew that an agreement,
4 combination, or conspiracy to fix prices, as charged in the indictment, is a violation of the law.
5 Thus, if you find beyond a reasonable doubt from the evidence in the case that the defendant
6 knowingly joined a conspiracy to fix prices, as charged, then the fact that the defendant believed
7 in good faith that what was being done was not unlawful is not a defense.

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26 AUTHORITY: ABA Section of Antitrust Law, *Model Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust*
27 *Cases 76* (2009); See *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 5.6 (2010)
28 (“The government is not required to prove that the defendant knew that [his] [her] acts or omissions were unlawful.”).

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INSTRUCTION NO. ___

VENUE

Before you can find a defendant guilty of committing the crime charged in the indictment, you must find by a preponderance of the evidence that, between September 14, 2001 and December 1, 2006, the conspiratorial agreement or some act in furtherance of the conspiracy occurred in the Northern District of California. This district includes San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito counties.

To prove something by a preponderance of the evidence is to prove it is more likely true than not true. This is a lesser standard than “beyond a reasonable doubt.”

AUTHORITY: ABA Section of Antitrust Law, *Model Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust Cases* 85 (2009).

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INSTRUCTION NO. __

DISPOSITION OF CHARGES AGAINST COCONSPIRATORS

For reasons that do not concern you, the case against several alleged coconspirators of the defendant is not before you. Do not speculate why. That fact should not influence your verdicts with respect to the defendant, and you must base your verdict solely on the evidence against the defendant

AUTHORITY: ABA Section of Antitrust Law, *Model Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust Cases* 105 (2009).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 APPLICATION OF THE SHERMAN ACT

3 The Sherman Act applies to conspiracies that occur, at least in part, within the United
4 States. The Sherman Act also applies to conspiracies that occur entirely outside the United
5 States if they have a substantial and intended effect in the United States. Thus, to convict the
6 defendant you must find beyond a reasonable doubt one or both of the following:

7 (A) that at least one member of the conspiracy took at least one action in furtherance
8 of the conspiracy within the United States, or

9 (B) that the conspiracy had a substantial and intended effect in the United States.

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26 AUTHORITY: *Continental Ore Co. v. Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.*, 370 U.S. 690, 704
27 (1962); *United States v. Endicott*, 803 F.2d 506, 514 (9th Cir. 1986); *Hartford Fire v. California*,
28 509 U.S. 764, 796 (1993); *United States v. Nippon Paper Indus. Co.*, 109 F.3d 1, 2-4 (1st Cir.
1997).

INSTRUCTION NO. ___

ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE

In order to establish the offense of conspiracy to fix prices charged in the indictment, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the conspiracy existed at or about the time stated in the indictment;

Second, that the defendant knowingly - that is, voluntarily and intentionally - became a member of the conspiracy charged in the indictment, knowing of its goal and intending to help accomplish it; and

Third, that the members of the conspiracy engaged in one or both of the following activities:

(A) fixing the price of TFT-LCD panels targeted by the participants to be sold in the United States or for delivery to the United States; or

(B) fixing the price of TFT-LCD panels that were incorporated into finished products such as notebook computers, desktop computer monitors, and televisions, and that this conduct had a direct, substantial, and reasonably foreseeable effect on trade or commerce in those finished products sold in the United States or for delivery to the United States. In determining whether the conspiracy had such an effect, you may consider the total amount of trade or commerce in those finished products sold in the United States or for delivery to the United States; however, the government's proof need not quantify or value that effect.

If you find from your consideration of all the evidence that each of these elements has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, then you should find the defendant guilty.

If, on the other hand, you find from your consideration of all of the evidence that any of these elements has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, then you should find the defendant not guilty.

AUTHORITY: ABA Section of Antitrust Law, *Model Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust Cases* 47 (2009); *United States v. Alston*, 974 F.2d 1206, 1210 (9th Cir. 1992); 15 U.S.C. § 6a; *Animal Science Prods. Inc. v. China Minmetals Corp.*, 654 F.3d 462, 466, 471 n.11 (3d Cir. 2011); *In re TFT-LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litig.*, No. 07-1827, 2011 WL 4634031, *9 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 5, 2011).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 CONSPIRACY EXPLAINED

3 The type of relationship condemned by the Sherman Act as a conspiracy is often
4 described as a “partnership in crime,” in which each person found to be a member of the
5 conspiracy is liable for all acts and statements of the other members made during the existence of
6 and in furtherance of the conspiracy. To create such a relationship, two or more persons must
7 enter into an agreement or mutual understanding that they will act together for some unlawful
8 purpose or to achieve a lawful purpose by unlawful means. It is the agreement to act together
9 that constitutes the crime. Whether the agreement actually is carried out or whether it succeeds
10 or fails does not matter.

11 In order to establish the existence of a conspiracy, the evidence need not show that the
12 members of the conspiracy entered into any express, formal, or written agreement; that they met
13 together; or that they directly stated what their object or purpose was, or the details of it, or the
14 means by which the object was to be accomplished. The agreement itself may have been entirely
15 unspoken. What the evidence must show in order to prove that a conspiracy existed is that the
16 alleged members of the conspiracy in some way came to an agreement or mutual understanding
17 to accomplish a common purpose.

18 Direct proof of a conspiracy may not be available. A conspiracy may, however, be
19 disclosed by the circumstances or by the acts of the members. Therefore, you may infer the
20 existence of a conspiracy from what you find the parties actually did, as well as from the words
21 they used. Mere similarity of conduct among various persons, however, or the fact that they may
22 have associated with one another and may have met or assembled together and discussed
23 common aims and interests, does not necessarily establish the existence of a conspiracy. If
24 actions were taken independently by them, solely as a matter of individual business judgment,
25 without any agreement or mutual understanding among them, then there would be no conspiracy.

26 A conspiracy may vary in its membership from time to time. It may be formed without
27 all parties coming to an agreement at the same time, knowing all the details of the agreement, or
28 knowing who all the other members are. It is not essential that all members acted exactly alike or

1 agreed to play any particular part in carrying out the agreement. The unlawful agreement may be
2 shown if the proof establishes that the parties knowingly worked together to accomplish a
3 common purpose.

4 In determining whether a conspiracy has been proved, you must view the evidence as a
5 whole and not piecemeal. You should consider the actions and statements of all the alleged
6 conspirators. The conspiracy may be inferred from all the circumstances and the actions and
7 statements of the participants. Acts that are by themselves wholly innocent acts may be part of
8 the sum of the acts that make up a conspiracy to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman Act.

9 A conspiracy ends only when its purposes and objectives have been accomplished or all
10 the parties to the conspiracy abandon or terminate it.

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27 AUTHORITY: ABA Section of Antitrust Law, *Model Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust*
28 *Cases 49* (2009); *United States v. Champion Intern. Corp.*, 557 F.2d 1270, 1273 (9th Cir. 1977).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 PERIOD OF CONSPIRACY

3 The indictment charges that the alleged conspiracy began on or about September 14, 2001
4 and continued until on or about December 1, 2006. The government need not prove that the
5 conspiracy existed on those exact dates or that the conspiracy continued for the entire period
6 charged in the indictment. It is sufficient if the government proves beyond a reasonable doubt
7 that the conspiracy existed during or reasonably near the time period alleged in the indictment,
8 and that the defendant joined the conspiracy some time during the period alleged in the
9 indictment and continued to be a member to a time within the period of the statute of limitations,
10 which, for purposes of this case, is the period from June 9, 2005 through June 9, 2010.

11 The indictment alleges that the defendant joined the conspiracy on or about May 15,
12 2002.

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28 AUTHORITY: ABA Section of Antitrust Law, *Model Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust Cases* 87, 89 (2009).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

3 As I have explained, the indictment charges that the alleged conspiracy began on or about
4 September 14, 2001 and continued until on or about December 1, 2006.

5 A five-year statute of limitations applies to the alleged conspiracy. The grand jury
6 returned its indictment against defendant on June 9, 2010. This means that a defendant cannot
7 be found guilty unless you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the conspiracy existed at some
8 time within the period of the statute of limitations, which is the period beginning from June 9,
9 2005 and continuing until June 9, 2010. One way the government can prove the conspiracy
10 existed in this period is to prove that one or more members of the conspiracy performed some act
11 after June 9, 2005 and before June 9, 2010 in furtherance of the purposes and objectives of the
12 conspiracy.

13 You may consider evidence of a defendant's conduct prior to June 9, 2005, insofar as it
14 tends to prove or disprove the existence of the conspiracy and the defendant's acts after that date.

1 INSTRUCTION NO. ___

2 KNOWINGLY JOINING THE CONSPIRACY

3 As previously noted, the second element the government must prove beyond a reasonable
4 doubt for you to find a defendant guilty is that the defendant knowingly joined the conspiracy
5 charged in the indictment. To act “knowingly” means to act voluntarily and intentionally, and
6 not because of a mistake, accident, or other innocent reason. Therefore, before you may convict
7 a defendant, the evidence must establish that the defendant joined the conspiracy to fix prices
8 with the intent to aid or advance the object or purpose of the conspiracy.

9 A person may become a member of a conspiracy without full knowledge of all the details
10 of the conspiracy, the identity of all of its members, or the parts they played in the charged
11 conspiracy. Knowledge of the essential nature of the conspiracy is enough. On the other hand, a
12 person who has no knowledge of a conspiracy but who happens to act in a way which furthers
13 some object or purpose of the conspiracy does not thereby become a member of the conspiracy.
14 Similarly, mere knowledge of a conspiracy without participation in the conspiracy is also
15 insufficient to make a person a member of the conspiracy.

16 But a person who knowingly joins an existing conspiracy, or participates in part of the
17 conspiracy, with knowledge of the overall conspiracy, is just as responsible as if he had been one
18 of the originators of the conspiracy or had participated in every part of it. Likewise, a person
19 who knowingly directs another to implement the details of the conspiracy is just as responsible as
20 if he participated in every part of it, including its origin.

21 Your determination whether the defendant knowingly joined the conspiracy must be
22 based solely on the actions of the defendant as established by the evidence. You should not
23 consider what others may have said or done to join the conspiracy. Membership of the defendant
24 in this conspiracy must be established by evidence of his own conduct - by what he said or did.

25 If you find that the defendant joined the conspiracy, then the defendant is presumed to
26 remain a member of the conspiracy and is responsible for all actions taken in furtherance of the
27 conspiracy until the conspiracy has been completed or abandoned or until the defendant has
28 withdrawn from the conspiracy.

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 CORPORATE OFFICER - INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY

3 A corporate officer, such as a president of a company, is subject to prosecution under
4 Section 1 of the Sherman Act whenever he knowingly participates in effecting the illegal
5 conspiracy by directly participating in the conspiracy and/or indirectly or directly authorizing,
6 ordering, or consenting to the participation of a subordinate in the crime. A person is responsible
7 for conduct that he performs or causes to be performed on behalf of a corporation just as though
8 the conduct were performed on his behalf.

9 To find a defendant liable for the acts of a subordinate as distinguished from his own acts,
10 you must find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knew of the existence of the
11 conspiracy and knowingly authorized, ordered, or consented to the participation of a subordinate
12 in that conspiracy.

13 On the other hand, a person who has no knowledge of a conspiracy, but who happens to
14 act in a way which furthers some purpose of the conspiracy, does not thereby become a member
15 of the conspiracy. Moreover, a person is not responsible for the conduct of others performed on
16 behalf of a corporation merely because that person is an officer, employee, or other agent of the
17 corporation.

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27 AUTHORITY: ABA Section of Antitrust Law, *Model Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust*
28 *Cases* 101 (2009); *United States v. Brown*, 936 F. 2d 1042, 1047 n.4 (9th Cir. 1991); *See United*
States v. Wise, 370 U.S. 405, 416 (1962).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 ACTS AND STATEMENTS OF COCONSPIRATORS - ADMISSIBILITY AND USE

3 If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant whose guilt you are considering
4 was a member of the conspiracy charged in the indictment, then any acts done or statements
5 made in furtherance of the conspiracy by persons also found by you to have been members of that
6 conspiracy may be considered against the defendant. This is so even if such acts were done and
7 statements were made in the defendant's absence and/or without the defendant's knowledge.

8 Before you may consider the statements or acts of a conspirator in deciding the issue of a
9 defendant's guilt, you must first determine that the acts and statements were made during the
10 existence and in furtherance of the unlawful scheme. If the acts were done or the statements
11 made by someone whom you do not find to be a member of the conspiracy, or if they were not
12 done or said in furtherance of the conspiracy, then they may be considered by you as evidence
13 only against the person who did or said them.

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27 AUTHORITY: ABA Section of Antitrust Law, *Model Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust*
28 *Cases 107* (2009).

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2 INSTRUCTION NO. __

3 TESTIMONY OF CERTAIN WITNESSES

4 You have heard testimony from J.Y. Ho of CMO, Brian Lee of CPT, and C.C. Liu of
5 CPT, witnesses who pleaded guilty to a crime arising out of the same events for which the
6 defendant is on trial and received favored treatment from the government in connection with this
7 case. The guilty pleas are not evidence against the defendant, and you may consider them only in
8 determining these witnesses' believability.

9 In addition, you have heard testimony from Michael Wong who received immunity. His
10 testimony was given in exchange for a promise by the government that he will not be prosecuted.

11 For these reasons, in evaluating the testimony of these witnesses, you should consider the
12 extent to which or whether their testimony may have been influenced by any of these factors. In
13 addition, you should examine the testimony of J.Y. Ho, Brian Lee, C.C. Liu, and Michael Wong
14 with greater caution than that of other witnesses.

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27 AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 4.9 (2010); ABA
28 Section of Antitrust Law, *Model Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust Cases* 116, 118 (2009).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 DUTY TO DELIBERATE

3 When you begin your deliberations, elect one member of the jury as your foreperson who
4 will preside over the deliberations and speak for you here in court.

5 You will then discuss the case with your fellow jurors to reach agreement if you can do
6 so. Your verdict, whether guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous.

7 Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but you should do so only after you have
8 considered all the evidence, discussed it fully with the other jurors, and listened to the views of
9 your fellow jurors.

10 Do not be afraid to change your opinion if the discussion persuades you that you should.
11 But do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right.

12 It is important that you attempt to reach a unanimous verdict but, of course, only if each
13 of you can do so after having made your own conscientious decision. Do not change an honest
14 belief about the weight and effect of the evidence simply to reach a verdict.

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28 AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 7.1 (2010).

1 INSTRUCTION NO. __

2 CONSIDERATION OF EVIDENCE - CONDUCT OF THE JURY

3 Because you must base your verdict only on the evidence received in the case and on these
4 instructions, I remind you that you must not be exposed to any other information about the case or
5 to the issues it involves. Except for discussing the case with your fellow jurors during your
6 deliberations:

7 Do not communicate with anyone in any way and do not let anyone else communicate with
8 you in any way about the merits of the case or anything to do with it. This includes
9 discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone or electronic means, via email, text
10 messaging, or any Internet chat room, blog, website or other feature. This applies to
11 communicating with your family members, your employer, the media or press, and the
12 people involved in the trial. If you are asked or approached in any way about your jury
13 service or anything about this case, you must respond that you have been ordered not to
14 discuss the matter and to report the contact to the court.

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16 Do not read, watch, or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about the case
17 or anything to do with it; do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching
18 the Internet or using other reference materials; and do not make any investigation or in any
19 other way try to learn about the case on your own.

20 The law requires these restrictions to ensure the parties have a fair trial based on the same
21 evidence that each party has had an opportunity to address. A juror who violates these restrictions
22 jeopardizes the fairness of these proceedings. If any juror is exposed to any outside information,
23 please notify the court immediately.

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28 AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 7.2 (2010).

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INSTRUCTION NO. __

USE OF NOTES

Some of you have taken notes during the trial. Whether or not you took notes, you should rely on your own memory of what was said. Notes are only to assist your memory. You should not be overly influenced by your notes or those of your fellow jurors.

AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 7.3 (2010).

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INSTRUCTION NO. __

JURY CONSIDERATION OF PUNISHMENT

The punishment provided by law for this crime is for the court to decide. You may not consider punishment in deciding whether the government has proved its case against the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt.

AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 7.4 (2010).

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INSTRUCTION NO. __

VERDICT FORM

A verdict form has been prepared for you. After you have reached unanimous agreement on a verdict, your foreperson should complete the verdict form according to your deliberations, sign and date it, and advise the clerk that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

AUTHORITY: *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions* § 7.5 (2010).