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**AUSTRALIA – CERTAIN MEASURES CONCERNING TRADEMARKS,
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AND OTHER PLAIN PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS
APPLICABLE TO TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND PACKAGING**

Request for Consultations by the Dominican Republic

The following communication, dated 18 July 2012, from the delegation of the Dominican Republic to the delegation of Australia and to the Chairperson of the Dispute Settlement Body, is circulated in accordance with Article 4.4 of the DSU.

I have received instructions from my country's authorities to request consultations with the Government of Australia pursuant to Article 4 of the *Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes*, Article XXII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 ("GATT 1994"), Article 64.1 of the *Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights* ("TRIPS Agreement"), and Article 14.1 of the *Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade* ("TBT Agreement").

A. Measures at issue

The measures at issue are:

- *Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011*, Act No. 148 of 2011, "An Act to discourage the use of tobacco products, and for related purposes";
- *Tobacco Plain Packaging Regulations 2011* (Select Legislative Instrument 2011, No. 263), as amended by the *Tobacco Plain Packaging Amendment Regulation 2012 (No. 1)* (Select Legislative Instrument 2012, No. 29);
- *Trade Marks Amendment (Tobacco Plain Packaging) Act 2011*, Act No. 149 of 2011, "An Act to amend the *Trade Marks Act 1995*, and for related purposes"; and
- Any related measures adopted by Australia, including measures that implement, complement or add to these laws and regulations, as well as any measures that amend or replace these laws and regulations.

These measures apply to the retail sale of cigarettes, cigars, and other tobacco products. The measures establish comprehensive regulation of the appearance and form of the retail packaging of tobacco products, as well as of the tobacco products themselves. Among others:

- with respect to the retail packaging of tobacco products, the measures (i) regulate the appearance of trademarks and geographical indications, including by prohibiting the display of design and figurative features, including those forming part of these intellectual property rights; (ii) prescribe that the brand and variant names forming part of trademarks appear on the front face, top and bottom of the package in a uniform typeface, font, size, colour, and placement;¹ (iii) prohibit the display of other words (except for basic information, including country of origin and manufacturer contact details); and (iv) mandate a matt finish and drab dark brown colour (Pantone 448C) for retail packaging;
- the measures establish that individual cigarettes may not display trademarks, geographical indications or any other marking other than an alphanumeric code for product identification purposes;
- the measures provide that individual cigars may carry: the brand name, variant name, country of origin, and an alphanumeric code; these must be displayed in a uniform typeface, font, size, and colour on a single band in a drab dark brown colour (Pantone 448C);²
- the measures regulate other aspects of both tobacco packaging and tobacco products, such as the following requirements: (i) a retail package for cigarettes must be in a prescribed size, form, and material; (ii) cigarettes must be white;³ and (iii) a cigar tube must be cylindrical, rigid, and have an opening of at least 15 mm.

B. Legal basis of the complaint

These measures regulating the plain packaging and appearance of tobacco products for retail sale appear to be inconsistent with Australia's obligations under the following provisions of the *TRIPS Agreement*, the *TBT Agreement* and the GATT 1994:

- Article 2.1 of the *TRIPS Agreement*, which incorporates the provisions of the *Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property*, as amended by the Stockholm Act of 1967 ("*Paris Convention*"), in particular, (i) Article 6quinquies of the *Paris Convention*, because trademarks registered in a country of origin outside Australia are not protected "as is"; and, (ii) Article 10bis of the *Paris Convention*, because Australia does not provide effective protection against unfair competition, for example, creating confusion between the goods of competitors;
- Article 3.1 of the *TRIPS Agreement*, because Australia accords to nationals of other Members treatment less favourable than it accords to its own nationals with respect to the protection of intellectual property;
- Article 15.4 of the *TRIPS Agreement*, because the nature of the goods to which a trademark is to be applied forms an obstacle to the registration of the trademark;

¹ The brand name and variant must be displayed in Lucida Sans typeface; no larger than 14 points for the brand name and 10 points for the variant name; with only the first letter capitalized; in regular font; in the colour Pantone Cool Gray 2C; and below the graphic health warning on the front surface of cigarette packs.

² They must appear only once on the band and be displayed in Lucida Sans typeface; no larger than 10 points in size; in regular font; and in the colour Pantone Cool Gray 2C. The brand and variant name should be placed horizontally along the length of the band so that they run around the circumference of the cigar.

³ However, a cigarette may include an imitation cork tip that is printed brown, and is placed over a filter tip.

- Article 16.1 of the *TRIPS Agreement*, because the measures prevent owners of registered trademarks from enjoying the rights conferred by a trademark;
- Article 20 of the *TRIPS Agreement*, because the use of trademarks in relation to tobacco products is unjustifiably encumbered by special requirements, such as (i) use in a special form, for example, the uniform typeface, font, size, colour, and placement of the brand name, and, (ii) use in a manner detrimental to the trademark's capability to distinguish tobacco products of one undertaking from tobacco products of other undertakings;
- Article 22.2(b) of the *TRIPS Agreement*, because Australia does not provide effective protection against acts of unfair competition with respect to geographical indications, for example, creating confusion among consumers with respect to the origin of goods;
- Article 24.3 of the *TRIPS Agreement*, because Australia is diminishing the level of protection it affords to geographical indications as compared with the level of protection that existed prior to 1 January 1995;
- Article 2.1 of the *TBT Agreement*, because the technical regulations at issue accord to imported tobacco products treatment less favourable than accorded like products of national origin;
- Article 2.2 of the *TBT Agreement*, because the technical regulations at issue create unnecessary obstacles to trade because they are more trade-restrictive than necessary to fulfill a legitimate objective; and,
- Article III:4 of the GATT 1994, because the measures at issue accord to imported tobacco products treatment less favourable than accorded like products of national origin.

The Dominican Republic reserves the right to raise additional claims or matters during the course of these consultations, and in any future request for panel proceedings.

The Dominican Republic looks forward to Australia's response to this request, and to fixing a mutually acceptable date for consultations.
