

Licensing & Intellectual Property Framework

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Core Principle

Developers retain ownership of their intellectual property unless contractually agreed otherwise.

THiNK acts as:

- Deployment platform
- Validation layer
- Commercialization ecosystem
- Pilot environment

Licensing Models

Community Use License

THiNK receives non-exclusive usage rights.

Commercial License

THiNK may commercially deploy the solution.

White-Label/OEM License

THiNK may rebrand and deploy the solution.

API Usage License

Solutions are monetized through API consumption.

Dual Licensing

Community + commercial licensing structure.

Exclusive Licensing

Strategic or sector-specific exclusivity.

Open Source & Community Licensing Models

NOODL License

A collaborative innovation licensing philosophy emphasizing:

- Shared innovation
- Ecosystem participation
- Contributor recognition
- Local adaptation

Esethu License

A collective-benefit licensing philosophy emphasizing:

- Ethical reuse
- Shared social impact
- Community ownership values
- Public-interest infrastructure

Creative Commons Stack

CC BY

Reuse with attribution.

CC BY-SA

Reuse with attribution + same-license sharing.

CC BY-NC

Non-commercial reuse only.

CC BY-NC-SA

Non-commercial + share-alike.

CC0

Public domain dedication.

Open Source Software Licenses

MIT License

Permissive commercial reuse.

Apache 2.0

Enterprise-friendly with patent protections.

GPL

Requires derivative works to remain open source.

Licensing vs Royalties

License

Defines legal permission to:

- Use
- Modify
- Deploy
- Commercialize

A license does not automatically imply payment.

Royalty

A royalty is a payment mechanism attached to licensing.

Examples:

- Revenue share
- API usage fees
- Per-client licensing
- Recurring payments