

COREL CORPORATION FAQ

THIRD PARTY IP RIGHTS - KNOW THE RISKS

When submitting Your Work to Corel it is important to consider and ensure whether Your Work is potentially infringing intellectual property rights owned by another person or corporation.

If You have created Your Work taking inspiration from images, branding, places, people, or other such things you have encountered in the world, please consider these important factors to determine whether You may have infringed another person's intellectual property rights.

Common Examples

Below is a list of the most commonly encountered Restrictions. We defined Restrictions as *known* subject matter, that if used without the appropriate written authorization or subject to specific guidelines, can give rise to a claim that such unauthorized use infringes the intellectual property or privacy rights owned by another third party. Note, however, that there are many other types of intellectual property rights and the below list does not cover all possible such rights which may be alleged to be infringed by Your Work.

1. **Trademarks / Brands**: If Your Work contains any identifiable trademarks or other corporate branding, You must have express written permission from the Brand / Trademark Owner, to display those trademarks or branding in Your Work.

Examples:

Disney – All Disney characters, logos, products, and word-marks are trademarked and should not be featured in any Work without first having the express authorization of Disney.

Lindt Chocolate Bunnies – the design of the Lindt Chocolate Bunny is copyrighted and therefore is unacceptable for commercial or editorial use.

2. **Art & Sculptures**: If Your Work depicts a famous work of art or sculpture, You must ensure that you have obtained the necessary permissions for use of that work. As copyright protection is limited to a specific timeframe (in most cases, copyright protection exists only for the life of the author and for seventy-five (75) years after the death of the author), copyright protection has expired for certain works of art or sculpture. When copyright protection has expired, the works are considered to be part of the Public Domain and can therefore be used without the need to obtain any prior authorization. However, it is important to note that even if a work of art or sculpture itself is in the public domain, a picture or other image created by another person of that work of art or sculpture may be subject to copyright.

Examples:

Statue of Liberty – No permission is required to reproduce provided your Work features the original statute and not a replica. Note, however, that if your Work incorporates a photograph

taken by some other third party of the original statute, that photograph may be subject to copyright.

Christ the Redeemer, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil – You may only use a depiction of this Statute as part of a cityscape Work. Use for commercial purposes requires express written consent.

3. **Events:** If Your Work depicts or captures a specific event, You will likely need to ensure that You have the express written permission from the Event Organizer to use in Your Work.

Examples:

The Olympics – all Olympic games, logos, medals are trademarked designs. This includes all previous **and** future games.

Professional Sporting Events – most, if not all professional sports matches/games are trademarked and any use of any branding materials associated with these leagues is closely monitored. Releases from any such professional sports league or of any specific sports team are required.

4. **Landmarks or Places:** If Your Work captures a specific place or landmark You need to ensure that the place or landmark You are capturing does not have an image restriction upon it. Some buildings may have different restrictions on the interior and exterior of the building or location.

Examples:

CN Tower, Toronto Canada – The CN Tower may not be displayed in any Work used for commercial purposes without express written consent. Cityscapes which include the CN Tower are permissible, provided the image is not the primary focus. Similar rules also apply, for example, to: the Empire State Building, New York, USA; Millennium Wheel (“London Eye”), London, UK; Sydney Opera House, Sydney, Australia, and many other similar types of landmarks.

Royal Parks, Great Britain – You must obtain a specially obtained license in order to photograph any of the Royal Parks. Images cannot be used commercially or for editorial use without express written consent.

When displaying any of the above types of Restrictions in Your Work, You are solely responsible for ensuring that Your use of the Restrictions does not infringe the intellectual property rights of any third party individual or company.

We strongly encourage you to seek legal advice to determine whether any Work that You are creating is based upon the copyright or trademark protected work of another.