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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE: TFT-LCD (FLAT PANEL) ANTITRUST  
LITIGATION

No. M 07-1827 SI  
MDL No. 1827

No. C 10-5625 SI

This Order Relates To:

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR ORDER TO SERVE  
DEFENDANT CHUNGHWA PICTURE  
TUBES THROUGH ITS U.S. COUNSEL**

ALFRED H. SIEGEL,

Plaintiff,

v.

AU OPTRONICS,

Defendant.

Plaintiff has filed a motion to serve a foreign defendant, Chunghwa Picture Tubes Ltd., through its U.S. counsel pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(f)(3). The parties stipulated to submit the motion without oral argument, and accordingly the Court VACATES the hearing scheduled for April 8, 2011, at 9:00 a.m. For the reasons set forth below, the Court GRANTS the motion.

**BACKGROUND**

On December 10, 2010, plaintiff Alfred H. Siegel, as trustee of the Circuit City Stores, Inc. liquidating trust, filed a complaint in this Court against numerous domestic and foreign defendants, including Chunghwa Picture Tubes ("Chunghwa"), for violations of state and federal antitrust laws. Pursuant to the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation's April 20, 2007 transfer order consolidating pretrial proceedings for a number of actions and this Court's July 3, 2007 related case pretrial order #1, the Clerk of this Court designated this case as related to MDL No. 1827, M 07-1827.

Chunghwa is a foreign corporation with headquarters in Taiwan. Taiwan is not a signatory to

1 the Hague Convention on Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents (“Hague  
2 Convention”), and thus service cannot be effected on Chunghwa pursuant to the Hague Convention.  
3 In January 2011, plaintiff sent Chunghwa a request to waive service of summons. Chunghwa has not  
4 returned a signed waiver. Plaintiff also contacted Chunghwa’s U.S. counsel and requested that counsel,  
5 as an agent for Chunghwa, arrange for service of process by delivery of the requisite documents.  
6 Chunghwa declined this request, thus prompting the instant motion. Plaintiff has not attempted to  
7 initiate service on Chunghwa through the letters rogatory process.

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9 **DISCUSSION**

10 Plaintiff has moved to serve Chunghwa through its U.S. counsel pursuant to Federal Rule of  
11 Civil Procedure 4(f)(3). Rule 4(f)(3) permits service in a place not within any judicial district of the  
12 United States, “by . . . means not prohibited by international agreement as may be directed by the court.”  
13 Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3).<sup>1</sup> Chunghwa argues that before plaintiff can seek to serve it through its U.S.  
14 counsel, plaintiff must first attempt to personally serve Chunghwa via the letters rogatory process at its  
15 Taiwan address.

16 Plaintiff contends that service through defendant’s U.S. counsel is appropriate because of the  
17 substantial difficulty, time and expense that plaintiff would face in serving the foreign defendant in  
18 Taiwan, and the need to coordinate discovery in this case and the MDL. Plaintiff notes that earlier in  
19 the MDL the direct purchaser plaintiffs spent many months attempting to effect service on some  
20 Taiwanese defendants through the letter rogatory process, and this process proved time-consuming,  
21 expensive, and burdensome. *See* Docket No. 725 (Order Re: Defendant Nexgen Mediatech Inc.’s  
22 Motion to Dismiss for Insufficient Service of Process; Quashing Service; and Granting Direct Purchaser  
23 Plaintiffs’ Motion to Serve Nexgen Through its Counsel under Fed.R.Civ.P. 4(f)(3)).<sup>2</sup> In addition, other  
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25 <sup>1</sup> Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(h)(2) authorizes service of process on a foreign business  
26 entity in a manner prescribed by Rule 4(f) for individuals.

27 <sup>2</sup> In that order, the Court held that the record did not demonstrate that defendant Nexgen  
28 Mediatech, Inc., a Taiwanese corporation, had been properly served by the letter rogatory method, and  
granted the direct purchaser plaintiffs’ request to serve Nexgen through its U.S. counsel. In four other  
individual cases related to the MDL, the Court granted the plaintiffs’ motions to serve Taiwanese

1 plaintiffs have submitted cost estimates for serving Chunghwa through the letters rogatory process, of  
2 all which have indicated a likely cost of more than \$8,000.<sup>3</sup>

3         Based upon the circumstances presented here, the Court finds that it is appropriate to order  
4 service on Chunghwa through its U.S. counsel. The Ninth Circuit has rejected the argument that “Rule  
5 4(f) should be read to create a hierarchy of preferred methods of service of process. [Appellant]’s  
6 interpretation would require that a party attempt service of process by those methods enumerated in Rule  
7 4(f)(2), including diplomatic channels and letters rogatory, before petitioning the court for alternative  
8 relief under Rule 4(f)(3). We find no support for [this] position. No such requirement is found in the  
9 Rule’s text, implied by its structure, or even hinted at in the advisory committee notes.” *Rio Properties,*  
10 *Inc. v. Rio Intern. Interlink*, 284 F.3d 1007, 1014-15 (9th Cir. 2002). The Ninth Circuit concluded “that  
11 service of process under Rule 4(f)(3) is neither a ‘last resort’ nor ‘extraordinary relief.’ It is merely one  
12 means among several which enables service of process on an international defendant.” *Id.* at 1015  
13 (internal citation omitted). To the extent that defendant relies on the 1993 Advisory Committee Notes  
14 to argue that plaintiff must show “urgency” in order to warrant alternative service, the Court disagrees.  
15 *Rio Properties* held that district courts have “sound discretion” to determine when the “particularities  
16 and necessities of a given case require alternate service of process under Rule 4(f)(3)” and noted that  
17 “trial courts have authorized a wide variety of alternative methods of service including publication,  
18 ordinary mail, mail to the defendant’s last known address, delivery to the defendant's attorney, telex,  
19 and most recently, email.” *Id.* at 1016. In any event, the portion of the 1993 Advisory Committee Notes

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21 defendants, including Chunghwa, through their U.S. counsel. See *ATS Claim, LLC v. Epson Elecs. Am.*  
22 *Inc., et al.*, (Docket No. 1309), *AT&T Mobility LLC v. AU Optronics et al.*, (Docket No. 1657), *Motorola*  
23 *Inc. v. AU Optronics et al.*, (Docket No. 1657), *Nokia Corp. v. AU Optronics Corp.*, (Docket No. 1779),  
and *TracFone Wireless, Inc. v. AU Optronics et al.*, (Docket No. 2109).

24 <sup>3</sup> See, e.g., *TracFone Wireless, Inc. v. AU Optronics et al.*;

25         According to the Legal Language Services estimate, TracFone will incur a charge of at  
26 least \$6,215.00 for translating TracFone’s Complaint and the other documents associated  
27 with the TracFone action into Chinese for Chunghwa. Legal Language Services also  
estimates that TracFone will incur charges of at least \$3,720 for processing the letters  
rogatory for Chunghwa and for paying the fees required by the U.S. Department of State  
for service on that entity.

28 Docket No. 2109 at 2-3.

1 that defendant quotes presents a hypothetical involving the Hague Convention, which is inapplicable  
2 here because Taiwan is not a signatory to that agreement.

3 In light of the availability of alternative, speedier relief under Rule 4(f)(3), the Court finds that  
4 there is no reason to require service through letters rogatory in the instant action, particularly given the  
5 stage of the litigation in the MDL and the significant discovery that is already underway in those  
6 proceedings. This action has been consolidated with the MDL and is now part of a coordinated  
7 discovery schedule. Until plaintiff is able to serve Chunghwa, plaintiff will not be able to coordinate  
8 and participate in discovery against Chunghwa with the other plaintiffs.

9 The Court also finds that service on Chunghwa through its U.S. counsel comports with due  
10 process. Service under Rule 4(f)(3) must "comport with constitutional notions of due process," meaning  
11 that service must be "reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties  
12 of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." *Rio*  
13 *Properties*, 284 F.3d at 1016-17 (internal quotation and citation omitted). Here, the record shows that  
14 Chunghwa has consulted its U.S. counsel regarding the MDL lawsuits and participated in the MDL  
15 cases through its U.S. counsel. Chunghwa has been represented in the MDL by the law firm of Gibson,  
16 Dunn & Crutcher LLP since June 2008. Since that time, Gibson Dunn has repeatedly appeared as  
17 counsel for Chunghwa and has answered complaints, provided declarations, joined defendants' motions  
18 to dismiss, and negotiated settlements with the direct purchaser plaintiffs and the indirect purchaser  
19 plaintiffs. Under these circumstances, the Court finds it reasonable to infer that Chunghwa has  
20 sufficient notice of this case and that service of defendant through its U.S. counsel will comport with  
21 due process. *See FMAC Loan Receivables v. Dagra*, 228 F.R.D. 531, 534 (E.D. Va. 2005) (stating that  
22 the numerous motions filed by defendant's attorney make it "abundantly clear" that defendant has been  
23 in constant communication with his attorney); *see also In re Cathode Ray Tubes (CRT) Antitrust Litig.*,  
24 MDL No. 1917, No. 07-5944 SC, 2008 WL 4104341, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 3, 2008) (authorizing  
25 service on foreign defendants through U.S. subsidiaries and domestic counsel); *In re LDK Solar Sec.*  
26 *Litig.*, C No. 07-5182 WHA, 2008 WL 2415186, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. June 12, 2008) (authorizing service  
27 on foreign corporation and foreign individuals on corporation's domestic subsidiary, and noting  
28 "[s]ignificantly, FRCP 4(f)(3) stands independently of FRCP 4(f)(1); it is not necessary for plaintiffs


1 to first attempt service through 'internationally agreed means' before turning to 'any other means not  
2 prohibited by international agreement.'").

3  
4 **CONCLUSION**

5 For the foregoing reasons and for good cause shown, the Court hereby GRANTS plaintiff's  
6 motion to serve Chungwa Picture Tubes Ltd. through its U.S. counsel pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
7 Procedure 4(f)(3). Docket No. 17 in C 10-5625 SI; Docket No. 2480 in M 07-1827 SI.

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9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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11 Dated: March 24, 2011

  
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SUSAN ILLSTON  
United States District Judge