

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

IN RE AUTOMOTIVE PARTS ANTITRUST
LITIGATION

In Re: FUEL INJECTION SYSTEMS

THIS RELATES TO:
ALL DIRECT PURCHASER ACTIONS

CASE NO. 12-MD-02311
HON. SEAN F. COX

2:13-cv-02201-SFC-RSW
2:15-cv-11827-SFC-RSW
2:15-cv-13423-SFC-RSW

**DIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
FINAL APPROVAL OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS WITH
THE AISAN, MIKUNI, KEIHIN, AND MARUYASU DEFENDANTS
AND PROPOSED PLAN FOR DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENT FUNDS**

Direct Purchaser Plaintiff Vitec, L.L.C., Inc., hereby moves the Court, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, for final approval of the proposed settlements with the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants. In support of this motion, Plaintiff relies on the accompanying memorandum of law, which is incorporated by reference herein.

DATED: January 10, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

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**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF DIRECT PURCHASER
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF PROPOSED
SETTLEMENTS WITH THE AISAN, MIKUNI, KEIHIN, AND
MARUYASU DEFENDANTS AND PROPOSED PLAN
FOR DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENT FUNDS**

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STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED

1. Whether the proposed settlements between the Direct Purchaser Plaintiff and Defendants Aisan Industry Co., Ltd., Franklin Precision Industry, Inc., and Aisan Corporation of America, and Hyundam Industrial Co. (collectively, the “Aisan Defendants”); Defendants Mikuni Corporation and Mikuni American Corporation (collectively, the “Mikuni Defendants”); Defendants Hitachi Astemo, Ltd. (f/k/a Keihin Corporation) and Hitachi Astemo Indiana, Inc. (f/k/a Keihin North America, Inc.) (collectively, the “Keihin Defendants”), and Defendant Maruyasu Industries Co., Ltd. (the “Maruyasu Defendant”) (all Defendants referenced in this paragraph are collectively referred to as the “Settling Defendants”), as set forth in the Settlement Agreements between the Direct Purchaser Plaintiff and the respective Settling Defendants, are fair, reasonable, and adequate, and whether the Court should approve the settlements under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23;
2. Whether the Court should certify the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Settlement Classes for purposes of the settlements only; and
3. Whether the Court should approve the proposed plan for distribution of the proceeds of the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlements as well as the already-approved settlements with the MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC, HIAMS, MITSUBA, and DENSO Defendants.

STATEMENT OF CONTROLLING OR MOST APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES

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No. 2:10-cv-10610, 2013 WL 6511860 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 12, 2013)

In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig.,
218 F.R.D. 508 (E.D. Mich. 2003)

In re Delphi Corp. Sec., Deriv. & "ERISA" Litig.,
248 F.R.D. 483 (E.D. Mich. 2008)

In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.,
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UAW v. General Motors Corp.,
497 F.3d 615 (6th Cir. 2007)

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B)

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1), (e)(2)

INTRODUCTION

Direct Purchaser Vitec, L.L.C., Inc. (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of Settlement Classes comprised of direct purchasers of Fuel Injection Systems in the United States, has reached settlements with the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants. Under the terms of the proposed settlements, the Settling Defendants will pay a total of \$3,052,000 and provide cooperation to assist Plaintiff in the prosecution of its claims until final approval of all settlements reached in this case, should the need for such cooperation arise.¹

The Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlements were reached after this Court granted final approval to settlements with the MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC, HIAMS, MITSUBA, and DENSO Defendants totaling \$10,110,449. Thus, the total of all settlements reached in this case to date is \$13,162,449, plus accruing interest (the eight settlement funds are collectively referred to as the “Fuel Injection Systems Settlement Fund”).

In addition to seeking final approval of the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlements, Plaintiff seeks authorization by the Court to distribute the Fuel Injection Systems Settlement Fund to members of the Settlement Classes.

For the reasons set forth herein, Plaintiff respectfully submits that the proposed Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlements are fair, reasonable, and adequate, and should be approved by the Court. Settlement Class Counsel also request that the Court approve the plan for distribution of the Fuel Injection Systems Settlement Fund. Proposed Orders and Final

¹ If the proposed settlements with the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants become “final” under the terms of the Settlement Agreements, the claims in this litigation will be fully resolved.

Judgments agreed to by Plaintiff and the Settling Defendants, and a proposed order approving the proposed plan for distribution, will be submitted to the Court prior to the Fairness Hearing.²

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is prosecuting a class action lawsuit filed in May 2015³ against Defendants on behalf of direct purchasers of “Fuel Injection Systems.”⁴ Plaintiff alleges that Defendants conspired to raise, fix, maintain, and stabilize prices, rig bids, and allocate the supply of Fuel Injection Systems sold in the United States, in violation of federal antitrust laws. Plaintiff further alleges that because of the conspiracy, it and other direct purchasers of Fuel Injection Systems were injured by paying more for those products than they would have paid in the absence of the alleged illegal conduct, and Plaintiff seeks recovery of treble damages, together with reimbursement of costs and an award of attorneys’ fees.

In 2018 and 2019, Plaintiff entered into settlements with the MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC Defendants (\$2,123,810), the HIAMS Defendants (\$7,356,923), the MITSUBA Defendants (\$529,716), and the DENSO Defendants (\$100,000), totaling \$10,110,449. Following notice to

² A separate motion for an award of attorneys’ fees and reimbursement of litigation expenses, and a service award to the Class Representative, is being filed today with the Court.

³ On September 24, 2018, the Court entered an order allowing Vitec, L.L.C. to be substituted as the named plaintiff in the Action. (2:13-cv-02201, ECF No. 71).

⁴ The meaning of the term “Fuel Injection Systems” is defined in each settlement agreement, and generally includes any system or any component of a system that admits fuel or a fuel/air mixture into engine cylinders and may include fuel injectors, high pressure pumps, rail assemblies, feed lines, electronic throttle bodies, engine control units, fuel pumps, fuel pump modules, pressure regulators, pulsation dampers, electronic throttle motors, electronic throttle control motors, as well as an array of meters (e.g., airflow meters and/or air mass meters), sensors (e.g., air mass sensors, altitude sensors, boost pressure sensors, cam position sensors, manifold absolute pressure sensors, mark sensors, phase sensors, pressure sensors, and/or speed sensor temperature sensors), valves (e.g., check valves, cut-off valves, injection valves, and/or purge control valves), and other components sold as a unitary system, as part of a broader system, such as an engine management system, or as separate components, which is inclusive of the definition set forth in Paragraph 4 of the Second Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint.

the Mitsubishi Electric, HIAMS, Mitsuba, and DENSO settlement classes and a hearing on October 3, 2019, the Court granted final approval to the Mitsubishi Electric, HIAMS, Mitsuba, and DENSO settlements on October 15, 2019. (2:15-cv-11827, ECF Nos. 42-45).

On November 20, 2020, Plaintiff reached a settlement with Aisan for \$2,010,000. The Court granted preliminary approval of the proposed Aisan settlement on February 24, 2021. (2:15-cv-11827, ECF No. 51).

On May 6, 2021, Plaintiff reached a settlement with Mikuni for \$865,000. The Court granted preliminary approval of the proposed Mikuni settlement on June 8, 2021. (2:15-cv-11827, ECF No. 54).

On June 4, 2021, Plaintiff reached a settlement with Keihin for \$97,000. On August 4, 2021, Plaintiff reached a settlement with Maruyasu for \$80,000. The Court granted preliminary approval of the proposed Keihin and Maruyasu settlements on November 12, 2021. (2:15-cv-11827, ECF No. 57).

For each settlement, the Court also found that a proposed settlement class of direct purchasers of Fuel Injection Systems could be certified pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). Pursuant to the terms of the settlement agreements, settlement payments have been and/or will be placed into an interest-bearing escrow account. Including the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlement proceeds, the total settlement funds in this litigation are \$13,162,449, plus accrued interest.

Recent amendments to Rule 23 (effective December 1, 2018) require that “[t]he parties must provide the court with information sufficient to enable it to determine whether to give notice of [a proposed settlement] to the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1)(A). Notice “is justified by the parties’ showing that the court will likely be able to: (i) approve the proposal under Rule

23(e)(2); and (ii) certify the class for purposes of judgment on the proposal.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1)(B). By Order dated November 12, 2021, the Court authorized the Direct Purchaser Plaintiff to disseminate notice of the proposed settlements with the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants, the fairness hearing, and related matters to the Settlement Classes (the “Notice Order”). (2:13-cv-02201, ECF No. 178).

Pursuant to the Notice Order, on December 9, 2021, 1,096 copies of the Notice of Proposed Settlements of Direct Purchaser Class Action with Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants and Hearing on Settlement Approval and Related Matters, and Claim Form (the “Notice,” attached as Exhibit 1) were mailed, postage prepaid, to all potential members of the Settlement Classes identified by Defendants. Further, on December 20, 2021, a Summary Notice of Proposed Settlements of Direct Purchaser Class Action with Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants and Hearing on Settlement Approval and Related Matters (the “Summary Notice”) was published in *Automotive News*; additionally, an Informational Press Release was issued nationwide via PR Newswire’s “Auto Wire,” which targets auto industry trade publications. Finally, a copy of the Notice was (and remains) posted online at www.autopartsantitrustlitigation.com.⁵

The deadline for submission of objections to the proposed settlements, the proposed plan of distribution, the requests for an award of attorneys’ fees, litigation costs and expenses and a service award to the Class Representative, and for requests for exclusion from the Settlement Classes, is January 31, 2022. To date, there have been no objections, or any requests for

⁵ Counsel for Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu have informed Settlement Class Counsel that their clients fulfilled their obligations under 28 U.S.C. § 1715 (the “Class Action Fairness Act of 2005”), by disseminating the requisite notice to the appropriate federal and state officials.

exclusions. Prior to the final fairness hearing, Settlement Class Counsel will file with the Court a report on objections (if any) and opt-outs, after the applicable deadlines have passed.

II. TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS

Plaintiff, on behalf of the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Settlement Classes, entered into settlements with the Aisan (\$2,010,000), Mikuni (\$865,000), Keihin (\$97,000), and Maruyasu (\$80,000) Defendants, totaling \$3,052,000. Additionally, each of the Settling Defendants has agreed to provide cooperation to assist Plaintiff in the prosecution of claims against any remaining Defendant, should the need for such cooperation arise.

The nature and extent of the cooperation agreed to by the Settling Defendants is described in detail in their respective Settlement Agreements, copies of which are on file with the Clerk of Court and available online at www.autopartsantitrustlitigation.com. Generally, however, in addition to the cash payments, the Settling Defendants have agreed to provide some forms of cooperation that may include: (a) the production of documents, data, and other information potentially relevant to Plaintiff's claims; (b) meetings between Settlement Class Counsel and Settling Defendants' counsel, who will provide information relevant to the claims in this litigation; (c) witness interviews; and (d) depositions. As stated in *In re Linerboard Antitrust Litig.*, 292 F. Supp. 2d 631, 643 (E.D. Pa. 2003), such cooperation provisions provide a "substantial benefit" to the class and "strongly militate[] toward approval of the Settlement Agreement." This cooperation will enhance and strengthen Plaintiff's prosecution of its claims against any remaining Defendant.

In exchange for the settlement payments and cooperation, the proposed settlements provide, *inter alia*, for the release by Plaintiff, and the other Settlement Class members, of "Released Claims" against the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants and other "Releasees" (as defined in the respective Settlement Agreements). The Released Claims are

antitrust and similar claims arising from the conduct alleged in the Complaint. The releases specifically exclude certain claims against the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants, including claims: based upon indirect purchases of Fuel Injection Systems; based on negligence, personal injury, or product defects; relating to purchases of Fuel Injection Systems outside the United States; and concerning any product other than Fuel Injection Systems.

Moreover, all the Settling Defendants' sales to Settlement Class members remain in the case as a potential basis for joint and several liability and damages against other current or future Defendants in the litigation.

Plaintiff believes that the proposed settlements are fair, reasonable, and adequate to the Settlement Classes. The Settlement Agreements were consummated only after extensive arm's-length negotiations between experienced and sophisticated counsel. They are the result of good faith negotiations, after factual investigation and legal analysis by experienced counsel, and are based upon the attorneys' full understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of their respective positions. Plaintiff respectfully submits that each of the proposed Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlements merits final approval.

III. THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS ARE FAIR, REASONABLE, AND ADEQUATE AND SHOULD BE APPROVED BY THE COURT.

A. The Governing Standards

A court has broad discretion in deciding whether to approve a class action settlement. *UAW v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 497 F.3d 615, 636 (6th Cir. 2007). In exercising this discretion, courts give considerable weight and deference to the views of experienced counsel as to the merits of an arm's-length settlement. *Dick v. Sprint Commc'ns*, 297 F.R.D. 283, 297 (W.D. Ky. 2014) ("The Court defers to the judgment of the experienced counsel associated with the case, who have assessed the relative risks and benefits of litigation.").

Recognizing that a settlement represents an exercise of judgment by the negotiating parties, courts have consistently held that a judge reviewing a settlement should not “substitute his or her judgment for that of the litigants and their counsel.” *IUE-CWA v. General Motors Corp.*, 238 F.R.D. 583, 593 (E.D. Mich. 2006). Due to the uncertainties and risks inherent in any litigation, courts take a common-sense approach and approve class action settlements if they fall within a “range of reasonableness.” *Sheick v. Auto. Component Carrier LLC*, No. 2:09-cv-14429, 2010 WL 4136958, at *15 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 18, 2010) (citation omitted). Moreover, a district court should guard against demanding too large a settlement, because a settlement “represents a compromise in which the highest hopes for recovery are yielded in exchange for certainty and resolution.” *Int’l Union, United Auto., Aerospace & Agric. Implement Workers of Am. v. Ford Motor Co.*, No. 05-74730, 2006 WL 1984363, at *23 (E.D. Mich. July 13, 2006) (citation omitted); *accord Sullivan v. DB Investments, Inc.*, 667 F.3d 273, 324 (3d Cir. 2011).

B. The Proposed Settlements are Fair, Reasonable, and Adequate.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2) provides that a court may approve a settlement that would bind class members only after a hearing and on finding that the settlement is “fair, reasonable, and adequate.” *Accord In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, No. 08-MD-01952, 2011 WL 717519, at *8 (E.D. Mich. Feb. 22, 2011). The 2018 amendments to Rule 23(e) set forth a list of factors for a court to consider before approving a proposed settlement. The factors are whether:

- (A) the class representatives and class counsel have adequately represented the class;
- (B) the proposal was negotiated at arm’s length;
- (C) the relief provided for the class is adequate, taking into account:
 - (i) the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal;

- (ii) the effectiveness of any proposed method of distributing relief to the class, including the method of processing class-member claims;
- (iii) the terms of any proposed award of attorney's fees, including timing of payment; and
- (iv) any agreement required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(3); and

(D) the proposal treats class members equitably relative to each other.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2).

Historically, courts in the Sixth Circuit have considered factors comparable to those in Rule 23(e)(2) in determining whether a settlement should be approved. *See In re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litig.*, No. 12-md-02311, 2016 WL 9280050, at *5 (E.D. Mich. Nov. 28, 2016) (considering (1) the likelihood of success on the merits weighed against the amount and form of the relief offered in the settlement; (2) the complexity, expense and likely duration of further litigation; (3) the opinions of class counsel and class representatives; (4) the amount of discovery engaged in by the parties; (5) the reaction of absent class members; (6) the risk of fraud or collusion; and (7) the public interest). *Accord UAW*, 497 F.3d at 631; *Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp, Inc.*, No. 2:10-cv-10610, 2013 WL 6511860, at *3 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 12, 2013); *In re Polyurethane Foam Antitrust Litig.*, No. 1:10-MD-2196, 2015 WL 1639269, at *3 (N.D. Ohio Feb. 26, 2015), appeal dismissed (Dec. 4, 2015). The Advisory Committee Notes to Rule 23 acknowledge these judicially created standards, explaining that the newly enumerated Rule 23(e) factors are “core concerns” in every settlement and were not intended to displace a court’s consideration of other relevant factors in a particular case. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 Advisory Committee Note (2018 Amendment).

As discussed more fully below, the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlements are fair, reasonable, and adequate under the relevant criteria, and should be approved under Rule 23(e)(2).

1. The Class Representative and Class Counsel Have Adequately Represented the Classes, and the Settlements Were Reached at Arm's Length.

The first two factors of Rule 23(e)(2) (adequate representation by the class representative and class counsel and whether the settlement was reached at arm's length) are procedural and focus on the history and conduct of the litigation and settlement negotiations. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 Advisory Committee Note. Relevant considerations may include the experience and expertise of plaintiff's counsel, the quantum of information available to counsel negotiating the settlement, the stage of the litigation and amount of discovery taken, the pendency of other litigation concerning the subject matter, the length of the negotiations, whether a mediator or other neutral facilitator was used, the manner of negotiation, whether attorney's fees were negotiated with the defendant and if so, how they were negotiated and their amount, and other factors that may demonstrate the fairness of the negotiations. *Id.*

The Plaintiff and Settlement Class Counsel have adequately represented the Proposed Settlement Classes in connection with the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlements, and the litigation in general. The Plaintiff's interests are the same as those of the Settlement Class members, and Settlement Class Counsel have extensive experience in handling class action antitrust and other complex litigation. They have represented the Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs from the inception of the *Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation* and negotiated these settlements at arm's length with well-respected and experienced counsel for the Settling Defendants. There is a presumption that settlement negotiations were conducted in good faith and that the resulting agreement was reached without collusion. *Griffin*, 2013 WL 6511860, at *3; *Packaged Ice*, 2011 WL 717519, at *12; *Ford*, 2006 WL 1984363, at *26; *Sheick v. Automotive Component Carrier LLC*, No. 09-14429, 2010 WL 3070130, at *19-20 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 2, 2010). Settlements reached by experienced counsel that result from arm's-length negotiations are entitled to

deference from the court. *Dick v. Sprint Commc'ns*, 297 F.R.D. 283, 296 (W.D. Ky. 2014) (“Giving substantial weight to the recommendations of experienced attorneys, who have engaged in arms-length settlement negotiations, is appropriate....”) (quoting *In re Countrywide Fin. Corp. Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, No. 3:08-MD-01998, 2010 WL 3341200, at *4 (W.D. Ky. Aug. 23, 2010)); accord *In re Southeastern Milk Antitrust Litig.*, 2:07-cv-208, 2013 WL 2155379, at *5 (E.D. Tenn. May 17, 2013); *In re Auto. Refinishing Paint Antitrust Litig.*, 617 F. Supp. 2d. 336, 341 (E.D. Pa. 2007).

The negotiations that led to the settlements were conducted at arm’s length and took months to complete. Although there has been no formal discovery in this action, Defendants produced to Plaintiff hundreds of thousands of pages of documents, which were copies of the documents they produced to the Department of Justice (“DOJ”). Plaintiff also received substantial cooperation from a leniency applicant pursuant to the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act, Pub. L. No. 108-237, § 213(b), 118 Stat. 661, 666-668 (June 22, 2004). In addition, relevant information about the Fuel Injection Systems conspiracy was obtained through Settlement Class Counsel’s investigation.⁶ This information and Settlement Class Counsel’s legal analysis allowed Settlement Class Counsel to evaluate not only the strengths and weaknesses of the legal case, but also the potential value of the promised cooperation by the Settling Defendants.

⁶ Although the amount of discovery completed is a factor to be considered in the settlement approval process, there is no baseline amount of discovery required to satisfy this factor. *Packaged Ice*, 2010 WL 3070161, at *5-6. The “question is whether the parties had adequate information about their claims.” *Griffin*, 2013 WL 6511860, at *3 (quoting *In re Global Crossing Sec. & ERISA Litig.*, 225 F.R.D. 436, 458 (S.D.N.Y. 2004)). Accord *In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, No. 08-MD-01952, 2011 WL 6209188, at *13 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 13, 2011) (absence of formal discovery not an obstacle to settlement approval). As explained above, Plaintiff had adequate information about the facts from Defendants’ DOJ productions and their cooperation.

Because the proposed settlements were negotiated at arm's length by experienced counsel knowledgeable about the facts and the law, consideration of these factors fully supports final approval of the settlements.⁷

2. The Relief Provided to the Classes is Adequate.

The relief provided to the classes consists of cash payments by the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants totaling \$3,052,000, together with cooperation (if necessary). Settlement Class Counsel believe that the cash and cooperation is adequate relief for the Settlement Classes.

Generally, in evaluating a proposed class settlement, the court does “not decide the merits of the case or resolve unsettled legal questions.” *Carson v. Am. Brands, Inc.*, 450 U.S. 79, 88 n. 14 (1981). There are two reasons for this. First, the object of settlement is to avoid the determination of contested issues, so the approval process should not be converted into an abbreviated trial on the merits. *Van Horn v. Trickey*, 840 F.2d 604, 607 (8th Cir. 1988). Second, “[b]eing a preferred means of dispute resolution, there is a strong presumption by courts in favor of settlement.” *Telectronics*, 137 F. Supp. 2d at 1008-09 (citing *Manual for Complex Litigation (3d ed.)* § 30.42). This is particularly true in the case of class actions. *Berry v. Sch. Dist. of City of Benton Harbor*, 184 F.R.D. 93, 97 (W.D. Mich. 1998).

Both the Sixth Circuit and courts in the Eastern District of Michigan “have recognized that the law favors the settlement of class action lawsuits.” *See, e.g., In re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litig.*, 12-MD-02311, 2:12-cv-00103, ECF No. 497, at 11 (E.D. Mich. June 20, 2016) (quoting *Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp, Inc.*, No. 2:10-cv-10610, 2013 WL 6511860, at *2 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 12, 2013)). *Accord Sims v. Pfizer, Inc.*, No. 1:10-cv-10743, 2016 WL 772545, at *6

⁷ There was no negotiation of attorneys' fees. As noted above, a motion seeking an award of attorneys' fees and expenses will be filed today.

(E.D. Mich. Feb. 24, 2016). A court's inquiry on final approval is whether the proposed settlement is "fair, adequate, and reasonable to those it affects and whether it is in the public interest." *Lessard v. City of Allen Park*, 372 F. Supp. 2d 1007, 1009 (E.D. Mich. 2005) (citing *Williams v. Vukovich*, 720 F.2d 909, 921-23 (6th Cir. 1983)); *Olden v. Gardner*, 294 Fed. Appx. 210, 217 (6th Cir. 2008). This determination requires consideration of "whether the interests of the class as a whole are better served if the litigation is resolved by the settlement rather than pursued." *In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig.*, 218 F.R.D. 508, 522 (E.D. Mich. 2003); *Sheick v. Auto. Component Carrier LLC*, No. 2:09-cv-14429, 2010 WL 4136958, at *14-15 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 18, 2010).

a. The Costs, Risks, and Delay of Trial and Appeal

When considering the adequacy of the relief to the class in determining the fairness of a class action settlement, the court should assess it "with regard to a 'range of reasonableness,' which 'recognizes the uncertainties of law and fact in any particular case and the concomitant risks and costs inherent in taking any litigation to completion.'" *Sheick*, 2010 WL 4136958, *15 (quoting *IUE-CWA v. General Motors Corp.*, 238 F.R.D. 583, 594 (E.D. Mich. 2006)); *Ford*, 2006 WL 1984363, at *21; *Ford v. Fed.-Mogul Corp.*, No. 2:09-cv-14448, 2015 WL 110340, at *6 (E.D. Mich. Jan. 7, 2015). These risks must be weighed against the settlement consideration: here the certainty of cash payments by the Aisan (\$2,010,000), Mikuni (\$865,000), Keihin (\$97,000), and Maruyasu (\$80,000) Defendants totaling \$3,052,000, together with the aforementioned cooperation, which is valuable to the Settlement Class members if they are required to litigate further. *See Automotive Parts*, 2:12-cv-00103, ECF No. 497, at 12 ("cooperation strongly militates toward approval" of the settlements) (quoting *Linerboard*, 292 F. Supp. 2d 643).

Settlement Class Counsel believe that the settlements are an excellent result. Weighing the settlements' benefits against the risks and costs of continued litigation tilts the scale toward approval. *See Griffin*, 2013 WL 6511860, at *4; *Packaged Ice*, 2011 WL 717519, at *9. Plaintiff is optimistic about the likelihood of ultimate success in this case, but success is not certain. As this Court has previously noted, success is not guaranteed even in those instances where a settling defendant has pleaded guilty in a criminal proceeding brought by the Department of Justice. That is because, among other things, the DOJ is not required to prove class-wide impact or damages, both of which require complex and expensive expert analyses, and the outcome of litigating those issues is uncertain. *Automotive Parts*, 2:12-cv-00103, ECF No. 497, at 11.

The Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants are each represented by highly experienced and competent counsel. They deny Plaintiff's allegations of liability and damages and would vigorously oppose Plaintiff's motion for class certification and assert numerous defenses. Plaintiff believes the Settling Defendants are prepared to defend this case through trial and appeal. Risk is inherent in any litigation, and this is particularly true with respect to class actions. So, while optimistic about the outcome of this litigation, Plaintiff must acknowledge the risk that any or all Settling Defendants could prevail with respect to certain legal or factual issues, which could reduce or eliminate any potential recovery.

"Settlements should represent 'a compromise which has been reached after the risks, expense and delay of further litigation have been assessed.'" *Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 523 (quoting *Vukovich*, 720 F.2d at 922). "[T]he prospect of a trial necessarily involves the risk that Plaintiffs would obtain little or no recovery." *Id.* at 523. This is particularly true for class actions, which are "inherently complex." *Telectronics*, 137 F. Supp. 2d at 1013 (settlement avoids the costs, delays, and multitude of other problems associated with complex class actions).

As the proposed settlements with the Settling Defendants have not yet been finally approved, it is not appropriate to discuss with any specificity Settlement Class Counsel's analysis of the risks of litigation as Defendants could seek to use any such disclosures against Plaintiff going forward. Settlement Class Counsel believe that at this point it is sufficient to state that complex antitrust litigation of this scope has certain inherent risks that the settlements at least partially negate.

In deciding whether a proposed settlement warrants approval, "[t]he Court should also consider the judgment of counsel and the presence of good faith bargaining between the contending parties." *Delphi*, 248 F.R.D. at 498. Counsel's judgment "that settlement is in the best interests of the class 'is entitled to significant weight, and supports the fairness of the class settlement.'" *Packaged Ice*, 2011 WL 717519, at *11 (quoting *Sheick*, 2010 WL 4136958, at *18); *Fed.-Mogul Corp.*, 2015 WL 110340, at *9. "In the absence of evidence of collusion (there is none here) this Court 'should defer to the judgment of experienced counsel who has competently evaluated the strength of his proofs.'" *Date v. Sony Electronics, Inc.*, No. 07-15474, 2013 WL 3945981, at *9 (E.D. Mich. Jul. 31, 2013) (quoting *Vukovich*, 720 F.2d at 922-23).

Settlement Class Counsel have extensive experience in handling class action antitrust and other complex litigation. They have represented the Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs from the inception of the *Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation* and negotiated the settlements at arm's length with well-respected and experienced counsel for the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants. Settlement Class Counsel believe that the proposed settlements eliminate the risks, expense, and delay with respect to a recovery from the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants, ensure a substantial payment to the Settlement Classes, and provide the

Settlement Classes with cooperation should it be needed. This factor also supports final approval of the proposed settlements.

b. The Effectiveness of Any Proposed Method of Distributing Relief to the Classes, Including the Method of Processing Class Member Claims, if Required

This case does not present any difficulties in identifying claimants or distributing settlement proceeds. Consistent with the practice in previously approved *Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation* direct purchaser settlements, Settlement Class Counsel presently intend to propose that the net settlement funds be distributed *pro rata* to approved claimants. *See* Section V., *infra*. Claims will be processed using a settlement claims administrator to review claim forms, to assist Settlement Class Counsel in making recommendations to the Court concerning the disposition of those claims, and to mail checks to approved claimants for their pro-rata shares of the net settlement funds.

Generally, a plan of allocation that reimburses class members based on the type and extent of their injuries is a reasonable one. *In re Ikon Office Solutions, Inc., Sec. Litig.*, 194 F.R.D. 166, 184 (E.D. Pa. 2000); *Smith v. MCI Telecoms Corp.*, No. Civ. A. 87-2110-EEO, 1993 WL 142006, at *2 (D. Kan. April 28, 1993); 4 Alba Conte & Herbert Newberg, *Newberg on Class Actions*, § 12.35, at 350 (4th ed. 2002) (“Newberg”) (noting that pro-rata allocation of a settlement fund “is the most common type of apportionment of lump sum settlement proceeds for a class of purchasers” and “has been accepted and used in allocating and distributing settlement proceeds in many antitrust class actions”). This Court, and numerous others, have approved similar pro-rata distribution plans. *See, e.g.*, 2:12-cv-00601, ECF No. 172; 2:12-cv-00101, ECF No. 572). This factor supports final approval.

c. The Terms of Any Proposed Award of Attorneys' Fees, Including Timing of Payment.

The Settlement Agreements provide that attorneys' fees shall be paid solely out of the settlement funds subject to court approval, and that final approval of the settlement is not contingent on the outcome of any petition for attorneys' fees. Settlement Class Counsel are seeking attorneys' fees of approximately 30% of the settlement funds, consistent with previous fee petitions and awards approved by the Court in the *Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation*. This factor supports final approval.

d. There Are No Separate Agreements Relating to the Proposed Settlements.

The Settlement Agreements reflect all the agreements and understandings relating to the proposed settlements, and there are no separate agreements that would affect the settlement amounts, the eligibility of class members to participate in the settlements or exclude themselves from them, or the treatment of class member claims. This factor is therefore neutral.

3. The Settlements Treat Class Members Equitably Relative to Each Other.

Class members will be treated equitably relative to each other in terms of their eligibility for a *pro-rata* portion of the settlement funds and their right to opt-out of the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Settlement Classes. Likewise, each class member gives the same releases.

The Agreements contemplate that Settlement Class Counsel may seek a service award for the class representative, as has been done in other cases. Such awards are justified as an incentive and reward for the efforts that named plaintiffs take on behalf of the class. *Hadix v. Johnson*, 322 F.3d 895, 897 (6th Cir. 2003). The settlements were provided to the Class Representative for its review and approval without any discussion of a service award, which evinces that the prospect of such an award was not the reason the representative Plaintiff approved them. *Hillson v. Kelly*

Servs. Inc., 2017 WL 279814, at *6 (E.D. Mich. 2017). Plaintiff submits that this factor supports final approval.

4. The Settlements are Consistent with the Public Interest.

“[T]here is a strong public interest in encouraging settlement of complex litigation and class action suits because they are ‘notoriously difficult and unpredictable’ and settlement conserves judicial resources.” *Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 530 (quoting *Granada Invs. Inc. v. DWG Corp.*, 962 F. 2d 1203, 1205 (6th Cir. 1992)). *Accord Griffin*, 2013 WL 6511860, at *5; *Packaged Ice*, 2011 WL 717519, at *12. Plaintiff submits that there is no countervailing public interest that provides a reason to disapprove the proposed settlements. *Griffin*, 2013 WL 6511860, at *5. This factor also supports final approval.

Consideration of the above factors supports final approval of the proposed Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlements. Settlement Class Counsel respectfully submit that the proposed settlements are in the best interests of the Settlement Classes and should be finally approved.

IV. NOTICE WAS PROPER UNDER RULE 23 AND CONSISTENT WITH DUE PROCESS.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 provides that, “upon ordering notice under Rule 23(e)(1) to a class proposed to be certified for purposes of settlement under Rule 23(b)(3) [] the court must direct to class members the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B). Rule 23(e)(1) provides that a court must direct notice in a “reasonable manner” to all class members who would be bound by a proposed settlement. Rule 23(e) notice must contain a summary of the litigation sufficient “to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and to afford them an opportunity to present their objections.” *UAW*,

497 F.3d at 629 (quoting *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950)). *Accord In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litig.*, 297 F.R.D. 136, 151 (E.D. Pa. 2013). In addition, the “notice must clearly and concisely state in plain, easily understood language:” (1) the nature of the action; (2) the class definition; (3) the class claims, issues, or defenses; (4) that a class member may enter an appearance through counsel; (5) that the court will exclude from the class any member who requests exclusion; (6) the time and manner for requesting exclusion; and (7) the binding effect of a class judgment on class members under Rule 23(c)(3). Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B).

The notice program and forms of notice utilized by Plaintiff satisfy these requirements. The Notice sets forth all information required by Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and 23(e)(1); apprises members of the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlement classes that Settlement Class Counsel will seek an award of attorneys’ fees and reimbursement of litigation costs and expenses from the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlement proceeds; and apprises members of the MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC, HIAMS, MITSUBA, and DENSO settlement classes that Settlement Class Counsel will propose a plan of distribution of the settlement proceeds and request a service award for the Class Representative from the Fuel Injection Systems Settlement Fund.

Pursuant to the Notice Order, on December 9, 2021, 1,096 copies of the Notice were mailed, postage prepaid, to all potential Settlement Class members identified by Defendants as their direct customers of Fuel Injection Systems. The Summary Notice was published in *Automotive News* on December 20, 2021; and an Informational Press Release targeting automotive industry trade publications was issued nationwide via PR Newswire’s “Auto Wire.”

Finally, a copy of the Notice was (and remains) posted online at www.autopartsantitrustlitigation.com.⁸

The content and method for dissemination of notice fulfill the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process.

V. THE PROPOSED PLAN FOR DISTRIBUTION OF THE SETTLEMENT FUNDS IS FAIR, REASONABLE, AND ADEQUATE AND MERITS APPROVAL.

Approval of a settlement fund distribution in a class action is governed by the same standards of review applicable to approval of the settlement as a whole: the plan of distribution must be fair, reasonable, and adequate. *Packaged Ice*, 2011 WL 6209188, at *15. *Accord Sullivan v. DB Investments, Inc.*, 667 F.3d 273, 326 (3d Cir. 2011); *In re Flonase Antitrust Litig.*, 291 F.R.D. 93, 107 (E.D. Pa. 2013); *Law v. National Collegiate Athletic Ass'n.*, 108 F. Supp. 2d 1193, 1196 (D. Kan. 2000). Generally, a plan of allocation that reimburses class members based on the type and extent of their injuries is a reasonable one. *Ikon Office Solutions*, 194 F.R.D. at 184; *MCI Telecoms Corp.*, 1993 WL 142006, at *2; 4 *Newberg*, § 12.35, at 350 (noting that *pro-rata* allocation of a settlement fund “is the most common type of apportionment of lump sum settlement proceeds for a class of purchasers” and “has been accepted and used in allocating and distributing settlement proceeds in many antitrust class actions”). An allocation formula need only have a reasonable, rational basis, particularly if recommended by experienced and competent class counsel. As with other aspects of a settlement, the opinion of experienced and informed counsel is entitled to considerable weight. *In re American Bank Note Holographics, Inc.*, 127 F. Supp. 2d 418, 429-30 (S.D.N.Y. 2001).

⁸ Consistent with Paragraph 26 of the Notice Order, a declaration or affidavit confirming that notice was disseminated to the Settlement Classes in accordance with the Notice Order will be filed at least 10 days prior to the Fairness Hearing.

The Notice sent to potential Settlement Class members on December 9, 2021 describes the plan recommended by Settlement Class Counsel for the distribution of settlement funds to Settlement Class members who file timely and proper claim forms. The proposed distribution plan provides for the Fuel Injection Systems Settlement Fund, with accrued interest, to be allocated among approved claimants according to the amount of their recognized transactions during the Class Period, after payment of attorneys' fees, litigation and administration costs and expenses, and a service award for the Class Representative.

This Court has approved similar pro-rata distribution plans in the *Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation*, as have numerous other courts in other matters. *See, e.g., In re Wire Harness Cases*, 2:12-cv-00101, ECF No. 572). *See also 4 Newberg*, § 12.35, at 353-54 (noting propriety of *pro-rata* distribution of settlement funds). "Settlement distributions, such as this one, that apportion funds according to the relative amount of damages suffered by class members have repeatedly been deemed fair and reasonable." *In re Vitamins Antitrust Litig.*, No. 99-197, 2000 WL 1737867, at *6 (D. D.C. Mar. 31, 2000) (finding proposed plan for *pro-rata* distribution of partial settlement funds was fair, adequate, and reasonable). *Accord Prandin Direct Purchaser Antitrust Litig.*, C.A. No. 2:10-cv-12141-AC-DAS, 2015 WL 1396473, at *3 (E.D. Mich. Jan. 20, 2015) (approving a plan as fair, reasonable, and adequate that utilized a *pro-rata* method for calculating each class member's share of the settlement fund). The proposed plan for allocation and distribution satisfies the above criteria and should receive final approval.⁹

⁹ Settlement Class members may share in the distribution of the Fuel Injection Systems Settlement Fund by completing and timely submitting the Claim Form that was included with the Notice and available on the settlement website, postmarked on or before March 25, 2022. (Notice, Exhibit 1 at 4).

VI. CERTIFICATION OF THE DIRECT PURCHASER SETTLEMENT CLASSES FOR PURPOSES OF EFFECTUATING THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS IS APPROPRIATE.

In preliminarily approving the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlements, the Court found that Rule 23's requirements were met and provisionally certified, for purposes of the proposed settlements only, the following Settlement Classes:

The Aisan, Mikuni, and Maruyasu Settlement Classes¹⁰ are defined as follows:

All individuals and entities who purchased Fuel Injection Systems in the United States directly from one or more Defendants (or their subsidiaries, affiliates, or joint ventures) from January 1, 2000 through March 12, 2018. Excluded from the Settlement Class are Defendants, their present and former parent companies, subsidiaries and affiliates, federal governmental entities and instrumentalities of the federal government, and states and their subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities.

2:13-cv-02201, ECF Nos. 162, 170, 178; 2:15-cv-11827, ECF No. 51.

The Keihin Settlement Class is defined as follows:

All individuals and entities who purchased Fuel Injection Systems in the United States directly from one or more Defendants (or any current or former subsidiaries, affiliates, or joint ventures) from January 1, 2000 through March 12, 2018. Excluded from the Settlement Class are Defendants, their present and former parent companies, subsidiaries and affiliates, federal governmental entities and instrumentalities of the federal government, and states and their subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities.

2:13-cv-02201, ECF No. 178.

¹⁰ For purposes of the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Settlement Class definitions set forth above, the following entities are Defendants: Aisan Industry Co., Ltd.; Franklin Precision Industry, Inc.; Aisan Corporation of America; Hyundam Industrial Co., Ltd.; Hitachi Automotive Systems, Ltd.; Hitachi Automotive Systems Americas, Inc.; Hitachi, Ltd.; DENSO Corporation; DENSO International America, Inc.; DENSO International Korea Corporation (f/k/a separately as DENSO International Korea Corporation and DENSO Korea Automotive Corporation); Hitachi Astemo, Ltd. (f/k/a Keihin Corporation); Hitachi Astemo Indiana, Inc. (f/k/a Keihin North America, Inc.); Maruyasu Industries Co., Ltd.; Mikuni Corporation; Mikuni American Corporation; MITSUBA Corporation; American Mitsuba Corporation; Mitsubishi Electric Corporation; Mitsubishi Electric US Holdings, Inc.; Mitsubishi Electric Automotive America, Inc.; Robert Bosch GmbH; Bosch Electrical Drives Co., Ltd.; and Robert Bosch LLC.

It is well established that a class may be certified for purposes of settlement. *See, e.g., Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591 (1997); *Automotive Parts*, 2:12-cv-00103, ECF No. 497, at 24; *Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 516-19; *Thacker v. Chesapeake Appalachia, LLC*, 259 F.R.D. 262, 266-70 (E.D. Ky. 2009).¹¹

As demonstrated below, the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Settlement Classes meet all of the requirements of Rule 23(a) as well as the requirements of Rule 23(b)(3) for settlement purposes.

A. The Proposed Direct Purchaser Settlement Classes Satisfy Rule 23(a).

Certification of a class requires meeting the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and one of the subsections of Rule 23(b). *In re Whirlpool Corp. Front-Loading Washer Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 722 F.3d 838, 850-51 (6th Cir. 2013); *Ford*, 2006 WL 1984363, at *19 (citing *Sprague v. General Motors Corp.*, 133 F.3d 388, 397 (6th Cir. 1998)). Certification is appropriate under Rule 23(a) if: (1) the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable; (2) there are questions of law and fact common to the class; (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class; and (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. *Griffin*, 2013 WL 6511860, at *5; *Date*, 2013 WL 3945981, at *3.

1. The Settlement Classes are Sufficiently Numerous.

Class certification under Rule 23(a)(1) is appropriate where a class contains so many members that joinder of all would be “impracticable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). There is no strict numerical test to satisfy the numerosity requirement; the most important factor is whether joinder

¹¹ Each of the Preliminary Approval Orders provides that provisional certification of the relevant Settlement Class will be without prejudice to the rights of any Defendant to contest certification of any other class proposed in these coordinated actions. (2:13-cv-2201, Doc. Nos. 162, 170, 178). *See also Packaged Ice*, 2011 WL 717519, at *7.

of all the parties would be impracticable for any reason. *Whirlpool*, 722 F.3d at 852 (noting that “substantial” number of class members satisfies numerosity). Moreover, numerosity is not determined solely by the size of the class, but also by the geographic location of class members. *Marsden v. Select Medical Corp.*, 246 F.R.D. 480, 484 (E.D. Pa. 2007).

Here, copies of the Notice were mailed to 1096 entities, geographically dispersed throughout the United States, that were identified by Defendants as potential direct purchasers of Fuel Injection Systems. Thus, joinder of all Settlement Class members would be impracticable, satisfying Rule 23(a)(1).

2. There are Common Questions of Law and Fact.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2) requires that a proposed class action involve “questions of law or fact common to the class.” “We start from the premise that there need be only one common question to certify a class,” *Whirlpool*, 722 F.3d at 853, and “the resolution of [that common issue] will advance the litigation.” *Sprague*, 133 F.3d at 397. *Accord Barry v. Corrigan*, 2015 WL 136238, at *13 (E.D. Mich. Jan 9, 2015); *Exclusively Cats Veterinary Hosp. v. Anesthetic Vaporizer Servs., Inc.*, 2010 WL 5439737, at * 3 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 27, 2010) (“[T]here need be only a single issue common to all members of the class”) (citing *In re Am. Med. Sys., Inc.*, 75 F.3d 1069, 1080 (6th Cir. 1996)).

It has long been the case that “allegations concerning the existence, scope and efficacy of an alleged conspiracy present questions adequately common to class members to satisfy the commonality requirement.” *In re Flat Glass Antitrust Litig.*, 191 F.R.D 472, 478 (W.D. Pa. 1999) (citing 4 *Newberg on Class Actions*, § 18.05-15 (3d ed. 1992)). Here, whether Defendants entered into an illegal agreement to artificially fix prices of Fuel Injection Systems is a factual question common to all members of the Settlement Classes because it is an essential element of proving an antitrust violation. *See, e.g., Automotive Parts*, 2:12-cv-00103, ECF No. 497, at 25.

Common legal questions include whether, if such an agreement was reached, Defendants violated the antitrust laws and the impact on members of the Settlement Classes. *Packaged Ice*, 2011 WL 717519, at *6 (commonality requirement satisfied by questions concerning “whether Defendants conspired to allocate territories and customers and whether their unlawful conduct caused Packaged Ice prices to be higher than they would have been absent such illegal behavior and whether the conduct caused injury to the Class Members”). “Indeed, consideration of the conspiracy issue would, of necessity, focus on defendants’ conduct, not the individual conduct of the putative class members.” *Flat Glass*, 191 F.R.D. at 484. Because there are common legal and factual questions related to potential liability, the commonality requirement of Rule 23(a)(2) is met.

3. Plaintiff’s Claims are Typical of Those of the Settlement Classes.

Rule 23(a)(3) requires that “the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). “If there is a strong similarity of legal theories, the requirement [of typicality] is met, even if there are factual distinctions among named and absent class members.” *Griffin*, 2013 WL 6511860, at *6 (quoting *Ford Motor*, 2006 WL 1984363, at * 19); *Date*, 2013 WL 3945981, at *3.

“Typicality is met if the class members’ claims are ‘fairly encompassed by the named plaintiffs’ claims.’” *Whirlpool*, 722 F.3d at 852 (quoting *Sprague*, 133 F.3d at 399). Here, Plaintiff’s claims arise from the same course of conduct as the claims of the other Settlement Class members: Defendants’ alleged violations of the antitrust laws. Plaintiff and the other members of the Settlement Classes are proceeding on the same legal claim, alleged violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act. *See UAW*, 497 F.3d at 625; *Barry v. Corrigan*, No. 13-cv-13185, 2015 WL 136238, at *13 (E.D. Mich. Jan. 9, 2015). Accordingly, the Rule 23(a)(3) typicality requirement is satisfied.

4. Plaintiff Will Fairly and Adequately Protect the Interests of the Classes.

Rule 23(a)(4) requires that the class representative fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. “There are two criteria for determining whether the representation of the class will be adequate: 1) the representative must have common interests with unnamed members of the class, and 2) it must appear that the representatives will vigorously prosecute the interests of the class through qualified counsel.” *Sheick v. Automotive Component Carrier LLC*, No. 09-14429, 2010 WL 3070130, at *3 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 2, 2010) (quoting *Senter v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 532 F.2d 511, 524-25 (6th Cir. 1976)).

These requirements are met here. The interests of the proposed representative of the Settlement Classes – Vitec, L.L.C., Inc. – are common to those of other Settlement Class members. Plaintiff is a direct purchaser of Fuel Injection Systems from a Defendant in the United States. Plaintiff and the other Settlement Class members claim that they were injured because of the alleged conspiracy and seek to prove that Defendants violated the antitrust laws. Plaintiff’s interests are thus aligned with those of the Settlement Classes.

Moreover, Plaintiff has retained qualified and experienced counsel to pursue this action.¹² Settlement Class Counsel vigorously represented Plaintiff and the Settlement Classes in the settlement negotiations with each of the Settling Defendants and have vigorously prosecuted this action. Adequate representation under Rule 23(a)(4) is therefore satisfied.

¹² Rule 23(g) requires the court to examine the capabilities and resources of class counsel to determine whether they will provide adequate representation to the class. The Court previously appointed Freed Kanner London & Millen LLC, Kohn, Swift & Graf, P.C., Preti, Flaherty, Beliveau & Pachios LLP, and Spector Roseman & Kodroff, P.C. as Interim Co-Lead Counsel in this case and all other *Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation* direct purchaser cases. They submit that, for the same reasons that the Court appointed them to that position, their appointment as Settlement Class Counsel is appropriate.

B. Plaintiff's Claims Satisfy the Prerequisites of Rule 23(b)(3) for Settlement Purposes.

In addition to satisfying Rule 23(a), Plaintiff must show that the proposed class action falls under at least one of the three subsections of Rule 23(b). Here, each of the Settlement Classes qualifies under Rule 23(b)(3), which authorizes class certification if “questions of law or fact common to the members of the class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and ... a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.” *In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig.*, 527 F.3d 517, 535 (6th Cir. 2008); *Hoving v. Lawyers Title Ins. Co.*, 256 F.R.D. 555, 566 (E.D. Mich. 2009).

1. Common Legal and Factual Questions Predominate.

Rule 23(b)(3)'s requirement that common issues predominate ensures that a proposed class is “sufficiently cohesive” to warrant certification. *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 623. The predominance requirement is met where “the issues in the class action that are subject to generalized proof, and thus applicable to the class as a whole, . . . predominate over those issues that are subject only to individualized proof.” *Beattie v. CenturyTel, Inc.*, 511 F.3d 554, 564 (6th Cir. 2007) (citation omitted).

Courts have repeatedly recognized that horizontal price-fixing cases are particularly well-suited for class certification because proof of the conspiracy is a common, predominating question. *Scrap Metal*, 527 F.3d at 535; *Automotive Parts*, 2:12-cv-00103, ECF No. 497, at 27; *In re Southeastern Milk Antitrust Litig.*, No. 2:07-cv-208, 2010 WL 3521747, at *5, 9-11 (E.D. Tenn. Sept. 7, 2010). Affirming class certification in *Scrap Metal*, the Sixth Circuit observed that the “district court found that the ‘allegations of price-fixing and market allocation ... will not vary among class members’.... Accordingly, the court found that the ‘fact of damages’ was a

question common to the class even if the amount of damages sustained by each individual class member varied.” 527 F.3d at 535 (emphasis in original).

In this case the same set of core operative facts and theory of liability apply to each member of the Settlement Classes. As discussed above, whether Defendants entered into an illegal agreement to artificially fix prices of Fuel Injection Systems is a question common to all members of the Settlement Classes because it is an essential element of proving an antitrust violation. Common questions also include whether, if such an agreement was reached, Defendants violated the antitrust laws, and whether Defendants’ acts caused anticompetitive effects. *See, e.g., Packaged Ice*, 2011 WL 717519, at *6. If Plaintiff and the other members of the Settlement Classes were to bring their own individual actions, they would each be required to prove the same alleged wrongdoing by Defendants to establish liability. Therefore, common proof of Defendants’ alleged violations of antitrust law will predominate.

2. A Class Action is Superior to Other Methods of Adjudication.

Rule 23(b)(3) lists factors to be considered in determining the superiority of proceeding as a class action compared to individual methods of adjudication: (1) the interests of the members of the class in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions; (2) the extent and nature of other pending litigation about the controversy by members of the class; (3) the desirability of concentrating the litigation in a particular forum; and (4) the difficulties likely to be encountered in management of the class action. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3).

All Fuel Injection Systems litigation is centralized in this Court. If a Settlement Class member wants to control its own litigation, it can request exclusion from any of or all the Settlement Classes. Thus, consideration of factors (1) – (3) demonstrates the superiority of a class action.

With respect to factor (4), in *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 620, the Court explained that when a court is asked to certify a settlement-only class it need not consider the difficulties in managing a trial of the case because the settlement will end the litigation without a trial. *See Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 517.

In addition, even though the Settlement Classes are not composed of small retail purchasers, “[g]iven the complexities of antitrust litigation, it is not obvious that all members of the class could economically bring suits on their own.” *In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig*, 200 F.R.D. 297, 325 (E.D. Mich. 2007) (quoting *Paper Systems Inc. v. Mitsubishi Corp.*, 193 F.R.D. 601, 605 (E.D. Wisc. 2000)). Moreover, by proceeding as a class action, both judicial and private resources will be more efficiently utilized to resolve the predominating common issues, which will bring about a single outcome that is binding on all members of the Settlement Classes. *E.g.*, *Cardizem*, 200 F.R.D. at 351 (“The economies of time, effort and expense will be achieved by certifying a class in this action because the same illegal anticompetitive conduct by Defendants gives rise to each class member’s economic injury.”). The alternatives to a class action are a multiplicity of separate lawsuits with possibly contradictory results for some plaintiffs, *In re Flonase Antitrust Litig.*, 284 F.R.D. 207, 234 (E.D. Pa. 2012), or no recourse for many class members for whom the cost of pursuing individual litigation would be prohibitive. *In re NASDAQ Market-Makers Antitrust Litig.*, 169 F.R.D. 493, 527 (S.D.N.Y. 1996). Thus, class litigation is superior to the alternatives in this case.

VII. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court grant final approval of the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu settlements, certify the Aisan, Mikuni,

Keihin, and Maruyasu Settlement Classes for purposes of the settlements only, and approve the proposed plan for distribution of the Fuel Injection Systems Settlement Fund.

DATED: January 10, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on January 10, 2022, I electronically filed the foregoing paper with the Clerk of the Court using the ECF system which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record registered for electronic filing.

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