O-241-14

T	UN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE		
2	7 Ro	Rolls Building, lls Buildings,	
3		er Lane, on, EC4A 1NL.	
4	Wedn	esday, 28th May, 2014	
5	Before:	Before:	
6	MR. GEOFFREY HOBBS		
7	(sitting as the Appointed Person)		
8		-	
9	In the Matter of the Trade	Marks Act 1994	
10	-and-		
	In the Matter of a Request by EDGE INTERACTIVE MEDIA INC		
11	("EIM") for Recordal of Partial Assig Application Nos. 2552136 and 2552	147 in the name of	
12	FUTURE PUBLISHING LIMITED	("FUTURE")	
13		-	
14	(Appeal from Decision No. O/283/12 of Mr. David Landau, acount on behalf of the Registrar, dated 25th July 2012)		
15		-	
16	(Transcript of the Shorthand Notes o	f Marten Walsh Cherer	
17	Ltd., 1st Floor, Quality House, Chancery Lane, London,	_	
18	Tel No: 020-7067 2900. Fax No email: info@martenwalshcherer.com. ww	: 020-7831 6864.	
19	email: infogmartenwarshcherer.com. ww	w.martenwarshcherer.com)	
20		-	
21	MR. ROBERT DEACON (instructed by Edge Media Inc.) appeared for the App		
22	MR. J.G. PEARSON (Abel & Imray) appear	ed for the Respondent.	
23		-	
24	DECISIO		
25	(As approved by the App	ointed Person)	

THE APPOINTED PERSON: On 5 July 2010, Future Publishing Limited applied under no. 2552136 to register the word EDGE graphically represented in a slightly stylised form as a trade mark for use in relation to a wide variety of goods and services in Classes 9, 16, 25, 35, 38 and 41. Also on 5 July 2010, it applied under no. 2552147 to register the word EDGE graphically represented without any stylisation as a trade mark for use in relation to the same wide variety of goods and services in those classes. Both applications proceeded to registration on 25 November 2011.

At the time of filing, Future Publishing Limited was in dispute with the Edge Interactive Media Inc. over the implementation and operation of the provisions of a Concurrent Trading Agreement and Deed of Trademark Assignment made between them on, and with effect from, 15 October 2004. Future Publishing was contending that the 2004 Agreement had come to an end on 2 July 2010, the day on which it had written to Edge Interactive stating, "For the avoidance of doubt, we hereby put you on notice that your client's breaches of the CTA complained of in the Particulars of Claim amount to a repudiation thereof and with effect from today's date our client accepts that repudiation and treats the CTA as discharged."

Edge Interactive was disputing that allegation and all other allegations that Future Publishing was making against it

in connection with, and arising out of, the operation of the 2004 Agreement. They litigated their dispute in the Chancery Division of the High Court in London and the litigation culminated in a judgment delivered by Proudman J on 13 June 2011 under reference [2011] EWHC 1489 (Ch), which can be found reported at [2011] ETMR 50.

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Future Publishing succeeded in establishing all of the claims it pursued at trial. As part of a comprehensive order for relief made on 7 July 2011, it was declared that the 2004 Agreement had 'terminated with effect from 20th August 2010'. The judgment and order of the court became final on 7 February 2012 on refusal of Edge Interactive's application to the Court of Appeal for permission to appeal. The declaration made by Proudman J was and remains equivalent to a mutually binding admission by Future Publishing and Edge Interactive, from which neither of them can resile, to the effect that the 2004 Agreement came to an end on 20 August 2010. That is all the more so in circumstances where Proudman J considered and rejected an application by Future Publishing on 15 January 2013 for amendment of her order dated 7 July 2011 so as to declare that the 2014 Agreement had terminated on 2 July 2010, rather than 20 August 2010.

Following the refusal of its application for permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal, Edge Interactive filed an application at the Trade Marks Registry on 7 March 2012 for

the recordal of an assignment-in-part of trade mark registrations 2552136 and 2552147 then standing in the name of Future Publishing. The Form TM16 was filed by Dr. (now Rev. Dr.) Tim Langdell on behalf of Edge Interactive. It identified Edge Interactive as 'the assignee' for the purposes of rule 48(a)(i) of the Trade Marks Rules 2008. It identified 5 July 2010 (the filing date of the applications which had matured into the subject registrations) as 'the date of the assignment' for the purposes of rule 48(a)(ii).

As stated in the notes to Form TM16, the form is not itself a substitute for the assignment document or other proof of the transaction to which the request for recordal relates. When notified by the Registry of the filing of the Form TM16, Future Publishing objected to it on the basis that there had been, and could be, no assignment susceptible of recordal in favour of Edge Interactive. Thereafter, the application for recordal proceeded as a contested inter partes proceeding between Edge Interactive and Future Publishing.

In order for the application for recordal to succeed,
Edge Interactive had to be able to produce a valid and
effective assignment transferring to it in writing the
property it claimed to have acquired on 5th July 2010 in
accordance with the requirements of sections 24(3) and 27(1)
of the Trade Marks Act 1994. It appeared from the Form TM16
and the letter of 5 March 2012 which accompanied it that

Edge Interactive was relying solely upon clause 2.8 of the 2004 Agreement as being sufficient in and of itself to effect the necessary assignment in writing in accordance with the requirements of those sections of the Act.

Subsequently, on 27 July 2012, Edge Interactive wrote to the Registry enclosing a Deed of Assignment bearing the date 30 July 2010 which Dr. Langdell had signed both on behalf of Future Publishing as assignor and on behalf of Edge Interactive as assignee. On 17 July 2012, Dr. Langdell filed a skeleton argument for use in the Registry proceedings. He attached an affidavit made on 16 July 2012 in which he claimed to have executed the Deed of Assignment on 30 July 2010 in the exercise of the rights conferred upon Edge Interactive by clause 2.8 of the 2004 Agreement. Although he referred in his affidavit to the assignment of 30 July 2010 as being 'exhibited hereto', what he actually exhibited was a further Deed of Assignment dated 17 July 2012.

The application for recordal was refused for the reasons given by Mr. David Landau, on behalf of the Registrar of Trade Marks, in a written decision issued under reference BL 0/283/12 on 25 July 2012. In summary, the hearing officer found, firstly, that clause 2.8 of the 2004 Agreement was not sufficient in and of itself to effect an assignment of the rights that Edge Interactive claimed to have acquired in accordance with the requirements of the Act; secondly, that

Dr. Langdell's evidence and assertions with regard to the execution of a Deed of Assignment on 30 July 2010, or indeed at any time prior to 20 August 2010, were false; and, thirdly, that it ceased to be possible for Edge Interactive to invoke the provisions of clause 2.8 of the 2004 Agreement once it had ended, as declared by the order of Proudman J, on 20 August 2010.

Edge Interactive appealed to an Appointed Person under section 76 of the Trade Marks Act 1994 contending that the hearing officer's decision was wrong in all three of the respects I have identified. Future Publishing filed a respondent's notice contending that the hearing officer's decision should additionally, or alternatively, be upheld on the basis that the 2004 Agreement terminated on 2 July 2010 in accordance with the notification of acceptance of repudiatory breach which Future Publishing sent to Edge Interactive on that date.

I can deal briefly with the point raised in the respondent's notice. It is not open to Future Publishing or Edge Interactive to contend that the 2004 Agreement terminated on any date other than 20 August 2010. 20 August 2010 is, for present purposes, conclusively determined by the final order of Proudman J to have been the date of termination.

During the pendency of the appeal, there has been much to-ing and fro-ing as to what was and was not being contended

by Edge Interactive in support of its appeal. The end result of successive proposed amendments to the grounds of appeal is that Edge Interactive no longer challenges the second of the hearing officer's three findings, that is to say, there is no issue as to the correctness of the hearing officer's determination that Dr. Langdell's evidence and assertions with regard to the execution of a Deed of Assignment prior to 20 August 2010 were false. It continues to challenge the first and third of the hearing officer's findings. However, the third of his three findings does not arise for determination if the first of his three findings was correct, as I think it was.

Clause 2.8 of the 2004 Agreement provided as follows:

"Subject to Clauses 2.6 and 2.7, Future further undertakes

that it shall not without prior written consent from EIM at
any time on or after Completion register or apply to register
in any country or otherwise use any trademark which is the
same as or similar to the Trademarks (or any one of them) in
respect of goods or services other than those detailed in the
Assigned Rights or as permitted pursuant to clause 2.1.2. In
the event that Future shall register or apply to register in
any country any such trademark in breach of this Clause 2.8,
Future shall forthwith and without prejudice to any other
rights of EIM under this Agreement and Deed assign all right,
title and interest in such trademark(s) in respect of those

goods and services, to EIM (at EIM's reasonable cost) on the same terms as those set out in this Agreement and Deed, save that no fee shall be payable by EIM to Future in respect thereof. To guarantee compliance by Future with their obligations under Clause 2.8, Future irrevocably appoints EIM, with further power to delegate its powers to any director or other duly authorised officer of EIM, to be their true and lawful attorney and to do and perform any acts and to execute any documents necessary or desirable in connection with this Clause 2.8 and Future hereby undertakes to ratify whatever EIM shall do or cause to be done under this power of attorney. Save however, Future shall be free of the restraints on it imposed by Clause 2.6, Clause 2.7 and this Clause 2.8 in the event that EIM should cease use of the mark and brand EDGE for a continuous period of five years or more or becomes insolvent or ceases trading."

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The regime established by clause 2.8 appears to me to be quite clear. The clause begins with a restriction on Future Publishing's freedom of action with regard to the registration and filing of applications for registration of trade marks. It then provides that if Future Publishing breaches that restriction, it, Future Publishing, shall forthwith assign the entirety of its right, title and interest in and to the impermissible registrations and applications for registration to Edge Interactive. It further provides Edge Interactive

with a power of attorney which it can, if it wishes, exercise by way of self-help so as to effect the transfer of the registrations and applications for registration to which it is entitled under the antecedent provisions of the clause.

Finally, it places an obligation on Future Publishing to ratify whatever Edge Interactive may lawfully have done in the exercise of its rights under the power of attorney.

Unless and until the power of attorney was exercised by
Edge Interactive so as to effect the required transfer, the
registrations and applications for registration acquired by
Future Publishing in breach of the restriction at the front
end of clause 2.8 remained in the name of Future Publishing, but
subject to Edge Interactive's contractual right to acquire
them. That, in effect, left Future Publishing holding the
legal title to the relevant property on trust for Edge
Interactive until such time as Edge Interactive had either
sought and obtained an order for specific performance of the
obligation to transfer or validly exercised its power of
attorney.

So, when the Form TM16 is considered from that perspective, it is apparent that on the specified date of 5

July 2010 Edge Interactive had no more than an equitable interest in the then pending trade mark applications 2552136 and 2552147, with Future Publishing continuing to hold the legal title thereto. No assignment of those applications (or the

resulting registrations) susceptible of notification to the		
Registrar existed on 5 July 2010. Moreover, the notification		
to the Registrar effected by means of the Form TM16 filed on 7		
March 2012 was notification of a trust arrangement in place on		
5 July 2010 and therefore notice of something by which the		
Registrar 'shall not be affected' in accordance with section		
26(1) of the 1994 Act. For these reasons, I consider that the		
hearing officer was right to refuse the Form TM16 on the first		
of the bases he identified in his decision. The third of the		
three bases he identified is not clear-cut from a legal and		
factual point of view. It is not necessary for me to consider		
it on this appeal and I think it is better, in the circumstances		
of the present case, for me not to do so. In the result, the		
appeal is dismissed.		

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