	Case4:06-cv-06613-CW Document109	Filed06/11/07 Page1 of 19
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	MILBANK, TWEED, HADLEY & McCChristopher E. Chalsen (Pro Hac Vice) Michael M. Murray (Pro Hac Vice) Lawrence T. Kass (Pro Hac Vice) Frank A. Bruno (Pro Hac Vice) Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza New York, NY 10005 Telephone: (212) 530-5000 Facsimile: (212) 822-5796 cchalsen@milbank.com mmurray@milbank.com lkass@milbank.com fbruno@milbank.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs, FUJITSU LIMITED and FUJITSU MICROELECTRONICS AMI	
15	IINITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT
16	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
17	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA OAKLAND DIVISION	
18	UAKLANI	DIVISION
19	FUJITSU LIMITED, a Japanese	CASE NO. 4:06-cv-06613 (CW)
20	FUJITSU LIMITED, a Japanese corporation, and FUJITSU MICROELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC., a California corporation,	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT AND DECLARATORY
21	Plaintiffs,	JUDGMENT
22	NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORP., a	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
23 24	NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORP., a Taiwanese corporation, and NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORP. U.S.A., a California corporation,	
	Defendants.	
25	Defendants.	
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	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT	06-CV-06613 (cw)

Plaintiff Fujitsu Limited ("Fujitsu") and Fujitsu Microelectronics America, Inc. ("Fujitsu America") (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), for their first amended complaint against Defendants Nanya Technology Corp. ("Nanya") and Nanya Technology Corp. U.S.A. ("Nanya USA") (collectively, "Defendants"), aver as follows:

THE PARTIES

- 1. Fujitsu is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Japan. Fujitsu is a leading researcher, designer, manufacturer, and provider of information technology and communications products and services. As a result of its innovation, Fujitsu has been awarded various patents relating to computer memory products such as double-data-rate synchronous dynamic random access memory (DDR SDRAM) chips and dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips.
- 2. Fujitsu America is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fujitsu, and is a California corporation with headquarters and principal place of business at 1250 E. Arques Avenue, M/S 333, Sunnyvale, California 94088-3470.
- 3. Defendant Nanya is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Taiwan, having its principal place of business at Hwa-Ya Technology Park 669, Fu Hsing 3rd Rd., Kueishan, Taoyuan, Taiwan, Republic of China. Upon information and belief, Nanya manufactures products, including the memory chips accused of infringement in this Complaint, for sale and importation into the United States directly through its own actions and indirectly by Defendant Nanya USA.
- 4. Defendant Nanya USA is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business at 5104 Old Ironsides Dr., Suite 113, Santa Clara, CA 95054. Upon information and belief, Nanya USA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Defendant Nanya, and has sold or sells products manufactured by Nanya or Nanya USA, including the

JURISDICTION

- 5. This is an action arising under the Patent Laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code, the Declaratory Relief Act, and the laws of California. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a), which confers jurisdiction over cases of patent infringement, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, which confers federal question jurisdiction and 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a), which confers jurisdiction over declaratory judgment actions. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the California state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- 6. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over Nanya USA because Nanya USA is incorporated under the laws of the State of California and has its principal place of business in Santa Clara, California.
- This Court has personal jurisdiction over Nanya and Nanya USA under California Code of Civil Procedure § 410.10, *inter alia*, on the basis that upon information and belief, Nanya and Nanya USA have sold, and continue to sell infringing memory chips to manufacturers of computers and other electronic devices in this District and elsewhere in the United States, who in turn have sold and continue to sell computers and other electronic devices containing the infringing memory chips to customers in this District and elsewhere in the United States. Upon further information and belief, Nanya, as 100% owner of Nanya USA, has been directing Nanya USA's sales activities. Upon information and belief, Nanya also knew that said manufacturers of computers and other electronic

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devices reside in this District and elsewhere in the United States, and would sell devices containing the infringing memory chips to customers in this District and elsewhere in the United States, and Nanya derived and continues to derive substantial revenue therefrom.

VENUE

8. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c) and 1400(b).

FUJITSU'S PATENTS

- 9. Fujitsu is the assignee and owner of the following United States patents ("Fujitsu's Patents"):
 - a. U.S. Patent No. 4,801,989 ("the '989 patent", Exh. A hereto), entitled "Dynamic Random Access Memory Having Trench Capacitor With Polysilicon Lined Lower Electrode," which was duly and legally issued on January 31, 1989 to Masao Taguchi;
 - b. U.S. Patent No. 6,104,486 ("the '486 patent", Exh. B hereto), entitled "Fabrication Process of a Semiconductor Device Using Ellipsometry," which was duly and legally issued on August 15, 2000 to Hiroshi Arimoto.
 - c. U.S. Patent No. 6,292,428 B1 ("the '428 patent", Exh. C hereto), entitled "Semiconductor Device Reconciling Different Timing Signals," which was duly and legally issued on September 18, 2001 to Hiroyoshi Tomita and Tatsuya Kanda.
 - d. U.S. Patent No. 6,320,819 B2 ("the '819 patent", Exh. D hereto), entitled "Semiconductor Device Reconciling Different Timing Signals," which was duly and legally issued on November 20, 2001 to Hiroyoshi Tomita and Tatsuya Kanda.

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e. U.S. Patent No. 5,227,996 ("the '996 patent", Exh. E hereto), entitled "Semiconductor Memory Device Having Word Line Driver," which was duly and legally issued on July 13, 1993 to Toshiya Uchida.

NANYA'S PATENTS

- 10. In a complaint filed by Nanya against Plaintiffs in Guam on September 13, 2006 (but never properly served), Civil Case No. 06-00025 ("the Guam Complaint"), Nanya purported to be the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and under the following United States patents ("Nanya's Patents"):
 - a. U.S. Patent No. 6,790,765 ("the '765 patent", Exh. F hereto), titled "Method For Forming Contact";
 - b. U.S. Patent No. 6,225,187 ("the '187 patent", Exh. G hereto), entitled "Method For STI-Top Rounding Control";
 - c. U.S. Patent No. 6,426,271 ("the '271 patent", Exh. H hereto), entitled "Method Of Rounding The Corner Of A Shallow Trench Isolation Region."
 - 11. The Guam Complaint asserts Nanya's Patents against Plaintiffs.
- 12. By virtue of Nanya's actions, Plaintiffs reasonably believed at the time their original Complaint was filed that Nanya imminently intended to pursue against them an infringement action involving Nanya's Patents.
- 13. Plaintiffs deny that they infringe any valid claim of any of the Nanya Patents.
- 14. An actual and justiciable controversy exists between Nanya and Plaintiffs concerning whether Plaintiffs infringe any valid claim of the Nanya Patents. Plaintiffs now seek a declaratory judgment that they do not infringe any valid claim of the Nanya Patents, and that the claims of the Nanya Patents are invalid.

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THE CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS

- 15. Fujitsu and Nanya entered into a Confidentiality Agreement on February 17, 2005 concerning the confidentiality of documents and information in discussing a possible settlement of patent infringement claims ("Confidentiality Agreement").
- 16. Fujitsu and Nanya also entered into a Letter Agreement on July 12, 2006 concerning the confidentiality of documents and information relating to a possible settlement of patent infringement claims ("Letter Agreement").
- 17. Nanya, Nanya USA and Nanya Technology Corporation Japan, were represented by Mr. Hiroyuki Morisaki ("Mr. Morisaki"), who signed the Letter Agreement.
- 18. Mr. Morisaki sent Fujitsu a letter dated August 10, 2006 requesting that Fujitsu provide additional information relating to the possible settlement of patent infringement claims.
- 19. Fujitsu sent Mr. Morisaki a responsive letter dated August 11, 2006 that provided additional information relating to the possible settlement of patent infringement claims.
- 20. The Confidentiality Agreement and the Letter Agreement each state that confidential documents and information provided by Fujitsu concerning a possible settlement of patent infringement claims shall not be disclosed to any third party.
- 21. After Nanya entered into Confidentiality Agreement and the Letter Agreement, Fujitsu provided confidential documents and information concerning a possible settlement of patent infringement claims on July 12, 2006 and August 11, 2006.
- 22. Defendants disclosed confidential information concerning a possible settlement of patent infringement claims in public record documents asserting *inter alia* declaratory judgment and antitrust claims.

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23. On information and belief, Defendants knew that the information disclosed in the public record documents was confidential and that such public disclosure was prohibited under the Confidentiality Agreement and/or the Letter Agreement.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Infringement of the '989 Patent)

- 24. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-9 of this Complaint.
- 25. Nanya and Nanya USA have been and still are infringing one or more claims of the '989 patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States memory chips and by causing use, offer for sale and sale of computers and other electronic devices containing memory chips. Infringing memory chips made, used, sold, offered for sale or imported by Nanya and Nanya USA include at least Nanya's 256M DDR SDRAM (e.g., part no. NT5D64M4AT). On information and belief, there are additional infringing memory chips.
- 26. Nanya and Nanya USA's actions constitute infringement, active inducement of infringement, and/or contributory infringement of the '989 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.
- 27. Fujitsu has sustained damages and will continue to sustain damages as a result of the aforesaid acts of infringement.
- 28. Nanya and Nanya USA's continued infringement of the '989 patent has caused and will continue to cause Fujitsu irreparable harm unless enjoined by the Court.
- 29. On information and belief, Nanya and Nanya USA's infringements of the '989 patent have been willful.

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SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Infringement of the '486 Patent)

- 30. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-9 of this Complaint.
- 31. Nanya and Nanya USA have been and still are infringing one or more claims of the '486 patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States memory chips and by causing use, offer for sale and sale of computers and other electronic devices containing memory chips. Upon information and belief, infringing memory chips made, used, sold, offered for sale or imported by Nanya and Nanya USA include at least the following: 512M DDR SDRAM; 512M DDR2 SDRAM; 256M DDR2 SDRAM; 1G DDR2 SDRAM; and SDRAM memory module products equipped with one or more of the 512M DDR SDRAM; 512M DDR2 SDRAM; 256M DDR2 SDRAM; and 1G DDR2 SDRAM.
- 32. Nanya and Nanya USA's actions constitute infringement, active inducement of infringement, and/or contributory infringement of the '486 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.
- 33. Fujitsu has sustained damages and will continue to sustain damages as a result of the aforesaid acts of infringement.
- 34. Nanya and Nanya USA's continued infringement of the '486 patent has caused and will continue to cause Fujitsu irreparable harm unless enjoined by the Court.
- 35. On information and belief, Nanya and Nanya USA's infringements of the '486 patent have been willful.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Infringement of the '428 Patent)

36. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-9 of this Complaint.

Nanya and Nanya USA have been and still are infringing one or 37. 1 more claims of the '428 patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or 2 importing into the United States memory chips and causing use, offer for sale and 3 sale of computers and other electronic devices containing memory chips. 4 Infringing memory chips made, used, sold, offered for sale or imported by Nanya 5 and Nanya USA include at least the 256M DDR SDRAM (e.g., part no. 6 NT5D64M4AT). On information and belief, Defendants' additional infringing 7 memory chips include at least the following: 128M DDR SDRAM; 512M DDR 8 SDRAM: 512M DDR2 SDRAM; 1G DDR2 SDRAM; 128M DDR SDRAM 9 Graphic (Elixir); 512M DDR SDRAM Graphic (Elixir); 256M DDR2 SDRAM 10 Graphic (Elixir); 512M DDR2 SDRAM Graphic (Elixir); 512M DDR UDIMM; 11 1G DDR UDIMM; 512M DDR SODIMM; 1G DDR SODIMM; 512M DDR 12 RDIMM; 1G DDR RDIMM; 2G DDR RDIMM; 256M DDR2 UDIMM; 512M 13 DDR2 UDIMM; 1G DDR2 UDIMM; 2G DDR2 UDIMM; 256M DDR2 14 SODIMM; 512M DDR2 SODIMM; 1G DDR2 SODIMM; 512M DDR2 RDIMM; 15 1G DDR2 RDIMM; 2G DDR2 RDIMM; 512M DDR2 FBDIMM; 1G DDR2 16 FBDIMM; 2G DDR2 FBDIMM; 512M DDR SDRAM SODIMM (Elixir); 128M 17 DDR SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Elixir); 512M DDR SDRAM Unbuffered 18 DIMM (Elixir); 1G DDR SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Elixir); 256M DDR2 19 SDRAM SO DIMM (Elixir); 512M DDR2 SDRAM SO DIMM (Elixir); 1G DDR2 20 SDRAM SO DIMM (Elixir); 256M DDR2 SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Elixir); 21 512M DDR2 SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Elixir); 1G DDR2 SDRAM 22 Unbuffered DIMM (Elixir); 512M DDR SDRAM SO DIMM (Super Elixir); 1G 23 DDR SDRAM SO DIMM (Super Elixir); 128M DDR SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM 24 (Super Elixir); 512M DDR SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Super Elixir); 1G DDR 25 SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Super Elixir); 256M DDR2 SDRAM SO DIMM 26 (Super Elixir); 512M DDR2 SDRAM SO DIMM (Super Elixir); 1G DDR2 27 SDRAM SO DIMM (Super Elixir); 256M DDR2 SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM 28

(Super Elixir); 512M DDR2 SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Super Elixir); and 1G DDR2 SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Super Elixir).

- 38. Nanya and Nanya USA's actions constitute infringement, active inducement of infringement, and/or contributory infringement of the '428 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.
- 39. Fujitsu has sustained damages and will continue to sustain damages as a result of the aforesaid acts of infringement.
- 40. Nanya and Nanya USA's continued infringement of the '428 patent has caused and will continue to cause Fujitsu irreparable harm unless enjoined by the Court.
- 41. On information and belief, Nanya and Nanya USA's infringements of the '428 patent have been willful.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Infringement of the '819 Patent)

- 42. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-9 of this Complaint.
- 43. Nanya and Nanya USA have been and still are infringing one or more claims of the '819 patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States memory chips and causing use, offer for sale and sale of computers and other electronic devices containing memory chips.

 Infringing memory chips made, used, sold, offered for sale or imported by Nanya and Nanya USA include at least the 256M DDR SDRAM (e.g., part no. NT5D64M4AT). On information and belief, Defendants' additional infringing memory chips include at least the following: 128M DDR SDRAM; 512M DDR SDRAM; 512M DDR SDRAM; 1G DDR2 SDRAM; 128M DDR SDRAM Graphic (Elixir); 512M DDR SDRAM Graphic (Elixir); 512M DDR2 SDRAM Graphic (Elixir); 512M DDR UDIMM; 1G DDR UDIMM; 512M DDR SODIMM; 1G DDR SODIMM; 512M DDR

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1	RDIMM; 1G DDR RDIMM; 2G DDR RDIMM; 256M DDR2 UDIMM; 512M		
2	DDR2 UDIMM; 1G DDR2 UDIMM; 2G DDR2 UDIMM; 256M DDR2		
3	SODIMM; 512M DDR2 SODIMM; 1G DDR2 SODIMM; 512M DDR2 RDIMM;		
4	1G DDR2 RDIMM; 2G DDR2 RDIMM; 512M DDR2 FBDIMM; 1G DDR2		
5	FBDIMM; 2G DDR2 FBDIMM; 512M DDR SDRAM SODIMM (Elixir); 128M		
6	DDR SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Elixir); 512M DDR SDRAM Unbuffered		
7	DIMM (Elixir); 1G DDR SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Elixir); 256M DDR2		
8	SDRAM SO DIMM (Elixir); 512M DDR2 SDRAM SO DIMM (Elixir); 1G DDR2		
9	SDRAM SO DIMM (Elixir); 256M DDR2 SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Elixir);		
10	512M DDR2 SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Elixir); 1G DDR2 SDRAM		
11	Unbuffered DIMM (Elixir); 512M DDR SDRAM SO DIMM (Super Elixir); 1G		
12	DDR SDRAM SO DIMM (Super Elixir); 128M DDR SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM		
13	(Super Elixir); 512M DDR SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Super Elixir); 1G DDR		
14	SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Super Elixir); 256M DDR2 SDRAM SO DIMM		
15	(Super Elixir); 512M DDR2 SDRAM SO DIMM (Super Elixir); 1G DDR2		
16	SDRAM SO DIMM (Super Elixir); 256M DDR2 SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM		
17	(Super Elixir); 512M DDR2 SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Super Elixir); and 1G		
18	DDR2 SDRAM Unbuffered DIMM (Super Elixir).		
19	44. Nanya and Nanya USA's actions constitute infringement, active		
20	inducement of infringement, and/or contributory infringement of the '819 patent in		
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- e violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.
- Fujitsu has sustained damages and will continue to sustain 45. damages as a result of the aforesaid acts of infringement.
- Nanya and Nanya USA's continued infringement of the '819 46. patent has caused and will continue to cause Fujitsu irreparable harm unless enjoined by the Court.
- On information and belief, Nanya and Nanya USA's 47. infringements of the '819 patent have been willful.

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FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Infringement of the '996 Patent)

- 48. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-9 of this Complaint.
- 49. Nanya and Nanya USA have been and still are infringing one or more claims of the '996 patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States memory chips and by causing use, offer for sale and sale of computers and other electronic devices containing memory chips.

 Infringing memory chips made, used, sold, offered for sale or imported by Nanya and Nanya USA include at least Nanya's 512M DDR2 SDRAM (e.g., part no N2TU51280AF (Elixir brand)). On information and belief, there are additional infringing memory chips.
- 50. Nanya and Nanya USA's actions constitute infringement, active inducement of infringement, and/or contributory infringement of the '996 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.
- 51. Fujitsu has sustained damages and will continue to sustain damages as a result of the aforesaid acts of infringement.
- 52. Nanya and Nanya USA's continued infringement of the '996 patent has cause and will continue to cause Fujitsu irreparable harm unless enjoined by the Court.
- 53. On information and belief, Nanya and Nanya USA's infringements of the '996 patent have been willful.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Declaratory Judgment of Noninfringement regarding the '765 Patent)

54. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-14 of this Complaint.

1	55. Plaintiffs are not directly infringing, contributorily infringing,		
2	or actively inducing others to infringe any valid claim of the '765 patent as		
3	properly construed.		
4	SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF		
5	(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity regarding the '765 Patent)		
6	56. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of		
7	the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-14 of this Complaint.		
8	57. The '765 patent is invalid for failing to satisfy the conditions		
9	for patentability set forth in Title 35 of the United States Code, including but not		
10	limited to sections 102, 103, and/or 112.		
11	EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF		
12	(Declaratory Judgment of Noninfringement regarding the '187 patent)		
13	58. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of		
14	the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-14 of this Complaint.		
15	59. Plaintiffs are not directly infringing, contributorily infringing,		
16	or actively inducing others to infringe any valid claim of the '187 patent as		
17	properly construed.		
18	NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF		
19	(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity regarding the '187 patent)		
20	60. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of		
21	the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-14 of this Complaint.		
22	61. The '187 patent is invalid for failing to satisfy the conditions		
23	for patentability set forth in Title 35 of the United States Code, including but not		
24	limited to sections 102, 103, and/or 112.		
25	TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF		
26	(Declaratory Judgment of Noninfringement regarding the '271 patent)		
27	62. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of		
28	the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-14 of this Complaint.		

63. Plaintiffs are not directly infringing, contributorily infringing, or actively inducing others to infringe any valid claim of the '271 patent as properly construed.

ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity regarding the '271 patent)

- 64. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-14 of this Complaint.
- 65. The '271 patent is invalid for failing to satisfy the conditions for patentability set forth in Title 35 of the United States Code, including but not limited to sections 102, 103, and/or 112.

TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Contract)

- 66. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-23 of this Complaint.
- 67. The information concerning a possible settlement of patent infringement claims provided by Fujitsu on July 12, 2006 and the additional information provided by Fujitsu on August 11, 2006 are included within the confidential documents and information protected under the Confidentiality Agreement and/or Letter Agreement and the disclosure of this information by Defendants and those in concert with them ("Defendants") in asserting *inter alia* declaratory judgment and antitrust claims constitutes a material breach of the Confidentiality Agreement and/or Letter Agreement.
- 68. The information disclosed by Defendants in asserting *inter alia* declaratory judgment and antitrust claims had not entered the public domain prior to the breach of the Confidentiality Agreement and Letter Agreement.
- 69. Defendants disclosed confidential documents and information and breached the Confidentiality Agreement and/or Letter Agreement in bad faith.

70. As a direct and proximate result of this breach, Fujitsu has sustained damages and will continue to sustain damages in an amount to be determined.

THIRTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Confidentiality)

- 71. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-23 of this Complaint.
- 72. On July 12, 2006, Fujitsu disclosed confidential information to Defendants concerning a possible settlement of patent infringement claims.
- 73. On August 11, 2006, Fujitsu disclosed additional confidential information to Defendants concerning a possible settlement of patent infringement claims.
- 74. On information and belief, Defendants knew that the disclosed information was confidential and was being disclosed in confidence.
- 75. Defendants were obligated to maintain the confidentiality of the disclosed information.
- 76. On information and belief, Defendants knew that they were obligated to maintain the confidentiality of the disclosed information.
- 77. Defendants breached their obligation of confidentiality by disclosing the confidential information in public record documents asserting *inter alia* declaratory judgment and antitrust claims.
- 78. On information and belief, Defendants knew they were breaching their obligation of confidentiality by disclosing the confidential information in public record documents.
- 79. On information and belief, Defendants breached their obligation of confidentiality in bad faith.

80. As a direct and proximate result of this breach, Fujitsu has sustained damages and will continue to sustain damages in an amount to be determined.

FOURTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Fraud)

- 81. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-23 of this Complaint.
- 82. Through the Letter Agreement dated July 12, 2006 and the letter dated August 10, 2006, Defendants induced Fujitsu to provide confidential information concerning a possible settlement of patent infringement claims by making representations that the information was being requested for purposes of settlement.
- 83. Upon information and belief, Defendants in fact were planning to use the information for purposes of preparing declaratory judgment and antitrust claims against Plaintiffs.
 - 84. The misrepresentations by Defendants were material.
- 85. Fujitsu justifiably relied on the misrepresentations when disclosing its confidential information concerning a possible settlement of patent infringement claims.
- 86. Defendants improperly used the information in preparing and filing declaratory judgment and antitrust claims against Plaintiffs.
- 87. Upon information and belief, the misrepresentations by Defendants were fraudulent.
- 88. As a direct and proximate result of the fraudulent misrepresentations by Defendants, Fujitsu has been subjected to unjustified claims for alleged antitrust violations and declaratory judgment, has lost confidentiality concerning a possible settlement of patent infringement claims, has sustained damages, and will continue to sustain damages in an amount to be determined.

FIFTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 1 (Negligent Misrepresentation) 2 Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of 89. 3 the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-23 and 81-88 of this Complaint. 4 Upon information and belief, the misrepresentations by 90. 5 Defendants were negligent. 6 As a direct and proximate result of the negligent 91. 7 misrepresentations by Defendants, Fujitsu has been subjected to unjustified claims 8 for alleged antitrust violations and declaratory judgment, has lost confidentiality 9 concerning a possible settlement of patent infringement claims, has sustained 10 damages, and will continue to sustain damages in an amount to be determined. 11 SIXTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 12 (Unfair Competition Under California Law) 13 Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each of 92. 14 the averments set forth in paragraphs 1-23 of this Complaint. 15 Defendants engaged in unlawful, unfair and/or deceptive 93. 16 practices in making material misrepresentations to Plaintiffs concerning a possible 17 settlement of patent infringement claims. 18 Defendants have unfairly competed with Plaintiffs in violation 94. 19 of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq. and have damaged Plaintiffs by doing 20 21 SO. PRAYER FOR RELIEF 22 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs prays that this Court enter judgment in its 23 favor and against Defendants and grant the following relief: 24 A preliminary and permanent injunction preventing further Α. 25

A. A preliminary and permanent injunction preventing further infringement, contributory infringement and inducement of infringement of Fujitsu's Patents;

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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

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1 2		601 South Figueroa Street, 30th Floor Los Angeles, California 90017 Telephone: (213) 892-4000 Facsimile: (212) 822-5796
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