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Technology Holdings, Ltd., TCT Mobile
9 Limited, and TCT Mobile (US) Inc.

10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11
12 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN DIVISION

13 TCL COMMUNICATION
14 TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, LTD.,
TCT MOBILE LIMITED and TCT
15 MOBILE (US) INC.

16 Plaintiffs,

17 v.

18 TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM
19 ERICSSON and ERICSSON INC.

20 Defendants.
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Case No. 8:14-CV-00341-JVS-AN

**SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT
FOR:**

- (1) **BREACH OF CONTRACT;**
- (2) **PROMISSORY ESTOPPEL;**
- (3) **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT;**
- (4) **FRAUDULENT
MISREPRESENTATION;**
- (5) **NEGLIGENT
MISREPRESENTATION;**
- (6) **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA
UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW,
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS
CODE SECTIONS 17200 ET
SEQ.;**
- (7) **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
OF NON-INFRINGEMENT OF
U.S. PATENT NO. 6,301,556;**
- (8) **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
OF INVALIDITY OF U.S.
PATENT NO. 6,301,556;**

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**(9) DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
OF NON-INFRINGEMENT OF
U.S. PATENT NO. 6,473,506;
(10) DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
OF INVALIDITY OF U.S.
PATENT NO. 6,473,506;
(11) INFRINGEMENT BY
ERICSSON OF U.S. PATENT
NO. 7,778,340; AND
(12) INFRINGEMENT BY
ERICSSON OF U.S. PATENT
NO. 7,359,718.**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiffs TCL Communication Technology Holdings, Ltd., TCT
2 Mobile Limited, and TCT Mobile (US) Inc. (collectively “TCL” or “Plaintiff”)
3 alleges as follows for its Complaint against Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson and
4 Ericsson Inc. (collectively “Ericsson” or “Defendants”):

5 **INTRODUCTION**

6 1. TCL brings this lawsuit against Ericsson because of Ericsson’s
7 failure to license its standards-essential patent portfolio on fair, reasonable and non-
8 discriminatory terms (also known as “FRAND”).

9 2. TCL is the 5th largest mobile telecommunications vendor in the
10 world, with products available in over 100 countries worldwide. In the United
11 States, TCL sells its products under the “Alcatel Onetouch” brand. Ericsson owns a
12 portfolio of intellectual property rights, which it licenses to manufacturers like TCL.

13 3. Ericsson has declared a number of its patents to be essential to
14 the global 2G, 3G and 4G telecommunications standards established by the
15 European Telecommunications Standards Institute (“ETSI”). In declaring its patents
16 as essential to these standards, Ericsson made public and binding commitments to
17 the international community to license those patents on FRAND terms. In reliance
18 upon Ericsson’s commitment to FRAND pricing, manufacturers like TCL have
19 made products that complied with these 2G, 3G and 4G standards.

20 4. In negotiations the parties have conducted over the past several
21 years, Ericsson has made repeated demands that violate Ericsson’s FRAND
22 commitments, including:

- 23 • Demanding rates that are far in excess of market rates.
- 24 • Discriminating against TCL and violating ETSI guidelines by
25 demanding TCL pay higher royalty rates than comparable mobile
26 phone manufacturers.
- 27 • Improperly bundling its 2G, 3G and 4G patents to extract
28 additional revenue from TCL in violation of ETSI standards.

1 5. In short, now that Ericsson has induced manufacturers to
2 incorporate 2G, 3G and 4G technologies into their products with promises of
3 FRAND pricing, it is attempting to exploit its market position to demand
4 unreasonably high and discriminatory licensing fees from TCL. In an effort to apply
5 added pressure to compel TCL to accept these unreasonable terms, and despite the
6 ongoing licensing negotiations, Ericsson has also filed infringement suits against
7 TCL in multiple jurisdictions around the world, including now in the United States.
8 As a result, TCL has no choice but to turn to the courts to establish FRAND
9 licensing terms that will allow TCL to fairly proceed with its business.

10 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

11 6. TCL brings this action for Ericsson's breach of its commitments
12 to ETSI, the 3rd Generation Partnership Project ("3GPP"), and their members and
13 affiliates – including TCL – to license intellectual property rights ("IPRs") it
14 asserted as essential to wireless technologies known as second generation ("2G"),
15 third generation ("3G"), and fourth generation ("4G") technologies under reasonable
16 rates, on fair and reasonable terms, and under non-discriminatory conditions.

17 7. According to ETSI IPR Policy, if an ETSI member owns IPR,
18 including patents, that may be considered essential to a particular standard or
19 technical specification, ETSI requests that the owner grant irrevocable licenses on
20 FRAND terms and conditions in return for inclusion of such IPR into the standard.

21 8. Clause 6 of ETSI's IPR Policy states:
22 When an ESSENTIAL IPR relating to a particular
23 STANDARD or TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
24 is brought to the attention of ETSI, the Director-
25 General of ETSI shall immediately request the
26 owner to give within three months an irrevocable
27 undertaking in writing that it is prepared to grant
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1 irrevocable licenses on fair, reasonable and non-
2 discriminatory (“FRAND”) terms and conditions

3 9. If the essential IPR owner refuses to undertake the requested
4 commitment and informs ETSI of that decision, the ETSI General Assembly must
5 “review the requirement for that STANDARD or TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
6 and satisfy itself that a viable alternative technology is available for the
7 STANDARD or TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION” that is not blocked by that IPR
8 and satisfies ETSI’s requirements. ETSI IPR Policy, cl. 8.1.1. Absent such a viable
9 alternative, the ETSI IPR Policy requires that “work on the STANDARD or
10 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION shall cease.” *Id.*, cl. 8.1.2. In other words, ETSI
11 will not agree to incorporate a member’s technology in a standard under
12 consideration unless the member irrevocably binds itself to granting licenses on
13 FRAND terms.

14 10. Ericsson is a member of ETSI, and has submitted at least 23
15 ETSI IPR Licensing Declaration forms through which it has declared a large number
16 of its United States and foreign patents and patent applications as essential to the
17 standards for the 2G, 3G, and 4G technologies. Some of these patents and patent
18 applications are assigned to either Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson or Ericsson Inc.
19 Ericsson also promised that it is “prepared to grant irrevocable licenses under . . .
20 terms and conditions which are in accordance with Clause 6.1 of the ETSI IPR
21 Policy.” As a 3GPP “Individual Member,” Ericsson was “bound by the IPR policy”
22 of ETSI, the Organizational Partner through which Ericsson participated in 3GPP.
23 Ericsson thus intentionally induced ETSI, 3GPP, their members and affiliates, and
24 anyone implementing any of the standards, including TCL, to rely on Ericsson’s
25 representation that it had granted and/or would grant licenses on FRAND terms in
26 developing, adopting and implementing the 2G, 3G, and 4G technical standards.
27 These standards have been and are implemented worldwide, including in the United
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1 States and California, in a variety of wireless electronic devices, base stations, and
2 software that have become commonplace.

3 11. TCL invested substantial resources in developing and marketing
4 products that implement these standards worldwide, including in the United States
5 and California, detrimentally relying on the assurances of participating IPR holders
6 – including Ericsson – that any patents identified pursuant to ETSI’s IPR Policy by
7 such IPR holders would be licensed on FRAND terms, regardless of whether such
8 IPR were, in fact, used in any particular implementation. Accordingly, TCL is a
9 third-party beneficiary of Ericsson’s FRAND commitments to ETSI and 3GPP.

10 12. After intentionally locking in the industry, including
11 implementers like TCL, Ericsson then breached its promise to ETSI and its
12 members and affiliates by refusing to provide TCL a licensing rate that is consistent
13 with Clause 6 of ETSI’s IPR Policy, instead demanding royalties that are
14 discriminatory, and far higher than Ericsson otherwise could demand based only on
15 the value of its patents, as opposed to the additional value created by those patents’
16 inclusion into standards.

17 13. TCL does not accept Ericsson’s representation that any (or all) of
18 its patents that it has identified as “essential” are, in fact, necessary for the compliant
19 implementations of 2G, 3G, and 4G technologies; nor does TCL concede that the
20 particular implementations of such technologies in its products practice any Ericsson
21 patents, including those identified by Ericsson in relation to these technologies.
22 Nonetheless, TCL has relied upon the representations of Ericsson, and other
23 similarly-situated patent holders.

24 14. Because Ericsson asserted that its patents are “essential” and
25 granted to TCL and its subsidiaries a license (subject only to confirming the
26 FRAND rate), or, in the alternative, promised that it would grant a license to any
27 such patents on FRAND terms, companies that relied on Ericsson’s commitments
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1 are entitled to receive the benefit of a fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory
2 license.

3 15. Accordingly, TCL seeks: (i) a judicial declaration that
4 Ericsson's promises to ETSI, 3GPP, and their respective members and affiliates
5 constitute contractual obligations that are binding and enforceable by TCL; (ii) a
6 judicial declaration that Ericsson has breached these obligations by demanding
7 excessive and discriminatory royalties from TCL; (iii) a judicial decree enjoining
8 Ericsson from further demanding excessive royalties from TCL that are not
9 consistent with Ericsson's FRAND obligations; (iv) a judicial accounting of what
10 constitutes a FRAND royalty rate in all respects consistent with Ericsson's promises
11 to license its patents identified as (or alleged to be) "essential" to the 2G, 3G, and/or
12 4G standards; (v) a judicial determination of and compensation for Ericsson's
13 breach; (vi) a judicial determination that Ericsson's conduct constitutes unlawful,
14 unfair or fraudulent business acts or practices in violation of the California Unfair
15 Competition Law, Business & Professions Code section 17200 et seq. ("UCL");
16 (vii) a jury trial on all issues so triable, including as to TCL's other state law claims,
17 including those for fraudulent and negligent misrepresentations; and (viii) and all
18 other relief requested herein.

19 16. After TCL brought this current action, Ericsson brought suit
20 against TCL in the Eastern District of Texas, based on the exact same dispute.
21 Ericsson also asserted that TCL infringes United States Letters Patent No. 6,301,556
22 ("the '556 patent"), entitled "Reducing Sparseness in Coded Speech Signals."
23 Ericsson alleges that it owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in the
24 '556 Patent, and alleges that it is entitled to sue for past and future infringement.
25 Ericsson also asserted that TCL infringes United States Letters Patent No. 6,473,506
26 ("the '506 patent"), entitled "Signaling Using Phase Rotation Techniques in a
27 Digital Communications System." Ericsson alleges that it owns by assignment the
28

1 entire right, title, and interest in the '506 Patent, and alleges that it is entitled to sue
2 for past and future infringement.

3 17. In its complaint in the Eastern District of Texas, Ericsson alleges
4 that it placed TCL on actual notice of the Ericsson Patents at least as early as March
5 15, 2012, at which time Ericsson identified the Ericsson Patents in correspondence
6 sent to TCL. Therefore, there is a current and immediate dispute between the parties
7 as to whether TCL infringes any valid claim of the '556 or the '506 patents.

8 18. TCL alleges that it does not infringe any valid claim of the '556
9 and '506 patents, and that one or more claims of the '556 and '506 patents are
10 invalid.

11 19. TCL is the owner by assignment of United States Patent No.
12 7,778,340, entitled "ACCURATE CHANNEL QUALITY INDICATOR FOR LINK
13 ADAPTATION OF MIMO COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS" ("the '340 patent")
14 and is entitled to sue for past and future infringement.

15 20. Upon information and believe, Ericsson designs, manufactures,
16 uses, imports into the United States, sells, and/or offers for sale in the United States,
17 including within this District, base stations that comply with the LTE standard that
18 infringe the '340 patent.

19 21. TCL is the owner by assignment of United States Patent No.
20 7,359,718, entitled "LOCATION DETERMINATION AND LOCATION
21 TRACKING IN WIRELESS NETWORKS" ("the '718 patent") and is entitled to
22 sue for past and future infringement.

23 22. Upon information and believe, Ericsson designs, manufactures,
24 uses, imports into the United States, sells, and/or offers for sale in the United States,
25 including within this District, base stations and/or location servers that comply with
26 the LTE standard that infringe the '718 patent.

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THE PARTIES

23. Plaintiff TCL maintains its principal place of business at 15/F, TCL Tower, Gaoxin Nan Yi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, People's Republic of China ("PRC"). TCL is one of four business units of its parent, TCL Corporation, also located in Shenzhen, PRC.

24. Established in 2004, TCL is a leading mobile and internet communications device manufacturer. TCL's mobile devices, including cellular phones, are sold all over the world. TCL sells its products under two brand names depending on the market. In the PRC, TCL products are sold under the "TCL" brand. In other markets around the world, including the United States, TCL products are sold under the "Alcatel onetouch" brand.

25. In 2007, TCT Mobile Limited ("TCT"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of TCL, was one of the first companies in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") to sign a patent license agreement with Ericsson for what Ericsson alleged as standard-essential patents ("SEPs") covering the 2G standard.

26. TCT Mobile (US) Inc. ("TCT US") is a fully-owned subsidiary of TCL and has its principal place of business at 25 Edelman, Irvine, CA 92618. TCT US is directly involved with the sale of 2G, 3G, and 4G mobile phones, including sales of mobile handsets products under TCL and Alcatel onetouch brands in the United States.

27. TCT Mobile Inc. ("TCT Inc.") is a fully-owned subsidiary of TCL and has its principal place of business at 25 Edelman, Irvine, CA 92618. TCT Inc. is responsible for, among other things, providing liaison and backup services for TCT US and other Group affiliates in the USA and for United States market analysis and investigation, information collection, and communications between end customers and the regional sales team.

28. Since 2007, TCL has been selling its mobile phones in the United States. Sales of TCL's phones have steadily increased and in 2010, Strategy

1 Analytics named TCL as one of the “fastest growing major mobile vendor[s] in the
2 world.”

3 29. In order for TCL’s mobile handsets to operate, all phones rely on
4 a number of telecommunication standards that are used in most countries around the
5 world. These standards include 2G, 3G, and the current 4G standards.
6 TCL relies on technologies described in the 2G, 3G, and 4G standards for its
7 products to operate in the marketplace.

8 30. Upon information and belief, Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson
9 is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Sweden with its principal
10 place of business at Torshamnsgatan 23, Kista, 164 83 Stockholm, Sweden. Upon
11 information and belief, Ericsson’s wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary, Ericsson Inc., is a
12 corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware and
13 having a principal place of business at 6300 Legacy Drive, Plano, Texas 75024.
14 Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson and Ericsson, Inc. are collectively referred to
15 herein as “Ericsson” or “Defendants.”

16 31. Upon information and belief, Ericsson has offices and employees
17 in California and regularly conducts business in California.

18 32. On information and belief, prior to February 2012, Ericsson,
19 through its joint venture with Sony Corp., produced and sold mobile handset devices
20 throughout the United States, including California and this District. However, in
21 February 2012, Ericsson announced the divestiture of its entire stake in that joint
22 venture. On information and belief, Ericsson has made and sold and/or makes and
23 sells base stations that are compliant with the 2G, 3G and 4G standards which are
24 part of the cellular infrastructure throughout the United States, including California
25 and this District. According to Ericsson, as of the “measurements end of 2011, [it]
26 ha[d] a 60% market share measured in LTE volumes” and is “the largest supplier of
27 LTE base stations in the United States.”
28

1 33. In addition to its widespread sale of base stations in the United
2 States, Ericsson also aggressively monetizes its large portfolio of IPRs – including
3 patents declared to be essential to the 2G, 3G, and 4G telecommunications standards
4 – by targeting companies like TCL that sell mobile handsets to consumers in the
5 United States, and which it claims implement one or more of those patents.

6 According to Ericsson,

7 Ericsson (NASDAQ:ERIC) has the industry’s strongest
8 wireless IPR portfolio, comprising 27,000 granted patents that
9 cover a wide range of technologies, from wireless access (2G,
10 3G and 4G) to WLAN and the whole Information and
11 Communications Technology (ICT) value chain. As wireless
12 access is now being added in new types of devices, Ericsson is
13 reorganizing its Licensing and Patent Development department
14 with the focus on further monetizing its IPR assets.

15 Hans Vestberg, President and CEO of Ericsson, says: “The ICT
16 industry is built on standardized and shared technologies,
17 making it possible to create a global mass market for mobile
18 telephony and mobile broadband. Today’s 6 billion mobile
19 phone subscriptions, and close to 1 billion mobile broadband
20 subscriptions, would not be possible without this industry
21 mentality....As we are entering the Networked Society, we will
22 see built-in wireless access beyond traditional devices like
23 phones, laptops and tablets, providing new services to the
24 consumers. *This provides an interesting business opportunity*
25 *for us, having this industry’s strongest patent portfolio, as any*
26 *company or manufacturer that wants to get in there will need*
27 *an agreement with Ericsson*.... Ericsson is today a net receiver
28 of royalties and has signed more than 90 license agreements.

1 With new devices and other industries entering the world of
2 connectivity, Ericsson targets to grow its IPR revenues above
3 the SEK 4.6 billion net revenue generated in 2010, as stated at
4 the company's Capital Markets Day on November 9, 2011.

5 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

6 34. The Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action
7 at least pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.
8 This Court also has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) and the
9 laws of the United States concerning patents, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq.

10 35. Defendants are subject to general personal jurisdiction in
11 California, consistent with the principles of due process and the California Long
12 Arm Statute, at least because Defendants maintain offices and facilities in
13 California, have employees in California, offer their products, services and patent
14 portfolios for sale and licensing in California and the United States, and regularly
15 conduct business in California. For example, in addition to its licensing activities
16 throughout the United States, including on information and belief in this District,
17 Ericsson claims to be the largest provider of LTE base stations in the United States
18 such that, according to it, no other supplier "would have the capacity to replace
19 Ericsson base stations in a commercially reasonable time" in the United States.
20 Accordingly, Defendants transact substantial business in this District and throughout
21 the United States, and thus voluntarily avail themselves of the laws of the United
22 States and California so as to be subject to the jurisdiction of this Court.

23 36. Defendants are also subject to specific personal jurisdiction in
24 California. TCT US and TCT Inc.'s principal place of business is in California and
25 Defendants granted to TCL's subsidiaries, including, for example, at least TCT US
26 and TCT Inc., licenses to Defendants' alleged 2G, 3G and 4G patents. Additionally,
27 TCL, on behalf of its subsidiaries located in California, has been involved in
28 attempting to obtain a FRAND rate for the license that was granted by Ericsson to

its alleged 2G, 3G and 4G patents. Thus, this lawsuit arises out of Defendants' contacts with California at least with respect to its FRAND commitments, its failure to offer a FRAND rate to TCL and its subsidiaries, and its negotiations with TCL and its subsidiaries. Additionally, Ericsson has sold base stations and/or location servers throughout California and in this District that infringe TCL's '340 patent and/or '718 patent.

37. Venue is proper in this District pursuant at least to 28 U.S.C. §§1391(a), 1391(c), and 1391(d).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

38. Standard development organizations ("SDOs") are voluntary membership organizations whose participants engage in the development of industry standards for the benefit of their members and affiliates, including third parties implementing the standards. SDOs and the standards they promulgate play a significant role in the technology market by allowing companies to agree on common technology standards so that compliant products implementing the standards will work together. Standards also lower costs for compliant products by increasing product manufacturing volume and inter-brand competition, and by eliminating switching costs for consumers and/or manufacturers who want to switch from products, services, or components provided by one company to those provided by another company.

39. SDO participants enjoy significant potential benefits to having their technology adopted by the SDO, independent of potential royalty income from licensing their patents. These non-income benefits can include recognition of leadership in the technology, increased demand for participants' products, advantage flowing from familiarity with the contributed technology potentially leading to shorter development lead times, and improved compatibility with proprietary products using the standard. Participation also can lead to a steady stream of royalty

1 income, which although framed by FRAND principles, provides the benefit of
2 having one's technology more broadly adopted.

3 40. ETSI is an independent, non-profit SDO that is responsible for
4 the standardization of information and communication technologies, including
5 mobile cellular technologies, for the benefit of its members and affiliates.

6 41. 3GPP is a collaborative activity through a group of recognized
7 SDOs in the information and communication industry, including ETSI.

8 42. ETSI, in partnership with 3GPP, has been involved in
9 standardizing a number of 2G, 3G, and 4G mobile cellular technologies.

10 43. New mobile cellular technologies are broadly commercialized
11 only after service providers and device manufacturers agree on compatible
12 technology specifications for related products or services. For virtually all
13 successful mobile cellular technologies, that process has involved inclusive, multi-
14 participant standards development efforts conducted under the auspices of leading
15 SDOs, such as ETSI and 3GPP.

16 44. As a practical matter, the mobile cellular technologies that are
17 used to allow devices in a mobile cellular network to work together must be
18 described in standards adopted by a recognized SDO, and thereby accepted by key
19 industry members, in order to be commercially successful. For example, in order
20 for its cellular phone products to connect to a base station using 2G, 3G and 4G
21 mobile cellular technologies, TCL has to use third-party communication chips that
22 are compatible with the corresponding standards describing such mobile cellular
23 technologies.

24 45. The engineers who work on mobile cellular technologies that are
25 adopted by the SDOs are not employees of the SDOs. Instead, they are often
26 employees of companies in the mobile telecommunications industry, such as
27 Qualcomm, Samsung, Alcatel-Lucent, Nokia, Motorola, Nortel, Ericsson, TCL and
28 others that participate in the standard-setting process. Some of these SDO

1 participants file for patents that cover technologies they believe are essential to
2 implementations of the standards.

3 46. In order to reduce the likelihood that implementers of their
4 standards will be subject to abusive and anticompetitive practices by patent holders,
5 SDOs have adopted rules, policies and procedures that address the disclosure and
6 licensing of patents that SDO participants may assert as essential to the
7 implementation of the standard under consideration. These rules, policies and/or
8 procedures are set out in the IPR Policies of the SDOs.

9 47. Many IPR Policies – including those at issue in this litigation –
10 encourage or require participants to disclose on a timely basis the IPRs, such as
11 patents or patent applications, they believe are sufficiently relevant to standards
12 under consideration so as to be or become essential. These disclosures permit the
13 SDOs and their members to evaluate technologies with knowledge of disclosed IPRs
14 that may affect the costs of implementing the standard.

15 48. IPR Policies – including those at issue in this litigation – require
16 participants claiming to own relevant patents to grant licenses for those patents with
17 any implementer of the standard on FRAND terms.

18 49. As the United States Federal Trade Commission recently
19 explained in an analysis of its consent order against Google,

20 [SDOs] have this policy because the incorporation of patented
21 technology into a standard induces market reliance on that
22 patent and increases its value. After manufacturers implement a
23 standard, they can become “locked-in” to the standard and face
24 substantial switching costs if they must abandon initial designs
25 and substitute different technologies. This allows [standard-
26 essential patent] holders to demand terms that reflect not only
27 “the value conferred by the patent itself,” but also “the
28 additional value – the hold-up value – conferred by the patent’s

1 being designated as standard-essential.” The FRAND
2 commitment is a promise intended to mitigate the potential for
3 patent hold-up. In other words, it restrains the exercise of
4 market power gained by a firm when its patent is included in a
5 standard and the standard is widely adopted in the market.

6 50. Thus, IPR Policies and the members’ commitment thereto
7 encourage participants and affiliates to contribute their technologies to the standards
8 and/or to implement the standards in their products with the expectation that an
9 owner of any patented technology will be prevented from demanding unfair,
10 unreasonable, or discriminatory licensing terms, and thereby be prevented from
11 keeping parties seeking to implement the standard from doing so or imposing undue
12 costs or burdens on them. This ultimately works to the benefit of consumers, who
13 would be harmed by higher prices and less options if owners of standard-essential
14 patents were able to demand unfair, unreasonable, or discriminatory licensing terms.

15
16 2G, 3G, and 4G Mobile Cellular Standards

17 51. Ericsson’s unlawful licensing demands pertain in part to patents
18 that it claims are “essential” to the 2G, 3G, and 4G standards.

19 52. The mobile cellular technologies described by the 2G, 3G and
20 4G standards (collectively the “Mobile Cellular Standards”) are enabling
21 technologies for mobile voice and data communications.

22
23 2G GSM/GPRS/EDGE Technology

24 53. 2G GSM technology was a culmination of work that began in the
25 1980’s as a replacement for first generation (“1G”) analog cellular networks for
26 voice communications. The first 2G cellular telecom networks were commercially
27 launched on the GSM standard in Finland in 1991. The first GSM network became
28 operational in the United States in 1995.

1 54. Under the auspices of the 3GPP organization, the GSM standard
2 has since been expanded to support higher bit rates and data transfer in “packet”
3 mode through the intermediary standards GPRS (General Packet Radio Services,
4 intermediate mobile system between 2G and 3G for bit rates lower than 100 kbit/s)
5 and then EDGE (Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution). The introduction of
6 GPRS and EDGE into the GSM network made services such as Wireless
7 Application Protocol (WAP) access, Multimedia Message Service (MMS), e-mail
8 and World Wide Web access possible.

9
10 3G UMTS Technology

11 55. The need for greater transmission capacity and speed then led to
12 the adoption of 3G technology.

13 56. UMTS is a 3G standard. 3G UMTS uses WCDMA (wideband
14 CDMA), a technology used to increase the amount of data that can be exchanged on
15 the bandwidth of mobile telecommunications. 3G mobile phones can, in addition to
16 classic voice calls, transmit and receive data such as, for example, downloading of
17 music and video files. AT&T Wireless was the first operator to launch a 3G UMTS
18 network in the United States in 2004.

19 57. UMTS requires the deployment of a new physical network of
20 antennas and needs a large number of radio-interface stations in order to provide
21 adequate coverage. Because of the absence to date of complete UMTS area
22 coverage, the builders and operators of 3G mobile cellular communications systems
23 are required to ensure maximum backward compatibility with 2G systems. This
24 allows users to make connections regardless of their geographic location or type of
25 mobile phone, and especially when operating in an area where there is no 3G
26 network. Thus, the majority, if not all, of the marketed 3G mobile phones can also
27 function in 2G/GSM mode (including the intermediate GPRS and EDGE standards).

28

1 58. The UMTS standard allows UMTS systems to function with pre-
2 existing GSM, GPRS and EDGE standards. For example, operators may choose to
3 keep certain basic elements of the GSM system when they add a UMTS radio
4 interface to their infrastructure. Thus, both the UMTS system and the GSM system
5 are present in many current infrastructures. From a commercial point of view,
6 mobile phone devices utilize both the GSM and UMTS standards.

7 8 4G LTE Technology

9 59. The need for even greater transmission capacity and speed then
10 led to the adoption of 4G technology.

11 60. LTE (Long Term Evolution) is a 4G technology based on OFDM
12 (Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing) technology. 4G LTE technology
13 offers increased capacity and speed as compared to the 3G technology.

14 61. A 4G LTE network provides mobile ultra-broadband Internet
15 access, for example to laptops with USB wireless modems, to smartphones, and to
16 other mobile devices. The first large-scale commercial 4G LTE network was
17 launched in the United States by Verizon Wireless in 2010.

18 62. Many 4G networks are also backward compatible with 2G and
19 3G systems. This allows users to make connections regardless of their geographic
20 location or type of mobile phone, and especially when operating in an area where
21 there is no 4G network. Thus, the majority, if not all, of the marketed 4G mobile
22 phones can also function in 3G and/or 2G modes.

23 24 IPR Policies of ETSI and 3GPP

25 63. Like other SDOs, ETSI and 3GPP have developed IPR Policies
26 designed to ensure that investment in standard-compliant products is not wasted as a
27 result of essential IPR being unavailable or only available under unreasonable
28 and/or discriminatory licensing terms. These IPR Policies generally require that the

1 members disclose their ownership of patents or patent applications that are or likely
2 to become essential to practice the standard and commit to licensing these patents on
3 FRAND terms.

4 64. For example, under Article 3.1 of the 3GPP, the Organization
5 Partners requires that its IPR policies are respected by its members and that its
6 respective members must declare “their willingness to grant licenses on fair
7 reasonable terms and conditions on nondiscriminatory basis.” 3GPP’s commitment
8 to this IPR policy is further reflected in Article 55 of the 3GPP Technical Working
9 Procedures, which requests that each individual member should declare “at the
10 earliest opportunity, any IPR which they believe to be essential, or potentially
11 essential, to any work ongoing within 3GPP.”

12 65. ETSI’s IPR Policy is set forth in Annex 6 of its Rules of
13 Procedure. Clause 4.1 of the ETSI IPR Policy requires ETSI members to declare all
14 essential IPR in a timely manner. Clause 15 of ETSI’s IPR Policy defines IPR to
15 mean “any intellectual property rights conferred by statute law including
16 applications therefor other than trademarks.” Therefore, market participants have a
17 reasonable expectation that all potentially essential patents or patent applications
18 will be disclosed to ETSI. Clause 6.1 of ETSI’s IPR Policy governs the availability
19 of licenses to essential IPR, stating that when essential IPRs are brought to the
20 attention of ETSI, ETSI shall immediately request an undertaking in writing that the
21 IPR owner is prepared to grant irrevocable licenses on FRAND terms. Clause 8 of
22 ETSI’s IPR Policy states that if an IPR owner refuses to give a FRAND
23 commitment in accordance with Clause 6.1 of the IPR Policy prior to the publication
24 of the standard, ETSI will select an alternative technology to incorporate into the
25 standard, or will stop work entirely on the standard if no alternative is available.
26 Further, if an IPR owner refuses to give a FRAND commitment in accordance with
27 Clause 6.1 after publication of a standard, ETSI shall try to modify the standard so
28

1 that the IPR in question is no longer essential, or failing that, will involve the
2 European Commission to see what further action is required.

3
4 Ericsson's Involvement in Development of the Mobile Cellular Standards

5 66. Ericsson is a member of ETSI and 3GPP, and an alleged
6 contributor to the ETSI standard. Upon information and belief, Telefonaktiebolaget
7 LM Ericsson is a member of ETSI and Ericsson Inc. is a member of Alliance for
8 Telecommunications Industry Solutions ("ATIS"). ETSI and ATIS are
9 organizational partners of 3GPP, and Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson and Ericsson
10 Inc. are individual members of 3GPP. Ericsson declared numerous IPRs to ETSI,
11 including United States patents and patent applications assigned to
12 Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson and Ericsson Inc.

13 67. In addition, upon information and belief, Ericsson Inc. has
14 played a role in the 3GPP standardization process. For example, Asok Chatterjee,
15 head of Ericsson's Strategic Standardization in the United States, was a chairman of
16 the 3GPP's Project Coordination Group ("PCG") until the end of last year. Upon
17 information and belief, Mr. Chatterjee resides in California. PCG is the 3GPP's
18 highest-level steering and coordination group and is responsible for maintaining a
19 register of IPR declarations relevant to 3GPP, received by the Organizational
20 Partners. Mr. Chatterjee also served as head of the ATIS delegation to the 3GPP for
21 11 years from 1999 to 2010, and as a delegate of the GSM association to ETSI for
22 15 years from 1995 to 2010. Upon information and belief, Mr. Chatterjee was one
23 of founders of 3GPP in 1998 and has been involved in the standardization of 2G, 3G
24 and 4G technology while holding an executive position with Ericsson Inc.

25 68. As a 3GPP "Individual Member," Ericsson is "bound by the IPR
26 policy" of ETSI, the Organizational Partner through which Ericsson participated in
27 3GPP. Ericsson declared to ETSI that a number of its patents and patent
28 applications are or are likely to become essential to one or more of the Mobile

1 Cellular Standards and that it is prepared to “grant irrevocable license under the
2 IPRs on terms and conditions which are in accordance with Clause 6.1 of the ETSI
3 IPR policy.”

4 69. Ericsson has also represented to TCL that it owns rights in a
5 number of patents and pending applications that it asserts are or may become
6 “essential” to one or more of the Mobile Cellular Standards. TCL does not concede
7 that such listed patents are either “essential” to the Mobile Cellular Standards or that
8 such patents are practiced in the implementation of such standards in any TCL
9 products.

10 70. In reliance on declarations such as the ones submitted by
11 Ericsson, ETSI released the Mobile Cellular Standards. Once Ericsson disclosed
12 that it held essential patents, absent a licensing commitment from Ericsson that it
13 would grant licenses to these patents on FRAND terms, ETSI would have either:
14 (1) revised the standards to employ alternative technologies, (2) stopped working on
15 the standards, or (3) taken other action to ensure the Mobile Cellular Standards
16 would be available for use by everyone on FRAND terms and conditions.

17 71. In submitting its declarations in accordance with ETSI’s IPR
18 Policy, Ericsson entered into a contract with ETSI for the benefit of ETSI members
19 and any entity that implements the Mobile Cellular Standards. Ericsson is bound by
20 its agreements to license its patents consistent with the referenced ETSI IPR Policy.

21
22 TCL’s Reliance on Commitments with Respect to the Mobile Cellular Standards

23 72. TCT, a wholly-owned subsidiary of TCL, is a member of ETSI.
24 TCT has declared to ETSI a number of its patents that are or are likely to become
25 essential to the LTE standard and committed to the FRAND obligations with respect
26 to those patents.

1 73. TCL implements the Mobile Cellular Standards by
2 manufacturing mobile phone products that are compatible with the Mobile Cellular
3 Standards.

4 74. TCL and other companies that have participated in the
5 development of the Mobile Cellular Standards and/or implemented those standards
6 relied on Ericsson's commitments that the royalties it would seek for the license to
7 its "essential" patents would conform to the promises made by Ericsson.

8 75. In reliance on the integrity of the SDO process and the
9 commitments made by Ericsson regarding the IPRs that it deems "essential," TCL
10 began providing its mobile phone products with the 2G, 3G and/or 4G connectivity.

11 76. By way of example, TCL purchased and incorporated into its
12 mobile phone products communication chipsets manufactured by third-party
13 vendors such as Qualcomm, Broadcom and Mediatek that provide TCL's mobile
14 phone products with 2G, 3G and/or 4G connectivity. TCL made its decision to
15 provide its mobile phone products with GSM, GPRS, UMTS and/or LTE
16 connectivity in reliance on, and under the assumption that, it and/or any third party
17 supplier or subsidiary could avoid patent litigation and pay for a license, on FRAND
18 terms, to any patents that Ericsson, or any other company, had disclosed as essential
19 to the Mobile Cellular Standards related to these technologies under ETSI's well-
20 publicized IPR Policy.

21
22 Ericsson's Breach of Its Obligation to License

23 Its Identified Patents on FRAND Terms

24 77. Regardless of whether there exists any actual use of Ericsson
25 patent claims in any specific implementation that is compatible with the applicable
26 Mobile Cellular Standards, Ericsson has represented that it possesses patents
27 essential to such implementations. On that basis, Ericsson was required to license
28 its identified patents in all respects consistent with its binding assurances to ETSI,

1 3GPP, and participants and implementers of the applicable Mobile Cellular
2 Standards.

3 78. In willful disregard of the commitments it made to ETSI and
4 3GPP, Ericsson has refused to extend to TCL a FRAND rate for the license for any
5 of Ericsson's identified patents. Instead, Ericsson is exploiting the significant
6 economic power it gained as a result of the purported inclusion of its technology
7 into the Mobile Cellular Standards by demanding royalty payments that are wholly
8 disproportionate to the royalty rate that its patents should command under any
9 reasonable royalty determination, and far in excess of any independent value they
10 would have absent their inclusion into the standards.

11 79. For its part, TCL has negotiated in good faith with Ericsson in an
12 attempt to obtain FRAND rates for the licenses to all patents that Ericsson has
13 declared to be essential to the Mobile Communication Standards, including by
14 making numerous, substantial offers to license Ericsson's alleged SEPs. The most
15 senior members of TCL, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, have
16 invested significant effort and time in these endeavors. Notwithstanding TCL's
17 genuine efforts to obtain a FRAND rate, the negotiation process has been a very
18 long, disappointing, and frustrating one. Despite all of the effort that TCL has
19 exerted through the numerous negotiations to obtain FRAND rates for the alleged
20 SEPs that Ericsson has declared before ETSI, Ericsson has never offered a rate on
21 FRAND terms.

22 80. In 2012, the negotiations over the FRAND rate for a new
23 agreement between Ericsson and TCL intensified, including regarding the FRAND
24 rate for products sold in the United States. TCL unambiguously expressed its
25 readiness to agree to a FRAND rate with Ericsson for 2G and 3G patents. At
26 Ericsson's request, TCL agreed to also negotiate a FRAND rate for Ericsson's
27 alleged 4G essential patents.
28

1 81. In the particular market segment that TCL is in, the profit margin
2 is typically within 2% of the sales price. Therefore, the addition of a mere 1% paid
3 in royalty can significantly erase profit margin and competitiveness in the market
4 place for TCL. It is therefore essential for TCL to obtain FRAND rates for the 2G,
5 3G and 4G licenses that Ericsson has granted or will grant. TCL also cannot pay
6 unfairly higher royalty rates than any of its competitors. A repeat of the unfair terms
7 in the current 2G SEPs agreement with Ericsson in the ongoing FRAND rate
8 negotiations for 2G, 3G, and 4G SEPs will have catastrophic consequences for TCL
9 in the market place, including payment of an unfair and unreasonable royalty rate
10 for products sold by TCL in the United States and this District.

11 82. Despite TCL's efforts and proposals, Ericsson has refused to
12 offer and/or failed to agree to a FRAND rate. Among other unfair and unreasonable
13 terms (such as an unfair royalty rate), Ericsson is attempting to force TCL to agree
14 to royalties rates based on the final sales price of TCL's mobile devices, rather than
15 the 2G, 3G or 4G chip which implements the wireless standards at issue in this case.
16 Improperly using the royalty base of the wireless device instead of the price of the
17 chip violates Ericsson's FRAND commitments.

18 83. Similarly, the 4G rate that Ericsson has demanded in the
19 negotiations is not only much higher than what Ericsson publicly announced it
20 would offer for the 4G SEPs, but also high enough to put TCL in a discriminatory
21 market position. When TCL confronted Ericsson with its own publicly
22 acknowledged rate, Ericsson groundlessly accused TCL of purposefully delaying the
23 conclusion of a FRAND license. Ericsson also claimed that the 4G royalty rates in
24 its proposal are the same for everyone in the industry, and yet TCL's requests for an
25 assurance have been ignored by Ericsson.

26 84. Upon information and belief, in various markets, several
27 companies with much larger market shares of 3G and 4G shipments than TCL have
28 never paid a single penny in royalties to Ericsson. Nor has Ericsson approached

1 these companies to pay a FRAND rate. TCL is one of several implementers that
2 Ericsson has attempted to force into non-FRAND licenses, despite its FRAND
3 commitment to treat all market participants fairly, reasonably and non-
4 discriminatively. Indeed, Ericsson has initiated legal actions against TCL in, for
5 example, Brazil, Argentina, France and Russia, in an attempt to force TCL to accept
6 a non-FRAND rate, such as the “as-is” rate proposed by Ericsson. These
7 unwarranted actions have cost TCL millions of dollars, and detracted from TCL’s
8 intentions of obtaining a FRAND rate with Ericsson as expediently as possible.

9 85. Ericsson also insists on a high “bundled” royalty rate for its 2G,
10 3G and 4G asserted essential patents. This bundled rate is to be applied to the
11 selling price of *all* of TCL’s 2G, 3G and 4G devices. However, upon information
12 and belief, TCL already has alternative sources for a license to Ericsson’s patents for
13 its 3G devices, including a pass-through license from Qualcomm. Thus, TCL has
14 the choice of obtaining access to Ericsson’s 3G patents through a third-party chip
15 maker at a cost that is significantly less than what Ericsson insists that TCL pay for
16 the license.

17 86. TCL buys some of the 3G chips that are used in manufacturing
18 its 3G mobile devices from Qualcomm, which has a license to Ericsson’s alleged 3G
19 essential patents that expressly extends to Qualcomm customers such as TCL.
20 Accordingly, TCL is the beneficiary of an alternative, cheaper source of a license to
21 Ericsson’s 3G asserted essential patents. Indeed, although TCL purchases a portion
22 of its 3G chips from non-Qualcomm suppliers, TCL could switch from those
23 suppliers to Qualcomm and thereby avoid paying any royalties to Ericsson for any
24 3G chips and devices. Nonetheless, Ericsson continues to use its market power and
25 its 2G patents to attempt to impose a non FRAND rate for its 3G patents by
26 bundling them with the 2G patents. TCL has requested a separate rate for
27 Ericsson’s 2G patents, which Ericsson has withheld unless and until TCL also pays
28 for Ericsson’s 3G-related patents at an inflated cost.

1 87. More specifically, TCL requested a separate rate (or separate
2 license) for Ericsson's 2G claimed essential patents, but was refused a separate,
3 unbundled license. Not only has Ericsson refused TCL's request for separate
4 licenses for 2G, 3G, and 4G patents, respectively, but it also has refused to offer
5 even a discount toward a 3G license reflecting the fact that most of TCL's 3G
6 products are already licensed through another source.

7 88. Ericsson's bundled rate also fails to account for the reduced
8 value of Ericsson's asserted essential patents to TCL's products. Many of
9 Ericsson's alleged 2G patents have already expired and/or will expire shortly.
10 Additionally, as smartphones have developed over the years, 2G technology has
11 become a substantially lesser portion of the overall functionality and features of the
12 products. Nonetheless, Ericsson has leveraged its economic power over its 2G
13 asserted essential patents in an attempt to extort not only a higher than FRAND rate
14 for Ericsson's assert 2G SEPs, but also a higher bundled royalty for (1) the sale of
15 TCL's 3G-compliant products on which Ericsson is not legally entitled to any
16 royalties, and (2) the sale of TCL's 4G-compliant products.

17 89. Absent the lock-in created by Ericsson's FRAND commitments
18 to ETSI and 3GPP, which gave Ericsson undue economic leverage to engage in a
19 patent holdup, Ericsson would not have been in a position to exploit its 2G asserted
20 essential patents to attempt to extort such unreasonable terms from TCL.

21 90. TCL now faces a high risk of exclusion from the downstream
22 markets, including in the United States and this District, for devices that allegedly
23 utilize Ericsson's claimed essential patents. Ericsson has already pursued
24 injunctions against TCL in other jurisdictions, and TCL is informed and believes
25 that Ericsson has sought similar exclusionary remedies against certain device
26 manufacturers and/or sellers in the United States. TCL has incurred substantial
27 damage due to Ericsson seeking these exclusion orders against TCL. Moreover, if
28 TCL does not acquiesce to Ericsson's unreasonable bundled rates, it and TCT US

1 run the imminent risk of being sued by Ericsson and of having their products
2 excluded from the U.S. market, despite Ericsson's FRAND commitments.

3 91. This is precisely the type of patent hold-up that the Federal Trade
4 Commission, the United States Department of Justice and other regulatory agencies
5 around the world have warned – and continue to warn – against. Indeed, Ericsson
6 all but touts its ability to exploit the standards markets, subsequent to intentionally
7 locking in the industry by deceptively representing that it would offer licenses on
8 FRAND terms.

9 92. According to Ericsson's President and CEO, the fact that "[t]he
10 [Information and Communications Technology] industry is built on standardized
11 and shared technologies" provides Ericsson with "an interesting business
12 opportunity ..., having this industry's strongest patent portfolio, *as any company or*
13 *manufacturer that wants to get in there will need an agreement with Ericsson....*"
14 (Emphasis added.) Ericsson has expended significant efforts on refocusing its
15 business strategy on "further monetizing its IPR assets" to grow this revenue source,
16 which according to Ericsson earned the company SEK 4.6 billion in net revenues in
17 2010. That amount translates into nearly three quarters of a billion U.S. Dollars for
18 just that one year.

19 93. Notably, Ericsson is among hundreds of companies with
20 purported essential patents relevant to these technologies. If each such company
21 with a FRAND commitment was permitted to charge such excessive royalties, the
22 royalty burden on downstream products would leave little room for profitability and
23 further investment in device innovation. Not only would device manufacturers like
24 TCL be harmed in their business, but so too would consumers, who ultimately
25 would suffer either in terms of higher device prices or less innovation.

26 94. If TCL agreed with what Ericsson has labeled as "rock bottom"
27 rates for a smart phone royalty, TCL would be required to pay a royalty rate well in
28 excess of 10% of the average sale price of a device for its SEPs licenses. After

1 adding the royalties from non-SEP patent licensors, including those needed to make
2 a smart phone work properly, the number would be well in excess of 20% of the
3 average sales price of a device, thereby destroying the competitiveness of TCL
4 products in the market place.

5 95. Ericsson's demands constitute a breach of its ETSI and 3GPP
6 commitments and contractual obligations flowing therefrom and they are unlawful,
7 unfair and/or fraudulent.

8 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

9 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **(Breach Of Contract)**

11 96. TCL realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set
12 forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

13 97. Ericsson entered into contractual commitments with ETSI, 3GPP
14 and their respective members, participants, and implementers relating to the Mobile
15 Cellular Standards.

16 98. Each third party that would potentially implement the Mobile
17 Cellular Standards was an intended beneficiary of those contracts.

18 99. Ericsson has granted to TCL a license, but has refused to offer a
19 FRAND rate. In the alternative, Ericsson was contractually obligated to offer a
20 license to its identified patents consistent with the applicable IPR policy of ETSI
21 and 3GPP, including a license on FRAND terms.

22 100. Ericsson breached these contracts by refusing to agree to a
23 FRAND rate to its identified patents under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms,
24 and on a non-discriminatory basis, and by failing to provide separate rates for each
25 of the 2G, 3G, and 4G standards.

26 101. As a result of Ericsson's contractual breach, TCL has been
27 injured in its business or property, and is threatened by imminent loss of profits, loss
28 of customers and potential customers, and loss of goodwill and product image.

102. TCL has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable injury by reason of the acts, practices, and conduct of Ericsson alleged above until and unless the Court enjoins such acts, practices, and conduct.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Promissory Estoppel)

103. TCL realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

104. Ericsson made a clear and definite promise to licensees through its commitments to ETSI and 3GPP that it had granted, or would grant, licenses to any essential patents under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms, and on a non-discriminatory basis.

105. The intended purpose of Ericsson's promises was to induce reliance upon this promise so that companies like TCL would produce mobile phone products compatible with the relevant standards. Ericsson knew or should have reasonably expected to know that it would induce reliance on these promises by companies such as TCL.

106. TCL developed and marketed its products and services in reliance on Ericsson's promises, including making its products and services compliant with ETSI and 3GPP standards, including the Mobile Cellular Standards, in various TCL product offerings.

107. Ericsson is estopped from reneging on these promises to ETSI and 3GPP under the doctrine of promissory estoppel.

108. TCL has been harmed as a result of its reasonable reliance on Ericsson's promises and is threatened by the imminent loss of profits, loss of customers and potential customers, and loss of goodwill and product image.

109. TCL has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable injury by reason of the acts and conduct of Ericsson alleged above until and unless the court enjoins such acts, practices and conduct.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Declaratory Judgment)

110. TCL realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

111. There is a dispute between the parties concerning whether Ericsson has offered FRAND rates for the license(s) to TCL patents consistent with Ericsson's declarations and the referenced policy of ETSI and 3GPP.

112. The dispute is of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment.

113. TCL is entitled to a declaratory judgment that Ericsson has not offered license terms to TCL conforming to applicable legal requirements, including failing to offer a FRAND rate to TCL.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Fraudulent Misrepresentation)

114. TCL realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

115. In light of the importance of standardization to the increasingly technology-driven global economy, and the need to make such technologies widely available, SDOs require that members make promises and enter into agreements that they will license their technology to be included in a standard on FRAND terms. SDOs reasonably rely upon such promises to ensure that members that have their technologies included in the standards – to the exclusion of alternatives – do not later abuse their market position to exclude rivals and other implementers from downstream product markets.

116. Ericsson knowingly, or recklessly and without regard to its truth, made a false promise to ETSI and 3GPP that it would license its technology on FRAND terms so as to induce those SDOs to adopt its technology.

1 117. Ericsson knew that absent such a promise, ETSI and 3GPP
2 would not have adopted its technology, and were obligated to search for alternatives,
3 and to revise or even abandon the standard altogether if a viable alternative could
4 not be found that avoided Ericsson's technology.

5 118. Ericsson thus intended to induce, and did induce, ETSI and
6 3GPP to rely on Ericsson's false promise and allegedly adopt Ericsson's technology
7 into the Mobile Cellular Standards.

8 119. ETSI, 3GPP, and other industry participants, including TCL, had
9 no knowledge of the falsity of Ericsson's promise, and reasonably and detrimentally
10 relied on Ericsson's promise to offer a FRAND rate and/or grant a FRAND license.
11 In reliance upon Ericsson's promise to offer FRAND licenses, TCL expended
12 substantial resources in research and development, manufacturing and marketing of
13 devices that comply with the Mobile Cellular Standards which allegedly incorporate
14 Ericsson's patents.

15 120. Once the technologies were widely adopted, and the industry
16 became locked into the standards that allegedly incorporate Ericsson's patents,
17 Ericsson reneged on its promise by exploiting its new-found market power to
18 demand unreasonable and excessive royalties and terms, far in excess of the patents'
19 own value. Indeed, Ericsson's goal is to increasingly monetize its IPRs because it
20 believes that every company that enters the markets for information and
21 communications-related technologies will have to get a license from Ericsson, or
22 face exclusion from those markets.

23 121. As a result of Ericsson's false promises, TCL has been injured in
24 its business or property, and is threatened by imminent loss of profits, loss of
25 customers and potential customers, and loss of goodwill and product image.

26 122. TCL has been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial,
27 and also seeks exemplary damages for Ericsson's unlawful and fraudulent conduct.
28

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Negligent Misrepresentation)

123. TCL realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

124. Ericsson at least negligently made a false promise to ETSI and 3GPP that it would license its technology on FRAND terms so as to induce those SDOs to adopt its technology.

125. Ericsson knew that absent such a promise, ETSI and 3GPP would not have adopted its technology, and were obligated to search for alternatives, and revise or even abandon the standard altogether if a viable alternative could not be found that avoided Ericsson's technology.

126. Ericsson thus intended to induce, and did induce, ETSI and 3GPP to rely on Ericsson's false promise and allegedly adopt Ericsson's technology into the Mobile Cellular Standards.

127. ETSI, 3GPP, and other industry participants, including TCL, reasonably and detrimentally relied on Ericsson's promise to offer a FRAND rate and/or grant a FRAND license. For example, in reliance upon Ericsson's promise to offer FRAND rates, TCL expended substantial resources in research and development, manufacturing and marketing of devices that comply with the Mobile Cellular Standards which allegedly incorporate Ericsson's patents.

128. Once the technologies were widely adopted, and the industry became locked into the standards that allegedly incorporate Ericsson's patents, Ericsson reneged on its promise by exploiting its new-found market power to demand unreasonable and excessive royalties and terms, far in excess of the patents' own value.

129. As a result of Ericsson's misrepresentation, TCL has been injured in its business or property, and is threatened by imminent loss of profits, loss of customers and potential customers, and loss of goodwill and product image.

130. TCL has been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of California Unfair Competition Law, Business and Professions

Code sections 17200 et seq.)

131. TCL realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though full set forth herein.

132. Ericsson's conduct as alleged herein constitutes unlawful, unfair or fraudulent acts and practices in violation of the UCL in that it violates, *inter alia*, one or more federal, state or other laws, including, without limitation, breach of its contractual commitments to ETSI, patent holdup, and fraud.

133. Ericsson knowingly entered into a binding agreement with ETSI and 3GPP, whereby those SDOs agreed to incorporate Ericsson's asserted essential patents into Mobile Cellular Standards; and Ericsson, contrary to its demonstrated intention, granted irrevocable licenses and/or agreed to grant irrevocable licenses to those technologies on FRAND terms. Ericsson's unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent conduct flows from these agreements. Ericsson knew that the SDOs and implementers would detrimentally rely on Ericsson's FRAND agreements. By virtue of the FRAND obligations it ostensibly undertook, Ericsson thus induced ETSI and 3GPP to refrain from adopting alternative technologies or revising the standards so as to avoid Ericsson's asserted essential patents.

134. If, prior to inclusion of its IPRs in the standards at issue, Ericsson had made known its intention to withhold FRAND licenses, ETSI and 3GPP would have been required to consider alternative technologies, and to revise or even abandon the standard altogether so as to avoid Ericsson's IPRs. Thus, Ericsson acted willfully to eliminate other viable technologies from ETSI's and 3GPP's consideration and caused them to instead adopt Ericsson's technology into the Mobile Cellular Standards.

1 135. As a result of the ensuing standardization, Ericsson gained
2 significant market power, which it would not have had absent the asserted inclusion
3 of its patents into the Mobile Cellular Standards. When the standards became
4 widely adopted and thus TCL and others became locked in, Ericsson then proceeded
5 to exploit that market power by demanding unreasonable license terms, including
6 excessive and extortionist royalties, in violation of its agreements with ETSI and
7 3GPP. These excessive royalties have raised TCL's costs and have resulted in
8 higher prices to consumers.

9 136. Among other unreasonable terms, Ericsson also has sought to
10 bundle the licensing of its 2G-related patents to TCL's agreement to also license
11 Ericsson's 3G and 4G-related patents, and has refused to offer a separate license or
12 FRAND rate to its 2G-related patents or a discount for the 3G and 4G-related
13 patents.

14 137. Although Ericsson claims that both its 2G- and 3G-related
15 patents are essential to Mobile Cellular Standards, Ericsson has a lesser degree of
16 economic power with respect to its 3G-related patents, at least with respect to those
17 buyers, like TCL, that have an alternative source for a license to Ericsson's 3G-
18 related patents, including through Qualcomm. Although Ericsson knows that its
19 3G-related patents are available to TCL from sources other than Ericsson, Ericsson
20 also knows that it can force TCL to pay an inflated royalty is to use its 2G-related
21 patents as leverage to force TCL to also take a license to its 3G-related patents.

22 138. 2G, 3G, and 4G-related patents are relevant to separate Mobile
23 Cellular Standards. For example, where 3G service is available, there is no need for
24 2G service. Moreover, a consumer cannot use 3G technology if it only has a 2G
25 device. And, many, if not all, 3G-related patents are not necessary to the practice
26 the 2G Mobile Cellular Standard. 3G networks are faster, and can handle more data
27 transmission than 2G networks. A consumer would not deem the two technologies
28

1 and networks to be interchangeable. Accordingly, 2G related patents can be and
2 should be licensed separately from 3G and 4G-related patents.

3 139. Although the 2G Mobile Cellular Standard has an ever-
4 decreasing contribution to the overall operation of TCL's devices, that capability is
5 nonetheless added to achieve backward compatibility in the areas where 3G or 4G
6 networks are unavailable and thus a cellular device technically could revert to a 2G
7 network. In practice, however, TCL's devices have very limited functionality in a
8 service area with only 2G networks. Accordingly, even if Ericsson's 2G patents
9 arguably have any relevance to the functionality of TCL's devices, their contribution
10 to those products is at best minimal. As such, they would capture only a fraction of
11 the royalties demanded by Ericsson.

12 140. Ericsson is seeking to bundle its 2G, 3G, and 4G patents in order
13 to justify its inflated royalty demand, which it could not otherwise justify, for
14 example, with respect to only its 3G-related patents based on its FRAND
15 commitments. In doing so, Ericsson is forcing TCL to take a license to technology
16 that is more cheaply available to TCL from other sources, including from
17 Qualcomm. Ericsson is seeking millions of dollars in licensing fees from TCL for
18 the bundled license.

19 141. Ericsson is demanding a single, higher, non-FRAND bundled
20 royalty rate, even though TCL already is licensed to the same 3G related patents
21 through Qualcomm, and without regard to the actual value, if any, of Ericsson's
22 patents to TCL's products. Accordingly, Ericsson is leveraging its market power in
23 its 2G asserted essential patents to gain leverage in a separate market for patents
24 related to the 3G Mobile Cellular Standard where it does not otherwise possess
25 market power to separately force TCL to take a non-FRAND license.

26 142. Ericsson's demand for a higher and bundled rate for both its 2G,
27 3G, and 4G patents also lacks any efficiency justification in light of the fact that
28 TCL is already licensed to the same 3G patents when it uses Qualcomm chips, and

1 can divert all of its 3G-compliant chip purchases to the latter, thus saving the higher
2 cost of an Ericsson license. However, because Ericsson refuses to license its 2G-
3 related patents without the 3G patents, it is thus forcing TCL to pay for the 3G
4 patents whether or not TCL has an alternative licensing source for those patents, and
5 even though Ericsson has no legal right to seek royalties on the bulk of TCL's 3G-
6 compliant devices.

7 143. As a result of Ericsson's unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent
8 conduct, TCL has been injured in its business or property, and is threatened by
9 imminent loss of profits, loss of customers and potential customers, and loss of
10 goodwill and product image. Consumers are also injured by reason of Ericsson's
11 conduct because they are forced to pay higher prices that reflect the cost of
12 Ericsson's improper licensing practices.

13 144. Ericsson's refusal to extend to TCL a FRAND license denies
14 TCL the benefit of its pass-through license with Qualcomm and constitutes an
15 attempt by Ericsson to be paid twice for its license, and such conduct is an unlawful,
16 unfair and/or fraudulent business practice. Ericsson's conduct constitutes patent
17 misuse because it is an attempt to collect royalties on patents that have been
18 exhausted.

19 145. Ericsson also deceived ETSI and 3GPP into adopting its
20 technologies by ostensibly and deceptively agreeing to license its technology on
21 FRAND terms. After inducing those SDOs to adopt its technologies, and to refrain
22 from considering alternatives or revising the standards to exclude Ericsson's
23 technology, it then breached its obligations by seeking excessive and non-FRAND
24 royalties and terms. TCL relied to its detriment on Ericsson's FRAND agreements
25 and thus expended significant resources to make devices that implement the Mobile
26 Cellular Standards that allegedly include Ericsson's technology. It is now being
27 held at ransom and forced into accepting a non-FRAND rate and/or into accepting
28 license agreements that reflect value well beyond what is directly attributable to

1 Ericsson's purported technology, and reflect the additional hold-up value
2 attributable to the asserted inclusion of those technologies into the relevant
3 standards.

4 146. As a result of the unlawful, unfair or fraudulent acts and
5 practices of Ericsson, TCL has suffered injury in fact and has lost, and continues to
6 lose, money or property.

7 147. The above-described conduct threatens an incipient violation of
8 an antitrust law, and/or violates the policy or spirit of one of those laws because its
9 effects are comparable to or the same as a violation of the law, and/or it otherwise
10 significantly threatens or harms competition.

11 148. The above-described, ongoing course of unlawful, unfair and/or
12 fraudulent conduct by Ericsson constitutes a continuing threat to TCL. TCL is thus
13 entitled to injunctive relief preventing Ericsson from continuing its wrongful course
14 of conduct, and requiring Ericsson to offer TCL license terms consistent with its
15 FRAND commitments. TCL is further entitled to additional relief including,
16 without limitation, restitution from Ericsson.

17 149. TCL has suffered and will continue suffer irreparable injury by
18 reason of the acts, practices, and conduct of Ericsson alleged above until and unless
19 the Court enjoins such acts, practices, and conduct.

20 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement)**

22 150. TCL realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set
23 forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

24 151. In its Complaint in Texas, Ericsson alleges that TCL infringes
25 U.S. Patent No. 6,301,556 ("the '556 patent").

26 152. TCL alleges that it does not infringe one or more claims of the
27 '556 patent, either directly or contributorily, and has not induced any others to
28

1 infringe one or more claims of the '556 patent. Thus, there is a dispute between the
2 parties concerning whether TCL infringes the '556 patent.

3 153. By reason of the foregoing, an actual controversy exists between
4 the parties and the dispute is of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the
5 issuance of a declaratory judgment.

6 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity)**

8 154. TCL realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set
9 forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

10 155. TCL alleges that one or more claims of the '506 patent are
11 invalid for failure to comply with the conditions of patentability specified in Title 35
12 of the United States Code, including without limitation Sections 102, 103 and 112
13 thereof.

14 156. An actual controversy therefore exists between the parties as to
15 whether claims of the '506 patent are invalid.

16 157. By reason of the foregoing, an actual controversy exists between
17 the parties and the dispute is of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the
18 issuance of a declaratory judgment.

19 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement)**

21 158. TCL realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set
22 forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

23 159. There is a dispute between the parties concerning whether TCL
24 infringes U.S. Patent No. 6,473,506 ("the '506 Patent").

25 160. In its Complaint in Texas, Ericsson alleges that TCL infringes
26 U.S. Patent No. 6,473,506 ("the '506 Patent").

27 161. TCL alleges that it does not infringe one or more claims of the
28 '506 patent, either directly or contributorily, and has not induced any others to

1 infringe one or more claims of the '506 patent. Thus, there is a dispute between the
2 parties concerning whether TCL infringes the '506 patent.

3 162. By reason of the foregoing, an actual controversy exists between
4 the parties and the dispute is of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the
5 issuance of a declaratory judgment.

6 **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity)**

8 163. TCL realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set
9 forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

10 164. TCL alleges that one or more claims of the '506 patent are
11 invalid for failure to comply with the conditions of patentability specified in Title 35
12 of the United States Code, including without limitation Sections 102, 103 and 112
13 thereof.

14 165. An actual controversy therefore exists between the parties as to
15 whether claims of the '506 patent are invalid.

16 166. By reason of the foregoing, an actual controversy exists between
17 the parties and the dispute is of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the
18 issuance of a declaratory judgment.

19 **ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,778,340)**

21 167. TCL realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set
22 forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

23 168. Ericsson has imported into the United States, manufactured,
24 used, marketed, offered for sale, and/or sold in the United States, 4G LTE-compliant
25 base stations for use in a mobile communications networks that infringe the '340
26 patent, or induce or contribute to the infringement of the '340 patent.

27 169. Ericsson has been placed on actual notice of the '340 patent at
28 least as of the filing of this Complaint, which constitutes notice of the '340 patent in

1 accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 287. Despite such notice, Ericsson continues to import
2 into, market, offer for sale, and/or sell in the United States products that infringe the
3 '340 patent.

4 170. Ericsson has directly and/or indirectly infringed, contributed to
5 the infringement of, and/or induced infringement of the '340 patent, either literally
6 or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or
7 importing into the United States, or by intending that others make, use, import into,
8 offer for sale, or sell in the United States, base stations covered by one or more
9 claims of the '340 patent.

10 171. Ericsson indirectly infringes the '340 patent by inducing
11 infringement by others, such as network operators, in this District and elsewhere in
12 the United States. Direct infringement is the result of activities performed by
13 network operators perform all steps of the claimed invention. Ericsson received
14 actual notice of the '340 patent at least as of the date this lawsuit was filed.

15 172. Ericsson's affirmative acts of selling its infringing base stations
16 and providing instruction and support for its base stations induced others, including
17 network operators use the base stations in their normal and customary way to
18 infringe the '340 patent. Through its manufacture and sales of the base stations,
19 Ericsson specifically intended its network operators to infringe the '340 patent and
20 is aware that these actions would infringe the '340 patent.

21 173. Ericsson also indirectly infringes the '340 patent by contributing
22 to infringement by others, such as network operators. Direct infringement is the
23 result of activities performed by network operators perform all steps of the claimed
24 invention when using the base stations in their intended use.

25 174. Ericsson's affirmative acts of selling its base stations and causing
26 its base stations to be manufactured and sold contribute to the network operators
27 using the base stations in their normal and customary way to infringe the '340
28 patent. The Ericsson base stations are material to the invention, have no substantial

1 non-infringing uses, and are known by Ericsson to be especially made or especially
2 adapted for use in an infringement of the '340 Patent.

3 175. Ericsson's infringement of the '340 Patent has been willful, at
4 least as of the filing of this complaint. Upon information and belief, Ericsson is
5 continuing to act with objective recklessness by proceeding despite an objectively
6 high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent.

7 176. This is an exceptional case warranting an award of treble
8 damages to TCL under 35 U.S.C. § 284, and an award of TCL's attorneys' fees
9 under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

10 **TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,359,718)**

12 177. TCL realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set
13 forth in all of the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

14 178. Ericsson has imported into the United States, manufactured,
15 used, marketed, offered for sale, and/or sold in the United States, 4G LTE-compliant
16 base stations and/or location servers (e.g., E-SMLCs that support location services
17 including, but not limited to, Enhanced Cell ID (E-CID) and Adaptive Enhanced
18 Cell-ID (AECID)) for use in a mobile communications networks that infringe the
19 '718 patent, or induce or contribute to the infringement of the '718 patent.

20 179. Ericsson has been placed on actual notice of the '718 patent at
21 least as of the filing of this Complaint, which constitutes notice of the '718 patent in
22 accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 287. Despite such notice, Ericsson continues to import
23 into, market, offer for sale, and/or sell in the United States products that infringe the
24 '718 patent.

25 180. Ericsson has directly and/or indirectly infringed, contributed to
26 the infringement of, and/or induced infringement of the '718 patent, either literally
27 or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or
28 importing into the United States, or by intending that others make, use, import into,

1 offer for sale, or sell in the United States, base stations and/or location servers
2 covered by one or more claims of the '718 patent.

3 181. Ericsson indirectly infringes the '718 patent by inducing
4 infringement by others, such as network operators, in this District and elsewhere in
5 the United States. Direct infringement is the result of activities performed by
6 network operators perform all steps of the claimed invention. Ericsson received
7 actual notice of the '718 patent at least as of the date this lawsuit was filed.

8 182. Ericsson's affirmative acts of selling its infringing base stations
9 and providing instruction and support for its base stations and/or location servers
10 induced others, including network operators use the base stations and/or location
11 servers in their normal and customary way to infringe the '718 patent. Through its
12 manufacture and sales of the base stations and/or location servers, Ericsson
13 specifically intended its network operators to infringe the '718 patent and is aware
14 that these actions would infringe the '718 patent.

15 183. Ericsson also indirectly infringes the '718 patent by contributing
16 to infringement by others, such as network operators. Direct infringement is the
17 result of activities performed by network operators perform all steps of the claimed
18 invention when using the base stations and/or location servers in their intended use.

19 184. Ericsson's affirmative acts of selling its base stations and/or
20 location servers and causing its base stations and/or location servers to be
21 manufactured and sold contribute to the network operators using the base stations in
22 their normal and customary way to infringe the '718 patent. The Ericsson base
23 stations and/or location servers are material to the invention, have no substantial
24 non-infringing uses, and are known by Ericsson to be especially made or especially
25 adapted for use in an infringement of the '718 Patent.

26 185. Ericsson's infringement of the '718 Patent has been willful, at
27 least as of the filing of this complaint. Upon information and belief, Ericsson is
28

1 continuing to act with objective recklessness by proceeding despite an objectively
2 high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent.

3 186. This is an exceptional case warranting an award of treble
4 damages to TCL under 35 U.S.C. § 284, and an award of TCL's attorneys' fees
5 under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

6 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

7 WHEREFORE, TCL prays for relief as follows:

8 A. Adjudge and decree that Ericsson is liable for breach of contract;

9 B. Adjudge and decree that Ericsson is liable for promissory
10 estoppel;

11 C. Adjudge and decree that Ericsson is liable for negligent and/or
12 fraudulent misrepresentation;

13 D. Determine the FRAND rates that TCL is entitled to for each of
14 the 2G, 3G and 4G standards;

15 E. Enjoin Ericsson from further demanding excessive royalties from
16 TCL that are not consistent with Ericsson's FRAND obligations;

17 F. Enjoin Ericsson from further demanding royalties from TCL on
18 devices where TCL has a pass through license from Qualcomm;

19 G. Decree that Ericsson has not offered royalties to TCL under
20 reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably free of
21 any unfair discrimination;

22 H. Decree that TCL is entitled to license from Ericsson any and all
23 patents that Ericsson deems "essential" and/or has declared "essential" to the Mobile
24 Cellular Standards under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that
25 are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination;

26 I. Enjoin Ericsson from forcing TCL to take a bundled license to
27 2G, 3G and 4G patents Ericsson deems essential to the Mobile Cellular Standards;
28

1 J. Enter judgment against Ericsson for the amount of damages that
2 TCL proves at trial, including, as appropriate, exemplary damages;

3 K. Enter a judgment awarding TCL its expenses, costs, and
4 attorneys' fees under applicable laws;

5 L. Order restitution, including, *inter alia*, restitution of any license
6 fees paid by TCL to Ericsson for any past or present licenses that do not comport
7 with Ericsson's FRAND commitments;

8 M. Declare and Order that TCL does not infringe the '556 patent
9 and that the '556 patent is invalid;

10 N. Declare and Order that TCL does not infringe the '506 patent
11 and that the '506 patent is invalid;

12 O. Adjudge and decree that Ericsson infringes the '340 patent;

13 P. Adjudge that Ericsson's infringement of the '340 patent is
14 willful, and that Ericsson's continued infringement is willful;

15 Q. Under 35 U.S.C. § 284, award TCL damages in an amount
16 adequate to compensate it for Ericsson's infringement of the '340 patent, but in no
17 event less than reasonable royalty, and enhanced damages;

18 R. Adjudge and decree that Ericsson infringes the '718 patent;

19 S. Adjudge that Ericsson's infringement of the '718 patent is
20 willful, and that Ericsson's continued infringement is willful;

21 T. To the extent available, enjoin Ericsson from further
22 infringement of TCL's patent(s) or award, in lieu of an injunction, a compulsory
23 forward royalty;

24 U. Under 35 U.S.C. § 284, award TCL damages in an amount
25 adequate to compensate it for Ericsson's infringement of the '718 patent, but in no
26 event less than reasonable royalty, and enhanced damages;

27 V. Award TCL pre-judgment and post-judgment interest to the full
28 extent allowed under the law, as well as its costs;

1 W. Declare that this case is exceptional and award attorneys' fees
2 and costs pursuant to 35 U.S.C. Section 285; and

3 X. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and
4 proper.

5
6 Dated: June 20, 2014

7 SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP

8
9 By /s/ Martin R. Bader
10 STEPHEN S. KORNICZKY
11 MARTIN R. BADER
12 MATTHEW W. HOLDER
13 Attorneys for Plaintiff,
14 TCL Communication Technology Holdings, Ltd.
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that TCL hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: June 20, 2014

SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP

By /s/ Martin R. Bader

STEPHEN S. KORNICZKY

MARTIN R. BADER

MATTHEW W. HOLDER

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

TCL Communication Technology Holdings, Ltd.,

TCT Mobile Limited, and TCT Mobile (US) Inc.

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

2 The undersigned hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the above and
3 foregoing document has been served on June 20, 2014 to all counsel of record who
4 are deemed to have consented to electronic service via the Court's CM/ECF system
5 per Civil Local Rule 5.4. Any other counsel of record will be served by electronic
6 mail, facsimile and/or overnight delivery.

7
8 By /s/ Martin R. Bader
9 MARTIN R. BADER
10 Attorney for Plaintiffs,
11 TCL Communication Technology Holdings, Ltd.,
12 TCT Mobile Limited, and TCT Mobile (US) Inc.
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