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3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
4 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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6
7 IN RE APPLE IPHONE ANTITRUST
8 LITIGATION
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Case No.: 11-cv-06714-YGR

**ORDER GRANTING APPLE’S MOTION TO
DISMISS SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT
WITH PREJUDICE**

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13 The thrust of Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint (“SAC”) is that Apple has engaged in
14 antitrust conduct by collecting thirty percent of the price of iPhone applications (“Apps”) from
15 independent software developers for Apps sold in Apple’s App Store. Notably, the SAC is devoid of
16 allegations regarding any attempt on the part of Apple to set fixed prices for Apps, to have acted in
17 concert with the independent software developers to fix said prices, or to otherwise control the
18 independent software developers. Instead, Plaintiffs attempt to plead that they are aggrieved direct
19 purchasers by arguing that the thirty-percent portion obtained by Apple is a direct, fixed cost to
20 consumers who are “first” in the chain to purchase the Apps. In so arguing, Plaintiffs attempt to avoid
21 being categorized as indirect purchasers who pay Apple a fee via a pass-through because in such a
22 situation they would lack standing to allege antitrust claims under *Illinois Brick Co. v. Illinois*.
23 Pending before the Court is Defendant Apple’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Second Amended
24 Complaint (“SAC”). (Dkt. No. 115.)¹
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27 ¹ See also Plaintiffs’ Opposition to Defendant Apple’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Second Amended
28 Consolidated Complaint (Dkt. No. 116) and Apple’s Reply in Support of Motion to Dismiss
Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint (Dkt. No. 118). The Court held oral argument on November
5, 2013.

1 Having carefully considered the papers submitted and the pleadings in this action, the
2 arguments of counsel, and for the reasons set forth below, the Court hereby **GRANTS** Apple’s Motion
3 to Dismiss **WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND**.

4 **I. BACKGROUND**²

5 Named Plaintiffs Stephen Schwartz, Edward Hayter, Eric Terrell, and Robert Pepper filed the
6 SAC on their behalf and on behalf of a class of:

7 All persons in the United States, exclusive of Apple and its employees, agents and
8 affiliates, and the Court and its employees, who purchased an iPhone application or
9 application license from Apple for use on an iPhone at any time from December 29,
2007 through the present.

10 (SAC ¶ 54.) Plaintiffs allege one claim for unlawful monopolization of an aftermarket for iPhone
11 applications in violation of section 2 of the Sherman Act and a second claim for attempted
12 monopolization of the same aftermarket. The aftermarket of iPhone applications “includes the market
13 for distributing software applications that can be downloaded on the iPhone for managing such
14 functions as ringtones, instant messaging, photographic and video capability, gaming and other
15 entertainment, Internet applications, and any other downloadable software-driven functions.” (*Id.* ¶
16 68.)

17 In terms of this alleged aftermarket, Plaintiffs contend that Apple has instituted, first, “an
18 anticompetitive scheme to monopolize the aftermarket for iPhone applications in order to control and
19 derive supracompetitive profits from the distribution of iPhone apps worldwide.” (SAC ¶ 3.) Second,
20 Plaintiffs claim that in implementing a closed iPhone operating system, known as an “iOS,” the App
21 Store is the only store in the world for iPhone users to buy Apps for their iPhones. (*Id.* ¶¶ 1, 4.) Thus,
22 Apple has “cornered 100% of the distribution market for iPhone applications” and effectively
23 “foreclosed iPhone customers from buying software from any source other than Apple.”³ (*Id.* ¶¶ 3, 7.)

24 _____
25 ² A detailed procedural and factual background of this action can be found in this Court’s Order
26 Granting Apple’s Motion to Dismiss Amended Consolidated Complaint (“Prior Order”). (Dkt. No.
108.) The background section of this Order will focus solely on the allegations in Plaintiffs’ SAC.

27 ³ In particular, Apple modified the “open” operating system used in Apple desktop and laptop
28 computers (OS X) to a “closed” iOS for the iPhone, which included security measures and program
locks designed to prevent iPhone users from installing and running Apps that were not sold or
approved by Apple. (SAC ¶ 30.) Plaintiffs contend that Apple’s closed system was not intended to

1 In this market environment, Plaintiffs allege Apple charges and collects a “supracompetitive
2 30% fee from iPhone consumers” for each App purchased. (SAC ¶ 4; *see also id.* ¶ 6 (referring to the
3 fee as a “30% mark-up”), ¶ 7 (“Apple then forced those foreclosed customers to pay Apple a 30% fee
4 for each and every iPhone app they buy”), ¶ 8 (“charging customers an extra 30% for every app”),
5 ¶ 40 (“30% commission”) & ¶ 48 (“30% profit margin”).⁴ Plaintiffs concede “the majority of iPhone
6 apps are now free,” but also allege that “iPhone consumers have been overcharged hundreds of
7 millions of dollars for paid apps.” (*Id.* ¶ 9 (also alleging that Apple offers more than 850,000 Apps
8 and iPhone customers worldwide have downloaded more than 50 billion Apps since July 2008).)

9 With regard to the relationship between Apple and the independent software developers
10 creating Apps for iPhones, the SAC identifies three notable characteristics. First, “Apple always
11 conditioned its ‘approval’ of such apps on the third party’s agreement to give Apple *a share of the*
12 *third party’s sales proceeds*”—namely, 30% identified as both a “commission” and a “mark-up.” (*Id.*
13 ¶¶ 32 (emphasis supplied), 40, 41.) Second, Apple released a “software development kit” to
14 “enable[e] independent software developers to design applications for use on the iPhone” for an
15 annual price of \$99. (*Id.* ¶ 38.) Third, Plaintiffs allege Apple “takes its 30% commission off the top
16 and then remits the balance, or 70% of the purchase price, to the developer. Apple sells the apps (or,
17 more recently, licenses for the apps) directly to the customer, collects the entire purchase price, and
18 pays the developers after the sale. The developers at no time directly sell the apps or licenses to
19 iPhone customers or collect payments from the customers.” (*Id.* ¶ 41.)

20 Based on these allegations, Plaintiffs summarily conclude that they have been injured by
21 Apple’s conduct “because they paid more for their iPhone apps than they would have paid in a
22 competitive market.”⁵ (SAC ¶ 45.) Plaintiffs proffer that Apple’s 30% fee is an “obvious” monopoly

23 protect its proprietary right to own, sell, or license iOS, but rather, it was closed “for the specific
24 purpose . . . of foreclosing competition from other potential iPhone software manufacturers and
25 distributors so that Apple could monopolize and derive monopoly profits from the iPhone apps
aftermarket.” (*Id.* ¶ 31.)

26 ⁴ Plaintiffs allege that Apple did not disclose to them that Apps could only be purchased from Apple
27 and by “paying Apple’s 30% fee.” (SAC ¶ 14.)

28 ⁵ Plaintiffs also identify as injuries (i) the deprivation of the “freedom of choosing between Apple’s
App Store and lower cost market alternatives that would have been available had Apple not

1 price because the developers’ flat \$99 annual fee “covers most or all of Apple’s costs” in reviewing
2 developers’ apps and maintaining the App Store. (*Id.* ¶ 48.) Based on this “obvious” conclusion,
3 Plaintiffs simply equate the 30% fee as “virtually pure profit for Apple.” (*Id.*) Plaintiffs then suggest
4 that if developers could sell apps independently, they and discount volume retailers would sell them
5 for “far less than a 30% profit.” (*Id.*)

6 **II. DISCUSSION**

7 **A. Standard Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6)**

8 A complaint may be dismissed against a defendant for failure to state a claim upon which
9 relief may be granted against that defendant. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). Dismissal may be based on
10 either the lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a
11 cognizable legal theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990);
12 *Robertson v. Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc.*, 749 F.2d 530, 533–34 (9th Cir. 1984). For purposes of
13 evaluating a motion to dismiss, the court “must presume all factual allegations of the complaint to be
14 true and draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the nonmoving party.” *Usher v. City of Los*
15 *Angeles*, 828 F.2d 556, 561 (9th Cir. 1987). Any existing ambiguities must be resolved in favor of the
16 pleading. *Walling v. Beverly Enters.*, 476 F.2d 393, 396 (9th Cir. 1973).

17 Mere conclusions couched in factual allegations are not sufficient to state a cause of action.
18 *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986); *see also McGlinchy v. Shell Chem. Co.*, 845 F.2d 802,
19 810 (9th Cir. 1988). As set forth in the seminal antitrust case, *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, a
20 complaint must plead “enough facts to state a claim [for] relief that is plausible on its face.” 550 U.S.
21 544, 570 (2007). A claim is plausible on its face “when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows
22 the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”
23 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). Thus, “for a complaint to survive a motion to dismiss,
24 the non-conclusory ‘factual content,’ and reasonable inferences from that content, must be plausibly
25 suggestive of a claim entitling the plaintiff to relief.” *Moss v. U.S. Secret Serv.*, 572 F.3d 962, 969
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27 monopolized the market” and (ii) “a reduction in the output and supply of iPhone apps, which would
28 have been more abundantly available in a competitive market” if not for Apple’s monopoly pricing.
(SAC ¶ 45.)

1 (9th Cir. 2009). Courts may dismiss a case without leave to amend if the plaintiff is unable to cure the
2 defect by amendment. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1129 (9th Cir. 2000).

3 Apple’s Motion to Dismiss sets forth two primary arguments: first, Plaintiffs lack antitrust
4 standing; and second, Plaintiffs fail to state a claim upon which relief can be granted because they do
5 not allege a relevant antitrust market nor any anticompetitive conduct. As a threshold matter, the
6 Court begins with the issue of antitrust standing.

7 **B. Antitrust Standing**

8 **1. Legal Framework of the *Illinois Brick* Doctrine**

9 In *Illinois Brick Co. v. Illinois*, 431 U.S. 720 (1977), the Supreme Court held that “only
10 direct purchasers have standing under section 4 of the Clayton Act⁶ to seek damages for antitrust
11 violations.” *Delaware Valley*, 523 F.3d at 1120–21 (citing *Illinois Brick*, 431 U.S. at 735). Under
12 *Illinois Brick*, “only the first party in the chain of distribution to purchase a price-fixed product has
13 standing to sue.” *In re Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Antitrust Litig.*, 911 F. Supp. 2d 857, 864 (N.D. Cal.
14 2012) (“*In re CRT*”); *In re ATM Fee Antitrust Litig.*, 686 F.3d 741, 748 (9th Cir. 2012) (a “direct
15 purchaser has ‘been injured in its business as required by [§] 4’ even though it passes on ‘claimed
16 illegal overcharge[s] to’ its customers”) (quoting *Illinois Brick*, 431 U.S. at 724). Indirect purchasers
17 are precluded from suing “based on unlawful overcharges passed on to them by intermediaries in the
18 distribution chain who purchased directly from the alleged antitrust violator.” *In re CRT*, 911 F.
19 Supp. 2d at 864 (citations omitted). While *Illinois Brick* prevented offensive use of a “pass-through”
20 theory by indirect purchasers, it also prohibited defendants from using a pass-on theory to challenge
21 the standing of direct purchasers. *In re CRT*, 911 F. Supp. 2d at 864; *In re ATM Fee*, 686 F.3d at 748.

22 Standing does not depend exclusively on a purchaser’s status as direct or indirect. Standing of
23 indirect purchasers can also be conferred if any of the recognized exceptions to the *Illinois Brick*
24 doctrine applies. *In re CRT*, 911 F. Supp. 2d at 865. In the Ninth Circuit, three exceptions exist

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26 ⁶ Section 4 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. section 15(a), provides that “any person who shall be injured
27 in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws may sue . . . and shall
28 recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney’s
fee.” “The Supreme Court has interpreted th[is] section narrowly, thereby constraining the class of
parties that have statutory standing to recover damages through antitrust suits.” *Delaware Valley
Surgical Supply Inc. v. Johnson & Johnson*, 523 F.3d 1116, 1120 (9th Cir. 2008).

1 which would grant standing, namely when an indirect purchaser can establish, one, “a preexisting
2 cost-plus contract with the direct purchaser” or, two, “a price-fixing conspiracy between the
3 manufacturer and the middleman” where the conspiracy “fix[es] the price paid” by the indirect
4 purchasers. The third exception arises “when customers of the direct purchaser own or control [said]
5 direct purchaser” or “when a conspiring seller owns or controls the direct purchaser.” *In re ATM Fee*,
6 686 F.3d at 749 (citations omitted).⁷ There, the indirect purchaser is, in effect, the first non-controlled
7 purchaser.

8 Here, in its Prior Order, the Court dismissed the prior complaint based on lack of Article III
9 standing and granted leave to amend the complaint to address standing issues. Noting that Plaintiffs
10 bear the burden of alleging the theory and facts upon which they are proceeding, the Court observed
11 that the allegations in the prior complaint contradicted the arguments made in Plaintiffs’ opposition to
12 the prior motion to dismiss. The Court further stated the following:

13 The *Apple II* Amended Complaint does not allege a “supracompetitive” or “fixed”
14 price, but rather a mark-up. Plaintiffs allege throughout the Amended Complaint that
15 Apple’s conduct has “unlawfully stifled competition, reduced output and consumer
16 choice, and artificially increased prices in the aftermarket for . . . iPhone software
17 applications.” (*Apple II* Amended Complaint ¶ 7; *id.* ¶¶ 11 (“increased price for those
18 applications”), 91 & 97.) Nowhere do Plaintiffs explain how Apple’s conduct results
19 in increased “prices” or how said prices were paid. In their Opposition, Plaintiffs
20 confirm that they challenge “only the 30% fee” (Opp. at 13) but also, for the first
21 time, argue that “iPhone consumers were forced to pay Apple a 30% fee on top of the
22 cost for the apps” (Opp. at 11 (emphasis in original)). Because the Court’s analysis
23 focuses on the actual allegations of the Amended Complaint, and those allegations do
24 not sufficiently identify the basis upon which Plaintiffs are proceeding, the Court
25 declines to issue an advisory opinion analyzing *Illinois Brick* as relevant here.

26 (Prior Order at 19–20 (footnote omitted) (alteration in original).)

27 The Prior Order identified two primary areas lacking clarity: (i) the nature of how the 30% fee
28 was paid—whether it was paid directly or through a pass-through; and (ii) how Apple’s alleged
conduct resulted in an increased (or marked-up) price and, if so, how it was paid. Plaintiffs’ prior
briefing stood in stark contrast to the allegations of the prior complaint, which claimed that “Apple

⁷ The Ninth Circuit also recognized a potential fourth exception that “indirect purchasers can sue for damages if there is no realistic possibility that the direct purchaser will sue.” *In re ATM Fee*, 686 F.3d at 749 (noting, however, a lack of clarity regarding whether the exception exists).

1 collects 30% of the sale of each application, with the developer receiving the remaining 70%.” (Dkt.
2 No. 81 ¶ 5.)

3 2. **Revised Allegations Regarding Antitrust Standing**

4 Plaintiffs contend that the SAC supports two different theories upon which they
5 establish standing as direct purchasers: (1) consumers pay the price of the entire App to Apple
6 directly; and (2) consumers are the only purchasers of Apps and therefore cannot be deemed indirect
7 purchasers. Plaintiffs argue they are straightforward direct purchasers because “Apple *itself* sells
8 every app *directly* to iPhone consumers, Apple *itself* imposes and *directly* collects from iPhone
9 consumers every 30% fee it charges, and Apple’s 30% fee is a supracompetitive price that exceeds the
10 prices consumers otherwise would pay for apps had Apple not unlawfully monopolized the iPhone
11 apps aftermarket.” (Opposition at 1; *see* SAC ¶ 41.) Said differently, Plaintiffs claim the price of an
12 App has two components: “*the developers’ price plus Apple’s 30% mark-up*” or Apple’s 30% fee “on
13 top of the cost for the apps.” (Opposition at 7 (underlined emphasis supplied).) Thus, Plaintiffs argue
14 Apple, as the alleged antitrust violator, “imposes the illegal 30% fee on top of the price of the apps,
15 Plaintiffs purchase the illegal-fee laden apps *directly from Apple*, and Plaintiffs pay the illegal 30%
16 *directly to Apple*, which keeps the entire 30% fee *for itself*.” (Opposition at 9 (citing SAC ¶¶ 40–41).)
17 Plaintiffs also point out that only they—the consumers—purchased the apps. Thus, as they are the
18 *only party* in the chain that buys the “price-fixed” product, Plaintiffs conclude they are
19 straightforward direct purchasers. (Opposition at 9.)

20 Apple disagrees. Apple concedes that Plaintiffs allege that (i) there is a 30% fee, (ii) the fee is
21 Apple’s, (iii) Apple collects said fee, and (iv) consumers pay the fee for every App they purchase.
22 (Motion at 7 (citing SAC ¶¶ 4, 6, 7, 8, 14 & 41).) However, Apple contends that its *collection* of the
23 entire price of the App *from consumers* is irrelevant to the standing analysis: “[t]he fact of a pass-
24 through, rather than the mechanism by which the pass-through is collected, determines indirect
25 purchaser status.” (Motion at 8.) Put another way, if the developers first bear Apple’s fee, then
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1 Plaintiffs do not have standing to pursue their claims regardless of whether the actual collection of the
2 30% happens directly from consumers to Apple.⁸

3 Apple emphasizes that the allegations in the SAC support their proposition and explain the
4 interplay between it and the developers vis-à-vis the consumer. Specifically, Apple notes that
5 Plaintiffs allege (i) “Apple always conditioned its ‘approval’ of such apps on the third party’s
6 agreement to give Apple *a share of the third party’s sales proceeds*,” (ii) that “the full purchase
7 price[] includ[es] Apple’s 30% commission,” which is paid directly to Apple, and (iii) once paid,
8 “Apple takes its 30% commission off the top and then remits the balance, or 70% of the purchase
9 price, to the developer.” (SAC ¶¶ 32 (emphasis supplied), 41.) According to Apple, these allegations
10 describe a distribution cost or commission imposed on consumers, which renders them indirect
11 purchasers under *Illinois Brick* because the 30% fee is charged to developers in the first instance and
12 that cost is passed-through to consumers.

13 3. Analysis

14 The allegations in the SAC essentially pose the question of whether consumers have
15 standing to challenge the 30% received by Apple for each App sold from an independent software
16 developer. Plaintiffs cast themselves as direct purchasers while Apple argues that they are indirect
17 purchasers.

18 *In re ATM Fee* is instructive, and relied upon by both parties. In that case, plaintiff-ATM
19 cardholders alleged that large banks had conspired with the STAR ATM network (which facilitated
20 connections between ATM owners and card-issuing banks) in order to fix a fee that the card-issuing
21 bank paid to an ATM owner when certain transactions were routed over the network. *In re ATM Fee*
22 *Antitrust Litig.*, No. C 04-02676 CRB, 2010 WL 3701912, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 16, 2010), *aff’d*, 686
23 F.3d 741 (9th Cir. 2012) (district court’s Order Granting Defendants’ Motion for Summary

24 ⁸ Apple emphasizes that Plaintiffs did not amend the complaint to add any allegations that the 30% fee
25 is on top of the cost for the apps; nor did Plaintiffs explicitly explain, as directed by the Court, how
26 the 30% fee is paid by consumers—whether “as a pass-through from developers, or as an entirely
27 separate charge Apple adds ‘on top of’ the developers’ App price when the consumer makes a
28 purchase.” (Motion at 8.) Instead, Plaintiffs still acknowledge that Apple earns a commission from
the developers, which is “at worst” passed on to Plaintiffs, making their injury indirect. (*Id.* at 1
(citing SAC ¶¶ 40, 41).)

1 Judgment). Specifically, ATM cardholders challenged fees associated with use of ATMs not owned
2 by their card-issuing bank, also known as a “foreign” ATM. 686 F.3d at 744–45. When a cardholder
3 used a foreign ATM, four fees were generated: two paid by the cardholders and two paid by the card-
4 issuing bank. The fee disputed by plaintiffs was called an “interchange fee” and was paid by the card-
5 issuing bank to the foreign ATM owner. *Id.* at 745. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants
6 engaged in horizontal price fixing by colluding to fix the price of this “interchange fee,” which was
7 then passed-on to the plaintiffs as part of the foreign ATM fee paid by cardholders to the card-issuing
8 bank. *Id.* at 746. As framed by the district court, plaintiffs alleged that “[a]s a result of th[e] alleged
9 ‘price fix,’ interchange fees [we]re . . . higher than they would otherwise be.” 2010 WL 3701912, at
10 *2.

11 There, the district court observed that plaintiffs *did not allege* that defendants “conspired to
12 illegally fix the foreign ATM fee that [p]laintiffs pay to their bank when they use a foreign ATM.”
13 686 F.3d at 746 (citing district court order). Rather, plaintiffs’ complaint was that *their banks paid an*
14 *unlawfully-inflated interchange fee, which the banks then passed-on to them through the foreign*
15 *ATM fee.* *Id.* The district court held that because the interchange fee was not directly paid by the
16 ATM cardholder-plaintiffs, they lacked standing to sue under *Illinois Brick.* *Id.* at 750.

17 The Ninth Circuit affirmed and analyzed the meaning of “fixing” a price.⁹ 683 F.3d at 752–
18 53. The Court agreed that “in the *Illinois Brick* context, fixing a price sets the price directly paid, not
19 a price latter [*sic*] passed-on as part of the price at issue.” *Id.* at 753. The Court rejected plaintiffs’
20 argument which attempted to equate price fixing with “conspiring to set a price for the purpose and
21 effect of raising the price at issue,” and which would thereby transform the ATM cardholders into
22 direct purchasers. *Id.* at 753. Ultimately, the Court held that “the price paid by plaintiffs must be the
23 price set (not merely ‘fixed’ in some broad sense) for plaintiffs to be a direct purchaser under the
24 narrowly defined injury requirement of § 4 of the Clayton Act.” *Id.* at 754.

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27 ⁹ As part of the Ninth Circuit’s analysis, the court also examined the co-conspirator exception to
28 *Illinois Brick* to determine whether plaintiffs had standing despite being an indirect purchaser. That
exception does not apply here.

1 Here, at best, Plaintiffs allege that the ultimate price paid by them is somehow “fixed” across-
2 the-board at a level 30% higher than it would otherwise be if not for Apple’s conduct. The Court
3 finds that under *In re ATM Fee*, the alleged conduct does not equate to price fixing. Despite
4 Plaintiffs’ efforts, the SAC is fairly read to complain about a fee created by agreement and borne by
5 *the developers* to pay Apple 30% from their own proceeds—an amount which is passed-on to the
6 consumers as part of the purchase price. Plaintiffs attempt to recast themselves as the sole purchasers
7 of the Apps because Apple collects the entire purchase price is unavailing. To find otherwise would
8 require the Court to ignore the other allegations in the SAC, which identify the developers’ obligation
9 to pay or share the thirty percent with Apple. Consequently, the Court finds the SAC does not allege
10 facts from which Plaintiffs can be classified as direct purchasers.

11 In terms of an analysis of whether Plaintiffs’ SAC demonstrates standing for indirect
12 purchasers, the facts required to fall into one of the exceptions under the *Illinois Brick* doctrine are
13 missing. Despite the Court’s instruction to do so if they could, Plaintiffs do not allege in the SAC any
14 price “fixed” by Apple. To the extent that Plaintiffs intimate that developers would necessarily charge
15 only 70% of the purchase price if not for Apple, such conclusion requires the Court to speculate into
16 developers’ pricing structure, their costs, ability to find a distribution chain, and/or desired profits or
17 rates of return. Simply put, the Court cannot assume, as Plaintiffs do, that developers charging 99
18 cents for an App would necessarily have charged 70%, or 69 cents, if not for the agreement with
19 Apple to pay them 30% of the purchase price. Further, the SAC lacks allegations of a conspiracy of
20 any kind.

21 For the reasons set forth above, the Court finds that the 30% figure for which Plaintiffs
22 complain is not a fixed fee, but a cost passed-on to consumers by independent software developers.
23 As such, any injury to Plaintiffs is an indirect effect resulting from the software developers’ own
24 costs. Given that none of the exceptions to the *Illinois Brick* doctrine apply, Plaintiffs are barred from
25 bringing claims because they are indirect purchasers. Having found that Plaintiffs lack antitrust
26 standing, the Court declines to address Apple’s further arguments regarding Plaintiffs’ failure to state
27 their antitrust claims.

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III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Apple’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint is **GRANTED WITH PREJUDICE**.

This Order terminates Dkt. No. 115.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: December 2, 2013


YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE