Research, scholarly, or other university activities yield a novel discovery, tangible article, idea, or creative expression.

**Disclosing**

Researcher(s) submit a Disclosure Form to CTL* describing the work and providing sponsorship information.

CTL creates a docket for the disclosure.

Licensing Officer conducts initial review of the disclosure to determine if additional information is needed from the researcher(s). Licensing Officer performs market and landscape research and assesses marketability and commercial potential.

Licensing Officer formulates marketing and protection strategy.

Licensing Officer makes recommendations regarding strategies to the Executive Director for approval.

Licensing Officer negotiates license agreement. University executes agreement with one or more licensees.

Marketing of work: potential licensees identified. Licensing Officer negotiates license agreement. University executes agreement with one or more licensees.

Licensee(s) develop work, commercialize products, and per license agreement, pay university.

Documentation for intellectual property protection is created, filed, and managed.

Patent(s) or other intellectual property protection issued.

Maintenance fees due. Licensing Officer re-evaluates decision to maintain protection:
- For US patents, at the 3.5, 7.5, and 11.5 anniversary of issuance
- For foreign patents, at each anniversary

Intellectual property protection expires. For patents, 20 years after effective filing date. For copyrights, varied and based on the creation and publication dates of the work.

CTL distributes net revenues in accordance with Cornell policies.

License agreement terminates in accordance with its terms.

**Licensing**

**Protecting**

If CTL decides not to pursue commercialization efforts, rights may be:
1. returned to the sponsor
2. offered to the researcher
3. put in the public domain for public good

*CTL = Center for Technology Licensing at Cornell University