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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION

ADVANCED INTEGRATED CIRCUIT PROCESS LLC, **Plaintiff,** **v.** **UNITED MICROELECTRONICS CORPORATION,** **Defendant.**	**Case No.: 2:24-cv-00730-JRG** **(Lead Case)**
ADVANCED INTEGRATED CIRCUIT PROCESS LLC, **Plaintiff,** **v.** **TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED,** **Defendant.**	**Civil Action No.: 2:24-cv-623**

TSMC'S MOTION FOR ISSUANCE OF LETTER ROGATORY
TO NUVOTON TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

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Defendant Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Ltd. ("TSMC") hereby respectfully requests that this Court issue the letter rogatory attached hereto as Exhibit A ("Letter Rogatory"). The Letter Rogatory solicits assistance from the Taiwanese authorities to obtain from Nuvoton Technology Corporation ("Nuvoton Taiwan") documents and deposition testimony that may be material to TSMC's defenses.

I. BACKGROUND

On August 1, 2024, AICP sued TSMC alleging infringement of seven patents (U.S. Patent Nos. 7,579,227; 7,923,764; 8,198,686; 8,253,180; 8,587,076; 8,796,779; and 8,907,425 (collectively, the "asserted patents")) based on its manufacturing of semiconductor devices that TSMC's customers incorporate into their products. *See* Dkt. 1 at ¶¶ 29, 62-70. All of the asserted patents originated from Panasonic Corporation ("Panasonic"). *See* Dkts. 1-2 to 1-8. In 2020, Nuvoton Taiwan, which is headquartered in Taiwan, acquired Panasonic's semiconductor business and changed this business's name from Panasonic Semiconductor Solutions, Co., Ltd. to Nuvoton Technology Corporation Japan ("Nuvoton Japan"). Ex. B (Panasonic Press Release). According to publicly available information, AICP purchased the asserted patents from Nuvoton Japan on July 30, 2024, just two days before filing the instant suit.

To substantiate its defenses and damages theories, TSMC requested discovery from AICP for among other things, documents relating to licenses, rights, or interests in any of the asserted patents, including those Nuvoton Japan or Panasonic may have granted to TSMC's customers. Ex. C (TSMC's Interrogatory No. 2). In response, AICP objected to TSMC's request on the basis that "it seeks information from third parties which are neither a party to this lawsuit nor associated with AICP." Ex. D (Mar. 26, 2025 Letter from Nelson to Wheatley) at 4. REDACTED

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REDACTED [redacted] To date, AICP has not produced documents responsive to TSMC's legitimate request regarding the asserted patents' prior owners, including Nuvoton Japan.

II. ARGUMENT

A. The Court Has the Authority to Issue a Letter Rogatory

A letter rogatory is a "request by a domestic court to a foreign court to take evidence from a certain witness." *Intel Corp. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.*, 542 U.S. 241, 247 n.1 (2004) (citation omitted). "A federal court may issue a letter rogatory, also known as a letter of request, to a court in a foreign country seeking assistance in the production of evidence located in the foreign country." *United States v. El-Mezain*, 664 F.3d 467, 516-17 (5th Cir. 2011), as revised (Dec. 27, 2011) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1781(b)(2)). Because Taiwan is not a signatory to the Hague Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil and Criminal Matters, the appropriate means for TSMC to take discovery from Nuvoton Taiwan is through a letter rogatory issued by this Court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(2)(B) (permitting service "if there is no internationally agreed means . . . as the foreign authority directs in response to a letter rogatory or letter of request"); 28 U.S.C. § 1781 (empowering the Department of State to transmit letters rogatory made by a United States tribunal to a foreign tribunal); https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/Judicial-Assistance-Country-Information/Taiwan.html (last accessed June 20, 2025); *see also* Art.

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5(j), Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963), https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/9_2_1963.pdf (last accessed June 20, 2025).

B. The Court Should Issue the Letter Rogatory to Obtain Discovery from Nuvoton Taiwan

Issuing TSMC's Letter Rogatory is the appropriate means for TSMC to obtain the discovery it legitimately seeks. "In considering the issuance of letters rogatory, U.S. courts apply the discovery principles contained in Rule 26." *Lantheus Med. Imaging, Inc. v. Zurich Am. Ins. Co.*, 841 F. Supp. 2d 769, 776 (S.D.N.Y. 2012); *see also Triumph Aerostructures, LLC v. Comau, Inc.*, 2015 WL 5502625, at *1, *4, *16 (N.D. Tex. Sep. 18, 2015) (issuing letter rogatory to obtain discovery from a non-party in Canada). The decision to issue a letter rogatory is within the Court's discretion, *El-Mezain*, 664 F.3d at 517, and a "district court should issue letters rogatory 'whenever it is determined on a case-by-case basis that their use will facilitate discovery,'" *id.* at 518 (citation omitted).

"Several 'circuits have held that there must be "good reason" to deny the request for the issuance of letters rogatory[.]'" *Triumph*, 2015 WL 5502625, at *3 (quoting *Yellow Pages Photos, Inc. v. Ziplocal, LP*, 795 F.3d 1255, 1273-74 (11th Cir. 2015)). "But[] when a request to issue letters rogatory is overly broad or unlikely to lead to the discovery of relevant evidence, district courts retain discretion to refuse to issue them." *Id.* (citation and quotation marks omitted). "[T]he burden lies with the party resisting the request for discovery to show a lack of relevance or undue burden." *Id.* at *4.

Courts evaluating motions for letters rogatory sometimes consider comity factors originating from the Supreme Court's decision in *Societe Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for S. Dist. of Iowa*, 482 U.S. 522 (1987), that addressed foreign discovery under the Hague Convention. *See Triumph*, 2015 WL 5502625, at *3. These factors include:

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> (1) the importance to the litigation of the documents or other information requested; (2) the degree of specificity of the request; (3) whether the information originated in the United States; (4) the availability of alternative means of securing the information; and (5) the extent to which noncompliance with the request would undermine important interests of the United States, or compliance with the request would undermine important interests of the state where the information is located.

Id. (citation and quotation marks omitted). These factors favor issuing TSMC's Letter Rogatory to Nuvoton Taiwan.

First, the evidence sought is highly relevant to various issues in this case. For example, TSMC seeks evidence related to damages by requesting relevant information known to Nuvoton Taiwan about the asserted patents, including the documents and information that Panasonic provided to Nuvoton Taiwan and/or its subsidiary Nuvoton Japan in connection with the sale of Panasonic's semiconductor business and transfer of the asserted patents. These documents could reveal relevant agreements, licenses, and evaluations of the asserted patents. As another example, TSMC's requests for agreements pertaining to the asserted patents are relevant to possible indemnification, license, or have-made rights for TSMC to practice the asserted patents. As yet a further example, the evidence that TSMC seeks also pertains to TSMC's technical defenses, as it is directed to Nuvoton Taiwan's awareness of prior art, potential infringement, and assertion strategy.

Second, TSMC's discovery requests are highly particularized. They include a modest set of tailored requests for production of documents, deposition topics, and specific deposition questions. This factor too supports issuing the Letter Rogatory.

Third, TSMC's discovery requests are directed to information reasonably likely to have originated in Taiwan. Such information includes documents, communications, and analyses

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conducted by Nuvoton Taiwan in or around the time Nuvoton Taiwan acquired Panasonic's semiconductor business. This third factor also favors issuing TSMC's Letter Rogatory.

Fourth, TSMC is unaware of any other means by which to obtain the information sought in its discovery requests from Nuvoton Taiwan. Although TSMC is aware of a Nuvoton Taiwan affiliate located in the United States called Nuvoton Technology Corporation America, TSMC currently has no reason to believe that this affiliate has possession or access to the discovery that TSMC seeks.

Fifth, TSMC is unaware of any relevant competing interests between the United States and Taiwan. Even if the discovery TSMC seeks may arguably be outside the scope of ordinary discovery allowed in Taiwan, the courts of Taiwan are best-positioned to address that issue, and that is no reason to deny TSMC's application for the Letter Rogatory on this basis. *See Triumph*, 2015 WL 5502625, at *15 ("[W]hether the discovery sought through a letter of request will be executed in light of possible limitations in foreign law is a matter appropriate for the foreign tribunal, rather than this Court, to determine.").

III. CONCLUSION

For these reasons, TSMC respectfully requests the Court grant its motion, endorse the Letter Rogatory attached hereto as Exhibit A, and direct the Clerk to place the Court's seal upon it and return it to TSMC for delivery to Taiwan.

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Dated: June 20, 2025

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ *Jennifer Truelove*

Jennifer Truelove
Texas State Bar No. 24012906
jtruelove@mckoolsmith.com
MCKOOL SMITH, P.C.
104 E. Houston Street, Suite 300
Marshall, Texas 75670
Telephone: (903) 923-9000
Facsimile: (903) 923-9099

James E. Quigley
Texas State Bar No. 24075810
jquigley@mckoolsmith.com
MCKOOL SMITH, P.C.
303 Colorado Street Suite 2100
Austin, TX 78701
Telephone: (512) 692-8700
Telecopier: (512) 692-8744

Karrie Wheatley
Texas Bar No. 24098605
Tony Nguyen
Texas Bar No. 24083565
Jacqueline Moran
Texas Bar No. 24121740
FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.
909 Fannin Street, Suite 2100
Houston, TX 77010
Telephone: (713) 654-5300
Facsimile: (713) 652-0109
wheatley@fr.com
nguyen@fr.com
jtmoran@fr.com

Michael J. McKeon
DC Bar No. 459780
Christian Chu
DC Bar No. 483948
Benjamin Christoff
DC Bar No. 1025635
FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.
1000 Maine Avenue, S.W., Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20024
Telephone: (202) 783-5070
Facsimile: (202) 783-2331
mckeon@fr.com
chu@fr.com
christoff@fr.com

Kevin Su
MA Bar No. 663726
FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.
One Marina Park Drive
Boston, MA 02210
Telephone: (617) 542-5070
Facsimile: (617) 542-8906
su@fr.com

James Huguenin-Love
MN Bar No. 0398706
FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.
60 South Sixth Street, Suite 3200
Minneapolis, MN 55402

[redacted]

Telephone: (612) 335-5070
Facsimile: (612) 288-9696
huguenin-love@fr.com

Karolina Jesien (*pro hac vice*)
FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.
7 Times Square, 20th Floor
New York, NY 10036
Telephone: (212) 765-5070
Facsimile: (212) 258-2291
jesien@fr.com

Sean Pak (*pro hac vice*)
CA Bar No. 219032
Iman Lordgooei
CA Bar. No. 251320-CA
Kevin (Gyushik) Jang
NY Bar No. 5391354
Jodie Cheng (*pro hac vice*)
CA Bar No. 292330
QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP
50 California Street, 22nd Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111
Telephone: (415) 875-6600
Facsimile: (415) 875-6700
seanpak@quinnemanuel.com
imanlordgooei@quinnemanuel.com
kevinjang@quinnemanuel.com
jodiecheng@quinnemanuel.com

Conrad Gosen (*pro hac vice*)
MN Bar No. 395381
*Not admitted in WA
QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP
1109 1st Ave, Suite 210
Seattle, WA 98101
Telephone: (206) 905-7000
Facsimile: (206) 905-7100
conradgosen@quinnemanuel.com

ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CORPORATION LIMITED

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that counsel of record who are deemed to have consented to electronic services are being served with a copy of this document via electronic mail with a notification via the Court's CM/ECF system per Local Rule CV-5(a)(3) on June 20, 2025.

/s/ Jennifer Truelove
Jennifer Truelove

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION TO FILE UNDER SEAL

I hereby certify that the foregoing document is authorized to be filed under seal pursuant to the Protective Order entered in this case because it attached, cites to, quotes, and otherwise discusses materials that Plaintiff and TSMC designated Confidential and/or Highly Confidential.

/s/ Jennifer Truelove
Jennifer Truelove