

*"Man is a victim of soul-conditioning,
sanctions and permits."*

Charlie Chaplin



Creators, Inventors, Innovators, SMEs:

**Acquire a World Intellectual Property on your creation
and International Multidisciplinary Projections on your venture,
endowed with an Arsenal of Rights* to reduce
the abusive power held by multinationals**

Substantiated by Jurisprudences

**The Intellectual Passport C.B. Omnibus Volume
A Solution to the 21st Century's Economic Issues**

Recommended by the World Inventors Club

www.usdclub.org

U.S.D. System International Editions Consortium
Universal Strategy Development System

www.sosinvention.com

Patent Challenges for the Inventor

Reminder: Patent implies the mandatory loss of secrets:

Patent also entails:

- **Filing Administrative Costs** (thousands of dollars)
- **The optional international extension and defense against opposition costs** (tens of thousands of dollars)
- **The prohibitive translation, technological watch and defense against infringers costs** (several thousands of dollars, even a few million)
- **The incompressible cost of various national and international taxes, not to mention annuities over 20 years** (tens to hundreds of thousands of dollars)
- **In addition to being forced to commercialize the patented invention under penalty of patent annulment** (Abuse of monopoly)

Fact: While the loss of secrets stimulates the voracity of industrial predators, the sum of these costs are financially inaccessible to self-employed inventors and the vast majority of innovative SMEs.

The **World Intellectual Property Organization (W.I.P.O.)**
recognizes this universal issue

* The Director of the **W.I.P.O.** (UN Member), **Francis Gurry**, raised this issue during his presentation on 11/25/2010 at Sciences PO in Paris (France), explaining that the patent system was at a standstill: *"because it was the same for a small farmer and a molecular biology laboratory"*. <https://vimeo.com/17927141> FR <https://vimeo.com/65157788>

The inventor of the GPS (1986), Frenchman Gérard A. de Villeroché, **lost all of his rights** after depleting his assets in utility patents and fruitless court proceedings (2000) against his main infringer: Toyota. *See the details of the case in Mr. Dubois' book entitled, "Copyright: The Key to Global Economic Growth!"*.

For sale on Internet via www.usdclub.org and www.sosinvention.com

In North America (U.S.A. & Canada)

The Thousand Most Powerful Industrialists file 60% of national patents and 90% of international patents

The three million innovative SMEs file the remainder, or 40% of national patents and 10% of international extensions

The use of the Intellectual Passport CB Omnibus Volume recalibrates the imbalance affecting the economy and the most productive wealth and employment creators, or innovative SMEs

Alternatives for the Inventor

- 1 - **A Copyright registration number** (*Author's Right*), without the tangible medium in the form of an artistic and/or literary work describing (*drawings and texts*) an innovative concept, does not provide any evidence of an existing Right between the copyright (*author's right*) number and the physical person who filed the copyright application.

It solely procures the number and registration date of a potential idea that ~ Legally ~ does not belong to anyone. If such a stratagem sufficed for an inventor to be protected by an isolated copyright (*or author's right*) number (*without being linked to a concrete work*), the patent would have ceased to exist a long time ago.

- 2 - **Sealed and Time-Stamped Envelope:** Placing the description of an invention in a sealed envelope that is either mailed or left by a physical person at an official organization merely proves that the person in question knew about the envelope's content. This type of filing does not prove that the filer is the author of the description enclosed in the envelope.

This tactic can only hinder the subsequent filing of the same description by a third party as an anteriority, within the limit of the filer's national territory. If such an official filing or mailing were sufficient to protect an inventor, patent would have ceased to exist a long ago.

- 3 - **Trade secret** is not an intellectual property. It is a confidential commercial Right that solely depends on the discretion of an enterprise's administration and staff. In case of breach of secrecy, it is a matter that neither falls under plagiarism nor infringement. It pertains to Unfair Competition, even industrial and/or business espionage.

If trade secret were sufficient to protect an inventor, patent would have ceased to exist a long ago.

The Solution

The unpublished artistic and/or literary work: The Creator of an artistic and/or literary work must appose his signature directly on his work and inscribe the date of its completion. If the work is original and created in compliance with the rules of a recognized art, it is the natural property of its Creator who then enjoys an effective worldwide Copyright © (*or Author's Right*).

The subsequent registration of a copyright number by the administration of the Creator's country of residence has no other interest than to give a certified date of the work's registration. The copyright registration does not grant the author's right, it is the natural ownership of a work that grants it, whether it is published or unpublished... In order for the description of an invention to be its Author's property, this description must be intrinsic to such a work.

In that case, the Author must secure his intellectual property by having his unpublished work edited by a third-party Editor who assumes responsibility as a professional, as well as a witness before parties from any country and their administration.

What does the author of an invention require?

- 1 - A global property on his creation
- 2 - Secrets preservation
- 3 - An international Multidisciplinary Business Projection
- 4 - An international contracts portfolio adapted to the strategy of the Business Projection

* * *

What else does he need?

- 5 - Potential access to a technological and scientific validation service
- 6 - Potential access to a international commercial development service
- 7 - Potential access to an international private investors service

* * *

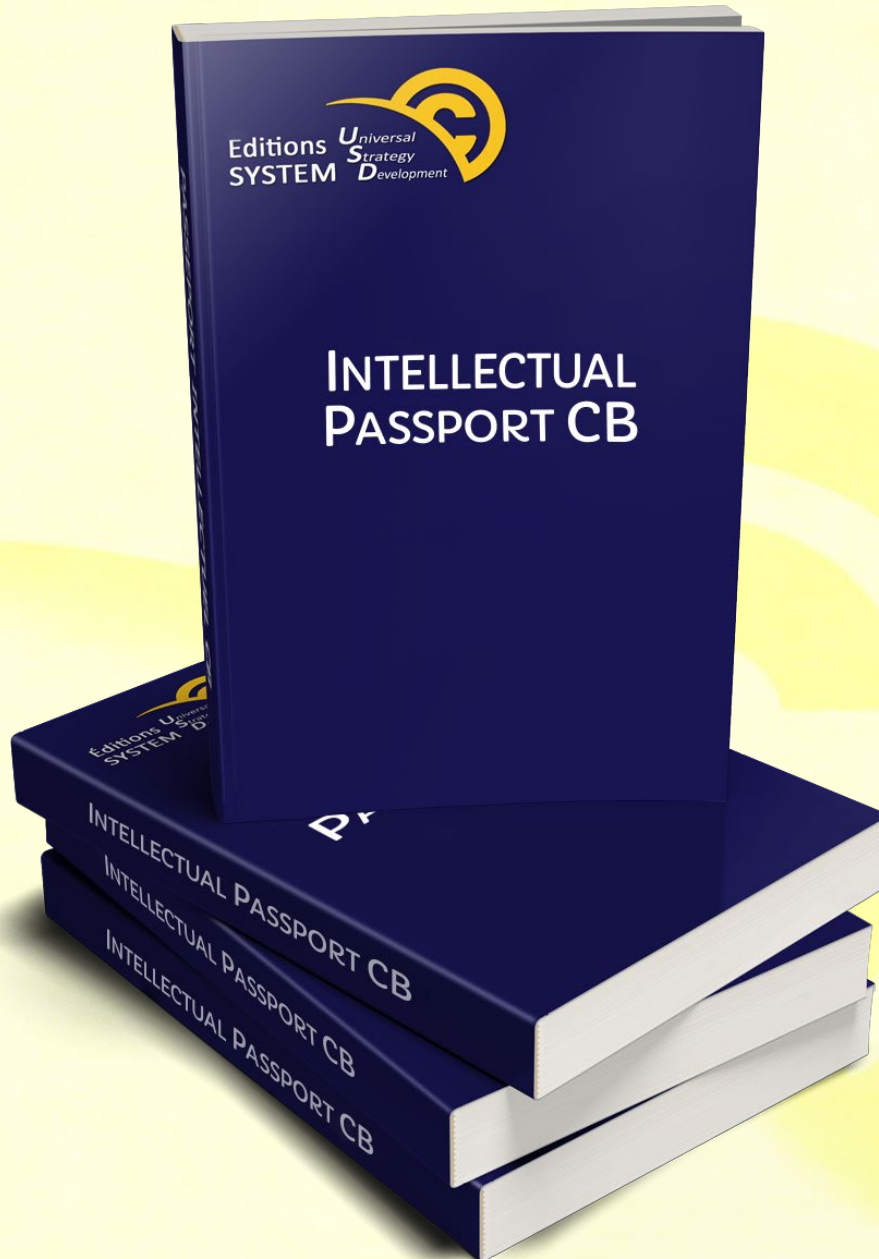
These crucial elements are accessed through acquiring an **unpublished Intellectual Passport CB** Omnibus Volume that also procures:

- A legal recourse under Penal Law accessible to most
- An effective dissuasion tool against espionage and turncoats

Intellectual Passport CB Omnibus Volume

At Last!

World Intellectual Property is Affordable for Everyone



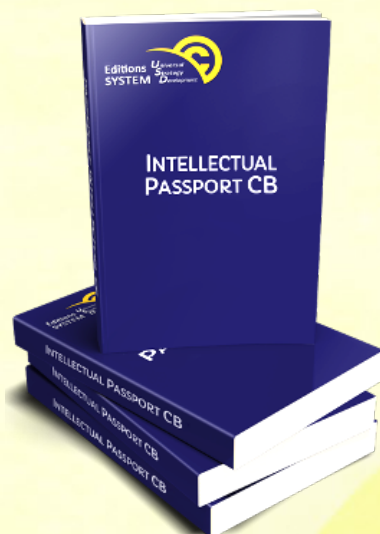
Recommended by the World Inventors Club
www.usdclub.org

Intellectual Passport (CB or IND)

1 - What is an "Intellectual Passport (CB or IND) Omnibus Volume"?

It is a series of literary and artistic works that naturally procure authors of patentable inventions or unpatentable concepts (*services, business, etc.*) with the only (*intellectual and universal*) natural property in the world: ownership of a **Work of the Mind**. Each Standard volume (*300 to 500 pages on average*) embeds an (*original and international*) Business Plan, as well as a portfolio of corresponding contracts. In some countries, its fixed price makes it possible to pay on credit.

Each **Standard Intellectual Passport Omnibus Volume** comprises three parts:



Part 1:

- the author's biography
- the description of the invention or concept
- the foundation of intellectual property
- alternate strategies against copiers

Part 2: (*without additional cost*)

- market assessment
- strategic market capture adapted to the distribution of rights principle (*Francession*)
- triennial profits projection for each intervener in the innovation

Part 3: (*without additional cost*)

- an international contracts portfolio specifically tailored to the strategy applied in Part 2
- copyright that covers the expression of the idea embedded in the work, assorted with a Certificate of Guarantee

With an unmatched quality/price ratio, this **Volume** is the first Intellectual Property Instrument that procures, for approximately the same cost as a national patent:

- a) a global and perpetual ownership on the description of the author's creation
- b) the preservation of secrets (*for commercial concepts or products*)
- c) an original International Multidisciplinary Business Projection (IMBP), suitable for a targeted international market
- d) a portfolio of international contracts tailored to the project's business strategy

Important: Converse to Patent Law (*or other monopolistic title*), according to National Laws and International Conventions on Copyright, all or part of a literary and/or artistic property (*even unpublished**) is opposable to a patent subsequently filed by a third party on an intrinsically matching concept or invention. This legal distinction alone justifies the existence of the **Intellectual Passport Omnibus Volume**.

2 - What else does the Intellectual Passport Omnibus Volume procure?

As a strategic instrument against industrial espionage and premature technological vigil, it must be completed as soon as possible, preferably upon conceiving the idea using its widest scope of application. Modifiable as required, it can be expanded upon later.

In case of being copied (*or involuntary reproduction by a third party*), the **USD System** Editions avails to its clientele an affordable business strategy that prepares and eases the lawyer's task during any amiable negotiation, even judiciary.

* The non-publication of the volume (*undisclosed content*) enables a patent filing (*or other official title*) solely with the author's contractual authorization.

Remembering the fundamentals in Intellectual Property

Copyright does not encompass inventions per se... Better! It covers its **anteriority**: creation, through the physical person of its **Author**.

Before inventing (*from Latin "invenire" meaning to find*), the person inspired by an original idea first describes it with drawings and/or texts that are then concretized onto some physical medium. This concretization is the act of **creating**. According to the etymology of the word, **create** means to bring something new into existence. It is the physical medium that authenticates the existence of the **creation** and procures its executor with an authorship. Therefore, a **creation** naturally precedes a resulting invention and a subsequent patent on the invention.

According to the laws of nature, **creation** (*concretizing an original idea onto some physical medium*) precedes **invention** (*discovering a new process derived from applying the created description*) that, in turn, precedes **innovation** (*marketing the product resulting from the implementation of the invention*).

Hence, the chronological formula or the axiom: **Creation** → **Invention** → **Innovation**.

Several available international jurisprudences * confirm this statement.

The Intellectual Passport CB is the USD System International Editions Consortium's private property

The work embedded in the volume is the author's private property.

By fashioning his Intellectual Passport Omnibus Volume, the inventor becomes the author of a literary and artistic **work**, rendering him the natural owner of his **world property**. Akin to a writer or artist, he benefits from the International Conventions on Copyright. Moreover, according to the Constitutional Law of each country on **property**, Copyright procures him with the **exclusive use of his creation**, which does not require a special authorization from the government. No one can prevent a writer from writing, a designer from drawing and an editor from editing.

Patent is the property of the State's, not of the inventor.

Conversely, patent requires the Government's authorization, because it is **temporarily granted** (*like a license*) to the inventor and the monopoly it confers is **contrary to the Constitutional Law** on free market. It is also because the patented inventor is not the owner of his invention that he must **claim anteriorities** (*which are not evidence*) to obtain his patent that is **not guaranteed** by the Government. In other words, it is a license that is **not guaranteed** by the licensor.

***Jurisprudence:** The Court of Cassation (*France – Decision of 4 July 2006 – Ref#: 05/4797 DCI*) confirmed the judgment by the Court of Appeal of Lyon (*Decision of 27 May 2004 – R.G. 03/06633*), which had invalidated the model (*design patent*) **N° 974631** registered by the INPI, on 31 July 1997, **for lack of novelty**, in favor of copyright (*resulting from part of the work embedded in an unpublished Intellectual Passport CB*)....Three international copyright jurisprudence examples are listed on pages 13 and 14.

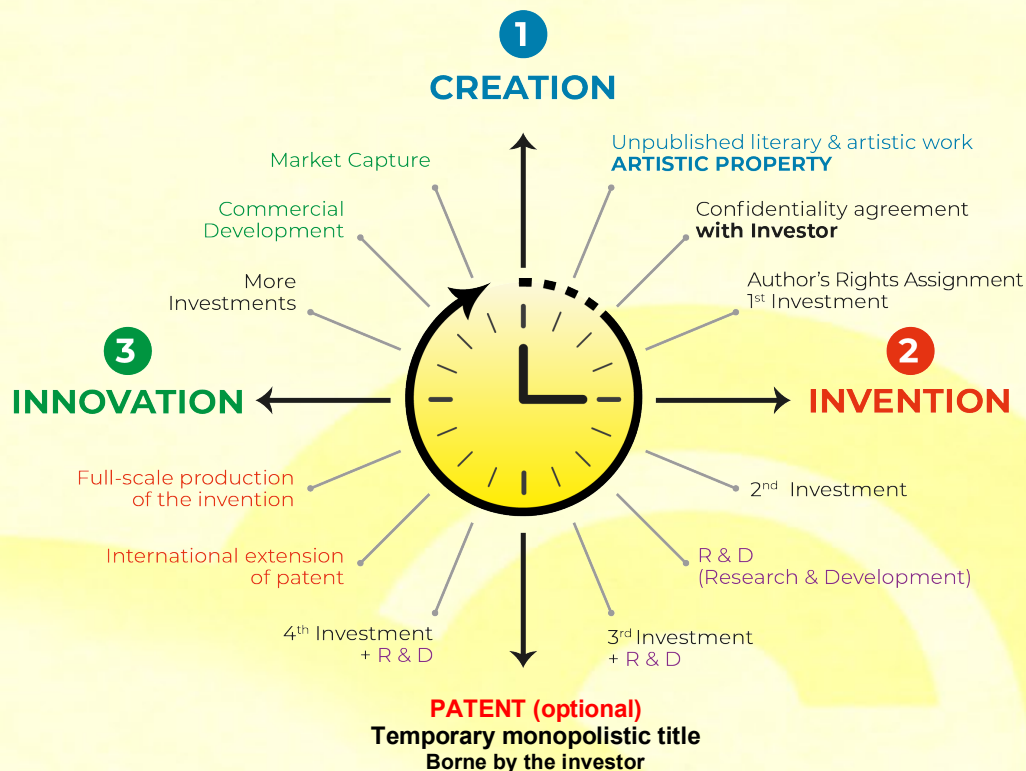
* Other international jurisprudences are presented in the book entitled, "Copyright: The Key to Global Economic Growth!".

The Intellectual Property's New Chronological and Financial Clock

- 1 - Natural property of the **creation** (unpublished*) = **Copyright**
- 2 - Payable temporary title on the **invention** (published) = **Patent**
- 3 - Commercial development of the **innovation** = **International anteriority**

Please note: Patent and copyright do not protect an idea. As long as it is not concretized onto some physical medium, an idea does not belong to anyone.

**Ideal Partnership for the Inventor or SME with an investor
(financial and/or commercial and/or industrial)**



Observation: For the inventor and the investor to conjointly create an ideal business path, the inventor must be unburdened from the total patent costs and its international legal defense. Indeed, the international extension of a patent can amount to several hundreds of thousand dollars. The same applies, if not worse, to its legal defense.

Remedy: The inventor must only bear the costs associated with his volume completion, embedding the literary and artistic property of his **creation**, which precedes the actual invention. For a fixed and affordable price, with the completion of **an unpublished** Intellectual Passport CB Omnibus Volume, he confirms his world property, along with an international Multidisciplinary Business Projection and related contracts (*distribution of rights*). Because of the anteriority on his undisclosed property, he can confidently sign an CNDA (*Confidentiality and Non-Disclosure Agreement*) with the investor of his choice. In this manner, he can assign (*or license*) the rights to commercialize all or part of his work to the investor in exchange of a satisfactory remuneration. Optional: As the case may be, the inventor may entrust the investor with a subsequent patent filing, as well as the payment of both its international extension and legal defense. This one would then handle the commercialization of the innovation, endowed with the author's rights on the creation, which transform patent's prior art claims into true properties.

* A literary and/or artistic work is its author's **world property** by the mere fact of its creation, **not its publication**.

Successful Venture by an innovative French baker-confectioner
who **safely** built his network by following the strategies
proposed in his **Intellectual Passport CB Omnibus Volume**



The La Fayette Productions and **Les Moulins Lafayette** are two original concepts embedded in the literary and artistic work of Mr. Johnny Jeulin, baker, pastry cook and 5th generation chocolatier.

He has acquired his VOLUME entitled, "**Les Créations La Fayette**" (*The La Fayette Creations*), whose literary quality is assumed by the USD System Editions writers. French from Normandy, he immigrated to Canada in 1989. His renowned know-how earned him several professional distinctions.

Tel: 00 (1) 514-781-5498

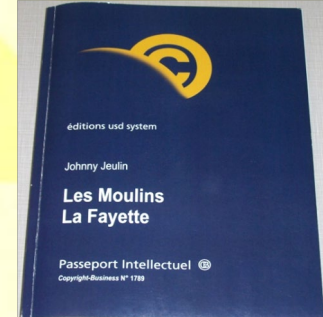
www.lesmoulinslafayette.com

johnnyjeulin@lesmoulinslafayette.com

For the acquisition of the **World Intellectual Property** on his original (*unpatentable*) concepts and the implementation of his international distribution network, as well as the establishment of his industrial production factory, **Johnny Jeulin** carefully follows the methods provided by his Editor (*USD System Licensee*) in his Intellectual Passport CB Omnibus Volume.

Initial results:

1) some professionals have invested in his production facility (see below); 2) several "**Les Moulins Lafayette**" Bakeries/Confectioners are established in Canada; 3) the first U.S. licensee opened its doors in Miami (*Florida*) in 2017; 4) an investor from the United Arab Emirates has acquired (*end of 2018*) the licensee-network license for the Middle-East and the Maghreb countries around the Mediterranean.



The La Fayette Production Facility – Mirabel, Quebec, Canada

REMINDER FOR THE JURIST

The Patent Act Differs from the Copyright Act

The Patent Act (or an Act on any other State-issued monopolistic title) falls within the industrial domain. It strictly serves the material interests of developers, not the moral interests of creators. Utility (or design) patent is not an intellectual property. It is a commercial and industrial **temporary title** that is transferable and licensable. The monopolistic territory that it temporarily confers is national and extensible abroad. It is published eighteen months after the initial filing date of its application. The costs involved in its international extension, annuities and defense for **infringement** before **Civil Law** tribunals can only be assumed by an industrialist with a substantial international scope.

“Patent or other official monopolistic titles does not prohibit third parties from copying the invention’s description (texts and drawings), but it prohibits its exploitation (monopoly).”

The Copyright Act is different. It results from the Intellectual Property on a literary and/or artistic work, which may also include the description of a **technical invention** or an **original service**. It is precisely the texts and/or drawings embedded in this **description** that are covered by Copyright, whether the work is published or **unpublished**. Derived from the laws of nature, the **ownership of the work** is free, non-transferable, inalienable, perpetual and global. Its violation is an issue of moral rights that is constitutionally of public order; therefore, it is **criminal**. This crime is called **plagiarism**, which consists of illegally copying all or part of the work for commercial purposes. In this case, the **Penal Law** proceedings are at the State’s expense. However, criminal proceedings do not preclude legal action under Civil Law.

“Copyright prohibits third parties from copying the description of the invention or original concept (texts and drawings) for commercial purposes; namely, to prevent its exploitation (exclusivity).”

The Creation of an original concept description on a material medium occurs **Prior To a Utilitarian and/or Functional Invention**

According to the **Law** governing Patents, to be patentable, an invention must be **new**. A Patent is voidable by submitting a proof of anteriorities, especially literary and/or artistic. The **drawings** and **texts** constituting the description of an invention are **anterior** to the invention, which is subsequent to implementing their application. Whether the invention is utilitarian or functional, copyright “protects” the **drawings** and **texts** embedded in its **description**... According to International Conventions and National Laws, Copyright forbids copying © the drawings and texts of all or part of a literary and/or artistic work for commercial purposes without the prior authorization of the Author. Any illegal copy of all or part of the drawings and texts constituting the **description** of an invention falls under **plagiarism**. Plagiarism is a **crime** punishable by imprisonment for theft of the author’s literary and/or artistic property and for **usurpation** of his identity. An original literary and/or artistic work is the only **natural property** in the world. Given that it is unassignable, inalienable and imprescriptible, it is also global and perpetual.

* For sections 64 and 64.1 of the Copyright Act of Canada and the National laws based on them, ask the USD System Editions for a document entitled “Section 64 of the Canadian Copyright” that fully explains their meaning.

INTERNATIONAL JURISPRUDENCE EXAMPLES*

Amongst the thousands of international cases rendered in favor of Copyright© since its enactment (*United States Code, Cassation, Royal Assent, etc.*), some judgements have clearly established the Force of Law of creative literary or artistic works in the industrial and commercial arenas.

Professor Luc Montagnier's case: International copyright vs. a US patent

In January 1983, Professor Luc Montagnier's team, from the Pasteur Institute, Paris, isolated the virus in question on a patient. They called this "retrovirus" LAV. On the opposite shore, Professor Robert Gallo believed that the disease resulted from a retrovirus from an already known family, called HTLV. Both teams exchanged samples of the virus. Meanwhile, the French scientist filed for a patent in the USA in order to protect his invention and collect significant royalties over the world. His claim remained unanswered.

Thereafter, Robert Gallo claimed that he discovered the AIDS virus and called it HTLV III. Unlike his French counterpart, Gallo's invention was granted a patent (*Comment: how odd!*). The Pasteur Institute decided to take the matter to court. As a copyright holder on his published discovery, Professor Montagnier (*Comment: text published in 1983*), proved his antecedence, thus had Professor Gallo's subsequently filed patent invalidated (*Comment: *the invalidation being de facto, it was not necessary to have it confirmed by a judgment*).

The affair was settled (*Comment: secretly*) in 1987 through a transaction signed between Jacques Chirac and Ronald Reagan in favor of Professor Montagnier, who could claim royalties and win a Nobel Prize with his collaborator, Françoise Barré-Sinoussi...

Can anyone claim that the invention of Professor Montagnier's team was not protected internationally (*comment: without denying the evidence*) because his copyright unquestionably established his Intellectual Property? This globally renowned case demonstrates, once more, the solid use of copyright to block any concurrent patent filing.

Darby & Darby wins \$1.7 Million verdict for Lucky Break Wishbone Corp. in copyright infringement case against Sears and Y&R

SEATTLE – July 10, 2008 – Seattle attorneys David Tellekson and Mark Walters of Intellectual Property law firm Darby & Darby recently won a \$1.7 million verdict in actual damages and profits for their client, Lucky Break Wishbone Corporation of Seattle against Sears, Roebuck and Co. and Young & Rubicam (Y&R). A Seattle jury in the District Court for the Western District of Washington returned a verdict of copyright infringement on two copyright registrations, finding that Sears used Lucky Break's wishbone design without permission in a national advertising campaign before Thanksgiving 2005. Both Sears and Y&R were found liable for infringing Lucky Break's registered product warning.

MS software pirates sent to prison By Cui Xiaohuo (China Daily) **Updated: 2009-01-02 07:25** http://www2.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2009-01/02/content_7360066.htm

China gave its harshest sentence yet to domestic copyright violators when the mastermind behind an 11-man Chinese gang counterfeiting Microsoft software got a **punishment of six-and-a-half years imprisonment** and a fine of 1.5 million yuan (\$220,000). A local court in Guangdong's Shenzhen, one of the nation's top IT industrial hubs, sentenced the 10 other members of the group on Wednesday to **imprisonments between one-and-a-half years and five years**. In July 2007, **25 members of the syndicate were arrested by Chinese authorities** after a joint investigation by the US Federal Bureau of Investigation and China's Public Security Bureau. **Promotion of genuine software and a crackdown on piracy has contributed to the drop of China's rate of piracy among individual users from 78 percent in 2006 to 69 percent in 2007.**

* Other international jurisprudences are presented in Michel Dubois' book entitled, "*Copyright: The Key to Global Economic Growth!*". For sale online. Browse through these sites: www.usdclub.org and www.sosinvention.com

FOR INFORMATION

**With Patent, the paying right to have a monopoly
is associated to the state of technology**

**With Copyright, the World Ownership of a Creation
is naturally anterior to the state of technology**

Let us come to the hydrogen engine, while some uninformed people advocate a decrease in motorised movement. In **2014**, the **QUANT e-Sportlimousine** was presented at the Paris Motor Show. It runs on sea water, is endowed with 920 horsepower and possesses an 800 km range with 65 liters of sea water.



To see it work, click on: <https://youtu.be/RqLpgR0SPnQ>

Piaggio wins its case against the Chinese: The Vespa market is protected by copyrights



Vespa's unique shape is protected by copyright. This was established by the court of appeal of Turin which ended a legal case that lasted six years between the Italian enterprise Piaggio and two Chinese competitors, Zhejiang Zhongneng Industry Group and Taizhou Zhongneng Import And Export, producers and distributors of motorcycles who assert that the Vespa "three-dimensional market" is invalid and copyright protection unfounded. But the Turin judges – both in first instance and in appeal – dismissed this approach and recognized that the Vespa must be protected from imitations.

**The Court of Appeal of Turin dismissed the imitations of scooters
by two Chinese companies, after a six-year case**

Conclusion

At the end of two decades of the 21st century and two consecutive economic crises ~ *2008 and the effects of this year's pandemic shutdowns* ~, we must act methodically and with sagacity to peacefully implement the indispensable benefits of a new paradigm for humankind. It seems logical that the top priority to achieve that goal would be to transition some industrial and food productions in favor of, on the one hand, cutting-edge ecological technologies that would enable the use of green power sources while cleaning the air, soil and water, and on the other, a **new and equitable intellectual property** system within nearly everyone's financial means, taking into account the myriad of creations by SMEs, which will indubitably create wealth and employment.

The Intellectual Passport CB Omnibus Volume continues to grow under Attorney Alice Pezard's* gaze



Mr. Pierre Salinger

Former Spokesman for President J.F. Kennedy at the White House.
Former Senator of California.
Journalist. Political communication adviser.
Biographer of the Kennedy family.
Founder of the USD System Editions' Ethics Committee.



Mrs. Ghislaine Alajouanine

Economist and sociologist for innovation in E-health.
President of the Galien Commission (French High Council for Telemedicine).
Elected corresponding member of the Institute of France - Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.
Former Member of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).



Mr. Salvatore Di Palma

Doctor in Political Science.
Former Director of the international registration division of the W.I.P.O.
Lecturer on the development of international treaties related to international trademarks, industrial/registered designs as well as designations of origin.
President of the World Inventors Club's Ethics Committee.



Mr. Joachim Bader

President of the European Inventors' Association
German Industrial – Inventor.
President of the German Inventors' Association
Conceptor and creator of the Pieu Ferradix.
Supporter of Biodynamic Agriculture and the Intellectual Passport CB.

* Mrs. Alice Pezard: International lawyer and arbiter. Former Magistrate. Honorary Counsel of the Court of Cassation at the Paris Bar. Member of the group of European experts responsible for the rules of procedures of the European Patent Court. Inscribed on the list of Arbiters of the CCI, the LCIA and the CGIA/Ohada W.I.P.O.. Member of the IDEAS Labelling Committee (Institute of Development of Ethics and Action for Solidarity).



World Inventors Club

Social object: The *World Inventors Club* association has an international federal vocation. Its purpose is to bring together every natural or legal person, around the world, interested in liberalizing access to Intellectual Property. Create between them ties of solidarity and mutual assistance. Use the means available to organize for the benefit of its members various types of meetings and services that are suited for the carrying out of this object.

Treasurer and Co-Founder President of Éditions Du Droit d'Auteur Inc. Exclusive Canadian USD Licensee



Louise Grenier

A University of Montreal Graduate in Pedagogy, communication and animation techniques, Louise Grenier has held positions as international instructor for Canadian and French companies in the private sector. At the end of 2001, she became involved with the USD System International Editions Consortium collaborating with the Founder of the Intellectual Passport C.B., Mr. Michel Dubois. It is under the aegis of the Consortium that she founded the non-profit association in the United States during 2004 called, USD Club International.

As part of her functions, she had the privilege of meeting 2006 Nobel Peace Prize, Muhammad Yunus, who called upon the international community to jointly define the rules concerning technologies to ensure that they benefit the planet, an important issue at the heart of the Ethics Committee that she supervises. It is under the aegis of the Consortium that, in 2004, she founded in the United States the experimental non-profit society USD Club International Inc. of which she was president.

At the end of 2016, during the internal reorganization of the Consortium leading to its dissolution, Louise Grenier founded the World Inventors Club in Canada that she has presided under the same name, USD Club International. Imbued with the Ethics Committee, aim that Mr. Pierre Salinger (its founder) had instituted on September 16, 1998, Mr. Salvatore di Palma (former president of the World Intellectual Property Organization (W.I.P.O.) international filings in Geneva) is now carrying the beacon within the Consortium.



Francesco Zanfino
Interim President of the World Inventors Club



A Mechanical Engineer University Graduate, Mr. Zanfino was unanimously elected Interim President on December 22, 2023 during the Club's Annual Meeting. This choice was motivated by his continued support for the past several years, as much as for his devotion to its mission.

As an IT professional, he strives to provide effective business management software solution that can significantly improve a company's financial bottom line.

His near three decades in the international business arena, his expertise covers the life cycles involved in his activities. Devoted and motivated, he will surely help the Club to effectively evolve in the marketplace.

We are proud to welcome Mr. Zanfino within the World Inventors Club.

USD System International Editions Consortium

The **USD System International Editions Consortium** (UIEC) boasts 35 years of Research and Development (R&D) enabling its USD Team, duly entrusted by its founder, Michel Dubois, to deliver a class service to its international clientele with the highest quality standards as per its primary mission of *democratizing access to Intellectual Property*.

Video Presentations on YouTube :

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0bITHf5IWII>
- https://youtu.be/A-ho4_fmAfE

IN SHORT

The creator must first choose what secures him at a lower cost

1 - What differentiates a patent from an Intellectual Passport CB?

A **patent** ~ *which is not the inventor's property* ~ is a **title** with a 20-year duration issued by the State whose granted monopoly to the titleholder is contrary to the National State Laws and international Conventions on free market. Patent does not identify the author of a creation. The public recognition that it temporarily confers is exclusively limited to the validity of the titleholder's **technical anteriority** (*prior art*) **claims** whose title is issued **Without** a Government's **Guaranty** (**WGG**).

Conversely, fashioning an **unpublished** Intellectual Passport CB Omnibus Volume confirms that the **world property** on the **creation's description** of the intrinsic invention belong to **the author** of the artistic and/or literary (*drawings and texts*) work embedded therein. According to National State Laws and International Conventions, the reproduction Rights for commercial purposes resulting from the ownership of a work are called **Copyright** ©. They are valid for the author's life and several decades after his passing.

2 - A Patent is supposed to "protect" the invention, not the inventor who must have the financial means required to "protect" it in court.

Since a patent is a temporary privilege granted by the government, not a private property, it is divulged. As with a State-granted license, its **titleholder** not only loses his secrets, but he must also protect its two main claims in court:

- a) **The preponderant anteriority** of the temporary monopoly granted by the States in which the patent is filed since the date of claim filing.
- b) **The technology of the patented invention** opposed to the previous global technologies disclosed by the competitors' patents.

Comment: With the **patent**, it is the date of the claim filing that holds force of Law on the origin of the monopoly, not the **creation** date of the preceding invention's description. This singularity ~ *which weakens the titleholder's claims* ~ provides an incentive for predators to infringe on his Rights or challenge them in court. Moreover, the sequential heterogeneous character of anteriority claims can trigger litigations and Civil trials that only the most powerful companies can win before international courts.

In this case, for lack of means to adequately defend themselves in Civil Law, most patent titleholders (*self-employed or in SMEs*) **forsake** their rights. Only the most daring amongst them venture in Civil Law proceedings, often taking years (*even decades*) to conclude, and that mostly favor the most powerful of the two opponents.

3 - This risk is nonexistent with the Intellectual Passport CB Omnibus Volume:

- a) Because the volume is limited to the **anteriority proof** of the author's initial **property** on his **creation**, without associating it to the technology resulting from its application.
- b) Because competitors cannot legally challenge the creation date of the literary and/or artistic work signed by the author without the anteriority of an identical work signed by a third party. An almost impossible task.

Reminder

Akin to a bilingual country (*English/French*) such as Canada, international legal and judiciary Conventions on Copyright have had the effect of standardizing and codifying in writing laws derived from the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, with continental (*European*) legislative type laws. These written laws justify the role of the Supreme or Cassation Court of each country in enforcing their compliance. Therefore, Court rulings must confirm the validity of these judicial principles.

Objections from Jurists on the content of this document

Notwithstanding the jurisprudences identified in Michel Dubois' book entitled, "**An opportunity for SMEs**" or "**Copyright: The key to Global Economic Growth!**", validating Copyright on an industrial product and, despite the legal opinion from lawyers who strictly stick to **serving Justice** according to their professional oath; should other lawyers, in the name of other principles, still deem it necessary to contradict any part of this document, they can do so hereinafter **by committing their professional accountability**. They must write their objections on the dotted lines below, followed by their signature and coordinates. *(Given the commercial stakes related to the marketing of innovations that the objections of detractors may raise, we do not need the recurring verbal criticism from some of their peers that are purely a propagation of unfounded rumors).*

**Additional pages reserved for the annotations
of a Jurist on the subject matter of this entire document**



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Lawyer's Full Name

Signature

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Address, Telephone number and email address:

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Very important!

In the form hereinabove, the lawyer writes his objections in a Word file,
dated and signed, which he sends by email to
info@sosinvention.com

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hereby undertakes to publish it within its Site www.sosinvention.com
for the minimum period of one year.

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its answers to the lawyers if it deems it necessary

In the event that the lawyers' opinion exceeds the spaces hereinabove,
please add more pages to this document.