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Nokia Technologies Oy

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOKIA TECHNOLOGIES OY,

Plaintiff,

v.

ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.,
ASUS GLOBAL PTE LTD., AND
ASUS COMPUTER
INTERNATIONAL,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 2:25-cv-3053

ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR:

- (1) Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714;
- (2) Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267;
- (3) Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321;
- (4) Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701;
- (5) Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,532,808;
- (6) Declaratory Judgment re Good Faith Negotiations;
- (7) Declaration Judgment re Breach of Obligations

Jury Trial Demanded

Plaintiff Nokia Technologies Oy (“Nokia,” or “Plaintiff”) files this Original Complaint against ASUSTek Computer Inc., ASUS Global Pte Ltd., and ASUS Computer International (“ASUS” or “Defendants”) and allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Nokia’s patent portfolio includes claims essential to decoding video according to the H.264 Advanced Video Coding (“H.264”) and H.265 High Efficiency Video Coding (“H.265”) Standards promulgated by the International Telecommunications Union (“ITU”). The H.264 and H.265 Standards are some of the most widely used video decoding standards in the world. Nokia’s patents also include claims relating to encoding video.

2. ASUS's unlicensed products (which support and implement, for example, H.264 and H.265 decoding), including without limitation ASUS's laptops, desktop computers, and handheld gaming devices ("Accused Products"), infringe Nokia's Asserted Patents (defined below).

3. Nokia is a leading innovator in video coding technology with one of the strongest video coding patent portfolios in the world. Nokia's patented inventions allow video to be transmitted and received over communications networks, such as Wi-Fi or cellular networks, with high quality and dramatically lower bandwidth requirements, and minimize the amount of data it takes to receive and store these videos on mobile devices, such as laptops and tablets.

4. ASUS currently benefits and has benefitted greatly from Nokia's innovations, which among other things enable ASUS products to stream, playback, and capture high quality video more efficiently and effectively.

5. Dozens of companies have taken licenses to Nokia's essential patent claims at rates that are reasonable and non-discriminatory. Yet ASUS has refused to take a license to Nokia's H.264 and H.265 essential decoding patent claims. ASUS's failure to negotiate in good faith to reach an agreement on terms for a license to Nokia's standard essential patent claims for the relevant standards (including Nokia's patented H.264 and H.265 technologies) has forced Nokia to institute this lawsuit.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Nokia Technologies Oy ("Nokia Tech") is a foreign corporation organized under the laws of Finland, with its principal place of business at Karakaari 7, FIN-02610, Espoo, Finland. Nokia Tech is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nokia Corporation ("Nokia Corp."), and is the sole owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in U.S. Patent Nos. 10,536,714; 11,805,267; 8,050,321; 9,036,701; and 7,532,808 (the "Asserted Patents").

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

8. On information and belief, ASUS Global Pte Ltd. is a corporation organized under the laws of Singapore, with its principal place of business at 15A Changi Business Park Central 1, #05-01 EIGHTHTRIM, Singapore 486035.

9. On information and belief, ASUS Computer International is a corporation organized under the laws of California, with its principal place of business at 48720 Kato Road, Fremont, CA 94538.

10. On information and belief, ASUS Computer International conducts business at least through its office located in this District at 17800 Castleton Street #690, City of Industry, CA 91748.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1332.

12. The Court has specific personal jurisdiction over ASUS because ASUS has committed acts of infringement in this District.

13. This Court has exclusive subject matter jurisdiction over the patent infringement claims in this case under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338.

14. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over all claims other than the patent infringement claims in this case under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

15. This Court has jurisdiction over Counts VI (Declaratory Judgment that Nokia Negotiated in Good Faith Toward a License with ASUS and Complied with its RAND Commitments) and Count VII (Breach of ASUS's Obligation to Negotiate in Good Faith Toward a License with Nokia) under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202. An actual controversy over Counts VI and VII exists between the parties to this case.

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1 16. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they
2 have, directly and/or through agents and/or intermediaries, committed acts and
3 continue to commit acts of patent infringement, including within California, giving
4 rise to this action and have established minimum contacts with California such that
5 the exercise of jurisdiction would not offend traditional notions of fair play and
6 substantial justice. Defendants, directly and/or indirectly at least through agents
7 and intermediaries, have committed and continue to commit acts of infringement
8 in this District by, among other things, making, using, selling, offering to sell, and
9 importing the Accused Products.

10 17. On information and belief, Defendants regularly conduct business in
11 California, including in this District, and purposefully avail themselves of the
12 privileges of conducting business in California and this District. In particular, on
13 information and belief, Defendants, and/or their agents and/or intermediaries,
14 make, use, import, offer for sale, sell, and/or advertise their products and affiliated
15 services in California and this District, including but not limited to the Accused
16 Products, sufficient to give rise to jurisdiction. On information and belief,
17 Defendants have placed and continue to place Accused Products into the stream of
18 commerce, via an established distribution channel, with the knowledge and/or
19 understanding that such products are sold in the United States, including in
20 California, and specifically including in this District.

21 18. On information and belief, Defendants derive substantial revenue
22 from the sale of Accused Products distributed within California, including within
23 this District, and/or expect or should reasonably expect their actions to have
24 consequences in California. In addition, on information and belief, Defendants
25 knowingly induce, and continue to knowingly induce, infringement of the Asserted
26 Patents within California and within this District by offering for sale, selling,
27 and/or contracting with others to market Accused Products with the intent to
28 facilitate infringing use of the products by others and by creating and/or

1 disseminating product information and other materials providing instruction for
2 infringing use.

3 19. Defendants' infringing activity has led to foreseeable harm and injury
4 to Nokia.

5 20. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 and 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b).
6 Defendants ASUSTek Computer Inc. and ASUS Global Pte Ltd. do not reside in
7 the United States, and thus venue is appropriate in this District under 28 U.S.C.
8 § 1391(c)(3). In addition to the facts set forth above, Defendant ASUS Computer
9 International has committed acts of infringement in this District and has a regular
10 and established place of business in this District, including at least because it
11 conducts business at least through its office located in this District at 17800
12 Castleton Street #690, City of Industry, CA 91748.

13 **I. NOKIA'S INVESTMENT IN VIDEO CODING STANDARDS AND**
14 **RESULTING PATENT CLAIMS**

15 21. Nokia has consistently been one of the major contributors to wireless
16 communication, audio, and video standards and technologies that enable many
17 features that are commonplace and expected of today's consumer electronics.

18 22. In early 1998, the Video Coding Experts Group ("VCEG") of the
19 International Telecommunication Union-Telecommunication (ITU-T) issued a call
20 for proposals on a project called H.26L, the "L" standing for "long term."

21 23. The development of H.26L eventually led to ITU-T Recommendation
22 H.264 Advanced Video Coding for Generic Audiovisual Services ("the H.264
23 Standard"). Thereafter, work began on the successor to the H.264 Standard, which
24 published as ITU-T Recommendation H.265 High Efficiency Video Coding ("the
25 H.265 Standard"). Nokia, a video coding innovator, contributed numerous
26 innovations to the development of these video decoding standards. In addition,
27 Nokia has developed many other video coding technologies.
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1 24. Over the last few decades, internet traffic has evolved from simple,
2 text-based interfaces to a plethora of media, including video. As technology has
3 evolved, the importance and use of video has skyrocketed. Video coding
4 technologies, including the H.264 and H.265 Standards, are crucial to the
5 development and evolution of modern communication particularly as video traffic
6 has become an increasingly outsized share of total consumer Internet traffic.

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

13 26. The H.264 Standard, first released in 2003, was designed to decode
14 high quality video using lower bit rates than previous standards. The H.264
15 Standard is flexible enough to implement across a variety of applications,
16 networks, and systems and offers vastly improved performance over previous
17 standards, such as MPEG-2 and MPEG-4 Part 2.

18 27. The H.265 Standard, first released in 2013, built on the H.264
19 Standard in several key respects. The H.265 Standard enables consumers to decode
20 video with even less bandwidth than before and to decode higher quality video in
21 higher resolutions.

22 28. Over the past several years, video has become the main form of
23 internet traffic, coinciding with, for example, the rise in popularity of internet and
24 social media apps. In 2022, for example, video was estimated to be 82% of global
25 consumer internet traffic.

26 29. Nokia Corp., together with its wholly owned subsidiaries, has
27 cumulatively invested billions of dollars in research and development relating to
28 mobile communications and video coding technologies and, because of this

1 commitment, currently owns more than 20,000 patents worldwide. These include
2 many patents, including some of the Asserted Patents, with claims essential to the
3 H.264 and H.265 Standards.

4 **II. NOKIA’S COMPLIANCE WITH THE ITU COMMON PATENT**
5 **POLICY AND NOKIA’S RELEVANT DECLARATIONS**

6 **A. The ITU and the H.264 and H.265 Standardization Process**

7 30. Certain claims of Nokia’s patents relate to the H.264 and H.265
8 Standards.

9 31. The ITU and the International Standards Organization (“ISO”) jointly
10 published a standard referred to as “H.264,” “MPEG-4 part 10,” or “Advanced
11 Video Coding” (the “H.264 Standard”). The H.264 Standard development process
12 was initiated by Video Coding Experts Group (“VCEG”) and finalized by the Joint
13 Video Team (“JVT”), which was a collaborative effort between VCEG and the
14 Moving Picture Experts Group (“MPEG”).

15 32. Following publication of the H.264 Standard, the Joint Collaborative
16 Team on Video Coding (“JCT-VC”) began work on the H.265 Standard. The
17 H.265 Standard, which is also known as “MPEG-H Part 2” or “High Efficiency
18 Video Coding,” represents the next step for video quality and coding efficiency
19 after the widely successful H.264 Standard.

20 33. The ITU was formed in 1865 at the International Telegraph
21 Convention and, in 1947; it became a specialized agency of the United Nations,
22 responsible for issues that concern information and communication technologies.
23 The ITU handles a variety of matters and thus is organized into various sectors.
24 One of the sectors is Telecommunication Standardization or “ITU-T.” The mission
25 of ITU-T is to ensure efficient and timely production of standards related to the
26 field of telecommunications. The standards developed by ITU-T are referred to as
27 “Recommendations.”
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1 34. Within ITU-T, members come together and propose technological
2 solutions for inclusion in the draft Recommendations. The goal is to draft
3 Recommendations that incorporate the best available technology to ensure that the
4 standards are of a high quality. The H.264 and H.265 Standards described above
5 are detailed in the H.264 and H.265 Recommendations.

6 35. The contributions that are ultimately included in a Recommendation
7 are often covered by one or more patent claims, and thus the ITU developed the
8 Common Patent Policy to assist with usage of patented technologies in its
9 standards.

10 36. The ITU published Guidelines for Implementation of the Common
11 Patent Policy (“the Guidelines”). The Guidelines explain that the Common Patent
12 Policy “was drafted in its operative part as a checklist, covering the three different
13 cases which may arise if a Recommendation | Deliverable requires licenses for
14 Patents to be practiced or implemented, fully or partly.” [*“Guidelines for
15 Implementation of the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC,”* ITU,
16 Rev. 4 (Dec. 16, 2022) <https://www.itu.int/itudoc/itu-t/patents/policy/guide.pdf>].

17 37. The Common Patent Policy states:

18 2. If a Recommendation | Deliverable is developed and such
19 information as referred to in paragraph 1 has been disclosed, three
20 different situations may arise:

21 2.1 The patent holder is willing to negotiate licences free of charge
22 with other parties on a non-discriminatory basis on reasonable terms
23 and conditions. Such negotiations are left to the parties concerned and
24 are performed outside ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC.

25 2.2 The patent holder is willing to negotiate licences with other parties
26 on a non-discriminatory basis on reasonable terms and conditions.
27 Such negotiations are left to the parties concerned and are performed
28 outside ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC.

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2.3 The patent holder is not willing to comply with the provisions of either paragraph 2.1 or paragraph 2.2; in such case, the Recommendation | Deliverable shall not include provisions depending on the patent.

3. Whatever case applies (2.1, 2.2 or 2.3), the patent holder has to provide a written statement to be filed at ITU-TSB, ITU-BR or the offices of the CEOs of ISO or IEC, respectively, using the appropriate “Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration” form. This statement must not include additional provisions, conditions, or any other exclusion clauses in excess of what is provided for each case in the corresponding boxes of the form.

[“*Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC*,” ITU (2022), <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ipr/Pages/policy.aspx>].

38. The Guidelines define the term “Patent” to be “those claims contained in and identified by patents, utility models and other similar statutory rights based on inventions (including applications for any of these) solely to the extent that any such claims are essential to the implementation of a Recommendation | Deliverable. Essential patents are patents that would be required to implement a specific Recommendation | Deliverable.” [“*Guidelines for Implementation of the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC*,” ITU, Rev. 4 (Dec. 16, 2022) <https://www.itu.int/itudoc/itu-t/patents/policy/guide.pdf>]. The definition of “Patent” provided by the Guidelines is mirrored in the Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration Form that is completed by patent holders who may have patent claims essential to the H.264 or H.265 standards. The Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration Form states that identifying specific patents on the form is optional but not required. The ITU thus deems “essential” only patent claims that are essential or necessary for implementation of a specific Recommendation.

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39. The H.264 Recommendation specifies the implementation of decoders and specifically defines the “decoding process” as “[t]he process specified in this Recommendation | International Standard that reads a *bitstream* and derives *decoded pictures* from it.” Ex. 1 at 6 [Recommendation ITU-T H.264]. It does not, however, specify the implementation of encoders. The H.264 Recommendation defines “encoding process” as “[a] process, not specified in this Recommendation | International Standard, that produces a *bitstream* conforming to this Recommendation | International Standard.” *Id.*

40. Similarly, the H.265 Recommendation only specifies the implementation of decoders. *See* Ex. 2 at 5 [Recommendation ITU-T H.265] (defining (i) “decoding process” as “[t]he process specified in this Specification that reads a *bitstream* and derives *decoded pictures* from it” and (ii) “encoding process” as “[a] process not specified in this Specification that produces a *bitstream* conforming to this Specification.”).

B. Nokia’s Compliance with the ITU Common Patent Policy and Nokia’s Relevant Declarations

41. Nokia protects its investments in research and development with intellectual property. Nokia owns many patents related to video decoding technology, and it continues to develop and secure intellectual property as it innovates in this industry. By voluntarily contributing its research and development innovations to the standard-setting process at the ITU—through technical contributions in standardization meetings—Nokia has a large number of patent claims essential to the H.264 and H.265 Standards. Industry members attending the standardization meetings chose to adopt Nokia’s technology into the standards because of its benefits and merit.

42. Nokia has committed that it is prepared to grant licenses for decoding according to the H.264 and H.265 Standards to any patent claims essential to the

1 H.264 and H.265 Standards on reasonable and non-discriminatory (RAND) terms
2 and conditions.

3 43. Consistent with the ITU Common Patent Policy, Nokia timely
4 notified standard setting participants that Nokia may obtain patents on its
5 contributions, including by submitting Patent Statement and Licensing
6 Declarations to the ITU in which Nokia declares in good faith that it is prepared to
7 grant licenses to the essential claims of the relevant patents on RAND terms and
8 conditions.

9 **C. Nokia's Negotiations with ASUS**

10 44. Nokia has been negotiating with ASUS in a good faith effort to license
11 Nokia's H.264- and H.265-related patents ("Nokia's Video Patents") since 2017.
12 In that time, ASUS has sold hundreds of millions of infringing products but has
13 paid no royalties. Nokia has made offers to ASUS consistent with licenses agreed
14 to by over 50 companies, but the parties have been unable to reach agreement.
15 Nokia sent ASUS lists of patents with claims relating to H.264 and H.265 decoding
16 and to encoding video into H.264 and H.265-compliant formats. Nokia also
17 provided ASUS with exemplary H.265 decoding claim charts and extended
18 multiple license offers to ASUS. On January 3, 2025, Nokia sent ASUS license
19 offers covering its patent claims relating to decoding H.264- and H.265-compliant
20 video and encoding video into H.264- and H.265-compliant formats.

21 45. On March 14, 2025, Nokia provided ASUS with an anonymized
22 licensee list indicating that Nokia has entered license agreements to the Nokia
23 Video Patents at rates consistent with those offered to ASUS.

24 46. Over the course of the parties' negotiations, Nokia has negotiated in
25 good faith in an effort to conclude a license to Nokia's Video Patents with ASUS
26 on RAND terms.

27 47. ASUS has not accepted any of Nokia's license offers. To this day,
28 ASUS has not paid a single royalty for its infringement of Nokia's Video Patents

1 despite Nokia's good faith efforts to negotiate. ASUS's continued unauthorized
2 use of Nokia's patents has prompted Nokia to seek the relief detailed in this
3 Complaint.

4 **III. THE NOKIA ASSERTED PATENTS**

5 48. Nokia complied with any applicable marking requirements under 35
6 U.S.C. § 287(a) at least because the asserted method claims do not require marking
7 and/or there is nothing to mark.

8 **A. U.S. Patent No. 10,536,714 ("the '714 Patent")**

9 49. Nokia owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to
10 the '714 Patent entitled "Method for Coding and an apparatus" issued on January
11 14, 2020, to inventors Mehmet Oguz Bici, Jani Lainema, and Kemal Ugur. The
12 '714 Patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 16/356,733, filed on March
13 18, 2019, which is a continuation of application No. 15/681,725, filed on August
14 21, 2017 (now U.S. Patent No. 10,237,574), which is a continuation of application
15 No. 15/426,822, filed on February 7, 2017 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,743,105), which
16 is a continuation of application No. 13/666,680, filed on November 1, 2012 (now
17 U.S. Patent No. 9,571,833), which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application
18 No. 61/555,703, filed on November 4, 2011. The '714 Patent expires on November
19 1, 2032. A true and correct copy of the '714 Patent is attached as Exhibit 1.

20 50. The '714 Patent is not directed to merely an abstract idea or any
21 patent-ineligible concept. Instead, the '714 Patent provides improvements over
22 conventional video coding motion compensation techniques that result in
23 substantial benefits to video compression, video quality, and video playback. These
24 substantial benefits are enjoyed by users of Acer's products when, for example,
25 watching video over the Internet.

26 51. Encoders compress video into a representation suitable for storage or
27 transmission. '714 Patent at 1:32-36. Decoders can decompress the compressed
28 representation into viewable form. *Id.* As described in the '714 Patent, decoders

1 reconstruct output video by applying a prediction mechanism “using the motion or
2 spatial information ... stored in the compressed representation of the image” and
3 prediction error decoding “the inverse operation of the prediction error coding to
4 recover the quantized prediction error signal in the spatial domain.” *Id.* at 2:4-12.
5 The decoder “may also apply additional filtering processes in order to improve the
6 quality of the output video.” *Id.* at 2:16-18.

7 52. Typical encoders encode video information in two phases. In the first
8 phase, pixel values can be predicted, for example, by motion compensation
9 mechanisms, which involve finding and indicating an area in one of the previously
10 coded video frames that corresponds closely to the block being coded. *Id.* at 1:43-
11 49. Additionally, pixel values can be predicted via by spatial mechanisms, which
12 involve using the pixel values around the block to be coded in a specified manner.
13 *Id.* at 1:49-52. The second phase involves coding the prediction error (i.e., the
14 difference between the predicted block of pixels and the original block of pixels),
15 which involves transforming the difference in pixel values using a specified
16 transform (e.g., a Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) or a variant thereof),
17 quantizing the coefficients, and entropy coding the quantized coefficients. *Id.* at
18 1:58-64.

19 53. As described in the '714 Patent, motion information is indicated by
20 motion vectors associated with each motion compensated image block that
21 represent the displacement of the image block in the picture to be encoded or
22 decoded. *Id.* at 2:59-65. Motion vectors can be explicitly signaled or predicted from
23 previously coded information. One method used by conventional systems to
24 determine motion vectors was to predict them in a predefined way, for example by
25 calculating the median of the motion vectors of the adjacent blocks. *Id.* at 2:67-3:4.
26 Another method used was to generate a list or a set of candidate predictions from
27 blocks in the current frame and/or co-located blocks, or other blocks in temporal
28

1 reference pictures and signaling the chosen candidate as the motion vector
2 prediction. *Id.* at 3:5-9.

3 54. Prior to the '714 Patent, one significant problem was that after a list
4 of the motion vector prediction candidates was generated, some of the motion
5 vector prediction candidates may have the same motion information, which created
6 redundancy. *Id.* at 3:66-4:3. Another problem was the computational complexity
7 of creating such a list.

8 55. The '714 Patent overcame these technical challenges in the prior
9 systems by inventing a method that recognized that the size of the motion vector
10 prediction candidates list could be reduced and computational complexity
11 associated with exhaustive comparison ameliorated by determining to include or
12 exclude motion vector prediction candidates based on a non-exhaustive
13 comparison to other candidates determined based on the location of the block
14 associated with the candidate under consideration. *Id.* at 4:19-39. The '714 Patent
15 employs the unconventional solution of obtaining spatial candidates from the
16 motion information of spatial neighbor blocks, for example, and performing a
17 limited number of motion information comparisons between candidate pairs to
18 remove the redundant candidates before adding them to a motion vector candidate
19 list rather than comparing every available candidate pair, which reduces
20 complexity and redundancy. *Id.* at 4:19-39. The '714 Patent also enables a
21 reduction of computational complexity in creating motion vector prediction
22 candidate lists. *Id.* at 4:20-23.

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

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1 57. Conventional technology prior to the '714 Patent was not capable of,
2 for example, determining a subset of spatial motion vector prediction candidates
3 based on a location of the block associated with the first spatial motion vector
4 prediction candidate, or determining to include or exclude the first spatial motion
5 vector prediction candidate in the motion vector prediction list based on comparing
6 motion information of the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate with
7 motion information of a limited number of other spatial motion vector prediction
8 candidates without making a comparison of each possible candidate pair from the
9 set of spatial motion vector prediction candidates.

10 58. The '714 Patent recognizes and solves these specific technological
11 problems that plagued the conventional technology at the time. The '714 Patent's
12 ability to determine a subset of spatial motion vector prediction candidates based
13 on a location of the block associated with a first spatial motion vector prediction
14 candidate and ability to determine to include or exclude the first spatial motion
15 vector prediction candidate in the motion vector prediction list based on comparing
16 motion information of the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate with
17 motion information of a limited number of other spatial motion vector prediction
18 candidates without making a comparison of each pair from the set of spatial motion
19 vector prediction candidates was a significant advancement over existing
20 technology.

21 59. The novel solution of the '714 Patent, including determining a subset
22 of spatial motion vector prediction candidates based on a location of the block
23 associated with a first spatial motion vector prediction candidate and determining
24 to include or exclude the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate in the
25 motion vector prediction list based on comparing motion information of the first
26 spatial motion vector prediction candidate with motion information of a limited
27 number of other spatial motion vector prediction candidates without making a
28 comparison of each of each possible candidate pair from the set of spatial motion

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1 vector prediction candidates, was not well-understood, routine, or conventional,
2 nor was it simply comprised of well-understood, routine, and conventional
3 activities previously known to the industry. Furthermore, the ordered combination
4 of elements, including determining spatial motion vector prediction candidates
5 based on a location of the block associated with a first spatial motion vector
6 prediction candidate and determining to include or exclude the first spatial motion
7 vector prediction candidate in the motion vector prediction list based on comparing
8 motion information of the first spatial motion vector prediction candidate with
9 motion information of a limited number of other spatial motion vector prediction
10 candidates without making a comparison of each pair from the set of spatial motion
11 vector prediction candidates, was not well-understood, routine, or conventional.

12 **B. U.S. Patent No. 11,805,267 (“the ’267 Patent”)**

13 60. Nokia owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to
14 the ’267 Patent entitled “Motion Prediction in Video Coding” issued on October
15 31, 2023, to inventors Kemal Ugur, Jani Lainema, and Antti Hallapuro. The ’267
16 Patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 21/281,869, filed on May 24, 2021.
17 The ’267 Patent is a continuation of application No. 16/729,974, filed on Dec. 30,
18 2019 (now Pat. No. 11,019,354), which is a continuation of application No.
19 15/876,495, filed on Jan. 22, 2018 (now Pat. No. 10,523,960), which is a
20 continuation of application No. 15/490,469, filed on Apr. 18, 2017, (now Pat. No.
21 9,877,037), which is a continuation of application No. 15/250,124, filed on Aug.
22 29, 2016, (now Pat. No. 9,628,816), which is a continuation of application No.
23 13/344,893, filed on Jan. 6, 2012, (now Pat. No. 0,432,693), which claims priority
24 to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/430,694, filed on Jan. 7, 2011. The ’267
25 Patent expires on January 6, 2032. A true and correct copy of the ’267 Patent is
26 attached as Exhibit 2.

27 61. The ’267 Patent is not directed to merely an abstract idea or any
28 patent-ineligible concept. Instead, the ’267 Patent provides improvements over

1 conventional video coding techniques that result in substantial benefits to video
2 compression, video quality, and video playback. These substantial benefits are
3 enjoyed by users of ASUS's products when, for example, watching video over the
4 Internet.

5 62. Encoders compress video into representations suitable for storage or
6 transmission. '267 Patent at 1:26-33. Decoders can decompress the compressed
7 video representations into viewable form. *Id.* One compression technique used to
8 reduce the size of an encoded bitstream is called "Motion Compensated Prediction
9 (MCP)." *Id.* at 2:20-34. In MCP, a prediction for a current frame is formed using a
10 previously coded frame or using multiple previously coded frames. *Id.* An example
11 of a frame that is predicted using multiple previously coded frames is called a "B-
12 picture." B-pictures are bi-predicted (or bi-directional prediction) pictures which
13 use two other pictures as reference pictures, or two prediction blocks within one
14 reference picture. *Id.* at 2:35-51.

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

19 64. Prior to the '267 Patent, one significant problem was that the
20 accumulation of rounding errors in bi-directional prediction degraded the coding
21 efficiency. *Id.* at 3:56-65. Conventional technology attempted to remove or
22 decrease this rounding error accumulation by signaling whether rounding up or
23 rounding down was used or, alternatively, by alternating the usage of the rounding
24 up and rounding down for each frame. *Id.* However, such prior methods had
25 shortcomings, at least because they increased the complexity of the process, as two
26 separate code branches were required and the motion estimation routines in the
27 encoder had to be doubled for both cases of rounding and truncating. *Id.* at 4:21-
28 25.

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

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

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

22 68. The '267 Patent recognizes and solves these specific technological
23 problems with the conventional video coding technology at the time. The '267
24 Patent's ability to obtain a first prediction and a second prediction, each having a
25 precision which is higher than the precision of the reference pixel values, and after
26 combining the first prediction and the second prediction, decreasing the precision
27 of said combined prediction by shifting bits of the combined prediction to the right
28 such that the residual data in the bitstream is based on the difference between the

1 combined prediction and the block of pixels, and such that the combined prediction
2 is used by the decoder to reconstruct the block of pixels, was a significant
3 advancement over existing technology.

4 69. The novel solution of the '267 Patent, including obtaining a first
5 prediction and a second prediction, each having a precision which is higher than
6 the precision of the reference pixel values, and after adding the first prediction and
7 the second prediction with a rounding value, decreasing the precision of said
8 combined prediction by shifting bits of the combined prediction to the right such
9 that the residual data in the bitstream is based on the difference between the
10 combined prediction and the block of pixels, and such that the combined prediction
11 is used by the decoder to reconstruct the block of pixels, was not well-understood,
12 routine, or conventional, nor was it simply comprised of well-understood, routine,
13 and conventional activities previously known to the industry. Furthermore, the
14 ordered combination of elements, including obtaining a first prediction and a
15 second prediction, each having a precision which is higher than the precision of
16 the reference pixel values, and after adding the first prediction and the second
17 prediction with a rounding value, decreasing the precision of said combined
18 prediction by shifting bits of the combined prediction to the right such that the
19 residual data in the bitstream is based on the difference between the combined
20 prediction and the block of pixels, and such that the combined prediction is used
21 by the decoder to reconstruct the block of pixels, was not well-understood, routine,
22 or conventional.

23 **C. U.S. Patent No. 8,050,321 (“the '321 Patent”)**

24 70. The '321 Patent, entitled “Grouping of Image Frames in Video
25 Coding,” issued on November 1, 2011, to inventor Miska Hannuksela. The '321
26 Patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 11/338,934, filed on January 25,
27 2006, and is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 10/306,942, filed on November
28 29, 2002, which claims priority to FI 20020127, filed on January 23, 2002. The

1 '321 Patent expires on May 19, 2027. A true and correct copy of the '321 Patent is
2 attached as Exhibit 3.

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

10 72. Digital video files are comprised of still image frames, which are
11 displayed rapidly in succession to create an impression of a moving image. '321
12 Patent at 1:55-58. The image frames typically comprise a number of stationary
13 background objects and few moving objects, such that the information in
14 consecutively displayed image frames is typically largely similar. *Id.* at 1:58-65.
15 Many video coding methods make use of this so-called “temporal redundancy” by
16 using “motion-compensated temporal prediction,” in which the contents of an
17 image frame are predicted from other frames. *Id.* at 2:16-23. Frames that use
18 motion-compensated temporal prediction are also called INTER-frames. *Id.* at
19 2:27-29. Frames that do not use motion-compensated temporal prediction are also
20 called INTRA-frames or I-frames. *Id.* at 2:23-26.

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

25 74. For example, prior to the '321 Patent, one significant problem
26 occurred when a user wanted to stream or browse a video from somewhere other
27 than the beginning of the video (*e.g.*, the user wishes to start from a certain position
28 such as the middle or where the user left off from a previous viewing). *Id.* at 3:62-

1 4:4. Prior systems did not include a numbering scheme that allowed the decoder to
2 recognize the first I-frame in a sequence of pictures. *Id.* at 11:11-21. Therefore,
3 when streaming or browsing a video file from a point other than the beginning, the
4 decoder would interpret starting in the middle of a video stream as an unintentional
5 loss of image frames and unnecessarily try to reconstruct the image frames
6 suspected as lost. *Id.* at 11:20-25.

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

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

25 77. Conventional technology prior to the '321 Patent was not capable of
26 identifying the first image frame of an independent sequence, wherein all motion-
27 compensated temporal prediction references of the independent sequence refer
28

1 only to image frames within the independent sequence, and resetting the identifier
2 values for indicated first image frames of independent sequences.

3 78. The '321 Patent recognizes and solves these specific technological
4 problems that plagued the conventional technology at the time. The '321 Patent's
5 ability to recognize at the decoder an indication of at least one image frame, which
6 is the first image frame, in decoding order, of the independent sequence and to
7 recognize a reset identifier value for the indicated first image frame of the
8 independent sequence was a significant advancement over existing technology.

9 79. The novel solution of the '321 Patent, which includes decoding from
10 the video sequence an indication of at least one image frame, which is the first
11 image frame, in decoding order, of the independent sequence and starting the
12 decoding sequence from the first image frame of the independent sequence, was
13 not well-understood, routine, or conventional, nor was it simply comprised of well-
14 understood, routine, and conventional activities previously known to the industry.
15 Furthermore, the ordered combination of elements, including decoding from the
16 video sequence an indication of at least one image frame, which is the first image
17 frame, in decoding order, of the independent sequence and starting the decoding
18 sequence from the indicated first image frame of the independent sequence, was
19 not well-understood, routine, or conventional.

20 **D. U.S. Patent No. 9,036,701 ("the '701 Patent")**

21 80. The '701 Patent, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Providing
22 Complexity Balanced Entropy Coding," issued on May 19, 2015, to inventors Jani
23 Lainema, Kemal Ugur, and Antti Olli Hallapuro. The '701 Patent issued from U.S.
24 Patent Application No. 13/192,111, filed on July 27, 2011, and claims priority to
25 U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/368,316, filed on July 28, 2010. The '701
26 Patent expires on April 28, 2032. A true and correct copy of the '701 Patent is
27 attached as Exhibit 4.
28

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

8 82. When streaming video content, it is “desirable to maintain high levels
9 of capabilities in the most efficient manner possible.” '701 Patent at 1:37-50.
10 Because “the pace of expansion of complexity and processing load continues to
11 race forward,” “significant usage of mobile electronic device[s] for the services
12 and functions ... may typically consume battery power quickly and end up forcing
13 the user to frequently recharge the battery or limit their usage, which degrades the
14 user experience.” *Id.* The '701 Patent provides a solution to this increasing
15 complexity using “complexity balanced entropy coding [which] may be employed
16 in order to provide a high level of capability with respect to video coding and
17 decoding while keeping the costs in terms of complexity relatively low.” *Id.* at
18 1:54-60.

19 83. The '701 Patent achieves a complexity balanced entropy coding
20 system through “divid[ing] syntax elements that may occur in a given bitstream
21 (e.g., a bitstream associated with video content being processed) into categories.
22 *Id.* at 9:51-10:3. In one embodiment, “The first category includes symbols that
23 occur relatively infrequently and the second category includes symbols that occur
24 relatively frequently.” *Id.* Thus, “a threshold frequency of occurrence may be
25 defined for symbols and those symbols and those symbols that are expected to
26 occur more frequently than the threshold frequency may be determined to be in the
27 second category while those symbols that are expected to occur less frequently
28 than the threshold frequency may be determined to be in the first category.” *Id.*

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1 84. This categorization allows for decreased complexity because “[a]fter
2 categorization has been accomplished ... the entropy coding engine **80** may
3 perform binarization and/or entropy coding operations employing different
4 treatment based on the categories defined by the categorizer.” *Id.* at 10:4-24. As an
5 example, “for the first category, binarization may be accomplished using a selected
6 binarization technique ... followed by a context update and entropy coding with
7 variable bin probabilities.” For the second category, for example, “bypass coding
8 may be implemented for a CABAC engine to accomplish the entropy coding.” *Id.*
9 Through using these coding techniques, a system can code “each category
10 differently to reduce complexity, the computational complexity as indicated by the
11 number of DCT coefficients, is kept below the desired maximum level by utilizing
12 context adaptive arithmetic coding while bypassing probability estimation for DCT
13 coefficient data for some symbols.” *Id.* at 11:23-40.

14 85. The novel solution of the ’701 Patent, including employing a
15 complexity balanced entropy coding system, was not well-understood, routine, or
16 conventional, nor was it simply comprised of well-understood, routine, and
17 conventional activities previously known to the industry. Furthermore, the ordered
18 combination of elements, including determining a frequency of occurrence
19 threshold based on an expected frequency of occurrence of syntax elements in a bit
20 stream, categorizing a plurality of syntax elements of video content into first and
21 second categories based on the frequency of occurrence threshold, wherein syntax
22 elements which occur greater than the frequency of occurrence threshold are
23 categorized into the first category and syntax elements which occur less than the
24 frequency of occurrence are categorized into the second category, entropy coding
25 symbols that correspond to the first category of syntax elements and that have been
26 subjected to a context update and entropy coding symbols that correspond to the
27 second category of syntax elements and that have bypassed context updating, was
28 not well-understood, routine, or conventional.

1 **E. U.S. Patent No. 7,532,808 (“the ’808 Patent”)**

2 86. The ’808 Patent, entitled “Method for Coding Motion in a Video
3 Sequence” issued on May 12, 2009, to inventor Jani Lainema. The ’808 Patent
4 issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 10/390,549, filed on March 14, 2003, and
5 claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/365,072, filed on March 15,
6 2002. The ’808 Patent expires on December 11, 2025. A true and correct copy of
7 the ’808 Patent is attached as Exhibit 5.

8 87. The ’808 Patent is not directed to merely an abstract idea or any
9 patent-ineligible concept. Instead, the ’808 Patent is directed to novel and
10 unconventional improvements to motion-compensated prediction in the field of
11 digital video coding. The ’808 Patent provides improvements over prior motion
12 compensated prediction and video compression techniques that result in substantial
13 benefits to motion prediction, video compression, video quality, and video
14 playback. These substantial benefits are enjoyed by users of the Accused Products
15 when, for example, watching video over the Internet.

16 88. A digital video sequence is a sequence of still images with “the
17 illusion of motion being created by displaying consecutive images of the sequence
18 on after the other at a relatively fast rate.” ’808 Patent at 1:15-19. These still images
19 are referred to as frames. “Each frame of an uncompressed digital video sequence
20 comprises an array of image pixels.” *Id.* at 1:32-33. Frames in commonly used
21 video formats may have millions of pixels.

22 89. The ’808 Patent describes that video frames in a given digital video
23 sequence may contain various forms of redundancy. *Id.* at 2:36-46. “Temporal
24 redundancy” refers to the fact that “objects appearing in one frame of a sequence
25 are likely to appear in subsequent frames.” *Id.*

26 90. As the ’808 Patent explains, “motion-compensated prediction” can
27 take advantage of temporal redundancy to “predict” the image content of some
28 frames from “one or more other frames in the sequence, known as ‘reference

1 frames.” *Id.* at 3:15-18. Predictions can be achieved by tracking the motion of
2 objects or regions of an image between a given frame and one or more reference
3 frames. *Id.* at 3:18-23.

4 91. Prior to the ’808 Patent, some motion-compensated prediction
5 techniques involved assigning “coding modes” to “macroblocks” (a region of
6 16x16 image pixels in the original image). *See id.* at 1:64-2:6. One such coding
7 mode was referred to as “SKIP” mode. SKIP mode was assigned to macroblocks
8 that could be copied from a reference frame without using or having to take into
9 account motion-compensated prediction. ’808 Patent at 10:64-67. SKIP mode prior
10 to the ’808 Patent provided benefits in certain scenarios without motion from frame
11 to frame.

12 92. As explained in the ’808 Patent, “it is necessary for a corresponding
13 video decoder to be aware of that coding mode in order for it to correctly decode
14 the received information relating to the macroblock in question.” ’808 Patent at
15 11:20-24. “Therefore, an indication of the coding mode assigned to each
16 macroblock is provided in the video bit-stream.” ’808 Patent at 11:24-27. The
17 indication is transmitted using a variable length codeword, where “the shortest
18 codeword is used to represent the coding mode that is statistically most likely to
19 occur.” ’808 Patent at 11:27-32. At the time of the ’808 Patent (during
20 development of what would become the H.264 Standard), SKIP mode was
21 assumed to be the most frequently occurring mode.

22 93. However, SKIP mode could not effectively address problems with
23 certain types of redundancy within video sequences—for example, global and
24 regional motion, such as might occur when phenomena like panning or zooming
25 are present in a video sequence. *Id.* at 12:41-47. For example, redundancies may
26 occur in a video sequence when footage is captured by a video camera moving
27 horizontally from fixed position or when translational motion occurs, such as when
28 a volleyball moves overhead across a court. Prior motion-compensated prediction

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1 techniques could not efficiently or effectively handle these scenarios. For example,
2 in the prior H.263+ standard, global motion scenario were addressed by using a
3 highly complex global motion compensation technique that required the decoder
4 to rely on additional information. *Id.* at 12:48-13:30. This prior solution was
5 computationally intensive and less efficient. *Id.*

6 94. The '808 Patent overcame these technical challenges in the prior
7 systems by inventing an improved skip coding mode. The '808 Patent's improved
8 skip coding mode can address certain scenarios with motion (or without motion)
9 without the need for additional motion data. For example, the '808 Patent teaches
10 that the skip coding mode is associated with either a zero (non-active) motion
11 vector or a non-zero (active motion vector), where the decision is made by
12 analyzing the motion of other macroblocks or sub-blocks in a region surrounding
13 the macroblock to be coded. '808 Patent at 14:23-32. Therefore, for example,
14 "SKIP mode macroblocks can adapt to the motion in the region surrounding them,
15 enabling global or regional motion to [be] taken account of in an efficient manner."
16 *Id.* at 14:48-51.

17 95. The assigned motion vector can then be used by the decoder, for
18 example, to form a prediction for the given macroblock with respect to a reference
19 frame. These unconventional solutions allow a decoder to, for example, reliably
20 and efficiently decode video sequences with a drastically reduced amount of
21 information. Because the '808 Patent inventions use the surrounding macroblocks
22 or sub-blocks to determine how the skip coding mode will operate for a given
23 image segment, there is no need for the video decoder to use additional information
24 in order to decode certain types of motion (or no motion). *Id.* at 14:52-64.

25 96. The '808 Patent therefore provides specific technological
26 improvements to the functionality and capabilities of video coding technology that,
27 for example, "not only provides an improvement in coding efficiency in the
28

1 presence of global motion . . . but also enables regional motion to be represented
2 in an efficient manner.” *Id.* at 14:14-22.

3 **COUNT I: PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '714 PATENT**

4 97. Nokia incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as though
5 fully set forth herein.

6 98. ASUS has had knowledge and notice of the '714 Patent and its
7 infringement thereof since at least January 2025, when Nokia provided a claim
8 chart for a related patent. Nokia additionally provided a patent list, including a
9 related patent, and a corresponding list of infringing products in August 2021.
10 ASUS has also received actual notice of the '714 Patent as of the date this lawsuit
11 was filed and/or the date this Original Complaint was served upon ASUS.

12 99. ASUS infringes, contributes to the infringement of, and/or induces
13 infringement of the '714 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or
14 importing into the United States products and/or methods covered by one or more
15 claims of the '714 Patent.

16 100. ASUS makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, and/or imports the Accused
17 Products in this District and elsewhere in the United States, and thus directly
18 infringes the '714 Patent literally and/or under the Doctrine of Equivalents, in
19 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

20 101. ASUS also indirectly infringes the '714 Patent by way of inducement
21 and/or contributory infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents in
22 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 (b), by inducing infringement by others, such as
23 ASUS's customers and end-users, in this District and elsewhere in the United
24 States. For example, ASUS's customers and end-users directly infringe through
25 their use of the inventions claimed in the '714 Patent. ASUS induces this direct
26 infringement through its affirmative acts of manufacturing, selling, distributing,
27 and/or otherwise making available the Accused Products, and providing
28 instructions, documentation, and other information to customers and end-users

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1 suggesting they use the Accused Products in an infringing manner, including in-
2 store technical support, online technical support, marketing, product manuals,
3 advertisements, online documentation, developer information, and API
4 documentation. As another example, ASUS instructs and encourages its users to
5 use ASUS products to stream and watch video. See
6 <https://www.asus.com/us/news/5qyuhboibnshovki/>. As a result of ASUS's
7 inducement, ASUS's customers and end-users use the Accused Products in the way
8 ASUS intends and directly infringe the '714 Patent. ASUS has performed and
9 continues to perform these affirmative acts with knowledge of the '714 Patent and
10 with the intent, or willful blindness, that the induced acts directly infringe the '714
11 Patent.

12 102. ASUS also indirectly infringes the '714 Patent, as provided by 35
13 U.S.C. § 271(c), by contributing to direct infringement committed by others, such
14 as customers and end-users, in this District and elsewhere in the United States.
15 ASUS's affirmative acts of selling and offering to sell, in this District and
16 elsewhere in the United States, the Accused Products and causing the Accused
17 Products to be manufactured, used, sold, and offered for sale contribute to ASUS's
18 customers' and end-users' use of the Accused Products, such that the '714 Patent
19 is directly infringed. The accused components within the Accused Products are
20 material to the invention of the '714 Patent, are not staple articles or commodities
21 of commerce, have no substantial non-infringing uses, and are known by ASUS to
22 be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '714 Patent.
23 ASUS has performed and continues to perform these affirmative acts with
24 knowledge of the '714 Patent and with intent, or willful blindness, that they cause
25 the direct infringement of the '714 Patent.

26 103. Upon information and belief, ASUS derives revenue, directly and
27 indirectly, from the activities relating to the Accused Products, including their
28 importation, testing, manufacture, use, sale, and offer for sale.

1 104. ASUS's infringement of the '714 Patent has damaged and will
2 continue to damage Nokia.

3 105. A claim chart that applies claim 9 of the '714 Patent to the Accused
4 Products is attached as Exhibit 9. The H.265 Standard referenced in the claim chart
5 is attached as Exhibit 7.

6 **COUNT II: PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '267 PATENT**

7 106. Nokia incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as though
8 fully set forth herein.

9 107. ASUS has had knowledge and notice of the '267 Patent and its
10 infringement thereof since at least January 2025, when Nokia provided ASUS with
11 a claim chart for a related patent in July 2021. Additionally, Nokia disclosed a
12 related patent among a patent list and corresponding list of infringing ASUS
13 products in August 2021.

14 108. ASUS has also received actual notice of the '267 Patent as of the date
15 this lawsuit was filed and/or the date this Original Complaint was served on ASUS.

16 109. ASUS infringes, contributes to the infringement of, and/or induces
17 infringement of the '267 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or
18 importing into the United States products and/or methods covered by one or more
19 claims of the '267 Patent.

20 110. ASUS makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, and/or imports the Accused
21 Products in this District and elsewhere in the United States, and thus directly
22 infringes the '267 Patent literally and/or under the Doctrine of Equivalents, in
23 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

24 111. ASUS also indirectly infringes the '267 Patent by way of inducement
25 and/or contributory infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents in
26 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 (b), by inducing infringement by others, such as
27 ASUS's customers and end-users, in this District and elsewhere in the United
28 States. For example, ASUS's customers and end-users directly infringe through

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1 their use of the inventions claimed in the '267 Patent. ASUS induces this direct
2 infringement through its affirmative acts of manufacturing, selling, distributing,
3 and/or otherwise making available the Accused Products, and providing
4 instructions, documentation, and other information to customers and end-users
5 suggesting they use the Accused Products in an infringing manner, including in-
6 store technical support, online technical support, marketing, product manuals,
7 advertisements, online documentation, developer information, and API
8 documentation. As another example, ASUS instructs and encourages its users to
9 use ASUS products to stream and watch video. See
10 <https://www.asus.com/us/news/5qyuhboibnshovki/>. As a result of ASUS's
11 inducement, ASUS's customers and end-users use the Accused Products in the way
12 ASUS intends and directly infringe the '267 Patent. ASUS has performed and
13 continues to perform these affirmative acts with knowledge of the '267 Patent and
14 with the intent, or willful blindness, that the induced acts directly infringe the '267
15 Patent.

16 112. ASUS also indirectly infringes the '267 Patent, as provided by 35
17 U.S.C. § 271(c), by contributing to direct infringement committed by others, such
18 as customers and end-users, in this District and elsewhere in the United States.
19 ASUS's affirmative acts of selling and offering to sell, in this District and
20 elsewhere in the United States, the Accused Products and causing the Accused
21 Products to be manufactured, used, sold, and offered for sale contribute to ASUS's
22 customers' and end-users' use of the Accused Products, such that the '267 Patent
23 is directly infringed. The accused components within the Accused Products are
24 material to the invention of the '267 Patent, are not staple articles or commodities
25 of commerce, have no substantial non-infringing uses, and are known by ASUS to
26 be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '267 Patent.
27 ASUS has performed and continues to perform these affirmative acts with
28

1 knowledge of the '267 Patent and with intent, or willful blindness, that they cause
2 the direct infringement of the '267 Patent.

3 113. Upon information and belief, ASUS derives revenue, directly and
4 indirectly, from the activities relating to the Accused Products, including their
5 importation, testing, manufacture, use, sale, and offer for sale.

6 114. ASUS's infringement of the '267 Patent has damaged and will
7 continue to damage Nokia.

8 115. Claim charts that apply claim 19 of the '267 Patent to the Accused
9 Products are attached as Exhibits 10 and 11. The H.265 Standard referenced in the
10 claim charts is attached as Exhibit 7. The AV1 Specification referenced in the claim
11 charts is attached as Exhibit 8.

12 **COUNT III: PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '321 PATENT**

13 116. Nokia incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as though
14 fully set forth herein.

15 117. ASUS has had knowledge and notice of the '321 Patent and its
16 infringement thereof since at least January 2025, when Nokia identified the patent
17 to ASUS. Nokia informed ASUS that it was infringing the '321 Patent when Nokia
18 disclosed the '321 Patent among a patent list and corresponding list of infringing
19 ASUS products provided to ASUS in July 2020, and again in August 2021. Nokia
20 additionally provided claim charts for the '321 Patent in May 2021 and again in
21 March 2022. ASUS has also received actual notice of the '321 Patent as of the date
22 this lawsuit was filed and/or the date this Original Complaint was served upon
23 ASUS.

24 118. ASUS infringes, contributes to the infringement of, and/or induces
25 infringement of the '321 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or
26 importing into the United States products and/or methods covered by one or more
27 claims of the '321 Patent.
28

1 119. ASUS makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, and/or imports the Accused
2 Products in this District and elsewhere in the United States, and thus directly
3 infringes the '321 Patent literally and/or under the Doctrine of Equivalents, in
4 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

5 120. ASUS also indirectly infringes the '321 Patent by way of inducement
6 and/or contributory infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents in
7 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 (b), by inducing infringement by others, such as
8 ASUS's customers and end-users, in this District and elsewhere in the United
9 States. For example, ASUS's customers and end-users directly infringe through
10 their use of the inventions claimed in the '321 Patent. ASUS induces this direct
11 infringement through its affirmative acts of manufacturing, selling, distributing,
12 and/or otherwise making available the Accused Products, and providing
13 instructions, documentation, and other information to customers and end-users
14 suggesting they use the Accused Products in an infringing manner, including in-
15 store technical support, online technical support, marketing, product manuals,
16 advertisements, online documentation, developer information, and API
17 documentation. As another example, ASUS instructs and encourages its users to
18 use ASUS products to stream and watch video. See
19 <https://www.asus.com/us/news/5qyuhboibnshovki/>. As a result of ASUS's
20 inducement, ASUS's customers and end-users use the Accused Products in the way
21 ASUS intends and directly infringe the '321 Patent. ASUS has performed and
22 continues to perform these affirmative acts with knowledge of the '321 Patent and
23 with the intent, or willful blindness, that the induced acts directly infringe the '321
24 Patent.

25 121. ASUS also indirectly infringes the '321 Patent, as provided by 35
26 U.S.C. § 271(c), by contributing to direct infringement committed by others, such
27 as customers and end-users, in this District and elsewhere in the United States.
28 ASUS's affirmative acts of selling and offering to sell, in this District and

1 elsewhere in the United States, the Accused Products and causing the Accused
2 Products to be manufactured, used, sold, and offered for sale contribute to ASUS's
3 customers' and end-users' use of the Accused Products, such that the '321 Patent
4 is directly infringed. The accused components within the Accused Products are
5 material to the invention of the '321 Patent, are not staple articles or commodities
6 of commerce, have no substantial non-infringing uses, and are known by ASUS to
7 be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '321 Patent.
8 ASUS has performed and continues to perform these affirmative acts with
9 knowledge of the '321 Patent and with intent, or willful blindness, that they cause
10 the direct infringement of the '321 Patent.

11 122. Upon information and belief, ASUS derives revenue, directly and
12 indirectly, from the activities relating to the Accused Products, including their
13 importation, testing, manufacture, use, sale, and offer for sale.

14 123. ASUS's infringement of the '321 Patent has damaged and will
15 continue to damage Nokia.

16 124. Claim charts that apply claim 8 of the '321 Patent to the Accused
17 Products are attached as Exhibits 12, 13, and 14. The H.264 Standard referenced
18 in the claim charts is attached as Exhibit 6. The H.265 Standard referenced in the
19 claim charts is attached as Exhibit 7. The AV1 Specification referenced in the claim
20 charts is attached as Exhibit 8.

21 **COUNT IV: PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '701 PATENT**

22 125. Nokia incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as though
23 fully set forth herein.

24 126. ASUS has had knowledge and notice of the '701 Patent and its
25 infringement thereof since at least January 2025, when Nokia identified the patent
26 to ASUS. Nokia informed ASUS that it was infringing the '701 Patent when Nokia
27 disclosed the '701 Patent among a patent list and corresponding list of infringing
28 ASUS products provided to ASUS in July 2020, and again in August 2021. Nokia

1 additionally provided claim charts for the '701 Patent in May 2021 and again in
2 March 2022. ASUS has also received actual notice of the '701 Patent as of the date
3 this lawsuit was filed and/or the date this Original Complaint was served upon
4 ASUS.

5 127. ASUS infringes, contributes to the infringement of, and/or induces
6 infringement of the '701 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or
7 importing into the United States products and/or methods covered by one or more
8 claims of the '701 Patent.

9 128. ASUS makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, and/or imports the Accused
10 Products in this District and elsewhere in the United States, and thus directly
11 infringes the '701 Patent literally and/or under the Doctrine of Equivalents, in
12 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

13 129. ASUS also indirectly infringes the '701 Patent by way of inducement
14 and/or contributory infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents in
15 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 (b), by inducing infringement by others, such as
16 ASUS's customers and end-users, in this District and elsewhere in the United
17 States. For example, ASUS's customers and end-users directly infringe through
18 their use of the inventions claimed in the '701 Patent. ASUS induces this direct
19 infringement through its affirmative acts of manufacturing, selling, distributing,
20 and/or otherwise making available the Accused Products, and providing
21 instructions, documentation, and other information to customers and end-users
22 suggesting they use the Accused Products in an infringing manner, including in-
23 store technical support, online technical support, marketing, product manuals,
24 advertisements, online documentation, developer information, and API
25 documentation. As another example, ASUS instructs and encourages its users to
26 use ASUS products to stream and watch video. *See*
27 <https://www.asus.com/us/news/5qyuhboibnshovki/>. As a result of ASUS's
28 inducement, ASUS's customers and end-users use the Accused Products in the way

1 ASUS intends and directly infringe the '701 Patent. ASUS has performed and
2 continues to perform these affirmative acts with knowledge of the '701 Patent and
3 with the intent, or willful blindness, that the induced acts directly infringe the '701
4 Patent.

5 130. ASUS also indirectly infringes the '701 Patent, as provided by 35
6 U.S.C. § 271(c), by contributing to direct infringement committed by others, such
7 as customers and end-users, in this District and elsewhere in the United States.
8 ASUS's affirmative acts of selling and offering to sell, in this District and
9 elsewhere in the United States, the Accused Products and causing the Accused
10 Products to be manufactured, used, sold, and offered for sale contribute to ASUS's
11 customers' and end-users' use of the Accused Products, such that the '701 Patent
12 is directly infringed. The accused components within the Accused Products are
13 material to the invention of the '701 Patent, are not staple articles or commodities
14 of commerce, have no substantial non-infringing uses, and are known by ASUS to
15 be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '701 Patent.
16 ASUS has performed and continues to perform these affirmative acts with
17 knowledge of the '701 Patent and with intent, or willful blindness, that they cause
18 the direct infringement of the '701 Patent.

19 131. Upon information and belief, ASUS derives revenue, directly and
20 indirectly, from the activities relating to the Accused Products, including their
21 importation, testing, manufacture, use, sale, and offer for sale.

22 132. ASUS's infringement of the '701 Patent has damaged and will
23 continue to damage Nokia.

24 133. A claim chart that applies claim 1 of the '701 Patent to the Accused
25 Products is attached as Exhibit 15. The H.265 Standard referenced in the claim
26 chart is attached as Exhibit 7.

27 **COUNT V: PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '808 PATENT**
28

134. ASUS has had knowledge and notice of the '808 Patent and its infringement thereof since at least January 2025, when Nokia identified the patent to ASUS. Nokia informed ASUS that it was infringing the '808 Patent when Nokia disclosed the '808 Patent among a patent list and corresponding list of infringing ASUS products provided to ASUS in July 2020, and again in August 2021. Nokia additionally provided claim charts for the '808 Patent in May 2021 and again in March 2022. ASUS has also received actual notice of the '808 Patent as of the date this lawsuit was filed and/or the date this Original Complaint was served upon ASUS.

135. ASUS infringes, contributes to the infringement of, and/or induces infringement of the '808 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing into the United States products and/or methods covered by one or more claims of the '808 Patent.

136. ASUS makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, and/or imports the Accused Products in this District and elsewhere in the United States, and thus directly infringes the '808 Patent literally and/or under the Doctrine of Equivalents, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

137. ASUS also indirectly infringes the '808 Patent by way of inducement and/or contributory infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 (b), by inducing infringement by others, such as ASUS's customers and end-users, in this District and elsewhere in the United States. For example, ASUS's customers and end-users directly infringe through their use of the inventions claimed in the '808 Patent. ASUS induces this direct infringement through its affirmative acts of manufacturing, selling, distributing, and/or otherwise making available the Accused Products, and providing instructions, documentation, and other information to customers and end-users suggesting they use the Accused Products in an infringing manner, including in-store technical support, online technical support, marketing, product manuals,

1 advertisements, online documentation, developer information, and API
2 documentation. As another example, ASUS instructs and encourages its users to
3 use ASUS products to stream and watch video. *See*
4 <https://www.asus.com/us/news/5qyuhboibnshovki/>. As a result of ASUS's
5 inducement, ASUS's customers and end-users use the Accused Products in the way
6 ASUS intends and directly infringe the '808 Patent. ASUS has performed and
7 continues to perform these affirmative acts with knowledge of the '808 Patent and
8 with the intent, or willful blindness, that the induced acts directly infringe the '808
9 Patent.

10 138. ASUS also indirectly infringes the '808 Patent, as provided by 35
11 U.S.C. § 271(c), by contributing to direct infringement committed by others, such
12 as customers and end-users, in this District and elsewhere in the United States.
13 ASUS's affirmative acts of selling and offering to sell, in this District and
14 elsewhere in the United States, the Accused Products and causing the Accused
15 Products to be manufactured, used, sold, and offered for sale contribute to ASUS's
16 customers' and end-users' use of the Accused Products, such that the '808 Patent
17 is directly infringed. The accused components within the Accused Products are
18 material to the invention of the '808 Patent, are not staple articles or commodities
19 of commerce, have no substantial non-infringing uses, and are known by ASUS to
20 be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '808 Patent.
21 ASUS has performed and continues to perform these affirmative acts with
22 knowledge of the '808 Patent and with intent, or willful blindness, that they cause
23 the direct infringement of the '808 Patent.

24 139. Upon information and belief, ASUS derives revenue, directly and
25 indirectly, from the activities relating to the Accused Products, including their
26 importation, testing, manufacture, use, sale, and offer for sale.

27 140. ASUS's infringement of the '808 Patent has damaged and will
28 continue to damage Nokia.

1 141. A claim chart that applies claim 7 of the '808 Patent to the Accused
2 Products is attached as Exhibit 16. The H.264 Standard referenced in the claim
3 chart is attached as Exhibit 6.

4 **COUNT VI: DECLARATORY JUDGMENT THAT NOKIA HAS**
5 **NEGOTIATED IN GOOD FAITH TOWARD A LICENSE WITH ASUS**
6 **AND COMPLIED WITH ITS RAND COMMITMENTS**

7 142. Nokia incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as though
8 fully set forth herein.

9 143. ASUS designs, manufactures, and markets products that utilize and
10 comply with the one or more technical standards, such as the ITU H.264 and H.265
11 Standards. ASUS requires a license to one or more of Nokia's essential patent
12 claims.

13 144. Nokia has voluntarily declared to ITU that it is prepared to grant
14 licenses to its essential H.264 and H.265 patent claims on a worldwide, non-
15 discriminatory basis and on reasonable terms and conditions.

16 145. Nokia has at all times been prepared and willing to grant a license to
17 ASUS under its essential patent claims. To that end, Nokia has negotiated in good
18 faith with ASUS since at least 2017. During that time, Nokia provided ASUS with
19 lists of patents having claims essential to the H.264 and H.265 Standards and
20 exemplary H.265 decoding claim charts. Nokia also identified ASUS end user
21 devices that infringe Nokia's H.264 and/or H.265 essential patent claims.

22 146. A dispute exists between Nokia and ASUS concerning whether Nokia
23 has negotiated in good faith toward a license with ASUS and complied with the
24 ITU Common Patent Policy and Nokia's relevant Patent Statement and Licensing
25 Declarations, as well as applicable laws. There is a case or controversy of sufficient
26 immediacy, reality, and ripeness to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment.

27 147. Nokia seeks a declaration that Nokia has negotiated in good faith
28 toward a license with ASUS and has complied with its obligations under the ITU

McKool Smith, P.C.

Common Patent Policy and commitments under Nokia’s relevant Patent Statement and Licensing Declarations.

COUNT VII: BREACH OF ASUS’S OBLIGATION TO NEGOTIATE IN GOOD FAITH TOWARD A LICENSE WITH NOKIA

148. Nokia incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

149. ASUS is obligated to negotiate in good faith with Nokia with regard to concluding a license for Nokia’s patent claims essential to the H.264 and H.265 standards. ASUS has failed to negotiate in good faith with Nokia and therefore breached its obligation. For example, ASUS has delayed negotiations and failed to accept Nokia’s offers. ASUS’s conduct was unreasonable and did not reflect a sincere interest in timely concluding a license.

150. There is a dispute between Nokia and ASUS concerning whether ASUS has complied with its obligation to negotiate in good faith toward concluding a license to the essential claims of the Asserted Patents. This controversy is of sufficient immediacy, reality, and ripeness to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment.

151. Nokia is entitled to a declaratory judgment that ASUS has not complied with its obligation to act in good faith during its negotiations with Nokia, in regard to RAND terms for a license to the parties’ essential patent claims, and as a consequence, that ASUS has repudiated and forfeited its ability to claim rights as a third-party beneficiary of Nokia’s RAND commitment to ITU to the extent applicable to the essential claims of Nokia’s patents.

152. In addition to a declaration, Nokia also requests an award of damages for the expenses it has incurred because of ASUS’s failure to negotiate in good faith with Nokia.

ATTORNEYS’ FEES

McKool Smith, P.C.

153. Nokia is entitled to recover reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees under applicable law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Nokia respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in its favor as follows and afford Nokia the following relief:

- I. adjudge and declare that ASUS infringes claims of the Asserted Patents;
- II. adjudge and declare that ASUS's infringement of claims of the Asserted Patents was willful, and that ASUS's continued infringement is willful;
- III. award Nokia its actual damages;
- IV. award Nokia enhanced damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- V. award Nokia pre-judgment and post-judgment interest to the full extent allowed under the law, as well as its costs;
- VI. as to claims that are not essential to the H.264 or H.265 Standards, enter an injunction precluding ASUS and any entities in active concert with it from future acts of infringement;
- VII. as to claims that are essential to the H.264 or H.265 Standards, to the extent necessary (a) Nokia is adjudicated to have complied with its commitment to the ITU that it be prepared to grant licenses to its essential patent claims on reasonable, and non-discriminatory terms; or (b) ASUS is adjudicated to have failed to negotiate in good faith with Nokia, and/or is adjudicated to have lost the right to claim benefits under Nokia's relevant Patent Statement and Licensing Declarations; enter an injunction precluding ASUS and any entities in active concert with ASUS from future acts of infringement;
- VIII. adjudge and declare that this is an exceptional case and award Nokia its reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285;
- IX. order an accounting of damages for acts of infringement;

McKool Smith, P.C.

- 1 X. adjudge and declare that Nokia has negotiated in good faith toward
2 concluding a license with ASUS and complied with its obligations under
3 the relevant standard development organization IPR policies and
4 commitments under Nokia's relevant standard development organization
5 declarations, as well as applicable laws;
6 XI. adjudge and declare that ASUS failed to negotiate in good faith toward
7 concluding a license with Nokia, and has thus lost or forfeited its right to
8 claim third-party beneficiary status, including under Nokia's relevant
9 ITU Patent Statement and Licensing Declarations to the extent applicable
10 to the essential claims of the Asserted Patents;
11 XII. award Nokia its costs of suit; and
12 XIII. award such other equitable relief which may be requested and to which
13 Nokia is entitled.
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McKool Smith, P.C.

1 Dated:

/s/ Alan P. Block

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

28 *Nokia Technologies Oy*

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

In accordance with Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Local Rule CV-38-1, Plaintiff respectfully demands a jury trial of all issues triable to a jury.

Dated:

Respectfully submitted

/s/ Alan P. Block

Alan P. Block

McKool Smith, P.C.

McKool Smith, P.C.