



Uniform Standards for Intellectual Property Rights Accountability

1. Society benefits from the creation of novel solutions to human challenges. In exchange for sharing the enablement of such creations with all society, those who discover and diligently pursue commercial or non-commercial efforts to distribute these solutions should enjoy a limited time to benefit from them as they see fit.
2. All persons or enterprises seeking monopoly intellectual property rights are under an ethical duty to perform exhaustive reviews to establish invention, not only at the time of invention but throughout the limited monopoly period. In the event that such reviews uncover evidence of third party precedent, immediate cessation of monopoly enforcement should occur.
3. All national interests who grant intellectual property rights, resulting in the creation of commerce within their borders, should vigorously defend such rights against foreign abuse.
4. All holders of intellectual property rights who seek public or private financing should make regular disclosures of their property holdings and known, or afterward discovered impairments thereto.
5. All public institutions who grant, or professional interests that assist in the management of, intellectual property rights should conduct regular reviews of their own business practices to assess them for potential infringement on the rights of others and, when discovered, should immediately remedy the same through cessation of activity or equitable royalty allotment.
6. Due diligence, valuation, and impairment assessment must include:
 - A review of IPR dependencies granted to 3rd parties prior to the grant of the monopoly right which are needed to practice the invention;
 - A review of concurrent filings that were granted during the time in which the statutory examination and registration process was be conducted; and,
 - A review of rights granted subsequent to the date of allowance that may curtail the commercial opportunities afforded by the granted rights.
7. In a world of commerce without borders, no national interest should offer preferential treatment for the review of inventiveness to knowledge contained solely within its borders.
8. Intellectual property monopoly rights are limited and should, in no instance, take precedence over human life and the protection thereof. As society is the ultimate beneficiary of publicly granted monopolies, it should insist on the suspension thereof when loss of human life is the consequence for their enforcement.