

[REDACTED]

From: Rebecca [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, 20 November 2023 2:48 PM
To: FAD
Subject: Correspondence from the Liberal National Party, Liberal Party of Australia, and The Nationals
Attachments: Objection re Libertarian Party Proposed Logo.pdf; Annexure A Brand Analysis.pdf; Annexure B Certificate of Registration.pdf

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Good afternoon,

Please find attached an objection regarding the Libertarian Party proposed logo.

A printed copy of this objection will also be hand delivered to the AEC office in Mort Street, Canberra, this afternoon.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further details.

Regards,
Bec

Bec [REDACTED]
Liberal Party of Australia

[REDACTED]

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LIBERAL PARTY OF AUSTRALIA



Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 (Act)

WRITTEN PARTICULARS OF OBJECTION TO ENTRY ON TO REGISTER OF
PROPOSED REGISTERED LOGO IN CONNECTION WITH APPLICATION FOR
REGISTRATION AS A POLITICAL PARTY

APPLICANT: Libertarian Party

OBJECTORS: Liberal National Party of Queensland
Liberal Party of Australia
The Nationals

Summary of Objection

1. This is an objection to the entry on the Register of the proposed registered logo of the Libertarian Party in connection with its application under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 (Act)* for registration as a political party. The Objection is supported by the document in Annexure A. Each of the Objectors is a recognised political party and a registered political party within the meaning of the Act.
2. The registered logo of the Liberal National Party of Queensland (**LNP**) is:



(LNP Registered Logo)

3. The proposed registered logo of the Libertarian Party is:



(Proposed Registered Logo)

4. The registered logo of the Liberal Party of Australia is:



(Liberal Party Registered Logo)

5. In colour, the LNP Logo is:



6. In colour, the proposed logo of the Libertarian Party is:



The colour version of this logo has been sourced from a “Let Her Speak!” brochure, which links to the following web address: <https://events.humanitix.com/let-her-speak> .

7. In colour, the Liberal Party Logo is:



8. Section 126(2AA) sets out certain requirements relating to an application to register a logo, which includes a requirement that it be in black and white. It must also meet any other requirement determined under s. 126(2AB). The relevant legislative instrument under that sub-section is the *Commonwealth Electoral (Logo Requirements) Determination 2016 (Cth)*.
9. The application for entry on the Register of the Proposed Registered Logo is a cynical attempt to 'piggyback' on the LNP Registered Logo and the initials of the Liberal Party of Australia.
10. The Commission may refuse, and the Objectors believe, must refuse, to enter the Proposed Registered Logo in the Register on dual grounds, namely, that the Proposed Registered Logo:
 - (a) so nearly resembles the LNP Registered Logo that it is likely to be confused with or mistaken for that logo or that abbreviation: s. 129A(c) of the Act; and
 - (b) is one a reasonable person would think suggests that a connection or relationship exists between the Applicant and one or both of the LNP and the Liberal Party of Australia where that connection does not in fact exist: s. 129A(d) of the Act.
11. The use of the Proposed Registered Logo would inevitably generate substantial confusion as to both identity and connection with the LNP and the Liberal Party of Australia. Its impact would far exceed the boundaries of impermissibility in ss. 129A(c) and (d).
12. Annexure A includes a comparative analysis of the features of the LNP Registered Logo and the Proposed Registered Logo Brand Identity conducted by [REDACTED] of advertising and design agency Khemistry, (**Brand Analysis**). That evidence is strongly probative of the resemblance the Proposed Registered Logo bears to the LNP Registered Logo and the confusion voters will experience if the Application to register is not refused. In short, that evidence highlights why the registration of the Proposed Registered Logo would imperil the integrity of any election in which the Libertarian Party, if permitted to use the Proposed Registered Logo, endorsed a candidate.
13. The reasons supporting this Objection are outlined in more detail below.

The Statutory Test

14. The Objectors take no objection to the application by the Libertarian Party for registration under the Act as a political party. However, the Objectors say that the Commission should refuse to enter the Proposed Registered Logo into the Register under s. 129A of the Act.

15. Section 129A(1) relevantly provides:

(1) The Electoral Commission may refuse an application to enter in the Register a logo of a political party (the applicant) set out in an application to register the applicant, if, in its opinion, the applicant's logo:

...

(c) so nearly resembles the logo of any other person that it is likely to be confused with or mistaken for that logo; or

(d) is one that a reasonable person would think suggests that a connection or relationship exists between the applicant and a registered party if that connection or relationship does not in fact exist

Background

16. The LNP was established in 2008 when the members of the Queensland Divisions of the Liberal Party and the National Party voted to form a single unified conservative party. It fought its first state general election in 2009, and its first federal election in 2010. It has governed Queensland from 2012 to 2015. It presently has 21 elected members in the House of Representatives and five in the Senate. Since its registration as a political party, the LNP has continuously used the LNP Registered Logo.

17. The Constitution of the LNP establishes that the party is a division of the Liberal Party of Australia.¹ The Constitution of the Liberal Party of Australia likewise establishes that the LNP is the Queensland division of the Liberal Party of Australia.²

18. Since 2009, the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) has recognised the Liberal National Party as a related party of the Liberal Party of Australia, and the National Party of Australia.³

19. The LNP Registered Logo is a registered trademark. The Certificate of Registration is annexed as Annexure B.

¹ [Liberal National Party Constitution](#) clause A3

² [Liberal Party of Australia Constitution](#)

³ Australian Electoral Commission registration decision - [Liberal National Party of Queensland](#)

20. There is no connection or relationship between the LNP and the Liberal Party of Australia on the one hand and the Libertarian Party on the other.

The Australian Experience

21. Registered logos of a political party appear on the ballot papers. Similar logos have the same practical effect as parties with similar names. It is helpful to analyse the effect that similar party names have had on the outcome of elections.
22. At the 2007 federal election, the then Liberal Democrats registered as the Liberty and Democratic Party. For the 2010 federal election, they amended their name to the Liberal Democrats (LDP) which more closely resembled the Liberal Party. In both of these elections, they were positioned to the right of the Liberal Party on the Senate ballot paper which appeared to show no influence on voter confusion.
23. At the 2013 federal election, however, the Liberal Democrats were more than 20 positions to the left of the Liberal Party on the NSW, SA and WA Senate ballot papers. On a ballot paper that was over a metre wide in NSW, this meant that it would have been impossible to view both the Liberal Party and Liberal Democrats on the ballot paper at the same time.
24. In the result, the Liberal Democrats polled 9.3% in NSW which was a 7.19% swing towards them and was enough to secure their first Senate seat (David Leyonhjelm). The strong Liberal Democrat result clearly impacted the Coalition's NSW first preference vote in the Senate, which was the lowest it had been since the Party's inception (34.20%).⁴ This was despite the Coalition's landslide election victory and the high NSW first preference vote in the lower house (47.34%). This discrepancy of around 13% between the upper and lower houses had not been something that had been seen at previous elections, indicating that voters were clearly confused by the similar names.⁵ In an article entitled 'Piggybacking on the Labor and Liberal brands' Antony Green is on record as saying that it was "clear that confusion played a part in the NSW Senate result".⁶
25. Indeed, across the three federal elections from 2013 to 2019, the Liberal Democrats received a greater percentage of the vote in Senate elections where they are to the left of the Liberal Party. The following table is illustrative:

⁴ Piggybacking on the Labor and Liberal brands, Antony Green, The Drum, 3 February 2014. URL: <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-02-03/green-piggybacking-on-the-labor-and-liberal-brands/5234304>

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

Year/State	LDP Vote Share %	Senate Ballot Position	AEC Data Source
2013 NSW	9.5%	Left of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/17496/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-17496-NSW.htm
2013 SA	3.5%	Left of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/17496/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-17496-SA.htm
2013 WA	3.4%	Left of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/17496/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-17496-WA.htm
2016 NSW	3.1%	Left of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/20499/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-20499-NSW.htm
2016 QLD	2.8%	Left of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/20499/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-20499-QLD.htm
2013 TAS	2.3%	Left of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/17496/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-17496-TAS.htm
2019 NSW	1.9%	Right of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/24310/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-24310-NSW.htm
2016 VIC	1.6%	Right of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/20499/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-20499-VIC.htm
2019 VIC	1.0%	Right of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/24310/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-24310-VIC.htm
2016 WA	0.8%	Right of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/20499/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-20499-WA.htm
2019 QLD	0.8%	Right of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/24310/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-24310-QLD.htm
2019 TAS	0.7%	Right of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/24310/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-24310-TAS.htm
2019 SA	0.7%	Right of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/24310/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-24310-SA.htm
2019 WA	0.7%	Right of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/24310/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-24310-WA.htm
2013 QLD	0.7%	Right of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/17496/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-17496-QLD.htm
2016 SA	0.7%	Right of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/20499/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-20499-SA.htm
2016 TAS	0.5%	Right of Liberal Party	https://results.aec.gov.au/20499/Web site/SenateStateFirstPrefs-20499-TAS.htm

26. Across the three elections, the Liberal Democrats submitted an above the line Senate ticket for 17 electoral contests. The party was drawn to the left of the Liberal Party in six, and to the right of the Liberals in 11. In all six instances where the LDP was drawn to the left of the Liberals, their primary vote has exceeded 2%. In all 11 instances where the LDP was drawn to the right of the Liberals, their primary vote tallied less than 2%.
27. This table, and in particular the 2013 NSW Senate result, underscores an important point. It is clear that voter confusion played a major role in the result because of the use of the term Liberal in the name of the Liberal Democrats, which confusion was amplified by that party being first on the ballot paper, with the Liberal Party some way to the right of them. A materially significant proportion of voters were confused as to the identity of the Liberal Democrats or at the least mistaken as to some connection with the Liberal Party, which of course did not exist.
28. Importantly, this was confirmed by a member of the Liberal Democrats, John Ruddick, in pleadings filed in the special case to the High Court of Australia of *Ruddick v. Commonwealth of Australia*⁷. In his Reply pleading, Mr Ruddick admitted that in “*the 2013 and 2016 elections for the Senate, some voters who intended to vote for the Liberal Party instead unintentionally voted for the Liberal Democratic Party because they were confused as to the party affiliation of Liberal Democratic Party candidates*”⁸.

The Brand Analysis

29. For this purpose of this Objection, the LNP commissioned [REDACTED] of advertising and design agency Khemistry, to conduct a comparative analysis of the LNP Registered Logo and the Proposed Registered Logo.
30. There are many common features which result in the Proposed Registered Logo bearing a close resemblance to the LNP Registered Logo:
- (a) *They both use acronyms and they are nearly identical.* Both logos use acronyms – “LNP” and “LP” – the only difference being that an “N” does not appear in the Proposed Registered Logo.
 - (b) *The font is the same.* Both logos use a sans serif font, are in capital letters, and are bolded. This feature is also shared with the Liberal Party Logo.

⁷ [2022] HCA 9

⁸ Ibid, at 95

(c) *The inclination is the same.* They are both type set with an approximate 10 degree angle of inclination. (That degree of inclination is derived from the Liberal Party Logo and the “Liberal” brand identity.)

(d) *The colours are the same.* They are both white on a dark background (in this instance blue) with a yellow highlight colour scheme. The Liberal Party Logo also uses blue and white.

(e) *The graphic device is similar.* They both use a curvilinear element, (in each case, in yellow), placed to or substantially to, the left.

31. It is presumed that the requirement that the application for registration of a logo must only be in black and white arises because logos are only printed in black and white on ballot papers. As demonstrated at [2] and [3] above, and by reason of the common features set out in [30(a)-(c) and (e)], there remains a significant resemblance between the Proposed Registered Logo and the LNP Registered Logo when both are examined in black and white.

Section 129A(c) – similarity in name risking confusion or mistake

32. The relevant inquiry under s. 129A(c) is whether there is a *real risk* that an elector will vote for one party because he or she mistakes it for another, or thinks it is the same as another party, or because of their similarity the elector does not know or is uncertain about which is which. Practical judgment is required to determine whether any of those risks are present. That judgment must accommodate the reality that not all electors are equally informed, literate or knowledgeable as to the process and its participants and the risk need only affect a proportion, as opposed to all, of the electors. If there is such a risk, it is a risk to the integrity of the voting process, and the Commission must refuse the Application.

33. Section 129A(c) is in substantially the same terms as s. 129(d) so far as the relevant test is concerned. Section 129(d) was considered in *Woollard and Australian Electoral Commission and Anor* [2001] AATA 166 (**Woollard**). It was held in *Woollard* at [23]:

[23] ... The range of people to be considered is the full spectrum of voters. The likelihood of confusion or mistake is to be assessed with respect to all adults, involving a range of age, linguistic ability, literacy, intelligence, commitment and other factors.

It is submitted that these “other factors” referred to by the Tribunal would include the fact that ordinarily voters read a ballot paper top to bottom or left to right. As the Australian experience discussed at [21] to [28] above demonstrates, if the Libertarian Party was to precede the LNP on a ballot paper, the probability of voter confusion or mistake would be magnified.

34. In *Woollard* the AAT also outlined what was required of the Commission in forming its opinion for the purposes of s. 129(d):

[44] In summary, the Commission, in forming its opinion for the purposes of par 129(d), must determine:

- whether there is a resemblance between the proposed name, abbreviation or acronym and one already entered in the Register;
- if so, whether there is a real chance, flowing from that resemblance, that the proposed name, abbreviation or acronym will be mistaken for one already entered in the Register in the sense that an elector intending to vote for the political party with prior registration marks a vote for the newcomer because he or she thinks its name is the name of the party which is intended to receive the vote;
- alternatively, whether there is a real chance that the proposed name, abbreviation or acronym will cause electors to think that it is the same as the name of the pre-registered party or to be left in such uncertainty as to which name attaches to which organisation that no informed vote can be cast without some additional information.

35. Section 129A was introduced to the Act by the *Commonwealth Electoral Amendment Act 2016*, well after the *Woollard* decision. It is helpful to note that the Revised Explanatory Memorandum explains that one of the purposes of the Act was:

“to reduce the confusion that may arise with political parties with similar names, by allowing party logos to be printed on ballot papers for both the House of Representatives and the Senate”⁹

36. It explains further:

To provide confidence to voters that they can easily identify the party of their preference, the Bill proposes to allow for party logos to be printed on the Senate and House ballot papers. The JSCEM considered the confusion that arises when political parties with similar names appear on ballot papers, which may result in the true intent of the voter not being reflected in the outcome. The Bill proposes to

⁹ Commonwealth Electoral Amendment Bill 2016, Revised Explanatory Memorandum, (Circulated by authority of the Minister for Finance and Special Minister of State, Senator the Hon Mathias Cormann), p. 2

overcome this issue by enabling the registration of logos by political parties and introducing the option for the reproduction of logos, in black, on ballot papers.¹⁰

37. It is submitted that similar logos can cause as much confusion to an elector in casting his or her vote, as may be caused by similar names.
38. In any event, s. 129A was considered by the AAT in *Watson and Australian Electoral Commission* [218] AATA 4914 (20 December 2018) which confirmed that the general considerations to be applied in the context of s. 129A are those referred to in [33] and [34]. *Watson* is distinguishable from the present case as the logo under consideration was not the logo of another registered political party, and therefore unlikely to cause confusion in the casting by an elector of his or her vote.

Section 129A(d) – the relationship or connection test

39. Section 129A(d) is in the same terms as s. 129(da) but the latter was introduced into the Act by the *Electoral and Referendum Amendment (Enrolment Integrity and Other Measures) Act 2004*, that is, some time after the *Woollard* decision. The Tribunal in *Woollard* therefore considered s. 129 in its form prior to the amendment.
40. The disqualifying aspects in s. 129A(d) are quite different to the concepts in s. 129A(c) and therefore go well beyond the prohibition under consideration in *Woollard*. The essential disqualifying feature of s. 129A(c) is the resemblance of the name, abbreviation or acronym of an existing party. That feature is absent from s. 129A(d).
41. The disqualification in s. 129A(d) is not founded on the *similarity* between the logos of the proposed and existing party. Rather, s. 129A(d) is engaged where a proposed logo suggests a connection or relationship with an existing party. This means that the logo could be entirely dissimilar and bear no resemblance to that of any registered party but at the same time be suggestive of a connection to a registered party.
42. The scope of s. 129A(d) is wider than the more limited operation of s. 129A(c). It is submitted, therefore, that the prohibition in s. 129A(d) requires the Commission to consider factors which may overlap, but which differ to those factors applicable to s. 129A(c) (as discussed in *Woollard*).

¹⁰ Ibid, p. 3

43. Turning to the application to register the Proposed Registered Logo, it may be the similarity of the logo which suggests the connection with the LNP and the Liberal Party of Australia. However, as noted above, it is the connection which is important, not the similarity. This means that the Commission must give consideration to whether a reasonable person might think the Proposed Registered Logo has a connection or relationship not only to a party with a similar logo, such as the LNP, but also to other registered parties such as the Liberal Party of Australia and The Nationals.

44. The following matters are relevant to that consideration:

(a) As identified at [16] – [18], the LNP is formally recognised as the Queensland division of the Liberal Party of Australia. In media reporting, the terms Liberal and LNP are used interchangeably.

(b) 18 of the 26 federal representatives of the LNP are members of the Liberal Party Room in Canberra. The remaining eight federal representatives are members of the Nationals Party Room.

(c) ‘LP’ is a commonly used abbreviation of Liberal Party of Australia by multiple official sources. This includes both the Parliament of Australia as part of its online resources, including its official guide for contacting MPs and Senators, and the AEC, as the “AEC code” for the Liberal Party of Australia on the official Tally Room website for federal election results.

(d) The abbreviation ‘LP’, as recognised by these official sources, is identical to the letters of the Proposed Registered Logo.

(e) A voter viewing a logo consisting solely of the letters ‘LP’ would be likely to interpret this to be an abbreviation of Liberal Party. That is particularly so in the case of a voter with awareness that the abbreviation for the Liberal National Party is “LNP” who might reasonably conclude that the abbreviation ‘LP’ would similarly refer to the Liberal Party. This is exacerbated by the similarities that the Proposed Registered Logo bears to the Liberal Party Logo set out at [30(b)(c) and, in part, (d)].

45. It is submitted that a reasonable person would think by reason of the Proposed Registered Logo that the Libertarian Party has a connection or relationship to the LNP, the Liberal Party of Australia, and/or The Nationals.

Conclusion

46. At the 2022 federal election, 44 seats in the House of Representatives were decided by a margin of less than 5%. Of those 44 seats, 13 were decided by a margin of less than 2%.¹¹ The ALP won a small majority of three seats.
47. At the 2019 federal election 36 seats in the House of Representatives were decided by a margin of less than 5%. Of those 36 seats, 13 were decided by a margin of less than 2%.¹² The Liberal Nationals Coalition won the election with a similarly small majority.
48. The federal election in 2016 was even closer. 47 seats were decided by a margin of less than 5% and of those 19 seats were decided by a margin of less than 2%. The Liberal Nationals Coalition won that election with a majority of two seats.
49. These statistics demonstrate that it does not take many voters being confused, mistaken or uncertain about the Party they are casting a vote for, for the impact to be substantial.
50. In respect of s. 129A(c), it is beyond argument that there is a resemblance between the Proposed Registered Logo and the LNP Registered Logo. This is so because the logos have identical or substantially similar characteristics.
51. It is submitted that there is a *'real chance flowing from that resemblance'* (the *Woollard* test), that an elector intending to vote for the LNP will mark a vote on the ballot paper for the Libertarian Party. There is also the 'real chance' that the registration of the Proposed Registered Logo will leave the elector in a state of uncertainty as to for whom they are casting a vote.
52. Similarly, in respect of s. 129A(d), there is a real chance that a reasonable elector would think there was a connection or relationship between the Libertarian Party on the one hand and the LNP or Liberal Party on the other. Such a misunderstanding would be unsurprising in the circumstances.
53. There are good policy reasons why federal elections should not, where possible, be infected by misunderstandings and voter confusion. Those policies are behind the disqualifications in ss. 129A(c) and (d) of the Act.

¹¹ Curtin (WA), Fowler (NSW), Gilmore (NSW), Lyons (Tas), Lingiari (NT), Bennelong (NSW), Deakin (VIC), Sturt (SA), Moore (WA), Menzies (VIC), Bass (TAS), Casey (VIC), Dickson (QLD).

¹² Bass (Tas), Chisholm (Vic), Wentworth (NSW), Boothby (SA), Macquarie (NSW), Lilley (Qld), Cowan (WA), Eden-Monaro (NSW), Corangamite (Vic), Blair (Qld), Dobell (NSW), Moreton (Qld), and Indi (Vic).

54. The Application for registration of Proposed Registered Logo should be refused.

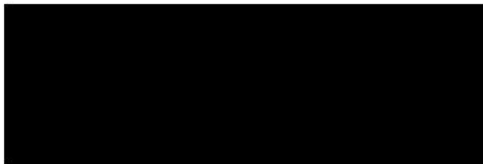
Dated: 20 November 2023



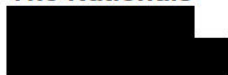
Ben Riley
State Director
Liberal National Party of Queensland



Andrew Hirst
Federal Director
Liberal Party of Australia



Lincoln Folo
Federal Director
The Nationals



Libertarian Party Brand Identity

Comparative Analysis

Libertarian Party brand visual identity - defining features

Brand **colour palette** -
Blue and yellow, with white

Brand **graphic device** -
yellow ribbon / flame figure

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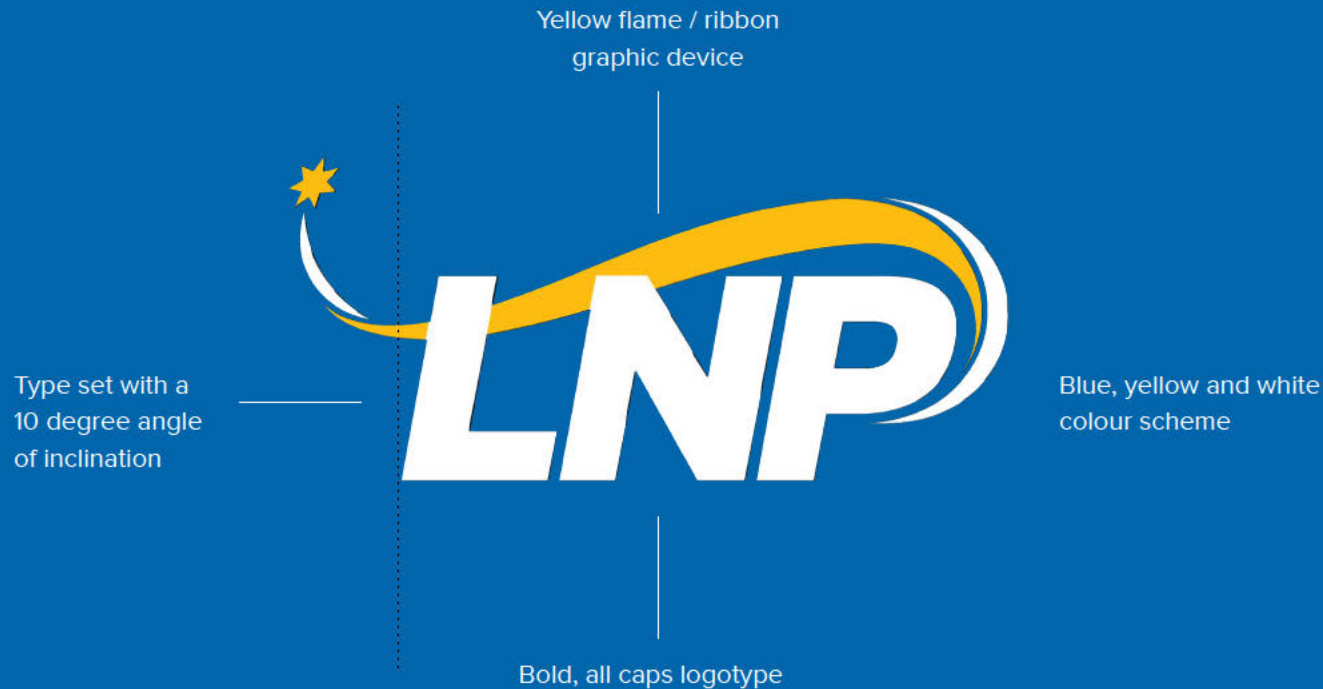
MERMAID WATERS HOTEL
Arcadia Room

LP

Brand **logo** - bold, san serif,
all caps, angled typeface

Sample communications piece (photo)

LNP Logo - defining features



Logos - side by side comparison



Liberal National Party



Libertarian Party

Logos - common features



Yellow ribbon / flame brand mark / graphic device

White on blue with yellow highlight colour scheme

Type set with a 10 degree angle of inclination

Bold, all caps logotype



Liberal National Party

Libertarian Party

The signature 10 degree lean

The LNP brand identity's signature 10 degree angle of inclination is derived from our parent Liberal Party brand identity.



Liberal Party logo
type treatment



Libertarian Party
logo type treatment



Logos in marketplace context



Only the Libertarian Party brand identity employs a confusingly similar combination of type treatment, colours and forms. All other party brands are distinctive on multiple dimensions.

Summary

Colour Palette: Both brands feature blue, yellow and white, and both prioritise blue as the dominant colour.

Letter Forms: Both logos utilise a sans-serif typeface, a bold typographic weight, and an angle of inclination of approx 10 degrees.

Acronyms: Both logos use acronyms, and those acronyms are nearly identical.

Graphic Elements: Both logos feature a yellow curvilinear graphic element, rendered with a similar minimalist aesthetic, and both brands use this form as a repeated device in their visual style.

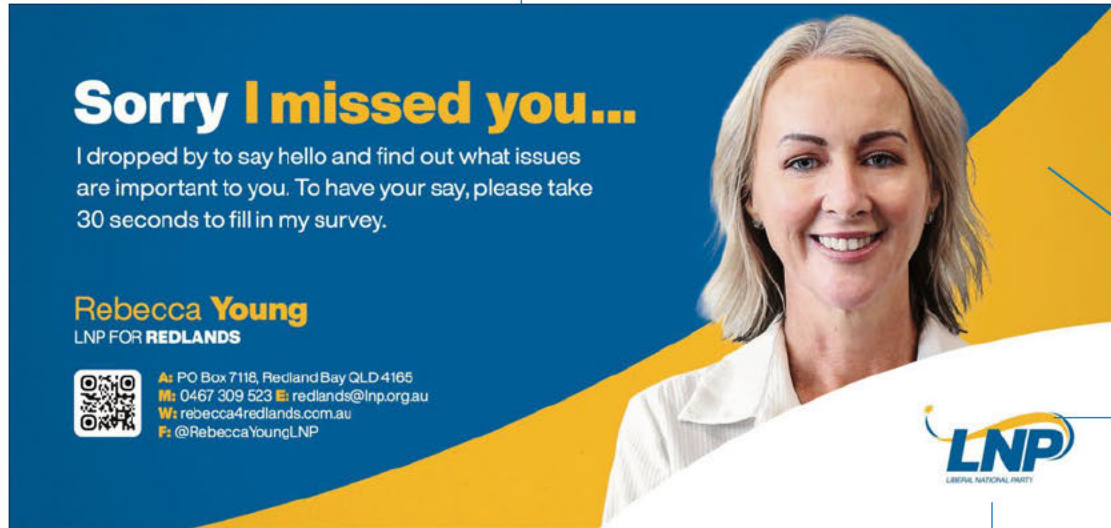
Composition and Layout: Both logos have a horizontal orientation with an icon on the left and the text on the right.



Extra Content

LNP brand visual identity - defining features

Brand **colour palette** -
Blue and yellow, with white



Sample communications piece

Brand **graphic device** -
yellow ribbon / flame
figure

Brand **logo** - bold, san serif, all
caps, angled typeface

LNP Primary Logo



White on blue version (primary reversed)



Blue on white version (primary)





Australian Government

IP Australia

Annexure B

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION TRADE MARK

Trade mark number: [REDACTED]

The Registrar of Trade Marks has registered the trade mark represented on this certificate on 28 August 2020 and certifies that the following particulars have been entered in the Register of Trade Marks.

Name and address of owner(s):

LNPQ SERVICES PTY LIMITED of [REDACTED]

The trade mark is registered in the following class(es):

35; 36; 41; 42; 45

Date of filing: 20 January 2020

Registration effective from: 20 January 2020

Registration expires on*: 20 January 2030

Representation:



Goods and/or services, and other information relating to the registration of this trade mark are listed on the following pages.



Dated this 17th day of August 2022

Registrar of Trade Marks

TRADE MARKS ACT 1995

The Australian Trade Marks Register is the official record and should be referred to for the full details pertaining to this IP Right



Australian Government

IP Australia

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION TRADE MARK

Trade mark number: [REDACTED]

The trade mark is registered for the following goods and/or services:

Class: 35

promotional services; advertising; production of advertising and promotional material; business administration; association services being the promotion of the interests of members of the association; organising and conducting volunteer programmes and community service projects; recruitment, organisation and deployment of volunteers; advocacy and lobbying (promoting, publicising or otherwise representing the interests or concerns of others)

Class: 36

fundraising

Class: 41

organisation of events for educational, entertainment, cultural, ceremonial, sporting or fundraising purposes; education; association services being the provision of training and education to members of the association; publishing, including by print and electronic means; publication of audio, visual and multimedia materials, including online; publication of information on a wide range of topics, including online; production of audio, visual and multimedia materials (other than for advertising purposes)

Class: 42

social science research; demographic survey services; providing information about the aforementioned, including online

Class: 45

organising political meetings; political research and analysis services; providing information regarding political issues; political lobbying; legal lobbying; lobbying relating to legislation and regulation; legislative advocacy services; legal research; providing legal information; association services (providing legal representation or legal advice to members of the association)

***Renewing a registered trade mark.**

A registered trade mark may be renewed starting 12 months prior to the expiry date.

TRADE MARKS ACT 1995

The Australian Trade Marks Register is the official record and should be referred to for the full details pertaining to this IP Right