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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CVS PHARMACY, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

VISA, INC., VISA U.S.A., INC., VISA
INTERNATIONAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION,
MASTERCARD INCORPORATED, and
MASTERCARD INTERNATIONAL
INCORPORATED,

Defendants.

CV 13

Civil Action No. 3059

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

GARAIFFIS, J.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, CVS Pharmacy, Inc. ("CVS"), brings this civil antitrust action against Defendants, Visa U.S.A. Inc., Visa International Service Association and Visa, Inc. (collectively "Visa"), MasterCard Incorporated and MasterCard International Incorporated (collectively "MasterCard"), under the antitrust laws of the United States. For its Complaint, Plaintiff states as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. This is a civil antitrust action challenging two horizontal combinations, conspiracies or agreements. One alleged horizontal combination, conspiracy or agreement has been entered into by Visa and its co-conspirator member banks. A second illegal horizontal combination, conspiracy or agreement has been entered into by MasterCard and its co-conspirator member banks. In both cases, Visa and MasterCard have each agreed with their respective bank members to: (1) fix, set and enforce interchange fees associated with general and premium credit cards paid by retail merchants such as Plaintiff; and (2) eliminate Plaintiff's ability to negotiate lower interchange fees through a set of restraints incorporated in Visa's and

MasterCard's association rules known as (i) the "No Surcharge" rule, (ii) the "No Discount" rule, (iii) the "Honor All Cards" rule, (iv) the "All Outlets" rule, (v) the "No By-pass" rule, and (vi) the "No Multi-Issuer" rule. These horizontal combinations have unreasonably restricted competition in the alleged relevant markets and have allowed Visa and MasterCard to extract supracompetitive, artificially inflated interchange fees from Plaintiff and other retail merchants. In addition, Visa and MasterCard have each monopolized or attempted to monopolize a relevant market for network services through a set of restraints which create barriers to entry and are designed to exclude competition from other sellers of such services. This has enabled both Visa and MasterCard to extract monopoly rents and maintain monopoly power in a relevant economic market. Plaintiff seeks damages from January 1, 2004 forward, and as appropriate, injunctive relief.

PLAINTIFF

2. Plaintiff, CVS, is a Rhode Island corporation with its principal place of business in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Plaintiff brings this suit for itself, including its predecessors in interest. Plaintiff owns and operates retail stores and a pharmaceutical benefits manager at which Visa and MasterCard debit cards and credit cards (collectively, "payment cards") are accepted as payment for goods and services. CVS is hereinafter referred to as a "merchant" or "retail merchant." Plaintiff has directly paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated interchange fees to members of each of the illegal horizontal conspiracies alleged herein; has sustained injury and damage as a result of the unlawful conduct of Defendants and their co-conspirators; and is threatened with further loss or damage.

DEFENDANTS

3. Prior to the March 19, 2008 IPO, Visa U.S.A., Inc. was a member of Visa

International Service Association and was a non-stock Delaware membership corporation with its principal place of business in San Francisco, California. It was a national bank-card association whose members included approximately 14,000 banks. During the relevant time period and until the Visa corporate re-structuring on March 19, 2008, Visa U.S.A., Inc. was governed by a board of directors composed of bank executives selected from its Member Banks.

4. Prior to March 19, 2008, Visa International Service Association was a non-stock Delaware membership corporation with its principal place of business in Foster City, California. On March 19, 2008, the Visa entities completed an Initial Public Offering ("IPO"). Under a series of transactions that culminated in the IPO, Visa U.S.A., Inc. and Visa International Service Association became subsidiaries of Visa, Inc., a Delaware corporation. After the subsidiaries were unified under the ownership of Visa, Inc., the stock of the former members in each subsidiary was acquired by Visa, Inc. Once the restructuring was completed, Visa, Inc.

conducted an Initial Public Offering of over 400,000,000 shares of class A common stock. Visa Inc. acquired the ownership interest of certain Member Banks in Visa through the redemption and reclassification of approximately 270 million shares of Visa stock previously held by the Member Banks. Each of the Visa defendants is and has been an active, knowing participant in the alleged Visa activities alleged below. Defendants Visa International Service Association, Visa U.S.A., Inc., and Visa, Inc. are collectively referred to herein as "Visa." Visa transacts business in this judicial district.

5. Defendant, MasterCard Incorporated, is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Purchase, New York. Defendant, MasterCard International Incorporated, is a non-stock membership corporation and the principal operating subsidiary of MasterCard Incorporated. The members of Defendant MasterCard International Incorporated are issuing and

acquiring banks as defined herein. Prior to the week of May 22, 2006, 100% of the stock of MasterCard Incorporated was owned and controlled by the bank members of MasterCard International Incorporated. During the week of May 22, 2006, MasterCard Incorporated acquired from MasterCard International Incorporated the members and then sold to the public some of the stock it acquired. Pursuant to the terms of that IPO, the members of MasterCard International Incorporated retained operating and effective control of MasterCard Incorporated. Specifically, subsequent to the IPO, the member banks of MasterCard International Incorporated will own 51% of the Class A voting stock of MasterCard Incorporated and hold additional shares of Class B and Class M stock, which confer on the member banks additional rights to control the business of MasterCard Incorporated. As a practical matter, MasterCard Incorporated previously was and remains effectively owned and controlled by the 25 member banks that issue approximately 98% of the MasterCard payment cards issued to cardholders in the United States and acquire over 95% of all MasterCard transactions from retail merchants. Both MasterCard Incorporated and MasterCard International Incorporated are and have been active and knowing participants in the illegal activity alleged herein. (MasterCard Incorporated and MasterCard International Incorporated are hereinafter collectively referred to as "MasterCard").

CO-CONSPIRATORS

6. Various persons, firms, corporations, organizations, and other business entities, some unknown and others known, have participated as co-conspirators in the violations alleged herein and have performed acts in furtherance of the conspiracies. The co-conspirators include, but are not limited to, the following: (a) thousands of Issuing Banks that have issued Visa and/or MasterCard payment cards and have agreed to set, fix and enforce through anticompetitive rules and restraints Visa and/or MasterCard Interchange Fees; (b) banks that are or were members of

the Boards of Directors of Visa or MasterCard and specifically adopted and agreed to impose the challenged rules and restraints upon retailers; and (c) thousands of banks that are Acquiring Banks who acquire Visa and MasterCard transactions from merchants and who agreed to and have imposed the anticompetitive rules and restraints on the merchants.

7. Merchants, including Plaintiff, purchase General Purpose Credit Card Network Services from Visa and MasterCard through the Acquiring Bank members of Visa and MasterCard.

8. The Acquiring Banks are members of the Visa and MasterCard Associations and are participants in the conspiracy to set, fix and enforce Interchange Fees and impose restrictive and anticompetitive rules on merchants, including Plaintiff. The Acquiring Banks have conspired with each other, with Issuing Banks, and with the Visa and MasterCard Associations to set Interchange Fees at supracompetitive levels and then impose restrictive rules upon the merchants which prevent the merchants from using the price mechanism and horizontal price competition to drive interchange rates down to the competitive level that would exist in the absence of the anticompetitive rules. The Visa and MasterCard Boards of Directors have directly set the respective level of Visa and MasterCard's Interchange Fees and, in conspiracy with their respective members, have directly adopted and enforced the restrictive rules. The Acquiring and Issuing Banks have had actual knowledge of and have knowingly participated in the conspiracy to collectively set Interchange Fees and then enforce those Interchange Fees by imposing restrictive rules upon the merchants.

JURISDICTION

9. Counts I and II of this Complaint are civil antitrust claims arising under Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. §1) and Section 4 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §15(a)). Counts

I and II also assert claims under Section 1 of the Sherman Act and Section 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §26) for injunctive relief as appropriate. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over Counts I and II pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1337(a).

10. Counts III through VI of this Complaint are civil antitrust claims arising under Section 2 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. §2) and Section 4 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §15(a)). Counts III through VI also assert contingent claims under §2 of the Sherman Act and §16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §26) for injunctive relief as appropriate. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over Counts III through VI pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1337(a).

11. The allegations in this Complaint should be read in the alternative, if necessary, to avoid inconsistency.

VENUE

12. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to Section 12 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §22) and 28 U.S.C. §1391 in that each Defendant is an inhabitant of this District or is found or transacts business here.

DEFINITIONS

13. The terms below have the following meanings as used in this Complaint:

(A) “General Purpose Credit Cards” are payment cards that enable the holder to purchase goods or services from a seller that are to be paid for by the issuer of that card on behalf of the cardholder, repayment of which is set by agreement between the issuer and the holder. The terms of that agreement generally result in different classes of cards which are known and defined as follows:

(1) A “Credit Card” is a payment card not specific to any particular

merchant that enables the cardholder to obtain goods, services or cash on credit issued by the issuing bank which is a member of a card association such as Visa or MasterCard.

(2) “Premium Credit Cards” are Credit Cards that offer rewards or other benefits to the cardholder and impose higher interchange fees on retail merchants than standard or non-Premium Cards. In 2002, approximately 15% of Visa Credit Cards issued in the United States were Premium Credit Cards. By 2010, in excess of 40% of the Visa and MasterCard branded payment cards in the United States were Premium Credit Cards.

(B) An “Issuing Bank” is a member of a payment card association, such as Visa or MasterCard, and issues payment cards to consumers for use as a payment device. Subject to the anticompetitive restrictions and practices alleged below, Issuing Banks are horizontal competitors and compete with one another to issue Credit Cards to consumers and to encourage the use of their cards by consumers.

(C) An “Acquiring Bank” is a member of a credit card association, such as Visa or MasterCard, and acquires payment transactions from merchants and enforces card association rules, regulations, restraints and fee structures. Subject to the anticompetitive restrictions and practices alleged below, Acquiring Banks are horizontal competitors and compete against each other and against other processors to acquire the transaction business of retail merchants.

(D) “Network Services” are the collection of services that Visa and MasterCard provide to retail merchants that accept their payment cards and to consumers who utilize their cards. These Network Services include authorization, clearance and settlement of retail transactions by the Acquiring Bank from the Issuing Bank using the Visa or MasterCard networks. Visa and MasterCard are horizontal competitors and compete against each other to

provide network services to retail merchants and cardholders. The anticompetitive and restrictive rules and practices alleged herein substantially and unreasonably restrain the competition between MasterCard and Visa and in particular eliminate virtually all horizontal price competition between MasterCard and Visa for the use of their respective Credit Cards at the point of sale or interaction.

(E) “Interchange Fee” is the fee that retail merchants pay to the Issuing Bank in connection with each retail transaction in which the Issuing Bank’s card is used as the method of payment. Pursuant to the agreements by and among (i) Visa and its member banks and (ii) MasterCard and its member banks, Interchange Fees are set by the rules of each association and enforced by the member banks through required terms that are included in their contracts with retail merchants. In the absence of bilateral agreement between a merchant and an Issuing Bank the rules of both associations, to which merchants are required to adhere, provide that all card transactions will occur at the default Interchange Fee rate set by the association. Because the Issuing Bank will receive at least the default rate if it does not bilaterally negotiate a lower Interchange Fee rate with a merchant, there is no benefit or reason for the Issuing Bank to agree to a lower rate. Issuing Banks would negotiate lower rates if the merchants could use the price mechanism (*i.e.*, discounts and surcharges) or steering methods to effectively steer consumers to use lower cost cards. Under those circumstances, Issuing Banks would lose transactional volume if they kept their prices (*i.e.*, Interchange Fees) too high, which would result in the Issuing Bank becoming the target of merchant steering. In order to avoid a loss of volume or gain volume at the expense of other competing Issuing Banks, the Issuing Banks would lower their Interchange Fees. The anti-steering merchant restraint rules of both MasterCard and Visa, however, preclude merchants from effectively steering consumers to lower cost payment cards. As a result, the

default Interchange Fee is in practice a fixed price, which is significantly greater than the competitive price would be.

(F) The “No Surcharge” rule is a rule that was adopted by both the Visa association and the MasterCard association long before January 1, 2004. The Visa “No Surcharge” rule forbids retail merchants from imposing a surcharge on any Visa payment card transaction so as to either reflect the cost differences among various payment methods or to incentivize (or steer) consumers to use less expensive payment forms. Similarly, the MasterCard “No Surcharge” rule forbids retail merchants from imposing a surcharge on any MasterCard payment card and thereby prevents the merchant from using price to either reflect the cost differences among various payment methods or to incentivize (or steer) consumers to use less expensive payment forms. For example, each association prohibits retail merchants from surcharging cardholders who use their higher-priced Premium Card rather than their lower-priced standard card. If merchants could surcharge the higher-priced Premium Cards, consumers would switch to the lower-cost standard cards. If the association or Issuing Banks did not want to lose transactional volume they would have to lower their Interchange Fees on Premium Cards to competitive levels. Similarly, if merchants could surcharge MasterCard cards and/or Visa cards, the merchant could use price to incentivize the consumer to switch to whichever network gave the merchant lower prices. In order to avoid a loss of transactional volume, each association would have to lower its price to the competitive level so as to avoid being targeted and surcharged by merchants. Among other effects, the “No Surcharge” rule eliminates any incentive for either Visa or MasterCard or any other competing card network or any Issuing Bank to charge a lower Interchange Fee because such lower Interchange Fees will not be visible to consumers and will not lead to increased usage by consumers or increased transactional

volume for the network or for the Issuing Bank that lowered its rate. The “No Surcharge” rule also gives Visa and MasterCard an incentive to encourage consumers to use the most expensive (to the merchant) payment card rather than the most cost-efficient card or payment method. It is contrary to the independent economic self-interest of each Visa Bank Member to prevent merchants from surcharging the payment cards of other Visa Bank Members. It is similarly contrary to the independent economic self-interest of each MasterCard Bank Member to prevent merchants from surcharging the payment cards issued by other MasterCard Bank Members.

(G) The “No Discount” rule is the mirror image of the No Surcharge rule and was adopted by the Visa association and the MasterCard association long before January 1, 2004. The Visa “No Discount” rule forbids merchants from (1) granting to any consumer a discount to use a Visa payment card issued by any particular Visa Issuing Bank but not offered to consumers who use a Visa payment card issued by any other Visa Issuing Bank, and (2) issuing a discount to any consumer to use a non-Visa payment card. Under this rule, the merchant cannot charge a lower price to incentivize or steer the consumer to use a Visa payment card issued by a bank that charges the merchant a lower fee to accept its cards, nor can the merchant charge a lower price to a consumer if the consumer uses the card of a competing card network such as MasterCard or Discover. The MasterCard “No Discount” rule works in the same way, except that it prevents a merchant from charging a lower price for the use of a non-MasterCard payment card or a lower price for the use of a particular Issuing Bank’s MasterCard. The “No Discount” and “No Surcharge” rules of Visa prevent a merchant from charging more to a consumer who uses a Visa Card (even if Visa is more costly for the merchant to accept) or less to a consumer who uses a competing network’s payment card (even if that competing network’s card is less expensive for the merchant to accept). The MasterCard “No Discount” and “No Surcharge” rules operate

exactly the same way and similarly preclude all price competition either between competing card networks or between competing Issuing Banks of the same branded card at the point of sale for consumer use of payment cards. It is contrary to the independent economic self-interest for a bank member of Visa that is also a member of MasterCard to prohibit a merchant from offering a discount to a consumer to use that bank's MasterCard or to prohibit a merchant from offering a discount to consumers to use its card when the merchant does not also offer discounts to customers using a Visa card issued by a competing Issuing Bank.

(H) The "Honor-All-Cards" rule is a rule that has been adopted by both card associations. It requires a retail merchant to accept all of Visa's products or all of MasterCard's products (regardless of category or issuer) if the retail merchant accepts any Visa product or any MasterCard product respectively. This rule is enforced in two ways. With respect to products in the same category (*e.g.*, standard cards and Premium Cards or cards issued by different member banks), adherence to the rule is an express condition of participating in the Visa network and the MasterCard network. With respect to products in different categories (*e.g.*, credit and debit cards), the rule is enforced by each respective association by withholding favorable pricing from those merchants who decline one of the products, *i.e.*, economic coercion. If merchants were not required to accept all Visa cards or all MasterCard cards, the merchant could refuse to accept high-cost cards such as Premium or commercial cards or refuse to accept cards issued by specific Issuing Banks. This would incentivize the networks to lower the price of the high-cost cards or face a pro-competitive loss of transactional volume as consumers would switch to lower-cost accepted cards. It would also incentivize an Issuing Bank to lower its Interchange Fees so as to avoid having its cards, or some of them, rejected by the merchants.

(I) The "All-Outlets" rule is a rule that has been adopted by both associations

that requires a retail merchant with multiple outlets to accept either Visa or MasterCard payment cards at all of its outlets, even if some of those outlets are owned by a separate corporate entity, operated under a different brand name or employ a different business model. If the “All-Outlets” rule were abolished, thrift or low-cost retailers which are owned by corporate entities that also own standard-price retailers would be able to refuse to accept a defendant’s or Issuing Bank’s payment cards unless the defendant or Issuing Bank lowered its price. In this way, discount or thrift retailers could drive down their Interchange Fees.

(J) The “No-Bypass” rule is a rule that has been adopted by both associations that respectively prohibits retail merchants and member banks from by-passing the Visa or the MasterCard system for clearing, authorizing or settling card transactions even if the Issuing and Acquiring Bank are the same. If a merchant could bypass the Visa or MasterCard system for the electronic clearing, authorizing or settling card transactions, the various electronic systems capable of performing those services could compete for the business and the fees paid by the merchants, including the Plaintiff, for these electronic network services would decline to the competitive level. Due to the No-Bypass rule, merchants pay supracompetitive fees to the electronic networks for these services.

(K) The “No-Multi-Issuer” rule is a rule of both associations that prohibits a bank that processes any other card association transaction from also processing other card networks’ transactions. Visa and MasterCard grant each other an exception to this rule. The “No Multi-Issuer” rule prohibits any bank member of MasterCard and any bank member of Visa from issuing a payment card that contains the electronic information for one or more additional card issuers. Thus, one card issuer cannot issue a card that would allow the retail customers to route the transaction to whichever of the multiple issuers would charge the merchant the lowest

fee for the transaction. In the absence of the No-Multi-Issuer rule, consumers would demand and issuers would issue cards with multiple issuers' electronic data on the card and the multiple issuers would compete on price to be favored by the merchant so that the merchant would incentivize and steer the consumer to use that issuer's services.

(L) The No-Surcharge rules, the Honor-All-Cards rule, the All-Outlets rule, the No-Bypass rule and the No-Multi-Issuer rule are referred to collectively below as the "Merchant Restraints."

TRADE AND COMMERCE

14. Defendants are engaged in interstate commerce and the unlawful activities alleged below have occurred in, and substantially affected, interstate commerce.

INJURY TO CONSUMER WELFARE AND COMPETITION

15. The conspiracies between MasterCard and its member banks and between Visa and its member banks alleged herein (1) set Interchange Fees at supracompetitive rates and (2) protect and preserve those unduly high fees by imposing the anti-steering Merchant Restraints on the Plaintiff and all other merchants. If merchants could steer consumers to lower cost payment products by granting discounts for the use of a lower cost payment product or imposing surcharges on higher cost payment products they could use the price mechanism to direct consumers to less costly payment forms. The higher cost payment forms, such as MasterCard and Visa Credit Cards and especially their Premium Credit Cards, would lose consumer usage as consumers would switch to the lower cost discounted cards or away from the higher cost surcharged cards. In order to avoid a loss of transactional volume to less expensive payment cards, MasterCard and/or Visa would have to lower their anticompetitively high prices or face a pro-competitive loss of transactional volume as consumers switched to lower cost payment cards

in order to obtain a discount or avoid a surcharge. Presented with opportunity to increase their volume of transactions, payment card providers such as the Discover Card would offer lower prices to merchants, who would discount the Discover Card or surcharge the MasterCard and/or Visa payment cards. In the alternative, in the absence of the Merchant Restraints, such as the Honor-All-Cards rule, a merchant could simply refuse to accept the MasterCard and/or Visa high cost Premium Cards. Again, MasterCard and/or Visa would have to lower their Premium Card rates or face a loss of transactional volume due to their unduly high prices. Indeed, merchants would not even be required to actually discount low-cost cards, surcharge high-cost cards, or refuse to accept high-cost Premium Cards in order to use the price mechanism to put competitive pressure on MasterCard and/or Visa and successfully drive MasterCard and/or Visa's supracompetitive prices down. In the absence of the Merchant Restraints, the merchants could credibly threaten to discount low-cost payment cards or surcharge high-cost payment cards or refuse to accept specific cards and MasterCard and Visa and the Issuing Banks would respond by lowering their prices to competitive levels rather than facing the loss of transactional volume that they would suffer if the threat to differentially price or refuse to accept their payment cards was carried out.

16. Due to the anticompetitive Merchant Restraints, both MasterCard and Visa have been able to dramatically and with impunity raise the Interchange Fees that Plaintiff and other merchants pay. Specifically, merchants pay far higher Interchange Fees to accept Premium Cards than they do for non-Premium Cards. As a result, when MasterCard, Visa and their respective Issuing Bank members reclassify standard Credit Cards as Premium Cards or simply issue more Premium Cards and fewer standard cards, the Interchange Fees paid by the merchants go up significantly. If the merchants could push back against these price increases by, for

example, surcharging the Premium Cards or discounting the standard cards, the Defendants would face a loss of transactional volume on their Premium Cards – which is exactly what is supposed to occur in a competitive market where the price mechanism is allowed to function. Due to the Merchant Restraints, however, the merchants cannot raise the price of Premium Cards (*i.e.*, a surcharge) or lower the price of non-Premium Cards (*i.e.*, a Discount) and all cross-elasticity of demand at the point of sale between the high-cost cards and the lower-cost cards is destroyed. The destruction of that cross-elasticity of demand allows MasterCard, Visa and their respective co-conspirators to exercise substantial market or monopoly power – meaning the power to raise price without losing so much sales as to render the price increase unprofitable. Indeed, the Merchant Restraints in this case are so effective at destroying cross-elasticity of demand and horizontal price competition at the point of sale that MasterCard and Visa are able to substantially increase price by, for example, issuing more Premium Cards without losing any transactional volume at all.

17. Each conspiracy alleged herein has had an anticompetitive impact on the market and injures economic efficiency and consumer welfare in at least the following ways:

(A) Supracompetitive Interchange Fees must be passed on by the merchants to all consumers in the form of higher retail prices. Higher retail prices lead to a reduction in output and economic welfare. The higher retail prices paid by all consumers also result in cash customers, low-income customers who do not use Credit Cards and other customers who use lower-cost payment methods to subsidize MasterCard and Visa Premium Card users who receive free reward points that, in effect, are paid for by the higher retail prices that merchants must charge all consumers.

(B) Supracompetitive Interchange Fees create incentives for Issuing Banks to

encourage the use of high-cost payment cards rather than low-cost payment cards and thereby encourage inefficiency and misallocation of resources; and

(C) Supracompetitive Interchange Fees distort competition between different Credit Cards in favor of products with the higher Interchange Fees and dissuade either new entrants or existing competitors from trying to increase their transactional volume by offering lower prices because the Merchant Restraints preclude offers of lower prices to the merchant from being translated into a lower price to the consumer, which would then result in higher usage of the lower-cost Credit Card by consumers. In other words, the Merchant Restraints accomplish their specifically intended anticompetitive purpose, which is to eliminate horizontal price competition among Credit Cards and the payment card networks for consumer utilization of their payment products at the point of sale.

18. The collective setting of Interchange Fees and the imposition of the Merchant Restraints by Visa and its member banks and by MasterCard and its member banks also restricts competition among the member banks of each respective association for the provision of card Network Services to merchants. Absent the conspiracies alleged herein, the Issuing Bank members of both associations could and would negotiate individually with retail merchants and merchants would be free to accept or reject the cards issued by particular Issuing Banks or to surcharge their customers for using Credit Cards issued by a particular bank. Thus, the merchant could foment horizontal price competition in Interchange Fees between the various Issuing Bank members of Visa and also foment horizontal price competition among the Issuing Bank members of MasterCard. Under these circumstances, prices and output would be responsive to the cost of providing credit card services and consumer preference rather than being set at monopolistic levels by the two bank/network cartels and then defended by the Merchant Restraints against

competitive encroachment from the normal functioning of supply and demand and the price mechanism.

RELEVANT MARKET

19. The relevant geographic market in this case is the United States.

20. There are at least three relevant product markets in which the restraints and other conduct alleged in this Complaint have had an anticompetitive effect. Those relevant product markets are:

(A) The relevant product market for Network Services for General Purpose Credit Cards. *See United States v. Visa and MasterCard*, 344 F.3d 229, 239 (2d Cir. 2003).

(B) The relevant product market for Network Services for Visa Credit Cards.

(C) The relevant product market for Network Services for MasterCard Credit Cards.

(D) The term “relevant market,” as used in this Complaint, refers to the relevant product market alleged in Paragraphs 20(A) and, in the alternative thereto, to the relevant product markets alleged in paragraphs 20(B) and (C) unless one or the other product market is specifically alleged below.

21. In the relevant market, the sellers are payment card networks and their member banks, and the buyers are retail merchants. The Interchange Fee is the price paid by retail merchants to receive payment for a transaction consummated with a General Purpose Credit Card. Retail merchants, as a group, pay billions of dollars a year to purchase Network Services sold by sellers in the relevant market and this amount is increasing rapidly from year to year.

22. A seller with market power over Network Services associated with General Purpose Credit Cards in the United States can raise Interchange Fees to retail merchants

substantially above the competitive level without losing sufficient business to make the price increase unprofitable. Retail merchants cannot substitute other payment methods (such as cash, checks) for General Purpose Credit Cards because of high degree of preference of General Purpose Credit Cards among their customers. As a result, other payment methods, such as cash or checks, are not close substitutes for General Purpose Credit Cards in the eyes of merchants and merchants will not stop taking General Purpose Credit Cards and switch to only alternative payment forms if they experience a non-transitory price increase in Interchange Fees.

23. At all relevant times, Visa and MasterCard have each had substantial market power in the relevant market as demonstrated by: (1) their ability to raise Interchange Fees without losing business to other sellers or other payment methods; (2) their ability to price discriminate among different classes of merchants; and (3) their ability to shift Credit Card usage from standard cards to Premium Cards which have even higher and faster growing Interchange Fees without losing any transactional volume.

24. There are significant barriers to entry in the relevant market. No company has successfully entered the market since 1985. Entry is estimated to cost over \$1 billion to overcome the alleged “chicken-and-egg” problem of developing a merchant acceptance network without an initial network of cardholders who, in turn, are needed to induce merchants to accept the system’s cards in the first place.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

25. Visa is a national bank-card association whose members include banks, regional banking associations and other financial institutions. Visa was established by its members to develop, promote and operate a national bank Credit Card network.

26. Visa’s predecessor, Bank Americard, was the local credit card program of Bank

of America, based in California. In 1970, the program was introduced throughout the United States under the name National Bank Americard, Inc. ("NBI"). In 1977, NBI changed its name to Visa.

27. MasterCard is a national bank-card association whose members include banks, regional banking associations and other financial institutions. MasterCard was established by its members to develop, promote and operate a national bank Credit Card network.

28. MasterCard's predecessor, the Interbank Card Association, was a credit card program established in 1966. In 1969, the program was purchased by the California Bank Association and its name was changed to "Master Charge." In 1979, the association was renamed MasterCard.

29. During Visa and MasterCard's early years, merchants that accepted general-purpose credit cards made paper records of transactions, which were then processed to the merchant's Acquiring Bank and the cardholder's Issuing Bank.

30. Since the simple and somewhat crude beginnings, the Visa and MasterCard systems have evolved into mature systems that place anticompetitive restrictions on the technologically efficient card payment market.

31. The General Purpose Credit Card market today is a saturated, mature market characterized by high levels of concentration for both Issuing and Acquiring Banks. The top seven issuers issue more than 90% of all credit cards and the top eight Acquiring Banks acquire and process more than 90% of all payment card transactions. The General Purpose Credit Card market is also characterized by a low and decreasing cost structure. In a competitive market, decreasing costs of production result in lower and decreasing prices. Due to the anticompetitive practices alleged herein, however, the prices merchants pay for MasterCard and Visa payment

card services are, and for many years have been, increasing at a rapid rate despite the sharply decreasing costs that MasterCard and Visa and their member banks have experienced and continue to experience.

32. Visa and MasterCard, in concert respectively with the Visa and MasterCard member banks, set and determine the Interchange Fees paid by merchants. Issuing Banks do not, and have not, independently negotiated Interchange Fees with merchants in a systematic way or to a competitively significant extent. As a result of the Merchant Restraints, retail merchants have no practical ability to negotiate a lower Interchange Fee because they are required to accept a Visa or MasterCard issued by the bank in question as long as they accept any Visa or MasterCard card issued by other banks and are prohibited from using normal economic incentives to reduce the price they pay by either surcharging high-cost cards or discounting low-cost cards. Thus, the merchant's only option, in the face of an increase in Interchange Fees by either Visa or MasterCard, is to decline Visa or MasterCard products entirely, an option that is not economically feasible or realistically available.

33. The Visa member banks and the MasterCard member banks, in concert respectively with Visa and MasterCard, have devised adopted and agreed to enforce the Merchant Restraints, which have the purpose and effect of preventing merchants like Plaintiff from resisting increases in Interchange Fees by either rejecting high-cost cards or by influencing customers to use the less expensive payment cards. The Merchant Restraints have the effect of severing the connection that exists in a properly functioning market between higher prices (*i.e.*, Interchange Fees) and lower consumer demand for the product or service in question (*i.e.*, Visa or MasterCard Credit Card usage). Indeed, the effect of the Merchant Restraints is to create an economically perverse relationship in which high prices (*i.e.*, Interchange Fees) for Premium

Cards are used to pay for premium reward points, which in turn increase the demand for the higher-priced Premium Card. Not surprisingly, the Merchant Restraints have resulted in exorbitant Interchange Fees that bear no relationship to the marginal cost of the services being purchased.

34. Interchange Fees were devised in the early days of the Visa and MasterCard networks for the purpose of paying for the costs of transferring transactional paper between the Acquiring Banks and the Issuing Banks and, purportedly, to balance network costs between issuers and acquirers.

35. The justification offered in the early 1980s for Interchange Fees was that the fees were to induce banks to issue cards to cardholders and to “acquire” merchants for the association. With the maturation of the market as alleged above, those purported justifications ceased to have any economic relevance or validity at least as early as 1990.

36. Today, in contrast to the early 1980s, Visa and MasterCard have each established market power as a matter of adjudicated fact and appellate affirmation. *See United States v. Visa*, 344 F.3d 229, 239 (2d Cir. 2003). As the Second Circuit noted, even in the face of frequent and significant increases in Interchange Fees, merchants have no choice but to continue to accept Visa and MasterCard credit cards.

37. In view of the present-day penetration of Visa and MasterCard Credit Cards, banks now would find it in their interest to issue Visa and/or MasterCard Credit Cards and acquire merchant transactions, even without the promise of collusively set Interchange Fees that are defended and protected by the Merchant Restraints. Visa, MasterCard and their respective co-conspirator member banks’ unlawful conduct has prevented Interchange Fees from being determined by the free interaction of the laws of supply and demand and the operation of the

normal price mechanism where consumers know the price and decide whether to pay it or to switch to a lower-cost close substitute service or product.

38. The Visa and MasterCard networks could function efficiently without collectively determined and defended Interchange Fees and/or the Merchant Restraints. Even if Visa, MasterCard and their respective member banks did not collectively set Interchange Fees, Defendants could each continue to operate as a clearinghouse between Issuing and Acquiring Banks. In other words, collectively determined Interchange Fees and rules designed to prevent merchants from using price to steer consumers to lower-cost payment products so as to resist increasing Interchange Fees are not functionally necessary to the existence and operation of the Visa network or the MasterCard network. Similar payment card networks in other countries function very efficiently without the merchant restraints or collectively set and defended Interchange Fees, and the fees they charge are a mere fraction of those charged by the Defendants in the United States.

39. The collective setting and defending through the use of the Merchant Restraints of the Interchange Fees is not reasonably necessary to the operation of either the Visa network or the MasterCard network. Market forces, rather than collective action, should determine the level of Interchange Fees.

40. In their quest to extract ever higher revenue from retail merchants like the Plaintiff through the exercise of their market power, Visa and its co-conspirator member banks and MasterCard and its co-conspirator member banks have each instituted a number of pricing tiers for different classes of retail merchants and have set Interchange Fee levels for General and Premium Cards using those pricing tiers. Visa and its co-conspirator member banks and MasterCard and its co-conspirator member banks each enforce and defend these pricing tiers and

excessive Interchange Fees through their operating rules (*i.e.*, the Merchant Restraints), which insulate the pricing tiers and Interchange Fees from competitive and normal market forces and, in particular, from the operation of the price mechanism at the point of sale.

41. Prior to its IPO in May 2006, MasterCard and its co-conspirator member banks collectively and in combination with each other agreed to impose the Merchant Restraints on all merchants, enforce those restraints against the merchants, and require each merchant to agree in writing to adhere to the Merchant Restraints. Prior to May 2006, MasterCard and its co-conspirator member banks also collectively and in combination with each other agreed to and determined the Interchange Fees that would be paid by the merchants.

42. Subsequent to May 2006, MasterCard and its member banks undertook no acts that were inconsistent with the purposes and goals of their prior collective action and undertook no conduct that would tend to defeat those purposes and goals or the effects of their prior conduct. To the contrary, subsequent to May 2006, MasterCard continued to promulgate and enforce the Merchant Restraints and each member bank agreed in writing, and knew that every other member bank agreed in writing, to continue to adhere to and impose the Merchant Restraints on every merchant. Subsequent to May 2006 each member bank and MasterCard knowingly and intentionally continued to receive the anticompetitive benefits, including excessively high Interchange Fees, of their prior conduct and continued to commit acts, including the setting and enforcement of excessively high Interchange Fees, that promote the purpose and effect of their conspiracy.

43. Subsequent to May 2006, MasterCard's member banks, through MasterCard, collectively agreed that MasterCard would continue to set the Interchange Fee rates and that the MasterCard and its member banks would continue to enforce and defend those rates by imposing

the Merchant Restraints on the Plaintiff and other merchants. It would be contrary to the independent self-interest of each of MasterCard's bank members to prevent merchants from discounting Credit Cards which it issues, surcharging Credit Cards issued by its competitors, or refusing to accept its competitors' Credit Cards. However, if each member bank knew and understood and tacitly agreed that the other member banks would reciprocate by preventing merchants from surcharging that member's Credit Cards, refusing to accept that member's Credit Cards or discounting their own Credit Card, then it would be in the collective economic interest of all the MasterCard member banks to have MasterCard set the Interchange Fees at excessively high supracompetitive levels and to then defend those rates against the forces of competition by agreeing to and actually imposing the Merchant Restraints on every merchant who accepted MasterCards. Subsequent to May 2006, MasterCard and each of its member banks consciously ascribed to and knowingly participated in a common scheme and understanding that MasterCard Interchange Fees would be set at supracompetitive levels and that those excessive price levels would be enforced and defended by the member banks through the continued promulgation and enforcement of the Merchant Restraints.

44. Prior to its IPO on March 19, 2008, Visa and its co-conspirator member banks collectively and in combination with each other agreed to impose the Merchant Restraints on all merchants, enforce those restraints against the merchants, and require each merchant to agree in writing to adhere to the Merchant Restraints. Prior to that date, Visa and its co-conspirator member banks also collectively and in combination with each other agreed to and determined the Interchange Fees that would be paid by the merchants.

45. Subsequent to March 19, 2008, Visa and its member banks undertook no acts that were inconsistent with the purposes and goals of their prior collective action and undertook no

conduct that would tend to defeat those purposes and goals or the effects of their prior conduct. To the contrary, subsequent to March 19, 2008, Visa continued to promulgate and enforce the Merchant Restraints and each member bank agreed in writing, and knew that every other member bank agreed in writing, to continue to adhere to and impose the Merchant Restraints on every merchant. Subsequent to March 19, 2008, each member bank and Visa knowingly and intentionally continued to receive the anticompetitive benefits, including excessively high Interchange Fees, of their prior conduct and continued to commit acts, including the setting and enforcement of excessively high Interchange Fees, that promote the purpose and effect of their conspiracy.

46. Subsequent to March 19, 2008, Visa's member banks, through Visa, collectively agreed that Visa would continue to set the Interchange Fee rates and that Visa and its member banks would continue to enforce and defend those rates by imposing the Merchant Restraints on the Plaintiff and other merchants. It would be contrary to the independent self-interest of each of Visa's bank members to prevent merchants from discounting Credit Cards which it issues, surcharging Credit Cards issued by its competitors, or refusing to accept its competitors' Credit Cards. However, if each member bank knew and understood and tacitly agreed that the other member banks would reciprocate by preventing merchants from surcharging that member's Credit Cards, refusing to accept that member's Credit Cards or discounting their own Credit Card, then it would be in the collective economic interest of all the Visa member banks to have Visa set the Interchange Fees at excessively high supracompetitive levels and to then defend those rates against the forces of competition by agreeing to and actually imposing the Merchant Restraints on every merchant who accepted Visa. Subsequent to March 19, 2008, Visa and each of its member banks consciously ascribed to and knowingly participated in a common scheme

and understanding that Visa Interchange Fees would be set at supracompetitive levels and that those excessive price levels would be enforced and defended by the member banks through the continued promulgation and enforcement of the Merchant Restraints.

47. These restraints on competition alleged herein are not reasonably related or necessary to the operation of either Visa or MasterCard and, in any event, are more restrictive than necessary to effectuate any legitimate business goal of either Visa or MasterCard.

COUNT I
CONSPIRACY IN RESTRAINT OF COMPETITION AGAINST VISA
(Re: Interchange Fees)

48. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 47 above.

49. As alleged more fully below, the setting of Interchange Fees and the collective enforcement and preservation of those Interchange Fees through the use of the Merchant Restraints by Visa and its co-conspirator member banks unreasonably injures competition and eliminates horizontal price competition with respect to Interchange Fees paid by the Plaintiff and other merchants and violates Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

50. Visa and its co-conspirator member banks have entered into and engaged in a continuing combination and conspiracy to fix, raise or maintain the Interchange Fees charged to Plaintiff and others at an artificially high level that could not be maintained in the absence of their illegal conduct.

51. The combination and conspiracy among Visa and its co-conspirators described in the preceding paragraphs consists of a continuing course, practice and pattern of conduct regarding the setting of Interchange Fees charged to Plaintiff and others.

52. The substantial terms and purpose of this agreement were to refrain from

competing against each other on the setting of Interchange Fees charged to Plaintiff and others and to then enforce and preserve those Interchange Fees by preventing the merchant from using the price mechanism or other competitive steering devices to drive the Interchange Fees to competitive levels.

53. In order to effect the foregoing illegal combination and conspiracy, Visa and its co-conspirators have engaged in a number of overt acts, including, without limitation: (1) agreeing to exchange and exchanging current and future price information about Interchange Fees; (2) agreeing to coordinate, and coordinating, the Interchange Fees they charge to Plaintiff and others; and (3) agreeing to impose and then enforce the Merchant Restraints on all merchants.

54. As part of its unlawful conduct Visa and each of its co-conspirator member banks knowingly, intentionally and actively participated as distinct business entities in the unlawful conspiracy alleged in this Count I.

55. As a result of Visa's and its co-conspirators' violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, and during all times relevant to the allegations in this Complaint, Interchange Fees have been set and maintained at artificially high and noncompetitive levels in the United States and Plaintiff and other retail merchants have been deprived of the benefit of free market forces in the setting of Interchange Fees.

56. Plaintiff has been injured in its business or property by reason of the conspiracy alleged herein and entered into by Visa and its co-conspirator member banks in an amount not yet determined. Plaintiff's injury is the type of injury the antitrust laws were designed to prevent and flows from that which makes Visa's conduct unlawful.

57. Visa's anticompetitive conduct threatens Plaintiff with continuing loss or damage.

58. The setting of the Interchange Fees by Visa and its member banks, in conjunction with the group promulgation and enforcement of the Merchant Restraints, constitutes a contract, combination or conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of competition.

59. Visa's conspiracy has had a substantially adverse effect on competition in the relevant market and has resulted in higher prices than would exist in the absence of the conspiracy. There are no precompetitive justifications for Visa's restraints and, even if there were, (i) they are outweighed by the anticompetitive effects of the conspiracy, and (ii) there are less restrictive means of achieving those purported precompetitive justifications.

60. Visa and its co-conspirators have knowingly participated in and taken affirmative steps in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged herein.

61. As a direct and proximate result of the horizontal conspiracy between Visa and its member banks, Interchange Fees have been set at artificially high, supracompetitive levels and Plaintiff has suffered injury to its business and property by paying such artificially inflated fees. Plaintiff's injury is the type of injury the antitrust laws were designed to prevent and flows from that which makes Visa's conduct unlawful.

COUNT II
CONSPIRACY IN RESTRAINT OF COMPETITION AGAINST MASTERCARD
(Re: Interchange Fee)

62. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 47 above.

63. As alleged more fully below, the setting of Interchange Fees and the collective enforcement and preservation of those Interchange Fees through the use of the Merchant Restraints by MasterCard and its co-conspirator member banks unreasonably injures competition and eliminates horizontal price competition with respect to Interchange Fees paid by the Plaintiff

and other merchants and violates of Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

64. MasterCard and its co-conspirator member banks have entered into and engaged in a continuing combination and conspiracy to fix, raise or maintain the Interchange Fees charged to Plaintiff and others at an artificially high level that could not be maintained in the absence of their illegal conduct.

65. The combination and conspiracy among MasterCard and its co-conspirators described in the preceding paragraphs consists of a continuing course, practice and pattern of conduct regarding the setting of Interchange Fees to Plaintiff and others.

66. The substantial terms and purpose of this agreement were to refrain from competing against each other on the setting of Interchange Fees charged to Plaintiff and others and to then enforce and preserve those Interchange Fees by preventing the merchants from using the price mechanism or other competitive steering devices to drive the Interchange Fees to competitive levels.

67. In order to effect the foregoing illegal combination and conspiracy, MasterCard and its co-conspirators engaged in a number of overt acts, including, without limitation: (1) agreeing to exchange and exchanging current and future price information about Interchange Fees; (2) agreeing to coordinate and coordinating the Interchange Fees to be charged to Plaintiff and others; and (3) agreeing to impose and then enforce the Merchant Restraints on all merchants.

68. As part of its unlawful conduct MasterCard and each of its co-conspirator member banks knowingly, intentionally and actively participated as distinct business entities in the unlawful conspiracy alleged in this Count II.

69. As a result of MasterCard's and its co-conspirators' violation of Section 1 of the

Sherman Act, and during all times relevant to the allegations in this Complaint, Interchange Fees have been set and maintained at artificially high and noncompetitive levels in the United States and Plaintiff and other retail merchants have been deprived of the benefit of free market forces in the setting of Interchange Fees.

70. Plaintiff has been injured in its business or property by reason of the conspiracy alleged herein and entered into by MasterCard and its co-conspirator member banks in an amount not yet determined. Plaintiff's injury is the type of injury the antitrust laws were designed to prevent and flows from that which makes MasterCard's conduct unlawful.

71. MasterCard's anticompetitive conduct threatens Plaintiff with continuing loss or damage.

72. The setting of the Interchange Fees by MasterCard and its member banks, in conjunction with the group promulgation and enforcement of the Merchant Restraints, constitutes a contract, combination or conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of competition.

73. MasterCard's conspiracy has had a substantially adverse effect on competition in the relevant market and has resulted in higher prices than would exist in the absence of the conspiracy. There are no precompetitive justifications for MasterCard's restraints and, even if there were, (i) they are outweighed by the anticompetitive effects of the conspiracy, and (ii) there are less restrictive means of achieving those purported precompetitive justifications.

74. MasterCard and its co-conspirators have knowingly participated in and taken affirmative steps in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged herein.

75. As a direct and proximate result of the horizontal conspiracy between MasterCard and its member banks, Interchange Fees have been set at artificially high, supracompetitive levels and Plaintiff has suffered injury to its business and property by paying such artificially

inflated fees. Plaintiff's injury is the type of injury the antitrust laws were designed to prevent and flows from that which makes Visa's conduct unlawful.

**COUNT III
VISA'S MONOPOLIZATION**

76. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 47 above.

77. Visa has monopoly power in the relevant market.

78. Visa has used its monopoly power to impose on Plaintiff and other retail merchants restraints and restrictions that have the purpose and effect of excluding competition from and limiting the competitive opportunities of other sellers in the relevant market. These restraints and restrictions include, but are not limited to, the Merchant Restraints. The restraints and restrictions imposed by Visa make it artificially difficult or impossible for other card associations to enter the market or increase the usage of their cards by offering lower Interchange Fees or other attractive terms to retail merchant like Plaintiff.

79. As a direct and proximate result of Visa's exclusionary and anticompetitive conduct, Interchange Fees have risen to and remain at artificial, supracompetitive levels. Plaintiff has suffered and will suffer injury to its business and property by having to pay such artificially inflated, supracompetitive Interchange Fees for Network Services. Plaintiff's injury is the type of injury the antitrust laws were designed to prevent and flows from that which makes Visa's conduct unlawful.

80. Visa's anticompetitive conduct threatens Plaintiff with continuing loss or damage.

**COUNT IV
MASTERCARD'S MONOPOLIZATION**

81. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in Paragraph 1 through 47 above.

82. MasterCard has monopoly power in the relevant market.

83. MasterCard has used its monopoly power to impose on Plaintiff and other retail merchants restraints and restrictions that have the purpose and effect of excluding competition from and limiting the competitive opportunities of other sellers in the relevant market. These restraints and restrictions include, but are not limited to, the Merchant Restraints. The restraints and restrictions imposed by MasterCard make it artificially difficult or impossible for other card associations to enter the market or increase the usage of their cards by offering lower Interchange Fees or other attractive terms to retail merchants like Plaintiff.

~~84. As a direct and proximate result of MasterCard's exclusionary conduct,~~

Interchange Fees have risen to and remain at artificial, supracompetitive levels. Plaintiff has suffered and will suffer injury to its business and property by having to pay such artificially inflated, supracompetitive Interchange Fees for Network Services. Plaintiff's injury is the type of injury the antitrust laws were designed to prevent and flows from that which makes MasterCard's conduct unlawful.

85. MasterCard's anticompetitive conduct threatens Plaintiff with continuing loss or damage.

**COUNT V
ATTEMPTED MONOPOLIZATION BY VISA**

86. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in Paragraph 1 through 47 above.

87. Visa's anticompetitive conduct has created a dangerous probability that Visa will achieve monopoly power in the relevant market.

88. Visa has a specific intent to achieve monopoly power in the relevant market.

89. Visa has used its market power to impose on Plaintiff and other retail merchants restraints and restrictions that have the purpose and effect of excluding competition from and limiting the competitive opportunities of other sellers in the relevant market. These restraints and restrictions include, but are not limited to, the Merchant Restraints. The regulations and restrictions imposed by Visa make it difficult or impossible for other card associations to enter the relevant market or increase the usage of their cards by offering lower Interchange Fees or other attractive terms to retail merchants like Plaintiff.

90. As a direct and proximate result of Visa's exclusionary conduct, Interchange Fees have been set at artificial, supracompetitive levels and Plaintiff has suffered and will suffer injury to its business and property by having to pay such artificially inflated, supracompetitive Interchange Fees for Network Services. Plaintiff's injury is the type of injury the antitrust laws were designed to prevent and flows from that which makes Defendants' conduct unlawful.

91. Visa's anticompetitive conduct threatens Plaintiff with continuing loss or damage.

**COUNT VI
ATTEMPTED MONOPOLIZATION BY MASTERCARD**

92. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 47 above.

93. MasterCard's anticompetitive conduct has created a dangerous probability that MasterCard will achieve monopoly power in the relevant market.

94. MasterCard has a specific intent to achieve monopoly power in the relevant market.

95. MasterCard has used its market power to impose on Plaintiff and other retail merchants restraints and restrictions that have the purpose and effect of excluding competition from and limiting the competitive opportunities of other sellers in the relevant market. These restraints and restrictions include, but are not limited to, the Merchant Restraints. The restraints and restrictions imposed by MasterCard make it difficult or impossible for other card associations to enter the relevant market or increase the usage of their cards by offering lower Interchange Fees or other attractive terms to retail merchants like Plaintiff.

96. As a direct and proximate result of MasterCard's exclusionary conduct, Interchange Fees have been set at artificial, supracompetitive levels and Plaintiff has suffered and will suffer injury to its business and property by have to pay such artificially inflated, supracompetitive Interchange Fees for Network Services. Plaintiff's injury is the type of injury the antitrust laws were designed to prevent and flows from that which makes MasterCard's conduct unlawful.

97. MasterCard's anticompetitive conduct threatens Plaintiff with continuing loss or damage.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment in its favor and against Defendants and requests that the Court:

A. Declare that Defendants have violated the federal antitrust laws in each of the ways alleged above;

B. Issue permanent injunctive relief enjoining Defendants, their directors, officers, employees, agents, successors and members from continuing the anticompetitive conduct alleged above and requiring them to take affirmative steps to dissipate the effects of their prior violations

as appropriate;

C. Order each Defendant to pay Plaintiff three times the damages caused by that Defendant and its co-conspirators and sustained by Plaintiff from January 1, 2004 forward;

D. Order the Defendants to pay Plaintiff the costs of this suit, including its reasonable attorneys' fees; and

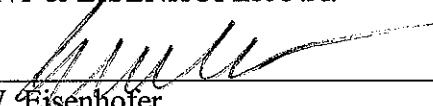
E. Order such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

Dated: May 24, 2013

GRANT & EISENHOFER P.A.

By: 

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Attorneys for Plaintiff CVS Pharmacy, Inc.

JS 44 (Rev. 1/2013)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
CVS PHARMACY, INC.

DEFENDANTS

VISA INC.; VISA U.S.A., INC.; VISA INTERNATIONAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION; MASTERCARD INCORPORATED; AND MASTERCARD INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Providence, Rhode Island
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)County of Residence of First Listed Defendant New Castle
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Grant & Eisenhofer P.A.
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10017

Attorneys (If Known)

POHORELSKY, M.J.

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☒ 3 Federal Question U.S. Government Not a Party
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | ☐ 1 | ☐ 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | ☐ 4 | ☐ 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | ☐ 2 | ☐ 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | ☐ 5 | ☐ 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | ☐ 3 | ☐ 3 | Foreign Nation | ☐ 6 | ☐ 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment ☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits ☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability ☐ 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY ☐ 310 Airplane ☐ 315 Airplane Product Liability ☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander ☐ 330 Federal Employers' Liability ☐ 340 Marine ☐ 345 Marine Product Liability ☐ 350 Motor Vehicle ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability ☐ 360 Other Personal Injury ☐ 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY ☐ 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability ☐ 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability ☐ 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY ☐ 370 Other Fraud ☐ 371 Truth in Lending ☐ 380 Other Personal Property Damage ☐ 385 Property Damage Product Liability	☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 ☐ 690 Other	☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 ☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS ☐ 820 Copyrights ☐ 830 Patent ☐ 840 Trademark
REAL PROPERTY ☐ 210 Land Condemnation ☐ 220 Foreclosure ☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment ☐ 240 Torts to Land ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability ☐ 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS ☐ 440 Other Civil Rights ☐ 441 Voting ☐ 442 Employment ☐ 443 Housing/Accommodations ☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment ☐ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other ☐ 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: ☐ 463 Alien Detainee ☐ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence ☐ 530 General ☐ 535 Death Penalty Other: ☐ 540 Mandamus & Other ☐ 550 Civil Rights ☐ 555 Prison Condition ☐ 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	LABOR ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act ☐ 720 Labor/Management Relations ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act ☐ 751 Family and Medical Leave Act ☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation ☐ 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	☐ 861 HIA (1395ff) ☐ 862 Black Lung (923) ☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI ☐ 865 RSI (405(g)) SOCIAL SECURITY ☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) ☐ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609 FEDERAL TAX SUITS
				☐ 375 False Claims Act ☐ 400 Stat. Reapportionment ☒ 410 Antitrust ☐ 430 Banks and Banking ☐ 450 Commerce ☐ 460 Deportation ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations ☐ 480 Consumer Credit ☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions ☐ 891 Agricultural Acts ☐ 893 Environmental Matters ☐ 895 Freedom of Information Act ☐ 896 Arbitration ☐ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision ☐ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding
- ☐ 2 Removed from State Court
- ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
- ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

15 U.S.C. §1; 15 U.S.C. §2; 15 U.S.C. §15(a); 15 U.S.C. §26

Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE Gleeson

DOCKET NUMBER 1:05md01720-JG-JO

DATE

05/24/2013

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

CERTIFICATION OF ARBITRATION ELIGIBILITY

Local Arbitration Rule 83.10 provides that with certain exceptions, actions seeking money damages only in an amount not in excess of \$150,000, exclusive of interest and costs, are eligible for compulsory arbitration. The amount of damages is presumed to be below the threshold amount unless a certification to the contrary is filed.

I, Linda P. Nussbaum, counsel for CVS Pharmacy, Inc., do hereby certify that the above captioned civil action is ineligible for compulsory arbitration for the following reason(s):

- ☒ monetary damages sought are in excess of \$150,000, exclusive of interest and costs,
- ☒ the complaint seeks injunctive relief,
- ☐ the matter is otherwise ineligible for the following reason

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT - FEDERAL RULES CIVIL PROCEDURE 7.1

Identify any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation that owns 10% or more of its stocks:

CVS Pharmacy, Inc. is wholly owned by CVS Caremark Corporation, which is a publicly traded holding company. CVS Caremark Corporation does not have any 10% stockholders.

RELATED CASE STATEMENT (Section VIII on the Front of this Form)

Please list all cases that are arguably related pursuant to Division of Business Rule 50.3.1 in Section VIII on the front of this form. Rule 50.3.1 (a) provides that "A civil case is "related" to another civil case for purposes of this guideline when, because of the similarity of facts and legal issues or because the cases arise from the same transactions or events, a substantial saving of judicial resources is likely to result from assigning both cases to the same judge and magistrate judge." Rule 50.3.1 (b) provides that "A civil case shall not be deemed "related" to another civil case merely because the civil case: (A) involves identical legal issues, or (B) involves the same parties." Rule 50.3.1 (c) further provides that "Presumptively, and subject to the power of a judge to determine otherwise pursuant to paragraph (d), civil cases shall not be deemed to be "related" unless both cases are still pending before the court."

NY-E DIVISION OF BUSINESS RULE 50.1(d)(2)

- 1.) Is the civil action being filed in the Eastern District removed from a New York State Court located in Nassau or Suffolk County? NO
- 2.) If you answered "no" above:
- a) Did the events or omissions giving rise to the claim or claims, or a substantial part thereof, occur in Nassau or Suffolk County? NO
- b) Did the events or omissions giving rise to the claim or claims, or a substantial part thereof, occur in the Eastern District? YES

If your answer to question 2 (b) is "No," does the defendant (or a majority of the defendants, if there is more than one) reside in Nassau or Suffolk County, or, in an interpleader action, does the claimant (or a majority of the claimants, if there is more than one) reside in Nassau or Suffolk County?

(Note: A corporation shall be considered a resident of the County in which it has the most significant contacts).

BAR ADMISSION

I am currently admitted in the Eastern District of New York and currently a member in good standing of the bar of this court.

☒ Yes ☐ No

Are you currently the subject of any disciplinary action (s) in this or any other state or federal court?

☐ Yes (If yes, please explain) ☒ No

I certify the accuracy of all information provided above.

Signature: 