# United States of America v. Sabre Corporation, Sabre GLBL Inc., Farelogix, Inc., and Sandler Capital Partners V, L.P.





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PX316 at 5



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"Farelogix . . . has been the GDSs' leading competitor/agitator for years."

PX452 at 1



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PX452 at 1



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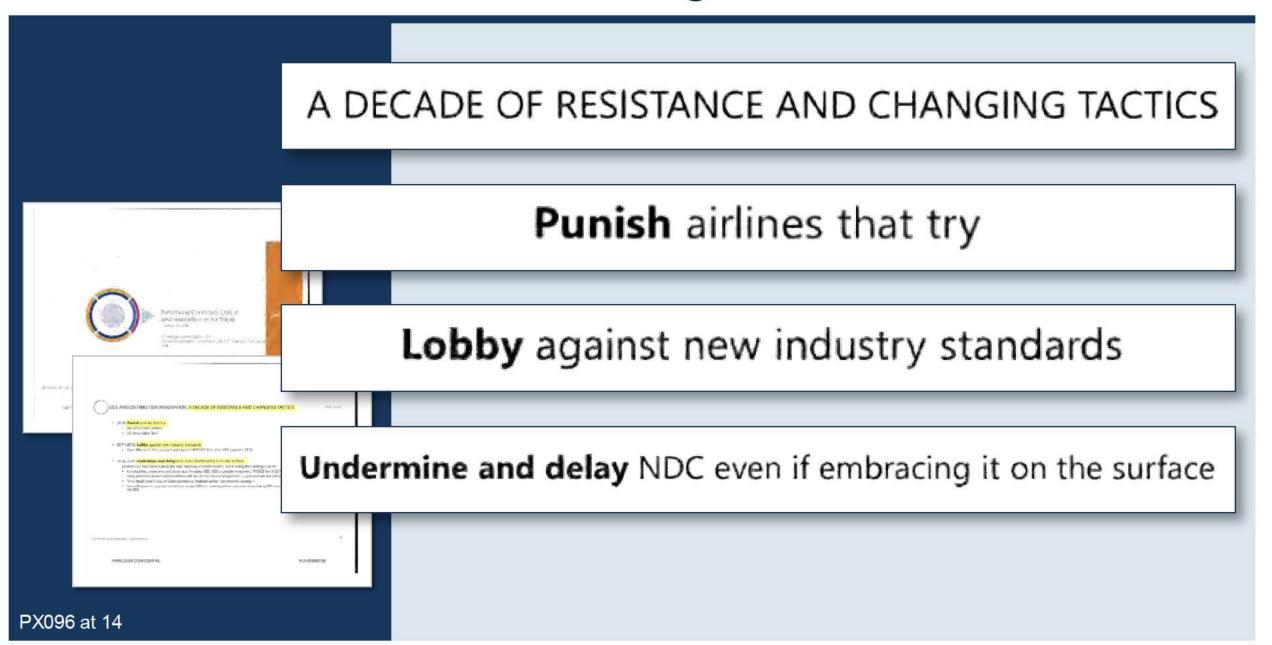
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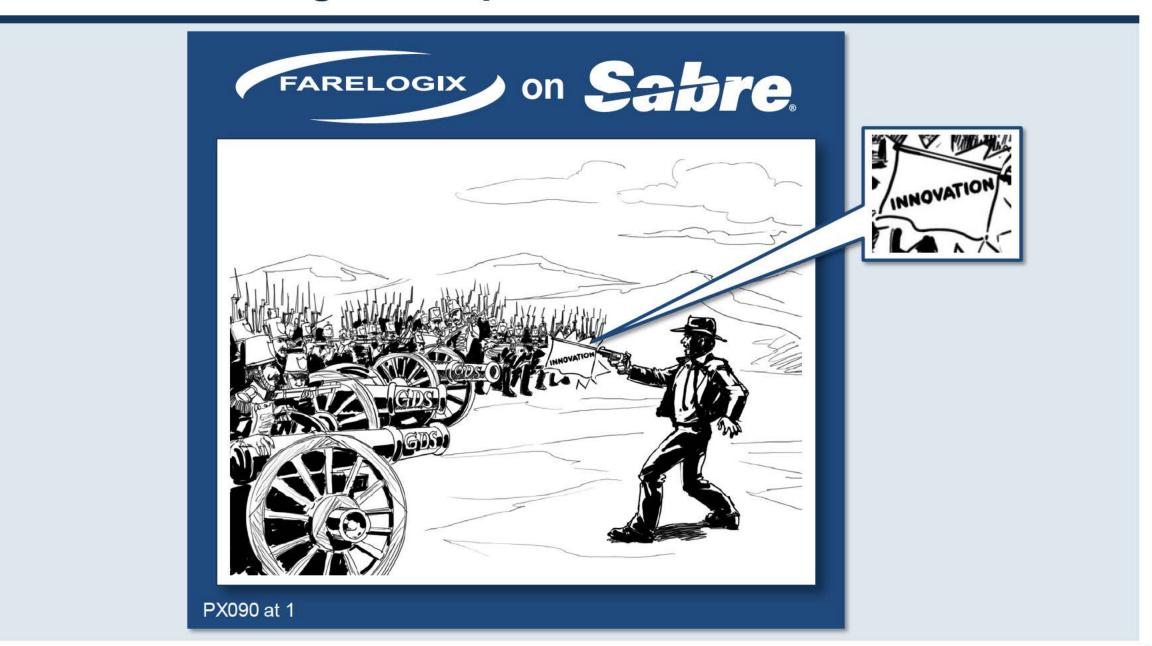
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PX452 at 1

## The Decades-Long Status Quo



## Farelogix Disrupts the Status Quo



## Sabre is Threatened by Farelogix



# Ordinary Course Documents Illustrate Market Reality

"Ordinary course of business documents *reveal the contours of competition* from the perspective of the parties, who . . . may be presumed to have accurate perceptions of economic realities."

United States v. Aetna, Inc., 240 F. Supp. 3d 1, 21 (D.D.C. 2017)

"The court *credits those internal projections* over PFG's current position. . . ."

Fed. Trade Comm'n v. Sysco Corp., 113 F. Supp. 3d 1, 76 (D.D.C. 2015)

## Firms Can Compete In More than One Market

"The fact that [acquiring firm] may offer more comprehensive services than [acquired firm] *does not change the fact* that, with respect to the type of services offered by [acquired firm], [acquiring firm's] services overlap with those of [acquired firm] and are reasonable substitutes."

United States v. Energy Sols., Inc., 265 F. Supp. 3d 415, 439 (D. Del. 2017)

"[W]ithin this broad [relevant market], well-defined submarkets may exist which, *in themselves, constitute product markets* for antitrust purposes."

Brown Shoe Co. v. United States, 370 U.S. 294, 325 (1962)

#### **Indirect Distribution of Airline Tickets**



## Market Definition Is a Pragmatic Determination

"Products in the same market *need not be identical, only reasonable substitutes*. . . . Most important, 'complete interindustry competitive overlap need not be shown' for the court to conclude that companies offer reasonably interchangeable products."

United States v. Energy Sols., Inc., 265 F. Supp. 3d 415, 436, 439 (D. Del. 2017)

"[T]he boundaries of the relevant market must be drawn with sufficient breadth to include the competing products of each of the merging companies and to recognize competition where, in fact, competition exists."

Brown Shoe Co. v. United States, 370 U.S. 294, 326 (1962)

# Section 7 Guards Against Lessening of Competition



## Plaintiff Can Establish a Prima Facie Case In Multiple Ways

#### Market shares can establish a prima facie case

"While there is no bright-line rule . . . the Supreme Court has held that a post-merger market share of 30% triggered the *presumption of anticompetitive effects*."

United States v. Energy Sols., Inc., 265 F. Supp. 3d 415, 441 (D. Del. 2017) (citing United States v. Phila. Nat'l Bank, 374 U.S. 321, 364 (1963))

#### Other types of evidence can establish a prima facie case

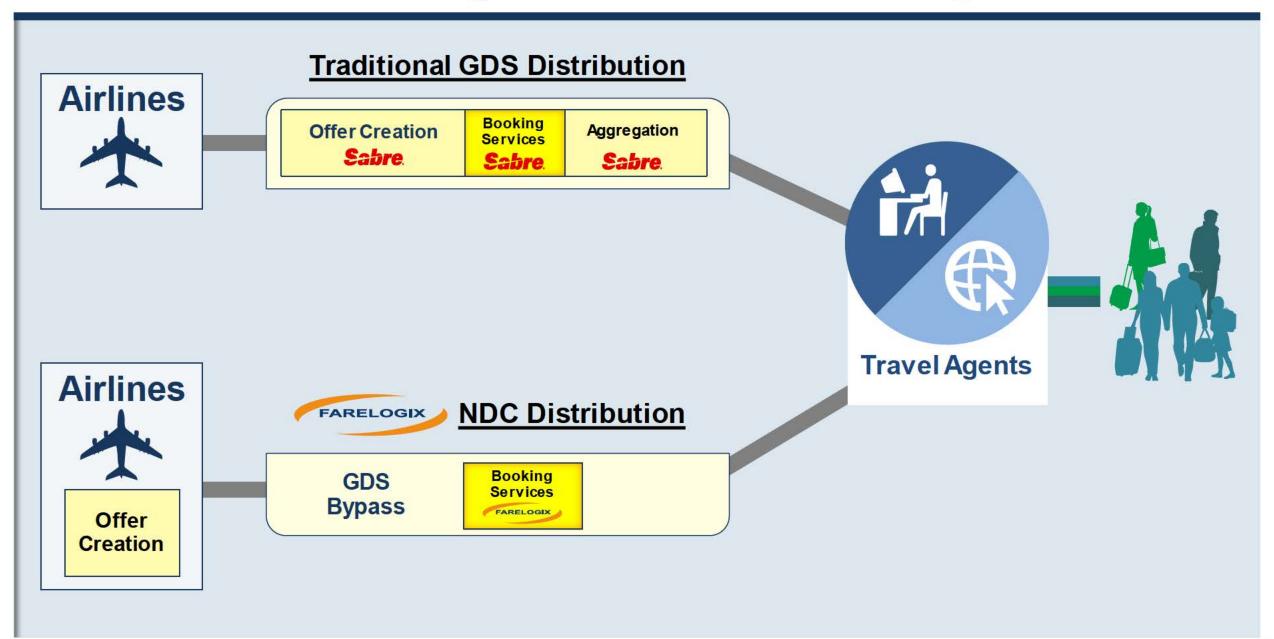
"... [Evidence] such as *customer testimony*, *history of the market*, and [Defendants'] *internal documents*... independently suffices to establish a *prima facie* case ...."

Chi. Bridge & Iron Co. N.V. v. Fed. Trade Comm'n, 534 F.3d 410, 433 (5th Cir. 2008)

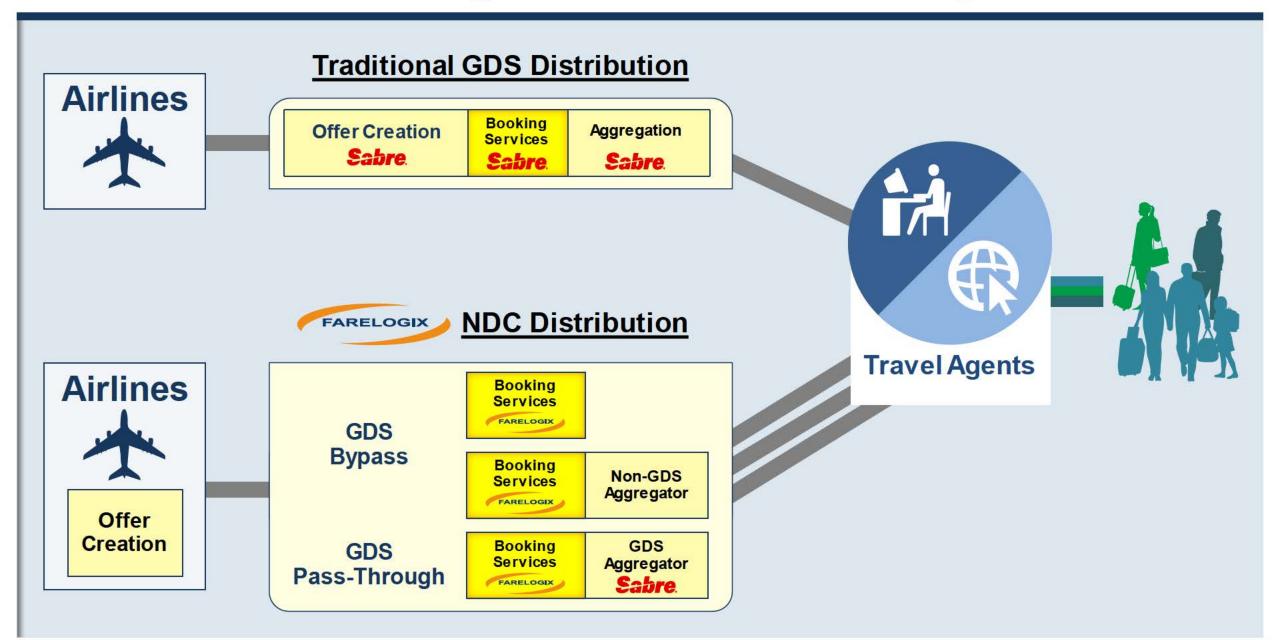
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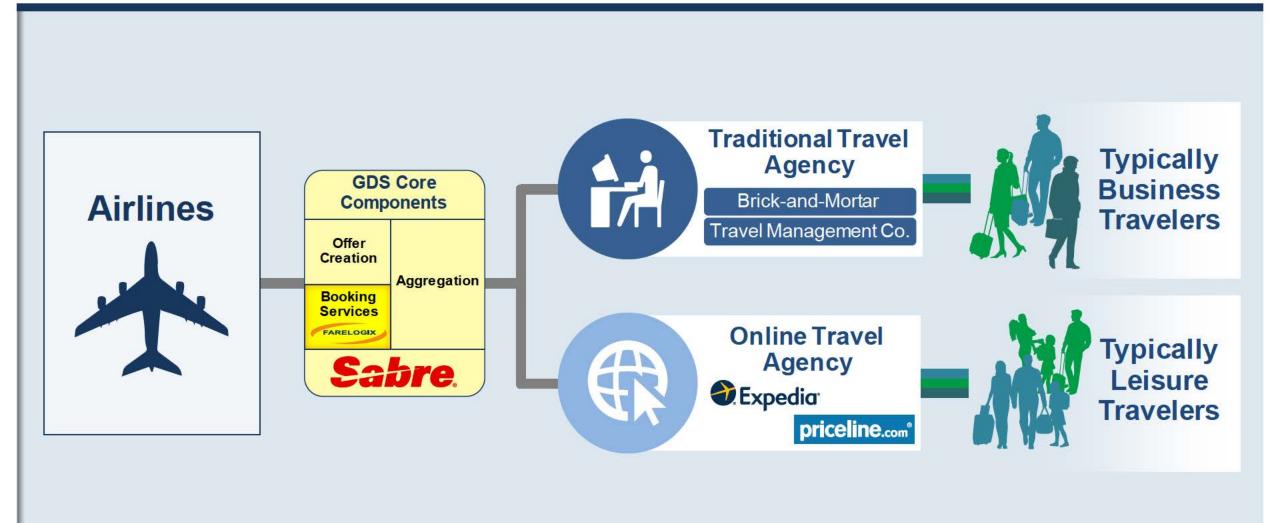
# Sabre and Farelogix Both Provide Booking Services



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#### **Indirect Distribution of Airline Tickets**

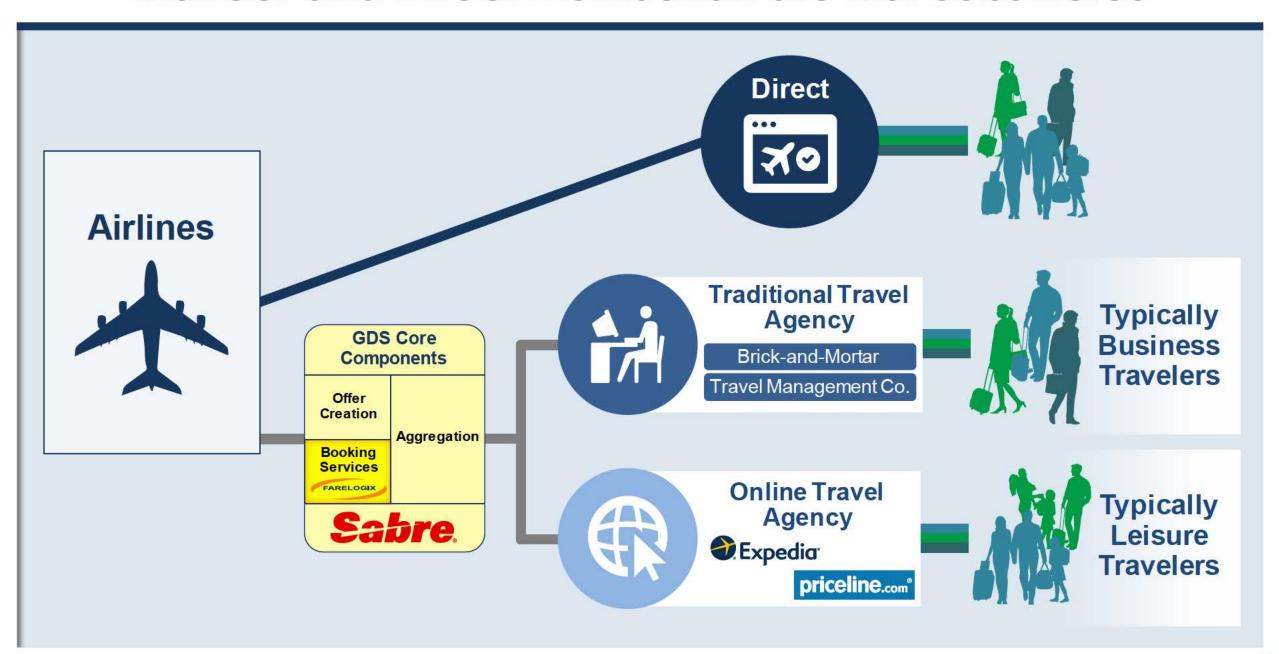


## **Hypothetical Monopolist Test**

"A common method employed by courts and the FTC to determine the relevant [] market[s] is the hypothetical monopolist test. Under the *Horizontal Merger Guidelines* issued by the U.S. Department of Justice's Antitrust Division and the FTC, if a hypothetical monopolist could impose a small but significant non-transitory increase in price ("SSNIP") in the proposed market, the market is properly defined."

Fed. Trade Comm'n v. Penn State Hershey Med. Ctr., 838 F.3d 327, 338 (3d Cir. 2016)

#### Indirect and Direct Distribution are Not Substitutes



# Market Shares Establish a Presumption of Harm

Online Travel Agency		
	<b>Sabre</b> . Projections for 2020	
Post-Merger HHI		
Level	4,465	
Above 2,500		
Change in HHI		
Change	1,093	
Above 200		

Traditional Travel Agency			
	<b>Sabre</b> . Projections for 2020		
Post-Merger HHI			
Level	4,085		
Above 2,500			
Change in HHI			
Change	657		
Above 200			

## Farelogix Deleverages the Power of the GDSs





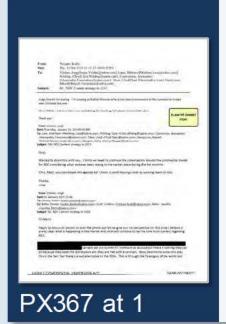
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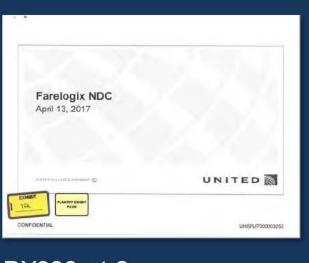
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"there's a **real alternative** to the GDSs.

This is through the Farelogixs of the world"





"[P]artnering with Farelogix and deploying NDC services with third parties improves United's position in those contract negotiations."

PX300 at 2



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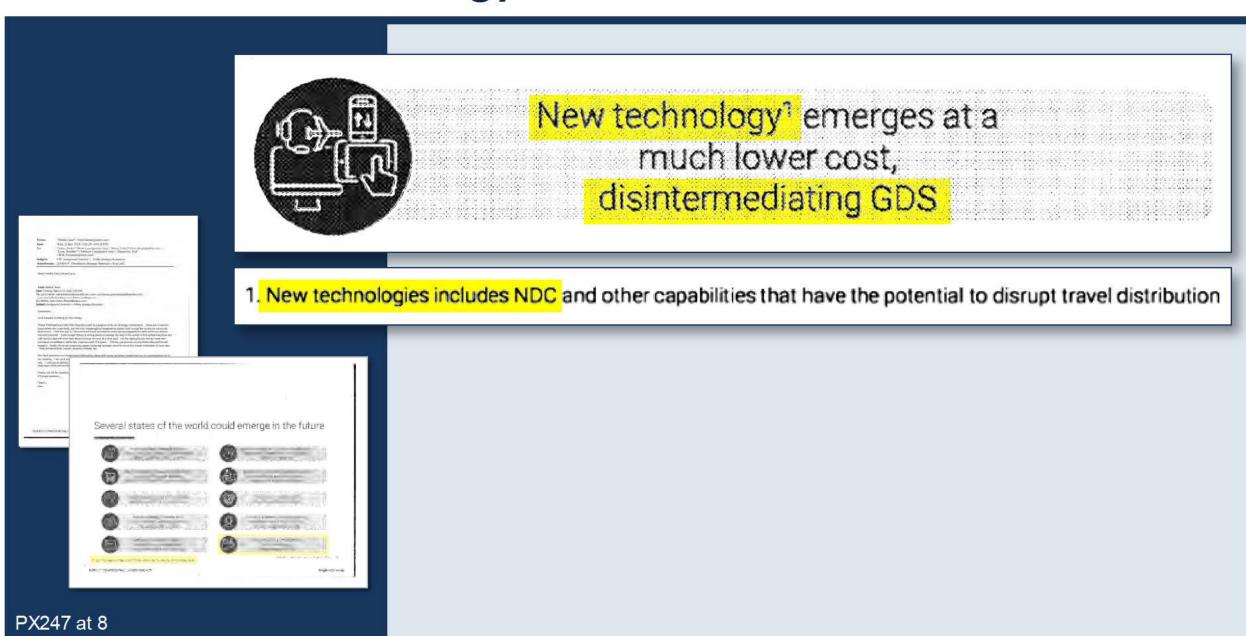
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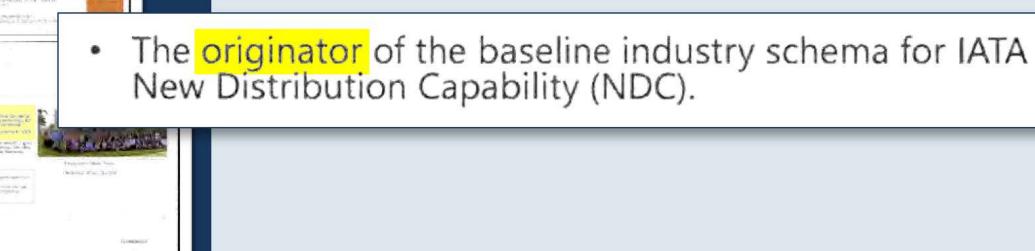
# New Technology Can Disintermediate Sabre



## Farelogix is an Originator of NDC



 A provider of leading and innovative airline commerce solutions, whose sole focus is providing technology for new generation airline distribution and commerce



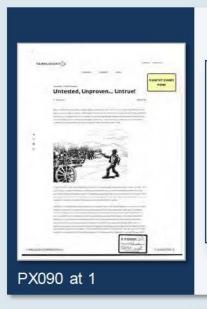
## Farelogix's Innovations Benefit the Industry and Consumers



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### Farelogix's Innovations Benefit the Industry and Consumers



"The Farelogix direct connect software is innovative and changing the way the airline industry operates ...."



"Farelogix also keeps GDSs on their toes relative to innovating to keep up."

### **Documents Showing Intent Are Probative**

"[E]vidence indicating the purpose of the merging parties, where available, is *an aid in predicting the probable future conduct* of the parties and thus the probable effects of the merger."

Brown Shoe Co. v. United States, 370 U.S. 294, 329 n.48 (1962)

"While intent is not an element of a Section 7 violation, the admissions made by [Defendants'] officers and employees prior to the merger during their intense competition with each other undergirds the government's case and conflicts with much of [Defendant's] presentation at trial."

United States v. Bazaarvoice, Inc., 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3284 at 36-37

# Sabre Expects to Benefit from Acquiring Farelogix



Mitigate risk from potential GDS bypass

# Sabre Expects to Benefit from Acquiring Farelogix



The FLX bill is going up big time

PX140 at 1, 15

#### Defendants Cannot Rebut Prima Facie Case

"In order to rebut the prima facie case, the [Defendants] must show either that the combination *would not have* anticompetitive effects or that the anticompetitive effects of the merger will be offset by *extraordinary* efficiencies resulting from the merger."

Fed. Trade Comm'n v. Penn State Hershey Med. Ctr., 838 F.3d 327, 347 (3d Cir. 2016)

"The more compelling the prima facie case, the *more evidence* the defendant must present to rebut it successfully."

United States v. Anthem, Inc., 855 F.3d 345, 349-50 (D.C. Cir. 2017) (quoting United States v. Baker Hughes, 908 F.2d 981, 991 (D.C. Cir. 1990))

# Entry Would Not Be Timely, Likely, or Sufficient

- Entry must be:
  - Timely, i.e., rapid enough to deter anticompetitive effects
  - Likely, i.e., profitable and feasible
  - Sufficient, i.e., impactful on pricing and have the scale to compete

Defendants cannot meet this rigorous standard

United States v. Energy Sols., Inc., 265 F. Supp. 3d 415, 443 (D. Del. 2017)

## Alleged Efficiencies Cannot Rebut Anticompetitive Harm

- Penn State Hershey requires that efficiencies:
  - Offset anticompetitive concerns in the relevant market
  - Be merger specific, and not achievable by either company alone
  - Be verifiable, not speculative
  - Be shown in real terms
  - Not arise from anticompetitive reductions in output or service
- Defendants cannot meet this rigorous standard

Fed. Trade Comm'n v. Penn State Hershey Med. Ctr., 838 F.3d 327, 348-49 (3d Cir. 2016)

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