

Letter from E-QUANTIC COMMUNICATIONS :

Breakthrough technologies always pose the question of "**When will you cross the chasm?** »

Just stand up and realize: "*One of your competitors may already be testing this astonishing invention: it is feasible to entangle isomer nuclides and transfer information remotely through the stimulation of one sample and the measurement of another entangled sample.*"

An invention which has been through the European Patent Office examination for 4 years with a patent now granted for European countries.

Why it has not been checked earlier? Prejudices, just prejudices of the some of the main stream scientific community associated with State regulations: **you do not excite isomer nuclides in your kitchen:** only equipped labs may do so, and they are busy with other applications for materials and medicine.

You are a Manager in charge of leading your company or research lab to innovation in a directly or indirectly related field of operation: you are hesitating, balancing the pros and cons. Just imagine your position in one, two, five, ten and twenty years from now. Can you take the risk of becoming the next "Telegraph" company: One twentieth of your current market capitalization, one twentieth of your current work force, lagging operator in some adjunct areas of your former markets, e.g. maintenance or support provider of your glorious day's systems and equipments with minimal margins?

Now think well in term of competitive edge: just take a hypothetical example: You are a **French or German** company, your main research centers are in France, Germany, UK, and one of your competitors is an **Italian** company likely to compete in the European arena. You do nothing: Italy ends up as a no patent protected market for the next 15 years because we do not provide the Italian translations of some of our patents. Who will be the greatest loser? Us or You? What's next: your Italian competitor develops an unstoppable edge over the macroscopically induced quantum entangled (MIQE) communication technologies? You do not. What's next? We will probably enter into agreement with your Italian competitor to service the protected markets of France, Germany and UK.

But there are other possible scenarios: You are an **Italian leading communication company**. You do not move. One of your competitors helps us provide the Italian translation. You just lost accessibility to your base market for the next fifteen years. This is ample time to disappear economically.

But we may not pursue protection in Italy: it becomes a free rider country open to total competition: competition from Chinese companies, Japanese companies, US companies, your own European competitor companies whether headquartered in France, Germany, UK or any other countries. You have again lost your edge. It will be difficult to incite your government choosing your systems.

The true reality is that you may organize your competitive edge if you act now for just a few thousand Euros. We may enter into a number of kinds of agreements including options for licenses in a number of jurisdictions.

Some Government concerns should also be aimed at these questions:

- **Do we have a risk of Entanglement for some of our Defense strategic materials?** Why such a question? Because it may have been that during some of the processes employed for the preparation of some of the currently stored strategic materials some degree of entanglement has been achieved although unknown to those involved at the time and to this day. What's the consequence? Well no one would like to sleep close to some stored strategic weapon while its entangled counterpart is being recycled to comply with some disarmament treaty such as START. Clearly there should be at least a precautionary assessment of this risk in our main Government Labs. This is just an application of our constitutional precaution principle. Such risks are also to be assessed by other Governments having a large quantity of strategic materials, particularly when stored together, which is mostly the case.

- **Do we have a similar risk with materials used for nuclear power units?** It is for the regulatory bodies to enquire now knowing that isomer nuclides get easily entangled by certain irradiation techniques, for example under the conditions stated in our patents.