



THE UNIVERSITY OF FAISALABAD IP, COMMERCIALIZATION, AND CONSULTANCY POLICY

**OFFICE OF RESEARCH, INNOVATION, AND
COMMERCIALIZATION**

2025

1 Introduction & Purpose

1.1 Introduction

Innovations and technical solutions to emerging challenges are key to accelerating development in today's world. Countries that have institutionalized scientific systems for research, technology development and knowledge transfer have progressed more rapidly and sustainably. A critical element of such progress is the ability to commercialize research outputs effectively.

The University of Faisalabad (TUF) recognizes that the ultimate aim of scientific research is to improve lives. To realize this vision, it is essential to support the entire journey from discovery to innovation and commercialization. This includes shaping our academic programs, research initiatives and external engagements in ways that benefit society while recognizing the efforts of our researchers and students.

Commercialization provides a powerful pathway to ensure research impact, sustainability and motivation for continuous innovation. TUF is committed to promoting an enabling environment that encourages the protection and commercialization of intellectual property (IP) through effective institutional structures and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP). This policy guides on the rights and responsibilities of stakeholders involved in the commercialization of innovations, technologies and services.

1.2 Purpose

This policy provides a structured framework to manage, protect and commercialize the Intellectual Property generated through research and innovation at TUF. It outlines roles, responsibilities, procedure and benefit-sharing mechanisms to ensure fair and efficient utilization of IP assets.

1.3 Importance of innovation, IP protection and commercialization

The policy on innovation, IP protection, and commercialization is important because it:

- Enhances entrepreneurship and innovation culture among faculty and students.
- Encourages partnerships with industry for public benefit.
- Secures legal rights to research outcomes.
- Generates revenue for reinvestment into research, facilities, and academic excellence.
- Enhances the university's reputation in national and international academic and commercial arenas.

2 Objectives

- To establish a clear and effective framework to promote invention, innovation, creative work and technological advancement.
- To ensure the protection and ownership of research outputs and intellectual property generated by faculty, researchers and students.
- To establish ownership criteria among inventors.
- To ensure that discoveries, inventions and creations generated by staff and students are utilized in ways most likely to benefit the public.
- To define the responsibility, rights and obligations of all stakeholders.
- To secure legal rights to research outcomes.
- To provide guidelines for the commercial exploitation of IP-generated innovations.
- To generate revenue for reinvestment into research, facilities and academic excellence.

3 IP Policy Statement

All IP developed by TUF faculty, staff, students and collaborators using university resources or under sponsored/collaborative projects shall be subject to this policy. TUF is committed to promoting the creation, protection and transfer of IP for societal and economic benefit while ensuring equitable recognition and reward for its creators.

4 IP Ownership

- The University shall retain full rights, title, and interest in all Intellectual Property (IP) developed with the support of University resources, funding, facilities, or personnel (“University Support”). By accepting employment or enrollment at the University, all University personnel and students automatically assign, and agree to assign, to the University any rights, title, or interest in IP created through such support, unless otherwise provided under a separate written agreement.
- The ownership of IP arising from sponsored research, clinical trials, or collaborative partnerships shall be determined through specific agreements negotiated on a case-by-case basis. Such agreements shall be consistent with this Policy and shall safeguard the University’s interests while ensuring fair recognition of contributors.

5 General Principles and Provisions

- The University has an obligation to protect and manage its intellectual property assets, and all staff, faculty, and students are expected to support this objective as part of their affiliation with the institution.

- In the absence of an express or implied obligation in an employment or enrolment contract, individuals are not required to generate IP specifically for commercialization.
- Students and staff do not penalize their IP rights simply by undertaking academic or research activities; however, TUF may retain rights where university resources are utilized or the outcomes align with institutional priorities.
- Staff and students have the academic freedom to publish and promote their work, subject to TUF's right to protect associated IP prior to public disclosure.
- TUF will ensure that inventors and creators are fairly rewarded through benefit-sharing mechanisms when their IP leads to commercialization.
- IP creators retain the right to commercialize their IP, subject to the terms and conditions outlined by the University.
- The University may enter into specific agreements with staff and students that vary from this policy, provided they are approved by the Rector or a designated authority.
- TUF acknowledges that while commercialization is not its core mandate, it plays a supporting role in transferring technology to external parties to maximize societal and institutional benefit.
- The University reserves the right to engage with third parties, including industry partners, in relation to the commercialization and licensing of IP.
- The Director of ORIC will be responsible for overseeing and managing all intellectual property (IP) matters at TUF. This role includes working closely with relevant internal committees and reporting directly to the Rector to ensure effective implementation of the University's IP policy.
- IP owners may assign their rights to other parties, including the University, through formal agreements.

6 Technology Transfer Mechanism

Technology transfer is essential for promoting innovation that supports long-term economic development. The successful development and application of new technologies is done not only to fuel industrial advancement but also to deliver significant humanitarian and societal benefits. TUF has a structured mechanism in place to ensure the effective and seamless transition of research outcomes into commercially viable solutions.

6.1 Research

Research activities frequently result in new discoveries and inventions through systematic observation and experimentation. An invention may include a novel process, device, composition of matter (such as a chemical or biological compound), or any significant improvement to existing technologies. In many cases, inventions are the outcome of

collaborative efforts involving multiple contributors, such as faculty, research staff and students, who may collectively qualify as co-inventors based on their intellectual contributions.

6.2 Invention/ Technology Disclosure

The Invention and Technology Disclosure (confidential document) captures the essential technical and commercial aspects of an innovation. It outlines the scientific foundation of the invention, highlights its advantages over existing technologies, notes any potential limitations, evaluates its commercial potential and identifies all contributors along with their respective share of inventorship. Inventors are required to submit the Invention/Technology Disclosure Form to the Office of Research, Innovation & Commercialization (ORIC), initiating the formal process of technology transfer.

6.3 Assessment

A proposed Technology Evaluation Committee shall be constituted at The University of Faisalabad to assess and recommend innovations, products or processes for commercialization. The committee will be composed of the following members:

- Director ORIC (Convener)
- Director Academics
- Dean of the relevant Faculty
- Head of the relevant Department
- Member of the ORIC Steering Committee (by invitation)
- Manager University Industrial linkages & Technology Transfer

ORIC shall coordinate and convene meetings of the committee to evaluate the scientific merit, commercial potential and market readiness of submitted technologies or products. Based on this evaluation, the committee will make recommendations for proceeding with commercialization.

All forms of promotion or advertisement, whether in print, electronic, or social media, on a university-based technology, product or process, must receive prior approval from the committee. This policy is enforced to maintain the credibility and reputation of the University. Although recommended by the TUF Evaluation Committee for commercialization, it must follow the necessary registration process as notified by the government.

In addition to evaluating feasibility, the committee shall assess potential market demand, identify suitable commercialization models and recommend appropriate licensing strategies, such as exclusive, non-exclusive, or field-specific licenses.

6.4 Intellectual Property Protection

Following the evaluation of the invention's patentability, the Technology Evaluation Committee may recommend pursuing intellectual property protection. This process begins with filing a patent application with the Intellectual Property Organization (IPO) of Pakistan and where applicable, with foreign patent offices. The Office of Research, Innovation & Commercialization (ORIC) shall assist the inventor throughout the patent filing process and will cover the associated application fees following the University's established policies and funding framework.

6.5 Marketing

The Office of Research, Innovation & Commercialization (ORIC) shall actively promote university-developed technologies to relevant industries and potential commercialization partners. Upon assessing the market potential of a given invention, ORIC will identify and engage with prospective licensees who possess the necessary technical expertise, financial capacity and business networks to successfully bring the technology to market.

6.6 Selection of Licensee(s)

In consultation with the inventors, the committee will select the most suitable licensee for the technology. If multiple parties express interest, the committee may opt to issue non-exclusive licenses or grant licenses based on specific fields of use, ensuring broad and strategic deployment of the innovation.

6.7 Licensing

The Office of Research, Innovation & Commercialization (ORIC) is responsible for negotiating and executing license agreements on behalf of the University. A license agreement is a formal contract between the University and a company, granting specific rights to use, develop or commercialize a university-owned technology in exchange for financial and other benefits.

In some cases, a preliminary Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or evaluation agreement may be signed to allow a company limited-time access to assess the technology before finalizing a full license agreement.

When both the University and the commercialization partner are ready to proceed, ORIC will prepare and facilitate the execution of one or more of the following agreements, depending on the nature of the collaboration:

- Sponsored Research Agreement
- Technology Transfer Agreement
- License Agreement (exclusive or non-exclusive)

- Material Transfer Agreement
- Laboratory Testing Agreement
- Service Agreement
- Confidentiality Agreement (Non-Disclosure Agreement)
- Technical Assistance / Consultancy Agreement
- Site Agreement
- Product Commercialization Agreement

6.7.1 Highlights of each agreement

Each agreement executed for the commercialization of university-owned technologies must include the following key elements:

- A clear statement of the rights and obligations of all parties involved.
- A defined cost and profit-sharing structure, specifying each party's share and allowing for adjustments over time as stated within the agreement.
- Upon execution, the startup or licensee shall receive the right and bear the responsibility to commercialize the invention.
- Compensation terms may include fixed fees, milestone-based payments, royalties, equity shares or other agreed forms of consideration. All compensation shall be distributed in accordance with the University's IP policy.
- The agreement shall incorporate any additional provisions deemed necessary to support the partnership and ensure successful commercialization.
- The commercialization pathway may vary depending on the nature of the invention, its target market and the terms of the agreement. The commercialization partner is required to submit regular progress reports to the University and inventors may remain engaged in development activities as needed.
- Throughout the life of the agreement, ORIC will continuously monitor the licensee's performance to ensure full compliance with all contractual terms and conditions.

6.8 Commercialization

Most inventions are in their early developmental stages and require additional research, refinement and validation before they can be brought to market. To achieve this, the licensee company often makes substantial investments, both in time and financial resources to further develop and commercialize the innovation. This process may involve obtaining regulatory approvals, conducting market research, establishing sales and distribution channels, providing product support and user training and executing comprehensive marketing strategies.

6.9 Royalties

Royalties received by the University from licensing agreements are distributed as per the institutional policy among the inventors, the respective academic departments and ORIC. These funds are intended to support further research, innovation and educational initiatives. Royalties may consist of cash payments, equity shares or a combination thereof, provided by the licensee in exchange for the rights granted under the license agreement.

7 Conflict of Interest

In the context of technology transfer, potential conflicts of interest may arise, particularly when university researchers or their immediate family members have financial stakes in entities engaged with the University's intellectual property. To uphold transparency and integrity, it is essential to establish clear policies and procedures for the disclosure, evaluation and management of such conflicts.

Effectively managing conflicts of interest is vital not only for protecting the credibility and reputation of the University and its researchers but also for ensuring that all technology transfer activities serve the broader public interest, rather than personal or financial gain. Comprehensive conflict of interest policies should address a wide range of ethical and professional considerations that extend beyond intellectual property and commercialization matters.

8 Industry-Sponsored Research Contract

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and collaborative or sponsored research arrangements between universities and industry are becoming increasingly common. In many cases, private sector companies provide funding for research conducted by university researchers using university facilities and resources.

To ensure transparency and protect all stakeholders, it is essential to establish clear institutional policies regarding intellectual property ownership in such collaborations. These policies should define whether the sponsoring entity will receive exclusive or non-exclusive rights to use the resulting technology, the conditions under which royalties are payable and whether the sponsor will be permitted to license or sublicense the technology to third parties.

All such terms must be clearly defined in the contract and agreed upon beforehand, in accordance with the University's commercialization and intellectual property policies.

9 Mechanism of Royalty Distribution of License Agreement

Income distribution (royalty sharing) is a fundamental component of the University's Intellectual Property (IP) policy. It serves as a key incentive for researchers to disclose their inventions and engage actively in the commercialization process. This policy clearly outlines the distribution of income received by the University from the commercialization of technologies, including but not limited to royalties, milestone payments, lump-sum fees, equity and other forms of consideration.

Before any income is distributed, the University shall recover all expenses incurred in

the protection and commercialization of the IP (e.g., patent filing, legal fees, marketing costs). The remaining net income will be distributed among stakeholders according to the terms defined below.

9.1 Income Distribution for Non-Exclusive License Agreements

9.1.1 For cumulative net income \leq PKR 1,000,000:

- 50% to the Inventor(s)
- 10% to the Inventor's Research Laboratory for lab facilitation
- 10% to the Inventor's Department/Institute for seminar/conference/workshop
- 10% to the ORIC
- 20% to the University

9.1.2 For cumulative net income $>$ PKR 1,000,000:

- 40% to the Inventor(s)
- 10% to the Inventor's Research Laboratory for lab facilitation
- 10% to the Inventor's Department/Institute for seminar/conference/workshop
- 10% to the ORIC
- 30% to the University

9.2 Income Distribution for Exclusive License Agreements

9.2.1 If the lump sum amount is \leq PKR 400,000:

- 50% to the Inventor(s)
- 10% to the Inventor's Research Laboratory for lab facilitation
- 10% to the Inventor's Department/Institute for seminar/conference/workshop
- 10% to the ORIC
- 20% to the University

9.2.2 If the lump sum amount is $>$ PKR 400,000:

- 40% to the Inventor(s)
- 10% to the Inventor's Research Laboratory for lab facilitation
- 10% to the Inventor's Department/Institute for seminar/conference/workshop
- 10% to the ORIC
- 30% to the University

9.3 Multiple Inventors and Disputes

In cases where multiple inventors are involved, the distribution of the inventor's share shall be made based on the proportion of contribution as mutually agreed and declared in the Invention Disclosure Form. In the absence of an agreement, ORIC may facilitate arbitration to resolve disputes.

10 Profit Distribution of University Product Commercialization

In cases where a product developed within the University is commercialized directly by the institution, a dedicated committee shall be constituted by the Rector under the convenership of the Director ORIC. This committee will be responsible for determining the market price of the product based on production cost, market demand and commercial viability.

The net profit generated from such commercialization activities shall be distributed as follows:

- 50% to the University
- 20% to the Faculty and Research Laboratory staff involved in product development
- 10% to ORIC
- 20% to the relevant Institute/Department

The committee shall be composed of the following members:

- Director ORIC (Convener)
- Director Academics
- Dean of the relevant Faculty
- Head of the relevant Department
- Member of ORIC Steering Committee (by invitation)
- Manager University Industrial linkages & Technology Transfer

11 Marketing Patented Technology

The Office of Research, Innovation & Commercialization (ORIC) holds primary responsibility for marketing university-developed technologies and identifying potential commercial partners. To ensure successful technology transfer, ORIC must actively pursue engagement with relevant industries and cultivate strong relationships with companies aligned with the University's areas of expertise.

However, experience has shown that many successful licensing opportunities originate from connections established by the researchers or inventors themselves. Given their in-depth knowledge of the field and familiarity with potential industry stakeholders, researchers are often well-positioned to identify companies that may have a genuine interest in the innovation.

Accordingly, ORIC may assign researchers a proactive role in identifying and recommending prospective commercialization partners and promoting a collaborative approach to technology transfer.

12 University Startups

The University actively encourages the creation of startup ventures by its students and alumni. To support these entrepreneurial efforts, ORIC will facilitate the development and commercialization of such ventures. The roles and responsibilities of the University and the startup companies are defined as follows:

- ORIC will evaluate funding sources and existing research agreements to ensure alignment and protect the University's interests in the associated intellectual property.
- ORIC will assess whether forming a startup is the most effective commercialization pathway, or whether licensing the technology to an external third-party would offer greater impact and sustainability.
- ORIC will lead the drafting and negotiation of the technology license between the University and the startup, clearly outlining rights, responsibilities and expectations.
- The startup company must comply with diligence requirements specified in the license agreement. Failure to meet these obligations may result in license termination.
- The University may take an equity stake in the startup on a case-by-case basis, subject to approval by the University administration. If granted, the University's equity share will typically range between 5% to 7%

13 University Spin-Off

A university spin-off is a legally independent entity established to commercialize research outcomes, innovations, or technological knowledge developed within the academic environment. Such companies are typically founded by students, alumni, or faculty members and are created to translate academic discoveries into real-world applications. The following are the key characteristics of a university spin-off at The University of Faisalabad:

- The originating institution must be a university or academic body, from which the innovation or technology emerges.
- The spin-off must be established as a separate legal entity, distinct from and not directly controlled by the University.
- To ensure transparency and compliance, faculty members involved in spin-off formation must inform their supervisors and adhere to all relevant University policies, including those related to employment, intellectual property and conflict of interest.
- The University shall have an equity stake ranging between 5% to 7% in any spin-off company formed using its research or resources.
- The University will also hold a seat on the spin-off's governing board or otherwise participate in its oversight and strategic direction.
- The spin-off must be founded on knowledge generated through academic research or scholarly activity within the University.
- The primary objective of the spin-off should be the commercialization of technology and the generation of profit, while contributing to economic and societal development.
- The University will collaborate with the spin-off to facilitate technology transfer and ensure that any use of university resources or facilities for product development and for-profit activities is appropriate and well-regulated.

Consultancy Policy

The University of Faisalabad (TUF) is dedicated to supporting its faculty and researchers in collaborating with industry, government, and other organizations to apply their expertise for the betterment of society. This can be accomplished through consultative services provided by TUF staff. This policy outlines the guiding principles, procedures, methods, and services that TUF staff can offer utilizing their specialized skills. The primary aim of this policy is to assist faculty members while ensuring that the University's interests are protected by managing conflicts of interest.

Objectives

1. To encourage TUF faculty for beneficial consultancies.
2. To establish a flexible framework for diverse consultative projects using university resources.
3. To provide clear guidelines for conducting consultancies under the university's auspices.

Scope

This document outlines the guidelines for Consultancy activities conducted by University staff, the University's support and rewards for staff engaged in Consultancy, and the management of such activities by the ORIC. Consultancy activities can benefit the University by:

1. Establishing and strengthening strategic industry partnerships and expanding research prospects.
2. Maintaining industry relevance, expertise, and knowledge for sharing with various stakeholders.
3. Diversifying income sources to support research and teaching.
4. Enhancing individual's professional development by leveraging intellectual assets.
5. Creating continuing professional development programs and teaching consultancy activities that may lead to future student enrollments at TUF.

Types of Consultancies

The University of Faisalabad promotes consultancy activities aligned with its research and strategic vision for societal and economic advancement. Faculty can engage in any of these types of consultancies:

1. University Consultancy

This involves providing professional services and products using the University's resources and name to external parties for remuneration or other considerations. The University acts as the principal consultant by appointing a Project Leader. Staff involved in such consultancy will receive a share of profit as determined by the Board of Governors and perform these tasks as part of their regular duties.

2. General Consultancy

This involves offering professional services under the University's name and utilizing its resources with approval. An employee acts as the Principal Consultant and provides services to an external party for remuneration or other considerations.

3. Private Consultancy

Faculty members may engage in private consultancy for compensation, either individually or

through external entities like partnerships or private companies, as long as it is unrelated to their University responsibilities and expertise. Such consultancy must occur after the regular working hours and requires prior approval from the Head of Department. Faculty members must provide details including the time commitment, activity description, client information, and assurance of no conflicts with University duties.

Eligibility for Consultancy

University faculty members, whether regular or visiting, may offer consultancy services to Industry, NGOs (National or International), and Government Organizations as approved by ORIC. These consultancies should not negatively impact their university duties or reputation and should enhance their professional standing.

Approval Process

- Faculty members must apply to ORIC through their Head of Department giving details about the nature, scope, and remuneration (if any) of their consulting work. This ensures that departmental heads and ORIC can assess whether the consulting activities align with the faculty member's regular responsibilities. The consultancy agreement will require final approval from the Rector.
- In case of public sector organizations such as Government agency or NGOs, etc., the TUF will participate as Consortium Partner through its relevant experts. The Expression of Interest (EOI) can be submitted after seeking the permission from the Competent Authority. After the successful Bid, the Director ORIC along with relevant TUF experts will negotiate the share of TUF and develop an agreement with Consortium Partners and funding Organization. Furthermore, the share will be distributed under the framework of TUF. A separate Bank Account (if needed) will be opened.
- TUF Experts seeking to engage in international consultancy projects must obtain prior permission from ORIC. The Director ORIC will issue a NOC to the TUF Consultant, and if required, a separate bank account will be opened.
- The consultants will provide a progress report to ORIC pertaining to the consultancy agreement. There will be no financial liability on the part of TUF.
- In certain cases, where it is anticipated that there will be a series of consultancy engagements with a particular company over a period of time, general approval may be given rather than having to seek approval for each specific instance. However, individual assignments will be documented and submitted to ORIC.
- Credit will be given to the faculty member offering consultancy with prior approval from the competent authority.

Key Responsibilities

- Director ORIC is responsible for ensuring that the implementation and operation of the University Consultancy Policy is in line with the current overall Research & Impact Strategy.
- Director ORIC holds authority to prioritize and establish consultancy objectives in departments heavily reliant on research facilities. They should integrate consultancy into their research strategies to enhance research impact. Formal approval from the Rector is mandatory for consultancy contracts in these cases.
- Deans and Heads of relevant department should be aware of the time spent by members of staff on consultancy work.
- It is the responsibility of each member of the staff to familiarize themselves with the

Consultancy Policy to ensure that they comply with its processes and procedures.

General Principles and Processes

- University assumes no responsibility for private professional services performed by members of its faculty unless approved by ORIC.
- The name and logo of the University are not in any way connected with the service rendered, product developed, or the results obtained by a consultancy unless approved by the Director ORIC.
- The utilization of University resources for consulting purposes must be approved by the Rector and documented in an agreement well before the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/Consultancy Agreement.
- The involvement of students, staff, and faculty in consulting activities should be undertaken after seeking permission from the Rector.
- The University will not comment on or offer input regarding the rate of compensation or the tax consequences associated with faculty consulting activities.

Distribution of Income

The consultancy share will be distributed as per the Board of Governors (BOGs) decision.

- Consultancy Services up to Rs 50,000/- per six months without use of University infrastructures will not incur university charges.
- Consultancy Services more than Rs 50,000/- per semester: There will be 20% University Charges where no resources are used from the university. However, the University will charge fifty percent (50%) of the total consultancy fee of the consultant, if university infrastructure (office and research labs, etc.) are used. However, consumables will be provided by the party seeking consultancy.

Distribution of Consultancy charges by the University

- Out of the amount of consultancy share collected by the University, five percent (5%) will go to ORIC, two percent (2%) to audit and account fees, and the remaining will go to the University
- The ORIC shares will be allocated to the capacity building of staff, faculty, students and other operational activities.
- All payments regarding consulting shall be received in ORIC and will be distributed as per the policy of TUF.

Consultancy > Rs 50,000/-		
	No Resources	Physical Resources
University Share	13%	43%
ORIC share	5%	5%
Audit and Account fee	2%	2%

Lab Work

- It is proposed that at least 50% of the lab test amount be shared among the HOD/faculty/staff who are involved in the Testing and 50% to the University:
- 50% share of the Department will be distributed through the Department Head in such a way

that the maximum share of the particular person must not exceed 50% (out of the Department share).

- At the end of each semester, the account office in consultation with the Department Head, will finalize the share of each member and it needs to be disbursed together with the Salary.
- The accounts office will issue a voucher to the person who comes for the Testing.
- The Department will submit test reports to ORIC with the signature of the Head / Laboratory in-charge and Lab Supervisor upon receipt of the test fee.

Conflicts of Interest

All staff in both University and private consultancy must adhere to high standards of conduct, ensuring compliance with University rules and regulations. They should prevent conflicts of interest with their University obligations and be familiar with University Financial Regulations. Any conflicts of interest, whether real or perceived, should be reported to the appropriate University Officer for resolution. Such conflicts may occur when consultancy work jeopardizes the University's interests or those of other employees or students.

Reporting

The consultant will submit a progress report bi-annually and a completion report at the end of the consultancy work to ORIC.

Activity Not Covered by this Consultancy Policy

Consultancy projects are separate from typical academic activities like lecturing, research assessment, teaching quality assessment, knowledge transfer partnerships, and external examining. This policy does not pertain to these excluded activities, which primarily involve research and academic evaluations.

Failure to comply with the policy and procedure will result in a disciplinary offence under the framework of TUF.

GLOSSARY

Intellectual Property: Includes both Works and Inventions as defined in the sections below.

University: means The University of Faisalabad (TUF).

University Personnel: Includes all full-time and part-time University employees, fellows, residents, interns, and volunteers, as well as non-employees who receive University support, such as visiting faculty, in connection with their work conducted at the University.

Students: Includes all full-time and part-time students of the University, as well as visiting students engaged in academic or research activities.

University Support: Include financial or other forms of support, such as salaries, personnel, facilities, equipment, data, materials, or technological information, regardless of their source, provided through University channels and utilized in the discovery or development of Intellectual Property.

Work(s): Includes all copyrightable materials, such as printed publications, procedure manuals, computer software, databases (including educational software), audio-visual content, circuit diagrams, architectural and engineering drawings, musical or dramatic compositions, choreographic works, pictorial or graphic designs, and teaching-related materials. This also covers, but is not limited to, lectures, course outlines, program proposals, case studies, instructional descriptions, and textbooks.

Invention(s): Includes any discovery, process, composition of matter, manufactured article, know-how, design, model, technological development, biological material, strain, variety, or culture of any organism, as well as any portion, modification, translation, or extension of these items, and any mark associated with them.

Inventor/Author: Means any member of the University personnel or any student who develops a Work or an Invention.

Patent: An exclusive right granted by the government that allows the patent holder to prevent others from making, using, or selling the invention within a specified territory and for a limited period.

Trademark: A trademark or service mark is a distinctive word, phrase, or graphic symbol used to identify and distinguish the source, producer, or distributor of goods or services.

Copyright: A legal right granted to the author, creator, or copyright owner to exclusively publish, produce, sell, and distribute their work, both nationally and internationally,

regardless of the medium of publication. Copyright protects the expression of an idea, not the idea itself.

Computer program/software: Any computer program, regardless of its form of expression or the medium in which it is stored, including accompanying user manuals, explanatory materials, and computer databases.

Contract: A legally binding agreement between two or more parties involving an exchange of value, which imposes specific obligations and liabilities on each party. Individuals signing such an agreement must be duly authorized to represent and bind the entity they act on behalf of.

Tangible Research Property (TRP): Means any tangible items generated during research projects, whether supported by the University or external sponsors. This includes, but is not limited to, biological materials, cell lines, data sets, engineering drawings, computer software, integrated circuit chips, databases, prototype devices, circuit diagrams, and research equipment.

Net Income: The income remaining after deducting all expenses incurred by the University for securing, protecting, marketing, and licensing the intellectual property.

Scholarly Work: Means any copyrightable work created by University personnel as evidence of academic achievement or scholarly contribution. This includes, but is not limited to, scholarly publications, journal articles, research bulletins, monographs, and books (excluding case studies, textbooks, and other commercially oriented works), as well as creative works such as plays, poems, and musical compositions.

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