Joshua J. Newcomer
Direct Dial: (713) 485-7316
jnewcomer@McKoolSmith.com

600 Travis Street
Suite 7000
Houston, TX 77002

Telephone: (713) 485-7300
Facsimile: (713) 485-7344

April 11, 2025

VIA EDIS

The Honorable Lisa R. Barton
Secretary to the Commission
United States International Trade Commission
500 E. Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20436

RE: *In the Matter of Certain Video-Capable Laptop, Desktop Computers, Handheld Computers, Tablets, Televisions, Projectors, and Components and Modules Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-________

Dear Secretary Barton:

Enclosed for filing on behalf of Complainants Nokia Technologies Oy and Nokia Corporation (collectively "Nokia") are documents listed below in support of Nokia's request that the Commission institute an investigation under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1337.

Complainants' submission via EDIS includes the following documents:

1. One (1) electronic copy of the verified Complaint and Non- Confidential Exhibits to the Complaint, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. §§ 210.4(f) and 210.8(a)(1)(i);

2. One (1) electronic copy of Confidential Exhibits 63C and 64C to the Complaint, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. §§ 201.6(c) and 210.8(a)(1)(ii);

3. One (1) electronic copy of certified versions of the Asserted Patents pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(a)(9)(i);

4. One (1) electronic copy of certified versions of the assignments of the Asserted Patents, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(a)(9)(ii);

5. One (1) electronic copy of each license agreement pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(a)(9)(iv) and the identification of each licensee pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(a)(9)(iii);

6. One (1) electronic copy of the prosecution history for the ’701 Patent, included as Appendix A, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(c)(i);

7. One (1) electronic copy of certified versions of the United States Patent and Trademark Office prosecution history for each Asserted Patent, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(c)(i);

8. One (1) electronic copy of each patent and applicable pages of each technical reference mentioned in the prosecution history of each Asserted Patent, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. §210.12(c)(ii);

9. One (1) electronic copy of the Statement of Public Interest regarding the remedial orders sought by the Complainants in the Complaint, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.8(b); and

10. One (1) electronic copy of a letter and certification requesting confidential treatment for the information contained in Confidential Exhibit Nos. 63C and 64C pursuant 19 C.F.R. §§ 201.6(b) and 210.5(d).

A request for confidential treatment of Confidential Exhibit Nos. 63C and 64C is transmitted concurrently herewith. Non-substantive language indicating limitations on distribution such as copyright notices and the like have been redacted in headers and footers of other exhibits and appendices to avoid spurious issues when submitting to EDIS. No substantive content of any document has been redacted, except as set forth in the Request for Confidential Treatment.

Lead counsel in this matter for Nokia Technologies Oy and Nokia Corporation is:

Joshua J. Newcomer
MCKOOL SMITH, P.C.
600 Travis Street, Suite 7000
Houston, TX 77002
Telephone: (713) 485-7316
Telecopier: (713) 485-7344
jnewcomer@McKoolSmith.com

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this filing.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Joshua J. Newcomer

Joshua J. Newcomer
MCKOOL SMITH, P.C.
600 Travis Street, Suite 7000
Houston, TX 77002
Telephone: (713) 485-7316
Telecopier: (713) 485-7344
jnewcomer@McKoolSmith.com

Counsel for Complainants
Nokia Technologies Oy and Nokia Corp.

Enclosures

Joshua J. Newcomer
Direct Dial: (713) 485-7316
jnewcomer@McKoolSmith.com

600 Travis Street
Suite 7000
Houston, TX 77002

Telephone: (713) 485-7300
Facsimile: (713) 485-7344

April 11, 2025

VIA EDIS

The Honorable Lisa R. Barton
Secretary to the Commission
United States International Trade Commission
500 E. Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20436

RE: *In the Matter of Certain Video-Capable Laptop, Desktop Computers, Handheld Computers, Tablets, Televisions, Projectors, and Components and Modules Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-_______

Dear Secretary Barton:

Complainants Nokia Technologies Oy and Nokia Corporation (collectively "Nokia") respectfully request confidential treatment of certain confidential business information contained in Nokia's Confidential Exhibit Nos. 63C and 64C to the Complaint, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. §§ 201.6(b) and 210.5.

The information for which confidential treatment is sought is proprietary commercial information not otherwise publicly available. Thus, confidential treatment is sought for Confidential Exhibit No. 63C, which discloses the identity of all current Nokia Video Coding ("H.264" or "H.265") Licensees. Likewise, confidential treatment is sought for Confidential Exhibit No. 64C, which discloses the terms of a Patent License Agreement between Microsoft and Nokia.

The information described above qualifies as confidential business information under 19 C.F.R. § 201.6 because substantially identical information is not available to the public; unauthorized disclosure of such information could cause substantial harm to Complainants', Respondents', and third parties' competitive positions; and the disclosure of the information for which Nokia seeks confidential treatment could impair the Commission's ability to obtain similar information in the future.

Thank you for your attention to the matter. Please contact me with any questions regarding this request for confidential treatment.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Joshua J. Newcomer

Joshua J. Newcomer
MCKOOL SMITH, P.C.
600 Travis Street, Suite 7000
Houston, TX 77002
Telephone: (713) 485-7316
Telecopier: (713) 485-7344
jnewcomer@McKoolSmith.com

Counsel for Complainants
Nokia Technologies Oy and Nokia Corp.

Enclosures

U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC

In the Matter of **CERTAIN VIDEO-CAPABLE LAPTOP, DESKTOP COMPUTERS, HANDHELD COMPUTERS, TABLETS, TELEVISIONS, PROJECTORS, AND COMPONENTS AND MODULES THEREOF**	**Investigation No. 337-TA-_______**

COMPLAINT UNDER SECTION 337 OF
THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930, AS AMENDED

Complainants:

Nokia Technologies Oy
Karakaari 7
FIN-02610
Espoo, Finland
Telephone: 358 (0) 7180-08000

Nokia Corporation
Karakaari 7
FIN-02610
Espoo, Finland
Telephone: 358 (0) 7180-08000

Counsel for Complainants:

Joshua J. Newcomer
MCKOOL SMITH P.C.
600 Travis St., Suite 7000
Houston, Texas 77002
Telephone: (713) 485-7300
Facsimile: (713) 485-7344

Warren Lipschitz
Alexandra F. Easley
MCKOOL SMITH P.C.
300 Crescent Court
Suite 1200
Dallas, Texas 75201
Telephone: (214) 978-4000
Facsimile: (214) 978-4044

Proposed Respondents:

Acer America Corporation
1730 N First St., Suite 400
San Jose, CA 95112, USA

Acer Inc.
Taipei, 1F, 88, Sec. 1
Xintai 5th Rd.
Xizhi, Taiwan

ASUSTeK Computer Inc.
No. 15, Li-Te Rd.
Taipei City, 11259 Taiwan

ASUS Computer International
48720 Kato Rd.
Fremont, CA 94538, USA

Hisense Co., Ltd.
Hisense Tower No. 17
Donghaixi Road, Qingdao
Shandong Province, 266071
P.R. China

Hisense USA Corporation
7310 McGinnis Ferry Road
Suwanee, GA 30024

R. Mitch Verboncoeur
Joshua Budwin
MCKOOL SMITH P.C.
303 Colorado, Suite 2100
Austin, Texas 78701
Telephone: (512) 692-8700
Facsimile: (214) 978-8744

Hisense Electronics Manufacturing Company of America Corporation
7310 McGinnis Ferry Road
Suwanee, GA 30024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

EXHIBIT & APPENDIX LISTS

PUBLIC EXHIBITS	
EX. NO.	**DESCRIPTION**
1	Certified Copy of U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701
2	Certified Copy of Assignment Records for U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701
3	List of Foreign Counterparts to U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701
4	https://www.xbox.com/en-US/consoles/xbox-series-x#purchaseblack1tb (last accessed April 9, 2025)
5	Claim Chart Mapping Acer Products to U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701
6	Claim Chart Mapping Asus Products to U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701
7	Claim Chart Mapping Hisense Products to U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701
8	List of Domestic Industry Products
9	Claim Chart Mapping Microsoft Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701
10	Claim Chart Mapping Samsung Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701
11	Certified Copy of U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714
12	Certified Copy of Assignment Records for U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714
13	List of Foreign Counterparts to U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714
14	https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/store/configure/surface-pro-11th-edition/8n9t09p96cmj (last accessed April 9, 2025)
15	Claim Chart Mapping Acer Products to U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714
16	Claim Chart Mapping Asus Products to U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714
17	Claim Chart Mapping Hisense Products to U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714
18	https://www.samsung.com/us/tvs/neo-qled/55-class-neo-qled-4k-tv-qn80f-sku-qn55qn80fafxza/ (last accessed April 9, 2025)
19	Claim Chart Mapping Microsoft Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714

PUBLIC EXHIBITS	
EX. NO.	**DESCRIPTION**
20	Claim Chart Mapping Samsung Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714
21	Certified Copy of U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
22	Certified Copy of Assignment Records for U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
23	List of Foreign Counterparts to U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
24	https://www.samsung.com/us/smartphones/galaxy-s25-ultra/buy/galaxy-s25-ultra-256gb-unlocked-sm-s938uztaxaa/ (last accessed April 9, 2025)
25	Claim Chart Mapping Acer H.265 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
26	Claim Chart Mapping Acer AV1 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
27	Claim Chart Mapping Asus H.265 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
28	Claim Chart Mapping Asus AV1 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
29	Claim Chart Mapping Hisense H.265 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
30	Claim Chart Mapping Hisense AV1 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
31	https://www.samsung.com/us/tablets/galaxy-tab-s10/buy/galaxy-tab-s10-ultra-256gb-platinum-silver-wi-fi-sm-x920nzsaxar/ (last accessed April 9, 2025).
32	Claim Chart Mapping Microsoft H.265 Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
33	Claim Chart Mapping Microsoft AV1 Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
34	Claim Chart Mapping Samsung H.265 Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
35	Claim Chart Mapping Samsung AV1 Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267
36	Certified Copy of U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
37	Certified Copy of Assignment Records for U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321

PUBLIC EXHIBITS	
EX. NO.	**DESCRIPTION**
38	List of Foreign Counterparts to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
39	https://www.samsung.com/us/computing/galaxy-books/galaxy-book5-series/buy/galaxy-book5-pro-16-intel-core-ultra-7-1tb-gray-np960xha-kg3us/ (last accessed April 9, 2025)
40	Claim Chart Mapping Acer H.264 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
41	Claim Chart Mapping Acer H.265 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
42	Claim Chart Mapping Acer AV1 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
43	Claim Chart Mapping Asus H.264 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
44	Claim Chart Mapping Asus H.265 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
45	Claim Chart Mapping Asus AV1 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
46	Claim Chart Mapping Hisense H.264 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
47	Claim Chart Mapping Hisense H.265 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
48	Claim Chart Mapping Hisense AV1 Compliant Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
49	https://www.samsung.com/us/watches/galaxy-watch7/buy/galaxy-watch7-40mm-green-wifi-bluetooth-sm-l300nzgdxaa/ (last accessed April 9, 2025)
50	Claim Chart Mapping Microsoft H.264 Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
51	Claim Chart Mapping Microsoft H.265 Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
52	Claim Chart Mapping Microsoft AV1 Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
53	Claim Chart Mapping Samsung H.264 Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
54	Claim Chart Mapping Samsung H.265 Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321

PUBLIC EXHIBITS	
EX. NO.	DESCRIPTION
55	Claim Chart Mapping Samsung AV1 Domestic Industry Products to U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321
56	List of Acer, Asus, and Hisense Accused Products
57	Guidelines for Implementation of the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITURIISOIIEC
58	ITU Common Patent Policy
59	H.264 Standard
60	H.265 Standard
61	AV1 Specification
62	Nokia General Licensing Declaration
63	PUBLIC List of Licensees Licensed Under Each Assigned Patent
64	PUBLIC License Agreement between Nokia and Microsoft
65	PUBLIC License Agreement between Nokia and Samsung
66	PUBLIC License Agreement between Nokia and Samsung
67	PUBLIC License Agreement between Nokia and Samsung
68	Press Release Regarding Internet Video Traffic
69	Nokia Licensing Page
70	Proof of Purchase of Exemplary Acer, Asus, and Hisense Accused Products (Acer Aspire Vero 16, Acer Helios Neo 16, Asus Q543M, Hisense 43A7N) (Best Buy Feb. 20, 2025)
71	Proof of Purchase of Exemplary Asus Accused Product (Asus HN7306W) (Best Buy Feb. 20, 2025)
72	Proof of Purchase of Exemplary Hisense Accused Product (Hisense 43R6E4) (Walmart Mar. 11, 2025))
73	Photos of Acer Aspire Vero 16
74	Photos of Acer Helios Neo 16

PUBLIC EXHIBITS	
EX. NO.	**DESCRIPTION**
75	Photos of Asus Q543M
76	Photos of Asus HN7306W
77	Photos of Hisense 43A7N
78	Photos of Hisense 43R6E4
79	Hisense Response to Complaint, *Certain Digital Video-Capable Devices and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1224 (Nov. 27, 2020) (EDIS Doc. ID 726505)
80	Hisense Response to Complaint, *Certain Glass Substrates for Liquid Crystal Displays, Products Containing the Same, and Methods for Manufacturing the Same*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1433 (Mar. 7, 2025) (EDIS Doc. ID 845339)
81	Copies of Retail Websites Showing Exemplary Acer Accused Products
82	Copies of Retail Websites Showing Exemplary Asus Accused Products
83	Copies of Retail Websites Showing Exemplary Hisense Accused Products
84	Hisense USA Store, Hisense 43A7N43" Class A7 Series LCD 4K Google TV, https://www.hisense-usa.com/televisions/hisense-43-class-a7-series-4k-wide-color-gamut-google-tv-43a7n
85	Acer Predator Helios Neo 16 Gaming Laptop, https://www.acer.com/us-en/predator/laptops/helios/helios-neo-16#features
86	NVIDIA Developer, Video Encode and Decode GPU Support Matrix, https://developer.nvidia.com/video-encode-and-decode-gpu-support-matrix-new
87	Amazon.com, Customer Review of Acer Predator Helios Neo 16 Gaming Laptop, https://www.amazon.com/gp/customer-reviews/RAXS14MITV3UI?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B0CX27GY7N
88	Asus Vivobook Pro 15 OLED (Q543) - Tech Specs, https://www.asus.com/us/laptops/for-home/everyday-use/asus-vivobook-pro-15-oled-q543/techspec/
89	Intel Core Ultra 9 Processor 185H, https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/products/sku/236849/intel-core-ultra-9-processor-185h-24m-cache-up-to-5-10-ghz/specifications.html

PUBLIC EXHIBITS	
EX. NO.	**DESCRIPTION**
90	ASUS News: ASUS Announces New Zenbook A14 and Zenbook S14 Configurations, Exclusively Available at Best Buy in the United States, https://www.asus.com/us/news/v2itcrsh5iik3mia/
91	Asus.com, Customer Review of Asus Zenbook 14 OLED UM3402, https://www.asus.com/us/laptops/for-home/zenbook/zenbook-14-oled-um3402/review/custom/
92	Hisense 43A7N User Manual
93	Amazon.com, Customer Review of Hisense 43A7N, https://www.amazon.com/review/R1EFTI1QVY3KSJ/ref=cm_cr_srp_d_rdp_perm?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B0DN6THH67
94	Import Records for Acer
95	Articles Regarding Acer Development and Manufacturing Locations
96	Acer Response to Complaint, *Certain Electronic Devices and Semiconductor Devices with Timing-Aware Dummy Fill and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1319 (July 12, 2022) (EDIS Doc. ID 775175)
97	Acer Response to Complaint, *Certain Computing Devices Utilizing Indexed Search Systems and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1389 (Mar. 1. 2024) (EDIS Doc. ID 815338)
98	Import Records for Asus
99	Articles Regarding Asus Development and Manufacturing Locations
100	Asus Response to Complaint, *Certain Video Processing Devices and Products Containing the Same*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1323 (Sept. 12, 2022) (EDIS Doc. ID 779999)
101	Asus Response to Complaint, *Certain Computing Devices Utilizing Indexed Search Systems and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1389 (Mar. 1. 2024) (EDIS Doc. ID 815338)
102	Import Records for Hisense
103	Articles Regarding Hisense Development and Manufacturing Locations
104	Microsoft 2024 10-K
105	Microsoft 2023 10-K

Public Exhibits	
Ex. No.	**Description**
106	Microsoft 2022 10-K
107	Microsoft 2021 10-K
108	Microsoft 2025 10-Q2
109	Microsoft Job Openings
110	Samsung Q3 2024 Interim Report
111	SEC 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements
112	Samsung Research America: About, https://sra.samsung.com/about-sra/
113	Samsung (SEC): Careers, https://www.samsung.com/us/careers/
114	SEC 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements
115	Amended Complaint, *Certain Active Matrix Organic Light-Emitting Diode Display Panels and Modules For Mobile Devices, and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1351, EDIS Doc. ID 794839 (Apr. 24, 2023)
116	SRA LinkedIn "About" Page
117	SRA: Digital Media
118	SRA: Next Generation Communication
119	Press Release: Samsung Researcher Named Chair of ITU-R 6G Vision Group
120	SAS: Taylor, https://semiconductor.samsung.com/us/sas/company/taylor/
121	SAS: History, https://semiconductor.samsung.com/us/sas/company/history/
122	Job Postings for SAS Engineers
123	SEA: Life at Samsung, https://www.samsung.com/us/careers/life-at-samsung/
124	SRA: Locations
125	SAS: Austin, https://semiconductor.samsung.com/us/sas/company/austin/
126	Samsung Fast Facts
127	SRA: Careers Listings

PUBLIC EXHIBITS	
EX. NO.	**DESCRIPTION**
128	SEA: Careers Listings
129	LinkedIn Profiles for SRA Personnel Working on Samsung Video Products
130	LinkedIn Profiles for SEA Personnel Working on Domestic Industry Products
131	Ubreakifix FAQ
132	Samsung Job Postings Related to Sales and Marketing
133	Samsung Experience Stores, https://www.samsung.com/us/samsung-experience-store/locations/
134	Tech Radar: Samsung Launches First Ever US Retail Stores, https://www.techradar.com/news/samsung-launches-first-ever-us-retail-stores
135	Samsung Newsroom: Celebrating 10 Years of Galaxy at Samsung's New Experiential Retail Locations, https://news.samsung.com/us/samsung-experience-store-retail-10-years-of-galaxy/?nrtv_cid=496jv7y3hg5my&u1=trdpro-us-6772418898066000066
136	Samsung: USA Network, https://semiconductor.samsung.com/us/support/contact-info/global-network/americas/.
137	2023 Acer Sustainability Report
138	Acer Supplier List
139	Asus Supplier List
140	Xbox Series X: A Closer Look at the Technology Powering the Next Generation, https://news.xbox.com/en-us/2020/03/16/xbox-series-x-tech/ (last accessed April 9, 2025)
141	Xbox Series X System Architecture Presentation, https://hc32.hotchips.org/assets/program/conference/day1/HotChips2020_GPU_Microsoft_Jeff_Andrews_v2.pdf (last accessed April 9, 2025)
142	AMD 2024 10-K
143	Copy of Best Buy website showing Acer Helios Neo 16 offered for sale, https://www.bestbuy.com/site/acer-predator-helios-neo-16-wqxga-ips-gaming-laptop-intel-core-i9-14900hx-nvidia-geforce-rtx-4070-16gb-ddr5-1tb-ssd-abyssal-black/6585161.p?skuId=6585161 (last accessed April 9, 2025)
144	Copy of Walmart website showing Acer Helios Neo 16 offered for sale, https://www.walmart.com/ip/Acer-Predator-Helios-Neo-16-WQXGA-165Hz-

PUBLIC EXHIBITS	
EX. NO.	**DESCRIPTION**
	Gaming-Laptop-Intel-Core-i7-13700HX-16GB-RAM-1TB-SSD-NVIDIA-GeForce-RTX-4060-Windows-11-Home/2443072383 (last accessed April 9, 2025)
145	Copy of Best Buy website showing Asus HN7306W offered for sale, https://www.bestbuy.com/site/asus-proart-px13-13-3k-touch-screen-laptop-copilot-pc-amd-ryzen-ai-9-hx-370-32gb-memory-rtx-4060-1tb-ssd-nano-black/6593426.p?sharedid=67f6b073989f4218f67831cf&skuId=6593426 (last accessed April 9, 2025)
146	ASUS ROG Ally, https://www.asus.com/us/site/gaming/rog/gaming-handheld/rog-ally.html (last accessed April 9, 2025)
147	Samsung Electronics Marks 19 Consecutive Years as the Global TV Market Leader, https://news.samsung.com/global/samsung-electronics-marks-19-consecutive-years-as-the-global-tv-market-leader (last accessed April 9, 2025)
148	Copy of HIDevolution website showing Asus HN7306W offered for sale, https://www.hidevolution.com/asus-proart-px13-hn7306wv-pb99t-13-3-3k-oled-touch-ryzen-ai-9-hx-370-rtx-4060-32gb-ram-black.html (last accessed April 9, 2025)
149	Copy of Best Buy website showing Hisense 43A7N offered for sale, https://www.bestbuy.com/site/hisense-43-class-a7-series-led-4k-uhd-hdr-wcg-smart-google-tv-2024/6577006.p?skuId=6577006 (last accessed April 9, 2025)
150	Copy of Amazon website showing Hisense 43A7N offered for sale, https://www.amazon.com/hisense-fire-tv-43-inch-class-A7NF-series-qled-smart-tv/dp/B0DN6THH67/ref=sr_1_1?crid=1Q8TN3N14UWXO&dib=eyJ2IjoiMSJ9.cpyIhmHKeRKxIDh1QsJQwu51-1-dYeJ8nMGZKhau6FV7N_C66rInkOoP2DeN5ChP-cN4X6soIN9aulD4mcKRp3-AWdVZQMNWSBvOphx_WgKIQgQh2OOQAAVx6l9fhkvT1fDhoz_Wj7OJheL7Y4EQwpOncxA8Ss7O2BueerAe4VLKCj__yoSbwKWvqCrwwZ0Q7OeWKXdEu47yj1EtygMEZmhPzxLcxTLIVj5iB-jgkYVJuoXSyKRBklRHVsiZtxa0ULly7v5v6n7KnnIx63zV1l5hGpBH5HmrzJfRrXDLrEo.MrifNWz0uQXr9g23qKRHpmawRensq-7-6xWTA7xV4fg&dib_tag=se&keywords=hisense%2B43a7n&qid=1744222495&s=electronics&sprefix=hisense%2B43a7n%2Celectronics%2C55&sr=1-1&th=1 (last accessed April 9, 2025)
151	Philips Complaint, *Certain Digital Video-Capable Devices and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1224 (Sept. 9, 2020) (EDIS Doc. ID 720008)
152	Hisense Defendants' Second Amended Answer to Complaint for Patent Infringement and Demand for Jury Trial, *LG Electronics Inc. v. Hisense Electronics Manufacturing*, Case No. 2:19-cv-9474 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 30, 2020)

CONFIDENTIAL EXHIBITS	
EX. NO.	**DESCRIPTION**
63C	List Identifying Licensees Licensed under Each Assigned Patent and Specific Entities With Other Contractual Rights
64C	License Agreement Between Microsoft and Nokia

APPENDICES	
APPENDIX	DESCRIPTION
A	Certified Copy of U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701 Prosecution History and Copies of Each Technical Reference Identified Therein
B	Certified Copy of U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714 Prosecution History and Copies of Each Technical Reference Identified Therein
C	Certified Copy of U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267 Prosecution History and Copies of Each Technical Reference Identified Therein
D	Certified Copy of U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321 Prosecution History and Copies of Each Technical Reference Identified Therein

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Nokia Technologies Oy and Nokia Corporation (collectively, “Nokia” or “Complainants”) file this Complaint pursuant to Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1337 (“Section 337”), based on the unlawful importation into the United States, the sale for importation into the United States, and/or the sale within the United States after importation of certain video-capable electronic devices, including video-capable laptop computers, desktop computers, handheld computers, tablets, televisions, projectors, and components and modules thereof (the “Accused Products”).[1]

2. The Proposed Respondents are Acer Inc. and Acer America Corporation (collectively, “Acer”); ASUSTeK Computer Inc. and ASUS Computer International (collectively, “ASUS”); and Hisense Co., Ltd., Hisense USA Corporation, and Hisense Electronics Manufacturing Company of America Corporation (collectively “Hisense,” and together with Acer and ASUS, “Respondents”).

3. Respondents have each engaged in unfair acts in violation of Section 337 through and in connection with the unlicensed importation into the United States, sale for importation into the United States, and/or sale within the United States after importation of the Accused Products that infringe one or more of claims of U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701 (“the ’701 Patent”), U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714 (“the ’714 Patent”), U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267 (“the ’267 Patent), and U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321 (“the ’321 Patent”) (collectively, the “Asserted Patents”).

4. Specifically, and in accordance with 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(a)(12), the Accused Products are video-capable laptop computers, desktop computers, handheld computers, tablets, televisions,

[1] It is not practicable for Nokia to submit exemplary imported articles that are the subject of the Complaint, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(b). Should the Commission request their submission, Nokia will submit exemplary imported articles accordingly.

projectors, and components and modules thereof. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List. Non-limiting examples of the Accused Products include the Acer Predator Helios Neo 16, Asus Q543 Notebook, and Hisense 43" Class A7 Series LCD 4K Google TV.

5. Nokia asserts that the Acer and ASUS Respondents directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce the infringement of at least the following claims of the Asserted Patents (independent claims identified in bold):

U.S. Patent No.	Asserted Claims	Exemplary Accused Products
9,036,701	Claims **1**, 3-4, 6-7, **8**, 10-11, 13-14, **15**, 17-18, 20	Products in Ex. 56
10,536,714	Claims **1**-5, 7-8, **9**-12, 14, **15**-19, 21-22, **23**-26, 28, **29**, **30**	Products in Ex. 56
11,805,267	Claims **1**-6, **7**-12, **13**-18, **19**-24, **25**-30, **31**-36	Products in Ex. 56
8,050,321	Claims **8**-9, **10**, **11**	Products in Ex. 56

6. Nokia asserts that the Hisense Respondents directly infringe, contributorily infringe, and/or induce the infringement of at least the following claims of the Asserted Patents (independent claims identified in bold):

U.S. Patent No.	Asserted Claims	Exemplary Accused Products
9,036,701	Claims **1**, 3-4, 6-7, **8**, 10-11, 13-14, **15**, 17-18, 20	Products in Ex. 56
10,536,714	Claims **9**-12, 14, **23**-26, 28, **30**	Products in Ex. 56
11,805,267	Claims **19**-24, **25**-30, **31**-36	Products in Ex. 56
8,050,321	Claims **8**-9, **10**, **11**	Products in Ex. 56

7. On information and belief, the Accused Products are manufactured and/or sold for importation into the United States, imported into the United States, and/or sold after importation into the United States by Respondents or on Respondents' behalf.

8. A domestic industry as required by 19 U.S.C. §§ 1337(a)(2) and (3) exists or is in the process of being established in the United States relating to articles protected by the Asserted Patents. In particular, Microsoft and Samsung are licensed to use Nokia's video coding portfolios in their consumer electronics products, such as Microsoft Xbox, Microsoft Surface, Samsung Galaxy product line, and Samsung Smart TV (the "Domestic Industry Products").[2] The Domestic Industry Products are set forth in Exhibit 8. *See* Ex. 8, List of Domestic Industry Products; Confidential Exs. 64C-65C; Exs. 65-67, Licenses.[3] On information and belief, the Domestic Industry Products practice at least one claim of each Asserted Patent, and Microsoft and Samsung have each made significant and substantial investments in the United States for products practicing the Asserted Patents.

9. Nokia seeks as relief a permanent limited exclusion order prohibiting entry into the United States of Respondents' infringing Accused Products. Nokia requests that such an exclusion order prohibit Respondents their subsidiaries, related companies, and agents from importing into the United States components and modules of the Accused Products to prevent Respondents from circumventing any exclusion order directed to its Accused Products. The components and modules, for example, would include graphic processing unit (GPU) and video coding core hardware and/or software. Thus, reference to "Accused Products" herein additionally includes at least these components and modules.

---

[2] It is not practicable for Nokia to submit the domestic articles that are the subject of the Complaint, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(b). Should the Commission request their submission, Nokia will submit the domestic articles accordingly.

[3] Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(a)(9)(iv), public versions of the license agreements with Samsung are provided as Exs. 65-67 to this Complaint. Nokia is seeking the required consent of and/or is providing the required notice to Samsung to provide full confidential copies of the license agreements, which will be provided as supplemental exhibits to this Complaint.

10. Nokia also requests permanent cease and desist orders, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337(f), prohibiting Respondents their subsidiaries, related companies, and agents from importing, admitting or withdrawing from a foreign trade zone, marketing, advertising, demonstrating, warehousing inventory of, distributing, offering for sale, selling, licensing, repairing, programming, packaging, repackaging, bundling, updating, soliciting U.S. agents or distributors for, or aiding or abetting other entities in, the importation, sale for importation, sale after importation, transfer, or distribution of its infringing Accused Products.

11. Nokia also seeks the imposition of a bond if Respondents continue to import infringing articles during the 60-day Presidential review period, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337(j).

II. COMPLAINANTS

12. **Complainant Nokia Technologies Oy** ("Nokia Tech") is a corporation organized under the laws of Finland, located at Karakaari 7, FIN-02610, Espoo, Finland.

13. Nokia Tech is a wholly owned subsidiary of Complainant Nokia Corporation and is the sole owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in each of the Asserted Patents. *See* Exs. 2, 12, 22, and 37. Prior to the assignment to Nokia Tech, Nokia Corp. was the sole owner of all right, title, and interest in each of the Asserted Patents. *See id*.

14. Nokia Tech develops and licenses innovations—including video and communications technologies—that advance an increasingly connected world.

15. **Complainant Nokia Corporation** ("Nokia Corp.") is a Finnish company and leading innovator in the telecommunications and video industries. Nokia Corp. pioneered the early evolution of mobile communications. Beginning in the early 1980s, Nokia Corp. introduced the first car phone and portable phone to operate on the Nordic Mobile Telephone ("NMT") network, which was the first international cellular network. Nokia Corp. also provided base stations and

switches for NMT networks. In 1987, Nokia Corp. launched the first handheld mobile phone for NMT networks – known as the “Mobira Cityman.”

16. Nokia Corp. was also one of the key developers of Global System for Mobile communications (“GSM”) technology, which was adopted in 1987 as the European standard for digital mobile technology. Nokia Corp. delivered its first GSM network to the Finnish company Radiolinja in 1989 and launched its first digital handheld GSM phone — the Nokia 1011 — in 1992. Throughout the 1990s, Nokia Corp.’s core business was manufacturing mobile phones and telecommunications systems.

17. Nokia Corp. has played a critical role in developing the technologies that are vital to the growth and popularity of mobile devices. Nokia has invented and patented many of the core technologies that underlie the features that have driven that trend.

18. Nokia Corp.’s innovations continued throughout the wireless era to the smartphones of the present day, bringing several “firsts” in the industry. For example, in 1996, Nokia Corp. introduced the Nokia 9000 Communicator, which was the first all-in-one phone, fax, calendar, email, and Internet device in a hand-portable size. The Nokia 8110i, introduced in 1997, was the first mobile phone with a dynamic menu supporting Smart Messaging. Just two years later, Nokia Corp. introduced the Nokia 7110, the first mobile phone compliant with Wireless Application Protocol 1.1, which provided access to mobile Internet services, such as banking, email, and news and was the first phone with predictive text input.

19. The new century saw Nokia advance even further. In 2002, Nokia Corp. launched its first third generation (“3G”) phone – the Nokia 6650. That same year, Nokia Corp. also unveiled the Nokia 7650, a phone with a built-in camera, and the Nokia 3650, Nokia’s video capture phone. The following year, Nokia Corp. rolled out its 5140, the first Push-to-Talk GSM handset. In 2006,

Nokia Corp. introduced the N95, which was the first such device with built-in Global Positioning System ("GPS") technology, and, in 2008, Nokia Corp. released the E71, the world's slimmest smartphone. In 2010, Nokia Corp. pioneered the N8, the first smartphone with built-in 720P High Definition video and a 12-megapixel camera.

20. In February 2011, Nokia Corp. announced it would release a new line of smartphones that use the Microsoft Windows Phone operating system, designed to offer enhanced hardware optimization, software customization, and language support. Nokia Corp. continued to build upon its Windows Phone product line through 2014, with additional releases in the United States including the Lumia 520, Lumia 521, Lumia 720, Lumia 925, Lumia 928, Lumia ICON, Lumia 930, Lumia 1020, Lumia 1320, Lumia 1520, and Lumia 2520.

21. In addition to developing mobile phones, Nokia Corp. has consistently been one of the major contributors to wireless communication standards, audio and video standards, and technologies that enable many features that are commonplace and expected of today's consumer electronics.

22. By the mid-1990s, Nokia Corp. was developing its own proprietary video technologies, referred to as the MobiVideo Codec. In early 1998, the Video Coding Experts Group ("VCEG") of the International Telecommunication Union-Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) issued a call for proposals on a project called H.26L, the "L" standing for "long term." The target of H.26L was to double coding efficiency in comparison to any other existing video coding standards for a broad variety of applications.

23. The development of H.26L eventually led to ITU-T Recommendation H.264 Advanced Video Coding for Generic Audiovisual Services (the "H.264 Standard"). Nokia, a video coding innovator, contributed numerous innovations to the development of the H.264 Standard. In

addition, Nokia has developed many other video coding technologies, including the successor to the H.264 Standard, which published as ITU-T Recommendation H.265 High Efficiency Video Coding (the "H.265 Standard"). Nokia's contributions include some of the technologies embodied in the Asserted Patents.

24. The H.264 and H.265 Standards enable efficient and reliable video decoding in millions of devices, including smartphones, computers, and tablets. The H.264 and H.265 Standards reduce the amount of data needed to decode digital video and are the two most prominent video decoding standards in the world. These advances in video coding technology were made possible by the work of Nokia and other video coding innovators.

25. Over the last few decades, internet traffic has evolved from simple, text-based interfaces to a plethora of media, including video. As technology has evolved, the importance and use of video has skyrocketed. Video coding technologies, including the H.264 and H.265 Standards, are crucial to the development and evolution of modern communication particularly as video traffic has become an increasingly outsized share of total consumer Internet traffic.

26. Video coding technologies have enabled the rise of video communications to allow people to consume not only traditional broadcast programming, including news, sports, movies, shows, and other entertainment on demand, but also newer technologies including short-form video, streaming video services, video calling and conferencing, live streaming, video sharing on social media, and video messaging on televisions, computers, and mobile devices. In particular, over the past five years, video has become the main form of Internet traffic, coinciding with the rise in popularity of internet and social media apps, such as TikTok, Instagram, and Snapchat, and streaming video service subscriptions. In 2022, video made up an estimated 65% of global consumer internet traffic. Ex. 68, Press Release regarding Internet Video Traffic.

27. Video coding technologies enhance life for millions of Americans. Following the COVID-19 pandemic and the rise of remote working arrangements, video has eased access to work in many professional industries and services.

28. Nokia Corp., together with its wholly owned subsidiaries, has cumulatively invested over €140 billion in research and development relating to mobile communications and video coding technologies, and because of this commitment, currently owns more than 20,000 patent families worldwide. Ex. 69, Nokia Licensing Page. These include many patents with standard essential claims relating to the H.264 and H.265 Standards.

29. Even after the sale of Nokia's Devices and Services business unit to a subsidiary of Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft") in 2013 and licensing of Microsoft to use Nokia's video patents, Nokia continues to invest heavily in research and development, as well as expansion of its industry-leading patent portfolio, including patents related to the H.264 and H.265 Standards.

30. Beyond licensing Microsoft and the sale of the Devices and Services business unit, which resulted in continued significant domestic industry investments (*see* Section XI.A.2.a. *infra*), Nokia maintains a strong patent licensing program with dozens of licensees, including large brands such as Samsung Electronics Company and its affiliates ("Samsung"), who have affirmed the value of Nokia's portfolio and invested in products covered by Nokia's patented technologies (*see* Section XI.A.2.b. *infra*).

III. RESPONDENTS

A. Acer Respondents

31. On information and belief, **Acer Inc.** is organized under the laws of Taiwan, with its principal place of business at Taipei, 1F, 88, Sec. 1, Xintai 5th Rd., Xizhi, Taiwan.

32. On information and belief, **Acer America Corporation** is organized under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at 1730 N First St., Suite 400, San Jose,

California 95112, USA. On information and belief, Acer America Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Acer Inc.

33. Acer Inc. and Acer America Corporation are collectively referred to as "Acer" herein.

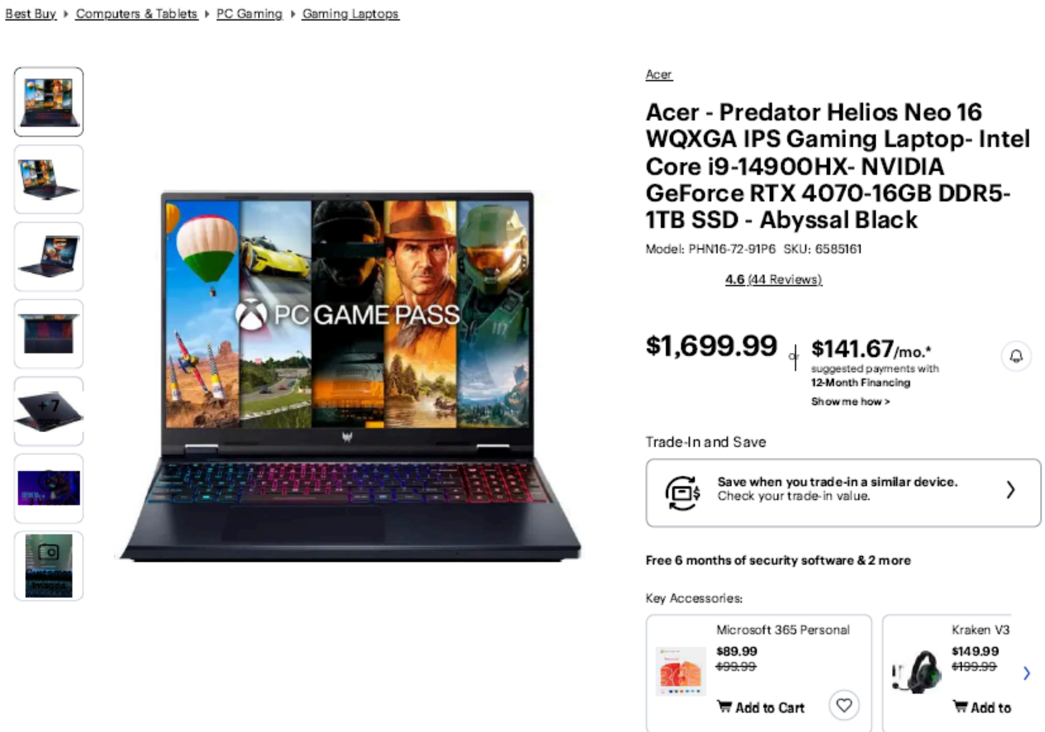
34. The Acer Accused Products include the products listed at Ex. 56.

35. Acer sells for importation, imports, and sells after importation certain Accused Products. Importation records list Acer America Corporation as the consignee for imported Accused Products shipped by or on behalf of Acer Inc. from the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China, Thailand, and South Korea to ports in the United States. Ex. 94 (Exemplary Import Records for Acer).

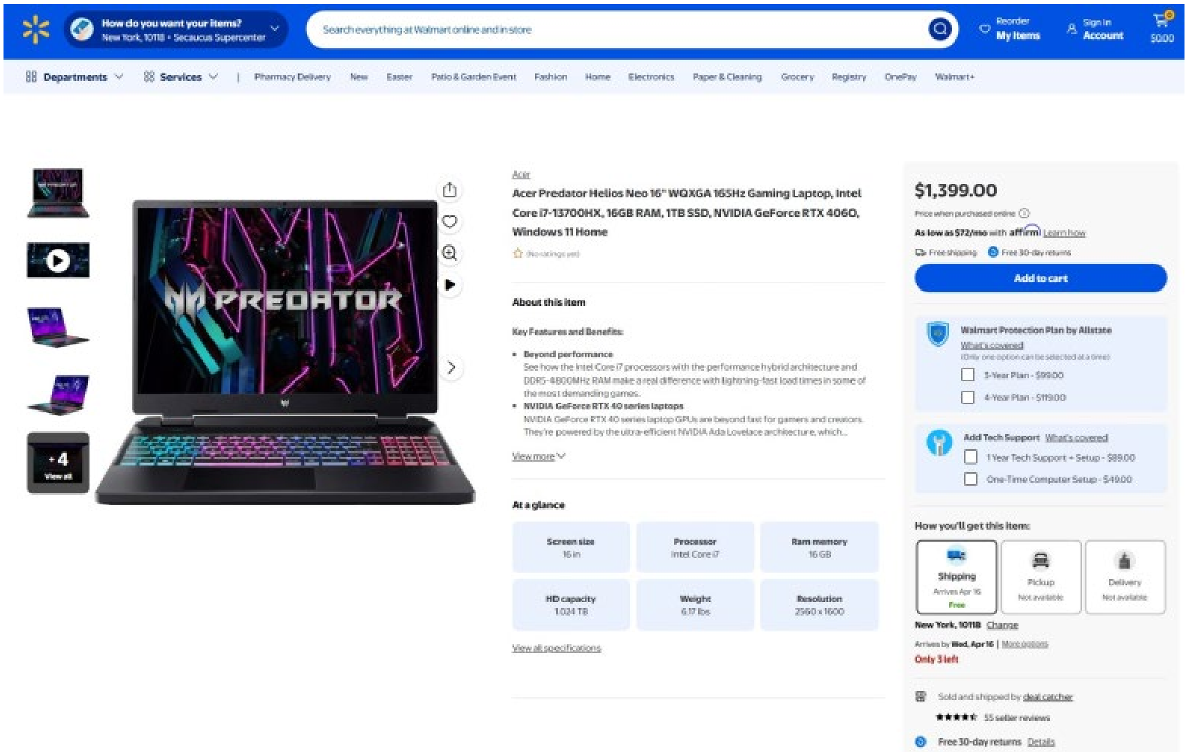
36. Acer sells Accused Products within the United States through distributors and retailers, such as Acer Store, Best Buy, Amazon.com, and CDW. Ex. 81 (Copies of retail websites showing exemplary Acer Accused Products). For example, the Acer Aspire Vero 16 was purchased from Best Buy online on February 20, 2025. Exs. 81 (Copy of Best Buy website showing Acer Aspire Vero 16 offered for sale) & 70 at 2 (receipt). Photos of the Acer Aspire Vero 16, showing a "Made in China" label, are attached as Ex. 73. On information and belief, this product was assembled abroad and imported into the United States.

37. Additionally, the Acer Helios Neo 16 was purchased from Best Buy online on February 20, 2025. Exs. 81 (Copy of Best Buy website showing Acer Helios Neo 16 offered for sale) & 70 at 3 (receipt). Photos of the Acer Helios Neo 16, showing a "Made in China" label, are attached as Ex. 74. On information and belief, this product was assembled abroad and imported into the United States.

38. Acer continues to offer for sale the Acer Helios Neo 16 on various retail websites, including, but not limited to, Best Buy and Walmart.



Ex. 143, https://www.bestbuy.com/site/acer-predator-helios-neo-16-wqxga-ips-gaming-laptop-intel-core-i9-14900hx-nvidia-geforce-rtx-4070-16gb-ddr5-1tb-ssd-abyssal-black/6585161.p?skuId=6585161 (last accessed April 9, 2025).



Ex. 144, https://www.walmart.com/ip/Acer-Predator-Helios-Neo-16-WQXGA-165Hz-Gaming-Laptop-Intel-Core-i7-13700HX-16GB-RAM-1TB-SSD-NVIDIA-GeForce-RTX-4060-Windows-11-Home/2443072383 (last accessed April 9, 2025).

39. As more fully set forth below, each of the Acer Accused Products is sold for importation, imported, and/or sold after importation and directly or indirectly infringes, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, the Asserted Patents.

B. ASUS Respondents

40. On information and belief, **ASUSTeK Computer Inc.** is a foreign corporation organized and existing under the laws of Taiwan with a principal place of business at No. 15, Li-Te Road, Beitou District, Taipei 112, Taiwan.

41. On information and belief, **ASUS Computer International** is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of California and has its principal place of business at 48720 Kato Road, Fremont, California 94538. On information and belief, ASUS Computer International is a wholly-

owned subsidiary of ASUSTeK Computer Inc. and manages the North American operations of ASUSTeK Computer Inc., including importation and operations within the United States.

42. ASUSTek Computer Inc. and ASUS Computer International are collectively referred to as "Asus" herein.

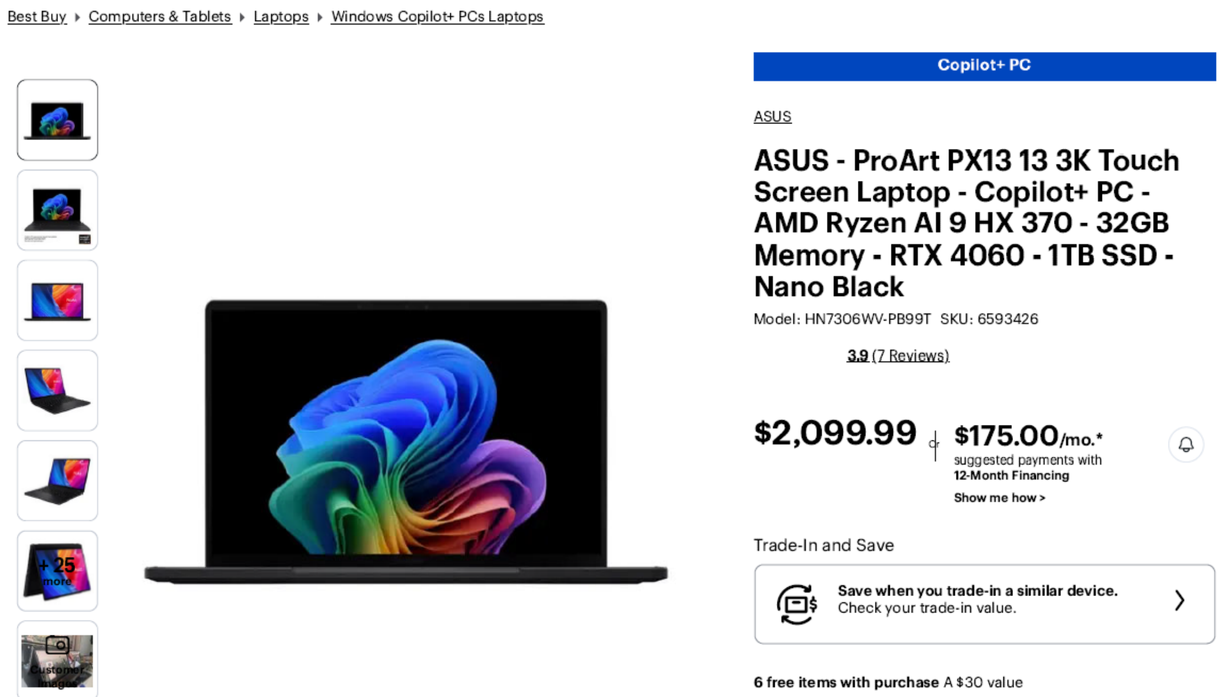
43. The Asus Accused Products include the products listed at Ex. 56.

44. Asus sells for importation, imports, and sells after importation certain Accused Products. Importation records list ASUS Computer International as the consignee for imported laptops shipped by or on behalf of ASUSTek Computer Inc. from at least the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China, and Singapore to ports in the United States. Ex. 98 (Exemplary Import Records for Asus).

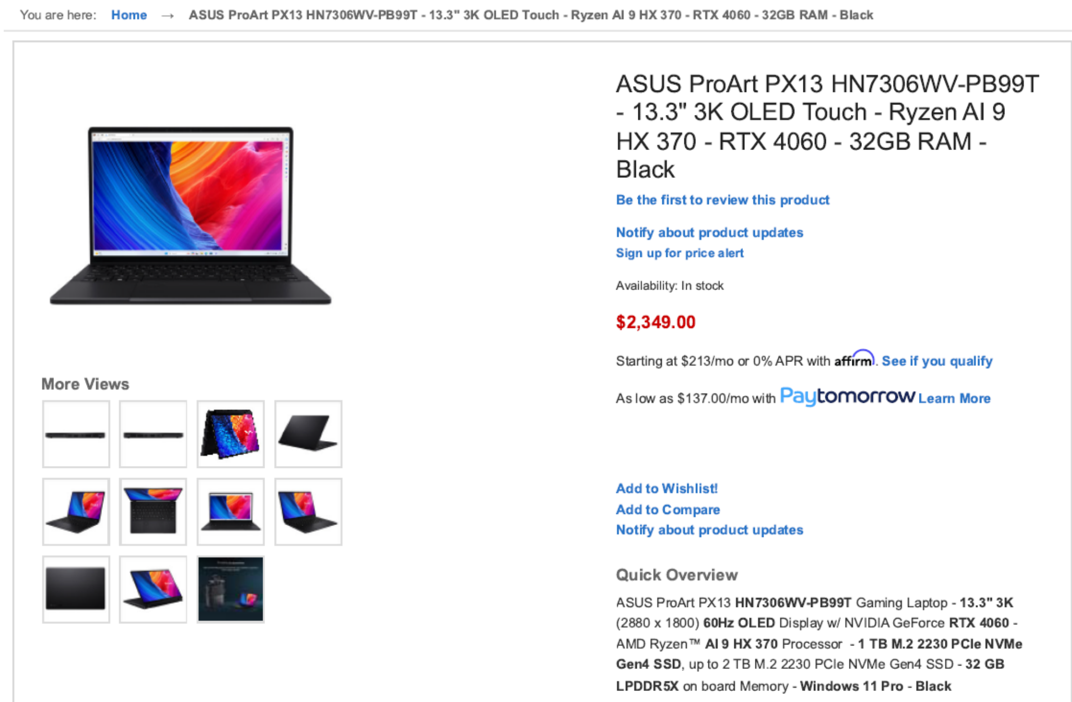
45. Asus sells Accused Products within the United States through distributors and retailers, such as Asus Store US, Best Buy, Amazon.com, CDW, and Walmart. Ex. 82 (Copy of retail websites showing exemplary Asus Accused Products). For example, the Asus Q543M was purchased from Best Buy online on September 18, 2024. Exs. 82 (Copy of Best Buy website showing Asus Q543M offered for sale) & 70 at 2 (purchase receipt). Photos of an Asus Q543M, showing a "Made in China" label, are attached as Ex. 75. On information and belief, this product was assembled abroad and imported into the United States.

46. Additionally, the Asus HN7306W was purchased from Best Buy online on September 18, 2024. Exs. 82 (Copy of Best Buy website showing Asus HN7306W offered for sale) & 71 (purchase receipt). Photos of an Asus HN7306W, showing a "Made in China" label, are attached as Ex. 76. On information and belief, this product was assembled abroad and imported into the United States.

47. Asus continues to offer for sale the Asus HN7306W on various retail websites, including, but not limited to, Best Buy and HIDevolution.



Ex. 145, https://www.bestbuy.com/site/asus-proart-px13-13-3k-touch-screen-laptop-copilot-pc-amd-ryzen-ai-9-hx-370-32gb-memory-rtx-4060-1tb-ssd-nano-black/6593426.p?sharedid=67f6b073989f4218f67831cf&skuId=6593426 (last accessed April 9, 2025).



Ex. 148, https://www.hidevolution.com/asus-proart-px13-hn7306wv-pb99t-13-3-3k-oled-touch-ryzen-ai-9-hx-370-rtx-4060-32gb-ram-black.html (last accessed April 9, 2025).

48. As more fully set forth below, each of the Asus Accused Products was sold for importation, imported, and/or sold after importation and directly or indirectly infringes, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, the Asserted Patents.

C. Hisense Respondents

49. On information and belief, Respondent **Hisense Co., Ltd.** is a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the People's Republic of China, with a principal place of business at Hisense Tower No. 17, Donghaixi Road, Qingdao, Shandong Province, 266071, P.R. China.

50. On information and belief, Respondent **Hisense USA Corporation** is a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Georgia with a principal place of business at 7310 McGinnis Ferry Road, Suwanee, Georgia, 30024. On information and belief, Hisense USA

Corporation imports, prices, and sells the Hisense Accused Products in the United States. On information and belief, Hisense Co., Ltd. is the parent company of Hisense USA Corporation.

51. On information and belief, Respondent **Hisense Electronics Manufacturing Company of America Corporation** is a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Georgia with a principal place of business at 7310 McGinnis Ferry Road, Suwanee, Georgia 30024. On information and belief, Hisense Co., Ltd. is the parent company of Hisense Electronics Manufacturing Company of America Corporation.

52. Hisense Co., Ltd., Hisense USA Corporation, Hisense Electronics Manufacturing Company of America Corporation are collectively referred to as "Hisense" herein.

53. The Hisense Accused Products include the products listed at Ex. 56.

54. On information and belief, Hisense sells for importation, imports, and sells after importation the Hisense Accused Products. Importation records list Hisense USA Corporation and Hisense Electronics Manufacturing Company of America Corporation as the consignee or buyer for imported televisions shipped by or on behalf of Hisense from at least the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China, and Mexico. Ex. 102 (Import / Export Records for Hisense). Furthermore, Hisense admits to importing televisions, including on information and belief, the Hisense Accused Products. Ex. 152, Hisense Answer at ¶ 3, *LG Elecs. Inc. v. Hisense Elecs. Mfg.*, Case No. 2:19-cv-9474, (C.D. Cal. Mar. 30, 2020) (Hisense admission that Hisense Electronics Manufacturing Company of America Corporation "has been involved in the importation of accused products and components thereof to be manufactured abroad, including in Mexico."); Ex. 79, Hisense Resp. to Compl., *Certain Digital Video-Capable Devices and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1224, at ¶ 27 (Hisense admission to "importation of certain video-capable computing and display devices into the United States"); ¶ 30 ("Hisense Electronics Manufacturing

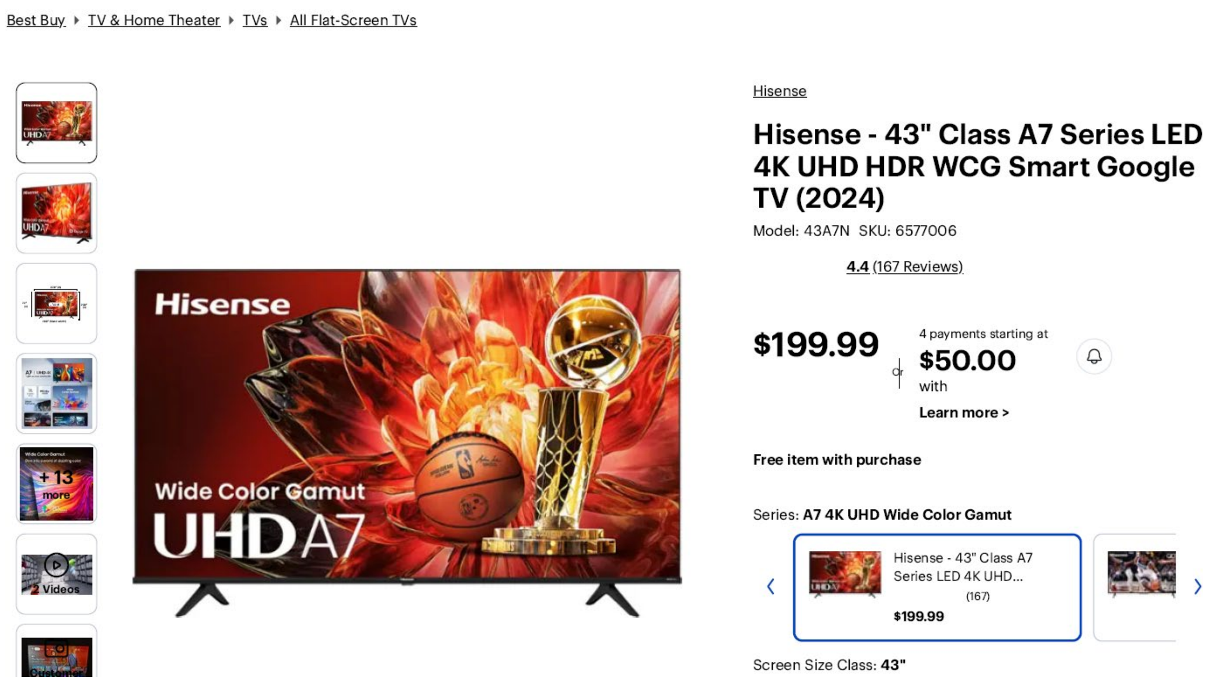
Company of America Corporation admits it is involved in the importation of certain video-capable computing and display devices in the United States."); ¶¶ 111-113 (Hisense admission that it "engaged in the importation of certain video-capable computing and display devices into the United States. Hisense USA admits that it engages in the sale of certain video-capable computing and display devices in the United States," including television assembled in Mexico); page 72 of 90 (Hisense's Statement Under 19 C.F.R. § 210.13(b)) (identifying Hisense television supplier in Mexico); Ex. 80, Hisense Resp. to Compl., *Certain Glass Substrates for Liquid Crystal Displays*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1433, at ¶ 20 ("Hisense admits that it has imported and sold after importation TVs that contain LCD glass."), at 54, ¶ 2 (Hisense's Statement Under 19 C.F.R. § 210.13(b)) ("Hisense was an importer of record for shipments of the subject articles [Hisense TV Model Nos. 32A4K, 32A45K, 40H4030F, and 50R6G] in 2024."). For example, Hisense USA Corporation admits it purchases "televisions from Hisense International (Hong Kong) America Investments in Asia, where the title of the [] televisions passes" to Hisense USA Corp. and "then ships the [] televisions to its warehouse in California (near Los Angeles) for distribution to U.S. retailers." Ex. 151 at ¶ 29, Compl., *Certain Digital Video-Capable Devices and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1224; Ex. 79, Hisense Resp. to Compl., *Certain Digital Video-Capable Devices and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1224, at ¶ 29.

55. Hisense sells Accused Products within the United States through distributors and retailers, such as Hisense USA, Best Buy, Amazon.com, and Walmart. Exs. 83-84 (Copy of retail websites showing exemplary Hisense Accused Products). For example, the Hisense 43A7N was purchased from Best Buy online on February 20, 2025. Exs. 83 (Copy of Best Buy showing Hisense 43A7N offered for sale) & 70 (purchase receipt). Photos of a Hisense 43A7N, showing a "Made in

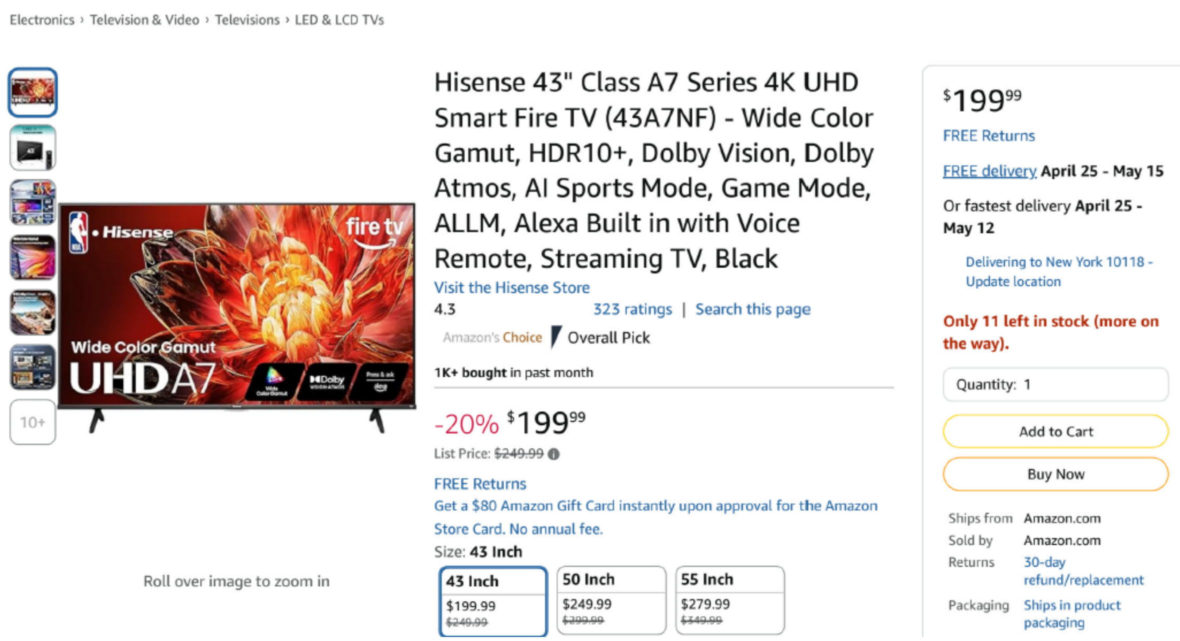
Mexico" label, are attached as Ex. 77. On information and belief, this product was assembled abroad and imported into the United States.

56. Additionally, a Hisense 43R6E4 was purchased from Walmart on March 11, 2025. Exs. 83 (Copy of Walmart showing Hisense 43R6E4 offered for sale) & 72 (purchase receipt). Photos of a Hisense 43R6E4, showing a "Made in Mexico" label, are attached as Ex. 78. On information and belief, this product was assembled abroad and imported into the United States.

57. Hisense continues to offer for sale the Hisense 43A7N on various retail websites, including, but not limited to, Best Buy and Amazon.



Ex. 149, https://www.bestbuy.com/site/hisense-43-class-a7-series-led-4k-uhd-hdr-wcg-smart-google-tv-2024/6577006.p?skuId=6577006 (last accessed April 9, 2025).



Ex. 150, https://www.amazon.com/hisense-fire-tv-43-inch-class-A7NF-series-qled-smart-tv/dp/B0DN6THH67/ref=sr_1_1?crid=1Q8TN3N14UWXO&dib=eyJ2IjoiMSJ9.cpyIhmHKeRKxIDh1QsJQwu51-1-dYeJ8nMGZKhau6FV7N_C66rInkOoP2DeN5ChP-cN4X6soIN9aulD4mcKRp3-AWdVZQMNWSBvOphx_WgKIQgQh2OOQAAVx6l9fhkvT1fDhoz_Wj7OJheL7Y4EQwpOncxA8Ss7O2BueerAe4VLKCj__yoSbwKWvqCrwwZ0Q7OeWKXdEu47yj1EtygMEZmhPzxLcxTLIVj5iB-jgkYVJuoXSyKRBklRHVsiZtxa0ULly7v5v6n7KnnIx63zV1l5hGpBH5HmrzJfRrXDLrEo.MrifNWz0uQXr9g23qKRHpmawRensq-7-6xWTA7xV4fg&dib_tag=se&keywords=hisense%2B43a7n&qid=1744222495&s=electronics&sprefix=hisense%2B43a7n%2Celectronics%2C55&sr=1-1&th=1 (last accessed April 9, 2025).

58. As more fully set forth below, each of the Hisense Accused Products is sold for importation, imported, and/or sold after importation and directly or indirectly infringes, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, the Asserted Patents.

IV. NOKIA'S COMPLIANCE WITH ITU LICENSING POLICIES

A. The ITU and the H.264/H.265 Standardization Process

59. Certain claims of the Asserted Patents relate to the H.264 and H.265 Standards developed by the International Telecommunication Union ("ITU").

60. The ITU-T and the International Standards Organization ("ISO") jointly published a standard referred to as "H.264," "MPEG-4 part 10," or "Advanced Video Coding." The H.264 Standard development process was initiated by VCEG (a working group under ITU-T) and finalized by the Joint Video Team ("JVT"), which was a collaborative effort between VCEG and the Moving Picture Experts Group ("MPEG," a working group under ISO/IEC).

61. Following publication of the H.264 Standard, the Joint Collaborative Team on Video Coding ("JCT"), which was another collaborative effort between VCEG and MPEG, began work on the H.265 Standard. The H.265 Standard, which is also known as "MPEG-H Part 2" or "High Efficiency Video Coding," represented the next step for video quality and coding efficiency after the widely successful H.264 Standard.

62. The ITU was formed in 1865 at the International Telegraph Convention, and in 1947 it became a specialized agency of the United Nations, responsible for issues that concern information and communication technologies. The ITU handles a variety of matters and thus is organized into various sectors. One of the sectors is ITU-T, which is responsible for standardization. The mission of ITU-T is to ensure efficient and timely production of international standards related to the field of telecommunications. The standards developed by ITU-T are referred to as "Recommendations."

63. Within ITU-T, members come together in various teams or groups to propose technology that best meets the aim of the organization and to draft Recommendations. The goal is to draft Recommendations that incorporate the best available technology to ensure that the standards are the highest possible quality. The H.264 Standard described above is detailed in the H.264 Recommendation, and the H.265 Standard is detailed in the H.265 Recommendation.

64. In order to facilitate the widespread adoption of its standards, the ITU must ensure that implementers have access to the standards without undue constraint, and that patent holders have

incentives to continue to innovate and contribute technologies to the standards. Without the former, standards could issue, but no one would be willing to adopt them. Without the latter, there may not be standards at all. In the latter case, companies would need to rely on a multiplicity of proprietary technologies, or larger companies could coerce smaller ones to adopt less meritorious technologies in the absence of collaborative and merit-focused standard-setting processes.

65. As the ITU-T searches for the best available technical solutions, it takes into account that many parts of its standards will be covered by patents owned by members and third parties. In order to assist with the usage of patented technologies in standards, the ITU adopted a Common Patent Policy.

66. The ITU also published Guidelines, which were created to help its members understand and implement the Common Patent Policy. The Guidelines explain that the Common Patent Policy "was drafted in its operative part as a checklist, covering the three different cases which may arise if a Recommendation | Deliverable requires licenses for Patents to be practiced or implemented, fully or partly." Ex. 57 at 1,*"Guidelines for Implementation of the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITURIISOIIEC,"* ITU, Rev. 4 (Dec. 16, 2022).

67. The Common Patent Policy states:

> 2. If a Recommendation | Deliverable is developed and such information as referred to in paragraph 1 has been disclosed, three different situations may arise:
>
> 2.1 The patent holder is willing to negotiate licences free of charge with other parties on a non-discriminatory basis on reasonable terms and conditions. Such negotiations are left to the parties concerned and are performed outside ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC.
>
> 2.2 The patent holder is willing to negotiate licences with other parties on a non-discriminatory basis on reasonable terms and conditions. Such negotiations are left to the parties concerned and are performed outside ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC.

> 2.3 The patent holder is not willing to comply with the provisions of either paragraph 2.1 or paragraph 2.2; in such case, the Recommendation | Deliverable shall not include provisions depending on the patent.
>
> 3. Whatever case applies (2.1, 2.2 or 2.3), the patent holder has to provide a written statement to be filed at ITU-TSB, ITU-BR or the offices of the CEOs of ISO or IEC, respectively, using the appropriate "Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration" form. This statement must not include additional provisions, conditions, or any other exclusion clauses in excess of what is provided for each case in the corresponding boxes of the form.

Ex. 58, *"Common Patent Policy for ITU-TIITU-RIISOIIEC,"* ITU (2022).

68. The Guidelines define the term "Patent" to be "those claims contained in and identified by patents, utility models and other similar statutory rights based on inventions (including applications for any of these) solely to the extent that any such claims are essential to the implementation of a Recommendation | Deliverable. Essential patents are patents that would be required to implement" a specific Recommendation | Deliverable. Ex. 57 at 2, *"Guidelines for Implementation of the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITURIISOIIEC,"* ITU, Rev. 4 (Dec. 16, 2022). The ITU therefore defines "essential" to be only those patent claims that are essential or necessary for implementation of a specific Recommendation.

69. The definition of "Patent" provided in the Guidelines is mirrored on the ITU's Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration form, which is submitted by any patent holder who believes that it may hold patent claims essential to a given standard. The Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration form states that disclosing specific patent information on the form is desired but not required so long as the patent owner declares its willingness to license its patent claims essential to the standard for free or on reasonable and non-discriminatory ("RAND") terms.

70. The H.264 Recommendation specifies the implementation of decoders and specifically defines the "decoding process" as "[t]he process *specified* in this Recommendation |

International Standard that reads a bitstream and derives decoded pictures from it." Ex. 59 at 7, Recommendation ITU-T H.264. It does not, however, specify the implementation of encoders.

71. Similarly, the H.265 Recommendation only specifies the implementation of decoders. *See* Ex. 60 at 5–6, Recommendation ITU-T H.265 (defining (i) "decoding process" as "[t]he process specified in this Specification that reads a *bitstream* and derives *decoded pictures* from it" and (ii) "encoding process" as "[a] process not specified in this Specification that produces a *bitstream* conforming to this Specification.").

72. Consistent with both the text of the Common Patent Policy and with language on the ITU's Patent Declaration form, Nokia has been adjudicated to have complied with its patent disclosure obligations for those patent claims essential to the H.264 and H.265 Standards. *Certain Video Capable Electronic Devices, Including Computers, Streaming Devices, Televisions, and Components and Modules Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1380, Initial Determination at 150-53 (Dec. 20, 2024) (holding that Nokia complied with its disclosure obligations for the H.264 and H.265 standards); *Certain Video Capable Electronic Devices, Including Computers, Streaming Devices, Televisions, Cameras, and Components and Modules Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1379, Initial Determination at 109-11 (Jan. 29, 2025) (holding that the evidence established that Nokia complied with the ITU and JVT disclosure requirements that applied to Nokia's H.264 essential patent claims); *see also* at 102 (holding that the asserted encoding claims "are not essential to the H.264 standard" and "RAND issues, therefore are not relevant to [the asserted encoding claims]") (citations omitted).

B. Nokia's Compliance with RAND

73. Consistent with the Common Patent Policy, Nokia has declared to the ITU that it is prepared to grant licenses to the essential claims of the Asserted Patents RAND terms and conditions. Certain claims of the Asserted Patents are essential to the H.264 and H.265 Standards,

and Nokia has been and remains prepared to grant a license under RAND terms to any essential claims of the Asserted Patents for decoding according to the H.264 and H.265 Standards.[4] Ex. 62, Nokia's General Licensing Declaration to the ITU.

74. Nokia has executed dozens of agreements related to its video coding portfolios. Nokia's agreements cover an array of product types, including mobile phones, laptop and desktop computers, tablets, handheld computers, televisions, security devices, and medical products. Due to the range of applications of video coding technologies, Nokia's existing licenses were executed with sophisticated companies across a wide variety of businesses and industries.

75. Nokia has negotiated in good faith and made substantial efforts to enter into license agreements for its H.264 and H.265 standard essential patent claims with Respondents on RAND terms, as proven by Nokia's conduct in licensing negotiations.

76. Nokia has both offered RAND-qualifying offers and negotiated in good faith in toward a license.

77. On the other hand, Respondents have not taken a license to Nokia's standard essential patent claims despite extensive discussions and being presented with multiple RAND offers.

C. Acer's Hold-Out Behavior

78. Nokia has been negotiating with Acer in a good faith effort to license Nokia's H/264- and H.265-related patents since 2018. In that time, Acer has sold millions of infringing products but has paid no royalties. Nokia has made offers to Acer consistent with licenses agreed to by over 50 companies, but the parties have been unable to reach agreement.

79. For instance, in September 2018, Nokia provided Acer with patent lists identifying Nokia patents with claims that are essential to the H.264 and/or H.265 Standards and provided Acer with

[4] Nokia has no obligations with respect to use of the AV1 Specification.

an offer to license Nokia's video patents on RAND terms and conditions. Following that offer, Nokia prepared technical presentations related to H.264, H.265 and Nokia's video patents and shared that information with Acer.

80. In September 2018, Nokia provided Acer with representative claim charts mapping certain Nokia patent claims to the H.264 Standard. Among other patents, Nokia provided Acer with a claim chart for U.S. Patent No. 7,532,808, which is asserted in this case.

81. In November 2018, Nokia representatives traveled to Taiwan to meet with Acer regarding Nokia's video patents. Following that meeting, Nokia provided Acer with additional claim charts, including a claim chart for U.S. Patent No. 9,628,816, which is related to the '267 Patent asserted in this case.

82. Over the following years, Nokia had numerous in-person, telephonic, and video meetings with Acer, including meetings in which Nokia's engineers explained Nokia's patented technology in detail and explained how it was used by Acer's products.

83. In August 2019, after months of additional delay, Nokia provided Acer with a draft patent license agreement.

84. Throughout the remainder of 2019 and into 2020, Nokia continued to negotiate in good faith toward a license with Acer on RAND terms.

85. In May 2020, Nokia provided Acer additional claim charts and requested an additional meeting. Following a telephonic conference, Nokia provided Acer yet another RAND offer for a license covering Nokia video patents, as well as an offer to license certain Nokia patents relevant to WLAN.

86. In November 2020 Nokia provided Acer another RAND offer to license Nokia's patent claims essential to the H.264 Standard.

87. In April 2021, and after years of failed negotiations, Nokia emailed Acer, explaining that "Acer continues to make and sell products implementing the relevant standards without a license under Nokia's SEPs and without paying compensation to Nokia." Acer's failure to take a license on RAND terms was particularly problematic given that Acer's sale of infringing products appeared to be growing rapidly in 2021.

88. Nokia's efforts to negotiate in good faith continued into 2022, when Nokia offered to participate in a voluntary arbitration to resolve the parties' licensing disagreements.

89. As recently as November 11, 2024, Nokia sent Acer lists of patents with claims relating to H.264 and H.265 decoding. Nokia also provided Acer with exemplary H.264 and H.265 claim charts and extended multiple license offers to Acer. For instance, in November 2024, Nokia sent Acer license offers covering its patent claims relating to decoding H.264- and H.265-compliant video.

90. In February 2025, Nokia provided Acer with an anonymized list of licensees to Nokia's video patents, which demonstrates that Nokia's offers to Acer are widely accepted in the market.

91. On March 17, 2025, Nokia again offered to arbitrate the parties' licensing dispute.

92. Since 2018, Nokia has negotiated with Acer in good faith toward a patent license agreement that would cover Acer's use of Nokia's patents. Despite these efforts, Acer remains unlicensed to Nokia's patents. Acer's continued unauthorized use of Nokia's patents has prompted Nokia to seek the relief detailed in this Complaint.

93. The parties' negotiation history evinces Nokia's compliance with the ITU Common Patent Policy, as Nokia has consistently engaged in good faith and made multiple offers to Acer on RAND terms and conditions.

D. ASUS's Hold-Out Behavior

94. Nokia has been negotiating with Asus in a good faith effort to license Nokia's H.264- and H.265-related patents for a long time. In that time, Asus has sold hundreds of millions of infringing products but has paid no royalties. Nokia has made offers to Asus consistent with licenses agreed to by over 50 companies, but the parties have been unable to reach agreement. Nokia sent Asus lists of patents with claims relating to H.264 and H.265 decoding and to encoding video into H.264 and H.265-compliant formats. Nokia also provided Asus with exemplary H.265 decoding claim charts and extended multiple license offers to Asus.

95. For example, on January 3, 2025, Nokia sent Asus license offers covering its patent claims relating to decoding H.264- and H.265-compliant video and encoding video into H.264- and H.265-compliant formats. And, on March 14, 2025, Nokia provided Asus with an anonymized licensee list indicating that Nokia has entered license agreements to the Nokia video patents at rates consistent with those offered to Asus.

96. Nokia has negotiated in good faith in an effort to conclude a license to Nokia's video patents with Asus on RAND terms.

97. Despite Nokia's good-faith efforts to secure a license with Asus, Asus remains unlicensed to Nokia's patents. Asus's continued unauthorized use of Nokia's patents has prompted Nokia to seek the relief detailed in this Complaint.

E. Hisense's Hold-Out Behavior

98. Nokia first informed Hisense of its extensive portfolio of standard-essential patent claims in a letter dated July 1, 2016.

99. Nokia has been negotiating with Hisense in a good faith effort to license Nokia's H.264- and H.265-related patents since 2018. In that time, Hisense has sold millions of infringing products

but has paid no royalties. Nokia has made offers to Hisense consistent with licenses agreed to by over 50 companies, but the parties have been unable to reach agreement.

100. On or around May 19, 2021, Nokia provided Hisense with further notice of infringement of Nokia's patents with claims that are essential to the H.264 and/or H.265 Standards. Additional patent lists were provided on January 13, 2022.

101. Subsequent to Nokia providing notice of its patents to Hisense, Hisense explained to Nokia that an association called CTU would negotiate a license on its behalf and on behalf of other Chinese TV manufacturers. Nokia complied with this request to advance otherwise fruitless negotiations by negotiating with CTU from May 2021 to June 2024. In retrospect, however, this shift away from Hisense to CTU provided nothing but further delay and obstruction.

102. As recently as February 18, 2025, Nokia sent Hisense lists of patents with claims relating to H.264 and H.265 decoding. Nokia also provided Hisense with exemplary H.265 decoding claim charts and extended multiple license offers to Hisense. For instance, in both February and March 2025, Nokia sent Hisense license offers covering its patent claims relating to decoding H.264- and H.265-compliant video.

103. Hisense remains unlicensed and has not paid a single royalty for its infringement of Nokia's video patents despite Nokia's good faith efforts to negotiate. Hisense's continued unauthorized use of Nokia's patents has prompted Nokia to seek the relief detailed in this Complaint.

V. THE ASSERTED PATENTS AND NON-TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTIONS

A. U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701

1. Identification of the Patent and Ownership by Complainant

104. Nokia Tech owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '701 Patent, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Providing Complexity Balanced Entropy Coding," issued on

May 19, 2015, to inventors Jani Lainema, Kemal Ugur, and Antti Olli Hallapuro. The ’701 Patent expires on April 28, 2032. The ’701 Patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 13/192,111, filed on July 27, 2011, and claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/368,316, filed on July 28, 2010.

105. A certified copy of the ’701 Patent is attached as Ex. 1.

106. A certified copy of the assignment for the ’701 Patent is attached as Ex. 2.

107. Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(c), a certified copy of the prosecution history of the ’701 Patent and a copy of the applicable pages of each reference mentioned in the prosecution history of the ’701 Patent are included in Appendix A.[5]

108. The ’701 Patent has twenty claims, three of which are independent claims. Complainants are asserting Claims **1**, 3-4, 6-7, **8**, 10-11, 13-14, **15**, 17-18, 20.

2. Foreign Counterparts to the ’701 Patent

109. Ex. 3 lists each foreign patent and each pending foreign patent application (not already issued as a patent), and each foreign patent application that has been denied, abandoned or withdrawn, corresponding to the ’701 Patent, with an indication of the prosecution status of each such patent application. Nokia is aware of no other foreign patents or patent applications corresponding to the ’701 Patent that have been filed, abandoned, withdrawn, or rejected.

3. Non-Technical Description of the Patented Inventions

110. Per 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(a)(9)(vi), the following is a non-technical description of the ’701 Patent.

[5] At the time of filing this Complaint, Nokia has ordered, but not yet received, a certified copy of the ’701 Patent (Ex. 1), a certified copy of the assignment for the ’701 Patent (Ex. 2), and a certified copy of the prosecution history of the ’701 Patent (Appendix A). Upon receipt, Nokia will supplement the Complaint to provide the certified copies as replacements of the concurrently submitted non-certified copies.

111. The ’701 Patent is not directed to merely an abstract idea or any patent-ineligible concept. Instead, the ’701 Patent is directed to novel and unconventional improvements to the process of video coding. The ’701 Patent provides improvements over prior video coding techniques that result in substantial benefits to video compression, video quality, and video playback. These substantial benefits are enjoyed by users of the Accused Products when, for example, watching video over the Internet.

112. When streaming video content, it is “desirable to maintain high levels of capabilities in the most efficient manner possible.” Ex. 1, ’701 Patent at 1:37-50. Because “the pace of expansion of complexity and processing load continues to race forward,” “significant usage of mobile electronic device[s] for the services and functions … may typically consume battery power quickly and end up forcing the user to frequently recharge the battery or limit their usage, which degrades the user experience.” *Id*. The ’701 Patent provides a solution to this increasing complexity using “complexity balanced entropy coding [which] may be employed in order to provide a high level of capability with respect to video coding and decoding while keeping the costs in terms of complexity relatively low.” *Id*. at 1:54-60.

113. The ’701 Patent achieves a complexity balanced entropy coding system through “divid[ing] syntax elements that may occur in a given bitstream (e.g., a bitstream associated with video content being processed) into categories.” *Id*. at 9:51-10:3. In one embodiment, “[t]he first category includes symbols that occur relatively infrequently and the second category includes symbols that occur relatively frequently.” *Id*. Thus, “a threshold frequency of occurrence may be defined for symbols, and those symbols that are expected to occur more frequently than the threshold frequency may be determined to be in the second category while those symbols that are expected

to occur less frequently than the threshold frequency may be determined to be in the first category." *Id*.

114. This categorization allows for decreased complexity because "[a]fter categorization has been accomplished … the entropy coding engine **80** may perform binarization and/or entropy coding operations employing different treatment based on the categories defined by the categorizer." *Id*. at 10:4-24. As an example, "for the first category, binarization may be accomplished using a selected binarization technique … followed by a context update and entropy coding with variable bin probabilities." *Id.* For the second category, for example, "bypass coding may be implemented for a CABAC engine to accomplish the entropy coding." *Id*. Through using these coding techniques, a system can code "each category differently to reduce complexity, the computational complexity as indicated by the number of DCT coefficients, is kept below the desired maximum level by utilizing context adaptive arithmetic coding while bypassing probability estimation for DCT coefficient data for some symbols." *Id*. at 11:23-40. This is in contrast to prior art systems, wherein "coding and decoding of the DCT transform coefficients in the CABAC approach may cause problems in real life implementations as the computational requirements of that operation increases significantly as a function of the video bitrate." *Id*. at 4:37-42.

115. The novel solution of the '701 Patent, including employing a complexity balanced entropy coding system, was not well-understood, routine, or conventional, nor was it simply comprised of well-understood, routine, and conventional activities previously known to the industry. Furthermore, the specific combination of elements, including determining a frequency of occurrence threshold based on an expected frequency of occurrence of syntax elements in a bit stream, categorizing a plurality of syntax elements of video content into first and second categories based on the frequency of occurrence threshold, wherein syntax elements which occur greater than

the frequency of occurrence threshold are categorized into the first category and syntax elements which occur less than the frequency of occurrence are categorized into the second category, entropy coding symbols that correspond to the first category of syntax elements and that have been subjected to a context update and entropy coding symbols that correspond to the second category of syntax elements and that have bypassed context updating, was not well-understood, routine, or conventional.

B. U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714

1. Identification of the Patent and Ownership by Complainant

116. Nokia Tech owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the ’714 Patent entitled “Method for Coding and an apparatus” issued on January 14, 2020, to inventors Mehmet Oguz Bici, Jani Lainema, and Kemal Ugur. The ’714 Patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 16/356,733, filed on March 18, 2019, which is a continuation of application No. 15/681,725, filed on August 21, 2017 (now U.S. Patent No. 10,237,574), which is a continuation of application No. 15/426,822, filed on February 7, 2017 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,743,105), which is a continuation of application No. 13/666,680, filed on November 1, 2012 (now U.S. Patent No. 9,571,833), which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/555,703, filed on November 4, 2011. The ’714 Patent expires on November 1, 2032.

117. A certified copy of the ’714 Patent is attached as Ex. 11.

118. A certified copy of the assignment for the ’714 Patent is attached as Ex. 12.

119. Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(c), a certified copy of the prosecution history of the ’714 Patent and copies of the applicable pages of each reference cited in the ’714 Patent and its prosecution history are included in Appendix B.

120. The ’714 Patent has thirty claims, six of which are independent claims. Complainants are asserting Claims **1**-5, 7-8, **9**-12, 14, **15**-19, 21-22, **23**-26, 28, **29**, **30**.

2. Foreign Counterparts to the ’714 Patent

121. Ex. 13 lists each foreign patent and each pending foreign patent application (not already issued as a patent), and each foreign patent application that has been denied, abandoned or withdrawn, corresponding to the ’714 Patent, with an indication of the prosecution status of each such patent application. Nokia is aware of no other foreign patents or patent applications corresponding to the ‘714 Patent that have been filed, abandoned, withdrawn, or rejected.

3. Non-Technical Description of the Patented Inventions

122. Per 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(a)(9)(vi), the following is a non-technical description of the ’714 Patent.

123. The ’714 Patent is not directed to merely an abstract idea or any patent-ineligible concept. Instead, the ’714 Patent provides improvements over conventional video coding motion compensation techniques that result in substantial benefits to video compression, video quality, and video playback. These substantial benefits are enjoyed by users of the Accused Products when, for example, watching video over the Internet.

124. Encoders compress video into a representation suitable for storage or transmission. Ex. 11, ’714 Patent at 1:32-36. Decoders can decompress the compressed representation into viewable form. *Id*. As described in the ’714 Patent, decoders reconstruct output video by applying a prediction mechanism “using the motion or spatial information … stored in the compressed representation of the image” and prediction error decoding “the inverse operation of the prediction error coding to recover the quantized prediction error signal in the spatial domain.” *Id*. at 2:4-12. The decoder “may also apply additional filtering processes in order to improve the quality of the output video.” *Id*. at 2:16-18.

125. Typical encoders encode video information in two phases. In the first phase, pixel values can be predicted, for example, by motion compensation mechanisms, which involve finding and

indicating an area in one of the previously coded video frames that corresponds closely to the block being coded. *Id*. at 1:43-49. Additionally, pixel values can be predicted via spatial mechanisms, which involve using the pixel values around the block to be coded in a specified manner. *Id*. at 1:49-52. The second phase involves coding the prediction error (*i.e.*, the difference between the predicted block of pixels and the original block of pixels), which involves transforming the difference in pixel values using a specified transform (*e.g.*, a Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) or a variant thereof), quantizing the coefficients, and entropy coding the quantized coefficients. *Id*. at 1:58-64.

126. As described in the '714 Patent, motion information is indicated by motion vectors associated with each motion compensated image block that represents the displacement of the image block in the picture to be encoded or decoded. *Id*. at 2:59-65. Motion vectors can be explicitly signaled or predicted from previously coded information. One method used by conventional systems to create the predicted motion vectors was to calculate them in a predefined way, for example by calculating the median of the motion vectors of the adjacent blocks. *Id*. at 2:67-3:4. Another method used was to generate a list or a set of candidate predictions from blocks in the current frame and/or co-located or other blocks in temporal reference pictures and signaling the chosen candidate as the motion vector prediction. *Id*. at 3:5-9.

127. Prior to the '714 Patent, one significant problem was that after a list of the motion vector prediction candidates was generated, some of the motion vector prediction candidates may have the same motion information, which created redundancy. *Id*. at 3:66-4:3.

128. The '714 Patent overcame these technical challenges in the prior systems by inventing a method that recognized that the size of the motion vector prediction candidates list could be reduced and computational complexity associated with exhaustive comparison ameliorated by

determining to include or exclude motion vector prediction candidates based on a non-exhaustive comparison to other candidates determined based on the location of the block associated with the candidate under consideration. *Id*. at 4:19-39. The ’714 Patent employs the unconventional solution of obtaining spatial candidates from the motion information of spatial neighbor blocks, for example, and performing a limited number of motion information comparisons between candidate pairs to remove the redundant candidates before adding them to a motion vector candidate list rather than comparing every available candidate pair, which reduces complexity and redundancy. *Id*. at 4:19-39. The ’714 Patent also enables a reduction of computational complexity in creating motion vector prediction candidate lists. *Id*. at 4:20-23.

129. The ’714 Patent therefore provides specific technological improvements to the functionality and capabilities of video decoding and encoding technologies that result in reduced complexity and improved prediction accuracy, which in turn reduces the information to be transmitted and received. *Id*. at 4:20-23, 8:24-27.

130. Conventional technology prior to the ’714 Patent was not capable of, for example, determining a subset of spatial motion vector prediction candidates based on a location of the block associated with the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate, or determining to include or exclude the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate in the motion vector prediction list based on comparing motion information of the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate with motion information of a limited number of other spatial motion vector prediction candidates without making a comparison of each possible candidate pair from the set of spatial motion vector prediction candidates.

131. The ’714 Patent recognizes and solves these specific technological problems with the conventional technology at the time. The ’714 Patent’s ability to determine a subset of spatial

motion vector prediction candidates based on a location of the block associated with a first spatial motion vector prediction candidate and ability to determine to include or exclude the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate in the motion vector prediction list based on comparing motion information of the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate with motion information of a limited number of other spatial motion vector prediction candidates without making a comparison of each available pair from the set of spatial motion vector prediction candidates was a significant advancement over existing technology.

132. The novel solution of the ’714 Patent, including determining spatial motion vector prediction candidates based on a location of the block associated with a first spatial motion vector prediction candidate and determining to include or exclude the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate in the motion vector prediction list based on comparing motion information of the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate with motion information of a limited number of other spatial motion vector prediction candidates without making a comparison of each available pair from the set of spatial motion vector prediction candidates, was not well-understood, routine, or conventional, nor was it simply comprised of well-understood, routine, and conventional activities previously known to the industry. Furthermore, the specific combination of elements, including determining spatial motion vector prediction candidates based on a location of the block associated with a first spatial motion vector prediction candidate and determining to include or exclude the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate in the motion vector prediction list based on comparing motion information of the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate with motion information of a limited number of other spatial motion vector prediction candidates without making a comparison of each available pair from the set of spatial motion vector prediction candidates, was not well-understood, routine, or conventional.

C. U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267

1. Identification of the Patent and Ownership by Complainant

133. Nokia Tech owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '267 Patent entitled "Motion Prediction in Video Coding" issued on October 31, 2023, to inventors Kemal Ugar, Jani Lainema, and Antti Hallapuro. The '267 Patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 21/281,869, filed on May 24, 2021. The '267 Patent is a continuation of application No. 16/729,974, filed on Dec. 30, 2019 (now U.S. Patent No. 11,019,354), which is a continuation of application No. 15/876,495, filed on Jan. 22, 2018 (now U.S. Patent No. 10,523,960), which is a continuation of application No. 15/490,469, filed on Apr. 18, 2017, (now U.S. Patent No. 9,877,037), which is a continuation of application No. 15/250,124, filed on Aug. 29, 2016, (now U.S. Patent No. 9,628,816), which is a continuation of application No. 13/344,893, filed on Jan. 6, 2012, (now U.S. Patent No. 9,432,693), which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/430,694, filed on Jan. 7, 2011. The '267 Patent expires on January 6, 2032.

134. A certified copy of the '267 Patent is attached as Ex. 21.

135. A certified copy of the assignment for the '267 Patent is attached as Ex. 22.

136. Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(c), a certified copy of the prosecution history of the '267 Patent and a copy of each reference mentioned in the prosecution history of the '267 Patent is included in Appendix C.

137. The '267 Patent has thirty-six claims, six of which are independent claims. Complainants are asserting Claims **1**-6, **7**-12, **13**-18, **19**-24, **25**-30, **31**-36.

2. Foreign Counterparts to the '267 Patent

138. Ex. 23 lists each foreign patent and each pending foreign patent application (not already issued as a patent), and each foreign patent application that has been denied, abandoned or withdrawn, corresponding to the '267 Patent, with an indication of the prosecution status of each

such patent application. Nokia is aware of no other foreign patents or patent applications corresponding to the ’267 Patent that have been filed, abandoned, withdrawn, or rejected.

3. Non-Technical Description of the Patented Inventions

139. Per 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(a)(9)(vi), the following is a non-technical description of the ’267 Patent.

140. The ’267 Patent is not directed to merely an abstract idea or any patent-ineligible concept. Instead, the ’267 Patent provides improvements over conventional video coding techniques that result in substantial benefits to video compression, video quality, and video playback. These substantial benefits are enjoyed by users of the Accused Products when, for example, watching video over the Internet.

141. Encoders compress video into a representation suitable for storage or transmission. Ex. 21, ’267 Patent, at 1:26-33. Decoders can decompress the compressed video representation into viewable form. *Id*. One compression technique used to reduce the size of an encoded bitstream is called “Motion Compensated Prediction (MCP).” *Id*. at 2:20-34. In MCP, a prediction for a current frame is formed using a previously coded frame or using multiple previously coded frames. *Id*. An example of a frame that is predicted using multiple previously coded frames is called a “B-picture.” B-pictures are bi-predicted (or bi-directional prediction) pictures which use two other pictures as reference pictures, or two prediction blocks within one reference picture. *Id*. at 2:35-51.

142. As described in the ’267 Patent, in bi-directional prediction, the prediction signal of the block may be formed by averaging two motion compensated prediction blocks, followed by either up or down rounding, which may introduce rounding errors. *Id*. at 3:41-55.

143. Prior to the ’267 Patent, one significant problem was that the accumulation of rounding errors in bi-directional prediction degraded coding efficiency. *Id*. at 3:56-65. Conventional technology attempted to remove or decrease this rounding error accumulation by signaling whether

rounding up or rounding down was used or, alternatively, by alternating the usage of the rounding up and rounding down for each frame. *Id*. However, such prior methods had shortcomings, at least because they increased the complexity of the process, as two separate code branches were required and the motion estimation routines in the encoder had to be doubled for both cases of rounding and truncating. *Id*. at 4:21-25.

144. The ’267 Patent overcame technical challenges in the prior systems by inventing a method of maintaining the prediction signals at a higher precision during the prediction calculation and then reducing the precision after the two or more prediction signals have been combined with each other. *Id*. at 4:29-35. The ’267 Patent employs the unconventional solution of maintaining a higher accuracy until the prediction signals have been combined to obtain the bi-directional or multidirectional prediction signal, which eliminates the need for including a rounding direction indicator in the bitstream or the added complexity of alternating the rounding directions between frames. *Id*. at 4:36-43, 6:51-57. Additionally, with the invention of the ’267 Patent, the encoder can transmit residual data based on the difference between the combined prediction and the block of pixels, and the decoder can reconstruct the block of pixels based on the combined prediction and any residual data. *Id*. at 14:51-59, 15:14-24, 16:14-24.

145. The ’267 Patent therefore provides a specific technological improvement to the functionality and capabilities of video coding technology that results in reduced complexity, increased efficiency and significant reduction in the information to be transmitted and received. *Id*. at 7:31-38.

146. Conventional technology prior to the ’267 Patent was not capable of reducing the accumulation of rounding errors in bi-directional or multi-directional prediction without signaling the rounding offset or using different methods for rounding for different frames. *Id*. at 6:51-57.

147. The ’267 Patent recognizes and solves these specific technological problems with the conventional video coding technology at the time. The ’267 Patent’s ability to obtain a first prediction and a second prediction, each having a precision which is higher than the precision of the reference pixel values, and after combining the first prediction and the second prediction, decreasing the precision of said combined prediction by shifting bits of the combined prediction to the right such that the residual data in the bitstream is based on the difference between the combined prediction and the block of pixels, and such that the combined prediction is used by the decoder to reconstruct the block of pixels, was a significant advancement over existing technology.

148. The novel solution of the ’267 Patent, including obtaining a first prediction and a second prediction, each having a precision which is higher than the precision of the reference pixel values, and after adding the first prediction and the second prediction with a rounding value, decreasing the precision of said combined prediction by shifting bits of the combined prediction to the right such that the residual data in the bitstream is based on the difference between the combined prediction and the block of pixels, and such that the combined prediction is used by the decoder to reconstruct the block of pixels, was not well-understood, routine, or conventional, nor was it simply comprised of well-understood, routine, and conventional activities previously known to the industry. Furthermore, the specific combination of elements, including obtaining a first prediction and a second prediction, each having a precision which is higher than the precision of the reference pixel values, and after adding the first prediction and the second prediction with a rounding value, decreasing the precision of said combined prediction by shifting bits of the combined prediction to the right such that the residual data in the bitstream is based on the difference between the combined prediction and the block of pixels, and such that the combined prediction is used by the decoder to reconstruct the block of pixels, was not well-understood, routine, or conventional.

D. U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321

1. Identification of the Patent and Ownership by Complainant

149. Nokia Tech owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the ’321 Patent, entitled “Grouping of Image Frames In Video Coding,” issued on November 1, 2011, to inventor Miska Hannuksela. The ’321 Patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 11/338,934, filed on January 25, 2006, and is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 10/306,942, filed on November 29, 2002, which claims priority to FI 20020127, filed on January 23, 2002. The ’321 Patent expires on May 19, 2027.

150. A certified copy of the ’321 Patent is attached as Ex. 36.

151. A certified copy of the assignment for the ’321 Patent is attached as Ex. 37.

152. Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(c), a certified copy of the prosecution history of the ’321 Patent and a copy of each reference mentioned in the prosecution history of the ’321 Patent is included in Appendix D.

153. The ’321 Patent has eleven claims, six of which are independent claims. Complainants are asserting Claims **8**-9, **10**, and **11**.

2. Foreign Counterparts to the ’321 Patent

154. Ex. 38 lists each foreign patent and each pending foreign patent application (not already issued as a patent), and each foreign patent application that has been denied, abandoned or withdrawn, corresponding to the ’321 Patent, with an indication of the prosecution status of each such patent application. Nokia is aware of no other foreign patents or patent applications corresponding to the ’321 Patent that have been filed, abandoned, withdrawn, or rejected.

3. Non-Technical Description of the Patented Inventions

155. Per 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(a)(9)(vi), the following is a non-technical description of the ’321 Patent.

156. The ’321 Patent is not directed to merely an abstract idea or any patent-ineligible concept. Instead, the ’321 Patent is directed to novel and unconventional improvements to the process of video coding. The ’321 Patent provides improvements over prior video coding techniques that result in substantial benefits to video compression, video quality, user experience, and video playback. These substantial benefits are enjoyed by users of the Accused Products when, for example, watching video over the Internet.

157. Digital video files are comprised of still image frames, which are displayed rapidly in succession to create an impression of a moving image. Ex. 36, ’321 Patent at 1:55-58. The image frames typically comprise a number of stationary background objects and few moving objects, such that the information in consecutively displayed image frames is typically largely similar. *Id.* at 1:58-65. Many video coding methods make use of this so-called “temporal redundancy” by using “motion-compensated temporal prediction,” in which the contents of an image frame are predicted from other frames. *Id.* at 2:16-23. Frames that use motion-compensated temporal prediction are also called INTER-frames. *Id.* at 2:27-29. Frames that do not use motion-compensated temporal prediction are also called INTRA-frames or I-frames. *Id.* at 2:23-26.

158. Both INTER-frames and INTRA-frames may be used in the motion-compensated prediction of another frame. However, if a frame that is used in the motion-compensated prediction of another frame is lost or corrupted, the frames dependent on it can no longer be correctly decoded. *Id.* at 2:32-33.

159. For example, prior to the ’321 Patent, one significant problem occurred when a user wanted to stream or browse a video from somewhere other than the beginning of the video (e.g., the user wishes to start from a certain position such as the middle or where the user left off from a previous viewing). *Id.* at 3:62-4:4. Prior systems did not include a numbering scheme that allowed the

decoder to recognize the first I-frame in a sequence of pictures. *Id.* at 11:11-21. Therefore, when streaming or browsing a video file from a point other than the beginning, the decoder would interpret starting in the middle of a video stream as an unintentional loss of image frames and unnecessarily try to reconstruct the image frames suspected as lost. *Id.* at 11:20-25.

160. The ’321 Patent overcame these technical challenges in the prior systems by inventing a novel independent sequence of image frames that includes an indication of a first picture in an independently decodable group of pictures. *Id.* at 4:16-35. The ’321 Patent employs the unconventional solution of indicating the first picture in an independently decodable group of pictures so that it is possible for the decoder to start decoding from that first picture and continue the decoding process without needing prediction from any image frame prior to that first picture. *Id.* at 4:16-38.

161. The ’321 Patent therefore provides a specific technological improvement to the functionality and capabilities of video decoding technology that results in increased efficiency and improved video playback. For example, the encoder can now enable the decoder to begin decoding from a random point in a video stream without any prediction from any prior picture and without storing any pictures decoded prior to the first picture of the independent sequence in its memory. *Id.* at 4:48-58. For another example, the indication by an encoder of a first picture in an independently decodable group of pictures enables the decoder to identify a loss of a picture that is likely to cause unsatisfactory image quality and therefore require retransmission or picture refresh. *Id.* at 4:64-5:5.

162. Conventional technology prior to the ’321 Patent was not capable of identifying the first image frame of an independent sequence, wherein all motion-compensated temporal prediction references of the independent sequence refer only to image frames within the independent

sequence, and resetting the identifier values for indicated first image frames of independent sequences.

163. The ’321 Patent recognizes and solves these specific technological problems with the conventional technology at the time. The ’321 Patent’s ability to recognize at the decoder an indication of at least one image frame, which is the first image frame, in decoding order, of the independent sequence and to recognize a reset identifier value for the indicated first image frame of the independent sequence was a significant advancement over existing technology.

164. The novel solution of the ’321 Patent, including decoding from the video sequence an indication of at least one image frame, which is the first image frame, in decoding order, of the independent sequence and starting the decoding sequence from the first image frame of the independent sequence, was not well-understood, routine, or conventional, nor was it simply comprised of well-understood, routine, and conventional activities previously known to the industry. Furthermore, the specific combination of elements, including decoding from the video sequence an indication of at least one image frame, which is the first image frame, in decoding order, of the independent sequence and starting the decoding sequence from the indicated first image frame of the independent sequence, was not well-understood, routine, or conventional.

VI. LICENSES

165. Pursuant to Commission Rule 210.12(a)(9)(iii), a list identifying each licensee licensed under each Asserted Patent is attached as Confidential Ex. 63. For completeness, Confidential Ex. 63 also identifies specific entities with other contractual rights.

VII. THE RESPONDENTS’ UNLAWFUL AND UNFAIR ACTS

166. Importation of the Accused Products and use and sale of the Accused Products after importation infringes the Asserted Patents, based on at least the Accused Products’ practice of the

H.264, H.265 Standards, and AV1 specification, as shown in the attached claim charts. *See* Exs. 5-6, 15-17, 25-30, 40-48; Ex. 56, Full Accused Product List.

167. Respondents import, own, operate, and/or sell the Accused Products which perform decoding processes and include decoders that practice the H.264 and H.265 Standards and AV1 specification. *See, e.g.*, *id.*

168. As shown by the testing evidence in the attached claim charts, the Accused Products perform decoding processes and include decoders covered by certain claims of each of the Asserted Patents. Exs. 5-6, 15-17, 25-30, 40-48.

169. As shown by the testing evidence in the attached claim charts for the '714 and '267 Patents, the Accused Products perform encoding processes and include encoders covered by certain claims of the '714 and '267 Patents. Exs. 15-16, 25-28.

170. Respondents import, use, operate, sell, and/or offer to sell the Accused Products to consumers. *See, e.g.*, *id.*

A. Infringement of the '701 Patent

1. Acer Infringement of the '701 Patent

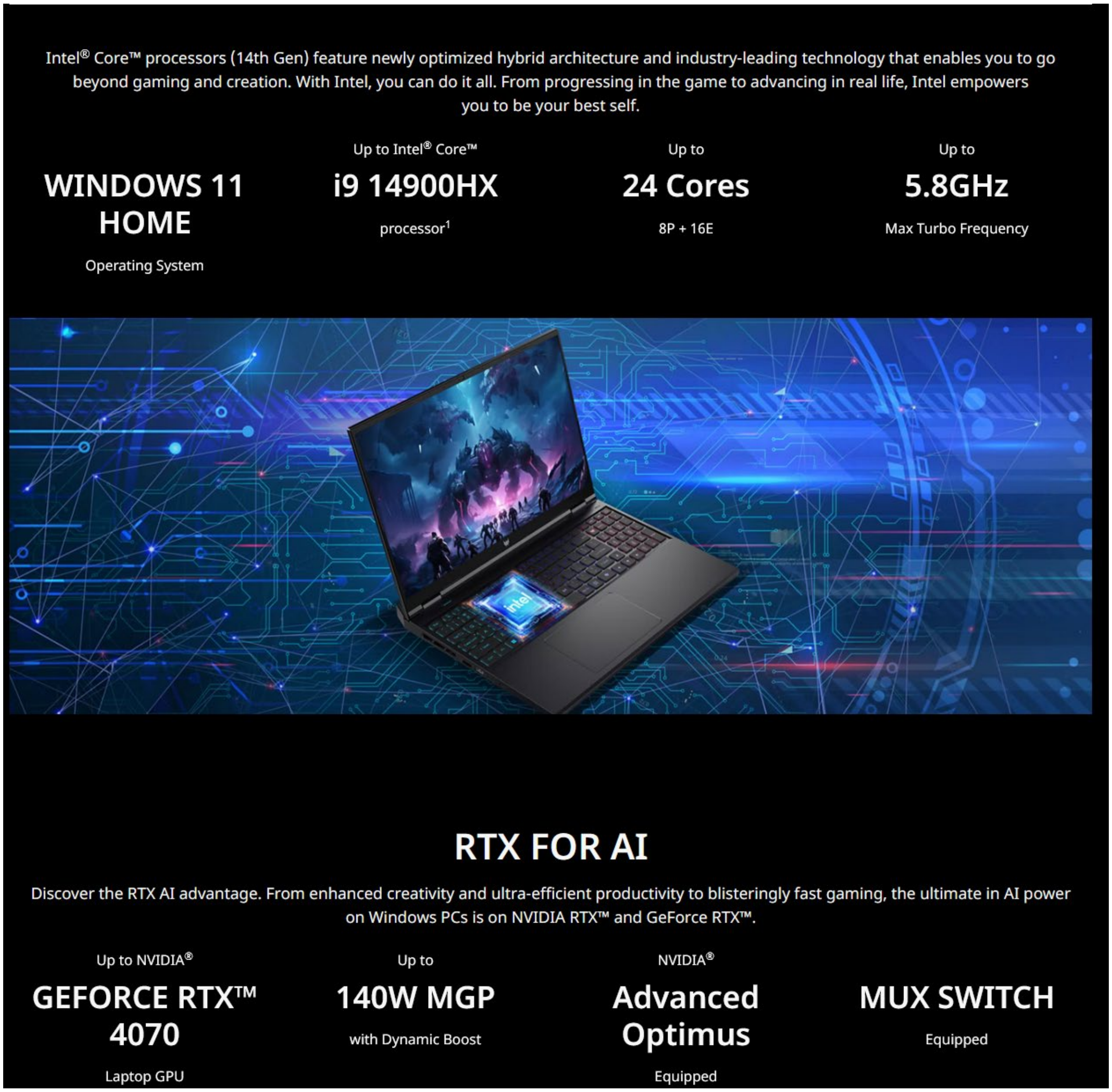
171. On information and belief, the Accused Products that are sold for importation, imported, and/or sold within the United States after importation by Acer infringe at least Claims **1**, 3-4, 6-7, **8**, 10-11, 13-14, **15**, 17-18, 20 of the '701 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

172. On information and belief, Acer directly infringes one or more claims of the '701 Patent through its manufacture, sale for importation, importation, use, and sale after importation of one or more of the Acer Accused Products.

173. Any implementation of the inventions in the Acer Accused Products infringes the Asserted Claims of the '701 Patent. Because the asserted decoding claims of the '701 Patent are essential to

the H.265 Standard, the Acer Accused Products' incorporation of the H.265 Standard infringes the asserted decoding claims of the '701 Patent.

174. As just one example of Acer's infringement, Acer manufactures and sells laptops, desktops, tablet computers, and smart monitors with graphics processing units that decode H.265-compliant video (the "Acer Accused Products"). An example of an Acer Laptop Accused Product is the Acer Predator Helios Neo 16 ("Acer Predator"), which includes an Intel Core i9 14800HX processor and an NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4070 Laptop GPU.



Ex. 85, https://www.acer.com/us-en/predator/laptops/helios/helios-neo-16#features (last accessed March 16, 2025).

NVDEC - Decoding (Click to expand)

Consumer (GeForce) | Professional (NVIDIA RTX / Quadro) | Server (Data Center) | DGX

4070

VP9 4:2:0			H.264 (AVCHD) 4:2:0		H.264 (AVCHD) 4:2:2		H.265 (HEVC) 4:2:0			H.265 (HEVC) 4:2:2		H.265 (HEVC) 4:4:4			AV1	
8 Bit	10 Bit	12 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	12 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	12 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Ex. 86, https://developer.nvidia.com/video-encode-and-decode-gpu-support-matrix-new (last accessed March 16, 2025).

175. Additionally, Acer instructs and encourages users to use the Acer Accused Products in a manner that infringes the Asserted Claims of the ’701 Patent by advertising the products’ ability to stream and watch video:

AI FOR GAMING

Level up your gaming experience with RTX and AI-powered technology enhancing everything from frame rates to fidelity. Plus, enjoy portable, powerful laptops with AI-powered Max-Q technologies to optimize your laptop’s performance.

AI FOR CREATING

Supercharge your content creation with over 100 AI-enabled and RTX-accelerated creative apps—including the Adobe Creative Cloud suite, Blender, DaVinci Resolve, OBS Studio, and the exclusive NVIDIA Studio suite of AI tools.

AI FOR PRODUCTIVITY AND ENTERTAINMENT

From your favorite apps to your favorite shows, RTX-powered AI takes your everyday activities and makes them smarter, faster, sharper, and more enjoyable. With AI on your side, there’s nothing holding you back.

Ex. 85, https://www.acer.com/us-en/predator/laptops/helios/helios-neo-16#features (last accessed March 16, 2025).

176. Additionally, on information and belief, Acer publishes customer reviews of the Acer Accused Products that show its customers actually use the Acer Accused Products to stream and watch video:

M. JEFFREY MCMAHON

★★★★★ **Fifth Acer Laptop in Our House Once Again Delivers a Lot of Bang for Your Buck**

Reviewed in the United States on August 17, 2021

CPU: i7-11800H / RTX 3060 | Capacity: 15-15.99 in | **Amazon Vine Customer Review of Free Product** (What's this?)

My wife and I both teach and have 11-year-old twins. Together, we have used four Acer laptops, an entry-level Nitron that has been going strong for 4 years; a top-of-the-line Triton 300 with 32gb of RAM and an RTX2080, which has given me outstanding performance for almost 3 years; and a 14-inch Acer Swift 3, in the home for a few months. All perform admirably for school and teaching, including Zoom meetings.

Now I am reviewing a mid-level Acer gaming laptop, the Predator Helios 300, with an Intel Core i7-11800H, 16gb of RAM, 512 SSD, and an Nvidia RTX 3060 GPU.

It arrives smartly packaged with a black sleeve for portable use. The first thing I noticed is that the chassis is built like a tank. I squeezed it with my thumbs and it felt solid. The membrane keys are typical spongy laptop keys on keyboards. I prefer mechanical keyboards with clickety clack blue or, in the case of Razer, green keys. You've got two USB ports on the left and one on the right if you want to hook up a mechanical keyboard. You also get an HDMI on the right if you want to hook up to the monitor. The power port is on the back in the center, a very logical choice, which I like.

Set up was a breeze, took about 20 minutes, as I logged in with my credentials, and used Google Chrome, downloaded Spotify, and checked my settings for volume and mic.

As you would expect, the Acer boots up quickly and gives you a racing sound. Also for a gamer laptop, you're getting an aggressive grill in the back of the monitor, which conjures images of a race car grill.

I turned on Netflix and watched a documentary on mushrooms and the images were excellent. The sound, even at full blast, was only mid-range, and when I opened Spotify and listened to some electronic pop ("At the River" by Groove Armada), I couldn't get any loud sound, so if you're looking for an immersive gaming experience, you'll need to buy some external speakers. However, the sound is not cheap and tinny. For whatever reason, Acer didn't tune these speakers for loud sound.

Internet surfing, Netflix watching, and software downloads did not activate the fans. So far it has been quiet.
You're getting 352 nits of screen brightness, which is good at this price point.

Overall, this laptop is a joy to use. It handles Zoom meetings easily. While I'm not a gamer, I prefer gaming laptops for my Zoom instruction because gaming GPUs can handle all the Zoom updates. As my engineer friend explained to me, hosting a Zoom meeting is similar to gaming in terms of technical demands.

If you're looking for a tank of a gaming laptop with an RTX 3060, bright screen, and don't mind using external speakers when you want to crank up your volume, I can give the Predator Helios 300 a strong recommendation.

Ex. 87, https://www.amazon.com/gp/customer-reviews/RAXS14MITV3UI?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B0CX27GY7N (last accessed March 16, 2025).

177. Acer knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Acer Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the ’701 Patent by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States, including Acer employees who test and operate Accused Products at the discretion of Acer, to make, use (including testing those devices and methods), sell, or offer to sell one or more of the Acer Accused Products, during or after such article’s importation into the United States, in a manner that infringes the ’701 Patent. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List.

178. For example, as seen in the Acer publications above, Acer advertises the Acer Predator on its website so that consumers may purchase and use the products, thus inducing its customers to also infringe the ’701 Patent. On information and belief, Acer also advertises other Acer products that infringe the ’701 Patent on its website for consumer purchase.

179. On information and belief, Acer was aware of the ’701 Patent or acted with willful blindness as to the existence of the ’701 Patent at least as a result of the filing and service of this Complaint.

180. On information and belief, Acer contributes to the infringement of one or more claims of the ’701 Patent by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component or material and/or apparatus used to practice a patented process, constituting a material part of the inventions, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

181. A Claim Chart of each of the asserted independent claims of the ’701 Patent to the Acer Accused Products is attached as Ex. 5. The H.265 Standard referenced in this claim chart can be found in Ex. 60.

2. Asus Infringement of the ’701 Patent

182. On information and belief, the Accused Products that are sold for importation, imported, and/or sold within the United States after importation by Asus infringe at least Claims **1**, 3-4, 6-7, **8**, 10-11, 13-14, **15**, 17-18, 20 of the ’701 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

183. On information and belief, Asus directly infringes one or more claims of the ’701 Patent through its manufacture, sale for importation, importation, use, and sale after importation of one or more of the Asus Accused Products.

184. Any implementation of the inventions in the Asus Accused Products infringes the asserted claims of the ’701 Patent. Because the asserted decoding claims of the ’701 Patent are essential to the H.265 Standard, the Asus Accused Products’ incorporation of the H.265 Standard infringes the asserted decoding claims of the ’701 Patent.

185. As just one example of Asus’s infringement, Asus manufactures and sells laptops, desktops, and handheld computers (such as gaming devices)[6] that decode H.265-compliant video (the “Asus Accused Products”). An example of an Asus Accused Product is the Asus Q543 Notebook (“ASUS Q543”), which includes an Intel Core 9 Ultra Processor 185H and an NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4060 Laptop graphics processing unit.

---

[6] A non-limiting example of an Asus handheld computer gaming device is the ROG Ally. Ex. 146 (website marketing the ROG Ally in the United States, https://www.asus.com/us/site/gaming/rog/gaming-handheld/rog-ally.html).

	Q543MJ	Q543MV
Processor	Intel® Core™ Ultra 9 Processor 185H 2.3 GHz (24MB Cache, up to 5.1 GHz, 16 cores, 22 Threads); Intel® AI Boost NPU up to 11TOPS	Intel® Core™ Ultra 9 Processor 185H 2.3 GHz (24MB Cache, up to 5.1 GHz, 16 cores, 22 Threads); Intel® AI Boost NPU up to 11TOPS
Graphics	NVIDIA® GeForce RTX™ 3050 6GB Laptop GPU 6GB GDDR6 Intel® Arc™ Graphics	NVIDIA® GeForce RTX™ 4060 Laptop GPU (233 AI TOPs) 8GB GDDR6 Intel® Arc™ Graphics

Ex. 88, https://www.asus.com/us/laptops/for-home/everyday-use/asus-vivobook-pro-15-oled-q543/techspec/ (last accessed March 6, 2025).

H.264 Hardware Encode/Decode	Yes
H.265 (HEVC) Hardware Encode/Decode	Yes
AV1 Encode/Decode	Yes

Ex. 89, https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/products/sku/236849/intel-core-ultra-9-processor-185h-24m-cache-up-to-5-10-ghz/specifications.html (last accessed March 6, 2023).

186. Additionally, Asus instructs and encourages users to use the Asus Accused Products in a manner that infringes the Asserted Claims of the '701 Patent by advertising the products' ability to stream and watch video:

ASUS Announces New Zenbook A14 and Zenbook S14 Configurations, Exclusively Available at Best Buy in the United States

2025/03/23

Fremont, California, March 23, 2025 - ASUS today announced that new Zenbook A14 (UX3407) and Zenbook S14 (UX5406) configurations are now available for purchase in store and online at Best Buy in the United States. Revered for their stunning craftsmanship and advanced performance for ultimate AI experiences, the Zenbook A14 and Zenbook S14 are perfect devices for those who don't want to sacrifice aesthetics in favor of function.

ASUS Zenbook A14 (UX3407), now available in Zabriskie Beige, features the efficient Snapdragon® X Plus processor and is equipped with a high capacity 70Wh battery – boasting up to 32 hours of battery life[1] to ensure no interruption over the course of multiple working days. With a Qualcomm® Hexagon™ NPU (up to 45 TOPS) for AI tasks, the Zenbook A14 offers advanced Copilot+ PC experiences, providing real-time insights, performance optimization, and enhanced responsiveness for multi-tasking and productivity. Users can expect seamless video playback, efficient app loading, and rapid task switching. With an ASUS Lumina OLED display, users can rely on true-to-life colors for entertainment, browsing, and more. The Zenbook A14 is also the first ASUS laptop to have an all-Ceraluminum™ build[2] – a sumptuously tactile material that's 30% lighter and three times stronger than anodized aluminum – which ensures portability (this new Zenbook A14 configuration weighs in at only 2.4lbs), durability, and luxury for the modern commuter.

Ex. 90, https://www.asus.com/us/news/v2itcrsh5iik3mia/ (last accessed Apr. 8, 2025).

187. Additionally, on information and belief, Asus publishes customer reviews of the Asus Accused Products that show its customers actually use the Asus Laptop Accused Products to stream and watch video:

★★★★★ · a year ago

Great specs, fantastic design, beautiful screen!

Very nice laptop with high end components at a great price! This was my 3rd Zenbook. I wanted to have something that would let me look at 4K GoPro dive movies when on vacation while allowing me to still do some basic data prep activities with Python. This fills that bill! The screen is fantastic, and the performance is completely as expected!

Reviews Read Yes
Where Did You Purchase? Online
Frequency of Use: A few times per week

Originally posted on UM3402YA

Quality

Ease Of Use

Performance

Ex. 91, https://www.asus.com/us/laptops/for-home/zenbook/zenbook-14-oled-um3402/review/custom/ (last accessed March 14, 2025).

188. Asus knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Asus Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the ’701 Patent by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States, including Asus employees who test and operate Accused Products at the discretion of Asus, to make, use (including testing those devices and methods), sell, or offer to sell one or more of the Asus Accused Products, during or after such article’s importation into the United States, in a manner that infringes the ’701 Patent. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List.

189. For example, as seen in the Asus publications above, Asus advertises the ASUS Q543 on its website so that consumers may purchase and use the products, thus inducing its customers to also infringe the ’701 Patent. On information and belief, Asus also advertises other Asus products that infringe the ’701 Patent on its website for consumer purchase.

190. On information and belief, Asus was aware of the ’701 Patent or acted with willful blindness as to the existence of the ’701 Patent at least as a result of the filing and service of this complaint.

191. On information and belief, Asus contributes to the infringement of one or more claims of the ’701 Patent by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component or material and/or apparatus used to practice a patented process, constituting a material part of the inventions, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

192. A Claim Chart of each of the asserted independent claims of the ’701 Patent to the Asus Accused Products is attached as Ex. 6. The H.265 Standard referenced in this claim chart can be found in Ex. 60.

3. Hisense Infringement of the ’701 Patent

193. On information and belief, the Accused Products that are sold for importation, imported, and/or sold within the United States after importation by Hisense infringe at least Claims **1**, 3-4, 6-7, **8**, 10-11, 13-14, **15**, 17-18, 20 of the ’701 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

194. On information and belief, Hisense directly infringes one or more claims of the ’701 Patent through its manufacture, sale for importation, importation, use, and sale after importation of one or more of the Hisense Accused Products.

195. Any implementation of the inventions in the Hisense Accused Products infringes the Asserted Claims of the ’701 Patent. For example, because the asserted decoding claims of the ’701 Patent are essential to the H.265 Standard, the Hisense Accused Products’ incorporation of the H.265 Standard infringes the asserted decoding claims of the ’701 Patent.

196. As just one example of Hisense’s infringement, Hisense manufactures and sells smart televisions that decode H.265-compliant video (the “Hisense Accused Products”). An example of a Hisense Accused Product is the Hisense 43” Class A7 Series LCD 4K Google TV (“Hisense 43A7N”), which supports decoding according to the H.265 Standard.

Entertainment

Container	Video Codec	File Extension Name	Resolution and Frame Rate
	MPEG1/2		1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	AVS		
	AVS+		
	AVS2		3840 x 2160 @ 60fps
MP4	VP8	.mp4, .mov	1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	AV1		3840 x 2160 @ 60fps
	HEVC/H.265		
	MPEG1/2		1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	MPEG4		
	H.263		
	H.264		3840 x 2160 @ 60fps
	WMV3		1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	VC1		
	Motion JPEG		1920 x 1080 @ 30fps

Ex. 92, Hisense 43A7N User Manual.

197. Additionally, Hisense instructs and encourages users to use the Hisense Accused Products in a manner that infringes the Asserted Claims of the ’701 Patent by advertising the products’ ability to stream and watch video:

Entertainment you love.
With a little help from Google.

The entertainment you love. With a little help from Google. Google TV brings together movies, shows, live TV and more from across apps and subscriptions and organizes them just for the user. And helps the user discover new things to watch with recommendations based on their interests.

Ex. 84, https://www.hisense-usa.com/televisions/hisense-43-class-a7-series-4k-wide-color-gamut-google-tv-43a7n (last accessed March 14, 2025).

198. Additionally, on information and belief, Hisense publishes customer reviews of the Hisense Accused Products that show its customers actually use the Hisense Accused Products to stream and watch video:

Ankita P.

Great quality and value!

Reviewed in the United States on February 18, 2025

Size: 55 Inch | Verified Purchase

Great quality and value!!

I recently upgraded to the Hisense UHD 4K 55-inch TV and I have to say, it's been a great purchase. The picture quality and entertainment value is fantastic – sharp details and vibrant colors that enhances the viewing experience. The 4K resolution really makes a difference especially when watching HDR content.

The smart TV features are super convenient, with all the major streaming apps pre-installed. The interface is smooth and easy to use and I've had no issues with lag or buffering. The sound is decent for a TV at this price point and very durable.

Set up was quick and easy. For this price, this TV offers great picture, solid performance and all the smart features you need. Would highly recommend and definitely a great choice if you're looking for a quality 4K TV without breaking the bank.

Ex. 93, https://www.amazon.com/review/R1EFTI1QVY3KSJ/ref=cm_cr_srp_d_rdp_perm?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B0DN6THH67 (last accessed April 2, 2025).

199. Hisense knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Hisense Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the '701 Patent by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States, including Hisense employees who test and operate Accused Products at the discretion of Hisense, to make, use (including testing those devices and methods), sell, or offer to sell one or more of the Hisense Accused Products, during

or after such article's importation into the United States, in a manner that infringes the '701 Patent. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List.

200. For example, as seen in the Hisense publications above, Hisense advertises the Hisense Q543 on its website so that consumers may purchase and use the products, thus inducing its customers to also infringe the '701 Patent. On information and belief, Hisense also advertises other Hisense products that infringe the '701 Patent on its website for consumer purchase.

201. On information and belief, Hisense was aware of the '701 Patent or acted with willful blindness as to the existence of the '701 Patent at least as a result of the filing and service of this Complaint.

202. On information and belief, Hisense contributes to the infringement of one or more claims of the '701 Patent by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component or material and/or apparatus used to practice a patented process, constituting a material part of the inventions, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

203. A Claim Chart of each of the asserted independent claims of the '701 Patent to the Hisense Accused Products is attached as Ex. 7. The H.265 Standard referenced in this claim chart can be found in Ex. 60.

B. Infringement of the '714 Patent

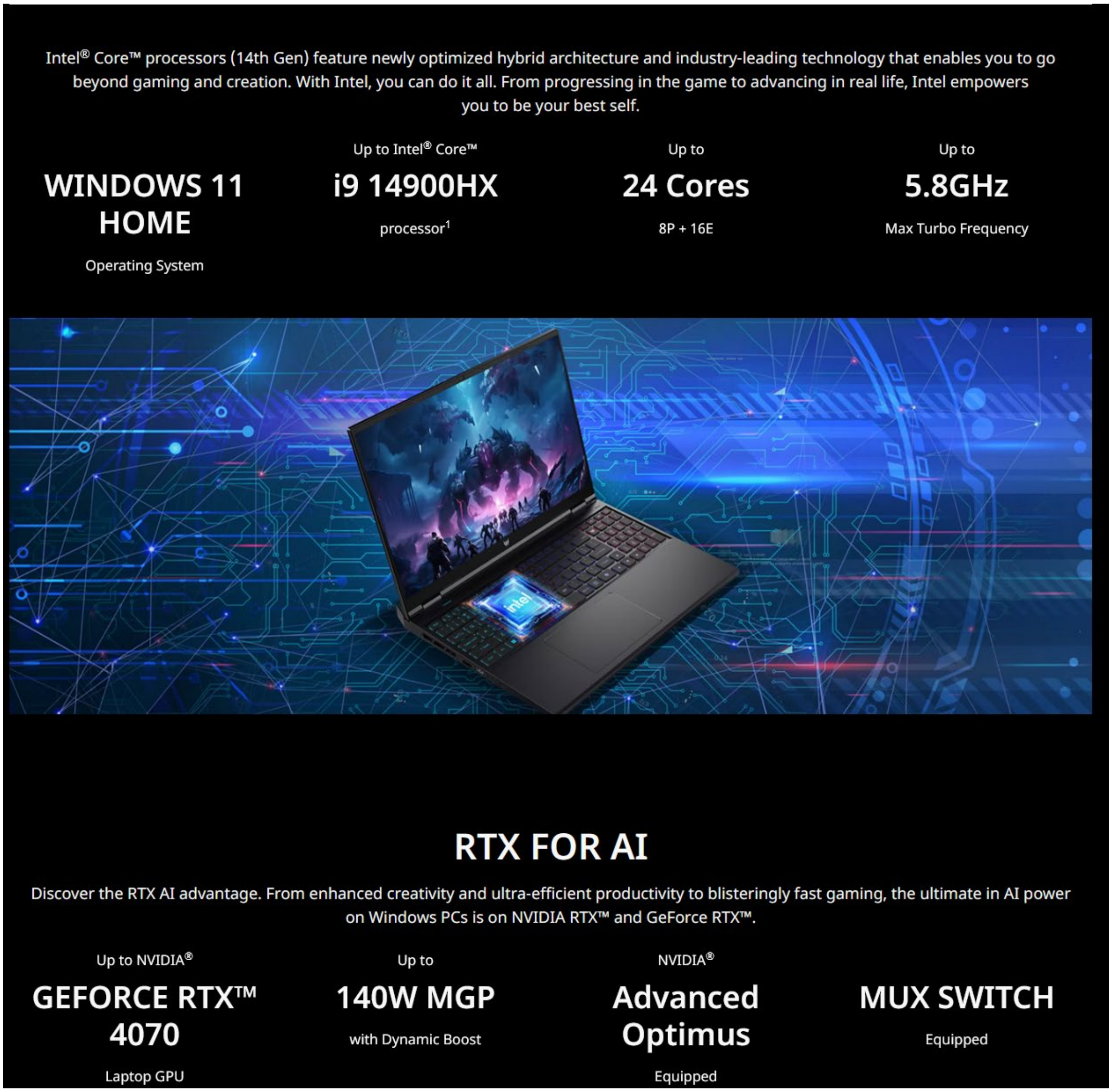
1. Acer Infringement of the '714 Patent

204. On information and belief, the Accused Products that are sold for importation, imported, and/or sold within the United States after importation by Acer infringes at least Claims **1**-5, 7-8, **9**-12, 14, **15**-19, 21-22, **23**-26, 28, **29**, **30** of the '714 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

205. On information and belief, Acer directly infringes one or more claims of the ’714 Patent through its manufacture, sale for importation, importation, use, and sale after importation of one or more of the Acer Accused Products.

206. Any implementation of the inventions in the Acer Accused Products infringes the Asserted Claims of the ’714 Patent. For example, because the asserted decoding claims of the ’714 Patent are essential to the H.265 Standard, the Acer Accused Products’ incorporation of the H.265 Standard infringes the asserted decoding claims of the ’714 Patent. Additionally, as shown by the testing evidence in the attached claim chart for the ’714 Patent, the Acer Accused Products perform encoding processes and include encoders covered by certain claims of the ’714 Patent.

207. As just one example of Acer’s infringement, Acer manufactures and sells laptops, desktops, tablet computers, and smart monitors with graphics processing units that decode H.265-compliant video and/or encoder video into an H.265-compliant format (the “Acer Accused Products”). An example of an Acer Laptop Accused Product is the Acer Predator Helios Neo 16 (“Acer Predator”), which includes an Intel Core i9 14800HX processor and an NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4070 Laptop GPU.



Ex. 85, https://www.acer.com/us-en/predator/laptops/helios/helios-neo-16#features (last accessed March 16, 2025).

NVDEC - Decoding (Click to expand)

Consumer (GeForce)	Professional (NVIDIA RTX / Quadro)	Server (Data Center)	DGX

4070

VP9 4:2:0			H.264 (AVCHD) 4:2:0		H.264 (AVCHD) 4:2:2		H.265 (HEVC) 4:2:0			H.265 (HEVC) 4:2:2		H.265 (HEVC) 4:4:4			AV1	
8 Bit	10 Bit	12 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	12 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	12 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Ex. 86, https://developer.nvidia.com/video-encode-and-decode-gpu-support-matrix-new (last accessed March 16, 2025).

208. Additionally, Acer instructs and encourages users to use the Acer Accused Products in a manner that infringes the Asserted Claims of the '714 Patent by advertising the products' ability to stream and watch video:

AI FOR GAMING

Level up your gaming experience with RTX and AI-powered technology enhancing everything from frame rates to fidelity. Plus, enjoy portable, powerful laptops with AI-powered Max-Q technologies to optimize your laptop's performance.

AI FOR CREATING

Supercharge your content creation with over 100 AI-enabled and RTX-accelerated creative apps—including the Adobe Creative Cloud suite, Blender, DaVinci Resolve, OBS Studio, and the exclusive NVIDIA Studio suite of AI tools.

AI FOR PRODUCTIVITY AND ENTERTAINMENT

From your favorite apps to your favorite shows, RTX-powered AI takes your everyday activities and makes them smarter, faster, sharper, and more enjoyable. With AI on your side, there's nothing holding you back.

Ex. 85, https://www.acer.com/us-en/predator/laptops/helios/helios-neo-16#features (last accessed March 16, 2025).

209. Additionally, on information and belief, Acer publishes customer reviews of the Acer Accused Products that show its customers actually use the Acer Accused Products to stream and watch video:

M. JEFFREY MCMAHON

★★★★★ **Fifth Acer Laptop in Our House Once Again Delivers a Lot of Bang for Your Buck**

Reviewed in the United States on August 17, 2021

CPU: i7-11800H / RTX 3060 | Capacity: 15-15.99 in | **Amazon Vine Customer Review of Free Product** (What's this?)

My wife and I both teach and have 11-year-old twins. Together, we have used four Acer laptops, an entry-level Nitron that has been going strong for 4 years; a top-of-the-line Triton 300 with 32gb of RAM and an RTX2080, which has given me outstanding performance for almost 3 years; and a 14-inch Acer Swift 3, in the home for a few months. All perform admirably for school and teaching, including Zoom meetings.

Now I am reviewing a mid-level Acer gaming laptop, the Predator Helios 300, with an Intel Core i7-11800H, 16gb of RAM, 512 SSD, and an Nvidia RTX 3060 GPU.

It arrives smartly packaged with a black sleeve for portable use. The first thing I noticed is that the chassis is built like a tank. I squeezed it with my thumbs and it felt solid. The membrane keys are typical spongy laptop keys on keyboards. I prefer mechanical keyboards with clickety clack blue or, in the case of Razer, green keys. You've got two USB ports on the left and one on the right if you want to hook up a mechanical keyboard. You also get an HDMI on the right if you want to hook up to the monitor. The power port is on the back in the center, a very logical choice, which I like.

Set up was a breeze, took about 20 minutes, as I logged in with my credentials, and used Google Chrome, downloaded Spotify, and checked my settings for volume and mic.

As you would expect, the Acer boots up quickly and gives you a racing sound. Also for a gamer laptop, you're getting an aggressive grill in the back of the monitor, which conjures images of a race car grill.

I turned on Netflix and watched a documentary on mushrooms and the images were excellent. The sound, even at full blast, was only mid-range, and when I opened Spotify and listened to some electronic pop ("At the River" by Groove Armada), I couldn't get any loud sound, so if you're looking for an immersive gaming experience, you'll need to buy some external speakers. However, the sound is not cheap and tinny. For whatever reason, Acer didn't tune these speakers for loud sound.

Internet surfing, Netflix watching, and software downloads did not activate the fans. So far it has been quiet.
You're getting 352 nits of screen brightness, which is good at this price point.

Overall, this laptop is a joy to use. It handles Zoom meetings easily. While I'm not a gamer, I prefer gaming laptops for my Zoom instruction because gaming GPUs can handle all the Zoom updates. As my engineer friend explained to me, hosting a Zoom meeting is similar to gaming in terms of technical demands.

If you're looking for a tank of a gaming laptop with an RTX 3060, bright screen, and don't mind using external speakers when you want to crank up your volume, I can give the Predator Helios 300 a strong recommendation.

Ex. 87, https://www.amazon.com/gp/customer-reviews/RAXS14MITV3UI?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B0CX27GY7N (last accessed March 16, 2025).

210. Acer knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Acer Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the ’714 Patent by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States, including Acer employees who test and operate Accused Products at the discretion of Acer, to make, use (including testing those devices and methods), sell, or offer to sell one or more of the Acer Accused Products, during or after such article’s importation into the United States, in a manner that infringes the ’714 Patent. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List.

211. For example, as seen in the Acer publications above, Acer advertises the Acer Predator on its website so that consumers may purchase and use the products, thus inducing its customers to also infringe the ’714 Patent. On information and belief, Acer also advertises other Acer products that infringe the ’714 Patent on its website for consumer purchase.

212. On information and belief, Acer was aware of the ’714 Patent or acted with willful blindness as to the existence of the ’714 Patent at least as a result of the filing and service of this Complaint.

213. On information and belief, Acer contributes to the infringement of one or more claims of the ’714 Patent by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component or material and/or apparatus used to practice a patented process, constituting a material part of the inventions, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

214. A Claim Chart of each of the asserted independent claims of the ’714 Patent to the Acer Accused Products is attached as Ex. 15. The H.265 Standard referenced in this claim chart can be found in Ex. 60.

2. Asus Infringement of the ’714 Patent

215. On information and belief, the Accused Products that are sold for importation, imported, and/or sold within the United States after importation by Asus infringes at least Claims **1**-5, 7-8, **9**-12, 14, **15**-19, 21-22, **23**-26, 28, **29**, **30** of the ’714 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

216. On information and belief, Asus directly infringes one or more claims of the ’714 Patent through its manufacture, sale for importation, importation, use, and sale after importation of one or more of the Asus Accused Products.

217. Any implementation of the inventions in the Asus Accused Products infringes the asserted claims of the ’714 Patent. For example, because the asserted decoding claims of the ’714 Patent are essential to the H.265 Standard, the Asus Accused Products’ incorporation of the H.265 Standard infringes the asserted decoding claims of the ’714 Patent. Additionally, as shown by the testing evidence in the attached claim chart for the ’714 Patent, the Asus Accused Products perform encoding processes and include encoders covered by certain claims of the ’714 Patent.

218. As just one example of Asus’s infringement, Asus manufactures and sells laptops, desktops, and handheld computers (such as gaming devices) that decode H.265-compliant video and/or encode video into an H.265-compliant format (the “ASUS Accused Products”). An example of an Asus Accused Product is the Asus Q543 Notebook (“ASUS Q543”), which includes an Intel Core 9 Ultra Processor 185H and an NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4060 Laptop graphics processing unit.

	Q543MJ	Q543MV
Processor	Intel® Core™ Ultra 9 Processor 185H 2.3 GHz (24MB Cache, up to 5.1 GHz, 16 cores, 22 Threads); Intel® AI Boost NPU up to 11TOPS	Intel® Core™ Ultra 9 Processor 185H 2.3 GHz (24MB Cache, up to 5.1 GHz, 16 cores, 22 Threads); Intel® AI Boost NPU up to 11TOPS
Graphics	NVIDIA® GeForce RTX™ 3050 6GB Laptop GPU 6GB GDDR6 Intel® Arc™ Graphics	NVIDIA® GeForce RTX™ 4060 Laptop GPU (233 AI TOPs) 8GB GDDR6 Intel® Arc™ Graphics

Ex. 88, https://www.asus.com/us/laptops/for-home/everyday-use/asus-vivobook-pro-15-oled-q543/techspec/ (last accessed March 6, 2025).

H.264 Hardware Encode/Decode	Yes
H.265 (HEVC) Hardware Encode/Decode	Yes
AV1 Encode/Decode	Yes

Ex. 89, https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/products/sku/236849/intel-core-ultra-9-processor-185h-24m-cache-up-to-5-10-ghz/specifications.html (last accessed March 6, 2023).

219. Additionally, Asus instructs and encourages users to use the Asus Accused Products in a manner that infringes the Asserted Claims of the '714 Patent by advertising the products' ability to stream and watch video:

ASUS Announces New Zenbook A14 and Zenbook S14 Configurations, Exclusively Available at Best Buy in the United States

2025/03/23

Fremont, California, March 23, 2025 - ASUS today announced that new Zenbook A14 (UX3407) and Zenbook S14 (UX5406) configurations are now available for purchase in store and online at Best Buy in the United States. Revered for their stunning craftsmanship and advanced performance for ultimate AI experiences, the Zenbook A14 and Zenbook S14 are perfect devices for those who don't want to sacrifice aesthetics in favor of function.

ASUS Zenbook A14 (UX3407), now available in Zabriskie Beige, features the efficient Snapdragon® X Plus processor and is equipped with a high capacity 70Wh battery – boasting up to 32 hours of battery life[1] to ensure no interruption over the course of multiple working days. With a Qualcomm® Hexagon™ NPU (up to 45 TOPS) for AI tasks, the Zenbook A14 offers advanced Copilot+ PC experiences, providing real-time insights, performance optimization, and enhanced responsiveness for multi-tasking and productivity. Users can expect seamless video playback, efficient app loading, and rapid task switching. With an ASUS Lumina OLED display, users can rely on true-to-life colors for entertainment, browsing, and more. The Zenbook A14 is also the first ASUS laptop to have an all-Ceraluminum™ build[2] – a sumptuously tactile material that's 30% lighter and three times stronger than anodized aluminum – which ensures portability (this new Zenbook A14 configuration weighs in at only 2.4lbs), durability, and luxury for the modern commuter.

Ex. 90, https://www.asus.com/us/news/v2itcrsh5iik3mia/ (last accessed Apr. 8, 2025).

220. Additionally, on information and belief, ASUS publishes customer reviews of the Asus Accused Products that show its customers actually use the Asus Laptop Accused Products to stream and watch video:

★★★★★ · a year ago

Great specs, fantastic design, beautiful screen!

Very nice laptop with high end components at a great price! This was my 3rd Zenbook. I wanted to have something that would let me look at 4K GoPro dive movies when on vacation while allowing me to still do some basic data prep activities with Python. This fills that bill! The screen is fantastic, and the performance is completely as expected!

Reviews Read Yes
Where Did You Purchase? Online
Frequency of Use: A few times per week

Originally posted on UM3402YA

Quality

Ease Of Use

Performance

Ex. 91, https://www.asus.com/us/laptops/for-home/zenbook/zenbook-14-oled-um3402/review/custom/ (last accessed March 14, 2025).

221. Asus knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Asus Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the ’714 Patent by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States, including Asus employees who test and operate Accused Products at the discretion of Asus, to make, use (including testing those devices and methods), sell, or offer to sell one or more of the Asus Accused Products, during or after such article’s importation into the United States, in a manner that infringes the ’714 Patent. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List.

222. For example, as seen in the Asus publications above, Asus advertises the ASUS Q543 on its website so that consumers may purchase and use the products, thus inducing its customers to also infringe the ’714 Patent. On information and belief, Asus also advertises other Asus products that infringe the ’714 Patent on its website for consumer purchase.

223. On information and belief, Asus was aware of the ’714 Patent or acted with willful blindness as to the existence of the ’714 Patent at least as a result of the filing and service of this Complaint.

224. On information and belief, Asus contributes to the infringement of one or more claims of the ’714 Patent by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component or material and/or apparatus used to practice a patented process, constituting a material part of the inventions, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

225. A Claim Chart of each of the asserted independent claims of the ’714 Patent to the Asus Accused Products is attached as Ex. 16. The H.265 Standard referenced in this claim chart can be found in Ex. 60.

3. Hisense Infringement of the ’714 Patent

226. On information and belief, the Accused Products that are sold for importation, imported, and/or sold within the United States after importation by Hisense infringe at least Claims **1**-5, 7-8, **15**-19, 21-22, and **29** of the ’714 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

227. On information and belief, Hisense directly infringes one or more claims of the ’714 Patent through its manufacture, sale for importation, importation, use, and sale after importation of one or more of the Hisense Accused Products.

228. Any implementation of the inventions in the Hisense Accused Products infringes the asserted claims of the ’714 Patent. For example, because the asserted decoding claims of the ’714

Patent are essential to the H.265 Standard, the Hisense Accused Products' incorporation of the H.265 Standard infringes the asserted decoding claims of the '714 Patent.

229. As just one example of Hisense's infringement, Hisense manufactures and sells smart televisions that decode H.265-compliant video (the "Hisense Accused Products"). An example of a Hisense Accused Product is the Hisense 43" Class A7 Series LCD 4K Google TV ("Hisense 43A7N"), which supports decoding according to the H.265 Standard.

Entertainment

Container	Video Codec	File Extension Name	Resolution and Frame Rate
	MPEG1/2		1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	AVS		
	AVS+		
	AVS2		3840 x 2160 @ 60fps
MP4	VP8	.mp4, .mov	1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	AV1		3840 x 2160 @ 60fps
	HEVC/H.265		
	MPEG1/2		1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	MPEG4		
	H.263		
	H.264		3840 x 2160 @ 60fps
	WMV3		1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	VC1		
	Motion JPEG		1920 x 1080 @ 30fps

Ex. 92, Hisense 43A7N User Manual.

230. Additionally, Hisense instructs and encourages users to use the Hisense Accused Products in a manner that infringes the Asserted Claims of the '714 Patent by advertising the products' ability to stream and watch video:

Entertainment you love.
With a little help from Google.

The entertainment you love. With a little help from Google. Google TV brings together movies, shows, live TV and more from across apps and subscriptions and organizes them just for the user. And helps the user discover new things to watch with recommendations based on their interests.

Ex. 84, https://www.hisense-usa.com/televisions/hisense-43-class-a7-series-4k-wide-color-gamut-google-tv-43a7n (last accessed March 14, 2025).

231. Additionally, on information and belief, Hisense publishes customer reviews of the Hisense Accused Products that show its customers actually use the Hisense Accused Products to stream and watch video:

Ankita P.

★★★★★ **Great quality and value!**

Reviewed in the United States on February 18, 2025

Size: 55 Inch | Verified Purchase

Great quality and value!!

I recently upgraded to the Hisense UHD 4K 55-inch TV and I have to say, it's been a great purchase. The picture quality and entertainment value is fantastic – sharp details and vibrant colors that enhances the viewing experience. The 4K resolution really makes a difference especially when watching HDR content.

The smart TV features are super convenient, with all the major streaming apps pre-installed. The interface is smooth and easy to use and I've had no issues with lag or buffering. The sound is decent for a TV at this price point and very durable.

Set up was quick and easy. For this price, this TV offers great picture, solid performance and all the smart features you need. Would highly recommend and definitely a great choice if you're looking for a quality 4K TV without breaking the bank.

Ex. 93, https://www.amazon.com/review/R1EFTI1QVY3KSJ/ref=cm_cr_srp_d_rdp_perm?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B0DN6THH67 (last accessed April 2, 2025).

232. Hisense knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Hisense Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the '714 Patent by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States, including Hisense employees who test and operate Accused Products at the discretion of Hisense, to make, use (including testing those devices and methods), sell, or offer to sell one or more of the Hisense Accused Products, during or after such article's importation into the United States, in a manner that infringes the '714 Patent. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List.

233. For example, as seen in the Hisense publications above, Hisense advertises the Hisense Q543 on its website so that consumers may purchase and use the products, thus inducing its

customers to also infringe the ’714 Patent. On information and belief, Hisense also advertises other Hisense products that infringe the ’714 Patent on its website for consumer purchase.

234. On information and belief, Hisense was aware of the ’714 Patent or acted with willful blindness as to the existence of the ’714 Patent at least as a result of the filing and service of this Complaint.

235. On information and belief, Hisense contributes to the infringement of one or more claims of the ’714 Patent by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component or material and/or apparatus used to practice a patented process, constituting a material part of the inventions, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

236. A Claim Chart of each of the asserted independent claims of the ’714 Patent to the Hisense Accused Products is attached as Ex. 17. The H.265 Standard referenced in this claim chart can be found in Ex. 60.

C. Infringement of the ’267 Patent

1. Acer Infringement of the ’267 Patent

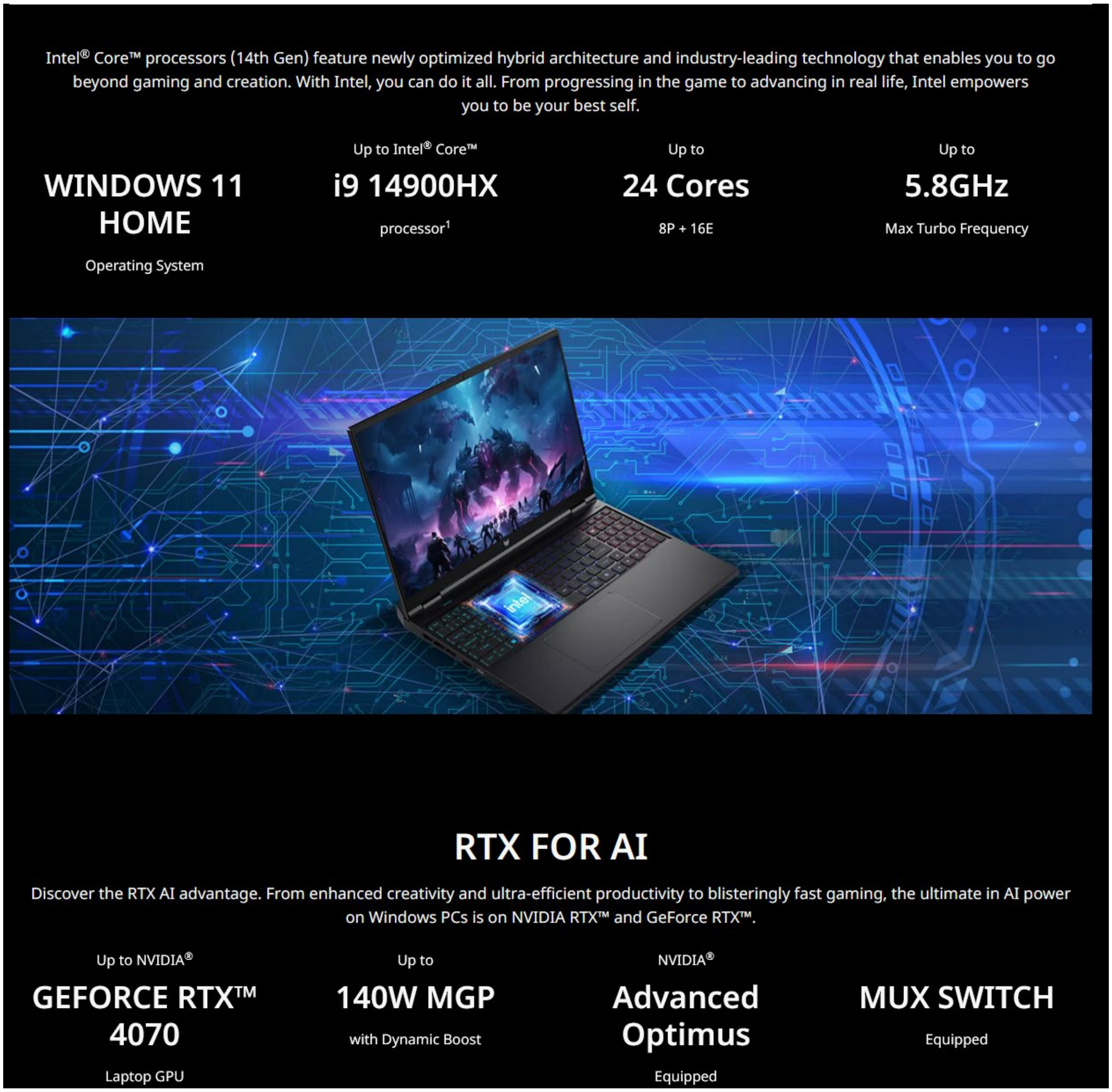
237. On information and belief, the Accused Products that are sold for importation, imported, and/or sold within the United States after importation by Acer infringe at least Claims **1**-6, **7**-12, **13**-18, **19**-24, **25**-30, **31**-36 of the ’267 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

238. On information and belief, Acer directly infringes one or more claims of the ’267 Patent through its manufacture, sale for importation, importation, use, and sale after importation of one or more of the Acer Accused Products.

239. Any implementation of the inventions in the Acer Accused Products infringes the Asserted Claims of the ’267 Patent. For example, because the asserted decoding claims of the ’267 Patent are essential to the H.265 Standard and AV1 Specification, the Acer Accused Products’

incorporation of the H.265 Standard and AV1 Specification infringes the asserted decoding claims of the ’267 Patent. Additionally, as shown by the testing evidence in the attached claim chart for the ’267 Patent, the Acer Accused Products perform encoding processes and include encoders covered by certain claims of the ’267 Patent.

240. As just one example of Acer’s infringement, Acer manufactures and sells laptops, desktops, tablet computers, and smart monitors with graphics processing units that decode H.265 or AV1-compliant video and/or encoder video into an H.265 or AV1-compliant format (the “Acer Accused Products”). An example of an Acer Laptop Accused Product is the Acer Predator Helios Neo 16 (“Acer Predator”), which includes an Intel Core i9 14800HX processor and an NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4070 Laptop GPU.



Ex. 85, https://www.acer.com/us-en/predator/laptops/helios/helios-neo-16#features (last accessed March 16, 2025).

NVDEC - Decoding (Click to expand)

Consumer (GeForce) | Professional (NVIDIA RTX / Quadro) | Server (Data Center) | DGX

4070

VP9 4:2:0			H.264 (AVCHD) 4:2:0		H.264 (AVCHD) 4:2:2		H.265 (HEVC) 4:2:0			H.265 (HEVC) 4:2:2		H.265 (HEVC) 4:4:4			AV1	
8 Bit	10 Bit	12 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	12 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	12 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Ex. 86, https://developer.nvidia.com/video-encode-and-decode-gpu-support-matrix-new (last accessed March 16, 2025).

241. Additionally, Acer instructs and encourages users to use the Acer Accused Products in a manner that infringes the Asserted Claims of the ’267 Patent by advertising the products’ ability to stream and watch video:

AI FOR GAMING

Level up your gaming experience with RTX and AI-powered technology enhancing everything from frame rates to fidelity. Plus, enjoy portable, powerful laptops with AI-powered Max-Q technologies to optimize your laptop’s performance.

AI FOR CREATING

Supercharge your content creation with over 100 AI-enabled and RTX-accelerated creative apps—including the Adobe Creative Cloud suite, Blender, DaVinci Resolve, OBS Studio, and the exclusive NVIDIA Studio suite of AI tools.

AI FOR PRODUCTIVITY AND ENTERTAINMENT

From your favorite apps to your favorite shows, RTX-powered AI takes your everyday activities and makes them smarter, faster, sharper, and more enjoyable. With AI on your side, there’s nothing holding you back.

Ex. 85, https://www.acer.com/us-en/predator/laptops/helios/helios-neo-16#features (last accessed March 16, 2025).

242. Additionally, on information and belief, Acer publishes customer reviews of the Acer Accused Products that show its customers actually use the Acer Accused Products to stream and watch video:

M. JEFFREY MCMAHON

★★★★★ **Fifth Acer Laptop in Our House Once Again Delivers a Lot of Bang for Your Buck**

Reviewed in the United States on August 17, 2021

CPU: i7-11800H / RTX 3060 | Capacity: 15-15.99 in | **Amazon Vine Customer Review of Free Product** (What's this?)

My wife and I both teach and have 11-year-old twins. Together, we have used four Acer laptops, an entry-level Nitron that has been going strong for 4 years; a top-of-the-line Triton 300 with 32gb of RAM and an RTX2080, which has given me outstanding performance for almost 3 years; and a 14-inch Acer Swift 3, in the home for a few months. All perform admirably for school and teaching, including Zoom meetings.

Now I am reviewing a mid-level Acer gaming laptop, the Predator Helios 300, with an Intel Core i7-11800H, 16gb of RAM, 512 SSD, and an Nvidia RTX 3060 GPU.

It arrives smartly packaged with a black sleeve for portable use. The first thing I noticed is that the chassis is built like a tank. I squeezed it with my thumbs and it felt solid. The membrane keys are typical spongy laptop keys on keyboards. I prefer mechanical keyboards with clickety clack blue or, in the case of Razer, green keys. You've got two USB ports on the left and one on the right if you want to hook up a mechanical keyboard. You also get an HDMI on the right if you want to hook up to the monitor. The power port is on the back in the center, a very logical choice, which I like.

Set up was a breeze, took about 20 minutes, as I logged in with my credentials, and used Google Chrome, downloaded Spotify, and checked my settings for volume and mic.

As you would expect, the Acer boots up quickly and gives you a racing sound. Also for a gamer laptop, you're getting an aggressive grill in the back of the monitor, which conjures images of a race car grill.

I turned on Netflix and watched a documentary on mushrooms and the images were excellent. The sound, even at full blast, was only mid-range, and when I opened Spotify and listened to some electronic pop ("At the River" by Groove Armada), I couldn't get any loud sound, so if you're looking for an immersive gaming experience, you'll need to buy some external speakers. However, the sound is not cheap and tinny. For whatever reason, Acer didn't tune these speakers for loud sound.

Internet surfing, Netflix watching, and software downloads did not activate the fans. So far it has been quiet.
You're getting 352 nits of screen brightness, which is good at this price point.

Overall, this laptop is a joy to use. It handles Zoom meetings easily. While I'm not a gamer, I prefer gaming laptops for my Zoom instruction because gaming GPUs can handle all the Zoom updates. As my engineer friend explained to me, hosting a Zoom meeting is similar to gaming in terms of technical demands.

If you're looking for a tank of a gaming laptop with an RTX 3060, bright screen, and don't mind using external speakers when you want to crank up your volume, I can give the Predator Helios 300 a strong recommendation.

Ex. 87, https://www.amazon.com/gp/customer-reviews/RAXS14MITV3UI?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B0CX27GY7N (last accessed March 16, 2025).

243. Acer knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Acer Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the ’267 Patent by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States, including Acer employees who test and operate Accused Products at the discretion of Acer, to make, use (including testing those devices and methods), sell, or offer to sell one or more of the Acer Accused Products, during or after such article’s importation into the United States, in a manner that infringes the ’267 Patent. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List.

244. For example, as seen in the Acer publications above, Acer advertises the Acer Predator on its website so that consumers may purchase and use the products, thus inducing its customers to also infringe the ’267 Patent. On information and belief, Acer also advertises other Acer products that infringe the ’267 Patent on its website for consumer purchase.

245. On information and belief, Acer was aware of the ’267 Patent or acted with willful blindness as to the existence of the ’267 Patent at least as a result of the filing and service of this Complaint.

246. On information and belief, Acer contributes to the infringement of one or more claims of the ’267 Patent by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component or material and/or apparatus used to practice a patented process, constituting a material part of the inventions, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

247. Claim Charts of each of the asserted independent claims of the ’267 Patent to the Acer Accused Products are attached as Exs. 25-26. The H.265 Standard and AV1 Specification referenced in the claim charts can be found in Exs. 60-61.

2. Asus Infringement of the ’267 Patent

248. On information and belief, the Accused Products that are sold for importation, imported, and/or sold within the United States after importation by Asus infringe at least Claims **1**-6, **7**-12, **13**-18, **19**-24, **25**-30, **31**-36 of the ’267 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

249. On information and belief, Asus directly infringes one or more claims of the ’267 Patent through its manufacture, sale for importation, importation, use, and sale after importation of one or more of the Asus Accused Products.

250. Any implementation of the inventions in the Asus Accused Products infringes the Asserted Claims of the ’267 Patent. For example, because the asserted decoding claims of the ’267 Patent are essential to the H.265 Standard, the Asus Accused Products’ incorporation of the H.265 Standard infringes the asserted decoding claims of the ’267 Patent. Additionally, as shown by the testing evidence in the attached claim chart for the ’267 Patent, the Asus Accused Products perform encoding processes and include encoders covered by certain claims of the ’267 Patent.

251. As just one example of Asus’s infringement, Asus manufactures and sells laptops, desktops, and handheld computers (such as gaming devices) that decode H.265 and AV1-compliant video and/or encode video into H.265 and AV1-compliant formats (the “Asus Accused Products”). An example of an Asus Accused Product is the Asus Q543 Notebook (“ASUS Q543”), which includes an Intel Core 9 Ultra Processor 185H and an NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4060 Laptop graphics processing unit.

	Q543MJ	Q543MV
Processor	Intel® Core™ Ultra 9 Processor 185H 2.3 GHz (24MB Cache, up to 5.1 GHz, 16 cores, 22 Threads); Intel® AI Boost NPU up to 11TOPS	Intel® Core™ Ultra 9 Processor 185H 2.3 GHz (24MB Cache, up to 5.1 GHz, 16 cores, 22 Threads); Intel® AI Boost NPU up to 11TOPS
Graphics	NVIDIA® GeForce RTX™ 3050 6GB Laptop GPU 6GB GDDR6 Intel® Arc™ Graphics	NVIDIA® GeForce RTX™ 4060 Laptop GPU (233 AI TOPs) 8GB GDDR6 Intel® Arc™ Graphics

Ex. 88, https://www.asus.com/us/laptops/for-home/everyday-use/asus-vivobook-pro-15-oled-q543/techspec/ (last accessed March 6, 2025).

H.264 Hardware Encode/Decode	Yes
H.265 (HEVC) Hardware Encode/Decode	Yes
AV1 Encode/Decode	Yes

Ex. 89, https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/products/sku/236849/intel-core-ultra-9-processor-185h-24m-cache-up-to-5-10-ghz/specifications.html (last accessed March 6, 2023).

252. Additionally, Asus instructs and encourages users to use the Asus Accused Products in a manner that infringes the Asserted Claims of the ’267 Patent by advertising the products’ ability to stream and watch video:

ASUS Announces New Zenbook A14 and Zenbook S14 Configurations, Exclusively Available at Best Buy in the United States

2025/03/23

Fremont, California, March 23, 2025 - ASUS today announced that new Zenbook A14 (UX3407) and Zenbook S14 (UX5406) configurations are now available for purchase in store and online at Best Buy in the United States. Revered for their stunning craftsmanship and advanced performance for ultimate AI experiences, the Zenbook A14 and Zenbook S14 are perfect devices for those who don't want to sacrifice aesthetics in favor of function.

ASUS Zenbook A14 (UX3407), now available in Zabriskie Beige, features the efficient Snapdragon® X Plus processor and is equipped with a high capacity 70Wh battery – boasting up to 32 hours of battery life[1] to ensure no interruption over the course of multiple working days. With a Qualcomm® Hexagon™ NPU (up to 45 TOPS) for AI tasks, the Zenbook A14 offers advanced Copilot+ PC experiences, providing real-time insights, performance optimization, and enhanced responsiveness for multi-tasking and productivity. Users can expect seamless video playback, efficient app loading, and rapid task switching. With an ASUS Lumina OLED display, users can rely on true-to-life colors for entertainment, browsing, and more. The Zenbook A14 is also the first ASUS laptop to have an all-Ceraluminum™ build[2] – a sumptuously tactile material that's 30% lighter and three times stronger than anodized aluminum – which ensures portability (this new Zenbook A14 configuration weighs in at only 2.4lbs), durability, and luxury for the modern commuter.

Ex. 90, https://www.asus.com/us/news/v2itcrsh5iik3mia/ (last accessed Apr. 8, 2025).

253. Additionally, on information and belief, Asus publishes customer reviews of the Asus Accused Products that show its customers actually use the Asus Laptop Accused Products to stream and watch video:

★★★★★ · a year ago

Great specs, fantastic design, beautiful screen!

Very nice laptop with high end components at a great price! This was my 3rd Zenbook. I wanted to have something that would let me look at 4K GoPro dive movies when on vacation while allowing me to still do some basic data prep activities with Python. This fills that bill! The screen is fantastic, and the performance is completely as expected!

Reviews Read Yes
Where Did You Purchase? Online
Frequency of Use: A few times per week

Originally posted on UM3402YA

Quality

Ease Of Use

Performance

Ex. 91, https://www.asus.com/us/laptops/for-home/zenbook/zenbook-14-oled-um3402/review/custom/ (last accessed March 14, 2025).

254. Asus knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Asus Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the ’267 Patent by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States, including Asus employees who test and operate Accused Products at the discretion of Asus, to make, use (including testing those devices and methods), sell, or offer to sell one or more of the Asus Accused Products, during or after such article’s importation into the United States, in a manner that infringes the ’267 Patent. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List.

255. For example, as seen in the Asus publications above, Asus advertises the ASUS Q543 on its website so that consumers may purchase and use the products, thus inducing its customers to also infringe the ’267 Patent. On information and belief, Asus also advertises other Asus products that infringe the ’267 Patent on its website for consumer purchase.

256. On information and belief, Asus was aware of the ’267 Patent or acted with willful blindness as to the existence of the ’267 Patent at least as a result of the filing and service of this Complaint.

257. On information and belief, Asus contributes to the infringement of one or more claims of the ’267 Patent by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component or material and/or apparatus used to practice a patented process, constituting a material part of the inventions, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

258. Claim Charts of each of the asserted independent claims of the ’267 Patent to the Asus Accused Products are attached as Exs. 27-28. The H.265 Standard and AV1 Specification referenced in the claim charts can be found in Exs. 60-61.

3. Hisense Infringement of the ’267 Patent

259. On information and belief, the Accused Products that are sold for importation, imported, and/or sold within the United States after importation by Hisense infringe at least Claims **1**-6, **7**-12, and **13**-18 of the ’267 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

260. On information and belief, Hisense directly infringes one or more claims of the ’267 Patent through its manufacture, sale for importation, importation, use, and sale after importation of one or more of the Hisense Accused Products.

261. Any implementation of the inventions in the Hisense Accused Products infringes the Asserted Claims of the ’267 Patent. For example, because the asserted decoding claims of the ’267 Patent are essential to the H.265 Standard and AV1 Specification, the Hisense Accused Products’ incorporation of the H.265 Standard and AV1 Specification infringes the asserted decoding claims of the ’267 Patent.

262. As just one example of Hisense’s infringement, Hisense manufactures and sells smart televisions that decode H.265 and AV1-compliant video (the “Hisense Accused Products”). An example of a Hisense Accused Product is the Hisense 43” Class A7 Series LCD 4K Google TV (“Hisense 43A7N”), which supports decoding according to the H.265 Standard and AV1 Specification.

Entertainment

Container	Video Codec	File Extension Name	Resolution and Frame Rate
	MPEG1/2		1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	AVS		
	AVS+		
	AVS2		3840 x 2160 @ 60fps
MP4	VP8	.mp4, .mov	1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	AV1		3840 x 2160 @ 60fps
	HEVC/H.265		
	MPEG1/2		1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	MPEG4		
	H.263		
	H.264		3840 x 2160 @ 60fps
	WMV3		1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	VC1		
	Motion JPEG		1920 x 1080 @ 30fps

Ex. 92, Hisense 43A7N User Manual.

263. Additionally, Hisense instructs and encourages users to use the Hisense Accused Products in a manner that infringes the Asserted Claims of the ’267 Patent by advertising the products’ ability to stream and watch video:

Entertainment you love.
With a little help from Google.

The entertainment you love. With a little help from Google.
Google TV brings together movies, shows, live TV and more
from across apps and subscriptions and organizes them just
for the user. And helps the user discover new things to watch
with recommendations based on their interests.

Ex. 84, https://www.hisense-usa.com/televisions/hisense-43-class-a7-series-4k-wide-color-gamut-google-tv-43a7n (last accessed March 14, 2025).

264. Additionally, on information and belief, Hisense publishes customer reviews of the Hisense Accused Products that show its customers actually use the Hisense Accused Products to stream and watch video:

Ankita P.

★★★★★ **Great quality and value!**

Reviewed in the United States on February 18, 2025

Size: 55 Inch | Verified Purchase

Great quality and value!!

I recently upgraded to the Hisense UHD 4K 55-inch TV and I have to say, it's been a great purchase. The picture quality and entertainment value is fantastic – sharp details and vibrant colors that enhances the viewing experience. The 4K resolution really makes a difference especially when watching HDR content.

The smart TV features are super convenient, with all the major streaming apps pre-installed. The interface is smooth and easy to use and I've had no issues with lag or buffering. The sound is decent for a TV at this price point and very durable.

Set up was quick and easy. For this price, this TV offers great picture, solid performance and all the smart features you need. Would highly recommend and definitely a great choice if you're looking for a quality 4K TV without breaking the bank.

Ex. 93,https://www.amazon.com/review/R1EFTI1QVY3KSJ/ref=cm_cr_srp_d_rdp_perm?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B0DN6THH67 (last accessed March 14, 2025).

265. Hisense knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Hisense Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the '267 Patent by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States, including Hisense employees who test and operate Accused Products at the discretion of Hisense, to make, use (including testing those devices and methods), sell, or offer to sell one or more of the Hisense Accused Products, during

or after such article's importation into the United States, in a manner that infringes the '267 Patent. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List.

266. For example, as seen in the Hisense publications above, Hisense advertises the Hisense Q543 on its website so that consumers may purchase and use the products, thus inducing its customers to also infringe the '267 Patent. On information and belief, Hisense also advertises other Hisense products that infringe the '267 Patent on its website for consumer purchase.

267. On information and belief, Hisense was aware of the '267 Patent or acted with willful blindness as to the existence of the '267 Patent at least as a result of the filing and service of this Complaint.

268. On information and belief, Hisense contributes to the infringement of one or more claims of the '267 Patent by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component or material and/or apparatus used to practice a patented process, constituting a material part of the inventions, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

269. Claim Charts of each of the asserted independent claims of the '267 Patent to the Hisense Accused Products are attached as Exs. 29-30. The H.265 Standard and AV1 Specification referenced in the claim charts can be found in Exs. 60-61.

D. Infringement of the '321 Patent

1. Acer Infringement of the '321 Patent

270. On information and belief, the Accused Products that are sold for importation, imported, and/or sold within the United States after importation by Acer infringe at least Claims **8**-9, **10**, and **11** of the '321 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

271. On information and belief, Acer directly infringes one or more claims of the ’321 Patent through its manufacture, sale for importation, importation, use, and sale after importation of one or more of the Acer Accused Products.

272. Any implementation of the inventions in the Acer Accused Products infringes the asserted claims of the ’321 Patent. For example, because the asserted decoding claims of the ’321 Patent are essential to the H.264 and H.265 Standards and the AV1 Specification, the Acer Accused Products’ incorporation of the H.264 and H.265 Standards and AV1 Specification infringes the asserted decoding claims of the ’321 Patent.

273. As just one example of Acer’s infringement, Acer manufactures and sells laptops, desktops, tablet computers, projectors, and smart monitors with graphics processing units that decode H.264, H.265 or AV1-compliant video and/or encoder video into an H.264, H.265 or AV1-compliant format (the “Acer Accused Products”). An example of an Acer Laptop Accused Product is the Acer Predator Helios Neo 16 (“Acer Predator”), which includes an Intel Core i9 14800HX processor and an NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4070 Laptop GPU.

Intel® Core™ processors (14th Gen) feature newly optimized hybrid architecture and industry-leading technology that enables you to go beyond gaming and creation. With Intel, you can do it all. From progressing in the game to advancing in real life, Intel empowers you to be your best self.

WINDOWS 11 HOME
Operating System

Up to Intel® Core™
i9 14900HX
processor[1]

Up to
24 Cores
8P + 16E

Up to
5.8GHz
Max Turbo Frequency

RTX FOR AI

Discover the RTX AI advantage. From enhanced creativity and ultra-efficient productivity to blisteringly fast gaming, the ultimate in AI power on Windows PCs is on NVIDIA RTX™ and GeForce RTX™.

Up to NVIDIA®
GEFORCE RTX™ 4070
Laptop GPU

Up to
140W MGP
with Dynamic Boost

NVIDIA®
Advanced Optimus
Equipped

MUX SWITCH
Equipped

Ex. 85, https://www.acer.com/us-en/predator/laptops/helios/helios-neo-16#features (last accessed March 16, 2025).

NVDEC - Decoding (Click to expand)

Consumer (GeForce)	Professional (NVIDIA RTX / Quadro)	Server (Data Center)	DGX

4070

VP9 4:2:0			H.264 (AVCHD) 4:2:0		H.264 (AVCHD) 4:2:2		H.265 (HEVC) 4:2:0			H.265 (HEVC) 4:2:2		H.265 (HEVC) 4:4:4			AV1	
8 Bit	10 Bit	12 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	12 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit	12 Bit	8 Bit	10 Bit
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Ex. 86, https://developer.nvidia.com/video-encode-and-decode-gpu-support-matrix-new (last accessed March 16, 2025).

274. Additionally, Acer instructs and encourages users to use the Acer Accused Products in a manner that infringes the Asserted Claims of the '321 Patent by advertising the products' ability to stream and watch video:

AI FOR GAMING

Level up your gaming experience with RTX and AI-powered technology enhancing everything from frame rates to fidelity. Plus, enjoy portable, powerful laptops with AI-powered Max-Q technologies to optimize your laptop's performance.

AI FOR CREATING

Supercharge your content creation with over 100 AI-enabled and RTX-accelerated creative apps—including the Adobe Creative Cloud suite, Blender, DaVinci Resolve, OBS Studio, and the exclusive NVIDIA Studio suite of AI tools.

AI FOR PRODUCTIVITY AND ENTERTAINMENT

From your favorite apps to your favorite shows, RTX-powered AI takes your everyday activities and makes them smarter, faster, sharper, and more enjoyable. With AI on your side, there's nothing holding you back.

Ex. 85, https://www.acer.com/us-en/predator/laptops/helios/helios-neo-16#features (last accessed March 16, 2025).

275. Additionally, on information and belief, Acer publishes customer reviews of the Acer Accused Products that show its customers actually use the Acer Accused Products to stream and watch video:

M. JEFFREY MCMAHON

★★★★★ **Fifth Acer Laptop in Our House Once Again Delivers a Lot of Bang for Your Buck**

Reviewed in the United States on August 17, 2021

CPU: i7-11800H / RTX 3060 | Capacity: 15-15.99 in | **Amazon Vine Customer Review of Free Product** (What's this?)

My wife and I both teach and have 11-year-old twins. Together, we have used four Acer laptops, an entry-level Nitron that has been going strong for 4 years; a top-of-the-line Triton 300 with 32gb of RAM and an RTX2080, which has given me outstanding performance for almost 3 years; and a 14-inch Acer Swift 3, in the home for a few months. All perform admirably for school and teaching, including Zoom meetings.

Now I am reviewing a mid-level Acer gaming laptop, the Predator Helios 300, with an Intel Core i7-11800H, 16gb of RAM, 512 SSD, and an Nvidia RTX 3060 GPU.

It arrives smartly packaged with a black sleeve for portable use. The first thing I noticed is that the chassis is built like a tank. I squeezed it with my thumbs and it felt solid. The membrane keys are typical spongy laptop keys on keyboards. I prefer mechanical keyboards with clickety clack blue or, in the case of Razer, green keys. You've got two USB ports on the left and one on the right if you want to hook up a mechanical keyboard. You also get an HDMI on the right if you want to hook up to the monitor. The power port is on the back in the center, a very logical choice, which I like.

Set up was a breeze, took about 20 minutes, as I logged in with my credentials, and used Google Chrome, downloaded Spotify, and checked my settings for volume and mic.

As you would expect, the Acer boots up quickly and gives you a racing sound. Also for a gamer laptop, you're getting an aggressive grill in the back of the monitor, which conjures images of a race car grill.

I turned on Netflix and watched a documentary on mushrooms and the images were excellent. The sound, even at full blast, was only mid-range, and when I opened Spotify and listened to some electronic pop ("At the River" by Groove Armada), I couldn't get any loud sound, so if you're looking for an immersive gaming experience, you'll need to buy some external speakers. However, the sound is not cheap and tinny. For whatever reason, Acer didn't tune these speakers for loud sound.

Internet surfing, Netflix watching, and software downloads did not activate the fans. So far it has been quiet.
You're getting 352 nits of screen brightness, which is good at this price point.

Overall, this laptop is a joy to use. It handles Zoom meetings easily. While I'm not a gamer, I prefer gaming laptops for my Zoom instruction because gaming GPUs can handle all the Zoom updates. As my engineer friend explained to me, hosting a Zoom meeting is similar to gaming in terms of technical demands.

If you're looking for a tank of a gaming laptop with an RTX 3060, bright screen, and don't mind using external speakers when you want to crank up your volume, I can give the Predator Helios 300 a strong recommendation.

Ex. 87, https://www.amazon.com/gp/customer-reviews/RAXS14MITV3UI?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B0CX27GY7N (last accessed March 16, 2025).

276. Acer knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Acer Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the ’321 Patent by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States, including Acer employees who test and operate Accused Products at the discretion of Acer, to make, use (including testing those devices and methods), sell, or offer to sell one or more of the Acer Accused Products, during or after such article’s importation into the United States, in a manner that infringes the ’321 Patent. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List.

277. For example, as seen in the Acer publications above, Acer advertises the Acer Predator on its website so that consumers may purchase and use the products, thus inducing its customers to also infringe the ’321 Patent. On information and belief, Acer also advertises other Acer products that infringe the ’321 Patent on its website for consumer purchase.

278. On information and belief, Acer was aware of the ’321 Patent or acted with willful blindness as to the existence of the ’321 Patent at least as a result of the filing and service of this Complaint.

279. On information and belief, Acer contributes to the infringement of one or more claims of the ’321 Patent by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component or material and/or apparatus used to practice a patented process, constituting a material part of the inventions, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

280. Claim Charts of each of the asserted independent claims of the ’321 Patent to the Acer Accused Products are attached as Exs. 40-41. The H.264 Standard, H.265 Standard, and AV1 Specification referenced in the claim charts can be found in Exs. 59-61.

2. Asus Infringement of the ’321 Patent

281. On information and belief, the Accused Products that are sold for importation, imported, and/or sold within the United States after importation by Asus infringe at least Claims **8**-9, **10**, and **11** of the ’321 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

282. On information and belief, Asus directly infringes one or more claims of the ’321 Patent through its manufacture, sale for importation, importation, use, and sale after importation of one or more of the Asus Accused Products.

283. Any implementation of the inventions in the Asus Accused Products infringes the Asserted Claims of the ’321 Patent. For example, because the asserted decoding claims of the ’321 Patent are essential to the H.264 and H.265 Standards and the AV1 Specification, the Asus Accused Products’ incorporation of the H.264 and H.265 Standards and AV1 Specification infringes the asserted decoding claims of the ’321 Patent.

284. As just one example of Asus’s infringement, Asus manufactures and sells laptops, desktops, and handheld computers (such as gaming devices) that decode H.264, H.265, and AV1-compliant video (the “Asus Accused Products”). An example of an Asus Accused Product is the Asus Q543 Notebook (“ASUS Q543”), which includes an Intel Core 9 Ultra Processor 185H and an NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4060 Laptop graphics processing unit.

	Q543MJ	Q543MV
Processor	Intel® Core™ Ultra 9 Processor 185H 2.3 GHz (24MB Cache, up to 5.1 GHz, 16 cores, 22 Threads); Intel® AI Boost NPU up to 11TOPS	Intel® Core™ Ultra 9 Processor 185H 2.3 GHz (24MB Cache, up to 5.1 GHz, 16 cores, 22 Threads); Intel® AI Boost NPU up to 11TOPS
Graphics	NVIDIA® GeForce RTX™ 3050 6GB Laptop GPU 6GB GDDR6 Intel® Arc™ Graphics	NVIDIA® GeForce RTX™ 4060 Laptop GPU (233 AI TOPs) 8GB GDDR6 Intel® Arc™ Graphics

Ex. 88, https://www.asus.com/us/laptops/for-home/everyday-use/asus-vivobook-pro-15-oled-q543/techspec/ (last accessed March 6, 2025).

H.264 Hardware Encode/Decode	Yes
H.265 (HEVC) Hardware Encode/Decode	Yes
AV1 Encode/Decode	Yes

Ex. 89, https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/products/sku/236849/intel-core-ultra-9-processor-185h-24m-cache-up-to-5-10-ghz/specifications.html (last accessed March 6, 2023).

285. Additionally, Asus instructs and encourages users to use the Asus Accused Products in a manner that infringes the Asserted Claims of the '321 Patent by advertising the products' ability to stream and watch video:

ASUS Announces New Zenbook A14 and Zenbook S14 Configurations, Exclusively Available at Best Buy in the United States

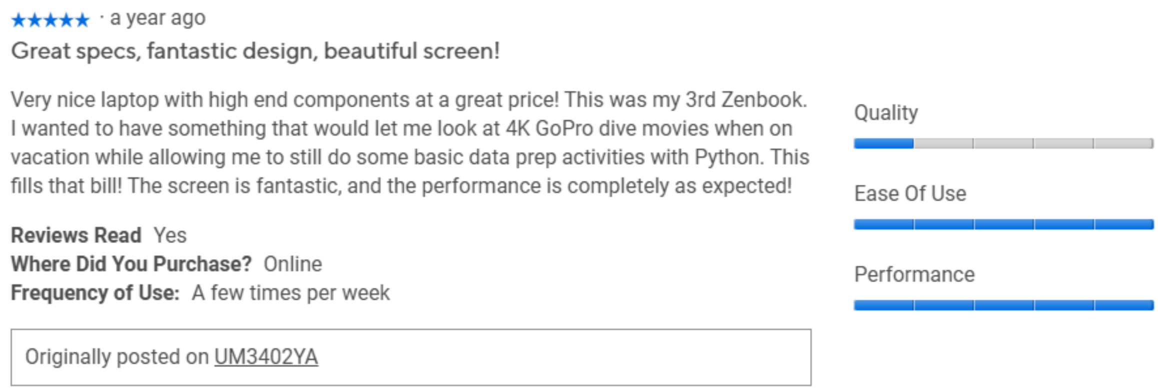
2025/03/23

Fremont, California, March 23, 2025 - ASUS today announced that new Zenbook A14 (UX3407) and Zenbook S14 (UX5406) configurations are now available for purchase in store and online at Best Buy in the United States. Revered for their stunning craftsmanship and advanced performance for ultimate AI experiences, the Zenbook A14 and Zenbook S14 are perfect devices for those who don't want to sacrifice aesthetics in favor of function.

ASUS Zenbook A14 (UX3407), now available in Zabriskie Beige, features the efficient Snapdragon® X Plus processor and is equipped with a high capacity 70Wh battery – boasting up to 32 hours of battery life[1] to ensure no interruption over the course of multiple working days. With a Qualcomm® Hexagon™ NPU (up to 45 TOPS) for AI tasks, the Zenbook A14 offers advanced Copilot+ PC experiences, providing real-time insights, performance optimization, and enhanced responsiveness for multi-tasking and productivity. Users can expect seamless video playback, efficient app loading, and rapid task switching. With an ASUS Lumina OLED display, users can rely on true-to-life colors for entertainment, browsing, and more. The Zenbook A14 is also the first ASUS laptop to have an all-Ceraluminum™ build[2] – a sumptuously tactile material that's 30% lighter and three times stronger than anodized aluminum – which ensures portability (this new Zenbook A14 configuration weighs in at only 2.4lbs), durability, and luxury for the modern commuter.

Ex. 90, https://www.asus.com/us/news/v2itcrsh5iik3mia/ (last accessed Apr. 8, 2025).

286. Additionally, on information and belief, Asus publishes customer reviews of the Asus Accused Products that show its customers actually use the Asus Laptop Accused Products to stream and watch video:



Ex. 91, https://www.asus.com/us/laptops/for-home/zenbook/zenbook-14-oled-um3402/review/custom/ (last accessed March 14, 2025).

287. Asus knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Asus Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the ’321 Patent by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States, including Asus employees who test and operate Accused Products at the discretion of Asus, to make, use (including testing those devices and methods), sell, or offer to sell one or more of the Asus Accused Products, during or after such article’s importation into the United States, in a manner that infringes the ’321 Patent. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List.

288. For example, as seen in the Asus publications above, Asus advertises the ASUS Q543 on its website so that consumers may purchase and use the products, thus inducing its customers to also infringe the ’321 Patent. On information and belief, Asus also advertises other Asus products that infringe the ’321 Patent on its website for consumer purchase.

289. On information and belief, Asus was aware of the ’321 Patent or acted with willful blindness as to the existence of the ’321 Patent at least as a result of the filing and service of this Complaint.

290. On information and belief, Asus contributes to the infringement of one or more claims of the ’321 Patent by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component or material and/or apparatus used to practice a patented process, constituting a material part of the inventions, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

291. Claim Charts of each of the asserted independent claims of the ’321 Patent to the Asus Accused Products are attached as Exs. 43-45. The H.264 Standard, H.265 Standard, and AV1 Specification referenced in the claim charts can be found in Exs. 59-61.

3. Hisense Infringement of the ’321 Patent

292. On information and belief, the Accused Products that are sold for importation, imported, and/or sold within the United States after importation by Hisense infringe at least Claims **8**-9, **10**, and **11** of the ’321 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

293. On information and belief, Hisense directly infringes one or more claims of the ’321 Patent through its manufacture, sale for importation, importation, use, and sale after importation of one or more of the Hisense Accused Products.

294. Any implementation of the inventions in the Hisense Accused Products infringes the Asserted Claims of the ’321 Patent. For example, because the asserted decoding claims of the ’321 Patent are essential to the H.264 and H.265 Standards and the AV1 Specification, the Hisense Accused Products’ incorporation of the H.264 and H.265 Standards and AV1 Specification infringes the asserted decoding claims of the ’321 Patent.

295. As just one example of Hisense's infringement, Hisense manufactures and sells smart televisions that decode H.264, H.265, and AV1-compliant video (the "Hisense Accused Products"). An example of a Hisense Accused Product is the Hisense 43" Class A7 Series LCD 4K Google TV ("Hisense 43A7N"), which supports decoding according to the H.264 and H.265 Standards and AV1 Specification.

Entertainment

Container	Video Codec	File Extension Name	Resolution and Frame Rate
	MPEG1/2		1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	AVS		
	AVS+		
	AVS2		3840 x 2160 @ 60fps
MP4	VP8	.mp4, .mov	1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	AV1		3840 x 2160 @ 60fps
	HEVC/H.265		
	MPEG1/2		1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	MPEG4		
	H.263		
	H.264		3840 x 2160 @ 60fps
	WMV3		1920 x 1080 @ 60fps
	VC1		
	Motion JPEG		1920 x 1080 @ 30fps

Ex. 92, Hisense 43A7N User Manual.

296. Additionally, Hisense instructs and encourages users to use the Hisense Accused Products in a manner that infringes the Asserted Claims of the '321 Patent by advertising the products' ability to stream and watch video:

Entertainment you love.
With a little help from Google.

The entertainment you love. With a little help from Google. Google TV brings together movies, shows, live TV and more from across apps and subscriptions and organizes them just for the user. And helps the user discover new things to watch with recommendations based on their interests.

Ex. 84, https://www.hisense-usa.com/televisions/hisense-43-class-a7-series-4k-wide-color-gamut-google-tv-43a7n (last accessed March 14, 2025).

297. Additionally, on information and belief, Hisense publishes customer reviews of the Hisense Accused Products that show its customers actually use the Hisense Accused Products to stream and watch video:

Ankita P.

★★★★★ **Great quality and value!**

Reviewed in the United States on February 18, 2025

Size: 55 Inch | Verified Purchase

Great quality and value!!

I recently upgraded to the Hisense UHD 4K 55-inch TV and I have to say, it's been a great purchase. The picture quality and entertainment value is fantastic – sharp details and vibrant colors that enhances the viewing experience. The 4K resolution really makes a difference especially when watching HDR content.

The smart TV features are super convenient, with all the major streaming apps pre-installed. The interface is smooth and easy to use and I've had no issues with lag or buffering. The sound is decent for a TV at this price point and very durable.

Set up was quick and easy. For this price, this TV offers great picture, solid performance and all the smart features you need. Would highly recommend and definitely a great choice if you're looking for a quality 4K TV without breaking the bank.

Ex. 93, https://www.amazon.com/review/R1EFTI1QVY3KSJ/ref=cm_cr_srp_d_rdp_perm?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B0DN6THH67 (last accessed March 14, 2025).

298. Hisense knowingly and intentionally induces users of one or more of the Hisense Accused Products to directly infringe one or more claims of the '321 Patent by encouraging, instructing, and aiding one or more persons in the United States, including Hisense employees who test and operate Accused Products at the discretion of Hisense, to make, use (including testing those devices and methods), sell, or offer to sell one or more of the Hisense Accused Products, during or after such article's importation into the United States, in a manner that infringes the '321 Patent. *See* Ex. 56, Full Accused Products List.

299. For example, as seen in the Hisense publications above, Hisense advertises the Hisense Q543 on its website so that consumers may purchase and use the products, thus inducing its

customers to also infringe the ’321 Patent. On information and belief, Hisense also advertises other Hisense products that infringe the ’321 Patent on its website for consumer purchase.

300. On information and belief, Hisense was aware of the ’321 Patent or acted with willful blindness as to the existence of the ’321 Patent at least as a result of the filing and service of this Complaint.

301. On information and belief, Hisense contributes to the infringement of one or more claims of the ’321 Patent by offering to sell or selling and/or importing a patented component or material and/or apparatus used to practice a patented process, constituting a material part of the inventions, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

302. Claim Charts of each of the asserted independent claims of the ’321 Patent to the Hisense Accused Products are attached as Exs. 46-48. The H.264 Standard, H.265 Standard, and AV1 Specification referenced in the claim charts can be found in Exs. 59-61.

VIII. SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF UNFAIR IMPORTATION AND SALE

303. Respondents have sold for importation, imported, and/or sold after importation the Accused Products, which infringe one or more valid claims of the Asserted Patents.

A. Acer’s Unfair Importation

304. On information and belief, the Acer Accused Products are manufactured outside of the United States and imported into the United States. The Acer Accused Products are sold by Acer for importation into the United States, imported by or on behalf of Acer, and/or sold by Acer within the United States after importation. *See* Ex. 96, *Certain Electronic Devices and Semiconductor Devices with Timing-Aware Dummy Fill and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1319, Acer Resp. to Compl. at ¶¶ 19-20 (July 12, 2022) (EDIS Doc. ID 775175) (Acer admission that it imports, sells for importation, and/or sells after importation into the United States products that

are manufactured outside of the United States, including laptop computers, such as the Acer Accused Products); Ex. 97, *Certain Computing Devices Utilizing Indexed Search Systems and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1389, Acer Resp. to Compl. at ¶¶ 97-98 (Mar. 1. 2024) (EDIS Doc. ID 815338) (Acer admission that certain laptop computers, such as the Acer Accused Products, are manufactured outside of the United States).

305. On information and belief, Acer manufactures all of its Accused Products outside of the United States, primarily in China. Ex. 95. Acer maintains product development and manufacturing facilities in at least China and India. Ex. 95. Additionally, Acer works with manufacturing suppliers located in at least Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Singapore, Japan, Korea, India, Brazil, and Hungary. Ex. 137, 2023 Acer Sustainability Report. Attached as Exhibit 138 is a list of Acer's major final assembly suppliers, all of which list an address in China.

306. Additionally, attached as Ex. 94 are exemplary bills of lading in which Acer is listed as the purchaser and consignee of shipments of the Acer Accused Products identified by Harmonized Tariff Schedule number being imported into the United States.

307. Attached as Exs. 73-74 are photos of an Acer Aspire Vero 16 and an Acer Helios Neo 16 with "Made in China" labels. Nokia purchased the photographed Acer Aspire Vero 16 and Acer Helios Neo 16 devices from BestBuy online on February 20, 2025, and they were picked up in-store in Utah. Ex. 70. On information and belief, both products were assembled abroad and imported into the United States.

308. Given the large number of Acer Accused Products, it is not practical for Nokia to identify all of Acer's Accused Products sold for importation into the United States, imported into the United

States, and/or sold within the United States after importation. Nokia reserves its right to supplement its allegations, to amend the Complaint and to add respondents in the future.

B. Asus's Unfair Importation

309. On information and belief, the Asus Accused Products are manufactured outside of the United States and imported into the United States. The Asus Accused Products are sold by Asus for importation into the United States, imported by or on behalf of Asus, and/or sold by Asus within the United States after importation. *See* Ex. 100, *Certain Video Processing Devices and Products Containing the Same*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1323, Asus Resp. to Compl. at ¶ 24 (Sept. 12, 2022) (EDIS Doc. ID 779999) (Asus admission that "ASUS Computer International is in the business of offering for sale, selling, importing, and/or distributing ASUS-branded products that are manufactured outside of the United States, including, servers, desktops, laptops, tablets, smartphones, and displays."); Ex. 101, *Certain Computing Devices Utilizing Indexed Search Systems and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1389, Asus Resp. to Compl. at ¶¶ 97-98 (Mar. 1. 2024) (EDIS Doc. ID 815338) (Asus admission that certain laptop computers, such as the Asus Accused Products, are manufactured outside of the United States).

310. On information and belief, Asus manufactures all of its Accused Products outside of the United States, primarily in China. Ex. 99. Asus maintains product development and manufacturing facilities in at least China, India, Taiwan, and Brazil. Ex. 99. Attached as Exhibit 139 is a list of Asus's major suppliers of direct spend for materials, manufacturing, and assembly of Asus's products worldwide, all of which list an address in either China, Malaysia, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, or Vietnam.

311. Additionally, attached as Ex. 98 are exemplary bills of lading in which Asus is listed as the purchaser and consignee of shipments of the Asus Accused Products identified by Harmonized Tariff Schedule number being imported into the United States.

312. Attached as Exs. 75-76 are photos of an Asus Q543M and an Asus HN7306W with "Made in China" labels. Nokia purchased the photographed Asus Q543M from BestBuy online on February 20, 2025, and it was picked up in-store in Utah. Ex. 70. Nokia purchased the photographed Asus HN7306W from BestBuy online on September 18, 2024, and it was shipped and delivered to Utah. Ex. 71. On information and belief, both products were assembled abroad and imported into the United States.

313. Given the large number of Asus Accused Products, it is not practical for Nokia to identify all of Asus's Accused Products sold for importation into the United States, imported into the United States, and/or sold within the United States after importation. Nokia reserves its right to supplement its allegations, to amend the Complaint, and to add respondents in the future.

C. Hisense's Unfair Importation

314. On information and belief, the Hisense Accused Products are manufactured outside of the United States and imported into the United States. The Hisense Accused Products are sold by Hisense for importation into the United States, imported by or on behalf of Hisense, and/or sold by Hisense within the United States after importation. *See* Ex. 79, *Certain Digital Video-Capable Devices and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1224, Hisense Resp. to Compl. at ¶¶ 27, 30-35, 111-113 (Nov. 27, 2020) (EDIS Doc. ID 726505) (Hisense admission to importation, distribution and sales of certain video-capable computing and display devices, such as the Hisense Accused Products); *see also* Ex. 80, *Certain Glass Substrates for Liquid Crystal Displays, Products Containing the Same*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1433, Hisense Resp. to Compl. at ¶¶ 20, 178-180, 298-302 (Mar. 7, 2025) (EDIS Doc. ID 845339) (Hisense USA admission to importation and sale after importation of products at issue, including the Hisense Accused Products).

315. On information and belief, Hisense manufactures all of its Accused Products outside of the United States, primarily Mexico and China. Ex. 103, Articles Regarding Hisense Development

and Manufacturing Locations. Hisense maintains product development and manufacturing facilities in at least China, Mexico, and Slovenia, and South Africa. *Id.* at 2. Hisense has expanded its Mexico manufacturing capacity for the purpose of importing the Hisense Accused Products in the United States. *Id.* at 2, 10.

316. Additionally, attached as Ex. 102 are exemplary bills of lading in which Hisense is listed as the purchaser and consignee of shipments of the Hisense Accused Products identified by Harmonized Tariff Schedule number being imported into the United States.

317. Attached as Exs. 77-78 are photos of a Hisense 43A7N and a Hisense 43R6E4 with "Made in Mexico" labels. Nokia purchased the photographed Hisense 43A7N from BestBuy online February 20, 2025, and it was picked up in-store in Utah. Ex. 70. Nokia purchased the photographed Hisense 43R6E4 in-store at Walmart located in Utah on March 11, 2025. Ex. 72. On information and belief, both products were assembled abroad and imported into the United States.

318. Given the large number of Hisense Accused Products, it is not practical for Nokia to identify all of Hisense's Accused Products sold for importation into the United States, imported into the United States, and/or sold within the United States after importation. Nokia reserves its right to supplement its allegations, to amend the Complaint, and to add respondents in the future.

IX. HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE NUMBERS

319. On information and belief, the Acer Accused Products have been imported into the United States under at least the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule numbers: 8471.30, 8473.30. *See* Ex. 94, Acer Bills of Lading. These numbers are exemplary, and Complainants will provide updated Harmonized Tariff Schedule numbers as they are discovered throughout the course of the investigation.

320. On information and belief, the Asus Accused Products have been imported into the United States under at least the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule numbers: 8471.30, 8471,41, 8473.30, 4820.10. *See* Ex. 95, Asus Bills of Lading. These numbers are exemplary, and Complainants will provide updated Harmonized Tariff Schedule numbers as they are discovered throughout the course of the investigation.

321. On information and belief, the Hisense Accused Products have been imported into the United States under at least the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule numbers: 8529.90, 8528.72. *See* Ex. 102, Hisense Bills of Lading. These numbers are exemplary, and Complainants will provide updated Harmonized Tariff Schedule numbers as they are discovered throughout the course of the investigation.

X. RELATED LITIGATION

322. On April 7, 2025, Nokia filed complaints in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, the Central District of California, and the Northern District of Georgia against Acer, Asus, and Hisense, respectively, each alleging infringement of the ’701, ’714, ’267, and ’321 Patents, among other claims. The litigation is ongoing.

323. In 2023, Nokia asserted the ’321, ’267, and ’714 Patents against HP and Amazon. The Commission instituted Investigation No. 337-TA-1380. The Investigation against HP terminated based on a settlement agreement on November 18, 2024. The Initial Determination found violations based on Amazon’s infringement of the ’321, ’267, and ’714 Patents. The Investigation against Amazon is in the process of being terminated based on a settlement agreement.

XI. DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

324. An industry as required by Section 337(a)(2) and as defined by Section 337(a)(3) exists in the United States. Nokia’s licensees have made significant investments in plants and equipment and employed significant labor and capital.

325. Both Microsoft and Samsung have licensed Nokia's portfolio of video coding patents to protect their video-capable end user devices. Devices protected by Microsoft's and Samsung's licenses to the Nokia video coding patent portfolio include the Microsoft Xbox, the Microsoft Surface, the Samsung Smart TV, and the Samsung Galaxy lines of consumer electronics.

A. The Industry

326. The industry includes complete end-user video-capable electronic devices. The end-user devices in the domestic industry are sold with integrated subcomponents that together provide video capabilities.

327. The sellers in the video-capable electronic devices marketplace are companies like Respondents Acer, Asus, and Hisense and Domestic Industry licensees Samsung and Microsoft, which sell these devices to end-user consumers. *See, e.g.*, Exs. 81-84 (consumer retail outlets offering for sale Respondents' products); Exs. 4 and 14 (consumer retail outlets offering for sale Microsoft Domestic Industry Products); Exs. 18, 24, 31, 39, 49 (consumer retail outlets offering for sale Samsung Domestic Industry Products).

328. The consumers in the video-capable electronic devices marketplace are end-users who wish to use the devices to, for example, record video, stream movies, play video games, and participate in video meetings.

329. The end-user devices in the domestic industry include the Microsoft Xbox; the Microsoft Surface; the Samsung Galaxy Mobile Phones, Tablets, and Laptop Computers; Samsung TVs; and Samsung Smart Watches.

1. Technical Prong - Products that Practice the Asserted Patents

330. As stated above, for purposes of this Complaint, Nokia submits that various Microsoft and Samsung devices capable of encoding video into H.264, H.265, or AV1-compliant video formats and/or decoding H.264 and H.265-compliant or AV1 specified video practice at least one claim of

each of the Asserted Patents ("Domestic Industry Products"). The following table provides examples of the Domestic Industry Products that practice the Asserted Patents:

U.S. Patent No.	Example of Domestic Industry Products
9,036,701	*See* Ex. 8
10,536,714	*See* Ex. 8
11,805,267	*See* Ex. 8
8,050,321	*See* Ex. 8

331. Exhibits 9-10 contain claim charts showing that Microsoft and Samsung Domestic Industry Products practice at least Claim 8 of the '701 Patent.

332. Exhibits 19-20 contain claim charts showing that Microsoft and Samsung Domestic Industry Products practice at least Claim 23 of the '714 Patent.

333. Exhibits 32-35 contain claim charts showing that Microsoft and Samsung Domestic Industry Products practice at least Claim 25 of the '267 Patent.

334. Exhibits 50-55 contain claim charts showing that Microsoft and Samsung Domestic Industry Products practice at least Claim 10 of the '321 Patent.

2. Economic Prong - Domestic Investments in the United States Relating to Products that Practice the Asserted Patents

335. Nokia's domestic industry is based on the significant and substantial investments in the research, development, engineering, testing, readying-for-market, servicing, and support of the Domestic Industry Products in the United States made by licensees Microsoft and Samsung. Without these investments, the products would not constitute video-capable devices and U.S. consumers would not be able to use the patented technologies, and the investments are necessarily related to the exploitation of the patented technologies.

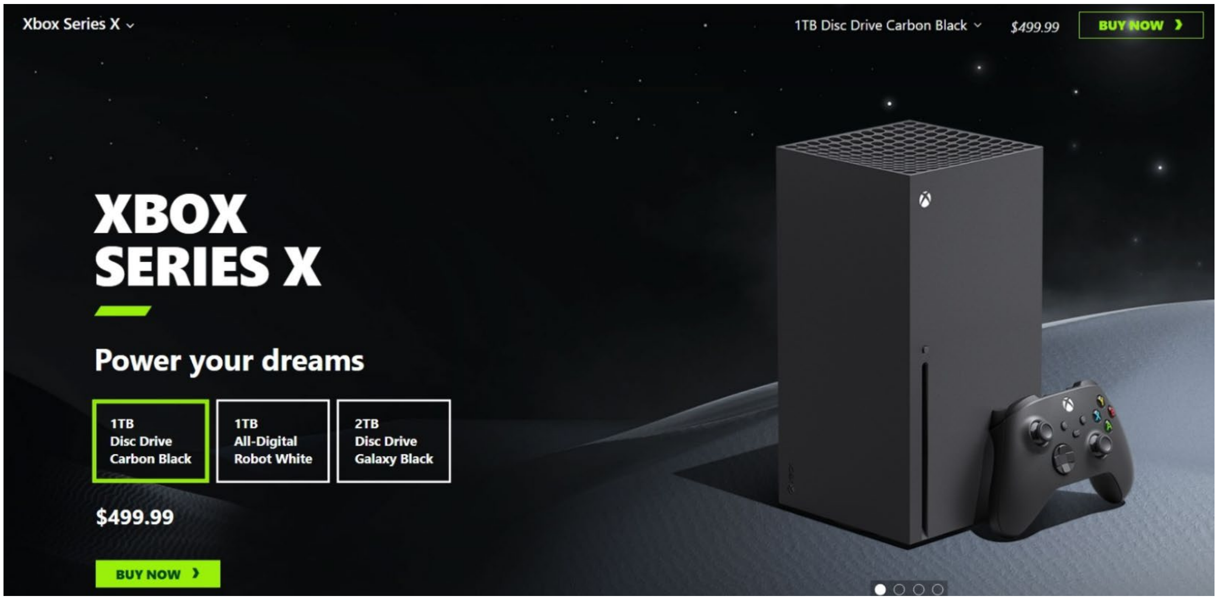
336. These activities comprise a significant investment in plant and equipment and significant employment of labor or capital for the Domestic Industry Products, and a substantial investment in the exploitation of the Asserted Patents through engineering, research, and development under Section 337(a)(3)(A), (B), and (C), respectively.

337. In the 1379 Investigation, ALJ Johnson-Hines and the OUII Staff determined that the investments of Microsoft and Samsung into certain of the Domestic Industry Products that were also domestic industry products in that investigation satisfied the domestic industry requirements. In the 1380 Investigation, ALJ Elliott determined that Microsoft's Xbox-related investments alone satisfied the domestic industry requirements with respect to the '714, ' 267, and '321 Patents also at issue here.

a. Microsoft Corporation's Domestic Industry

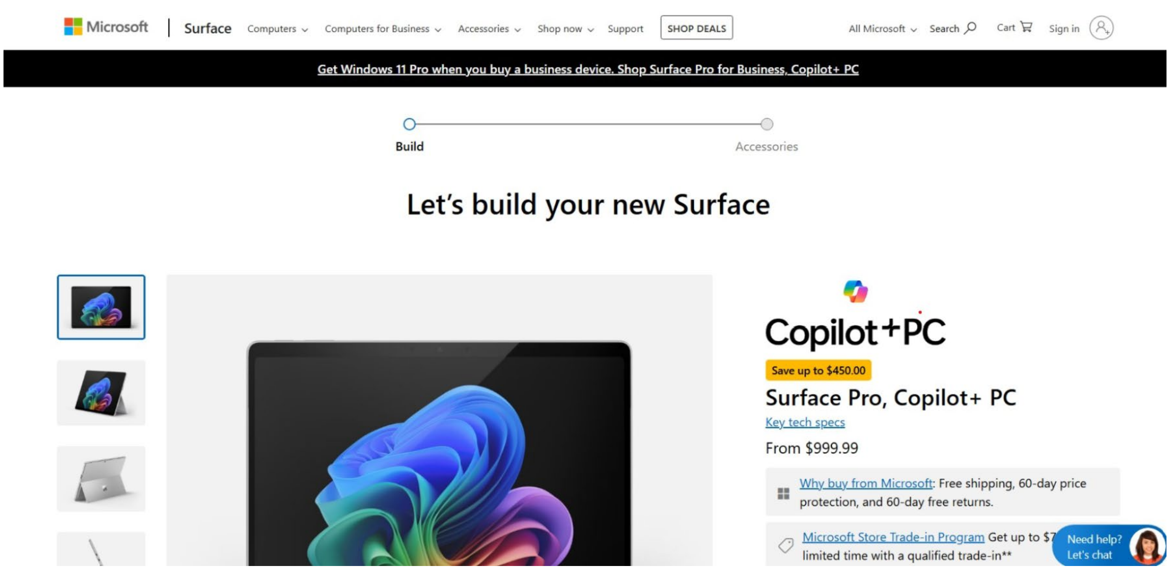
338. Nokia relies on Microsoft Surface and Xbox devices ("Microsoft Domestic Industry Products") to establish domestic industry for the Asserted Patents under Section 337(a)(3)(A), (B), and (C).

339. An example of a Microsoft Xbox end-user device in the domestic industry is the Microsoft Xbox Series X.



Ex. 4, https://www.xbox.com/en-US/consoles/xbox-series-x#purchaseblack1tb (last accessed April 9, 2025).

340. An example of a Microsoft Surface end-user device in the domestic industry is the Microsoft Surface Pro 11th Edition.



Ex. 14, https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/store/configure/surface-pro-11th-edition/8n9t09p96cmj (last accessed April 9, 2025).

341. On September 2, 2013, Nokia Corp. agreed to sell substantially all its Devices and Services business to a subsidiary of Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft") and subsequently granted Microsoft a certain non-exclusive license to part of Nokia Corp.'s patent portfolio, including a license for the Asserted Patents to the Microsoft domestic industry products identified below. *See* Confidential Ex. 64, Patent License Agreement between Nokia and Microsoft. As part of that transaction, Nokia Inc., which was a fully owned subsidiary of Nokia Corp., became a fully owned subsidiary of Microsoft.

342. Since then, Microsoft has developed and released several generations of its flagship Xbox video game system and Surface line of personal laptops that practice the Asserted Patents. This involved, as explained below, significant domestic investments in plant, equipment, labor, and capital, as well as substantial domestic investments in engineering and research and development to develop, ready-for-market, and support the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products.

343. Each of the identified Surface and Xbox products included in the attached list of Microsoft Domestic Industry Products and corresponding claim charts decodes video in accordance with the H.264 and H.265 Standards. *See* Ex. 8 (List of Domestic Industry Products); Exs. 9, 19, 32-33, 50-52 (Claim Charts).

344. Each of the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products practices at least one claim of each of the Asserted Patents. *See id*.

345. In summary, upon information and belief, Microsoft has invested billions of dollars domestically in plant, equipment, labor, and capital in the research, development, engineering related to its Xbox and Surface line of products. A true American mainstay, Microsoft has focused its investments here in the United States on these activities, primarily occurring in Microsoft's Washington state headquarters. Even if only the latest Xbox series is considered, these domestic

investments in plant, equipment, labor, and capital number well into the tens or hundreds of millions of dollars. By any metric, Microsoft investments in the United States are a substantial proportion of its worldwide investments related to the Xbox and Surface. As demonstrated below, the Xbox and Surface hardware and related service comprise a significant and substantial portion of Microsoft's revenue and thus reflect a significant and substantial domestic investment.

346. Microsoft has spent, and continues to spend, significant sums on domestic facilities and equipment related to the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products. Upon information and belief, a significant portion of Microsoft's investments in plant and equipment relate to the design, development, and engineering of the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products. In the last four fiscal years (2021-2024), Microsoft invested over $115 billion in property and equipment. *See* Ex. 104 at 58, Microsoft 2024 10-K; Ex. 105 at 61, Microsoft 2023 10-K; Ex. 106 at 60, Microsoft 2022 10-K; Ex. 107 at 56, Microsoft 2021 10-K. In the last four fiscal years (2021- 2024), Microsoft invested over $22.2 billion in land, over $261 billion in buildings and improvements, over $32.8 billion in leasehold improvements, $280 billion in computer equipment and software, and $23.9 billion in furniture and equipment. *See* Ex. 104 at 75, Microsoft 2024 10-K; Ex. 105 at 78, Microsoft 2023 10-K; Ex. 106 at 78, Microsoft 2022 10-K; Ex. 107 at 73, Microsoft 2021 10-K. On information and belief, this property and equipment is located primarily in the United States, as more than half of the 85 properties owned or leased by Microsoft are located in the United States, and Microsoft property and equipment are concentrated in the United States. Ex. 104 at 36, Microsoft 2024 10-K.[7]

347. For example, Microsoft has dozens of facilities in the United States, including its headquarters in Redmond, Washington. As of July 30, 2024, Microsoft owns 30 facilities and

---

[7] Microsoft's fiscal year ends June 30th.

leases another 20 facilities in the United States. Ex. 104 at 36, Microsoft 2024 10-K. For example, Microsoft has "approximately 15 million square feet of space located in King County, Washington that is used for engineering, sales, marketing, and operations, among other general and administrative purposes. These facilities include approximately 12 million square feet of owned space situated on approximately 530 acres of land [it] own[s] at [its] corporate headquarters, and approximately 3 million square feet of space [it] lease[s]." *Id.* Upon information and belief, Microsoft employees at these sites perform a variety of tasks related to the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products, including research, development, service, sales and marketing, distribution, and product support.

348. Microsoft also has invested significant sums in domestic labor and capital, related to the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products. For example, upon information and belief, Microsoft has many employees in the United States who work on various activities related to the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products. As of June 30, 2024, Microsoft employs approximately 126,000 full-time employees in the United States. Ex. 104 at 7, Microsoft 2024 10-K. Of the total 228,000 full time Microsoft employees globally, 81,000—over a third—work in product research and development, including investments in salary and employee benefits. *Id.* at 7-8. In the first two quarters of fiscal year 2025 and in fiscal year 2024, Microsoft spent $15.4 billion and $29.5 billion on research and development, respectively, including investments in salary and employee benefits. Ex. 108 at 39, Microsoft 2025 10-Q2; Ex. 104 at 44, Microsoft 2024 10-K. In fiscal years 2023, 2022, and 2021, Microsoft invested $27.1 billion, $24.5 billion, and $20.7 billion, respectively, in research and development, which includes investments in salary and employee benefits. *See* Ex. 105 at 47, Microsoft 2023 10-K; Ex. 106 at 46, Microsoft 2022 10-K; Ex. 107 at 42, Microsoft 2021 10-K. On information and belief, a significant portion of these investments are attributable

to research and development personnel working on the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products in the United States. For instance, in 2024, "[r]esearch and development expenses increased $2.3 billion or 9% driven by Gaming." Ex. 104 at 44, Microsoft 2024 10-K. And in 2024, operating expenses in the More Personal Computing segment "increased $3.9 billion or 31%[, also] driven by Gaming." *Id.*

349. Additionally, in fiscal year 2024, Microsoft spent $24.4 billion in sales and marketing costs, which includes investments in salaries, employee benefits, and other headcount-related expenses associated with sales and marketing personnel, and the costs of advertising, promotions, trade shows, seminars, and other programs. Ex. 104 at 45-46, Microsoft 2024 10-K. This represents a 7% increase from $22.7 billion that Microsoft spent on sales and marketing costs in 2023, as well as marked increases compared to the $21.8 billion and $20.1 billion spent in 2022 and 2021, respectively. *Id.*; Ex. 105 at 47, Microsoft 2023 10-K; Ex. 106 at 47, Microsoft 2022 10-K; Ex. 107 at 42, Microsoft 2021 10-K. On information and belief, a significant portion of these investments are attributable to U.S. sales and marketing personnel working on the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products.

350. For example, Microsoft reported having 45,000 sales and marketing employees in both 2023 and 2024. Ex. 105 at 9, Microsoft 2023 10-K; Ex. 104 at 8, Microsoft 2024 10-K. Furthermore, Microsoft's advertising expense was $1.7 billion, $904 million, and $1.5 billion in fiscal years 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively. Ex. 104 at 65. Additionally, Microsoft's cost of revenue increased $8.3 billion or 13% in 2024, *id.* at 43, and increased $3.2 billion or 5% in 2023. Ex. 105 at 44, Microsoft 2023 10-K. Microsoft's cost of revenue includes expenses such as manufacturing and distribution costs for products sold and programs licensed; operating costs related to product distribution centers; and costs incurred to drive traffic to Microsoft's websites

and to acquire online advertising space. Ex. 104 at 64, Microsoft 2024 10-K. At bottom, Microsoft's More Personal Computing segment "consists of products and services[, such as the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products,] that put customers at the center of the experience with our technology." Ex. 108 at 28, Microsoft 2025 10-Q2 (emphasis added).

351. Microsoft has also expended a significant amount of capital in various activities related to the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products in the United States. For example, in fiscal year 2023, Microsoft maintained $74.9 billion in computer equipment and software. Ex. 105 at 78, Microsoft 2023 10-K. In fiscal year 2024, that number increased to $93.7 billion. Ex. 104 at 78, Microsoft 2024 10-K.

352. Microsoft has made, and continues to make, substantial investments in engineering and research and development activities related to the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products. In fiscal years 2023, 2022, and 2021, Microsoft invested $27.1 billion, $24.5 billion, and $20.7 billion, respectively, in research and development, which include investments in salary and employee benefits. *See* Ex. 105 at 47, Microsoft 2023 10-K; Ex. 106 at 46, Microsoft 2022 10-K; Ex. 107 at 42, Microsoft 2021 10-K. In fiscal year 2024, Microsoft invested another $29.5 billion in research and development. Ex. 104 at 44, Microsoft 2024 10-K. And in the first half of fiscal year 2025, Microsoft invested another $15.4 billion in research and development. Ex. 108 at 39, Microsoft 2025 10-Q2.

353. Microsoft's total revenue increased by more than $33 billion from 2023 to 2024. Ex. 104 at 55, Microsoft 2024 10-K. For instance, Microsoft's total revenue for 2023 and 2024, respectively, was $211 billion and $245 billion. *Id.* This was an even further increase from Microsoft's total revenue for 2023, which was $198 billion. *Id.* Notably, approximately 50% of

Microsoft's total revenue for the years 2022-2024 derived from the United States consumer market alone. *Id.* at 93.

354. In addition, Microsoft's investments in the exploitation of the Asserted Patents through engineering and research and development for the Xbox in additional ways further bolster Complainant's domestic industry in those patents. For example, Microsoft operates domestic "Microsoft Research" facilities that develop the Xbox. Microsoft employs engineers in both Software and Hardware Engineering disciplines, which develop software for Xbox, implement provisioning tools for manufacturing of these devices, and design and build custom components and hardware parts for Xbox devices. Ex. 109, Microsoft Job Openings. On information and belief Microsoft has also invested in the development of custom chipsets integrated into the Xbox Domestic Industry Products. *See* Ex. 140, Xbox Series X: A Closer Look at the Technology Powering the Next Generation ("The [Microsoft] team strengthen[s] their long-term partnership with chipmaker AMD" to co-develop custom chipset integrated into the Xbox Domestic Industry Products); Ex. 141, Xbox Series X System Architecture Presentation (presentation authored by Microsoft's "Azure Silicon Architecture Team" based in the U.S. affirming that Xbox chipset was developed with AMD); Ex. 142, AMD 2024 10-K, at 2, 5 (AMD "work[s] closely with our customers to define and develop customized solutions to precisely match their requirements" and "used this collaborative co-development approach with many of today's leading game console…manufacturers," including Microsoft for Xbox). Microsoft also employs engineers to develop games played on its Xbox devices. *Id.*

355. Microsoft's increases in revenue from 2023 to 2024 were also driven by gaming. Ex. 104 at 44, Microsoft 2024 10-K. For example, Microsoft reported that "[g]aming revenue increased $6.0 billion or 39% driven by growth in Xbox content and services." *Id*. In 2024, Microsoft

generated $21.5 billion in gaming revenue, which includes Xbox hardware and Xbox content and services, accounting for 8.7% of Microsoft's yearly revenue. *Id.* at 92-93, Microsoft 2024 10-K. And in the first half of fiscal year 2025, Microsoft generated $12.2 billion in gaming revenue, accounting for 9% of Microsoft's revenue during this period. Ex. 108 at 39, Microsoft 2025 10-Q2. Earlier, in 2023, 2022, and 2021, Microsoft generated $15.4 billion, $16.2 billion, and $15.3 billion, respectively, in gaming revenue. Ex. 105 at 95, Microsoft 2023 10-K; Ex. 106 at 95, Microsoft 2022 10-K; Ex. 107 at 91, Microsoft 2021 10-K. Further, in 2024, Microsoft generated $4.7 billion in device revenue, which includes Surface sales. Ex. 104 at 92-93, Microsoft 2024 10-K.

356. Thus, Microsoft's investments related to its Surface and Xbox devices that constitute the Microsoft Domestic Industry Products comprise a significant investment in plant and equipment, significant employment of labor or capital, and/or a substantial investment in the exploitation of the Asserted Patents through engineering and research and development both in absolute terms, and in comparison to worldwide metrics. Microsoft's domestic investments include work toward customization of components involved with video coding that are incorporated into the Microsoft Domestic Industry products.

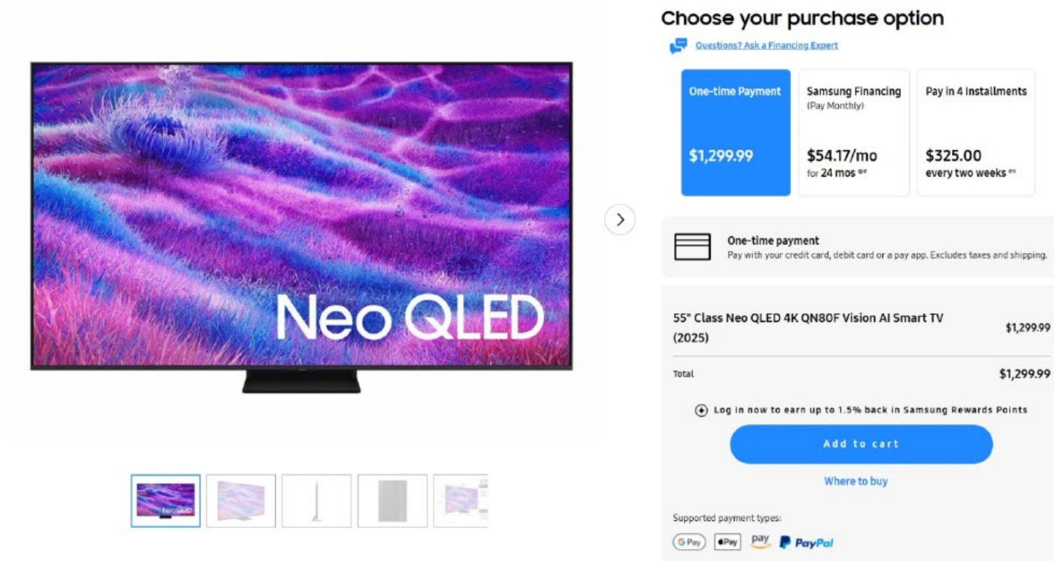
357. Overall, Microsoft's investments in Surface and Xbox establish a domestic industry.

358. Microsoft is expected to provide additional bases and supporting information under this Section.

b. Samsung's Domestic Industry

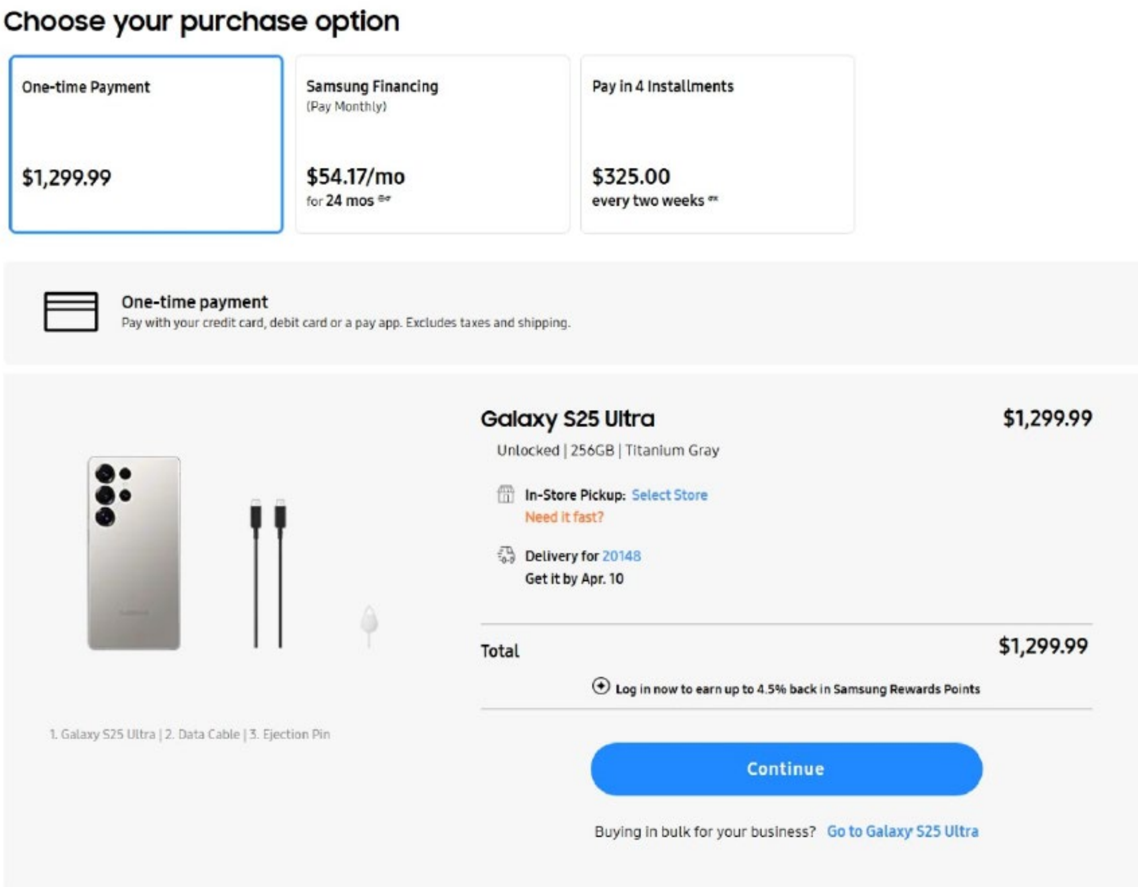
359. Nokia further relies on Samsung Galaxy Mobile Phones, Tablets, and Laptop Computers; Samsung TVs; and Samsung Smart Watches ("Samsung Domestic Industry Products") to establish domestic industry for all the Asserted Patents under Section 337(a)(3)(A), (B), and (C).

360. An example of a Samsung Smart TV end-user device in the domestic industry is the Samsung 55" Class Neo QLED 4K QN80F Vision AI Smart TV (2025).



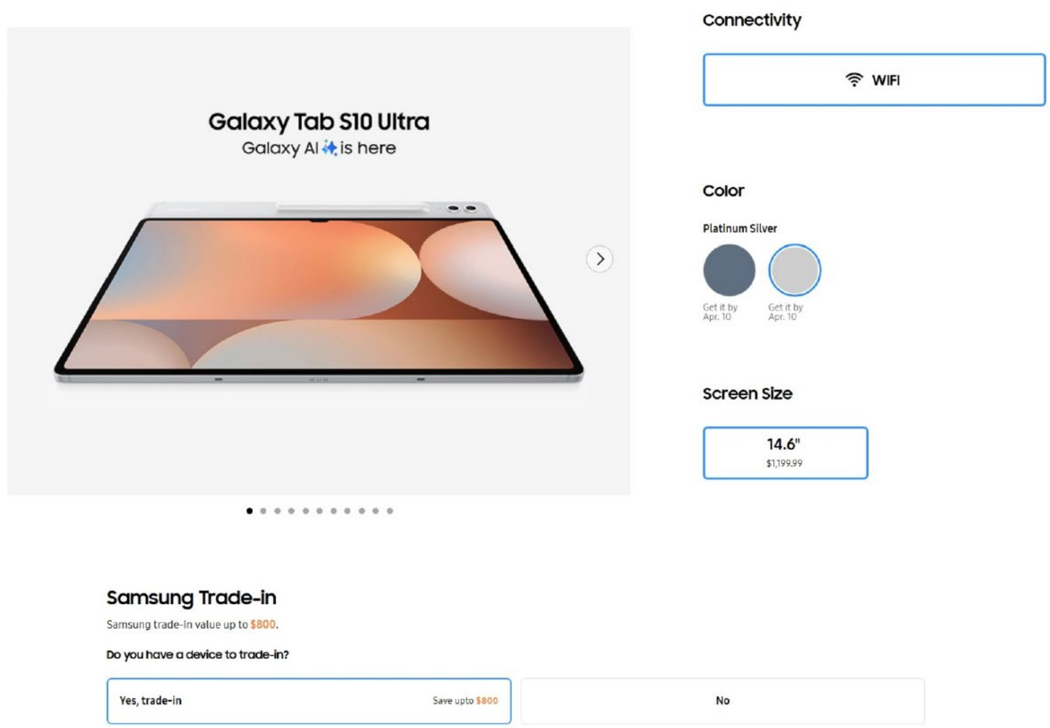
Ex. 18, https://www.samsung.com/us/tvs/neo-qled/55-class-neo-qled-4k-tv-qn80f-sku-qn55qn80fafxza/ (last accessed April 9, 2025).

361. An example of a Samsung Galaxy end-user device in the domestic industry is the Samsung Galaxy S25 Ultra.



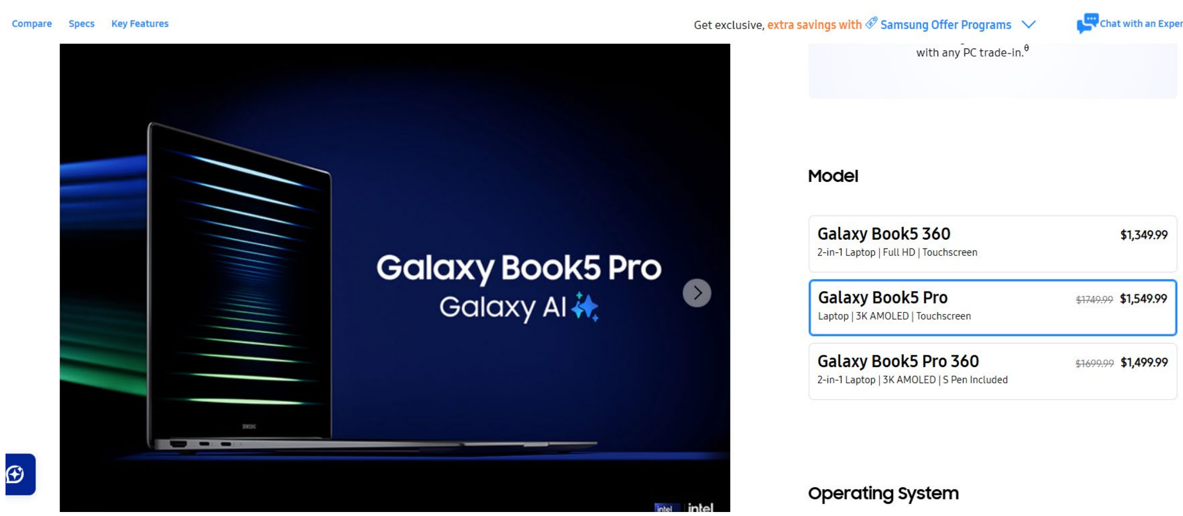
Ex. 24, https://www.samsung.com/us/smartphones/galaxy-s25-ultra/buy/galaxy-s25-ultra-256gb-unlocked-sm-s938uztaxaa/ (last accessed April 9, 2025).

362. Another example of a Samsung Galaxy end-user device in the domestic industry is the Samsung Galaxy Tab S10 Ultra.



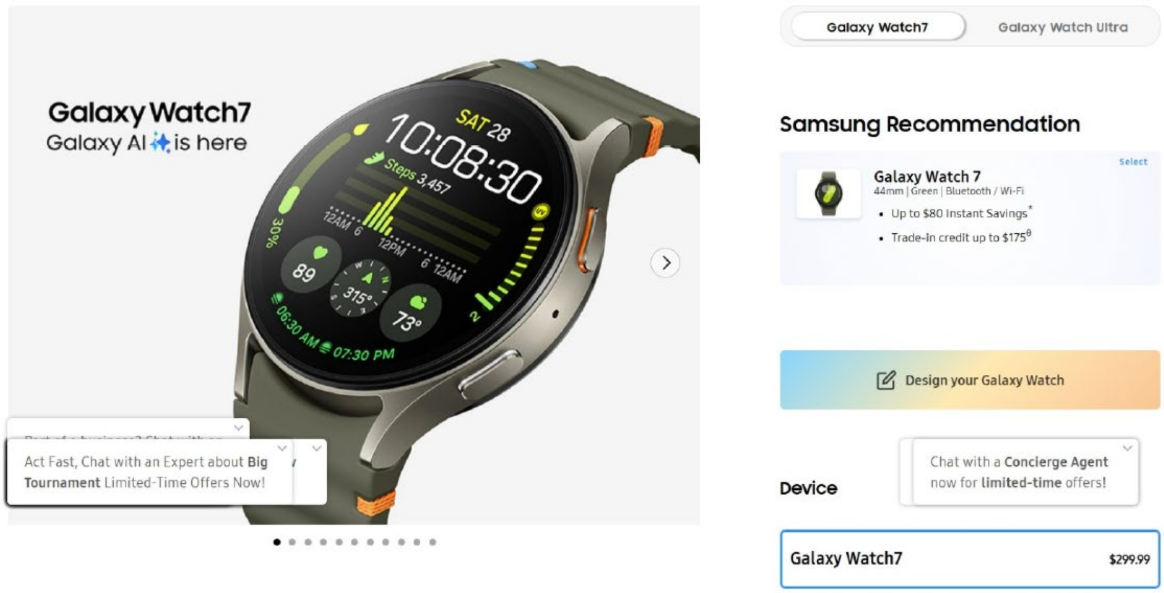
Ex. 31, https://www.samsung.com/us/tablets/galaxy-tab-s10/buy/galaxy-tab-s10-ultra-256gb-platinum-silver-wi-fi-sm-x920nzsaxar/ (last accessed April 9, 2025).

363. Another example of a Samsung Galaxy end-user device in the domestic industry is the Samsung Galaxy Book5 Pro.



Ex. 39, https://www.samsung.com/us/computing/galaxy-books/galaxy-book5-series/buy/galaxy-book5-pro-16-intel-core-ultra-7-1tb-gray-np960xha-kg3us/ (last accessed April 9, 2025).

364. A further example of a Samsung Galaxy end-user device in the domestic industry is the Samsung Galaxy Watch7.



Ex. 49, https://www.samsung.com/us/watches/galaxy-watch7/buy/galaxy-watch7-40mm-green-wifi-bluetooth-sm-l300nzgdxaa/ (last accessed April 9, 2025).

365. In summary, Samsung's domestic industry consists of its significant and substantial investments in the research, development, engineering, support, readying for market, and post-sale service activities related to its major product lines in the United States. This includes discrete domestic investments in the following product categories: Samsung Galaxy Mobile Phones, Tablets, and Laptop Computers; Samsung TVs; and Samsung Smart Watches.

366. As discussed below, each of these categories of products alone evidence a significant and substantial domestic industry under categories (A), (B), and (C). The Samsung Galaxy product line alone undergoes substantial investments in the United States by SEA (defined below) in the

research, development, testing, deployment, and sales and marketing of the Samsung Galaxy product line in the United States. Upon information and belief, the investments in plant, equipment, labor, and capital, engineering and research and development through the activities discussed herein are significant and substantial in both quantitative and qualitative context.

367. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. ("SEC") and its wholly owned American subsidiaries, Samsung Electronics America ("SEA") and Samsung Austin Semiconductor ("SAS") are licensed to the Asserted Patents for limited uses. Exs. 65-67, Nokia/Samsung License Agreements.[8]

368. An additional SEC American subsidiary, Samsung Research America, Inc. ("SRA") conducts significant research and development of Samsung products in the United States.[9] As a subsidiary of SEC, SRA is also licensed to the Asserted Patents for limited uses. *Id.*

369. In total, SEC has 47 SEC subsidiaries in the Americas, including SEA (which is based in New Jersey and is responsible for the sales of finished products including TVs and smartphones), Samsung International Inc. (which is based in California and is responsible for the manufacturing of TVs), Samsung Semiconductor Inc. (which is based in California and is responsible for sales of semiconductors and DPs), SAS (which is based in Texas and is responsible for the manufacturing of semiconductor products), and Harman (which is based in Connecticut and is responsible for the manufacture and design of automotive components). Ex. 110, Samsung Q3 2024 Interim Report.

370. Samsung has made significant domestic investments in plant, equipment, labor, and capital to develop, ready-for-market, and support its line of tablets, laptops, handhelds, cameras, and other

---

[8] Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 210.12(a)(9)(iv), public versions of the license agreements with Samsung are provided as Exs. 65-67 to this Complaint. Nokia is seeking the required consent of and/or is providing the required notice to Samsung to provide full confidential copies of the license agreements, which will be provided as supplemental exhibits to this Complaint.

[9] For the purposes of this complaint, SEC, SEA, and SRA are collectively referred to as "Samsung."

devices in the United States that practice the Asserted Patents, including the Samsung Galaxy Mobile Phones, Tablets, and Laptop Computers; Samsung TVs; and Samsung Smart Watches, among others ("Samsung Domestic Industry Products").

371. The Samsung Domestic Industry Products each practice at least one claim of each Asserted Patent. *See* Ex. 8 (List of Domestic Industry Products); Exs. 10, 20, 34-35, 53-55 (Claim Charts).

372. Complainants' domestic industry based on the investments of Samsung is comprised of the development, readying-for-market, testing, deployment, sales, marketing, and support of the Samsung Domestic Industry Products in the United States. Samsung, on information and belief, wholly owns SRA which oversees its own relevant operations in the United States. Ex. 111 at 15, SEC 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements; Ex. 112, Samsung Research America: About.

373. Samsung's expenses for advertising and sales promotion amounted to $7.96 billion in FY 2024 and $7.98 billion in FY 2023. Ex. 111 at 63, SEC 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements. In Q3 of 2024, Samsung reported that its sales strategy included to "[e]xpand market leadership based on premium products; [p]rovide differentiated value to customers through brand, products, and services; [and] [s]trengthen marketing activities to boost demand from customer/market." Ex. 110 at 13, Samsung Q3 2024 Interim Report. Similarly, Samsung notes that it "continue[s] to bolster the competitiveness of our products, including tablets, wearables (smart watches, wireless earphones, etc.), and accessories as well as our content and services businesses, such as digital health and digital wallet" to "solidify [its] status in the overall mobile market. *Id.* at 23; *see also* Ex. 147, Samsung Electronics Marks 19 Consecutive Years as the Global TV Market Leader (Samsung's "continued success is driven by the company's commitment to premium and ultra-large screen innovation, as well as the introduction of cutting-edge, AI-powered TVs."). In addition, Samsung's wages and salaries expenses, specifically under the selling and administrative

category, amounted to $6.34 billion and $6.37 billion in 2024 and 2023, respectively. Ex. 110 at 13, Samsung Q3 2024 Interim Report. On information and belief, a substantial portion of Samsung's advertising and sales activity are for selling and advertising in the United States. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 132, Samsung Job Postings Related to Sales and Marketing.

374. In support of Samsung's advertising and sales efforts, Samsung has four retail stores, known as "Experience Stores," in the United States, which are located in Frisco, Texas, Garden City, New York, Houston, Texas, and Los Angeles, California. Ex. 133, Samsung Experience Stores. Upon opening in 2019, it was reported that the Experience Stores will be used "to push its other products besides smartphones including its TVs, tablets, wearables and SmartThings devices." Ex. 134, Tech Radar: Samsung Launches First Ever US Retail Stores; *see also* Ex. 135, Samsung Newsroom: Celebrating 10 Years of Galaxy at Samsung's New Experiential Retail Locations. In addition, Samsung represents that its Chula Vista and Atlanta offices are dedicated to Display Sales and LED Sales, respectively. Ex. 136, Samsung: USA Network.

375. In addition, SEA conducts significant activities on behalf of SEC in the United States. For example, SEA employs teams of employees that carry out marketing, sales, corporate support, technology, customer solutions, and public affairs duties. In particular, SEC identifies SEA as "the sales and marketing subsidiary" of SEC which brings "mobile devices, connected appliances, home entertainment, 5G networks and digital solutions to life for people across the nation — to make our days more productive, more delightful, more inspired." Ex. 113 at 2, Samsung (SEC): Careers. SEC identifies SEA as a major subsidiary. SEA's activities include a corporate support team that "serv[es] as the central nervous system of Samsung culture and systems." *Id*. at 3.

376. SEA generates substantial revenue for SEC. SEA is part of multiple business segments of SEC. For example, SEA publicly states that its sales team, including its Consumer, Enterprise, and

Retail Sales teams, is "[f]irst to get their hands on [Samsung's] new devices" and "bring[s] [Samsung's] innovations to the world by driving strong relationships with [its] customers and understanding how [its] technology empowers them." *Id.* The Technology team, "pioneer[s] to impact the globe and introduce[es] groundbreaking technology and solutions to [Samsung's] customers. *Id.* The "Marketing teams bring [Samsung's] technology to life in the marketplace." *Id.* And the customer solutions team "ensure[s] that [Samsung's] customers are cared for and fully empowered, protecting and supporting the invaluable core components of [Samsung's] brand." *Id.*

377. SEA's revenue for the year 2024 was $29.8 billion, which accounts for 13.5% of SEC's revenue for the year 2024. Ex. 111 at 22, SEC 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements (converted to USD at the 2024 year-end convenience translation rate, ₩1,363.09 to $1, listed in Note 2.18). In 2023, SEA recorded $30.2 billion in sales, which accounts for 15.2% of SEC's revenue for the year 2023. Ex. 114 at 22, SEC 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements (converted to USD at the 2023 year-end convenience translation rate, ₩1,306.1 to $1, listed in Note 2.18). In both years, SEA was the highest earning subsidiary listed in SEC's annual report. *See* Ex. 111, SEC 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements; Ex. 114, SEC 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements.

378. Given that sales in the Americas constituted approximately 29.9% and 31.1% of Samsung's worldwide sales in fiscal years 2023 and 2022, and 28.6% in Q3 2024, a significant number of Samsung's overall investments detailed below are attributable to its operations in the United States. *See* Ex. 110 at 12, SEC 2024 Q3 Interim Report. Samsung has also admitted that "[m]any of Samsung Electronics' products are specifically developed for and tested in the United States." Ex. 115, Amended Complaint, ¶ 375, *Certain Active Matrix Organic Light-Emitting Diode Display Panels and Modules For Mobile Devices, and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1351, EDIS Doc. ID 794839 (Apr. 24, 2023) ("1351 Investigation").

379. In addition, SRA conducts significant activities on behalf of SEC in the United States. For example, SRA publicly states that it is "headquartered in Silicon Valley" and is "engaged in researching emerging technology to create new business and developing core technology to enhance the competitiveness of Samsung products." Ex. 116, SRA LinkedIn "About" Page. SRA also publicly states that one of its activity areas is "Industry & Standards," stating "Experts in these areas work for SRA to insure that these technologies are properly standardized and to inform, educate and support partner companies in growth of these news [sic] ways to be entertained." Ex. 117 at 6, SRA: Digital Media. SRA's team "also includes many software engineers building tools to help [SRA] innovate faster and to support use by [SRA's] partners such as in streaming and HDR creation tools." *Id.* Moreover, SRA has a Standards and Mobility Innovation Team which it describes as "actively engaged in a broad set of global industry standards, including 3GPP, IEEE, MPEG, Matter, FiRa, CSA, CCC, etc." Ex. 118 at 1, SRA: Next Generation Communication. In addition, SRA employees have held leadership positions at ITU, the SSO which promulgated the H.264 and H.265 Standards. Ex. 119, Press Release: Samsung Researcher Named the Chair of ITU-R 6G vision Group. On information and belief, SRA was also included in the promulgation of the ITU H.265 Standard.

380. Research performed by SRA generates substantial revenue for SEC. SEC's business divisions are organized in a two-pronged framework consisting of finished products businesses and component businesses. Ex. 110 at 5, Samsung Q3 2024 Interim Report. The finished product business consists of the DX Division, which "is responsible for the production and sales of TVs, monitors, refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners, smartphones, computers, network systems, and PC." *Id.* In 2024, 58.1% of SEC's total revenue came from its DX division, including, on information and belief, sales of the Samsung Domestic Industry Products partly designed by

SRA. Ex. 111 at 79, SEC 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements. The DX division has a regional headquarters in New Jersey, and on information and belief, includes SRA. Ex. 110 at 10, Samsung Q3 2024 Interim Report.

381. Moreover, SAS conducts significant activities on behalf of SEC in the United States. SEC identifies SAS as a major subsidiary. Ex. 111 at 22, SEC 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements. In the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, SAS recorded more than $3.6 billion in sales. *Id.* (converted to USD at the 2024 year-end convenience translation rate, ₩1,363.09 to $1, listed in Note 2.18). Samsung has invested a total of $47 billion in the United States since beginning its operations in the country in 1978. Ex. 120, Samsung Austin Semiconductor (SAS): Taylor.

382. Since its inception in 1996, SAS has publicly touted its ties to the Austin, Texas area, and from that time, it has opened two fabrication plants, an additional expansion, and in 2022, broke ground on a third facility in Taylor, Texas—an expected initial investment of $17 billion, and which will create 1,800 additional new jobs at the Taylor location within the first decade. Ex. 121, SAS: History; Ex. 120, SAS: Taylor. In 2023, through SAS's manufacturing operations at its Austin site and new construction of the Taylor location, SAS injected $26.8 billion into the local economy. *Id.*

383. Moreover, research and development activities performed by SAS generate substantial revenue for SEC. For example, SAS hires development engineers that, on information and belief, develop semiconductors which are used in the Samsung Domestic Industry Products. Ex. 122, Job postings for SAS Engineers.

384. Samsung has spent, and continues to spend, significant sums on domestic facilities and equipment related to the Samsung Domestic Industry Products. In 2023 and 2024, Samsung spent $42.2 billion and $37.7 billion, respectively, on the "acquisition of property, plant and equipment."

Ex. 111 at 13, SEC 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements. "Many of Samsung Electronics' products are specifically developed for and tested in the United States." Ex. 115, 1351 Investigation, at ¶ 375. "Samsung Electronics has spent, and continues to spend, significant sums on domestic facilities and equipment related to its Galaxy Products." *Id.* at ¶ 380. "On information and belief, a substantial portion of these investments occurred in the United States." *Id.*

385. In particular, SEA is headquartered in Ridgefield Park, New Jersey and has facilities in New York, New York; Plano, Texas; Mountain View, California; Bellevue, Washington; and Washington, D.C. Ex. 123, SEA: Life at Samsung. In total, SEA claims to employ at least 4,000 employees in the United States. *Id.* In addition, SRA is headquartered in Mountain View, California and has locations in Berkeley Heights, New Jersey; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Irvine, California; Logan, Utah; New York, New York; Plano, Texas; San Francisco, California; and Valencia, California. Ex. 124, SRA: Locations. Moreover, SEA notes a total of 25 locations in the United States where either SEA or an SEC subsidiary or affiliate has a footprint. Ex. 123, SEA: Life at Samsung. Further, SAS maintains a 2.76 million square-foot facility in Austin, Texas, which is used for manufacturing and research and development. Ex. 125, SAS: Austin; Ex. 121, SAS: History. Since 1997, Samsung has invested more than $18 billion to operate its Austin facility and plans to invest a minimum of $17 billion to complete construction of its new Taylor facility. Ex. 125, SAS: Austin; Ex. 120, SAS: Taylor.

386. Samsung has spent, and continues to spend, significant sums on domestic labor and capital related to the Samsung Domestic Industry Products. For example, in 2023 and 2024, Samsung spent $21.6 billion and $25.6 billion in research and development, respectively. Ex. 114 at 61, SEC 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements; Ex. 111 at 63, SEC 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements. The America accounted for approximately 9.6% and 12.3% of total Samsung non-

current assets in 2023 and 2024, respectively. Ex. 114 at 79, SEC 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements; Ex. 111 at 80, SEC 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements. Samsung thus invested approximately $2.1 billion and $3.15 billion in research and development in the United States in 2023 and 2024, respectively.

387. Samsung has employees in the United States who work on various activities related to, upon information and belief, the Samsung Domestic Industry Products. Samsung employs more than 267,000 employees worldwide and, on information and belief, more than 4,000 at SEA alone, most, if not all of which, on information and belief, are located in the United States. Ex. 123, SEA: Life at Samsung; Ex. 126, Samsung Fast Facts.

388. SEA, SAS, and SRA have made, and continues to make, substantial investments in engineering and research and development activities in Samsung Galaxy Mobile Phones, Tablets, and Laptop Computers; Samsung TVs; and Samsung Smart Watches, including, upon information and belief, the Samsung Domestic Industry Products in the United States. For example, Samsung spent $21.6 billion and $25.6 billion in research and development costs in 2023 and 2024, respectively. Ex. 114 at 61, SEC 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements; Ex. 111 at 63, SEC 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements. On information and belief, significant portions of these expenditures are spent on development of the Samsung Domestic Industry Products in the United States. SRA's U.S.-based engineers develop innovations in video technology for Samsung's smartphone, television, tablet, and other products, including upon information and belief for the Samsung Domestic Industry Products. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 127, SRA: Careers (listing video engineering jobs in California). Additionally, SEA employs engineering and management teams in the United States responsible for developing, marketing, and selling Samsung television, tablet, computer,

and other devices, including, on information and belief, the Samsung Domestic Industry Products. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 128, SEA Careers Listing.

389. Further, SRA engineers and other personnel located in the United States are engaged in the planning, development, commercialization, and support for Samsung's Domestic Industry Products. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 129, LinkedIn Profiles for SRA Personnel Working on Samsung Video Products.

390. Moreover, SEA engineers and other personnel located in the United States are engaged in the planning, development, commercialization, and support for Samsung's Domestic Industry Products. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 130, LinkedIn Profiles for SEA Personnel Working on Domestic Industry Products.

391. Further, SEA invests in U.S.-based personnel who provide technical support, service, warranty, and repair to Samsung customers in the United States who have purchased SEC devices, including, upon information and belief, the Samsung Domestic Industry Products. For example, SEA is in a partnership with uBreakiFix by Asurion that "brings same-day, in-person support to more than 300 Samsung Care Authorized uBreakiFix stores nationwide, and will continue to grow." Ex. 131, Samsung uBreakiFix FAQ. As a Samsung Care Authorized Service Provider, uBreakiFix technicians "have gone through the official Samsung Authorization process" and customers "are guaranteed genuine parts, and same-day repairs by certified pros using official Samsung repair tools." *Id.*

392. Thus, Samsung's investments related to its Samsung Domestic Industry Products comprise a significant investment in plant and equipment, significant employment of labor or capital, and/or a substantial investment in the exploitation of the Asserted Patents through engineering and research and development both in absolute terms, and in comparison to worldwide metrics.

Samsung's domestic investments include work toward customization of components and software involved with video coding that are incorporated into the Microsoft Domestic Industry products.

393. Overall, Samsung's investments in the Samsung Domestic Industry Products constitute a domestic industry.

394. Samsung is expected to provide additional bases and supporting information under this Section.

XII. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

395. In view of the fact that Respondents have each refused to take a license to the Asserted Patents based on Nokia's offers of reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms and based on Nokia's good faith negotiations, Complainants request that the U.S. International Trade Commission:

a. Institute an immediate investigation, pursuant to Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1337, with respect to violations of Section 337 based upon the sale for importation into the United States, the importation into the United States, and/or the sale within the United States after importation of the Respondents' Accused Products that infringe one or more claims of the Asserted Patents;

b. Determine that there has been a violation of Section 337 by each of the Respondents;

c. Issue a permanent limited exclusion order, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337(d), prohibiting entry into the United States of the Respondents' electronic devices, including the Accused Products that infringe one or more claims of the Asserted Patents that are not essential to a standard;

d. Issue a permanent limited exclusion order, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337(d), prohibiting entry into the United States of Respondents' respective electronic devices, including the Accused Products that infringe one or more claims of the Asserted Patents that are essential to a standard;

e. Issue permanent cease and desist orders, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337(f), prohibiting the Respondents, or their parents, subsidiaries, or other affiliates, from importing, admitting or withdrawing from a foreign trade zone, marketing, advertising, demonstrating, warehousing inventory of, distributing, offering for sale, selling, licensing, repairing, programming, updating, soliciting U.S. agents or distributors for, or aiding or abetting other entities in the importation, sale for importation, sale after importation, transfer, or distribution of Respondents' electronic devices, including the Accused Products that infringe one or more claims of the Asserted Patents that are not essential to a standard;

f. Issue permanent cease and desist orders, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337(f), prohibiting the Respondents, or their parents, subsidiaries, or other affiliates, from importing, admitting or withdrawing from a foreign trade zone, marketing, advertising, demonstrating, warehousing inventory of, distributing, offering for sale, selling, licensing, repairing, programming, updating, soliciting U.S. agents or distributors for, or aiding or abetting other entities in the importation, sale for importation, sale after importation, transfer, or distribution of Respondents' electronic devices, including the Accused Products that infringe one or more claims of the Asserted Patents that are essential to a standard; and

g. Impose a bond upon Respondents to the extent they continue to import the Accused Products during the 60-day Presidential review period pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337(j).

h. Grant such other and further relief as the Commission deems just and proper based on the facts determined by the investigation and the authority of the Commission.

Dated: April 11, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Joshua J. Newcomer

Warren Lipschitz
wlipschitz@mckoolsmith.com
MCKOOL SMITH P.C.
300 Crescent Court, Suite 1500
Dallas, Texas 75201
Telephone: (214) 978-4000
Facsimile: (214) 978-4044

R. Mitch Verboncoeur
mverboncoeur@mckoolsmith.com
Joshua Budwin
jbudwin@mckoolsmith.com
MCKOOL SMITH P.C.
303 Colorado, Suite 2100
Austin, Texas 78701
Telephone: (512) 692-8700
Facsimile: (214) 978-4044

Joshua J. Newcomer
jnewcomer@mckoolsmith.com
MCKOOL SMITH P.C.
600 Travis St., Suite 7000
Houston, Texas 77002
Telephone: (713) 485-7300
Facsimile: (713) 485-7344

Counsel for Complainants
Nokia Technologies Oy and Nokia Corp.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

In the Matter of **CERTAIN VIDEO-CAPABLE LAPTOP COMPUTERS, DESKTOP COMPUTERS, HANDHELD COMPUTERS, TABLETS, TELEVISIONS, PROJECTORS, AND COMPONENTS AND MODULES THEREOF**	**Investigation No. 337-TA-_____**

VERIFICATION OF COMPLAINT

I, Robert Gray, hereby declare and state:

1. I am Director of Strategic Licensing at Complainant Nokia Technologies Oy, and I am duly authorized to verify this Complaint;

2. I submit this verification in accordance with 19 C.F.R. §§ 210.4 and 210.12(a);

3. I have read the Complaint and am aware of its contents;

4. The complaint is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of the investigation or related proceeding;

5. To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief founded upon reasonable inquiry, the claims and legal contentions of this Complaint are warranted by existing law or a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law; and

6. To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief founded upon reasonable inquiry, the allegations and other factual contentions in the Complaint have evidentiary support or,

if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery.

Executed on April 8, 2025.

Robert Gray

Robert Gray

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

In the Matter of **CERTAIN VIDEO-CAPABLE LAPTOP, DESKTOP COMPUTERS, HANDHELD COMPUTERS, TABLETS, TELEVISIONS, PROJECTORS, AND COMPONENTS AND MODULES THEREOF**	**Investigation No. 337-TA-______**

PUBLIC INTEREST STATEMENT OF COMPLAINANTS
NOKIA TECHNOLOGIES OY AND NOKIA CORPORATION

Pursuant to Commission Rule 210.8(b) (19 C.F.R. § 210.8(b)), Complainants Nokia Technologies Oy and Nokia Corporation (collectively, "Nokia" or "Complainants") submit this Statement on the Public Interest with respect to the remedial orders requested against Proposed Respondents Acer Inc. and Acer America Corporation (collectively, "Acer"); ASUSTeK Computer Inc. and ASUS Computer International (collectively, "ASUS"); and Hisense Co., Ltd., Hisense USA Corporation, and Hisense Electronics Manufacturing Company of America Corporation (collectively, "Hisense," and with Acer and ASUS, "Proposed Respondents").

I. Scope of the Remedy Sought

Nokia seeks a limited exclusion order under 19 U.S.C. § 1337(d) prohibiting from entry into the United States video-capable laptop computers, desktop computers, handheld computers, tablets, televisions, projectors, and components and modules thereof that are imported, sold for importation, and/or sold after importation by Proposed Respondents (the "Accused Products") that infringe one or more of the claims of the Asserted Patents as defined in the Complaint.

Nokia also requests a cease-and-desist order under 19 U.S.C. § 1337(f) prohibiting Proposed Respondents and their subsidiaries, related companies, and agents from engaging in importation, sale for importation, marketing and/or advertising, distribution, offering for sale, sale, use or sale after importation, transfer within the United States, testing, repair, technical support, or any other commercial activity related to infringing Accused Products.

Nokia also seeks a bond covering any importations of infringing products during the Presidential review period.

II. How the Accused Products Are Used in the United States

U.S. consumers use the Accused Products for a variety of entertainment and social media purposes. Non-limiting examples of the Accused Products include the Acer Predator Helios Neo 16, Asus Q543MV Notebook, and Hisense 43" Class A7 Series LCD 4K Google TV.

III. Beneficial Promotion of Standardization and Technological Advancement

The issuance of exclusion and cease and desist orders would have the beneficial effect of protecting Nokia's intellectual property rights and eliminating the Proposed Respondents' unfair competition. As the Commission has stated, "the public interest favors the protection of U.S. intellectual property rights by excluding infringing imports." *Certain Two-Handle Centerset Faucets and Escutcheons, and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-422, Comm'n Op. at 9 (July 21, 2000). Thus, the issuance of Nokia's requested remedial orders would accord with the strong public interest in protecting intellectual property rights.

The fact that this investigation includes allegations of infringement related to the use of H.264 and H.265 technology for decoding claims in the Asserted Patents does not raise any public interest concern and promotes the public interest. The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the International Standards Organization (ISO) jointly published the H.264 and H.265 Recommendations. The ITU defines as "essential" only patent claims that are essential or necessary for implementation of a recommendation (Complaint at Section IV(A)). Several claims in the Asserted Patents are not essential according to the ITU definition and thus do not implicate any public interest concern related to essential patent claims. Even if some claims in the Asserted Patents are essential, enforcing the patent rights of contributors to standard-setting organizations like the ITU promotes the public interest by encouraging contributors to develop, test, and contribute the best technologies to standards, which benefits the public who use those standards.

Furthermore, Nokia's Complaint comes only after Nokia offered Proposed Respondents licenses to Nokia's video coding portfolio consistent with its obligations under the ITU Common Patent Policy and Nokia's declarations (Complaint at Section IV). The license terms offered to Proposed Respondents are consistent with terms that have already been adjudicated by multiple ALJs to satisfy Nokia's commitments to the ITU.[1] For example, in over seven years of negotiations with Acer, Nokia provided detailed claim charts, sent Acer lists of patents with claims relating to H.264 and H.265 decoding, and made offers consistent with the offers that two ITC ALJs determined complied with Nokia's commitments. Nokia had multiple technical meetings with Acer and made its employees available to answer technical questions. Even though Nokia provided significant business and technical analysis and more than five detailed license offers, Acer remains unlicensed to Nokia's patents.

Similarly, Nokia has negotiated with Asus to conclude a license under its extensive portfolio of video patents for a long time. Most recently, in 2025, Nokia provided Asus with offers, anonymized licensee lists, claim charts, and patent that accord with the ALJs' determination of Nokia's obligations to the ITU. Yet Asus remains unlicensed to Nokia's patents.

---

[1] *Video Capable Electronic Devices, Including Computers, Streaming Devices, Televisions, Cameras*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1379, Final Initial Determination at 102-105 (Jan. 29, 2025) ("1379 Investigation, FID"); *Certain Video Capable Electronic Devices, Including Computers, Streaming Devices, Televisions*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1380, Final Initial Determination at 142-146 (Dec. 20, 2024) ("1380 Investigation, FID").

Finally, over seven 7 years of negotiations with Hisense, Nokia provided detailed claim charts, sent Hisense lists of patents with claims relating to H.264 and H.265 decoding, and made offers consistent with those the ALJs determined complied with Nokia's obligations. Despite extending multiple detailed license offers based on this information, Hisense remains unlicensed.

Nokia is left with little recourse but to invoke the Commission's authority to put an end to Proposed Respondents' unfair trade practices. Under the circumstances here, where Proposed Respondents have shunned Nokia's repeated good faith overtures, the requested relief premised on standard-essential patent claims does not raise public interest concerns. *See, e.g., Certain UMTS and LTE Cellular Communication Modules and Products Containing the Same*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1240, Final Initial Determination at 286 (Apr. 1, 2022) (Complainant "was entitled to bring an infringement action . . . after those years of negotiations failed to lead to a license."); *See* 1379 Investigation, FID at 124 (finding no public interest concern for issuing a remedy on asserted standard essential patent claims); 1380 Investigation, FID at 181-82 (same).

IV. There Are No Public Health or Welfare Concerns

Issuance of the requested remedial orders would have no adverse effects on the public health or welfare. Generally, concerns about a negative impact on public health, safety, or welfare have arisen in rare and narrow cases involving pharmaceuticals, essential medical equipment, or green technology products. No such concerns are present here. The Accused Products are marketed and used for purposes such as internet browsing, video playback, social-media, and gaming. The consumer electronics market is replete with competing products that perform the same functions.

V. The Requested Remedial Orders Will Spur Competitive Conditions

Issuance of the requested remedial orders would have no adverse effects on the competitive conditions and, in fact, will spur competition. The Accused Products compete in the marketplace for consumer devices that offers ample competition, including competition from Nokia's licensees.

The remedial orders will spur competition by removing Proposed Respondents' unfair competition with Nokia's licensees. In addition, the remedial orders will encourage inventors like Nokia to develop advanced technologies and contribute them to standards, thus allowing increased adoption and fostering a market for the participation of businesses that rely on standardization to compete.

VI. "Like" or "Directly Competitive" Articles Exist.

The consumer electronics market is highly competitive, and numerous companies, including Nokia's own licensees, have the capacity to replace Proposed Respondents' infringing products for the United States market within a commercially reasonable time. There will be no unmet demand because competitors can adequately supply the market if the requested remedial orders are issued. The Accused Products are manufactured abroad, so there will be no negative impact on domestic manufacturing. No public interest concerns exist where the market contains an adequate supply of competitive or substitute products for those subject to a remedial order. *See Certain Cloud-Connected Wood-Pellet Grills and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1237, Comm'n. Op. at 18 (May 24, 2022).

VII. The Requested Remedial Orders Would Have Minimal Impact on Consumers

Following an exclusion order, U.S. consumers will have available to them a wide variety of electronic devices, including those supplied by Nokia's licensees, as well as other competitive non-accused devices. In view of the availability of commercial alternatives to the Accused Products, the exclusion of the infringing products will not negatively impact consumers.

VIII. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the investigation proposed in Nokia's Section 337 Complaint filed concurrently herewith will not adversely affect the public interest.

Date: April 11, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Joshua Newcomer

Joshua Newcomer
jnewcomer@mckoolsmith.com
MCKOOL SMITH P.C.
600 Travis St., Suite 7000
Houston, Texas 77002
Telephone: (713) 485-7300
Facsimile: (713) 485-7344

Warren Lipschitz
wlipschitz@mckoolsmith.com
Alexandra F. Easley
aeasley@mckoolsmith.com
MCKOOL SMITH P.C.
300 Crescent Court
Suite 1200
Dallas, Texas 75201
Telephone: (214) 978-4000
Facsimile: (214) 978-4044

R. Mitch Verboncoeur
mverboncoeur@mckoolsmith.com
Joshua Budwin
jbudwin@mckoolsmith.com
MCKOOL SMITH P.C.
303 Colorado, Suite 2100
Austin, Texas 78701
Telephone: (512) 692-8700
Facsimile: (214) 978-8744

Counsel for Complainants
Nokia Technologies Oy and Nokia Corp.