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16	UNITED STATES DIST	TRICT COURT
17	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
18		
19	DANTE DEMARTINI, CURTIS BURNS JR.,	Case No.
20	NICHOLAS ELDEN, JÉSSIE GALVAN, CHRISTOPHER JOSÉPH GIDDINGS-LAFAYE, STEVE HERRERA, HUNTER JOSÉPH	COMPLAINT TO PROHIBIT THE
21	JAKUPKO, DANIEL DERMOT ALFRED LOFTUS, BEOWULF EDWARD OWEN, and	ACQUISITION OF ACTIVISION BLIZZARD BY MICROSOFT
22	IVAN CALVO-PÉREZ,	CORPORATION IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 7 OF THE CLAYTON
23	Plaintiffs,	ANTITRUST ACT, 15 U.S.C. § 18
24	v.	
25 26	MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a Washington corporation,	
27	Defendant.	
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INTRODUCTION

- 1. This is a private antitrust action seeking an order of the Court prohibiting the proposed acquisition of Activision Blizzard, Inc. by Microsoft Corporation as a violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Antitrust Act (15 U.S.C. § 18). The threatened loss or damage to the Plaintiffs and to the public at-large by the merging of two giants in the video game industry is extensive and broad.
- 2. On January 18, 2022, Microsoft announced plans to acquire Activision Blizzard. Microsoft agreed to pay \$68.7 billion (\$68,700,000,000), or approximately \$95 per share in an all-cash transaction. Under the proposed terms of the merger, Microsoft would acquire all the outstanding stock of Activision Blizzard. Upon completion of the deal, Activision Blizzard would be wholly owned by Microsoft.
- 3. The proposed acquisition price of \$68.7 billion in cash demonstrates the merger is significant and non-trivial. Indeed, if the acquisition is allowed to proceed, it would be the largest merger of technologies companies ever.
- 4. Microsoft and Activision Blizzard are each significant rivals in the video game development, publishing, and distribution markets.
- 5. Microsoft and Activision Blizzard both develop, publish, and distribute gaming content for purchase by consumers, and they directly compete in this market.
- 6. Microsoft and Activision Blizzard are two of the largest gaming corporations in the United States with significant market share in the video game markets for developing, publishing and distributing video games.
- 7. Microsoft owns and sells the Xbox gaming consoles and the Windows operating system, two of the primary platforms on which games are played.
- 8. The development and publishing of video games for these and other platforms are critical inputs to the popularity and continued viability of gaming platforms.
- 9. The development and publishing of video games are also critical inputs to new gaming platforms and distribution methods, such as multi-game subscription services and cloud-based gaming.



- 10. In addition to the elimination of a significant rival, the proposed acquisition may give Microsoft far-outsized market power in the video game industry and may enable Microsoft to foreclose rivals to critical inputs and important markets.
- 11. The current trend toward concentration, the lessening of competition, and the tendency to create a monopoly in the video game industry was already harming competition at an alarming rate before the proposed acquisition was announced. Both companies are the products of substantial campaigns to acquire, merge with, and consolidate numerous video game companies to achieve their current stature in the video game industry.
- 12. If Microsoft's proposed acquisition of Activision Blizzard is allowed to proceed, the video game industry may lose substantial competition, and Microsoft may have far-outsized market power, with the ability to foreclose rivals, limit output, reduce consumer choice, raise prices, and further inhibit competition.
- 13. The proposed acquisition is a violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Antitrust Act (15 U.S.C. § 18) in that the effect of the potential consolidation "may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly" in various markets in the video game industry.
- 14. This private action is authorized under Section 16 of the Clayton Antitrust Act (15 U.S.C. § 26), which provides in relevant part that "any person...shall be entitled to sue and have injunctive relief ...against threatened loss or damage by a violation of the antitrust laws." The remedy afforded to private plaintiffs includes injunctive relief prohibiting any potential unlawful acquisition as well as divestiture.
- 15. The Clayton Act codifies Congress' "intent to encourage vigorous private litigation against anticompetitive mergers" that may substantially lessen competition. *California* v. Am. Stores Co., 495 U.S. 271, 284 (1990).
- 16. Plaintiffs bring this action under the authority of Section 16 of the Clayton Antitrust Act and allege that the proposed acquisition of Activision Blizzard by Microsoft constitutes a substantial threat of injury to the Plaintiffs and the public because the acquisition



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