

Licensing can be in the forma of an exclusive licence, a non-exclusive licence, a sole licence, or a cross licence. All licensing arrangements can be contractually limited by geographical locations, time, industry and/or fields of application.

In order to maximize benefits to Ontarians, the College shall endeavour, as much as possible, to grant non-exclusive licenses, and preference shall be given to small and medium-sized enterprises.

In determining the type and terms of a licence, A licence whereby tordelheoteal property (IP) owners contractual authorize each other to use their IP for commercial and/or non-commercial purposes. Considering terms may include the payment of a licensee fee or royalty if the rights convey the parties are not equal in value.

A licence whereby the licensor transfers all rights of exploitation of th to the licensee. This means that the licensor relinquishes all rights to exploit the IP itself, to grant any additional, subsequent licence(s) to another party.

A contract under which the holder of IP (the licensor) grapermission for the use of its IP to another person (the licensee), within the limits set by the provisions of the contract. The licensor retains ownership of the IP and is therefore responsible for any ongoing prosecution of the IP and maintenance of IP rights.

The recipient of the licence.

The provider of the licence.

A licence whereby the licensor may grant the rights of exploitation the IP to one or more parties, including the right to exploit the IP itself. In a non-exclusive licence, the licensor may grant the licensee sub-licensing rights.

A licence whereby the licensor transfers all rights of exploitation of the IP t the

