

July 10, 2026

BY EDIS FILING

The Honorable Lisa R. Barton
Secretary to the Commission
U.S. International Trade Commission
500 E Street, S.W., Room 317
Washington, DC 20436

Re: *In the Matter of Certain Mobile Electronic Devices*, Inv. No. 337-TA-_____

Dear Secretary Barton:

Enclosed for filing, please find documents in support of a request by Complainant Maxell, Ltd. (hereafter, “Maxell” or “Complainant”) that the Commission commence an investigation pursuant to Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, concerning certain mobile electronic devices:

1. One (1) electronic copy of Complainant’s Verified Complaint (“Complaint”), pursuant to Commission Rules 210.8(a)(1)(i) and 210.12(a);
2. One (1) electronic copy of the public exhibits to the Verified Complaint, pursuant to Commission Rules 210.8(a)(1)(i) and 210.12(a)(9), including:
 - a. One (1) electronic copy of the certified copies of United States Patent Nos. 10,812,646 (the “’646 Patent”); 12,061,760 (the “’760 Patent”); 12,418,692 (the “’692 Patent”); 12,185,211 (the “’211 Patent”), listed as Exhibits 1 and 3–5 to the Verified Complaint, pursuant to Commission Rule 210.12(a)(9)(i), as well as non-certified copies¹ of United States Patent Nos. 12,513,408 (the “’408 Patent”) and 12,647,935, listed as Exhibits 2 and 6 (collectively, “Asserted Patents”);
 - b. One (1) electronic copy of the certified recorded assignment for the ’646 Patent, listed as Exhibit 7 to the Verified Complaint, pursuant to Commission Rule 210.12(a)(9)(ii), as well as non-certified copies² of each recorded assignment for

¹ Certified copies of the ’408 and ’935 Patents have been ordered, and once received, will be substituted for the non-certified copies.

² Certified copies of each recorded assignment for the ’760 Patent, ’692 Patent, ’211 Patent, ’408 Patent, and ’935 Patent have been ordered, and once received, will be substituted for the non-certified copies.

the '760 Patent, '692 Patent, '211 Patent, '408 Patent, and '935 Patent, listed as Exhibits 8-12.

3. One (1) un-certified copy³ of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office prosecution history for each of the Asserted Patents, included as Appendices A–F to the Complaint, plus three additional copies thereof, pursuant to Commission Rule 210.12(c)(1).
4. One (1) copy of the prosecution histories of the priority applications for each of the Asserted Patents, included as Appendices G-T to the Verified Complaint, pursuant to Commission Rule 210.12(c)(2).
5. One (1) electronic copy of confidential Exhibits 13, 16, and 32 to the Complaint, pursuant to Commission Rules 201.6 and 210.8(a)(1)(i)(A).
6. A letter and certification requesting confidential treatment for the information contained in confidential Exhibits 13, 16, and 32 to the Complaint, pursuant to Commission Rules 201.6(b) and 210.5(d).
7. A Statement of the Public Interest regarding the remedial orders sought by the Complainant in the Complaint, pursuant to Commission Rule 210.8(b).

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Please contact me with any questions regarding this submission.

Respectfully Submitted,



Jamie B. Beaber

Counsel for Complainant Maxell, Ltd.

Enclosures

³ Certified copies of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office prosecution history for each of the Asserted Patents have been ordered, and once received, will be substituted for the non-certified copies.

July 10, 2026

BY EDIS FILING

The Honorable Lisa R. Barton
Secretary to the Commission
U.S. International Trade Commission
500 E Street, S.W., Room 317
Washington, DC 20436

Re: *In the Matter of Certain Mobile Electronic Devices*, Inv. No. 337-TA-_____

Dear Secretary Barton:

I am counsel for Complainant Maxell, Ltd. (“Complainant”). In accordance with the requirements of 19 C.F.R. §§ 201.6(b), 201.8(f), and 210.5 concerning confidential business information, Complainant respectfully requests confidential treatment of the business information contained in Complainant’s Verified Confidential Complaint (“Complaint”) and Confidential Exhibits 13, 16, and 32 filed concurrently herewith.

The information contained in the Complaint and exhibits for which Maxell seeks confidential treatment consists of proprietary commercial and personal information, including:

(a) Maxell’s business operations, including confidential license information (Confidential Exhibits 13 (declaration of Maxell corporate representative); 16 (list of Maxell licensees of Asserted Patents); and 32 (confidential license between Maxell and a third party)).

I certify that the proprietary information described herein qualifies as confidential information pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 201.6 at least because:

1. Substantially identical information is not available to the public;
2. The unauthorized disclosure of such information could cause substantial competitive harm to Complainant, Respondents, and/or third parties; and
3. The disclosure of such information could impair the Commission’s ability to obtain information necessary to perform its statutory function.

Non-confidential versions of Exhibits 13, 16, and 39 are provided in the public exhibits being filed concurrently.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Please contact me with any questions regarding this submission.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Beaber', with a stylized, flowing script.

Jamie B. Beaber

Counsel for Complainant Maxell, Ltd.

**UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

In the Matter of:

CERTAIN MOBILE ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Investigation No. _____

**COMPLAINT OF MAXELL, LTD.'S STATEMENT
REGARDING THE PUBLIC INTEREST UNDER 19 C.F.R. § 210.8(b)**

Complainant Maxell, Ltd. (“Maxell”) hereby submits this Statement Regarding the Public Interest pursuant to Commission Rule 210.8(b) regarding the remedial orders requested in Maxell’s Complaint against proposed respondents Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and Samsung Electronics America, Inc. (together, “Respondents”).

Maxell seeks a permanent limited exclusion order to preclude Respondents from importing into the United States certain mobile electronic devices that infringe one or more claims of United States Patent Nos. 10,812,646 (the “’646 Patent”); 12,513,408 (the “’408 Patent”); 12,061,760 (the “’760 Patent”); 12,418,692 (the “’692 Patent”); 12,185,211 (the “’211 Patent”); and 12,647,935 (the “’935 Patent”) (collectively, the “Asserted Patents”).¹

Maxell also seeks a permanent cease and desist order prohibiting Respondents, their subsidiaries, related companies, and agents from engaging in the importation, sale for importation, marketing and/or advertising, distribution, offering for sale, sale, use after importation, sale after importation, or other transfer within the United States of certain mobile electronic devices that infringe one or more claims of the Asserted Patents.

¹ None of the Asserted Patents is a standards essential patent, none was declared essential to a standards development body, and none is essential to a promulgated standard.

I. INTRODUCTION

The requested relief is in the public interest because it would serve the purpose of enforcing United States intellectual property rights. The Commission has recognized that remedial orders should only be withheld in “limited circumstances in which the statutory public interest concerns are so great as to trump the public interest in enforcement of intellectual property rights.” *Certain Baseband Processor Chips & Chipsets, Transmitter & Receiver (Radio) Chips, Power Control Chips, & Prods. Containing Same, Including Cellular Telephone Handsets*, Inv. No. 337-TA-543, Comm’n Op. on Remedy, Public Interest, & Bonding at 148-53 (June 19, 2007). The Commission has repeatedly held that such limited circumstances are not triggered by the types of mobile electronic devices that Maxell seeks to exclude here. *See, e.g., Certain Elec. Digital Media Devices & Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-796, Comm’n Op. at 114-115, 119-121 (Sept. 6, 2013).

Further, because Maxell’s licensees and other non-Respondent companies also supply the market with mobile electronic devices (including Motorola, Apple, BLU, and others), and because Respondents themselves will be able to continue supplying non-accused products notwithstanding this Investigation, consumers would not face any shortage of like or competitive products in the United States.

II. USE OF THE ACCUSED PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES

The Accused Products are mobile electronic devices that are imported and sold in the United States by or on behalf of Respondents under the Samsung brand name. The Accused Products are manufactured abroad and sold to consumers throughout the United States.

III. THE ACCUSED PRODUCTS DO NOT PRESENT ANY PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, OR WELFARE CONCERNS RELATING TO THE REQUESTED REMEDIAL ORDERS

Consumer electronic devices such as the Accused Products do not implicate public health, safety, or welfare concerns. The Commission has repeatedly held this to be true. *See, e.g., Certain*

Mobile Devices, Associated Software, & Components Thereof, Inv. No. 337-TA-744, Comm’n Op., 2012 WL 3715788, at *18 (June 5, 2012) (holding that the exclusion of infringing mobile devices “will not have a significant adverse impact on the public health, safety, or welfare”).

Public health, safety, or welfare concerns generally arise only in investigations involving pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, green technology products, or other products that have the potential to affect people’s health, safety, and welfare. The Accused Products do not fall within any of these categories. To the contrary, they are used primarily for personal communications, internet browsing, and entertainment.

Further, like and competing products that perform similar functions as Respondents’ mobile devices are readily available to consumers in the United States. Thus, the requested relief would not implicate any public health, safety, or welfare concern. *See, e.g., Minnesota Min. & Mfg. Co. v. Carapace Inc.*, No. CIV. 4-93-392, 1993 WL 528166, at *6 (D. Minn. Oct. 29, 1993).

Accordingly, access to the accused mobile devices does not implicate any meaningful public health, safety, or welfare concern. Indeed, the requested relief serves the public interest because, as recognized by the Commission, there is a strong public interest in protecting intellectual property rights. *See, e.g., Certain Baseband Processor Chips*, Inv. No. 337-TA-543, Comm’n Op. at 136-37 (June 19, 2007). Thus, there is a strong public interest in protecting Maxell’s IP rights, and that interest outweighs any hypothetical adverse effect on the public.

IV. NUMEROUS LIKE OR DIRECTLY COMPETITIVE ARTICLES ARE AVAILABLE TO SATISFY DEMAND FOR THE EXCLUDED PRODUCTS

No public interest concerns exist where the market contains an adequate supply of competitive or substitute products for those subject to a remedial order. *See, e.g., Certain Lens Fitted Film Packages*, Inv. No. 337-TA-406, Comm’n Op. at 18 (June 28, 1999).

Here, the accused mobile devices represent only a portion of Respondents' products, and Respondents represent only a portion of a competitive market for the manufacture and sale of mobile electronic devices. The industry for these devices is highly competitive, and, as of June 2026, Respondents held less than 22% of the market share for U.S. smartphone shipments. *See* <https://gs.statcounter.com/vendor-market-share/mobile/united-states-of-america>. In contrast Apple accounts for over 58% of the U.S. smartphone market.

Thus, third parties (including some of Maxell's licensees) account for more than three quarters of the smartphones sold in the U.S. These third parties could ramp up production to replace any excluded products of Respondents. Original equipment manufacturers that provide like or directly competitive smartphones and tablets include Motorola, Apple, BLU, ASUS, and HMD. Accordingly, Respondents' accused mobile devices could and would be replaced on the market if the relief sought here were granted.

Further, remedial orders would not have an adverse impact on competitive production in the United States as the Accused Products are made overseas. *See* <https://www.androidauthority.com/did-you-know-samsung-phones-made-in-3626363/> (discussing that Samsung phones are made in Vietnam, India, South Korea, Brazil and Indonesia, and China); *see also Certain Digital Televisions & Certain Prods. Containing Same & Methods of Using Same*, Inv. No. 337-TA-617, Comm'n Op. at 15 (Apr. 23, 2009) (stating that the consideration of the production of like or directly competitive articles does not weigh against issuance of a remedy when: (i) there is a variety of other similar products available domestically; and (ii) most of the types of products at issue are manufactured in foreign countries).

If necessary, Maxell's licensees and other third-parties have the capacity to replace Respondents' volume of production of infringing products in the United States market without

delay. Non-accused mobile devices will also continue to be available from Respondent as well as non-Respondent suppliers. Consumers would continue to have access to non-accused products from Maxell's licensees, Respondents, and third parties in amounts sufficient to meet demand.

V. REMEDIAL ORDERS WOULD NOT NEGATIVELY IMPACT U.S. CONSUMERS

The requested relief will not materially negatively impact United States consumers. If Respondents' accused mobile devices are excluded, U.S. consumers will continue to have numerous available options, including through Maxell's licensees and unnamed parties.

While the requested relief may reduce consumer choice, such reduction is not in itself a sufficient basis to deny a remedy. *Certain Digital Televisions*, Comm'n Op. at 16.

VI. CONCLUSION

Issuance of Maxell's requested remedies will support the strong public interest in protecting intellectual property rights. That interest is not outweighed by any adverse impact to the U.S. public that may hypothetically result from issuance of the remedial orders, particularly in view of the readily available alike or directly competitive products. Thus, the remedies sought in Maxell's Complaint, filed concurrently herewith, will not adversely affect the public interest.

Dated: July 10, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jamie B. Beaber

Jamie B. Beaber

Alan M. Grimaldi

Kfir B. Levy

Saqib J. Siddiqui

Bryan C. Nese

Tiffany A. Miller

Alison T. Gelsleichter

Tariq Javed

Courtney Krawice

Séké G. Godo

So Ra Ko
Jaspreet K. Momi
MAYER BROWN LLP
1999 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006-1101
Tel.: (202) 263-3000
Fax: (202) 263-5340

Robert Pluta
Amanda Streff Bonner
MAYER BROWN LLP
71 S. Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606-4637
Tel: +1.312.782.0600

Maxell-Samsung-337-Service@mayerbrown.com

Counsel for Complainant Maxell, Ltd.

PUBLIC VERSION

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

In the Matter of:

CERTAIN MOBILE ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Investigation No. _____

**COMPLAINT OF MAXELL, LTD. UNDER SECTION 337
OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930, AS AMENDED**

Complainant:

Maxell, Ltd.
1 Koizumi, Oyamazaki, Oyamazaki-cho
Otokuni-gun, Kyoto, 618-8525 Japan
Tel: +81-80-9646-2648

Counsel for Complainant:

Jamie B. Beaber
Alan M. Grimaldi
Kfir B. Levy
James A. Fussell, III
Saqib J. Siddiqui
Bryan C. Nese
Tiffany A. Miller
Alison T. Gelsleichter
Tariq Javed
Courtney Krawice
Séké G. Godo
So Ra Ko
Jaspreet K. Momi
MAYER BROWN LLP
1999 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Tel.: +1 202.263.3000

Robert Pluta
MAYER BROWN LLP
71 S. Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606-4637
Tel: +1.312.782.0600

Email: Maxell-Samsung-337-
Service@mayerbrown.com

Proposed Respondents:

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
129 Samsung-Ro (Maetan-dong)
Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-Shi
Gyeonggi-do 16677 Republic of Korea
Tel.: +82.2.2255.0114

Samsung Electronics America, Inc.
85 Challenger Road, Floor 7
Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660-2118
Tel.: +1.800.726.7864

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EXHIBITS

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1	U.S. Patent No. 10,812,646 (the “’646 Patent”)
2	U.S. Patent No. 12,513,408 (the “’408 Patent”)
3	U.S. Patent No. 12,061,760 (the “’760 Patent”)
4	U.S. Patent No. 12,418,692 (the “’692 Patent”)
5	U.S. Patent No. 12,185,211 (the “’211 Patent”)
6	U.S. Patent No. 12,647,935 (the “’935 Patent”)
7	Assignment Records for the ’646 Patent
8	Assignment Records for the ’408 Patent
9	Assignment Records for the ’760 Patent
10	Assignment Records for the ’692 Patent
11	Assignment Records for the ’211 Patent
12	Assignment Records for the ’935 Patent
13	CONFIDENTIAL Declaration of Tatsuya Yamamoto
14	Wall Street Journal, Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. Financials, (https://www.wsj.com/market-data/quotes/KR/005930/financials/annual/income-statement)
15	Samsung, “Explore Galaxy Smartphones” (https://www.samsung.com/us/smartphones/all-smartphones/)
16	CONFIDENTIAL List of Maxell Licensees
17	Letter from Maxell to SEC (2021.07.07)
18	Letter from Maxell to SEC (2021.12.29)
19	Infringement Chart for the ’646 Patent
20	Infringement Chart for the ’408 Patent
21	Infringement Chart for the ’760 Patent

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Exhibit No.	Description
22	Infringement Chart for the '692 Patent
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24	Infringement Chart for the '935 Patent
25	Photograph of Packaging (Accused Product Galaxy S25)
26	Photograph of Packaging (Accused Product Galaxy Z Fold7)
27	Photograph of Packaging (Accused Product Galaxy Z Flip7)
28	Receipt for Purchase of Accused Product Galaxy S25 (2025.06.05)
29	Receipt for Purchase of Accused Product Galaxy Z Fold7 and Z Flip7 (2025.12.15)
30	Samsung, "Cell Phone Offers" (https://www.samsung.com/us/shop/cell-phone-offers/)
31	Samsung, "Smartphones" (https://www.samsung.com/us/smartphones/)
32	CONFIDENTIAL Patent License Agreement (Lenovo)
33	Motorola Domestic Industry Chart for the '646 Patent
34	Motorola Domestic Industry Chart for the '408 Patent
35	Motorola Domestic Industry Chart for the '760 Patent
36	Motorola Domestic Industry Chart for the '692 Patent
37	Motorola Domestic Industry Chart for the '211 Patent
38	Motorola Domestic Industry Chart for the '935 Patent
39	Lenovo Group Limited 2024/25 Annual Report
40	Motorola, "About us" (https://www.motorola.com/us/en/about)
41	Counterpoint, "US Smartphone Market Share: Quarterly" (https://counterpointresearch.com/en/insights/us-smartphone-market-share)
42	Photograph of Packaging (Accused Product Galaxy Z Fold7)
43	Photograph of Packaging (Accused Product Galaxy S26+)

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Exhibit No.	Description
44	Photograph of Packaging (Accused Product Galaxy Tab S11)
45	Receipt for Purchase of Accused Product Galaxy Z Fold7 and S26+ (2026.06.17)
46	Receipt for Purchase of Accused Product Galaxy Tab S11 (2026.06.25)
47	2021 Merger Agreement between Maxell Holdings Ltd. and Maxell Ltd.
48	2021 Patent Assignment Agreement between Maxell Ltd. and Maxell Holdings, Ltd.
49	Certificate of Full Registry Records (Name Change of Maxell Holdings, Ltd. to Maxell, Ltd.)

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APPENDICES

Appendix Letter	Description
A	Uncertified Copy of Prosecution History for the '646 Patent
B	Uncertified Copy of Prosecution History for the '408 Patent
C	Uncertified Copy of Prosecution History for the '760 Patent
D	Uncertified Copy of Prosecution History for the '692 Patent
E	Uncertified Copy of Prosecution History for the '211 Patent
F	Uncertified Copy of Prosecution History for the '935 Patent
G	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 9,420,212
H	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 10,129,590
I	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 10,244,284
J	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 10,298,737
K	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 10,462,278
L	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 11,076,104
M	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 11,221,707
N	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 11,451,860
O	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 11,496,692
P	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 11,509,953
Q	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 11,570,599
R	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 11,614,822
S	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 11,871,120
T	Copy of Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 12,143,665

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Complainant Maxell, Ltd. (“Maxell”) files this Complaint pursuant to Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1337 (“Section 337”).

2. Maxell brings this investigation to remedy violations of Section 337 arising from the unlawful and unauthorized importation into the United States, the sale for importation into the United States, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain mobile electronic devices (collectively, the “Accused Products”).

3. The Accused Products infringe one or more claims of United States Patent Nos. 10,812,646 (the “’646 Patent”); 12,513,408 (the “’408 Patent”); 12,061,760 (the “’760 Patent”); 12,418,692 (the “’692 Patent”); 12,185,211 (the “’211 Patent”); and 12,647,935 (the “’935 Patent”) (collectively, the “Asserted Patents”). The ’646, ’408, ’760, ’692, ’211, and ’935 Patents are attached to this Complaint as Exhibits 1-6, respectively.

4. The Accused Products infringe at least the following claims of the Asserted Patents in violation of Section 337(a)(1)(B)(i) and 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), and/or (c), either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, as explained more fully herein and in the appended claim charts:

Asserted Patent	Asserted Claims ¹
’646 Patent	1 -6, 8, 11
’408 Patent	11 , 12, 14-16, 18, 20
’760 Patent	1 , 4, 5, 9
’692 Patent	1 , 2, 3, 4, 5, 9-11, 13-15, 16 , 17-25
’211 Patent	1 , 4, 9, 10
’935 Patent	11 , 13-16, 18-19

¹ Bolded numbers denote independent claims.

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5. The proposed respondents are Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and Samsung Electronics America, Inc. Collectively, these proposed respondents are referred to herein as “Respondents.”

6. On information and belief, and as set forth more fully in this Complaint and the claim charts appended hereto, both Respondents import into the United States, sell for importation into the United States, and/or sell in the United States after importation the Accused Products, which directly infringe at least one claim of each of the Asserted Patents under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

7. In addition, as set forth more fully in this Complaint and the claim charts appended hereto, both Respondents induce others (including without limitation their customers, end users, partners, affiliates, subsidiaries, importers, distributors, and/or sellers) to infringe the asserted method claims of the Asserted Patents. Respondents infringe through at least their user guides, online instructional materials, and websites that instruct how to use the Accused Products, thereby infringing under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

8. Both Respondents had knowledge of the Asserted Patents prior to the filing of this Complaint through the parties’ prior dealings, as outlined further herein. In addition, both Respondents have knowledge of these patents by virtue of the filing and service of this Complaint. Respondents, with knowledge of these patents, have actively induced and are continuing to actively induce others (including without limitation their customers, end users, partners, affiliates, subsidiaries, importers, distributors, and/or sellers) to infringe the asserted method claims of these patents.

9. As relief for Respondents’ unfair acts, Maxell seeks the following: (a) an investigation into Respondents’ violations of Section 337; (b) a public hearing concerning whether Respondents have violated Section 337; (c) a permanent limited exclusion order barring from entry

into the United States the Accused Products that infringe the Asserted Patents; (d) a permanent cease-and-desist order prohibiting the importation, sale, sale for importation, offer for sale, and soliciting sales in the United States of the Accused Products that infringe at least one claim of the Asserted Patents; (e) the imposition of a bond on importation and sales of infringing products during the 60-day Presidential review period pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337(j); and (f) such other relief as the Commission deems proper.

10. A domestic industry exists as the result of activities and investments in the United States related to products that practice the Asserted Patents. Maxell's licensees have, in the United States, made significant investments in plant, equipment, labor and capital, and made substantial investments in engineering and research and development related to products protected by the Asserted Patents. These activities are set forth in more detail in Section IX, *infra*.

II. THE PARTIES

A. Complainant

11. Complainant Maxell, Ltd. is a Japanese corporation with a registered place of business at 1 Koizumi, Oyamazaki, Oyamazaki-cho, Otokuni-gun, Kyoto, Japan. Maxell is the sole owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interest in each of the Asserted Patents. Certified copies of the recorded assignments of the Asserted Patents are attached as Exhibits 7-12.

12. Founded in 1961 as Maxell Electronic Industrial Co., Ltd., Maxell is a leading global manufacturer of information storage media products, including magnetic tapes, optical discs, and battery products such as lithium ion rechargeable micro batteries and alkaline dry batteries, and the company has over 50 years of experience producing industry-leading recordable media and energy products for both the consumer and the professional markets. Ex. 13 (Declaration of T. Yamamoto) at ¶ 5.

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13. More recently, Maxell has been focused on developing all solid state battery technology, advanced display technology, and related components utilized in mobile devices. *Id.* at ¶ 12.

14. In the 1970s, Maxell established a factory in Georgia, its first factory in the United States. *Id.* at ¶ 13. At that facility, Maxell manufactured audio and video cassette tapes. *Id.* At one time, Maxell also had a factory in San Diego, California. *Id.*

15. Maxell has built an international reputation for excellence and reliability, for pioneering the power supplies and digital recording for today's mobile and multi-media devices, and leading the electronics industry in the fields of storage media and batteries.

16. Since being one of the first companies to develop alkaline batteries and Blu Ray camcorder discs, Maxell has always focused on industry-leading product innovation and is one of the world's foremost suppliers of memory, power, audio, and visual goods. *Id.* at ¶ 11. Maxell's well-recognized logo and iconic "blown away" image exemplify the reputation Maxell has carefully developed in the marketplace. *Id.*



17. In 2009 Hitachi, Ltd. assigned much of its consumer product-facing intellectual property to Hitachi Consumer Electronics Co., Ltd.² *Id.* at ¶ 6. Then, in 2013, Hitachi Consumer Electronics Co., Ltd. assigned that intellectual property, including the patents in this investigation, to Hitachi Maxell, Ltd., which later assigned the patents to Maxell as a result of a reorganization and name change. *Id.* at ¶¶ 6, 8. This reorganization was an effort to align Maxell’s intellectual property with its licensing, business development, and research and development efforts, including in the mobile and mobile-media device market.

18. Maxell opened Maxell Research and Development of America, LLC (“MRDA”) in Marshall, Texas, pursuant to a 2014 joint development agreement with a Marshall-based company. *Id.* at ¶ 14.

19. Maxell continues to sell products in the mobile device market, including batteries, lens units, Bluetooth speakers, and headphones & earbuds. Maxell also maintains intellectual property related to televisions, computer products, tablets, digital cameras, and smartphones.

20. As a digital technology developer and industry leader, and due to its historical and continuous investment in research and development, Maxell owns a portfolio of patents related to these technologies and actively enforces its patents through licensing and, when necessary, litigation.

21. After years of good-faith licensing negotiations, Maxell was forced to bring this action against Respondents to curtail their knowing and ongoing infringement of Maxell’s patents.

² Hitachi, Ltd. and Hitachi Consumer Electronics Co., Ltd. are referred to here collectively as “Hitachi.”

B. Respondents

22. Upon information and belief, Respondent Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of Korea, with its principal place of business located at 129 Samsung-Ro Yeongtong-gu, Gyeonggi-do 16677 Suwon-Shi, Republic of Korea.

23. Upon information and belief, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (“SEC”) is the parent company of a multinational conglomerate that operates under the name “Samsung.” As of 2025, SEC reported over 219 billion U.S. dollars (333 trillion Korean won) in annual revenue. Ex. 14 (<https://www.wsj.com/market-data/quotes/KR/005930/financials/annual/income-statement>).

24. Upon information and belief, Respondent Samsung Electronics America, Inc. (“SEA”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New York, with a corporate headquarters in Ridgefield Park, New Jersey. SEA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SEC.

25. Upon information and belief, Respondents are part of the same corporate structure and distribution chain (together with other Samsung subsidiaries, affiliates, and intermediaries) related to the design, manufacture, use, importation in the United States, offering to sell in the United States, and/or sale in the United States of the Accused Products.

26. On information and belief, Respondent SEA, acting at the direction of SEC, imports into the United States and/or sells within the United States the Accused Products.

27. On information and belief, Respondent SEC designs, manufactures (or has manufactured on its behalf), and distributes the Accused Products throughout the world, including in the United States. Respondent SEA sells and offers to sell the Accused Products in the United States, including on its website. Ex. 15 (<https://www.samsung.com/us/smartphones/all-smartphones/>).

28. For example, Respondents both sell for importation into the United States, import into the United States, and/or sell within the United States after importation one or more mobile electronic devices, such as the Galaxy A14 5G, Galaxy A15 5G, Galaxy A17 5G, Galaxy A23 5G, Galaxy A25 5G, Galaxy A26 5G, Galaxy A35 5G, Galaxy A36 5G, Galaxy A37 5G, Galaxy A54 5G, Galaxy A56 5G, Galaxy A57 5G, Galaxy S23, Galaxy S23 Ultra, Galaxy S23+, Galaxy S23 FE, Galaxy S24, Galaxy S24 Ultra, Galaxy S24+, Galaxy S24 FE, Galaxy S25, Galaxy S25+, Galaxy S25 Ultra, Galaxy S25 Edge, Galaxy S26, Galaxy S26+, Galaxy S26 Ultra, Galaxy XCover6 Pro, Galaxy Z Flip4, Galaxy Z Flip5, Galaxy Z Flip6, Galaxy Z Flip7, Galaxy Z Flip7 FE, Galaxy Z Fold4, Galaxy Z Fold5, Galaxy Z Fold6, Galaxy Z Fold7, Galaxy Z TriFold, Galaxy Note10, Galaxy Note20, Galaxy Tab A11+, Galaxy Tab S10+, Galaxy Tab S10 Ultra, Galaxy Tab S10 Lite, Galaxy Tab S10 FE+, Galaxy Tab S10 FE, Galaxy Tab S10 FE 5G, Galaxy Tab S11, and Galaxy Tab S11 Ultra, as well as those referenced in the claim charts appended to this Complaint. Maxell reserves the right to accuse additional products of Respondents as discovery proceeds.

III. THE TECHNOLOGY AND PRODUCTS AT ISSUE

29. Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. §§ 210.10(b)(1) and 210.12(a)(12), the category of products accused of infringing the Asserted Patents are smartphones and tablets, *i.e.*, those branded and sold by Samsung.

30. Respondents each infringe one or more claims of the Asserted Patents by selling for importation into the United States, importing into the United States, and/or selling within the United States after importation certain Accused Products. Exemplary Accused Products and infringing activities of Respondents are provided in Section V, *infra*.

IV. THE ASSERTED PATENTS

31. The Asserted Patents relate to components and features included in certain mobile electronic devices, such as laptops, smartphones, tablets, and the like. This section provides high-level descriptions of each of the Asserted Patents, along with an identification of their ownership and foreign counterparts.

32. All non-technical descriptions of these patents are presented to give a general background of those inventions. These statements are not intended to be used, nor should they be used, for purposes of patent claim construction/interpretation. Maxell presents these statements subject to, and without waiver of, its right to argue that claim terms should be construed in a particular way, as contemplated by the relevant evidence and legal standards.

A. The '646 Patent

1. Identification and Ownership of the '646 Patent

33. Maxell owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '646 Patent. Ex. 7 (USPTO Assignment Record for the '646 Patent); Exs. 47-49 (Documents establishing that ownership of patents passed from former Maxell, Ltd. to Maxell Holdings, Ltd. and ultimately to Complainant Maxell, Ltd. as the result of a 2021 merger and name change).

34. A certified copy of the '646 Patent is attached as Exhibit 1. Certified copies of the assignment records for the '646 Patent are attached as Exhibit 7. An uncertified copy of the prosecution history of the '646 Patent is included as Appendix A. Copies of the prosecution histories of the priority applications for the '646 Patent are included as Appendices K and J.³

³ The certified copy of the prosecution history of the '646 Patent has been ordered and will be submitted upon receipt.

35. The '646 Patent is titled "Portable terminal apparatus"; was filed on September 19, 2019; and names Nobuo Masuoka and Yasunobu Hashimoto (both of Japan) as inventors. '646 Patent at (54), (22), (72). The '646 Patent claims priority to PCT / JP2014 / 068826, which was filed on July 15, 2014. *Id.* at (63).

36. The '646 Patent issued on October 20, 2020, and will expire on July 15, 2034.

2. *Non-Technical Description of the '646 Patent*

37. The '646 Patent is directed to a portable terminal apparatus described to include a display, an operation input interface for user inputs, a wireless communication interface for wireless LAN communication, and a processor to manage state transitions to and from a sleep state and various display modes.

38. For example, around the time of the invention of the '646 Patent, conventional portable terminals had the drawback that when the apparatus is in the sleep state, it is necessary to perform a lock function release operation such as the password authentication or the pattern authentication before performing a remote control operation. This leads to poor operability as a remote controller. Setting a mode of releasing the lock function without authentication can improve the operability to some extent. In this case, however, it is not possible to prevent an unauthorized, operation by a third party, causing a security problem.

39. The display modes include: a first mode, where a screen for authentication to unlock is shown without a control icon when waking from sleep if no control screen for an external device was displayed before sleep; a second mode, where the same screen is shown without a control icon if the wireless interface cannot communicate with the external device and the control screen was displayed before sleep; and a third mode, where both a control icon and the authentication screen are shown if the wireless interface can communicate with the external device and the control screen was displayed before sleep. The control screen allows for remote control of

the external device based on user inputs and, in the third mode, selecting the control icon without unlocking sends a remote control signal to the external device.

3. Foreign Counterparts to the '646 Patent and Domestic Pending Application in the family

40. The following foreign patents and patent applications correspond to or claim priority to the '646 Patent:

Jurisdiction	Application No.	Status	Patent No.
Japan	JP2016534023	Issued	JP6378766B2
China	201480080600.1	Issued	CN 106664330B
China	201910822499.7	Issued	CN 110570641B
WIPO	PCT/JP2014/068826	Published	Entered national stage
US	19/003,457	Pending	n/a

41. To the best of Maxell's knowledge, there are no other foreign counterparts to the '646 Patent.

B. The '408 Patent

1. Identification and Ownership of the '408 Patent

42. Maxell owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '408 Patent. Ex. 8 (USPTO Assignment Record for '408 Patent); Exs. 47-49 (Documents establishing that ownership of patents passed from former Maxell, Ltd. to Maxell Holdings, Ltd. and ultimately to Complainant Maxell, Ltd. as the result of a 2021 merger and name change)⁴.

43. An uncertified copy of the '408 Patent is attached as Exhibit 2. Uncertified copies of assignment records for the '408 Patent are attached as Exhibit 8. An uncertified copy of the

⁴ The documents at Exhibits 47-49 have been filed with the USPTO but are not yet available in the assignment database for the '408 Patent.

prosecution history of the '408 Patent is included as Appendix B. Copies of the prosecution histories of the priority applications for the '408 Patent are included as Appendices S, O, and L.⁵

44. The '408 Patent is titled "Camera-equipped portable information terminal device"; was filed on December 14, 2023; and names Hiroshi Shimizu, Motoyuki Suzuki, Yasunobu Hashimoto, Tomonori Nomura, and Kazuhiko Yoshizawa (all of Japan) as inventors. '408 Patent at (54), (22), (72). Through a series of continuation applications, the '408 Patent claims priority to Japanese Application No. 2016-095268, which was filed on May 11, 2016 and Japanese Application No. 2016-071012, which was filed on March 31, 2016. *Id.* at (30).

45. The '408 Patent issued on December 30, 2025, and will expire on February 23, 2037.

2. *Non-Technical Description of the '408 Patent*

46. The '408 Patent is directed to a camera-equipped portable information terminal device capable of capturing images and relates in particular to technology for capturing better images by linking with other portable information terminal devices capable of communication.

47. Prior to the filing of the application leading to the '408 Patent, conventional techniques for achieving satisfactory image quality when capturing an image with a digital camera or camera-equipped portable information terminal device required illuminating the subject serving as target for imaging with a sufficient amount of light. In order to capture images in at parties and group dinners in particular (often in dimly lit indoor areas), cameras are equipped with an internal or externally mounted device such as a strobe and a flash using LED to illuminate the subject,

⁵ The certified copies of the '408 Patent, assignment records for the '408 Patent, and the prosecution history of the '408 Patent have been ordered and will be submitted upon receipt.

which creates the problems of increasing costs and the amount of work involved in the photography.

48. The '408 Patent solved these problems by linking with other portable information terminal devices gathered at the same location when capturing images of the subject by way of a camera-equipped portable information terminal device and provides a light assist so that the user can easily obtain satisfactory captured images without having to carry lighting or illumination devices. Moreover, the images captured by the camera-equipped portable information terminal device can be instantaneously viewed by other portable information terminal device users.

3. Foreign Counterparts to the '408 Patent and Domestic Pending Application in the family

49. The following foreign patents and patent applications correspond to or claim priority to the '408 Patent:

Jurisdiction	Application No.	Status	Patent No.
Japan	JP 2016-095268	Issued	JP6723819B2
Japan	JP 2016-071012	Issued	JP6723789B2
China	CN 201780014304.5	Issued	CN108702461B
WIPO	PCT/JP2017/006828	Published	Entered national stage
China	CN 202111170636.7	Issued	CN 113923374B
US	19/297,690	Pending	n/a

50. To the best of Maxell's knowledge, there are no other foreign counterparts to the '408 Patent.

C. The '760 Patent

1. Identification and Ownership of the '760 Patent

51. Maxell owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '760 Patent. Ex. 9 (USPTO Assignment Record for the '760 Patent); Exs. 47-49 (Documents establishing that ownership of patents passed from former Maxell, Ltd. to Maxell Holdings, Ltd. and ultimately to Complainant Maxell, Ltd. as the result of a 2021 merger and name change)⁶.

52. A certified copy of the '760 Patent is attached as Exhibit 3. Uncertified copies the assignment records for the '760 Patent are attached as Exhibit 9. An uncertified copy of the prosecution history of the '760 Patent is included as Appendix C. Copies of the prosecution histories of the priority applications for the '760 Patent are included as Appendices R and M.⁷

53. The '760 Patent is titled "Imaging device"; was filed on March 6, 2023; and names Ryuji Nishimura of Japan as the sole inventor. '760 Patent at (54), (22), (72). Through a series of continuation applications, the '760 Patent ultimately claims priority to Japanese Application No. 2016-105800, which was filed on May 27, 2016 and Japanese Application No. 2016-014533, which was filed on January 28, 2016. *Id.* at (30).

54. The '760 Patent issued on August 13, 2024, and will expire on January 11, 2037.

2. Non-Technical Description of the '760 Patent

55. The '760 Patent is directed to an imaging device in which, when a focus area is set by a touch panel installed in a rear display while checking a subject through an electronic

⁶ The documents at Exhibits 47-49 have been filed with the USPTO but are not yet available in the assignment database for the '760 Patent.

⁷ The certified copies of the assignment records for the '760 Patent and the prosecution history of the '760 Patent have been ordered and will be submitted upon receipt.

viewfinder, even in a case in which a rear display has a large screen, it is easy for the user to manipulate.

56. Prior to the filing of the application leading to the '760 Patent, as the body of an imaging device increases in size, when the user tries to manipulate the touch panel with the right thumb through the above operation, it is difficult for the thumb to reach a left area of the rear display (the touch panel), leading to a deterioration in operability. Further, a user manipulation input button or the like was installed on the rear surface of the camera in addition to the rear display, and it is necessary to effectively use the rear surface area while securing these functions.

57. The '760 Patent solved these problems by using an image sensor that converts an optical image of a subject input via a focus lens into an imaging signal, a lens control unit that controls a position of the focus lens such that a focus operation is performed on the set focus area, a signal processing circuit that generates a video signal from an output signal of the image sensor, a first display that displays an image of the subject using the video signal output from the signal processing circuit, a second display that displays the image of the subject using the video signal output from the signal processing circuit, a display converting unit that switches whether the image of the subject is displayed on the first display or the second display, and a touch panel that detects a touch manipulation position of the user in order to set the focus area for the image of the subject displayed on the first display or the second display.

3. Foreign Counterparts to the '760 Patent and Domestic Pending Application in the family

58. The following foreign patents and patent applications correspond to or claim priority to the '760 Patent:

Jurisdiction	Application No.	Status	Patent No.
Japan	JP 2016-105800	withdrawn	n/a

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Jurisdiction	Application No.	Status	Patent No.
Japan	JP 2016-014533	withdrawn	n/a
Japan	JP 2017-563781	Issued	JP6608966B2
China	CN 201780007886.4	Issued	CN 108476284B
China	CN202011237380.2	Issued	CN112367471B
WIPO	PCT/JP2017/000664	Published	Entered national stage
Japan	JP 2019-193201	Issued	JP6878548B2
Japan	JP 2021-076511	Issued	JP7210638B2
Japan	JP 2023-002645	Issued	JP7606546B2
Japan	JP 2024-218390	Pending	n/a
US	18/769,861	Pending; Notice of Allowance Mailed	n/a

59. To the best of Maxell's knowledge, there are no other foreign counterparts to the '760 Patent.

D. The '692 Patent

1. Identification and Ownership of the '692 Patent

60. Maxell owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '692 Patent. Ex. 10 (USPTO Assignment Record for the '692 Patent); Exs. 47-49 (Documents establishing that ownership of patents passed from former Maxell, Ltd. to Maxell Holdings, Ltd. and ultimately to Complainant Maxell, Ltd. as the result of a 2021 merger and name change).

61. A certified copy of the '692 Patent is attached as Exhibit 4. Uncertified copies the assignment records for the '692 Patent are attached as Exhibit 10. An uncertified copy of the prosecution history of the '692 Patent is included as Appendix D. Copies of the prosecution

histories of the priority applications for the '692 Patent are included as Appendices G-I, N, P, and T.⁸

62. The '692 Patent is titled "Information processing apparatus and information processing method"; was filed on October 3, 2024; and names Toshiyuki Kurita and Hitoaki Owashi (both of Japan) as inventors. '692 Patent at (54), (22), (72). Through a series of continuation applications, the '692 Patent ultimately claims priority to Japanese Application No. 2007-306750, which was filed on November 28, 2007. *Id.* at (30).

63. The '692 Patent issued on September 16, 2025, and will expire on October 29, 2028.

2. *Non-Technical Description of the '692 Patent*

64. The '692 Patent is directed to is directed to a technique for establishing multiple connections between a plurality of devices wirelessly via a radio in order to transmit video information.

65. For example, prior to the '692 Patent, conventional techniques connected video processing devices with each other by establishing analog connections for video and audio signals. But with the widespread use of digital videos and the ability of devices to perform multiple tasks at the same time, there arose a need to implement additional techniques of transmitting video information while also ensuring that the device could continue to be used for additional functions during video transfer.

66. To address these needs, the '692 Patent discloses a technique whereby a video processing device can include multiple radio communication circuits. In one example embodiment,

⁸ The certified copies of the assignment records for the '692 Patent and the prosecution history of the '692 Patent have been ordered and will be submitted upon receipt.

these communication circuits are controlled individually for different tasks, such as using one communication circuit to transfer video to another device, while using another communication circuit to connect to the Internet or a home network. This embodiment allows the video processing device to transfer video information over a digital connection while also ensuring that it could continue to be used to perform additional functions such as accessing a website over the Internet, thereby allowing users to perform multiple tasks simultaneously and efficiently.

3. Foreign Counterparts to the '692 Patent and Domestic Pending Applications in the family

67. The following foreign patents and patent applications correspond to or claim priority to the '692 Patent:

Jurisdiction	Application No.	Status	Patent No.
Japan	JP 2007-306750	Issued	JP 5033598
China	CN 201410395041.5	Issued	CN 104540008B
China	CN 201510969210.6	Issued	CN 105407104B
China	CN 200810175595.9	Issued	CN 101447902B
US	19/258,007	Pending	n/a
US	19/441,373	Pending	n/a

68. To the best of Maxell's knowledge, there are no other foreign counterparts to the '692 Patent.

E. The '211 Patent

1. Identification and Ownership of the '211 Patent

69. Maxell owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '211 Patent. Ex. 11 (USPTO Assignment Record for the '211 Patent); Exs. 47-49 (Documents

establishing that ownership of patents passed from former Maxell, Ltd. to Maxell Holdings, Ltd. and ultimately to Complainant Maxell, Ltd. as the result of a 2021 merger and name change)⁹.

70. A certified copy of the '211 Patent is attached as Exhibit 5. Uncertified copies the assignment records for the '211 Patent are attached as Exhibit 11. An uncertified copy of the prosecution history of the '211 Patent is included as Appendix E. Copies of the prosecution history of the priority application for the '211 Patent is included as Appendix Q.¹⁰

71. The '211 Patent is titled “Mobile communication terminal and control method therefor”; was filed on January 5, 2023; and names Kazuyuki Tajima of Japan as the sole inventor. '211 Patent at (54), (22), (72). Through a series of continuation applications, the '211 Patent ultimately claims priority to Application No. PCT/JP2016/066060, which was filed on May 31, 2016. *Id.* at (63).

72. The '211 Patent issued on December 31, 2024, and will expire on May 31, 2036.

2. *Non-Technical Description of the '211 Patent*

73. The '211 Patent relates to preventing loss or theft of a mobile communication terminal.

74. Prior to the filing of the application leading to the '211 Patent, when a mobile communication terminal is lost or stolen, conventional techniques prevented the loss and theft by cooperating with multiple mobile information terminals and locking the mobile information terminal by using information a distance between the terminals. But this suffers from a problem

⁹ The documents at Exhibits 47-49 have been filed with the USPTO but are not yet available in the assignment database for the '211 Patent.

¹⁰ The certified copies of the assignment records for the '211 Patent and the prosecution history of the '211 Patent have been ordered and will be submitted upon receipt.

that the terminal is unnecessarily locked without understanding whether there is loss or theft or a temporary event such as a user's leaving.

75. The '211 Patent solved these problems by precisely detecting the abnormal state such as the loss or theft of the mobile information terminal so that the terminal can be prevented from being unnecessarily locked.

1. Foreign Counterparts to the '211 Patent and Domestic Pending Application in the family

76. The following foreign patents and patent applications correspond to or claim priority to the '211 Patent:

Jurisdiction	Application No.	Status	Patent No.
WIPO	PCT/JP2016/066060	Published	Entered national stage
Japan	JP 2018-520258A	Issued	JP6761858B2
China	CN 201680086302.2A	Issued	CN 109196504B
China	CN 202311373126.9A	Pending	n/a
US	18/962,076	Pending	n/a

77. To the best of Maxell's knowledge, there are no other foreign counterparts to the '211 Patent.

F. The '935 Patent

1. Identification and Ownership of the '935 Patent

78. Maxell owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '935 Patent. Ex. 12 (USPTO Assignment Record for the '935 Patent); Exs. 47-49 (Documents establishing that ownership of patents passed from former Maxell, Ltd. to Maxell Holdings, Ltd. and ultimately to Complainant Maxell, Ltd. as the result of a 2021 merger and name change).

79. An uncertified copy of the '935 Patent is attached as Exhibit 6. Uncertified copies of the assignment records for the '935 Patent are attached as Exhibit 12. An uncertified copy of the prosecution history of the '935 Patent is included as Appendix F. There is no priority application for the '935 Patent.¹¹

80. The '935 Patent is titled "Position estimation system, information terminal used for same, and position estimation method"; was filed on July 31, 2020; and names Yasunobu Hashimoto, Hideyuki Kuwajima, Nobutaka Okuyama, Hitoshi Akiyama, and Susumu Yoshida of Japan as inventors. '935 Patent at (54), (22), (72). Through a series of continuation applications, the '935 Patent ultimately claims priority to Application No. PCT/JP2020/029459, which was filed on July 31, 2020. *Id.* at (22).

81. The '935 Patent issued on June 2, 2026, and will expire on September 18, 2041.

2. *Non-Technical Description of the '935 Patent*

82. The '935 Patent relates to estimating a position of an information terminal with increased accuracy.

83. Prior to the filing of the application leading to the '935 Patent, when position estimation was performed using a GPS electrical wave, it would lead to unreliable position data because of reflections from a building or indoor restrictions. Further, wireless LAN access points came with their own restrictions for locations services.

84. The '935 Patent solved these problems by providing a position estimation system with a first information terminal having a function to transmit a wireless signal associated with identification information and a second information terminal having a function to measure a

¹¹ The certified copies of the '935 Patent, assignment records for the '935 Patent, and the prosecution history of the '935 Patent have been ordered and will be submitted upon receipt.

reception intensity of the wireless signal, and is configured in such a way that the reception intensity of the wireless signal transmitted by the first information terminal is measured by the second information terminal along with a movement distance to estimate a relative positional relationship between first information terminal and the second information terminal from a change in the reception intensity of the wireless signal with respect to the movement distance.

3. Foreign Counterparts to the '935 Patent and Domestic Pending Application in the family

85. The following foreign patents and patent applications correspond to or claim priority to the '935 Patent:

Jurisdiction	Application No.	Status	Patent No.
WIPO	PCT/JP2020/029459	Published	Entered national stage
Japan	JP 2022-539948A	Issued	JP7534413B2
Japan	JP 2024-126200A	Issued	JP7727067B2
China	CN 202080104593.X	Pending	n/a
US	19/647,427	Pending	n/a

86. To the best of Maxell's knowledge, there are no other foreign counterparts to the '935 Patent.

G. Licensees

87. Exhibit 16 is a list of licensees to one or more of the Asserted Patents that are known to Maxell. None of the Accused Products are currently licensed.

V. RESPONDENTS' UNLAWFUL AND UNFAIR ACTS

A. Respondents' Prior Dealings with Maxell

88. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

89. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

90. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

91. Specifically, Maxell sent a letter to SEC on July 7, 2021, identifying over 140 patents from Maxell’s patent portfolio that Maxell believed were infringed by SEC and SEA’s sale of smartphone products. *See* Ex. 17.

92. In that letter, Maxell explained that it “is focused on addressing these issues without the need for costly and protracted litigation, and it would welcome the opportunity to have constructive discussions with Samsung to determine whether a mutually acceptable patent license agreement can be reached.” *See id.* at 32.

93. Between July 7, 2021 and August 5, 2021, Maxell’s representative—Tomonori Hirabayashi—and SEC’s IP Center representative—Daejin Jeon—exchanged communications, including invitations from Mr. Hirabayashi to schedule a time for a call.

94. Maxell sent another letter on December 29, 2021, following up regarding the prior invitations to host a meeting and continue to explain that Maxell believes that SEC and SEA’s products infringe Maxell’s patents. Ex. 18. In this correspondence, Maxell specifically called to

attention additional issued and allowed patents from Maxell's portfolio and identified claims of those patents along with specific Samsung product models that were infringing the claims. *See id.*

95. Nevertheless, Maxell had hoped that the parties could reach a mutually beneficial solution, but Samsung instead implemented dilatory tactics for over three years and elected not to enter into an agreement with Maxell and/or license Maxell's patents for Samsung's products.

96. Accordingly, in 2023-2025, Maxell brought litigations against SEC and SEA asserting infringement of patents from the same portfolio of which the Asserted Patents are a part. *See* Case No. 5:23-cv-00092-RWS (E.D. Tex.), Inv. No. 337-TA-1432, and Case No. 5:25-cv-00052-RWS (E.D. Tex.). Yet SEC and SEA have still refused to license Maxell's patents, and the prior litigations are pending as of the filing of this Complaint. Throughout the foregoing, SEC and SEA have continued to make, use, sell and offer for sale products practicing Maxell's patented technology without a license.

B. Instances of Infringement

97. Respondents infringe (literally or under the doctrine of equivalents) at least the following claims of the Asserted Patents under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) and/or (b):

Asserted Patent	Asserted Claims ¹²
'646 Patent	1 -6, 8, 11
'408 Patent	11 , 12, 14-16, 18, 20
'760 Patent	1 , 4, 5, 9
'692 Patent	1 , 2, 3, 4 , 5, 9-11, 13-15, 16 , 17-25
'211 Patent	1 , 4, 9, 10
'935 Patent	11 , 13-16, 18-19

¹² Bolded numbers denote independent claims.

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98. On information and belief, Respondent SEA (acting at the direction of Respondent SEC) imports, sells for importation into the United States, and/or sells within the United States after importation the Accused Products. Respondent SEA itself infringes the Asserted Patents by importing, selling for importation into the United States, and/or selling within the United States after importation the Accused Products.

1. '646 Patent

99. Respondents directly infringe (literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents) at least claims 1-6, 8 and 11 of the '646 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). The Accused Products each satisfy all limitations of these claims at the time of importation into the United States.

100. In addition, Respondents indirectly infringe claims 1-6, 8, 11 of the '646 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Specifically, Respondents knowingly and intentionally induce infringement of these claims of the '646 Patent. Respondents have knowledge of the '646 Patent and their infringement thereof at least through prior correspondence and litigations between the parties and the service of this Complaint and the claim charts appended hereto, which set forth Maxell's belief that Respondents make, use, sell, offer to sell, or import products that infringe certain of Maxell's patents.

101. Despite this knowledge of the '646 Patent, Respondents have actively encouraged, promoted, instructed, supported, and/or aided and abetted others (including without limitation customers, end users, partners, affiliates, subsidiaries, importers, distributors, and/or sellers) to directly infringe claims 1-6, 8, 11 of the '646 Patent through at least user guides, online instruction materials, and websites, such as is shown in the appended claim charts.

102. Respondents continue to import, sell for importation, and/or sell in the United States the Accused Products, despite their knowledge of the '646 Patent, thereby specifically

intending for and inducing third parties to infringe the '646 Patent through the normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

103. A claim chart comparing the asserted claims of the '646 Patent to the Accused Products is attached as Exhibit 19.

2. '408 Patent

104. Respondents directly infringe (literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents) at least claims 11, 12, 14-16, 18, and 20 of the '408 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). The Accused Products each satisfy all limitations of these claims at the time of importation into the United States.

105. In addition, Respondents indirectly infringe claims 11, 12, 14-16, 18, and 20 of the '408 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Specifically, Respondents knowingly and intentionally induce infringement of these claims of the '408 Patent. Respondents have knowledge of the '408 Patent and their infringement thereof at least through prior correspondence and litigations between the parties or the service of this Complaint and the claim charts appended hereto, which set forth Maxell's belief that Respondents make, use, sell, offer to sell, or import products that infringe certain of Maxell's patents.

106. Despite this knowledge of the '408 Patent, Respondents have actively encouraged, promoted, instructed, supported, and/or aided and abetted others (including without limitation customers, end users, partners, affiliates, subsidiaries, importers, distributors, and/or sellers) to directly infringe claims 11, 12, 14-16, 18, and 20 of the '408 Patent through at least user guides, online instruction materials, and websites, such as is shown in the appended claim charts.

107. Respondents continue to import, sell for importation, and/or sell in the United States the Accused Products, despite their knowledge of the '408 Patent, thereby specifically

intending for and inducing third parties to infringe the '408 Patent through the normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

108. A claim chart comparing the asserted claims of the '408 Patent to the Accused Products is attached as Exhibit 20.

3. '760 Patent

109. Respondents directly infringe (literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents) at least claims 1, 4, 5, and 9 of the '760 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). The Accused Products each satisfy all limitations of these claims at the time of importation into the United States.

110. In addition, Respondents indirectly infringe claims 1, 4, 5, and 9 of the '760 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Specifically, Respondents knowingly and intentionally induce infringement of these claims of the '760 Patent. Respondents have knowledge of the '760 Patent and their infringement thereof at least through prior correspondence and litigations between the parties or the service of this Complaint and the claim charts appended hereto, which set forth Maxell's belief that Respondents make, use, sell, offer to sell, or import products that infringe certain of Maxell's patents.

111. Despite this knowledge of the '760 Patent, Respondents have actively encouraged, promoted, instructed, supported, and/or aided and abetted others (including without limitation customers, end users, partners, affiliates, subsidiaries, importers, distributors, and/or sellers) to directly infringe claims 1, 4, 5, and 9 of the '760 Patent through at least user guides, online instruction materials, and websites, such as is shown in the appended claim charts.

112. Respondents continue to import, sell for importation, and/or sell in the United States the Accused Products, despite their knowledge of the '760 Patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing third parties to infringe the '760 Patent through the normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

113. A claim chart comparing the asserted claims of the '760 Patent to the Accused Products is attached as Exhibit 21.

4. '692 Patent

114. Respondents directly infringe (literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents) at least claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9-11, 13-15, 16-25 of the '692 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). The Accused Products each satisfy all limitations of these claims at the time of importation into the United States.

115. In addition, Respondents indirectly infringe claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9-11, 13-15, 16-25 of the '692 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Specifically, Respondents knowingly and intentionally induce infringement of these claims of the '692 Patent. Respondents have knowledge of the '692 Patent and their infringement thereof at least through prior correspondence and litigations between the parties or the service of this Complaint and the claim charts appended hereto, which set forth Maxell's belief that Respondents make, use, sell, offer to sell, or import products that infringe certain of Maxell's patents.

116. Despite this knowledge of the '692 Patent, Respondents have actively encouraged, promoted, instructed, supported, and/or aided and abetted others (including without limitation customers, end users, partners, affiliates, subsidiaries, importers, distributors, and/or sellers) to directly infringe claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9-11, 13-15, 16-25 of the '692 Patent through at least user guides, online instruction materials, and websites, such as is shown in the appended claim charts.

117. Respondents continue to import, sell for importation, and/or sell in the United States the Accused Products, despite their knowledge of the '692 Patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing third parties to infringe the '692 Patent through the normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

118. A claim chart comparing the asserted claims of the '692 Patent to the Accused Products is attached as Exhibit 22.

5. '211 Patent

119. Respondents directly infringe (literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents) at least claims 1, 4, 9, and 10 of the '211 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). The Accused Products each satisfy all limitations of these claims at the time of importation into the United States.

120. In addition, Respondents indirectly infringe claims 1, 4, 9, and 10 of the '211 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Specifically, Respondents knowingly and intentionally induce infringement of these claims of the '211 Patent. Respondents have knowledge of the '211 Patent and their infringement thereof at least through prior correspondence and litigations between the parties or the service of this Complaint and the claim charts appended hereto, which set forth Maxell's belief that Respondents make, use, sell, offer to sell, or import products that infringe certain of Maxell's patents.

121. Despite this knowledge of the '211 Patent, Respondents have actively encouraged, promoted, instructed, supported, and/or aided and abetted others (including without limitation customers, end users, partners, affiliates, subsidiaries, importers, distributors, and/or sellers) to directly infringe claims 1, 4, 9, and 10 of the '211 Patent through at least user guides, online instruction materials, and websites, such as is shown in the appended claim charts.

122. Respondents continue to import, sell for importation, and/or sell in the United States the Accused Products, despite their knowledge of the '211 Patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing third parties to infringe the '211 Patent through the normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

123. A claim chart comparing the asserted claims of the '211 Patent to the Accused Products is attached as Exhibit 23.

6. '935 Patent

124. Respondents directly infringe (literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents) at least claims 11, 13-16, and 18-19 of the '935 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). The Accused Products each satisfy all limitations of these claims at the time of importation into the United States.

125. In addition, Respondents indirectly infringe claims 11, 13-16, and 18-19 of the '935 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Specifically, Respondents knowingly and intentionally induce infringement of these claims of the '935 Patent. Respondents have knowledge of the '935 Patent and their infringement thereof at least through service of this Complaint and the claim charts appended hereto, which set forth Maxell's belief that Respondents make, use, sell, offer to sell, or import products that infringe certain of Maxell's patents.

126. Despite this knowledge of the '935 Patent, Respondents have actively encouraged, promoted, instructed, supported, and/or aided and abetted others (including without limitation customers, end users, partners, affiliates, subsidiaries, importers, distributors, and/or sellers) to directly infringe claims 11, 13-16, and 18-19 of the '935 Patent through at least user guides, online instruction materials, and websites, such as is shown in the appended claim charts.

127. Respondents continue to import, sell for importation, and/or sell in the United States the Accused Products, despite their knowledge of the '935 Patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing third parties to infringe the '935 Patent through the normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

128. A claim chart comparing the asserted claims of the '935 Patent to the Accused Products is attached as Exhibit 24.

VI. SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF IMPORTATION

129. On information and belief, the Accused Products are each manufactured outside of the United States and sold for importation into the United States, imported into the United States, and/or sold within the United States after importation.

130. For example, the product packaging for the accused Samsung Galaxy S25 (SM-S931U1), Galaxy Z Fold7 (SM-F966U), Galaxy Z Flip7 (SM-F766U), Galaxy S26+ (SM-947U1), and Galaxy Tab S11 (SM-X730) smartphones indicates that these products have each been “imported” into the United States and were each “MADE IN VIETNAM”:



Exhibit 25 (S25) (annotated)

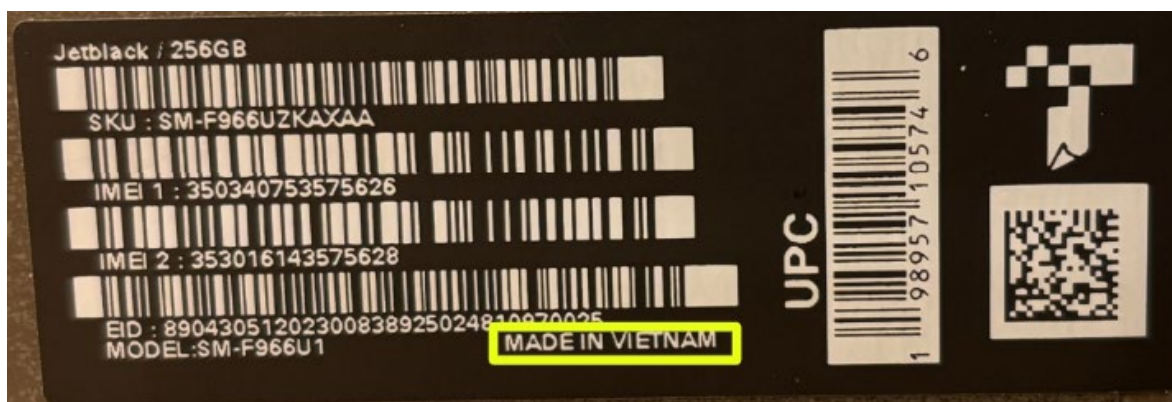


Exhibit 26 (Z Fold7) (annotated)



Exhibit 27 (Z Flip7) (annotated)



Exhibit 42 (Z Fold7) (annotated)



Exhibit 43 (S26+) (annotated)



Exhibit 44 (Tab S11) (annotated)

131. As shown in the shipping and sales receipts at Exhibits 28-29, each of the above sample products was shipped from their manufacturing location outside the United States (*e.g.*, Vietnam) to a location within the United States (*e.g.*, Washington, DC). These purchases occurred in June 5, 2025 and December 15, 2025—after the issue dates of the Asserted Patents, except for the '692 Patent, which did not issue until September 16, 2025.

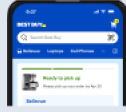
132. Samples of the Galaxy S25, Galaxy Z Fold7, and Galaxy Z Flip7 accused products were purchased in the United States on June 5, 2025 and December 15, 2025. These devices were manufactured in Vietnam and imported into the United States. Below are receipts for those samples, which were purchased through Best Buy by Complainant's counsel to be delivered to Washington, DC.

From:	Best Buy Notifications <BestBuyInfo@emailinfo.bestbuy.com>
Sent:	Thursday, June 5, 2025 1:30 PM
To:	Etters, Brittany Nicole
Subject:	Thanks for your order.

PUBLIC VERSION

Order number: **BBY01-807062890689**

[View Order Details](#)



Track your orders **faster** with real-time updates in the **Best Buy app**.
[Get the app](#)

Your shipping info.

Shipping Details

Waiting to be Shipped

Your order is shipping to:

Washington, DC 20006

Product Details



Samsung - Galaxy S25 128GB (Unlocked) - Silver Shadow

\$624.99

Save \$175.00

Comp. Value \$799.99

Get It By:

Friday, June 06

SKU: 6612281

Qty: 1

Exhibit 28

PUBLIC VERSION

From: Best Buy Notifications <BestBuyInfo@emailinfo.bestbuy.com>
Sent: Monday, December 15, 2025 10:40 AM
To: Etters, Brittany Nicole
Subject: Thanks for your order.

Order number: **BBY01-807123183760**

[View order details](#)

Status:
Waiting to be shipped

Shipping to:
Seth Bruneel
[REDACTED]
Washington, DC 20006

Product Details



[Samsung - Galaxy Z Flip7 256GB \(Unlocked\) - Jet Black](#)

\$899.99
Save \$200.00
Comp. Value \$1,099.99

Model #: SM-F766UZKAXAA

Qty: 1

Status:
Waiting to be shipped

Shipping to:
Seth Bruneel
[REDACTED]
Washington, DC 20006

Product Details



[Samsung - Galaxy Z Fold7 256GB \(Unlocked\) - Jet Black](#)

\$1,599.99
Save \$400.00
Comp. Value \$1,999.99

Model #: SM-F966UZKAXAA

Qty: 1

Exhibit 29

PUBLIC VERSION

From: Samsung USA <orders@shopping.us.samsung.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 17, 2026 18:53
To: Hawah J. Syeh <HSyeh@mayerbrown.com>
Subject: Your Samsung receipt for order - #US260617-88223449



Order Received

This is your receipt.

Dear Saqib Siddiqui,

We received your order. What a great choice!

Samsung is processing your order [#US260617-88223449](#). We will send an email when it is ready to go. If you are feeling curious, you can track your order status at any time. We will update you when items are ready to ship.

[Manage order ↗](#)

Thank you!
Your friends at Samsung.com

Order Details



Galaxy S26+ 256GB (Unlocked)

SM-S947UZDAXAA

Qty: 1

Price: **\$899.99** ~~\$1099.99~~



Galaxy Z Fold7 256GB (Unlocked)

SM-F986UDBAXAA

Qty: 1

Price: **\$1799.99** ~~\$1999.99~~

PUBLIC VERSION

Shipping to	Saib Siddiqui Mayer Brown LLP, 1999 K Street, Northwest, Washington, District of Columbia 20006
Delivery & Services	Galaxy S26+ 256GB (Unlocked) - 2nd Day Air. Galaxy Z Fold7 256GB (Unlocked) - 2nd Day Air.
Shipping Method	2nd Day Air

Exhibit 45

From: Samsung USA <orders@shopping.us.samsung.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 25, 2026 12:54
To: Hawah J. Syeh <HSyeh@mayerbrown.com>
Subject: Your Samsung receipt for order - #US260625-01018516

SAMSUNG



Order Received

This is your receipt.

Dear Sora Ko,

We received your order. What a great choice!

Samsung is processing your order [#US260625-01018516](#). We will send an email when it is ready to go. If you are feeling curious, you can track your order status at any time. We will update you when items are ready to ship.

[Manage order](#) ➔

Thank you!
Your friends at Samsung.com

Order Details



Galaxy Tab S11 (11")

SM-X730NZAAXAR

Qty: 1

Price: **\$549.99** ~~\$899.99~~

PUBLIC VERSION

Shipping to	Sora Ko Mayer Brown LLP 1999 K Street, Northwest, Washington, District of Columbia 20006
Delivery & Services	Galaxy Tab S11 (11") - 2nd Day Air.
Shipping Method	2nd Day Air

Exhibit 46

133. On information and belief, the remaining Accused Products are also made overseas (e.g., Vietnam) and are imported into the United States.

134. Moreover, Respondents offer the Accused Products for sale in the United States on their websites, including <https://www.samsung.com/us/shop/cell-phone-offers/> (Exhibit 30) and <https://www.samsung.com/us/smartphones/> (Exhibit 31), and <https://www.samsung.com/us/smartphones/all-smartphones/> (Exhibit 15).

PUBLIC VERSION



Galaxy Z Fold7

★★★★★ 4.7 (6735)

Blue Shadow



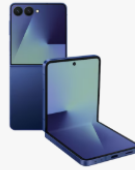
1TB 512GB **256GB**

\$1,799.99 Save \$200.00

Buy

Learn more

☐ Compare



Galaxy Z Flip7

★★★★★ 4.6 (2618)

Blue Shadow



512GB **256GB**

\$1,099.99

Buy

Learn more

☐ Compare



Galaxy S25 Ultra

★★★★★ 4.8 (9999+)

Titanium Black



1TB **512GB** 256GB

\$1,419.99

Buy

Learn more

☐ Compare

New



Galaxy S26 Ultra

★★★★★ 4.8 (9999+)

Cobalt Violet



1TB 512GB **256GB**

\$1,099.99 Save \$200.00

Buy

Learn more

☐ Compare

New



Galaxy S26+

★★★★★ 4.8 (834)

Cobalt Violet



512GB **256GB**

\$899.99 Save \$200.00

Buy

Learn more

☐ Compare

New



Galaxy S26

★★★★★ 4.7 (924)

Cobalt Violet



512GB **256GB**

\$799.99 Save \$100.00

Buy

Learn more

☐ Compare

PUBLIC VERSION



Galaxy S25+

★★★★★ 4.8 (5783)

Navy

512GB 256GB

\$999.99

Buy

Learn more

☐ Compare



Galaxy S25

★★★★★ 4.7 (5187)

Mint

256GB 128GB

\$899.99

Buy

Learn more

☐ Compare



Galaxy S25 FE

★★★★★ 4.7 (2330)

Navy

256GB 128GB

\$649.99

Buy

Learn more

☐ Compare

New



Galaxy A37 5G

★★★★★ 4.7 (44)

Awesome Charcoal

256GB 128GB

\$399.99 Save \$50.00

Buy

Learn more

☐ Compare



Galaxy A17 5G

★★★★★ 4.3 (2029)

Black

128GB

\$199.99

Buy

Learn more

☐ Compare



Galaxy S25 Edge

★★★★★ 4.7 (941)

Titanium Icyblue

512GB 256GB

\$1,099.99

Buy

Learn more

☐ Compare

Exhibit 15 (<https://www.samsung.com/us/smartphones/all-smartphones/>)

VII. CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCUSED PRODUCTS UNDER THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE

135. The Accused Products are classified under at least the following subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States: 8517.12.00 (mobile phones) and 8471.30.01, 8471.41.01, or 8471.49.00 (handheld computers); 8473.30, 8471.60.90 (Other input/output units, whether or not containing storage units combined in the same house); and 8471.41.01 (Other automatic data processing machines: Comprising in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit, whether or not combined).

136. These classifications are exemplary in nature and are not intended to restrict the scope of any exclusion order or other remedy ordered by the Commission.

VIII. RELATED LITIGATION

137. The '646 Patent is currently subject to domestic litigation. Specifically, litigation currently stayed in the Eastern District of Texas involving Complainant Maxell and Respondents, Case No. 5:25-cv-00052-RWS, involves the '646 Patent. Additionally, the '646 Patent was subject to an *inter partes* review whose institution was denied: *Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. & Samsung Electronics America, Inc. v. Maxell, Ltd.*, IPR2025-01316 (PTAB, institution denied).

138. To the best of Maxell's knowledge, the '408, '692, '760, '211, and '935 Patents have not been subject to current or prior foreign or domestic litigation or administrative proceeding after issuance.

139. However, out of an abundance of caution, Maxell discloses that a parent of the '692 Patent (U.S. Patent No. 10,129,590) has also been involved in the following prior proceedings, each of which has now concluded:

- *Maxell, Ltd. v. Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd.*, 5:23-cv-00092 (E.D. Tex. Sep. 7, 2023);
- *Certain Mobile Elec. Devices*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1324 (U.S.I.T.C. June 16, 2022);

PUBLIC VERSION

- *Certain Mobile Elec. Devices*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1312 (U.S.I.T.C. Mar. 30, 2022);
- *Maxell, Ltd. v. Lenovo Group Ltd.*, 5:22-cv-00334 (W.D. Tex. Mar. 30, 2022).
- *Apple, Inc. v. Maxell, Ltd.*, IPR2021-00400 (PTAB Jan. 12, 2021);
- *Certain Mobile Elec. Devices & Laptop Computers*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1215 (U.S.I.T.C. July 16, 2020); and
- *Maxell, Ltd. v. Apple Inc.*, 6:20-cv-00646 (W.D. Tex. July 16, 2020).

140. In addition, Maxell discloses that a parent of the '692 Patent (U.S. Patent No. 10,129,590) is involved in the following prior proceeding that is pending:

- *Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd. v. Maxell, Ltd.*, IPR2024-00907 (PTAB May 31, 2024);

141. In addition, another parent of the '692 Patent (U.S. Patent No. 10,244,284) has also been involved in the following prior proceedings, each of which has now concluded:

- *LG Elecs. Inc. v. Maxell, Ltd.*, IPR2021-00520 (PTAB Jan. 21, 2025);
- *Maxell, Ltd. v. LG Elecs. Inc.*, No. 5:24-cv-04972 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 9, 2024);
- *Maxell, Ltd. v. LG Elecs. Inc.*, No. 5:23-cv-00152 (E.D. Tex. Dec. 29, 2023);
- *Certain Mobile Elec. Devices*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1324 (U.S.I.T.C. June 16, 2022);
- *Certain Mobile Elec. Devices*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1312 (U.S.I.T.C. Mar. 30, 2022); and
- *Maxell, Ltd. v. Lenovo Group Ltd.*, No. 5:22-cv-00334 (W.D. Tex. Mar. 30, 2022).

142. In addition, another parent of the '692 Patent (U.S. Patent No. 9,420,212) has also been involved in the following prior proceedings, each of which has now concluded:

- *Maxell, Ltd. v. Lenovo Group Ltd.*, No. 6:21-cv-01169 (W.D. Tex. Nov. 12, 2021);
- *Motorola Mobility LLC v. Maxell, Ltd.*, No. 1:22-cv-256 (N.D. Ill. Jan. 14, 2022).

143. In addition, another parent of the '692 Patent (U.S. Patent No. 10,958,971) has also been involved in the following prior proceedings, each of which has now concluded:

- *Certain Smart Televisions*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1338 (U.S.I.T.C. Sept. 15, 2022);

PUBLIC VERSION

- *Certain Smart Televisions*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1420 (U.S.I.T.C. Aug. 21, 2024).

144. In addition, another parent of the '692 Patent (U.S. Patent No. 11,445,241) has also been involved in the following prior proceedings, each of which are pending:

- *Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd. v. Maxell, Ltd.*, IPR2024-00906 (PTAB May 17, 2024);
- *Certain Mobile Elec. Devices*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1432 (U.S.I.T.C. Dec. 16, 2024);

145. In addition, another parent of the '692 Patent (U.S. Patent No. 11,451,860) has also been involved in the following prior proceeding, which has now concluded:

- *Certain Smart Televisions*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1420 (U.S.I.T.C. Aug. 21, 2024).

146. In addition, another parent of the '692 Patent (U.S. Patent No. 11,509,953) is involved in the following prior proceeding, which is pending:

- *Certain Mobile Elec. Devices*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1432 (U.S.I.T.C. Dec. 16, 2024).

IX. DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

147. An industry as required by Section 337(a)(2) and defined by Section 337(a)(3) exists in the United States as a result of the domestic activities related to products that practice the Asserted Patents. These activities include the current significant and substantial domestic investments of Maxell's licensees, including without limitation Motorola Mobility LLC (the "DI Licensee").

148. The DI Licensee has made significant domestic investments in plant, equipment, labor and capital, and made substantial domestic investments in engineering and research and development related to products that practice and are protected by the Asserted Patents.

149. Pursuant to Commission Rule 210.12(a)(9)(iv), Maxell has attached as Exhibit 33 a copy of Maxell, Ltd.'s licensing agreement with Lenovo PC HK Limited and Motorola Mobility LLC, which covers the DI Licensee.

PUBLIC VERSION

150. Pursuant to this agreement, the DI Licensee is authorized to (and in fact does) practice certain claims of the Asserted Patents, as outlined herein.

A. Identification of Domestic Industry Products

151. To establish a domestic industry for each of the Asserted Patents, Maxell relies on the investments and activities in the United States by its licensee Motorola, relating to products that practice and are protected by these patents (collectively, the “DI Products”), as follows:

Asserted Patent	Exemplary Motorola Products Practicing and Protected by Patent
'646 Patent	Motorola razr fold, Motorola razr ultra 2026, Motorola razr+ 2026, Motorola razr 2026, Motorola razr ultra 2025, Motorola razr FIFA World Cup 26TM Edition, Motorola razr 2025, Motorola razr+, Motorola razr 2024, Motorola edge 2024, Motorola edge 2025, Motorola edge 2026, moto g stylus 2026, moto g stylus 2025, moto g stylus 5G 2024, moto g power 2026, moto g power 2025, moto g power 5G 2024, moto g play 2026, moto g 2026, moto g 2025, moto pad (2026), and any additional Motorola smartphones with similar functionalities, as shown in Exhibit 33
'408 Patent	Motorola razr fold, Motorola razr ultra 2026, Motorola razr+ 2026, Motorola razr 2026, Motorola razr ultra 2025, Motorola razr FIFA World Cup 26TM Edition, Motorola razr 2025, Motorola razr+, Motorola razr 2024, Motorola edge 2024, Motorola edge 2025, Motorola edge 2026, moto g stylus 2026, moto g stylus 2025, moto g stylus 5G 2024, moto g power 2026, moto g power 2025, moto g power 5G 2024, moto g play 2026, moto g 2026, moto g 2025, moto pad (2026), and any additional Motorola smartphones with similar functionalities, as shown in Exhibit 34
'760 Patent	Motorola razr fold, Motorola razr ultra 2026, Motorola razr+ 2026, Motorola razr 2026, Motorola razr ultra 2025, Motorola razr FIFA World Cup 26TM Edition, Motorola razr 2025, Motorola razr+, Motorola razr 2024, and any additional Motorola smartphones with similar functionalities, as shown in Exhibit 35
'692 Patent	Motorola razr fold, Motorola razr ultra 2026, Motorola razr+ 2026, Motorola razr 2026, Motorola razr ultra 2025, Motorola razr FIFA World Cup 26TM Edition, Motorola razr 2025, Motorola razr+, Motorola razr 2024, Motorola edge 2024, Motorola edge 2025, Motorola edge 2026, moto g stylus 2026, moto g stylus 2025, moto g stylus 5G 2024, moto g power 2026, moto g power 2025, moto g power 5G 2024, moto g play 2026, moto g 2026, moto g 2025, moto pad (2026), and any additional Motorola smartphones with similar functionalities, as shown in Exhibit 36

Asserted Patent	Exemplary Motorola Products Practicing and Protected by Patent
'211 Patent	Motorola razr fold, Motorola razr ultra 2026, Motorola razr+ 2026, Motorola razr 2026, Motorola razr ultra 2025, Motorola razr FIFA World Cup 26TM Edition, Motorola razr 2025, Motorola razr+, Motorola razr 2024, Motorola edge 2024, Motorola edge 2025, Motorola edge 2026, moto g stylus 2026, moto g stylus 2025, moto g stylus 5G 2024, moto g power 2026, moto g power 2025, moto g power 5G 2024, moto g play 2026, moto g 2026, moto g 2025, moto pad (2026), and any additional Motorola smartphones with similar functionalities, as shown in Exhibit 37
'935 Patent	Motorola razr fold, Motorola razr ultra 2026, Motorola razr+ 2026, Motorola razr 2026, Moto g stylus 2026, Moto G 2026, Moto G Power 2026, Moto g play 2026, Motorola edge 2025, Motorola razr ultra 2025, Motorola razr FIFA World Cup 26TM Edition, Motorola razr 2025, Moto g power 2025, Motorola razr+, Moto g 2025, Motorola razr 2024, Motorola edge 2024, Moto g stylus 5G 2024, Moto g power 5G 2024, Moto g 5G 2024, Moto g play 2024, moto pad (2026), Moto Tag, Moto Tag 2, and any additional Motorola smartphones with similar functionalities, as shown in Exhibit 38

B. Technical Prong

152. The DI Products practice at least one claim of each of the Asserted Patents. *See* Exs. 33-38. The claims practiced by the DI Products are listed in the chart below¹³:

Asserted Patents	Claims Practiced by Motorola
'646 Patent	1 -6, 8, 11
'408 Patent	11 , 12, 14-16, 20
'760 Patent	1 , 4, 5, 9
'692 Patent	1 , 2, 3, 4 , 5, 9-11, 13-15, 16 , 17-25
'211 Patent	1 , 4, 9, 10
'935 Patent	11 , 13-16

¹³ Bolded numbers denote independent claims.

PUBLIC VERSION

153. Exhibit 33 is a claim chart showing how certain exemplary Motorola DI Products practice certain claims of the '646 Patent. The representative products shown within are charted as examples only, and the chart demonstrates how each cited Lenovo DI Product practices those claims, as will be further established during the investigation.

154. Exhibit 34 is a claim chart showing how certain exemplary Motorola DI Products practice certain claims of the '408 Patent. The representative products shown within are charted as examples only, and the chart demonstrates how each cited DI Product practices those claims, as will be further established during the investigation.

155. Exhibit 35 is a claim chart showing how certain exemplary Motorola DI Products practice certain claims of the '760 Patent. The representative products shown within are charted as examples only, and the chart demonstrates how each cited DI Product practices those claims, as will be further established during the investigation.

156. Exhibit 36 is a claim chart showing how certain exemplary Motorola DI Products practice certain claims of the '692 Patent. The representative products shown within are charted as examples only, and the chart demonstrates how each cited DI Product practices those claims, as will be further established during the investigation.

157. Exhibit 37 is a claim chart showing how certain exemplary Motorola DI Products practice certain claims of the '211 Patent. The representative products shown within are charted as examples only, and the chart demonstrates how each cited DI Product practices those claims, as will be further established during the investigation.

158. Exhibit 38 is a claim chart showing how certain exemplary Motorola DI Products practice certain claims of the '935 Patent. The representative products shown within are charted

as examples only, and the chart demonstrates how each cited DI Product practices those claims, as will be further established during the investigation.

159. The identification of elements presented in these claim charts are preliminary and exemplary, and Maxell reserves the right to modify its technical domestic industry theories as a result of information learned during discovery and positions taken by Respondents in any investigation instituted from this Complaint.

C. Economic Prong

160. There exists a domestic industry as defined under 19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(3)(A) and/or (B), comprising significant investments made in the United States by the DI Licensee in plant and equipment and/or employment of labor and capital. Specific, non-limiting examples of such investments are set forth below.

161. The DI Products, which include Motorola's tablets and smartphones, fall within the scope of the Patent License Agreement between Maxell, Ltd. and [REDACTED] Motorola Mobility LLC (Exhibit 32).

162. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

163. [REDACTED] is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lenovo Group Ltd. Ex. 39 at 262. Motorola Mobility LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lenovo Group Ltd. Ex. 39 at 264; *Certain Elec. Computing Devices*, 337-TA-1382, Complaint, ¶ 70 n.6 (Nov. 15, 2023) (EDIS Doc. ID 808669) ("Lenovo Complaint") (calling Motorola Mobility LLC "Lenovo US's sister company").

164. Motorola’s domestic investments and expenditures in activities relating to the DI Products include significant investments and expenditures in plant and equipment and significant employment of labor and capital. *See Certain Cellular Base Station Commc’n Equip., Components Thereof, & Prods. Containing Same*, 337-TA-1397, Complaint, ¶¶ 56, 58 (Mar. 11, 2024) (EDIS Doc. ID 815933) (the “-1397 Complaint”). Taken together, Motorola’s domestic investments satisfy the economic prong for the Asserted Patents under subsections (A) and (B) of Section 337(a)(3).

165. On information and belief, Motorola’s significant investments in plant, equipment, labor, and capital relate to, among other things, the design, research and development, engineering, testing, compliance, distribution, warranty and repair, and customer service and support of smartphones and tablets, including the DI Products.

166. Motorola is a recognized pioneer of 5G technologies, and manufactures a wide variety of telecommunications products, including smartphones. CX-437-438. Motorola is a significant player in the U.S. smartphone market. In the first quarter of 2026, Motorola had approximately 10% of the U.S. smartphone market, behind only Apple and Samsung. Ex. 41 (<https://counterpointresearch.com/en/insights/us-smartphone-market-share>).

167. In March 2024, Motorola filed a complaint with the Commission pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337 alleging that it had a domestic industry. -1397 Complaint at ¶ 55. On November 25, 2024, ALJ Moore issued an Initial Determination granting Motorola’s motion for summary determination that the economic prong of the domestic industry requirement is satisfied. *Certain Cellular Base Station Commc’n Equip., Components Thereof, & Prods. Containing Same*, 337-TA-1397, Order No. 18: Initial Determination Granting Complainant Motorola Mobility LLC’s Motion for Summary Determination that the Economic Prong of the Domestic Industry

Requirement is Satisfied (Nov. 25, 2024) (EDIS Doc. ID 838465) (the “-1397 ID”). The Commission did not review the Initial Determination. *Certain Cellular Base Station Comm’n Equip., Components Thereof, & Prods. Containing Same*, 337-TA-1397, Notice of Commission Decision (Dec. 26, 2024) (EDIS Doc. ID 840036).

168. Although the -1397 ID issued in 2024, Motorola has not reported any significant changes to its U.S. workforce or presence in the intervening years. Indeed, in its 2025-26 Annual Report, Lenovo reports that Motorola smartphones “achieved record full-year revenue since acquisition,” “Motorola also became the number one flip foldable brand in FY25/26, with a dominant market share in North America and Latin America,” and that “[i]n the fourth fiscal quarter, Smartphones delivered record shipments for Motorola since acquisition, with double digit year-on-year revenue growth and operating margin expansion.” Ex. XX (Lenovo FY25/26 Annual Report) at 18.

169. The Motorola DI Products, addressed in Section IX.A, *supra*, comprise a majority of the mobile devices offered for sale by Motorola over the past two years. Thus, on information and belief, the investments that supported the finding in the -1397 ID are continuing and would now be properly attributable to the DI Products that Maxell relies on to establish a domestic industry here.

170. Indeed, in another, more recent, investigation, *Certain Mobile Electronic Devices*, Inv. No. 337-TA-1432, Maxell also relied on the investments of Motorola. *See, e.g.*, Complainant Maxell, Ltd.’s Post-Trial Brief, Public Version, at 179-195 (Mar. 17, 2026) (EDIS Doc. ID 875713) (-1432 Post-Trial Brief). Maxell’s claims were based on documents produced by Motorola as well as deposition and trial testimony offered by a Motorola corporate witness. *See, e.g. id.* at 179. There, Maxell identified that the investments it was relying upon were of the same

types that supported the establishment of a domestic industry in the 1397 Investigation and, further, that Motorola’s data produced in the 1432 Investigation (at a minimum related to labor) was consistent with the data produced in the 1397 Investigation. *Id.* at 179, 188. In an Initial Determination on Violation that issued on July 1, 2026 (EDIS Doc. ID 886683), the ALJ confirmed that Motorola’s domestic investments satisfied the domestic industry requirement.

171. In the -1397 Complaint, Motorola averred that it “occupies 196,000 square feet in its facilities in San Jose and in Chicago’s Merchandise Mart Plaza” (-1397 Complaint at ¶ 59). Motorola still maintains its headquarters at Merchandise Mart. *See, e.g.*, Ex. XX (Linkedin Profile for Motorola Mobility) (identifying Merchandise Mart as primary location). Motorola also maintains a facility in Fort Worth, where it engages in the refurbishment of Motorola smartphones. -1432 Post-Trial Brief at 182.

172. In the -1397 Complaint, Motorola averred that it “employs more than 550 employees—including many engineers, scientists, researchers, and technicians who work on the DI Products” (*id.* at ¶ 60); and that it “invests domestically in high-value activities, including research, development, engineering, design, assembly, testing, repair, technical support, logistics, distribution, sales, and marketing—all with respect to the DI Products” (*id.* at ¶ 61). Motorola has not reported any major layoffs in recent years.

173. Motorola further alleged that it “has invested and continues to invest in facilities and equipment that house and enable activities directed to the DI Products,” which it claimed is “critical” to its sales in the U.S. -1397 Complaint at ¶ 62. Specifically, on information and belief, Motorola invests significantly in lease fees and maintenance for its U.S. facilities. *See id.* at ¶ 63. At its Chicago location, Motorola conducts “research, development, engineering, design, testing, and repair for the DI Products.” *Id.* at ¶¶ 64-65. The Chicago facility also contains 42,624 square

feet of lab space, used for “the qualification and validation processes in preparation for the launch of the DI Products,” for “experimentation and testing of innovative technologies and designs,” and for “address[ing] issues that arise in the field.” *Id.* at ¶ 65. According to Motorola, “the remainder of Motorola’s 149,774 square foot Merchandise Mart Plaza facility is dedicated to other functions that support the design, development, marketing and sales of the DI Products, including research and development on other aspects of the DI Products (such as the camera), software development, marketing, sales, and product operations, among other things.” *Id.* at ¶ 66.

174. In San Jose, Motorola employees conduct research, design, develop, and test smartphones. -1432 Post-Trial Brief at 181 *Id.* At both Chicago and San Jose, Motorola engages in sales and marketing efforts, including advertising and promotion of smartphones. *Id.* at 182.

175. Motorola has also invested substantially in equipment used to develop, test, and support smartphones. -1432 Post-Trial Brief at 186. Such investments include both fixed asset and equipment maintenance expenditures. *Id.* On information and belief, Motorola has maintained these expenditures to aid in the development, testing, and support of the DI Products.

176. Motorola has also made and continues to make significant investments in domestic labor and capital. -1397 Complaint at ¶ 67; *see also id.* at ¶¶ 68-71. Specifically, Motorola “employs an Engineering team including hundreds of hardware engineers, software engineers, and technicians primarily based in Chicago, Illinois, who work on research and development for the DI Products.” *Id.* at ¶ 68. “Since 2016, this work has included (a) product design and/or engineering; (b) product prototyping; (c) product quality assurance, testing, and/or reliability; and (d) product strategy, planning, and/or commercialization.” *Id.* Motorola further employs a “Common Services Team” at its Chicago campus. *Id.* at ¶ 69. This team “develops product-specific

software that is used across Motorola’s products, including the DI Products.” *Id.* Motorola also employs contract labor. -1432 Post-Trial Brief at 188.

177. Motorola has additionally cited to investments in capital “including for items such as tooling and software licenses. In addition to these expenditures, Motorola has employed significant capital on testing and certification and materials that directly relate to the development of its 5G products.” *Id.* at ¶ 71. In connection with the 1432 Investigation, Motorola also produced documentation evidencing capital investments in testing and certification; engineering, research, development, and design, and other. -1432 Post-Trial Brief at 190-192.

178. According to the -1397 Complaint, “Motorola’s investments in plant and equipment, its employment of labor and capital, and its investments in research, development, and engineering are significant and substantial, both qualitatively and quantitatively.” -1397 Complaint at ¶¶ 72-73.

179. ALJ Moore held that Motorola’s investments presented in the 1397 Investigation are qualitatively significant. -1397 ID at 12. Specifically, ALJ Moore found that Motorola’s relied-upon “activities include activities that are necessary for the Domestic Industry Products to work in the United States, like 5G testing and certification,” that the “United States is also a significant market for Motorola, with North American sales making up over of global sales for the Domestic Industry,” and thus held that, “[i]n the context of the industry and marketplace, Motorola has therefore shown that its investments are qualitatively significant.” *Id.* Such certification remains a requirement for newly released smartphones. Additionally, in the 1432 Investigation, Maxell’s expert testified that the DI Products there (also Motorola smartphones) would not have been designed, developed, launched, improved upon, or extended in the United States without Motorola’s domestic investments and activities. -1432 Post-Trial Brief at 192. He, along with

Motorola's corporate witnesses, also provided testimony that refurbishment provided at the Fort Worth facility is critical for ongoing support of Motorola products. *Id.*

180. ALJ Moore also held that Motorola's investments presented in the 1397 Investigation are quantitatively significant. -1397 ID at 15. Specifically, ALJ Moore found that the claimed investments comprise a significant portion of Motorola's sales revenue of the Domestic Industry Products in the applicable time period, the allocated equipment investment portion of total U.S. fixed asset equipment investments increased over the applicable time period, and the investments in other areas were significant in the context of Motorola's global and domestic operations. *Id.* ALJ Moore also found that Motorola showed that the claimed investments increased year-over-year both absolutely and as a percentage of its investments in each category. *Id.* Thus, ALJ Moore held that "Motorola's undisputed evidence shows that its claimed investments are quantitatively significant to the Domestic Industry Products, to Motorola's domestic operations, and to its global operations. *Id.*

181. Maxell's expert in the 1432 Investigation rendered opinions similar to ALJ Moore's findings. For example, he found that the Motorola smartphone products there have increasingly accounted for a larger share of the company's total U.S. sales, revenue, establishing significance in the context of Motorola's U.S. activities. -1432 Post-Trial Brief at 193. Mr. Jarosz also opined that Motorola's investments allocated to the domestic industry products there are significant in the context of Motorola's global activities. *Id.* at 194. In support of such opinion, Maxell's expert looked at the portion of total global sales accounted from by the domestic industry products as well as Motorola's U.S. headcount compared to worldwide, Motorola's U.S plant investments compared to Motorola global plant investments, and Motorola's U.S. equipment maintenance investments compared to global equipment maintenance expenditures. *Id.* at 194-195. Ultimately,

ALJ Elliot held that Motorola's investments were sufficient to satisfy the domestic industry requirement.

182. Motorola is expected to provide additional bases and supporting information under this section through discovery or otherwise, as it did in connection with the 1432 Investigation. This information is expected to include, without limitation, data on Motorola's domestic investments in labor (including information on the number of domestic employees, responsibilities of employees, and salaries and other costs associated with these employees); facilities (including expenditures on facilities); equipment (including information on types and cost of equipment implemented at facilities); and R&D in tablets and smartphones, including the DI Products. Discovery from Motorola is also expected to provide bases by which to apportion overall domestic investments to the DI Products, such as through percentage of sales made up by such products or through records identifying work performed.

X. RELIEF REQUESTED

183. Respondents have infringed and will continue to infringe the Asserted Patents as specified in Section V, *supra*, unless the Commission prohibits the sale for importation, importation into and sale within the United States after importation of the Accused Products.

184. Accordingly, Maxell respectfully requests that the Commission provide the following relief:

a) institute an immediate investigation pursuant to Section 337(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1337, into Respondents' violations of Section 337 arising from the sale for importation into the United States, importation, and/or sale within the United States after importation of certain mobile electronic devices that infringe the Asserted Patents;

PUBLIC VERSION

b) schedule and conduct a hearing, pursuant to Section 337(c), for purposes of receiving evidence and hearing argument concerning whether Respondents have violated Section 337 and, following the hearing, determine that Respondents have violated Section 337;

c) issue a permanent limited exclusion order, pursuant to Section 337(d) and (f)(1), excluding from entry into the United States Respondents' mobile electronic devices that infringe one or more claims of the Asserted Patents, including, without limitation, the specific Accused Products identified in this Complaint and the exhibits hereto;

d) issue permanent orders, pursuant to Section 337(f), directing Respondents to cease and desist from importing, selling, selling for importation, offering for sale, using, demonstrating, promoting, marketing, and/or advertising in the United States Respondents' mobile electronic devices that infringe one or more claims of the Asserted Patents, including, without limitation, the specific Accused Products identified in this Complaint and the exhibits hereto;

e) impose a bond on importation and sales of infringing products during the 60-day Presidential review period pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337(j); and

f) grant all such other and further relief as it deems appropriate under the law, based upon the facts complained of herein and as determined by the investigation.

Dated: July 10, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jamie B. Beaber

Jamie B. Beaber
Alan M. Grimaldi
Kfir B. Levy
Saqib J. Siddiqui
Bryan C. Nese
Tiffany A. Miller

PUBLIC VERSION

Alison T. Gelsleichter
Tariq Javed
Courtney Krawice
Séké G. Godo
So Ra Ko
Jaspreet K. Momi
MAYER BROWN LLP
1999 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006-1101
Tel.: (202) 263-3000
Fax: (202) 263-5340

Robert Pluta
Amanda Streff Bonner
MAYER BROWN LLP
71 S. Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606-4637
Tel: +1.312.782.0600

Maxell-Samsung-337-Service@mayerbrown.com

Counsel for Complainant Maxell, Ltd.

**UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

In the Matter of:

**CERTAIN MOBILE ELECTRONIC
DEVICES**

Investigation No. _____

VERIFICATION OF COMPLAINT

I, Tatsuya Yamamoto, declare as follows, in accordance with 19 C.F.R. §§ 210.4 and 210.12(a)(1) and under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States.

1. I am the General Manager of IP Innovation Business Unit at Complainant Maxell, Ltd., and am duly authorized by Complainant Maxell to execute this verification of the accompanying Complaint of Maxell, Ltd. Under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as Amended.

2. I have read the foregoing Complaint and am aware of its contents.

3. To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief and based upon a reasonable inquiry under the circumstances, the allegations and other factual contentions of the Complaint are well-grounded in fact and have evidentiary support, or, where specifically identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery.

4. To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, formed after a reasonable inquiry, the claims and other legal contentions set forth in the Complaint are warranted by existing law or by good-faith, non-frivolous argument for extension, modification, or reversal of existing law, or by the establishment of new law.

5. The Complaint is not being filed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of the Investigation or any related proceeding.

Executed on July 10, 2026



Tatsuya Yamamoto