

O/910/22

TRADE MARKS ACT 1994

**IN THE MATTER OF A JOINT HEARING
IN RELATION TO TRADE MARK APPLICATION
NO.UK0003774714**

**IN THE NAME OF AK RETAIL HOLDINGS
LIMITED**

TO REGISTER AS A TRADE MARK

YOURS CURVE

**IN CLASSES 9, 14, 16, 18, 25
AND 35**

AND

**THE OPPOSITION THERETO
UNDER NUMBER OP000434327
BY IZZET PARLAK**

BACKGROUND

1. On 6 April 2022, AK Retail Holdings Limited (“the applicant”) applied to register trade mark number NO.UK0003774714 for the mark shown below. The application was accepted and published for opposition purposes on 10 June 2022, for a specification which was subsequently modified to the list of goods and services shown below.

YOURS CURVE

Class 9 Apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity; Apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; Magnetic data carriers, recording discs; Compact discs, DVD’s and other digital recording media; Mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; Fire-extinguishing apparatus; electronic publications; downloadable publications; applications for smartphones and tablets; smart glasses; smart earbuds; earbuds; chains for spectacles and for sunglasses; clip-on sunglasses; frames for spectacles and sunglasses; straps for sunglasses; sunglasses; spectacles; eyewear; spectacle cases, chains and eyeglass frames; eyeshades; protective helmets; electronic mail and messaging software computer programs for accessing, browsing and searching online databases and the Internet; mobile telecommunication apparatus; mobile phone cases; cases for tablets, laptops, computers, smartphones, MP3 players and photographic equipment; mobile phone holders; headphones; audio speakers; DVDs; CDs; MP3 players; cameras; magnets; selfie sticks; baby monitors; downloadable multimedia files; downloadable electronic designs; downloadable photographs; downloadable digital files; downloadable image files;

downloadable digital photos; application software for collecting, analysing, reporting, and providing feedback from individuals; image recognition software; parts and fittings for all the aforesaid goods; none of the aforesaid in relation to watches or timepieces.

Class 14 Precious metals and their alloys; Jewellery, precious and semi-precious stones; costume jewellery; fashion jewellery; imitation jewellery; choker necklaces; ankle bracelets; badges of precious metal; beads for making jewellery; boxes of precious metal; bracelets [jewellery]; brooches [jewellery]; chains [jewellery]; charms; charms for key rings; key rings and key chains; cuff links; decorative hat pins; earrings; gemstones; jewel cases; jewellery boxes; jewellery rolls; lockets [jewellery]; medals; necklaces [jewellery]; rings [jewellery]; presentation boxes for jewellery; statuettes of precious metal and precious metal alloys; tie clips; pet jewellery; parts and fittings relating to the aforesaid goods; none of the aforesaid in relation to watches or timepieces.

Class 16 Paper and cardboard; printed matter; photographs; stationery and office requisites, except furniture; drawing materials and materials for artists; Art prints; Graphic prints and representations; Books; Brochures; Catalogues; Diaries [printed matter]; Greetings cards; Journals; Leaflets; Magazines; Newsletters; Periodicals; Personal organisers; Planners [printed matter]; Postcards and picture postcards; Stickers [decalcomanias]; gift bags; gift boxes; gift-wrapping paper; greeting cards; note pads; notebooks; pencils; pens; posters; plastic carrier bags; labels, tags, swing tags; writing paper.

Class 18 Leather and imitations of leather; Animal skins and hides; Luggage and carrying bags; Umbrellas and parasols; Walking sticks; Whips, harness and saddlery; Collars, leashes and clothing

for animals; bags; luggage, travel bags, leisure bags; sports bags; holdalls; carrying cases; rucksacks; overnight bags; handbags; shopping bags; reusable shopping bags; shoulder bags; evening bags; suit bags; jewellery bags; toiletry and cosmetic bags; tie cases; briefcases; document cases; wallets; credit card cases; key cases; purses; attache cases; haversacks; hat boxes; leather laces; music cases; satchels; wheeled luggage; wheeled shopping bags; clutch purses; cross-body bags; tote bags; game bags; fur; baby backpacks; baby carriers; back packs; clothing for pets; collars for pets; leads for pets; animal apparel; wash bags for carrying toiletries; make up bags sold empty; parts and fittings for all the aforesaid goods.

Class 25

Clothing, footwear, headgear; womenswear; menswear; childrenswear; swimwear; sportswear; outerclothing; thermal clothing; maternity clothing; nightwear; leisurewear; waterproof clothing; underwear; maternity underwear; bustiers; one-piece suits; knitted clothing; tunics; coverups; shrugs; kimonos; dungarees; jumpsuits; wraps [clothing]; capes (clothing); vests; boxer shorts; briefs [underwear]; nightdresses; chemises; flip-flops; ankle boots; wellington boots; chino pants; polo shirts; waistcoats [vests]; beach clothes; beach shoes; belts; money belts; bibs (not of paper); bodices; shoes; boot uppers; boots; leather shoes; suede shoes; canvas footwear; brassieres; camisoles; caps; berets; scarves; shower caps; coats; collars; corsets; wristbands; detachable collars; dresses; ear muffs; footmuffs; non-slipping devices for footwear; tips for footwear; heelpieces for footwear; gloves; dressing gowns; half-boots; hats; headbands; heels; hoods; hosiery; inner soles; jackets; jerseys; jumper dresses; knitwear; jumpers; cardigans; lace boots; layettes; leggings; leg warmers; ready-made linings; mantillas; sleep masks; mittens; muffs; neckties; ties; overcoats; pants;

parkas; playsuits; cap peaks; pelerines; pelisses; petticoats; pocket squares; pockets for clothing; ponchos; pullovers; pyjamas; bath robes; sandals; saris; sarongs; scarfs; bandanas; shawls; dress shields; shirt fronts; shirts; short-sleeve shirts; skirts; slippers; slips; socks; soles for footwear; stocking suspenders; stockings; suits; swimsuits; sweaters; tee-shirts; tights; togas; trouser straps; trousers; bathing trunks; lingerie; uniforms; footwear uppers; veils; sleepsuits; bodysuits; blouses; anoraks; braces; costumes; fancy dress costumes; shoulder wraps for clothing; sweat shirts; jeans; trainers; clothing for cycling; hooded tops; shorts; swim shorts; jogging bottoms; track suits; sports footwear; sports caps; parts and fittings for all the aforesaid goods.

Class 35

Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions; direct mail advertising services; on-line advertising on a computer network; market research and marketing services; advertising and marketing services provided by means of blogging; production of advertising films; presentation of goods on communication media, for retail purposes; public relations; sales promotion for others; shop window dressing; distribution of samples; advertising and publicity; fashion shows for promotional purposes (organization of -); retail services in relation to fashion accessories; promoting the sale of fashion goods through promotional articles in magazines; wholesale services in relation to clothing; advertising services relating to clothing; trade show and exhibition services; retail and online retail services connected with the sale of electronic publications, downloadable publications, applications for smartphones and tablets, smart glasses, smart earbuds, earbuds, chains for spectacles and for sunglasses, clip-on sunglasses, frames for spectacles and sunglasses, straps for sunglasses,

sunglasses, spectacles, eyewear, spectacle cases, chains and eyeglass frames, eyeshades, protective helmets, computer software for the reproduction, processing and streaming of audio, video and multimedia content, computer software for controlling the operation of audio and video devices and for viewing, searching and/or playing audio, video, television, movies, photographs and other digital images, and other multimedia content, mobile phone cases, cases for tablets, laptops, computers, smartphones, mp3 players and photographic equipment, mobile phone holders, headphones, audio speakers, DVDs, CDs, mp3 players, cameras, magnets, selfie sticks, baby monitors, downloadable multimedia files, downloadable electronic designs, downloadable photographs, downloadable digital files, downloadable image files, downloadable digital photos, image recognition software, precious metals and their alloys, jewellery, precious and semi-precious stones, costume jewellery, fashion jewellery, imitation jewellery, choker necklaces, ankle bracelets, badges of precious metal, beads for making jewellery, boxes of precious metal, bracelets [jewellery], brooches [jewellery], chains [jewellery], charms, charms for key rings, key rings and key chains, cuff links, decorative hat pins, earrings, gemstones, jewel cases, jewellery boxes, jewellery rolls, lockets [jewellery], medals, necklaces [jewellery], rings [jewellery], presentation boxes for jewellery, statuettes of precious metal and precious metal alloys, tie clips, pet jewellery, leather and imitations of leather, animal skins and hides, luggage and carrying bags, umbrellas and parasols, walking sticks, whips, harness and saddlery, collars, leashes and clothing for animals, bags, luggage, travel bags, leisure bags, sports bags, holdalls, carrying cases, rucksacks, overnight bags, handbags, shopping bags, reusable shopping bags, shoulder bags, evening bags, suit bags, jewellery bags, toiletry and cosmetic bags, tie cases, briefcases, document cases,

wallets, credit card cases, key cases, purses, attache cases, haversacks, hat boxes, leather laces, music cases, satchels, wheeled luggage, wheeled shopping bags, clutch purses, cross-body bags, tote bags, game bags, fur, baby backpacks, baby carriers, back packs, clothing for pets, collars for pets, leads for pets, animal apparel, wash bags for carrying toiletries, make up bags sold empty, clothing, footwear, headgear, womenswear, menswear, childrenswear, swimwear, sportswear, outer clothing, thermal clothing, maternity clothing, nightwear, leisurewear, waterproof clothing, underwear, maternity underwear, bustiers, one-piece suits, knitted clothing, tunics, coverups, shrugs, kimonos, dungarees, jumpsuits, wraps [clothing], capes (clothing), vests, boxer shorts, briefs [underwear], nightdresses, chemises, flip-flops, ankle boots, wellington boots, chino pants, polo shirts, waistcoats [vests], beach clothes, beach shoes, belts, money belts, bibs (not of paper), bodices, shoes, boot uppers, boots, leather shoes, suede shoes, canvas footwear, brassieres, camisoles, caps, berets, scarves, shower caps, coats, collars, corsets, wristbands, detachable collars, dresses, ear muffs, foot muffs, non-slipping devices for footwear, tips for footwear, heelpieces for footwear, gloves, dressing gowns, half-boots, hats, headbands, heels, hoods, hosiery, inner soles, jackets, jerseys, jumper dresses, knitwear, jumpers, cardigans, lace boots, layettes, leggings, leg warmers, ready-made linings, mantillas, sleep masks, mittens, muffs, neckties, ties, overcoats, pants, parkas, playsuits, cap peaks, pelerines, pelisses, petticoats, pocket squares, pockets for clothing, ponchos, pullovers, pyjamas, bath robes, sandals, saris, sarongs, scarfs, bandanas, shawls, dress shields, shirt fronts, shirts, short-sleeve shirts, skirts, slippers, slips, socks, soles for footwear, stocking suspenders, stockings, suits, swimsuits, sweaters, tee-shirts, tights, togas, trouser straps, trousers, bathing trunks, lingerie,

uniforms, footwear uppers, veils, sleepsuits, bodysuits, blouses, anoraks, braces, costumes, fancy dress costumes, shoulder wraps for clothing, sweat shirts, jeans, trainers, clothing for cycling, hooded tops, shorts, swim shorts, jogging bottoms, track suits, sports footwear, sports caps, hair accessories, bag charms; information, advisory and consultancy services relating to the aforesaid; none of the aforesaid in relation to watches or timepieces.

2. On 20 June 2022, Izzet Parlak (“the opponent”) filed a Form TM7.
3. On 1 July 2022, the Tribunal wrote to the opponent stating that more information was required in respect of his statement of grounds under the following headings: “Representation of your trade mark”, “Statement of use” and “Opposed goods and services”.
4. The opponent was given until 22 July 2022 to file an amended statement of grounds.
5. On 4 July 2022, an amended Form TM7 was received which satisfied the Tribunal’s requirements in respect of the statement of use and the opposed goods and services. However, as per the Tribunal’s letter of 12 July 2022:

“... the representation of your mark field has not been changed. Please enter your trade mark in the space provided and delete the list of Class 25 goods.

You can access the UK trade mark register by using the search for a trade mark function on our website:

<https://trademarks.ipa.gov.uk/ipa-tmcase>

Your mark must be entered exactly as it appears on the UK register.

Please file an amended statement of grounds, to the above email address, on or before 26 July 2022.

6. On 4 August 2022, the Tribunal wrote to the opponent again:

“Dear IZZET PARLAK,

I refer to the Official Letter of 12 July 2022. As we do not appear to have received any response by the deadline a further period of 7 days until **11 August 2022** has been allowed for your response.

If no response is received by the deadline the Registry may move to strike out the opposition or any grounds which are not sufficiently pleaded.”

7. Also on 4 August, a Form TM21B was received from the applicant which amended its specification to that detailed at paragraph 1.
8. Not having had a reply to its two letters to the opponent of 12 July and 4 August, the Tribunal wrote to the opponent on 19 August 2022 as follows:

“Dear Izzet Parlak,

The registry has received no response to the requests, sent on 12 July 2022 and 04 August, for an amended Form TM7. It is considered that as no representation of the earlier right relied upon has been provided under Section 5(2)(b), this ground cannot proceed.

Therefore, as this is the only ground of opposition, the preliminary view is that the opposition should be struck out in its entirety.

If either party disagrees with the preliminary view they should request a hearing within 14 days from the date of this letter that is on or before **02 September 2022**.

If no response is received within the time allowed, the preliminary view will automatically be confirmed.”

9. On 24 August 2022, an email response was received from the opponent requesting a hearing.

10. The hearing was scheduled for 19 September 2022.

11. On 5 September 2022, the opponent wrote to the Tribunal by email:

“Unfortunately Due to my health issues,(been in the hospital abroad),i was unable to amend TM7 form and reply to any of your mails. I apologise for that.

I will be attending the court on the 19.09.2022.

I am abroad at the moment,so i am using the following number:
+90xxxxxxxxx, my email address is: xxxxxxxx@gmail.com.

Is it possible please to arrange an interpreter for me (Turkish),as my English is very poor. I would be very grateful.”

12. On 6 September 2022, the Tribunal replied by email to the email address held on file which was the same email address as quoted in the opponent’s email of 5 September:

“Dear Mr Parlak

Thank you for your email, which has been forwarded to the Hearing Officer.

An appointment will be issued shortly, with details on how to join the meeting.

Your telephone details have been noted, should they be needed, but parties are required to join the meeting either by dialling in or using the link, with cameras being disabled throughout proceedings.

I’m afraid I have received confirmation that if either party requires an interpreter to attend proceedings, they will need to make the necessary arrangements themselves.”

13. Following the death of Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth II, her funeral was to take place on 19 September, this date being declared a Bank Holiday. As a result, the Tribunal rescheduled the hearing to 22 September 2022, notifying both parties by email on 12 September 2022.

14. On 20 September 2022, the applicant's representatives filed skeleton arguments ahead of the hearing, copying in the opponent.
15. The opponent did not acknowledge receipt of the Tribunal's email of 6 September.
16. On the morning of the hearing, which was due to take place at 10.30, I noticed that the invitation to the hearing containing the link to join the teleconference had not been sent to the opponent. I arranged for this to be sent and this was done about an hour before the hearing.

ATTEMPTED JOINT HEARING

17. At 10.30 on 22 September, the applicant's representative, Christopher Hawkes from Stobbs, joined the hearing promptly. After several minutes had elapsed, it became apparent that the opponent was not going to join the hearing. I closed the hearing and informed the applicant that they would be notified about what was to happen next in due course.
18. Strictly speaking, the parties should have been given fourteen days' notice of the original hearing being rescheduled under rule 63(2) of the Trade Marks Rules 2008 (as amended) ("the Rules"). The opponent could not be said to have consented to shorter notice, having not confirmed receipt of the email notifying him of the rescheduled date and furthermore he was not sent the invitation to the hearing containing the link to join the teleconference until about an hour before the hearing. I decided that a procedural irregularity had occurred that needed to be rectified under rule 74. A new date for the hearing was set, giving fourteen days' notice of that new date.
19. Both parties were notified accordingly by letter, sent as an attachment to an email, that afternoon, with the new date for the hearing being 6 October 2022 at 14.00.
20. On 3 October 2022, the applicant's representatives filed skeleton arguments ahead of the hearing, copying in the opponent.

21. The opponent did not acknowledge receipt of the Tribunal's letter of 22 September, nor did they accept the invitation with the link to the teleconference that was also sent out on 22 September.
22. Given the lack of a response from the opponent, I decided that the opponent should be contacted to confirm that he would be attending the hearing on 6 October 2022.
23. The Tribunal emailed the opponent on 4 October 2022 asking him to confirm his attendance.
24. The opponent replied by email on the night of 5 October 2022 with a four-word response as follows:

“Yes, I will attend.”

SECOND ATTEMPTED JOINT HEARING

25. At 14.00 on 6 October, the applicant's representative, Christopher Hawkes from Stobbs, again joined the hearing promptly. After ten minutes had elapsed, it became apparent that the opponent was not going to join the hearing.
26. I closed the hearing and notified the party present – the applicant – that I had decided to strike out the opposition – hence upholding the Tribunal's preliminary view that the opposition be struck out. I informed the applicant that this decision would be communicated in the form of a full written decision setting out my reasons for the decision and that I intended to send the decision to both parties by 20 October 2022.
27. At 14.20, a full twenty minutes after the hearing was due to start, the opponent contacted the Tribunal asking that a link to the teleconference be sent. By this time, it was too late as my decision in these proceedings had already been taken.

DECISION

28. As outlined at 1.8 of the Manual of trade marks practice (“the Manual”), the Tribunal adheres to the same overriding objective as the court for dealing with cases justly. This is set out in rule 1.1 of the Civil Procedure Rules 1998 (as amended) and includes, so far as is practicable:

- (2) (a) Ensuring that the parties are on an equal footing
- (b) Saving expense
- (c) Dealing with the case in ways which are proportionate –
 - (i) to the amount of money involved (ii) to the importance of the case (iii) to the complexity of the issues and (iv) to the financial position of each party
- (d) Ensuring that it is dealt with expeditiously and fairly and
- (e) Allotting to it an appropriate share of the court’s resources, while taking into account the need to allot resources to other cases.

29. Section 38 of the Act states as follows:

“38 Publication, opposition proceedings and observations.

- (1) When an application for registration has been accepted, the registrar shall cause the application to be published in the prescribed manner.

(2) Any person may, within the prescribed time from the date of the publication of the application, give notice to the registrar of opposition to the registration.

The notice shall be given in writing in the prescribed manner, and shall include a statement of the grounds of opposition.” (My emphasis added)

30. Rule 17 of the Rules states:

“17.—(1) Any notice to the registrar of opposition to the registration, including the statement of the grounds of opposition, shall be filed on Form TM7.

...

(5) Where the opposition is based on a trade mark which has been registered, there shall be included in the statement of the grounds of opposition a representation of that mark (My emphasis added) and—

(a) the details of the authority with which the mark is registered;

(b) the registration number of that mark;

(c) the goods and services in respect of which—

(i) that mark is registered, and

(ii) the opposition is based; and

(d) where the registration procedure for the mark was completed before the start of the period of five years ending with the date

of publication, a statement detailing whether during the period referred to in section 6A(3)(a) the mark has been put to genuine use in relation to each of the goods and services in respect of which the opposition is based or whether there are proper reasons for non-use (for the purposes of rule 20 this is the “statement of use”).

(6) Where the opposition is based on a trade mark in respect of which an application for registration has been made, there shall be included in the statement of the grounds of opposition a representation of that mark and those matters set out in paragraph (5)(a) to (c), with references to registration being construed as references to the application for registration.”

31. Tribunal Practice Notice (“TPN”) 1/2018 states:

“Examination of pleadings based on earlier marks

1. The purpose of pleadings is to set out the party’s legal case with sufficient clarity so that the other side can make an informed decision about whether to defend their trade mark, and in which respects. The pleadings filed in trade mark oppositions and invalidation proceedings do not always meet this standard.

2. The registrar has a duty to ensure that the system is fair to both parties and that, so far as is reasonably practical, those without legal representation and/or of limited means, are given equal access to justice.

...

Failure to Follow Directions

11. Failure to comply with directions under Rule 62 may have the following consequences:

(i) an increase in costs awarded against the offending party, if it is unsuccessful, or a reduction in costs to that party, if it is successful;

(ii) the registrar selecting the earlier marks which appear to represent the party's best case and directing under Rule 62 that the evidence and arguments be limited to those marks;

(iii) where the basis of the claimed similarity between the respective goods/services remains non-apparent, and has not been explained, the decision maker is likely to find dissimilarity;

(iv) where there is a serious risk of unfairness to, or oppression of, the other party, directions will be made subject to the condition (per Rule 62(3) that failure to comply with them will result in the opposition/application being struck out in whole or in part."

32. In confirming my decision to strike out the opposition, I am conscious of the chain of events up to the point that I closed the second abortive hearing. I had already read the applicant's skeleton arguments at that point I have taken those arguments into account.

33. First and foremost, the Rules are very clear that an opponent, as per rule 17(5), must provide a representation of their trade mark. The opponent was afforded a number of opportunities to provide a representation of his mark and he failed to do so. While I acknowledge that the opponent was hospitalized for a period at some point prior to 5 September, the opponent did not seek to expand upon what impact the hospitalization had had on his ability to comply with the directions of

the Tribunal. This could have been done either through more detailed correspondence with the Tribunal or prompt attendance on the dates that the two abortive hearings were convened, but the opponent did not do either of these things. It is also the case that there was no indication in the opponent's extremely limited correspondence with the Tribunal as to if or when he would be in a position to provide a correctly particularized Form TM7. For example, there was no offer to provide a correctly made out form by a particular date or to have one ready to present to me at the time of the hearing.

34. I further note that the opponent, in confirming his attendance in his very brief email of 5 October could have asked for the invitation with the link to the teleconference to have been re-sent at that point. Instead, he waited until a full twenty minutes after the start time of the hearing to contact the Tribunal and ask that the link be sent. I am afraid that this demonstrated a characteristic lack of commitment to the process and by this time the hearing had already been closed and a decision made.

35. I also need to consider the interests of the applicant in this process. The applicant has dealt with proceedings in a timely manner throughout and attended both abortive hearings promptly having filed skeleton arguments within the required timescales. To ask the applicant to prepare for and attend a third hearing whereby the opponent's attendance was by no means certain would have been unfair to the applicant.

36. The opponent was provided with ample opportunity and guidance on the correct manner of filing Form TM7 by the given deadlines. In particular, the official letters from the Tribunal dated 12 July and 4 August 2022 clearly set out the outstanding requirement to enable the opponent to submit an admissible form and the potential consequences of not doing so. While the opponent did not elect to be legally represented, he was at liberty to appoint an interpreter to assist him if he so wished. I acknowledge that opposition proceedings may be somewhat confusing to those unfamiliar with the process. However, the filing of Form TM7 is a relatively straightforward task, and the Tribunal receives many oppositions

from litigants in person who successfully oppose later trade mark applications in a timely manner without professional representation. I am mindful of the guidance given in TPN 1/2018 and I consider that the opponent has been given equal access to justice.

37. Making a third attempt to convene a hearing would have been unfair to the applicant, but it would also have led to an unwarranted further delay to the proceedings.

38. The Registrar has a duty to ensure that the system is fair to both parties. I am conscious that during the time between the first Form TM7 being filed on 20 June 2022 and the second abortive hearing being convened on 6 October, the applicant has suffered inconvenience as well as uncertainty on the outcome of its application as well as additional costs.

39. I have carefully considered the factors outlined above. The opponent has exhausted his opportunities to file an amended Form TM7. Keeping in mind the necessity of equality between the parties, the public interest in resolving disputes efficiently, and allowing that the Tribunal has a duty to allocate its resources fairly, I decided at the end of the second abortive hearing that the preliminary view to strike out the opposition should be upheld.

CONCLUSION

40. The opponent has not complied with rule 17(5) and the opposition is struck out in its entirety.

OUTCOME

41. Subject to any successful appeal against this decision, the application will proceed to registration.

COSTS

42. Given that the outcome of this decision has terminated the proceedings, the applicant is entitled to a contribution towards its costs, based on the scale published in TPN 2/2016. In its skeleton arguments, the applicant seeks compensatory costs for preparing for and attending the two hearings. As it turned out, the hearings were abortive, albeit the applicant did prepare for them and did attend for the short periods that were required.

43. In the circumstances, I find it appropriate to issue the applicant with a contributory cost award of £400 in respect of its attendance at the hearings.

44. I therefore order Izzet Parlak to pay AK Retail Holdings Limited the sum of £400. This sum should be paid within twenty-one days of the expiry of the appeal period or, if there is an appeal, within twenty-one days of the conclusion of the appeal proceedings.

Dated this 19th day of October 2022

John Williams
For the Registrar