1	THE PATENT OFFICE
2	Court 1, Harmsworth House,
3	13- 15 Bouverie Street, London EC4
4	Monday, 24th November 2008
5	Before:
6	MR. GEOFFREY HOBBS QC
7	(Sitting as the Appointed Person)
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10	In the Matter of an Appeal to the Appointed Person In the Matter of Application No: 2404164 by Gary Milton Munroe
11	to Register a Series of Marks in classes 9 and 42, opposition thereto under no. 94454 by Intel Corp., and appeal against the
12	decision by the Registrar dated 29 May 2008
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15	(Transcript of the Stenograph notes of Marten Walsh Cherer Ltd., 6th Floor, 12-14 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1AG
16	Telephone No: 0207 936 6000. Fax No. 0207 427 0093 e-mail: info@martenwalshcherer.com.
17	web: www.martenwalshcherer.com)
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20	MR. MARK ENGELMAN appeared as counsel on behalf of the Applicant.
21	MR. JAMES MELLOR QC (instructed by Messrs. CMS Cameron McKenna
22	LLP)appeared as counsel on behalf of the Opponent.
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24	APPROVED DECISION RE APPLICATION TO ADDUCE FRESH EVIDENCE
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THE APPOINTED PERSON: The question is whether Mr. Munroe should be permitted to adduce fresh evidence on appeal. The answer to that question is no.

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It is appropriate at the outset to refer to the Form TM8 defence and counterstatement which Mr. Munroe prepared and filed on 5th October 2006. In box 5 of that statement he specifically confirmed that he accepted the statement of use of the cited earlier trade marks which had been filed by the Intel Corporation in support of its opposition. In box 7 he confirmed that there was no dispute as to the reputation of Intel. Further, in box 7 he specifically adopted the position that the word "'Intel' stands for Integrated Electronics and has nothing to do with 'intel' (intelligence colloquially abbreviated)".

There were ample opportunities for Mr. Munroe to file evidence during the course of the proceedings if he wished to. He communicated with the Registry on that subject in 2007 and at an earlier point via an enquiry made, as I understand it, by his wife.

On 4th December 2007 he filed a form TM9 asking for an extension of time within which to file evidence. In the result, no evidence was filed.

He put forward written observations for the hearing which took place before Mr. Landau on 14th May 2008. With regard to those written observations it is clear to me from

what he said that he was accepting that INTEL was a distinctive trade mark -- indeed a highly distinctive trade mark -- and that it was well known. I would refer in particular to paragraphs 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the document he put forward for consideration.

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In the notice and grounds of appeal filed on 25th June 2008, there was an intimation in paragraph 8 under the heading "Comparison of the respective goods/services" that Mr. Munroe would be seeking to file further evidence in relation to the use he has made of his mark -- the mark under opposition.

At paragraph 14 there was a longer statement to the following effect:

"The HO was wrong to find the primary meaning of INTEL to denote the goods/services of the The Appellant will seek leave to Respondent. file further evidence in these proceedings which will show that INTEL is not as inherently distinctive as the HO found it to be at Paragraph 25 of the Decision. That evidence will show INTEL to be (i) an ordinary dictionary word, a notorious fact the HO should have taken into account; (ii) that there are many third parties within the United Kingdom which employ INTEL as a component part of their trading names and trade marks and have done for some time; (iii) that the word is descriptive of the Appellant's goods/services, namely, for use specifically within the military intelligence sector of the business-to-business market. The HO should have taken these into account in his finding upon the question of distinctiveness. This was an error of fact."

It is now sought to put in two witness statements. The first witness statement of Gary Munroe with attachments A to F

is dated 11th September 2008. In paragraphs 1 to 5 of that witness statement Mr. Munroe deals with his personal background. This evidence shows that he is the holder of a Bachelor of Engineering degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering, with a specialisation in Satellite and Data Communications. He was an engineering officer in the RAF and an IT manager. He held positions of considerable responsibility and during the period of his service with the RAF rose to the rank of Flight Lieutenant.

Paragraphs 6 and 7 deal with the creation of his @I ACTIVINTEL Business. Paragraphs 8 to 11, under the heading "Descriptiveness of intel", refer to the fact that there are names which can be found on searching, primarily Internet searching, out of which the word "intel" can be extracted by someone who is minded to make the extraction.

Paragraphs 12 to 18 deal with an alleged lack of use of the trade mark INTEL in relation to goods or services for which the earlier trade marks were registered. That evidence is sought to be brought forward notwithstanding the express confirmation in the defence that was originally filed in which Mr. Munroe accepted the statement of use that had been put forward by Intel Corporation.

Paragraphs 19 to 20 deal with the differences, as he sees them to be, between the products -- the actual products offered by Intel and the actual products offered by his

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company and the way in which they reach the market. Paragraphs 23 to 26 address the question of why the evidence he wishes to bring forward was not adduced before.

In the second witness statement he seeks to put in (which is a witness statement of 27th October 2008 with two attachments) he further elaborates on the evidence in his first witness statement by producing examples of use of names in the telecommunications and IT sectors out of which the component "intel" can be extracted.

The case law clearly establishes that it is necessary in appeals under section 76 of the Trade Marks Act for due deference to be given to the decisions of the Registrar's hearing officers. For that to be a workable approach all parties to Registry proceedings must exercise due diligence in the preparation and presentation of their cases at first instance. It has been emphasised on more than one occasion that proceedings before the Registrar are not to be regarded as a dry run for the purpose of deciding how a case might subsequently be improved on appeal.

The first point I would mention in relation to the evidence now sought to be filed is that it was not needed for the purposes of the case that Mr. Munroe intended to put forward and did put forward in defence of his application for registration. I am not persuaded by the suggestion that Mr. Munroe was somehow caught unawares in relation to the

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presentation of the case he wished to advance. It seems to me that the present request to adduce further evidence is based on a change of position adopted in the aftermath of the hearing officer's decision. I think it is clear that Mr. Munroe is now endeavouring to outflank the decision by adducing evidence in support of a case that backtracks to a not insignificant degree on the position he adopted at first instance.

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The evidence in question could undoubtedly have been obtained with reasonable diligence directed to the presentation of that case at the hearing in the Registry. It appears to me to raise no real basis for disputing the distinctive character or the repute of the trade mark INTEL within the areas of trading activity covered by the opposed application for registration.

The question whether the trade marks in issue are distinctively similar or distinctively different marks remains for all practical purposes unilluminated by the evidence in the two witness statements. I cannot see that any useful purpose would be served by allowing the statements to be introduced into the proceedings on appeal. In my view it would be more conducive to a just and fair determination of the appeal to refuse permission for the evidence to be adduced than it would be to grant permission for the evidence to be adduced. I therefore exercise my discretion adversely to the

appellant by refusing the application to adduce fresh evidence on appeal.

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I would wish to deal with the costs of this now because we are dealing with things as we go.

MR. MELLOR: Sir, I would ask for the costs of the application. THE APPOINTED PERSON: Can you give me some indication? It is now

11.30; so this has taken about an hour of this hearing. Skeleton time, preparation time -- can you give me some indication?

MR. MELLOR: Skeleton time is not that lengthy to be honest. THE APPOINTED PERSON: It is fairly boilerplate stuff.

MR. MELLOR: It is fairly boilerplate stuff and actually the application was pretty hopeless, I have to say.

THE APPOINTED PERSON: Fine; so an hour at the hearing and in terms of your time perhaps an hour's prep or something like that?

MR. MELLOR: Sir, perhaps a bit more than that because you have to get your head round the case and the evidence they are trying to get in.

THE APPOINTED PERSON: You were reading into the case anyway.

MR. MELLOR: Yes.

THE APPOINTED PERSON: Is there anything you want to say? MR. ENGELMAN: Sir, suffice to say this, and it probably does not affect your answer on this, but Mr. Munroe is a litigant in person, although at the point of final service he was

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represented. There were enormous difficulties in trying to compile this evidence. When we talk about the word "outflanked", there were two law firms he was communicating with during the course of the proceedings. That was CMS Cameron McKenna as well as Saunders & Dolleymore, both concurrently communicating with him at the same time.
THE APPOINTED PERSON: There was an indication in the papers that your client was communicating with Kennedys for advice.
MR. ENGELMAN: He was for a short period of time, sir, but when he was alone and unrepresented he was communicated with by two firms, sir. I am just saying that it should weigh in the balance in terms of how you are minded to grant the award of costs because conduct is relevant to a costs application.
THE APPOINTED PERSON: Is there anything more you want to say?
MR. ENGELMAN: No.

MR. MELLOR: No, sir.

THE APPOINTED PERSON: Costs in Registry proceedings are not normally, and indeed are only very rarely, on an indemnity basis. The normal approach is for there to be a contribution towards the costs of the party which prevailed on the issue concerned.

Taking a rough and ready view of this matter, on the basis of the materials before me, I direct Mr. Munroe to pay as a contribution towards the costs of Intel Corporation on this issue the sum of £600 within 14 days of today's date.

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