1 JOEL S. SANDERS PHILLIP H. WARREN 2 Antitrust Division U.S. Department of Justice 450 Golden Gate Avenue Box 36046, 16th Floor San Francisco, California 94102

Telephone: (415) 556-6300

CLERK, U.S. CISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DIST. OF CALIF.

Attorneys for the United States

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff

v.

MacANDREWS AND FORBES GROUP, INC.; PROCESSING PARTNERS L-P: CSD ACQUISITION CORPORATION; and LORIMAR-TELEPICTURES CORPORATION,

Defendants.

Civil No. 86-8055

SUIT FOR PRELIMINARY AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION AGAINST ACQUISITION

15 U.S.C. § 18

ANTITRUST

#### COMPLAINT

The United States of America, by its attorneys, acting under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, brings this civil action to obtain equitable and other relief against the defendants named herein and complains and alleges as follows:

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## JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. This complaint is filed and this action is instituted under Section 15 of the Clayton Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 25, to prevent and restrain the violation by the defendants, as hereinafter alleged, of Section 7 of the Clayton Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 18.
- 2. MacAndrews and Forbes Group, Inc. owns Technicolor, Inc., which transacts business, maintains offices, and is found within the Central District of California.
- 3. Processing Partners L-P and CSD Acquisition Corporation are found within the Central District of California.
- 4. Lorimar-Telepictures Corporation transacts business, maintains offices, and is found within the Central District of California.

II.

#### **DEFINITIONS**

of market concentration calculated by squaring the market share of each firm competing in the market and then summing the resulting numbers. For example, for a market consisting of four firms with shares of 30, 30, 20, and 20 percent, the HHI is 2600 (30 squared + 30 squared + 20 squared + 20 squared = 2600). The HHI, which takes into account the relative size and distribution of the firms in a market, ranges from virtually zero to 10,000. The index approaches zero when a market is occupied by a large number of

firms of relatively equal size. The index increases as the numbe of firms in the market decreases and as the disparity in size between the leading firms and the remaining firms increases.

- 6. "Release prints" means multiple prints, of a feature motion picture, made for distribution to movie theaters for theatrical exhibition.
- 7. "Wide-release motion picture" means a motion picture for which over 800 release prints are produced for exhibition in theaters in the United States. Motion pictures for which over 800 release prints are produced for exhibition in the United States are nationally-distributed, feature motion pictures.

III.

#### DEFENDANTS

8. Lorimar-Telepictures Corporation ("Lorimar") is made a defendant herein. Lorimar is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. It maintains its principal offices in Culver City, California. Lorimar is the sole owner of Film Lab, Inc. ("Metrocolor"), a Georgia corporation that owns all of the stock of the following: Metrocolor Laboratories, Inc., a California corporation; MGM Laboratories Ltd., a United Kingdom corporation; Kay Holdings, Ltd., a United Kingdom corporation; and KMGM Laboratories, Ltd., a United Kingdom corporation. Metrocolor furnishes film laboratory services to the motion picture industry in the United States through Metrocolor Laboratories, Inc.'s facility located in Culver City, California,

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and in Europe through a Metrocolor subsidiary located in the United Kingdom. In 1985, Metrocolor's total revenues for film processing services were about \$90 million.

- 9. MacAndrews and Forbes Group, Inc. ("M&F") is made a defendant herein. M&F is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. It maintains its principal offices in New York, New York. M&F owns Technicolor, Inc. ("Technicolor"), a Delaware corporation that furnishes film laboratory services to the motion picture industry in the United States through its film laboratories located in North Hollywood, California and New York, New York, and in Europe through its British subsidiary, Technicolor Limited, located in London, and through its Italian subsidiary, Technicolor S.p.A., located in Rome. In 1985, Technicolor's total revenues for film processing services were about \$150 million.
- 10. Processing Partners L-P is made a defendant herein.

  Processing Partners L-P is a New York limited partnership in which

  M&F is the sole limited partner and majority equity holder and

  Dalton Enterprises is the general partner.
- 11. CSD Acquisition Corporation ("CSD") is made a defendant herein. CSD is organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. CSD is wholly-owned by Processing Partners L-P.

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### TRADE AND COMMERCE

- 12. Technicolor and Metrocolor are in the business of providing motion picture film laboratory services. Their primary facilities are in the Los Angeles area. They are two of the three largest motion picture film laboratories in the world. They both provide a variety of services relating to the motion picture industry, including the processing of film on a daily basis as it is shot, assembly of the complete edited film, and printing and processing of release prints.
- When a motion picture studio intends to distribute a motion picture on a national basis, it generally orders at least eight hundred 35 millimeter ("mm") release prints. The studios have exacting service requirements when selecting a film laboratory to produce these 35mm release prints for wide-release motion pictures. Because final preparation of the motion pictures for release printing often does not occur until shortly before national distribution and exhibition of the picture is set to begin, the large numbers of release prints required for wide-release motion pictures often must be produced within ten working days. The studios also have exacting quality requirements for 35mm release prints for wide-release motion pictures. Failure to meet a studio's service and quality requirements can adversely affect distribution of the motion picture and the studio's reputation.

14. Studios will not use a film laboratory for the production of 35mm release prints for exhibition in the United States of wide-release motion pictures unless that laboratory has demonstrated that it can meet the studios' exacting service and quality requirements. Few film laboratories have the capacity and capability reliably to produce quality release prints for a wide-release motion picture within the time normally required.

15. The printing and processing of 35mm release prints for theatrical exhibition in the United States of wide-release motion pictures constitutes a line of commerce and a relevant product market for antitrust purposes (hereinafter "35mm wide-release print market"). In 1985 total sales in the 35mm wide-release print market were more than \$100 million.

16. The relevant geographic market for antitrust purposes for the 35mm wide-release print market is world-wide. Film laboratories serving the 35mm wide-release print market are located in the United States and other countries, although the two firms located outside of Southern California--Film House in Toronto and Rank in the United Kingdom--are at a significant competitive disadvantage because of the delays and additional costs associated with having prints processed at a location distant from the film studio.

17. Technicolor and Metrocolor are direct competitors in the 35mm wide-release print market. There are only six firms anywhere in the world that have the capacity and capability reliably to produce quality 35mm wide-release prints. The 35mm

wide-release print market is highly concentrated and would become substantially more concentrated as a result of the violation alleged below.

- Technicolor and Metrocolor are two of the three largest 18. firms in the 35mm wide-release print market. Based on current capacity to produce 35mm wide-release prints, Technicolor and Metrocolor have about 34 percent and 20 percent of world-wide capacity respectively, and the combination of the two firms would increase the HHI by about 1300 to about 3500. Market shares based on production for the 35mm wide-release print market can be approximated by calculating market shares based on the production of all 35mm release prints by firms in the relevant market. Based on this measure of production, in 1985-1986 Technicolor, Metrocolor, and a third firm, Deluxe Laboratories ("Deluxe"), together accounted for approximately 85 percent of production in the 35mm wide-release print market. Technicolor's and Metrocolor's market shares were about 41 percent and 18 percent, respectively. Based on this measure of production, the proposed combination of Technicolor and Metrocolor would result in an HHI increase of about 1400 to a total of about 4200.
- 19. In order successfully to compete in the 35mm wide-release print market, a film laboratory must, among other things, develop sufficient capacity and establish a reputation for the capability reliably to produce quality release prints for a wide-release motion picture within the time normally required.

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- 20. A limited number of theatrical release prints (usually fewer than 100) are printed on 70mm film for certain motion pictures. Seventy millimeter release prints produce higher quality images and sound than 35mm release prints and are exhibited at specially equipped theaters. Studios have exacting service and quality requirements for 70mm release prints similar to those they have for 35mm release prints. Studios will not use a film laboratory for the production of 70mm release prints for theatrical exhibition in the United States unless that laboratory has demonstrated that it can meet the studios' exacting service and quality requirements.
- 21. The printing and processing of 70mm release prints for theatrical exhibition in the United States of motion pictures constitutes a line of commerce and relevant product market for antitrust purposes (hereinafter "70mm release print market"). In 1985 total sales of 70mm release prints were more than \$10 million.
- 22. The relevant geographic market for antitrust purposes for the 70mm release print market is world-wide. The only film laboratories in the world that currently compete in this market are located in Southern California.
- 23. Technicolor and Metrocolor are direct competitors in the 70mm release print market. Technicolor, Metrocolor, and Deluxe are the only firms that produce 70mm release prints for domestic distribution. The 70mm release print market is highly concentrated and would become substantially more concentrated as a result of the violation alleged below.

- 24. Technicolor and Metrocolor are the largest firms in the 70mm release print market, with market shares based on current capacity of 27 percent and 47 percent respectively, and market shares based on 1985-1986 production of about 53 percent and 24 percent, respectively. As a result of the proposed combination of Technicolor and Metrocolor, the HHI based on capacity would increase by about 2500 to a total of about 6200 and the HHI based on 1985-1986 production would increase by about 2600 to a total of about 6500.
- 25. To be successful in the production and sale of 70mm release prints for theatrical exhibition in the United States, a film laboratory must, among other things, have the capability of producing 70mm release prints and establish a reputation for quality and reliability in the production of release prints.
- 26. Technicolor and Metrocolor regularly purchase substantial quantities of materials in interstate commerce and sell substantial quantities of processed film in interstate commerce. Technicolor and Metrocolor each are engaged in interstate commerce, and their activities substantially affect interstate commerce.

v.

#### VIOLATION ALLEGED

27. M&F proposes to acquire Metrocolor through a series of transactions. For the purpose of effecting the acquisition of Metrocolor, M&F formed Processing Partners L-P with Dalton Enterprises. M&F has contributed or plans to contribute to

Processing Partners L-P the money required to purchase

Metrocolor. Processing Partners L-P formed a wholly-owned

subsidiary, CSD, which has entered into an agreement with Lorimar

to purchase for \$60 million all the capital stock of Metrocolor.

- 28. Following the acquisition of Metrocolor by CSD,
  Processing Partners L-P plans to liquidate and distribute the
  stock of CSD to M&F. M&F, which owns Technicolor, will thereby
  assume direct and total control of Metrocolor. M&F plans to close
  Metrocolor's facility in Culver City.
- 29. The effect of the acquisition of Metrocolor by CSD, Processing Partners L-P, or M&F may be substantially to lessen competition in the 35mm wide-release print and 70mm release print markets in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act, in the following ways, among others:
  - a. actual and potential competition between Technicolor and Metrocolor in the 35mm wide-release print market will be eliminated;
  - b. competition generally in the 35mm wide-release print market may be substantially lessened;
  - c. actual and potential competition between Technicolor and Metrocolor in the 70mm release print market will be eliminated; and
  - d. competition generally in the 70mm release print market may be substantially lessened.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays:

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1. That pending final adjudication of the merits of this Complaint, a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction be issued against the defendants preventing and restraining each of them and all persons acting on their behalf from taking any action, either directly or indirectly, in furtherance of the proposed acquisition of Metrocolor;

- 2. That the proposed acquisition of Metrocolor by CSD, Processing Partners L-P, and M&F be adjudged to be in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act;
- 3. That the defendants be permanently enjoined from carrying out any agreement, understanding, or plan, the effect of which would be to combine the film laboratory businesses of Metrocolor and Technicolor;
- 4. That the plaintiff have such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper; and

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That plaintiff recover the costs of this action. 5. 1 2 Dated: 3 4 5 Acting Assistant Attorney General 6 7 8 9 10 Attorneys Attorneys 11 Antitrust Division Antitrust Division U.S. Department of Justice U.S. Department of Justice 12 450 Golden Gate Avenue Box 36046, 16th Floor 13 San Francisco, CA 94102 ROBERT C. BONNER Telephone: (415) 556-6300 14 United States Attorney Central District of California 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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JOEL S. SANDERS PHILLIP H. WARREN 2 Antitrust Division U.S. Department of Justice 450 Golden Gate Avenue Box 36046, 16th Floor San Francisco, California Telephone: (415) 556-6300 5 Attorneys for the United States 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 9 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 11 Plaintiff 12 13 14 15

NO. CV

MacANDREWS AND FORBES GROUP, INC.; PROCESSING PARTNERS L-P; CSD ACQUISITION CORPORATION; and LORIMAR-TELEPICTURES CORPORATION,

DECLARATION OF JOEL S. SANDERS VERIFYING COMPLAINT

Defendants.

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19 I, Joel S. Sanders, declare:

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1. I am an attorney with the United States Department of Justice, Antitrust Division.

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of the United States of America was duly prepared under the

I verify that the foregoing Complaint for and on behalf

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direction of the Attorney General of the United States; that the facts stated therein have been assembled by authorized employees

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and counsel for the United States of America; and that the

FORM ORD-183 MAR XI allegations therein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

3. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed in San Francisco, California, on December 10, 1986.

JOEL S. SANDERS