

TRADE MARKS JOURNAL SINGAPORE

PATENTS



DESIGNS

PLANT VARIETIES

TRADE MARKS JOURNAL

Published in accordance with Rule 86A of the Trade Marks Rules.

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Information Contained in This Journal

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GENERAL INFORMATION

References to “section” and “rule” in these notes are references to that section of the Trade Marks Act (Cap. 332, 1999 Ed.) and that rule of the Trade Marks Rules, unless otherwise stated.

Trade Marks Journal

This Journal is published by the Registry of Trade Marks in accordance with the direction of the Registrar under rule 86A.

Request for past issues published more than three months ago will have to be made in writing and is charged at \$12 per issue. It will be reproduced in CD-ROMs and it is to be collected at the following address:

Registry of Trade Marks

Intellectual Property Office of Singapore
51 Bras Basah Road #04-01
Manulife Centre
Singapore 189 554

This Journal is published every Friday and on other days when necessary.

Official working hours of the Registry

The official working hours of the Registry are as follows:

Monday to Friday	: 0830 hours to 1730 hours
Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays	: Closed

Payment at the counter should be made during the following time period:

Monday to Friday	: 0830 hours to 1700 hours
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Enquiries

For enquiries relating to official notices and other information appearing in the Journal, please contact the Registry at the following telephone number:

6339-8616

Information on trade marks is available at the Registry's web site at:

<http://www.ipos.gov.sg>

Making Payment

IPOS accepts:

1. Payment by cheque (crossed), money order and bank draft (in Singapore Dollars and drawn on banks operating in Singapore). These should be addressed to the **Intellectual Property Office of Singapore**.
2. Payment by NETS, GIRO, CashCard, eNets Debit (Internet Banking), eNets Credit (Credit Card).

Information on the payment modes is available at the Registry's web site (<http://www.ipos.gov.sg>).

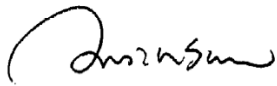
**IN THE REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF
SINGAPORE
PRACTICE DIRECTION NO. 1 OF 2012
EXCLUDED DAYS**

This Practice Direction is issued by the Registrar under Section 78 of the Trade Mark Acts, to specify the days which are to be treated as excluded days:

(a) 24 December 2012 is an excluded day for any business under the Trade Marks Act and Rules, where the time for doing the business expires on that date and where the business was not done by that date; and

(b) 31 December 2012 is an excluded day for any business under the Trade Marks Act and Rules, where the time for doing the business expires on that date and where the business was not done by that date.

Dated this 21th day of December 2012



TAN YIH SAN
REGISTRAR
REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS

IN THE REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

OFFICE OF

SINGAPORE

PRACTICE DIRECTION NO. 1 OF 2009

HOURS OF BUSINESS AND EXCLUDED DAYS

This Practice Direction is issued by the Registrar under Section 78 of the Trade Marks Act, to specify the hours of business of the Registry and the days which are to be treated as excluded days:

This Practice Direction will come into effect on 1st day of June, 2009.

A. Hours Of Business

Subject to rules 79(4) and 79(6A) of the Trade Marks Rules, the hours of business of the Registry shall be 8.30 am to 5.30 pm from Monday to Friday, except on a day which is an excluded day.

B. Excluded Days

(1) All Sundays, public holidays and such other days as the Registrar may specify, shall be excluded days for all purposes under the Act and the Rules.

(2) All Saturdays shall be excluded days for any business under the Trade Marks Act and Rules, where the time for doing the business expires on that date and where the business was not done by that date.

Dated this 14th day of May, 2009



LIEW WOON YIN
REGISTRAR
REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS

**IN THE REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF
SINGAPORE**

PRACTICE DIRECTION NO. 1 OF 2008

EXCLUDED DAYS

This Practice Direction is issued by the Registrar under Section 78 of the Trade Marks Act, to specify the days which are to be treated as excluded days:

- (a) 26th December 2008 is an excluded day for any business under the Trade Marks Act and Rules, where the time for doing the business expires on that date and where the business was not done by that date; and
- (b) 2nd January 2009 is an excluded day for any business under the Trade Marks Act and Rules, where the time for doing the business expires on that date and where the business was not done by that date.

Dated this 25th day of April 2008.



LIEW WOON YIN
REGISTRAR
REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS

**IN THE REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF
SINGAPORE**

PRACTICE DIRECTION NO. 1 OF 2007

EXCLUDED DAYS

This Practice Direction is issued by the Registrar under Section 78 of the Trade Marks Act, to specify the days which are to be treated as excluded days:

- (a) 24th December 2007 is an excluded day for any business under the Trade Marks Act and Rules, where the time for doing the business expires on that date and where the business was not done by that date; and
- (b) 31st December 2007 is an excluded day for any business under the Trade Marks Act and Rules, where the time for doing the business expires on that date and where the business was not done by that date.

Dated this 14th day of December 2007.



LIEW WOON YIN
REGISTRAR
REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS

**IN THE REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF
SINGAPORE**

PRACTICE DIRECTION NO. 1 OF 2006

EXCLUDED DAYS

This Practice Direction is issued by the Registrar under Section 78 of the Trade Marks Act, to specify the days which are to be treated as excluded days:

28th January 2006 is an excluded day for any business under the Trade Marks Act and Rules, where the time for doing the business expires on that date and where the business was not done by that date.

Dated this 17th day of January 2006.



LIEW WOON YIN
REGISTRAR
REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS

**IN THE REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF
SINGAPORE**

PRACTICE DIRECTION NO. 2 OF 2006

EXCLUDED DAYS

This Practice Direction is issued by the Registrar under Section 78 of the Trade Marks Act, to specify the days which are to be treated as excluded days:

23rd October 2006 is an excluded day for any business under the Trade Marks Act and Rules, where the time for doing the business expires on that date and where the business was not done by that date.

Dated this 16th day of October 2006.



LIEW WOON YIN
REGISTRAR
REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS

**IN THE REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF
SINGAPORE**

PRACTICE DIRECTION NO. 3 OF 2006

HOURS OF BUSINESS AND EXCLUDED DAYS

This Practice Direction is issued by the Registrar under Section 78 of the Trade Marks Act, to specify the hours of business of the Registry and the days which are to be treated as excluded days.

This Practice Direction will come into effect on 15 December 2006.

A. Hours Of Business

Subject to rules 79(4) and 79(6A) of the Trade Marks Rules, the hours of business of the Registry shall be as follows:

- (a) 8.30 am to 12.30 pm and 1.30 pm to 5.30 pm from Monday to Friday, except on a day which is an excluded day; and
- (b) 8.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. on any Saturday which is not an excluded day.

B. Excluded Days

- (1) All Sundays, public holidays and such other days as the Registrar may specify, shall be excluded days for all purposes under the Act and the Rules.
- (2) Subject to B(1), all Saturdays shall be excluded days for any business under the Trade Marks Act and Rules, where the time for doing the business expires on that date and where the business was not done by that date.

Dated this 15th day of November 2006.



LIEW WOON YIN
REGISTRAR
REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS

**IN THE REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF
SINGAPORE**

PRACTICE DIRECTION NO. 1 OF 2005

EXCLUDED DAYS

This Practice Direction is issued by the Registrar under Section 78 of the Trade Marks Act, to specify the days which are to be treated as excluded days:

- (a) 24th December 2005 is an excluded day for any business under the Trade Marks Act and Rules, where the time for doing the business expires on that date and where the business was not done by that date; and
- (b) 31st December 2005 is an excluded day for any business under the Trade Marks Act and Rules, where the time for doing the business expires on that date and where the business was not done by that date.

Dated this 19th day of December 2005.



LIEW WOON YIN
REGISTRAR
REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS

**IN THE REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF
SINGAPORE****PRACTICE DIRECTION NO. 2 OF 2005****REGISTRATION AS ACCOUNT HOLDER TO E-FILE AND PAY BY GIRO**

This Practice Direction is issued by the Registrar under Rule 78B(1) of the Trade Marks Rules, to specify the procedure for applying to the Registrar to be registered as an account holder.

This Practice Direction will come into effect on 1 January 2006.

Any person who wishes to use eTrademarks to effect a transaction and make payment by GIRO must register with the Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS) as an Account Holder. Approval is at the sole discretion of IPOS. Upon approval, an eTrademarks account will be created in the name of the person and the person will receive a User ID and Password.

To register, access IPOS address at <http://www.ipos.gov.sg> and [download the eTrademarks Account Holder Registration Form](#).

The person may appoint an Administrator to administer and manage his eTrademarks Account through the eTrademarks "[Maintenance of Authorised Representatives](#)" service.

The responsibilities of the Administrator are as follows:

- appointment of one or more Representatives to access eTrademarks and make payment by GIRO on behalf of the Account Holder;
- updating of the particulars of the Representatives; and
- removal of any Representative's rights to access eTrademarks and make payment by GIRO on behalf of the Account Holder.

These responsibilities are to be conducted through the eTrademarks "Maintenance of Authorised Representatives" service.

Please note that all Authorized Representatives must be CPF account holders with SingPass. The Authorized Representatives are required to sign in using their SingPass to ensure security for GIRO deductions for the online transactions. If the person does not have a GIRO account with IPOS, please complete the [GIRO Application Form](#) and submit it to IPOS.

The completed eTrademarks Account Holder Registration Form and GIRO Application Form should be mailed or couriered to the Intellectual Property Office of Singapore with the address 51 Bras Basah Road #04-01 Plaza By The Park Singapore 189554 and attentioned to Mrs Ang-Ong Bee Lian. Fax submissions are not acceptable.

Dated this 30th day of December 2005.



LIEW WOON YIN
REGISTRAR
REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS

**IN THE REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF
SINGAPORE**

PRACTICE DIRECTION NO. 2 OF 2004

HOURS OF BUSINESS AND EXCLUDED DAYS

This Practice Direction is issued by the Registrar under Section 78 of the Trade Marks Act, to specify the hours of business of the Registry and the days which are to be treated as excluded days.

This Practice Direction will come into effect on 1 July 2004.

Hours Of Business

- (1) The hours of business of the Registry shall be as follows:
 - (b) 8.30 am to 12.30 pm and 1.30 pm to 5.30 pm from Monday to Friday, except on a day which is an excluded day; and
 - (b) 8.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. on any Saturday which is not an excluded day.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), for the purposes of carrying out of any transaction referred to in rule 78A(2) by means of the electronic online system, the Registry shall be taken to be open every day at all hours, except on any day which is an excluded day for the purposes of carrying out of transactions by means of the electronic online system.

Excluded Days

- (1) All Sundays, public holidays and such other days as the Registrar may specify, shall be excluded days for all purposes under the Act and the Rules.

Dated this 1st day of July 2004.



CHIAM LU LIN
ACTING REGISTRAR
REGISTRY OF TRADE MARKS

NOTICES AND INFORMATION PERTAINING TO TRADE MARK APPLICATION AND REGISTRATION PROCEDURES

A) GENERAL

Pre-2004 Circulars

Amendment to Specification

Presently, whenever the Registrar raises an objection to the specification of goods or services, the agent representing the applicant would write to the Registrar with a proposed amendment to the specification. Only if the Registrar agrees to the proposed amendment will the agent file Form TM 27 to effect the amendment. The processing of such letters by the Registrar slows down the registration process considerably.

To shorten the registration process, agents should file Form TM 27 to effect the amendment straightaway instead of writing to the Registrar for her confirmation. If agents are relying on precedents in support of the amendment, they should enclose such precedents with the Form TM 27.

Certificates of Registration

The Trade Marks Act 1998 was revised on 30 December 1999 and accorded the same chapter number as the repealed Trade Marks Act, that is, chapter 332. To facilitate the Registry's operations, for both applications made under the repealed Trade Marks Act and applications made under the Trade Marks Act 1998 which have been accepted for registration and are not subject to opposition proceedings, the Registrar will issue certificates of registration which are headed:

SINGAPORE
TRADE MARKS ACT
(CHAPTER 332)
CERTIFICATE ISSUED UNDER SECTION 15(5)

Description of Device on Form TM 4

The purpose of the description of device on Form TM 4 is to assist the Registrar in conducting a search for conflicting marks. The description need not be too detailed; a general description is sufficient.

Disclaimers of Chinese Characters and Foreign Characters

A disclaimer relating to Chinese characters is published in the Journal as follows:

Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the Chinese character(s) of which the hanyu pinyin is "_____".

For characters other than Chinese characters (for example, Japanese characters), the disclaimer reads:

Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the _____ character(s) of which the transliteration is "_____".

Examination Practice With Respect to Colours in Marks

To avoid any confusion, this notice documents the Registrar's practice in relation to the examination of :

- (i) trade marks consisting solely of colours; and
- (ii) trade marks consisting of colours as a component or as an element in combination with other elements or components.

Such examination practice has been effected by the Registrar in relation to both national applications and international registrations designating Singapore.

(i) Trade Marks Consisting Solely of Colours

Where the trade mark consists solely of colours, the Registrar will need to be satisfied that the colours per se are capable of distinguishing the applicant's goods or services from those dealt with by others. As it will be necessary to determine the precise scope of such a claim, it will be necessary for the applicant to provide a description of the claim in the application form. For the purpose of an illustration, if the trade mark sought for registration is the colour "neon pink" and the colour is applied to the packaging of the goods, an appropriate description would be: "The trade mark is the colour neon pink as applied to an aspect of packaging of the goods as claimed as shown in the representation of the mark on the application form". Such a description will enable the Registrar to examine the mark as filed.

(ii) Trade Marks Consisting of Colours As a Component of the Mark

Where the trade mark consists of colours in combination with other elements such as a letter, word, name, signature, numeral, device, brand, heading, label, ticket, shape, aspect of packaging, the trade mark will be examined as a whole. If the trade mark as a whole is capable of distinguishing the applicant's goods or services from those dealt with by others, the trade mark will be registered as filed, that is, in the colours as filed. The Registrar does not require a colour limitation in such a case. The Registrar will also not seek to clarify whether the colour(s) as an element of the mark constitute a distinctive feature of the mark or not as the mark will be examined as a whole and registration rights will be conferred on the mark as a whole.

Mark Numbers Preceded by the Letter "L"

Search reports obtained from the Registry and examination letters issued by the Registrar may contain references to marks with numbers preceded by the letter "L" instead of the letter "T". These are marks which have been recorded with the Registrar for purposes of rule 13. The prefix "T" refers to marks which are the subject matter of trade mark applications or registrations.

(Multiple Classes, this circular was removed on 3 July 2009)

Representation of Marks

Marks published in the Journal and reflected on the certificates of registration appear exactly as represented on the application forms. Applicants and agents are reminded to provide clear representations of marks on the application forms. The marks should also be of reasonably large size (but not larger than A4) to ensure that all the features are clearly shown.

Series Clause

For applications for registration published in the Gazette on or after 15 January 1999 for opposition purposes, the series clause should read as follows:

"Application for a series of _____ (number) marks."

Service of Documents in Opposition, Revocation, Invalidation and Rectification Proceedings

When filing notices of opposition, counter-statements and applications for revocation, invalidation or rectification with the Registrar, a copy of the same must be served on the relevant party or parties concerned. Please refer to Rules 29, 30, 31, 32, 56, 57, 58, 65, 66 and 66A of the Trade Marks Rules as amended by the Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2000.

The requirement of service of evidence on the relevant party or parties concerned remains unchanged. Please refer to Rules 32, 33, 34, 56, 59 and 66A.

It would be greatly appreciated if trade marks agents filing the aforesaid documents with the Registrar could indicate in their covering letters that they have served the necessary on the relevant party or parties concerned in compliance with the Rules.

Validity of Priority Claims

Under Section 10 of the Trade Marks Act 1999, a person may claim a right of priority for the registration of a trade mark from the date on which a corresponding application was filed in a "Convention country" ("Convention application") if the application for the registration of the trade mark is filed within 6 months after the date on which the Convention application is made. A "Convention country" refers to a country or territory, other than Singapore, which is a party to the Paris Convention or a member of the World Trade Organisation. For the purpose of assessing the validity of a priority claim, IPOS will assess whether the "Convention application" was filed in a relevant country which has already become a Convention country as at the date of the filing of the Convention application in the Convention country.

For example,

Trademark application filed in country A on 3 Oct 2001.

Country A became a member of the Paris Convention or WTO on 2 Jan 2002.

Trademark application filed in SG = 3 Feb 2002 (claims priority of earlier application in country A).

Question: Is the claim to priority (application filed in country A) in the Singapore application valid?

Answer: No

2004 Circulars

(Application to Register a Change in Ownership (TM 22), Circular No. 13/2004, dated 18 June 2004. This circular is replaced by Circular No. 3/2008, dated 1 February 2008)

(Application to Register a Licensee (TM 37), Circular No. 13/2004, dated 18 June 2004. This circular is replaced by Circular No. 24/2007, dated 29 June 2007)

(Marks published for opposition purposes, Circular No. 16/2004, dated 2 July 2004. This circular is replaced by Circular No. 8/2009, dated 3 July 2009).

Applications for registration of sound marks (Circular No. 25/2004, dated 17 December 2004)

To assist the Registrar in the examination of applications for registration of sound marks, the Registrar may request the applicant to submit 2 copies of a CD-ROM recording of the sound mark sought for registration.

2005 Circulars

(Translation of Non-English words, Circular No. 4/2005, dated 30 March 2005. This circular is replaced by Circular No. 17/2007, dated 7 May 2007)

Amendment of Typographical Errors in Class Numbers in Form TM 4 (Circular No. 21/2005, dated 21 October 2005)

An amendment of the class number in Form TM 4 may be amended by lodging Form TM 27 with fee for each amended class of goods / services, but only if

- (i) a re-search in the new amended class revealed no prior conflicting marks;
- (ii) all of the items in the specification did not fall under the class as filed but in one other class; and
- (iii) that mistake was obvious to a third party inspecting the Register.

Three examples have been provided for illustrative purposes.

Example 1:

An application was filed in Class 5 in respect of "clothing, hats and shoes". An amendment of the class number from "5" to "25" would be allowed.

Example 2:

An application was filed in Class 5 in respect of "all goods in this class". An amendment of the class number from "5" to "25" would not be allowed because it would not be obvious to a third party inspecting the Register that the correct class intended to be claimed was Class 25 and not Class 5. It was possible that the applicant intended to claim all goods in Class 5.

Example 3:

An application was filed in Class 5 in respect of "clothing, hats and pesticides". An amendment of the class number from "5" to "25" would not be allowed, even with the deletion of the item, "pesticides" because it would not be obvious to a third party inspecting the Register that the correct class intended to be claimed was Class 25 and not Class 5. Since "pesticides" was correctly claimed in Class 5, it was possible that the applicant intended to claim "pesticides" in Class 5 but had incorrectly classified "clothing and hats" in Class 5 as well. It would be necessary for the applicant to file a fresh application in Class 25 in respect of "clothing and hats".

Trade Marks Act (Chapter 332) (2005 Revised Edition) (Circular No. 24/2005, dated 16 December 2005)

Pursuant to Order Under Section 11(3) of the Revised Edition of the Laws Act (Chapter 275) [S 467/2005], the Trade Marks Act (2005 Revised Edition) came into operation on 31 July 2005.

The following provisions in the 1999 Revised Edition of the Trade Marks Act have been renumbered by the Law Revision Commissioners in the 2005 Revised Edition:

1999 Ed.	2005 Ed.
8—(1) to (3)	8—(1) to (3)
(3A)	(4)
(3B)	(5)
(3C)	(6)
(4)	(7)
(5)	(8)
(6)	(9)
(6A)	(10)
(7)	(11)
10—(1) to (6)	10—(1) to (6)
(6A)	(7)
(7)	(8)
(8)	(9)
15—(1) and (2)	15—(1) and (2)
(3) <i>(Deleted by Act 20/2004)</i>	—
(4) <i>(Deleted by Act 20/2004)</i>	—
(5)	(3)
19—(1), (2) and (3)	19—(1), (2) and (3)
(3A)	(4)
(3B)	(5)
(4)	(6)
(5)	(7)
(6)	(8)
22—(1) to (4)	22—(1) to (4)
(5) <i>(Deleted by Act 28/2000)</i>	—
(6)	(5)
(7)	(6)
(8)	(7)

23—(1) to (6)

(6A)

(6B)

(7)

(8)

23—(1) to (6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

34—(1) and (2)

(2A)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

34—(1) and (6)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

39—(1) to (4)

(4A)

(5)

(6)

39—(1) to (4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

42—(1) to (5)

(5A)

(5B)

(6)

42—(1) to (5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

45—(1) to (5)(6) (*Deleted by Act 20/2004*)**45—(1) to (5)**

—

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

(11)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Act 2005 (Act No. 42 of 2005) (Circular No. 25/2005, dated 23 December 2005)

Section 21 of the Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Act 2005 which amends the Trade Marks Act will come into operation on 1 January 2006.

A summary of some of the amendments to the Trade Marks Act (Cap. 332, 2005 Ed.) are:

(a) Convention country

The definition of "Convention country" in section 2(1) is amended to provide that except in section 10 and paragraph 13 of the Third Schedule (claiming priority) "Convention country" includes Singapore.

(b) Examination of application for registration

An application for registration will be treated as withdrawn if the applicant fails to respond to the Registrar's queries or objections regarding the registrability of the trade mark within the period specified by the Registrar for doing so.

The Rules, which are being amended to come into operation on 1 January 2006, will deal with restoration of applications which are treated as withdrawn and the conditions for such restoration.

(c) Collective marks

An application for registration of a collective mark will be treated as withdrawn if the applicant fails to file the regulations governing the use of the mark, pay the prescribed fee for lodging the regulations, or respond to the Registrar's queries or objections regarding the registrability of the trade mark, within the period specified by the Registrar for doing so.

The Rules, which are being amended to come into operation on 1 January 2006, will deal with restoration of applications which are treated as withdrawn and the conditions for such restoration.

(d) Certification marks

An application for registration of a certification mark will be treated as withdrawn if the applicant fails to file the regulations governing the use of the mark, pay the prescribed fee for lodging the regulations, or respond to the Registrar's queries or objections regarding the registrability of the trade mark, within the period specified by the Registrar for doing so.

The Rules, which are being amended to come into operation on 1 January 2006, will deal with restoration of applications which are treated as withdrawn and the conditions for such restoration.

Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2005 Notification (Circular No. 27/2005, dated 30 December 2005)

Trade Marks (International Registration) (Amendment) Rules 2005 Notification (Circular No. 27/2005, dated 30 December 2005)

The above Notifications were gazetted on 28 December 2005 and it declared that the Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2005 and Trade Marks (International Registration) (Amendment) Rules 2005 would come into operation on 1 January 2006.

Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2005

The following is a summary of some of the amendments in Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2005 which will come into force on 1 January 2006:

(a) Rule 7 : Service of documents

Non-fee bearing documents (except documents pertaining to hearings) may be sent to the Registry by facsimile transmission. However, each facsimile transmitted document must be legible and the responsibility for ensuring legibility rests with the sender.

(b) Rule 9 : Address for service

An address for service indicated on Form TM 19 and Form TM 24 is effective only for renewal matters and does not become the proprietor's address for service for all other matters pertaining to that trade mark.

(c) Rule 21 : Deficiencies in application

The amendment clarifies the actions that will be taken by the Registry if minimum filing requirements are not met.

(d) Rules 32, 33, 34 : Extension of time to file evidence by way of a statutory declaration in opposition/revocation/invalidation/rectification proceedings

The second and subsequent requests for extension of time to file evidence by way of a statutory declaration in opposition/revocation/invalidation/rectification proceedings have to be made on Form TM 50, for which a fee will be imposed.

(e) Rule 50 : Notice of renewal

The Registrar's notice to the proprietor informing him of the date of expiry of the trade mark registration will be sent to the proprietor's address for service for renewal purposes, that is, the address for service indicated on Form TM 19 or Form TM 24, if one has been lodged, or if none, to the proprietor's address for service.

(f) Rule 77B : Restoration of applications treated as withdrawn

Applications which are treated as withdrawn under the Act or Rules by reason that the applicant has failed to do any act on time may be restored by filing Form TM 40 with fee within three months from the date of the Registrar's notice informing the applicant of that fact.

(g) Removal of Forms TM 9, TM 14, TM 15 and TM 16

Forms TM 9, TM 14, TM 15 and TM 16 have been removed and Forms TM 4, TM 11, TM 12 and TM 13 respectively will be used in their place.

Trade Marks (International Registration) (Amendment) Rules 2005

The following is a summary of some of the amendments in the Trade Marks (International Registration) (Amendment) Rules 2005 which will come into force on 1 January 2006:

(a) Rule 5 : Specification of Goods/Services

The amendment clarifies that the Registrar is entitled to raise an objection against vague terms in the specification of goods / services of an International Registration designating Singapore.

(b) Rule 28 : Notification to International Bureau

The amendment clarifies that in relation to an international application, the Registry will notify the International Bureau where the basic application is treated as withdrawn and is not restored in accordance with the Trade Marks Rules.

Amendment of Trade Mark Forms

Some trade mark forms have been revised and the revised forms are to be used from 1 January 2006. A separate edition of the Trade Marks Journal containing a consolidation of forms to be used in proceedings before the Registrar will be available online at www.ipos.gov.sg from 30 December 2005.

The changes made to the forms are as follows:

- (a) All forms have been amended to incorporate information on the estimated time needed to complete the form.
- (b) Amendments have also been made to Forms TM 1, TM 4, TM 11, TM 12, TM 13, TM 19, TM 22, TM 24, TM 37 and MP 1.
- (c) Form TM 4, TM 11, TM 12 and TM 13 will now be used in place of Forms TM 9, TM 14, TM 15 and TM 16 respectively.
- (d) The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2005 also introduce:
 - I. Form TM 40 for restoration of an application treated as withdrawn. The fee for this form is \$130; and
 - II Form TM 50 for second and subsequent requests for extension of time to file evidence by way of a statutory declaration in opposition/revocation/invalidation proceedings. The fee for this form is \$100 in respect of each trade mark.

2006 Circular**The State of Incorporation** (Circular No. 30/2006, dated 27 October 2006)

Please note with respect to companies incorporated in the United States of America, the state of incorporation must be indicated on all trade marks forms. This is because companies incorporated in different states of America are separate and distinct legal entities.

If the state of incorporation of a United States of America company is not indicated on Form TM 4, a Form TM 26 will be required for the insertion of the state of incorporation.

2007 Circulars

Trade Marks (Amendment) Act 2007 (Act No. 3/2007) (Circular No. 7/2007, dated 14 February 2007)

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Act 2007 has been passed by Parliament on 22 January 2007 and has received Presidential assent on 1 February 2007.

Some of the key amendments include:

Provision for multiple class registration

Registration for trademarks is presently based on single classes. The amendments will now allow for a multi-class registration. A multi-class registration allows for one single application in multiple classes of goods and services to lead to one registration. Upon registration, the registration is maintained as one, resulting in the need to renew only once for the renewal to be effective for all the classes of goods and services registered.

Division of an application for registration

To complement a multiple-class system, it is now possible to divide a trademark application into two or more applications. A trademark applicant may divide up his application into two or more applications so that those classes of goods or services that do not face opposition or objection can proceed to registration first. Division will therefore expedite trademark registration where appropriate.

Relief Measures for Procedural Oversight

The Act also provides for relief measures to alleviate procedural mistakes by trademark applicants, notably missed time limits. The relief measures provide the avenue for a trademark applicant to maintain the rights in an application that has been filed, even when time limits have been missed.

Registration of Licence of Pending Trademarks

The amendments will now allow for registration of licences relating to pending trademarks. Prior to the amendments, only licences relating to registered trademarks can be recorded on the register.

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Act 2007 will come into operation on a date to be notified.

A copy of the Trade Marks (Amendment) Act 2007 can be purchased at SNP Corporation Ltd (www.snpcorp.com/webshop/).

Cautionary Notice on Unsolicited Mail about Unofficial Registration Services (Circular No. 13/2007, dated 11 April 2007)

It has been brought to our attention that trade mark proprietors and/or agents whose trade marks have been published in recent IPOS Trade Marks eJournals are receiving letters from companies for payments for unofficial registration services.

These companies use names, abbreviations or emblems that appear to be “official” and send out letters which resemble invoices to trade mark proprietors and/or agents with details of the proprietor, the trade mark, class(es) of goods or services, etc. These companies will offer to register marks in registers or publications for a fee, and in return, claim they will send the respondent a copy of the publication.

Please treat such letters as unsolicited mails. These companies are neither related to nor connected with IPOS. There is no obligation to pay for such services as they are not official services.

The only office constituted under Singapore laws that provides registration services for trade marks in Singapore is our office, the Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS).

Upon receiving such letter or invoice, if you are in any doubt, please consult your trade mark agent, your lawyer, or email us for clarification.

Amendments to the Trade Marks Act, the Trade Marks Rules and the Trade Marks (International Registration) Rules (Circular No. 17/2007, dated 7 May 2007)

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Act 2007, the Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2007 and the Trade Marks (International Registration) (Amendment) Rules 2007 have been gazetted and will come into force on 2 July 2007.

The (Amendment) Act and (Amendment) Rules can be purchased at SNP Corporation Ltd (www.snpcorp.com/webshop/).

Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2007

The following is a summary of some of the amendments in Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2007:

(a) Rule 17 : Division of applications for registration

An application for registration may be divided, at the request of the applicant, into 2 or more separate applications for registration. The request for division is to be made on Form TM 8 and a fee of \$280 is chargeable for each new divisional application created.

(b) Rule 22 : Amendment of application

Form TM 27 (Request to change the details of an application for registration) will no longer be used. In its place are Forms TM 27A and TM 27B. Form TM 27A is chargeable on a per class basis while Form TM 27B is chargeable on a per trade mark basis.

Form TM 27A is to be used for amendments pertaining to the class number, the specification of goods or services to which the application for registration relates, or the particulars of any claim to a right of priority included in the application for registration.

Form TM 27B is to be used for any other amendment not involving the above.

(c) Rule 56 : Application to alter registered trade mark

The proprietor of a registered trade mark may apply to the Registrar on Form TM 27B for alteration of the registered mark. Form TM 35, the form which is currently used, will no longer be used as from 2 July 2007.

(d) Rule 57 : Rectification of an error or omission in the register

An application to the Registrar for the rectification of an error or omission in the register may be made by the proprietor of a registered trade mark or by any other person.

Where the application is made by the proprietor of a registered trade mark, the amendment shall be made on –

- (a) Form TM 27A, where the amendment pertains to the class number, the specification of goods or services to which the registration relates, or the particulars of any claim to a right of priority;
- (b) Form TM 27B, for any other amendment not involving the above.

Where the application for rectification is made by any other person, the application shall be made on Form TM 28.

(f) Rule 77B : Reinstatement of application, right or thing

Subject to certain exceptions, an applicant, proprietor or other interested person who has missed a time limit for action before the Registry, may apply on Form TM 40 to have his rights reinstated, if:

- 1) the request for reinstatement is made within 6 months from the date of expiration of the time limit;
- 2) the omitted act is completed together with the request; and
- 3) the failure to comply with the time limit is unintentional.

Trade Marks (International Registration) (Amendment) Rules 2005

The Trade Marks (International Registration) (Amendment) Rules 2007 has been amended to make it clear that division does not apply to international registrations designating Singapore.

Amendment of Trade Mark Forms

Some trade mark forms have been revised and the revised forms are to be used from 2 July 2007. A separate edition of the Trade Marks Journal containing a consolidation of all Trade Mark forms will be available for sale from 29 June 2007.

The changes made to the forms are as follows:

(a) All forms have been amended to indicate whether the fee for that particular form is payable on a per class, per trade mark or per form basis. The fee structure is as shown in the table below.

Per form basis	Per trade mark basis	Per class basis
TM 26	TM 1	TM 4
MP 3	TM 7	TM 11
	TM 10	TM 12
	TM 20	TM 13
	TM 22	TM 19
	TM 27 B	TM 21
	TM 29	TM 24
	TM 30	TM 27 A
	TM 31	TM 28
	TM 33	TM 32
	TM 34	TM 44
	TM 37	TM 45
	TM 38	TM 50
	TM 39	MP 1
	TM 40	MP 2
	TM 42	
	TM 46	

(b) Where fees are payable on a per class basis, such as renewal forms and opposition forms, the class numbers affected by the request, are to be indicated on the form.

(c) Amendments have been made to all forms, with the exception of Form TM 23.

(d) Forms TM 18 and TM 35 have been removed.

(e) Forms TM 8, TM 27A and TM 27B are new.

Translation of Non-English words (Circular No. 17/2007, dated 7 May 2007)

For purposes of rule 20(2), where the mark consists of non-English words, it is not necessary to file with the Registrar a certified translation by a qualified translator. A copy of relevant extracts from relevant dictionaries showing the meaning of each word and the words as a whole in English will be sufficient. However, it will be necessary to indicate on the application form that the mark consists of non-English word/words. A failure to include such an indication on the application form will have to be rectified by the filing of amendment via Form TM 27 with the requisite fee. The applicant should forward to the Registrar the requisite translation and/or the transliteration together with a copy of relevant extracts from dictionaries or relevant certification as soon as possible.

As regards the indication on the application form, it is necessary to submit an accurate and complete translation and/or transliteration of the non-English words in the mark.

Two examples are provided below as illustration.

Example 1:

An application was filed for the mark consisting of three Chinese Characters which is the phonetic equivalent of the Applicant's company name.

菲立士

The transliteration of the Chinese characters of which the mark consists is "Fei Li Shi" which has no meaning and it is the phonetic equivalent of the Applicant's company name "Philips".

An appropriate indication in the Application form may read as:

9 If the mark contains or consists of word(s) not being English word(s), provide the derivation of the word(s). If it is invented, state so. If it can be translated, fill in Part 10 below.	
The Chinese characters of which the mark consists is derived from the Applicant's company name i.e. it is the phonetic equivalent of "Philips"	
10 If the mark contains or consists of non-English word(s), and/or non-Roman character(s), provide the English translation and/or transliteration as follows:	
Representation of the words(s)/ characters	菲立士
Language of word(s)/character(s)	Chinese
Translation of each word(s)/ character(s) and the word(s)/ character(s) taken together as a whole	Translation of the Chinese characters as a whole: no meaning. It is the phonetic equivalent of the Applicant's company name "Philips".

		(Enclosed dictionary exact/ Certified translation/ supporting document of the same)	
	Transliteration of character(s)	Transliteration of the Chinese characters: "Fei Li Shi".	

Example 2:

An application was filed for the mark consisting of two Chinese Characters and the word "SINGER" (which is part of the Company name).

勝家
SINGER

Company : THE SINGER COMPANY LIMITED

The transliteration of the Chinese characters appearing in the mark is "Sheng Jia" which has no meaning.

An appropriate indication in the application form may read as:

9 If the mark contains or consists of word(s) not being English word(s), provide the derivation of the word(s). If it is invented, state so. If it can be translated, fill in Part 10 below. The Chinese characters "勝家" appearing in the mark is used to denote a brand name of Singer's product.									
10 If the mark contains or consists of non-English word(s), and/or non-Roman character(s), provide the English translation and/or transliteration as follows: <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Representation of the words(s)/ characters</td> <td>勝家</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Language of word(s)/character(s)</td> <td>Chinese</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Translation of each word(s)/ character(s) and the word(s)/ character(s) taken together as a whole</td> <td> Translation of the Characters as a whole: no meaning. (Enclosed dictionary exact/ Certified translation/ supporting document showing meaning of each of the Chinese characters and characters taken as whole) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transliteration of character(s)</td> <td>Sheng Jia</td> </tr> </table>		Representation of the words(s)/ characters	勝家	Language of word(s)/character(s)	Chinese	Translation of each word(s)/ character(s) and the word(s)/ character(s) taken together as a whole	Translation of the Characters as a whole: no meaning. (Enclosed dictionary exact/ Certified translation/ supporting document showing meaning of each of the Chinese characters and characters taken as whole)	Transliteration of character(s)	Sheng Jia
Representation of the words(s)/ characters	勝家								
Language of word(s)/character(s)	Chinese								
Translation of each word(s)/ character(s) and the word(s)/ character(s) taken together as a whole	Translation of the Characters as a whole: no meaning. (Enclosed dictionary exact/ Certified translation/ supporting document showing meaning of each of the Chinese characters and characters taken as whole)								
Transliteration of character(s)	Sheng Jia								

Application to Register a Licensee (TM 37) (Circular No. 24/2007, dated 29 June 2007)**(i) Processing Of An Application To Register A Licensee (TM 37)**

An application to register a licence (Form TM 37) filed on or after 2/7/2007, will be processed by the Registry even though the status of the mark is still pending registration. However where the application to register a licence (Form TM 37) was filed before 2/7/2007, it will be processed only after the mark has been registered.

(ii) Licence Commencement Date

The licence commencement date (i.e. the date entered in Part 5 of TM 37) should not predate the date from which the proprietor's rights in the mark accrue. For a trade mark application filed before 1/7/2004, the earliest licence commencement date is the trade mark application date or the priority date, if any. For a trade mark application filed on or after 1/7/2004, the earliest licence commencement date is the trade mark application date.

(iii) Exclusive Licence Periods Do Not Overlap

Where there are 2 exclusive licences or more, the licence periods involving the same goods or services should not overlap.

(iv) Licensed Goods/Services Should Not Be Wider Than Trade Mark Application/Registration

The list of licensed goods or services (Annex of TM 37) should not be wider than those under the trade mark application/registration.

Deficiencies in applications for registration : amendments after filing (Circular No. 28/2007, dated 27 July 2007)

The Registrar has been conducting formalities check on all applications for registration to ensure that they contain all formal requirements under the Trade Marks Act.

Where the application does not comply with the requirements which are essential for a filing date to be accorded, the filing date will not be accorded until all the deficiencies have been rectified. In such cases, the application will be accorded the earliest date on which all essential requirements for filing date are complied with. There is no need for the correction to be accompanied by the relevant amendment form. The essential requirements for filing date are spelt out in section 5(2) and (3) of the Trade Marks Act.

In respect of other deficiencies or irregularities that do not affect the filing date, amendments must be effected through the lodgement of the relevant trade mark forms, such as Form TM 27A, Form TM 27B and Form TM 26.

This practice pertains only to new applications filed with effect from 01 August 2007.

The Geneva Conventions (Amendment) Act (Circular No. 40/2007, dated 5 December 2007)

The Geneva Conventions (Amendment) Act was passed in Parliament on 12 November 2007. Under the Act, the following emblems may not be used in Singapore, unless approval is given by the Ministry of Health:

- Red Cross emblem
- Red Crescent emblem
- Red Crystal emblem
- Red Lion and Sun emblem

			
Red Cross emblem	Red Crescent emblem	Red Lion and Sun emblem	Red Crystal emblem

With the commencement of the Act, the Registrar will object to trade mark applications consisting of or containing these emblems or emblems closely resembling them, under Section 7(5) of the Trade Marks Act, unless consent from the Ministry of Health is furnished. This is so even for applications lodged before the effective date of the Act.

Proprietors of registered trade marks containing or consisting of such emblems, or emblems closely resembling them, should note that in spite of their registration, they have one year from 12 November 2007 to cease using the emblems.

2008 Circulars

Image of e-filed mark (Circular No. 11/2008, dated 4 July 2008)

IPOS has encountered certain electronic trade mark applications which have images of marks that have jagged and blurred edges in our database and the images of the mark will not appear as clear as intended by the applicants in the trade mark journal and certificate of registration. The reason for the blurred image of marks is that applicants attach images of the marks with a lot of background or blank space. To ensure that such images are not too small for viewing purposes, IPOS has to make adjustment to the marks which then result in blurred images.

In order to ensure that the image of mark is accurately captured by IPOS, applicants should crop the mark with little background or blank space and save the image as approximately 480 x 480 pixel. This will remove the need for IPOS to make adjustment to the image in the publication and the registration certificate and the applicant can then obtain clear and accurate image of the mark.

(Translation Clause, Circular No. 12/2008, dated 11 July 2008. This circular was removed on 1 August 2008)

Return of assignment deeds and other registrable transaction documents (Circular No. 14/2008, dated 26 September 2008)

The Registry will stop its practice of returning deeds of assignment and other documents lodged in support of applications for transfer of ownership and recordal of other registrable transactions.

However, should the applicant wish for the return of such documents, he may make his request known at the time of lodgement of the recordal application on a covering letter accompanying the application to that effect. The letter shall provide contact details so that the Registry may make the necessary arrangements for the return of the documents. This practice will affect all applications lodged on or after 1 October 2008.

Launch of e-Communications Portal on 1 December 2008 (Circular No. 17/2008, dated 28 November 2008)**Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2008; Trade Marks (International Registration) (Amendment) Rules 2008** (Circular No. 17/2008, dated 28 November 2008)

IPOS will launch the e-Communications Portal on 1 December 2008. The e-Communications Portal is an electronic online system developed by IPOS for the main purpose of facilitating the sending, receipt and exchange of all correspondence, relating to trademark applications and prosecutions, between IPOS and registered account holders. The following firms and companies will be taking part in the pilot scheme that is scheduled for the initial period of 6 months.

DREW AND NAPIER LLC
DONALDSON & BURKINSHAW
ELLA CHEONG SPRUSON & FERGUSON (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD
ALLEN & GLEDHILL LLP
RODYK & DAVIDSON LLP
WONG & LEOW LLC
AMICA LAW LLC
LLOYD WISE
ALBAN TAY MAHTANI & DE SILVA
ONE LEGAL LLC
PATRICK MIRANDAH CO. (S) PTE LTD
HAQ & SELVAM
NAMAZIE & CO
TITO ISAAC & CO LLP
PHILIPS ELECTRONICS SINGAPORE PTE LTD
SAMUEL SEOW LAW CORPORATION

The Trade Marks Rules have been amended to give effect to the sending, receipt and exchange of correspondence via the e-Communications Portal. In particular, the changes in the Rules will:-

- (a) provide for service of documents by the Registrar as well as by applicants by electronic communication through the e-Communications Portal;
- (b) provide for the sending of a true and complete image of the original paper document by electronic communication through the e-Communications Portal for documents that are required to be signed, made on oath or affirmed or are required to be attested;
- (c) provide for the extension of deadlines that fall on excluded days in spite of the availability of the e-Communications Portal;

- (d) treat the date of receipt of documents received by IPOS as the day on which the documents are received by IPOS as long as the time of receipt is before the midnight of the day.

It is to be noted that applicants must still comply with the requirement to provide an address for service under rule 9. The electronic address of these persons, if they are using the eCommunications Portal to send documents to and receive documents from the Registrar, is not intended to be part of their address for service. However, service of documents by electronic communication through the eCommunications Portal is intended to be valid service notwithstanding that there is an address for service filed in accordance with rule 9.

The Trade Marks (International Registration) Rules have also been amended to permit the use of one Form for multiple classes of goods or services for Forms for use in opposition, namely Form TM 11 and Form TM 12.

A copy of the Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2008 and the Trade Marks (International Registration) (Amendments) Rules 2008 are available for sale at Toppan Leefung Pte. Ltd. (<http://www2.toppanleefung.com/webshop>).

Application for Renewal of Registration (Form TM 19) (Circular No. 18/2008, dated 12 December 2008)

With effect from 1st January 2009, the Registrar will not be issuing renewal certificates confirming that a mark has been renewed. This is applicable to all applications for renewal of registration (Form TM 19) lodged on or after 1st January 2009.

For applications for renewal made online, the renewal will be processed instantaneously and an acknowledgement of the renewal showing the extended expiry date will be displayed for printing. These acknowledgements of renewal will remain available for printing for a period of one month from the renewal application date. In very limited circumstances, such as where there are pending applications affecting the validity of the trade mark, instant renewal will not be possible and the applicant will be notified that the acknowledgement of renewal will be posted in due course.

Where the application for renewal is posted or submitted over the counter, the applicant will not be receiving any acknowledgement from the Registry. The onus will be on the applicant to check the expiry date of the mark at www.etrademarks.gov.sg within 2 weeks of lodgement of the application for renewal of registration (Form TM 19) to confirm that the expiry date has been extended by the Registry. If the expiry date has not been extended, applicants are advised to contact our Renewal Officer at 63302 707 immediately for assistance.

This change in practice does not apply to Late Application for Renewal of Registration (Form TM 24) and Application for Restoration and Renewal of Registration Removed from the Register (Form TM 21).

To reflect the change in practice in Form TM 19, an information note has been incorporated into the form. This revised form should be used from 1st January 2009.

A copy of the revised Form TM 19 will be available for downloading by end of December 2008 at www.ipos.gov.sg.

2009 Circulars**Trade Marks Work Manual** (Circular No. 5/2009, dated 24 April 2009)

The Registry of Trade Marks has added six new chapters to the existing Trade Marks Work Manual. The six new chapters cover the following topics:

- (1) Marks contrary to public policy or morality;
- (2) Names and representation of famous people, building, etc;
- (3) Other grounds of refusal;
- (4) Deceptive marks;
- (5) Licences; and
- (6) Slogans.

You may access the Trade Marks Work Manual online at:

<http://www.ipos.gov.sg/leftNav/tra/IP+Resources.htm>

Marks published for opposition purposes (Circular No. 8/2009, dated 3 July 2009)

The following types of publication in the Trade Marks Journal are subjected to opposition:

	Notice of Opposition via <u>Form</u>
1) Application published before registration;	TM 11
2) Collective or certification marks published before registration;	TM 11
3) Alteration to registered marks;	TM 11
4) Amendment to regulations governing use of collective or certification marks;	TM 11
5) Application amended after publication	TM 11

With respect to items 3)-5), the ground(s) stated in the Notice of Opposition must be confined strictly to the alteration or amendment. The Notice of Opposition must be lodged within 2 months from the date the alteration or amendment is published in the Trade Marks journal. If an extension of time to file the notice of opposition is required, the request must be filed using Form TM 48 within 2 months from the date of publication of the alteration or amendment. The maximum extension of time for filing Notice of Opposition is 4 months from the date of publication of the alteration or amendment. Rules 29(2) to (8) and 31 to 40 apply to these oppositions with the necessary modifications.

Costs for attending Case Management Conferences and Pre-Hearing Reviews (Circular No. 10/2009, dated 28 August 2009)

In opposition, invalidation and revocation proceedings for trade mark applications or registrations, the Registrar has, as a matter of course, directed parties to attend case management conferences and pre-hearing reviews at the appropriate time for the purpose of achieving a just, expeditious and economical disposal of the matter pursuant to the power conferred on the Registrar in the Trade Marks Rules. The Registrar will treat the costs for attending such case management conferences and pre-hearing reviews in the same vein as for attending interlocutory hearings, which costs may be included as party and party costs under rule 73 of the Trade Marks Rules to be awarded to the successful party at the end of the proceedings.

2011 Circular**Trade Mark (Amendment) Rules 2011 and Trade Mark (International Registration) Rules 2011** (Circular No. 5/2011, dated 28 October 2011)

The Trade Mark (Amendment) Rules 2011 amend the Trade Marks Rules (R 1, 2008 Ed.) (*the "TM Rules"*) and the Trade Mark (International Registration) Rules [*the "TM (IR) Rules"*] as follows:

- (a) Amendment of Rules 15 and 16 of the TM Rules, to come into effect from 1 November 2011.
- (b) Amendment of the First Schedule of the TM Rules, to come into effect from 1 December 2011.
- (c) Amendment to the First Schedule of the TM (IR) Rules to come into effect from 1 December 2011.
- (d) Amendment of the Third Schedule of the TM Rules, to come into effect from 1 January 2012.

(a) Rules 15 and 16 of the TM Rules

Rules 15 and 16 have been amended with a view to capture various types of non-traditional trade marks applications in addition to 3D shape marks and colour marks. The amendments to Rule 15 and 16 result from the amendment to the Regulations concerning the details concerning a trade mark application under the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks.

The rationale for this amendment is to provide for adequate means of representation of non-traditional marks avoiding procedural requirements that would be too prescriptive or onerous for applicants.

(b) First Schedule of the TM Rules; Schedule to the TM

The amendment to the First Schedule reflects revision in fees in respect of the following forms: TM1, TM4, TM42, TM11, TM12, TM13 and TM28.

(c) First Schedule of the TM (IR) Rules

The amendment reflects revision of fees in respect of form MP1.

(d) Third Schedule of the TM Rules

The amendment to the Third Schedule reflects changes to the Class headings and items thereunder brought about as a result of the upcoming 10th Edition of the Nice Classification.

2012 Circular**Translation of Non-English words** (Circular No. 3/2012, dated 9 November 2012)

For purposes of rule 20(1), where the mark contains or consists of non-English words, it is necessary to ensure accuracy of the translation and /or the transliteration filed.

Furthermore, if a portion of the subject mark comprises of non-English words which have no meaning and another portion of the mark refers to the name of a legal entity, country, city or place, or indicates the goods and/or services filed in the application, the translation clause that is endorsed with the application should be broken up accordingly to indicate the portion which has no meaning and, in respect of the portion which has a meaning, what that meaning is.

The following examples are meant to serve as a guide for submitting accurate translations and/or transliterations in respect of marks containing or consisting of non-English words. The examples are not meant to be exhaustive.

Example 1:

An application was filed for the mark consisting of Chinese characters, of which a portion has no meaning and another portion refers to the name of a legal entity, namely "Company".

Mark: 大中公司

The translation clause should read as:

The transliteration of the Chinese characters of which the mark consists is "Da Zhong" which has no meaning and "Gong Si" meaning "Company".

Example 2:

An application was filed for the mark consisting of Chinese characters, of which a portion refers to the name of a city, namely "London", and another portion which has no meaning.

Mark: 伦敦快海

The translation clause should read as:

The transliteration of the Chinese characters of which the mark consists is "Lun Dun" meaning "London" and "Kuai Hai" which has no meaning.

Example 3:

An application was filed in respect of Class 9 for the goods "Computers; computer software; computer hardware", and the mark consists of Chinese characters, of which a portion has no meaning and another portion means "computer servers" which is indicative of the goods.

Mark: 大中服务器

The translation clause should read as:

The transliteration of the Chinese characters of which the mark consists is "Da Zhong" which has no meaning and "Fu Wu Qi" meaning "Computer servers".

Example 4:

An application was filed in respect of Class 25 for the goods "Clothing, footwear, headgear", and the mark consists of Chinese characters, of which a portion has no meaning and another portion means "computer servers" which is not indicative of the goods.

Mark: 大中服务器

The translation clause should read as:

The transliteration of the Chinese characters of which the mark consists is "Da Zhong Fu Wu Qi" which has no meaning.

Example 5:

An application was filed for the mark consisting of Chinese characters of which the meaning submitted in the application, namely "Flower of the wind", is coined.

Mark: 风花

As the Chinese characters do not convey an intrinsic meaning, the translation clause should read as:

The transliteration of the Chinese characters appearing in the mark is "Feng Hua" which has no meaning.

Example 6:

An application was filed for the mark consisting of Chinese characters which convey a meaning when read as a whole.

Mark: 龙马精神

The translation clause should read as:

The transliteration of the Chinese characters of which the mark consists is "Long Ma Jing Shen" meaning "Old but still full of vitality".

Example 7:

An application was filed for the mark consisting of Chinese characters which has no meaning and is the phonetic equivalent of the name of a person or company, "Edison".

Mark: 爱迪生

The translation clause should read as:

The transliteration of the Chinese characters of which the mark consists is "Ai Di Sheng" which has no meaning.

B) PERTAINING TO COLLECTIVE AND CERTIFICATION MARKS**Pre-2004 Circular****Publication of Collective Mark and Certification Mark Applications**

Collective mark and certificate mark applications are published in the Trade Marks Journal for opposition purposes before protection is granted. They are published in a separate section of the Trade Marks Journal titled "Collective and Certification Marks Applications Published for Opposition Purposes". Pursuant to the First and Second Schedules of the Trade Marks Act (Cap. 332, 1999 Ed.), the Regulations governing the use of the collective and Certification Marks are available for inspection at the Registry of Trade Marks.

2004 Circular

Regulations Governing the Use of Certification/Collective Marks (Circular No. 7/2004, dated 19 March 2004)

The filing with the Registrar of regulations governing the use of certification or collective marks under rule 63 of the Trade Marks Rules must be accompanied by Form TM 10. Regulations filed without Form TM 10 will not be recognised and will be returned. The filing of TM 10 without regulations attached will also be rejected.

C) PERTAINING TO FORMS**Pre-2004 Circular****Form TM 26**

A request to change the name, address or other particulars (except trading nature) of an applicant for registration, proprietor of a registered trade mark or other interested person, where the change does not affect the representation of the trade mark, should be made on Form TM 26.

2004 Circulars**Form TM 26 Notification Letter** (Circular No. 8/2004, dated 26 March 2004)

Please note that the main purpose of the Notification Letter is to inform as to the fact that the name and/or address of the applicant/proprietor has/have been updated. Thus, the Notification Letter cannot be treated as conclusive as to the status of marks reflected therein.

Where there is no reply within the given period to our latest examination report, an application will be updated as abandoned notwithstanding any interim Notification Letter from the Registrar.

Form TM 1 [Request to appoint or change an agent or to enter or change an address for service] (Circular No. 18/2004, dated 30 July 2004)

One Form TM 1 may be used for multiple trade mark numbers. However, the fee for this form is still charged on a per trade mark number basis unless the request is to alter an agent's name and/or address for service which does not affect the legal entity of the agent. In such a case, only a single set of fee is payable.

Kindly note that it is not necessary to lodge Form TM 1 together with forms such as TM 4, TM 9, TM 11, TM 14, TM 19, TM 22, TM 24, TM 26, TM 28, TM 29, TM 37 and TM 48 as each of these forms contains a section for the indication of an address for service.

2006 Circular**Erratum - Form TM 40** (Circular No. 1/2006, dated 13 January 2006)

Please note that the title of Form TM 40 should read as "REQUEST FOR RESTORATION OF APPLICATION TREATED AS WITHDRAWN" and Part 2 of the Form should read as "Particulars of applicant/registered proprietor". Please visit IPOS website at <http://www.ipos.gov.sg> to download the corrected Form TM 40.

2007 Circular**Form TM 32** (Circular No. 32/2007, dated 21 September 2007)

Part 4 of Form TM 32 which used to read as "Goods or services to be cancelled" has been amended to "Goods or services to remain". The amendment is to ensure that there is clarity in the residual specification. Please visit IPOS website at <http://www.ipos.gov.sg> to download the amended Form TM 32.

The Registrar will reject the old Form TM 32 (V02/01/07) with effect from 1 October 2007.

It is also to be noted that Form TM 32 is the appropriate Form to file to effect any amendment to specifications of goods or services of registrations that has the effect of cancelling some goods or services or narrowing down the specifications. For example, Form TM 32 is to be filed to effect an amendment from "books" in Class 16 to "books *relating to business management*" in Class 16.

2008 Circular**Application to Register a Change in Ownership (TM 22)** (Circular No. 3/2008, dated 1 February 2008)**i)Effective Date when Subsequent Proprietor/Applicant for Registration Took Ownership**

The effective date when the subsequent proprietor/applicant for registration took over ownership (i.e. the date entered in Part 4 of Form TM 22) should not predate the date from which the proprietor's rights in the mark accrue. For a trade mark application filed before 1 July 2004, the earliest assignment effective date is the trade mark application date or the priority date, if any. For a trade mark application filed on or after 1 July 2004, the earliest assignment effective date is the trade mark application date.

ii)Address for Service of Subsequent Proprietor/Applicant for Registration

The address for service entered in Part 5 of the Form TM 22 is effective for all proceedings in respect of the trade mark including the subject application for change of ownership. As such, there is no need to lodge Form TM 1 together with Form TM 22 for this purpose.

Form TM 1 will be required only if:-

- a. there is a change of agent whilst the TM 22 is being processed; or
- b. the agent will not be continuing to act for the subsequent proprietor / applicant for registration after TM 22 is recorded.

Such Form TM 1 appointing the agent solely for "Assignment" matters (Part 3 of Form TM 1) will not be processed until a subsequent Form TM 1 appointing an agent for "Application for registration / Registration" is received.

iii)Correction of Errors in Relation to a Recorded Change of Ownership

Once a change in ownership has been recorded according to the request, should the owner need to correct any errors in the recorded details, Form TM 27B is required. Should the assignment(s) need to be re-recorded and re-examined, the relevant Form TM 22 with fees will need to be re-lodged.

iv)Covering Letter

To ensure that the transactions are recorded accurately, please lodge a covering letter stating :-

- a. the sequence of events;
- b. the exact nature of the transaction, and
- c. the trade mark numbers involved.

When e-filing, a covering letter can be attached via the “covering letter” button for eTM 22 and 27B.

2009 Circulars**eCommunications** (Circular No. 2/2009, dated 27 February 2009)

The Registry has been receiving Trade Mark Forms via the eCommunications portal. Please note that this portal is to facilitate the exchange of correspondences only. All forms should be either eFiled, submitted over the counter or posted to us.

Enhancements made to eTM 22 (Application to register a change of ownership)
(Circular No. 4/2009, dated 27 March 2009)

With immediate effect, users may file up to 50 trade mark numbers in one eTM 22 (Application to register change of ownership) form provided that all the trade mark numbers belong to the same assignor under the same IPOS assigned company code. A link is included in the eForm to a search page allowing applicants to check their company code.

Efiling multiple assignment applications (Circular No. 4/2009, dated 27 March 2009)

This is to inform users that eTrademarks may be used to efile multiple assignment applications. So long as there exists a prior assignment application which has not yet been recorded by the Registry, when the user attempts to efile a subsequent assignment application, the field under "Current Proprietor's details" is intentionally left blank by the system for the user to enter the correct details. For example in the case of an assignment from A to B (1st TM 22), and then from B to C (2nd TM 22), the user will have to input B's details manually when efilings the second TM 22.

Form TM 4 - Application to register a trade mark, collective mark or certification mark
(Circular No. 9/2009, dated 21 August 2009)

Form MP 1 - Request to transform an international registration into national application(s) (Circular No. 9/2009, dated 21 August 2009)

With effect from 15/09/2009, an Application to register a trade mark, collective mark or certification mark and a Request to transform an international registration into national application(s) must be made on version V05/01/09 of Form TM4 and MP 1 respectively. The corresponding electronic Form TM 4 available on eTrademarks will also be amended on the same day. The changes are found at Annex A of both forms and pertain to the information to be provided when making a priority claim.

Annex A

Annex A is amended so that where the priority claim is not in respect of all the goods or services claimed in the class, the applicant is to state the goods or services in respect of which priority is claimed. This amendment is to ensure that there is clarity in the scope of the priority claim.

2010 Circular

Notification on Application to Register a Change in Ownership (TM 22) (Circular No. 5/2010, dated 26 November 2010)

With immediate effect, the Registry will be issuing a notification prior to the recordal of an assignment in matters relating to an application for the registration of an assignment application in a trade mark or application for a trade mark pursuant to Rule 55 of the Trade Marks Rules. The purpose of the notification, which will be issued to the proprietor(s)/applicant(s) for registration [or their appointed agent] at the address for service in Singapore, is to provide an opportunity for the proprietor(s)/applicant(s) to inform the Registry without delay in the event they have not authorised the transaction.

2011 Circular

Amendment of Form TM 46 (Circular No. 1/2011, dated 15 July 2011)

To bring Form TM 46 for the "Application to register the grant, amendment or termination of Security Interest or memorandum relating to a trade mark" to be in alignment with the wordings in Rule 55(2)(d) relating to the signature of the grantor and requirements in Rule 55(3A)(d) of the Trade Marks Rules relating to the documentary evidence sufficient to establish the transaction, boxes 7 and 8 of Form TM 46 have been amended with immediate effect. Please use the new form TM 46 for all new applications filed.

D) PERTAINING TO eTRADEMARKS**Pre-2004 Circular****New Features of IPOS' eTrademarks Services****(1) Generation of Check Digit/Year of Trade Mark Numbers**

A new eService for the generation of year/check digit of Trade Mark Number is added to IPOS Online Transactions. This eService has two fields for entry. One is for the old TM No format while the other is for the new TM No format. For the old TM No format, both the year and the check digit would be generated. For the new TM No format, the check digit will be generated.

This eService is already available.

(2) Attachment for Form TM26

The eService for Form TM26 has been enhanced. As filing of Form TM26 usually requires a covering letter to list the TM numbers and sometimes to explain a certain situation, it can only be submitted through the counter. With this enhancement, when a Form TM26 is submitted, it allows for a covering letter to be attached to the said form. This is to facilitate the filing of Form TM26 through eTrademarks.

This eService is already available.

(3) Filing of mark in colour or greyscale

With effect from 1 November 02, eTrademarks will be accepting colour or greyscale attachments for marks filed for Forms TM4 and TM9 in addition to the current black and white. Marks filed in colour or greyscale would be printed in greyscale for the Acknowledgement Letter, Trade Marks Journal and Certificate of Registration. Please note that viewing and printing of the mark images from the Enquiry System would still be in black and white.

(4) "Save/Save As" feature

The "Save/Save As" feature has been implemented on 4 December 02, from 10am onwards. This feature would be available for Forms TM4 and TM9. Any application that is saved would be kept in IPOS' system for 3 working days excluding the current day. All saved documents residing in IPOS' database for more than 3 working days would be removed.

(5) Display Mark Image

The "Display Mark Image" feature has been implemented on 4 December 02, from 10am onwards. Mark images attached to Forms TM4 and TM9 will be displayed for viewing.

2004 Circular

Online Trademarks Search and Enquiry System (Circular No. 4/2004, dated 6 February 2004)

The Intellectual Property Office of Singapore is pleased to announce that its eTrademarks Search has been made available from 30 January 2004.

The following search services have been made available through the system:

Search for similar marks;

Search for marks belonging to a proprietor;

Search for mark detailed information, registered marks, pending marks, certification marks, collective marks, expired marks, cancelled marks, expired marks, withdrawn marks, abandoned marks, expunged marks, refused marks, destroyed marks and article 6ter based on relevant periods.

The services will be offered free of charge.

To access this service, please log on to the eTrademarks webpage and click on the eTrademarks Search link.

E) PERTAINING TO INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS AND REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE MADRID PROTOCOL**Pre-2004 Circulars****Singapore's Accession to the Madrid Protocol**

Singapore acceded to the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Protocol) on 31 July 2000. The Madrid Protocol came into operation in Singapore on 31 October 2000.

Publication of International Registration Designating Singapore for Opposition Purposes

International registrations designating Singapore under the Madrid Protocol are treated in the same manner as Singapore national applications, and are therefore published in the Trade Marks Journal for opposition purposes before protection is granted. They are published in a separate section of the Trade Marks Journal titled "International Registrations filed under the Madrid Protocol Published for Opposition Purposes under the Trade Marks Act (Cap. 332, 1999 Ed.)". Unlike Singapore national applications, they are not published according to the class of goods or services, but are published according to the international registration number.

Request for Recording of Changes in the Name and/or Address of the Holder for International Registrations Designating Singapore

Such requests must be presented to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) using WIPO's prescribed Form MM9(E). Form TM 26 is not the relevant form to be used.

Form MM9(E) is available for downloading at www.ipos.gov.sg

2004 Circulars**Issuance of Registration Certificates for Protected International Trade Marks (Singapore)** (Circular No. 13/2004, dated 18 June 2004)

The Registrar has received queries as to whether IPOS issues registration certificates for protected international trade marks (Singapore). Please note that IPOS does NOT issue such certificates.

Under the Madrid Protocol, an Office which has examined an international registration in which it is designated and found no grounds for refusal may issue a statement of grant of protection. However, it is not obliged to do so and no legal consequences follow from the fact that no such statement is given. Further, such statements will only be issued if it is still within the 18-month time limit from the date of notification of the international registration. Where no such statements are issued, by the end of the 18-month time limit, the international registration will be regarded as protected in Singapore. In the Singapore context, IPOS does issue such statements, as a matter of customer service, if at the time of issuance, it is still within the said period.

In cases where a provisional refusal or a provisional refusal based on opposition has been issued, a confirmation or withdrawal of such a provisional refusal in the form of a letter of final decision in accordance with Rule 17(5) of the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of marks will be sent to the International Bureau, who will in turn transmit a copy to the holder of the international registration.

Requests for Recording of Changes in the Ownership of the International Registrations Designating Singapore or where Singapore is the Office of Origin (Circular No. 21/2004, dated 19 November 2004)

For international registrations designating Singapore, in accordance with Rule 25 of the Common Regulations, such requests must be presented to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) directly by the holder on WIPO's official Form MM5(E). Form MM5(E) is available for downloading at www.ipos.gov.sg

Form TM 22 should not be lodged for such recordation of change in ownership.

Where Singapore is the Office of Origin, requests for recording of changes in the ownership must also be presented to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) directly by the holder. However, Form TM 22 may be lodged (if appropriate) to record the change in ownership of the basic application or basic registration.

Requests for Recording of Changes in the Name and/or Address of the Holder for International Registrations Designating Singapore or where Singapore is the Office of Origin (this serves to replace an existing pre-2004 circular in the journal) (Circular No. 21/2004, dated 19 November 2004)

For international registrations designating Singapore, in accordance with Rule 25 of the Common Regulations, such requests must be presented to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) directly by the holder on WIPO's official Form MM9(E). Form MM9(E) is available for downloading at www.ipos.gov.sg

Form TM 26 should not be lodged for such recordation of change in name and/or address.

Where Singapore is the Office of Origin, requests for recording of changes in the name and/or address of the holder must also be presented to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) directly by the holder. In such a case, TM 26 should be lodged to amend the change in name and/or address of the basic application or basic registration.

Requests for Designation Subsequent to the International Registration (Circular No. 21/2004, dated 19 November 2004)

In accordance with Rule 24 of the Common Regulations, such requests must be presented to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) directly by the holder on WIPO's official Form MM4(E). Form MM4(E) is available for downloading at www.ipos.gov.sg

2005 Circulars

(Effect of the Recording of Licenses in the International Register in respect of International Registrations Designating Singapore, Circular No. 21/2005, dated 21 October 2005. This Circular is replaced by Circular No. 1/2010, dated 12 February 2010)

2007 Circular

(Modes of Payment to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organisation for Madrid Protocol Matters, Circular No. 42/2007, dated 28 December 2007. This Circular is replaced by Circular No. 1/2008, dated 11 January 2008)

2008 Circulars**Modes of Payment to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organisation for Madrid Protocol Matters** (Circular No. 1/2008, dated 11 January 2008)

With effect from 1 January 2008, there will be some amendments to the Administrative Instructions for the Application of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating Thereto ("AI"). The amendments are necessary for the implementation of a more broad-based electronic communications platform for the benefit of users of the Madrid system.

The AI can be found here (http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/legal_texts/admin_instructions.htm) and the International Bureau's ("IB") notification of the amendments can be found here (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/madrdocs/en/2007/madrid_2007_20.doc).

Please note that under the new Section 19 of the AI, fees payable to the IB must be made

- i. by debit to a current account with the IB,
- ii. by payment into the Swiss postal account or to any of the specified bank accounts of the IB, or
- iii. by credit card, where, in the context of an electronic communication envisaged in Section 11, an electronic interface for online payment has been made available by the IB.

The previous modes of payment by cash at the IB and by a banker's cheque would no longer be available.

Please note that while Section 19 now provides that in the context of electronic communications, fees due to the IB may be paid by credit card only in relation to specific types of transaction or request in respect of which a dedicated electronic interface has been provided, the IB has advised that this mode of payment by credit card would not be applicable to the filing of international applications.

If you are filing an international application through IPOS on and after 2 January 2008, please note that our previous primary mode of payment to the IB via a banker's cheque is no longer available in light of the changes in the AI. Instead, your payment in Swiss Francs to the IB can be made by either options (i) or (ii) as stated above.

Current Account

If you conduct regular monetary transactions with the IB, you may opt to open a current account with them. Please see http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/fees/about_fees.html for details.

Bank Transfer

We envisage that the majority of applicants and agents are likely to use bank transfers under (ii) as the preferred mode of payment. Details of WIPO's postal account and bank account are as follows:

WIPO bank account
IBAN No. CH51 0483 5048 7080 8100 0
Credit Suisse, CH-1211 Geneva 70
Swift/BIC: CRESCHZZ80A

WIPO postal account
IBAN No. CH03 0900 0000 1200 5000 8
Swift/BIC: POFICHBE

The above account details are found on page 6 of the Form MM2(E).

To confirm that the payment has been made, the applicant must indicate the payment details of the bank's transfer transaction in the appropriate space provided in IB's Form MM2(E) Application for International Registration Governed Exclusively by the Madrid Protocol at the time of filing. You must also provide us with a photocopy of the bank's transaction advice.

If you have any queries regarding the above, please do not hesitate to call our Customer Service Officer at 6339 8616 or email us at ipos_enquiry@ipos.gov.sg.

Requests for Recording of a Renewal for International Registrations where Singapore is the Office of Origin (Circular No. 5/2008, dated 22 February 2008)

For an international registration where Singapore is the Office of Origin, a request for the recording of a renewal may be made by the holder or his agent upon payment of the relevant fees in Swiss Francs to WIPO via any of the following ways:-

(a) lodgement of WIPO's Form MM11(E) or an official letter from the holder indicating the necessary information (number(s) of the international registration(s) concerned and the purpose of the payment);

<http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/forms/>

(b) lodgement done online at WIPO Marks E-Renewal System portal
<http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/services/>; or

(c) lodgement of Form MM11(E) or the official letter mentioned under (a) through IPOS, together with a separate fee of S\$85 for handling the renewal request.

Kindly note that the above renewal is only effective for the international registration. Holders should lodge IPOS Form TM 19 in order to renew the Singapore basic registration, if necessary.

With regard to the renewal of an international registration where Singapore is *not* the Office of Origin, even if Singapore had been designated, such a request must be effected via (a) or (b). It is also possible to do so via the Office of Origin of that international registration provided that that Office of Origin has agreed to collect the renewal fees and forward them to WIPO.

We wish to emphasise that IPOS Form TM 19 must not be lodged for the renewal of any international registrations designating Singapore. Only WIPO would be able to process the renewal of that international registration.

E-Payments to the World Intellectual Property Organization (Circular No. 19/2008, dated 26 December 2008)

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has introduced an E-Payment Service at <https://webaccess.wipo.int/epayment/>, which allows payment of fees notified in their irregularity letters or other WIPO communications with regard to international applications or registrations.

Payments can be made through the WIPO Current Account or by credit card.

To make payment through the WIPO Current Account, you will be required to provide the userID and the password generated by them for the current account holders. If you do not have a current account, please read Current Account at WIPO at

http://www.wipo.int/resource/en/wipo_account.html for details, on how to open, use or close a current account with WIPO, if you are thinking of opening one.

If you already have a WIPO current account, but do not have a password, please send an email to WIPO at income.accounts@wipo.int, mentioning E-Payment as the subject matter.

To make payment by credit card, please follow the steps in the E-Payment Service. American Express, Mastercard and Visa are acceptable to WIPO.

Unfortunately at this stage, WIPO is still unable to accept payment via credit card for the filing of international applications. For such applications, the only payment modes are via the WIPO Current Account, or the Swiss postal account or any of the specified bank accounts of WIPO.

2010 Circular**Effect of the Recording of Licenses in the International Register in respect of International Registrations Designating Singapore** (Circular No. 1/2010, dated 12 February 2010)

Pursuant to Rule 20bis(6)(b) of the Common Regulations under the Madrid Protocol, Singapore has notified the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation on 21 March 2002 that Singapore law would not give effect to the recording of trade mark licenses in the International Register. Accordingly, any recording of a license made under Rule 20bis(3) of the Common Regulations will have no effect on any International Registration designating Singapore. However, the holder of such an International Registration may still record the relevant license with IPOS by lodging Form TM 37, and the fee of S\$60.00 per trade mark number. Similarly, the holder of such an International Registration may request for the amendment or cancellation of the recording of the license via Forms TM 38 and TM 39 respectively.

F) PERTAINING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES**(I) General Information****Pre-2004 Circulars**

(8th Edition of the International Classification of Goods and Services, this circular was removed on 18 January 2008)

Compliance with the International Classification of Goods and Services

To assist the Registrar in expediting the acceptance of trade mark applications for registration, agents are reminded to ensure that the specifications of goods or services set out in the application forms conform with the International Classification of Goods and Services as far as possible. Very often, the Registrar receives applications where the marks are acceptable for registration but the specifications are not in order. This slows down the registration process.

Precedents in Support of Specification

In the examination of the specification of goods or services for compliance with the International Classification of Goods and Services, the Registrar is prepared to rely on precedents relating to Singapore, United Kingdom, Australia and Hong Kong registrations. Applicants and agents are therefore free to file these precedents in support of their specifications of goods and services for the Registrar's consideration.

However, the Registrar would not rely on such precedents in the following situations:

- (a) where the precedent relates to goods or services which have been accepted by the Registrar concerned in the wrong class;
- (b) where the precedent relates to goods or services which are no longer classified in the class stated in the precedent in view of a change of classes by the Special Union for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Union);
- (c) where the precedent relates to goods or services which are no longer classified in the class stated in the precedent in view of a change or clarification of practice by the Registry concerned.

The use of square brackets [] and round brackets () in specifications

An expression between square brackets is intended to define more precisely the text or item preceding the brackets. Square brackets are used when the item is ambiguous for classification purposes. Round brackets are used to qualify the text or item preceding the brackets to ensure the correct classification. Round brackets are used when it is possible that the item can be classified in various classes depending on the intended goods or services sought to be covered.

Use of the term "Internet" in specifications of goods and services

In view of the widespread use of the term "Internet" in the generic sense, the Registrar will henceforth not raise any objections to the use of the term "Internet" in the specifications of goods and services of Singapore national applications or international registrations designating Singapore.

However, the use of the term “Internet” in specifications of goods and services is generally not encouraged as the word “Internet” is a registered trade mark in some countries and may be objected to by the designated offices of these countries in respect of international applications originating from Singapore filed under the Madrid Protocol. This may arise where the term “Internet” is listed in a Singapore national application or registration and the Singapore national application or registration forms the basis of an international application originating from Singapore under the Madrid Protocol. In the circumstances, it is advisable for applicants to use the term “global communications network” instead.

2004 Circulars

Underlining of precedents for objections on specification of goods / services (Circular No. 19/2004, dated 3 September 2004)

When lodging precedents to overcome the Registrar’s objection on the specification of goods / services, the Registrar requests that the relevant portions of the precedents to be underlined for greater visibility. This would assist the Registrar to identify and consider the relevant portions of the precedents in order to assess whether the objection should be waived.

Vague descriptions in specifications (Circular No. 20/2004, dated 12 November 2004)

A clear description of the goods or services claimed in a trade mark application is important as it determines the scope of the application. As such, the indication of goods, for example “pouches and the like”, is not acceptable as the expression, “and the like”, is vague. In the example given, it is not clear as to what other goods the applicant is claiming apart from pouches.

2005 Circular

(Use of acronyms for specifications of goods and/or services, Circular No. 6/2005, dated 22 April 2005. This circular was removed on 18 January 2008)

2006 Circular

International Classification of Goods and Services

NICE Classification – Ninth Edition (Circular No. 32/2006, dated 8 November 2006)

The ninth edition of the NICE Classification for the purposes of the registration of trade marks will come into effect on **1 January 2007**. Copies can be ordered online at <http://www.wipo.int/ebookshop?lang=eng>

The majority of the changes involve Classes 14, 20, 21, 26, 34, 42 and 45 but minor changes and additions have also been made to other classes. For more information regarding the specific changes, please refer to the *Nice Union Report CLIM/CE/20/* which is obtainable at the following link

http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=52419

The eighth edition of the NICE Classification shall still apply to all applications filed before 1 January 2007. Applications filed on or after 1 January 2007 shall be filed in accordance with the ninth edition of the NICE Classification. For the avoidance of doubt, there will be no reclassification of goods and services for existing applications filed prior to 1 January 2007, after the 9th Edition of the NICE Classification comes into force.

2007 Circular

Use of registered trade marks in specifications of goods and services (Circular No. 38/2007, dated 14 November 2007)

Registered trade marks which are ordinary dictionary words are allowed to be used in specifications of goods and services as a descriptor. This practice is consistent with our previous journal notice on the use of the term, "Internet", which has become generic. However, words which are invented and have been registered as trade marks will not be acceptable in specifications of goods and services. Instead, applicants should use ordinary English words to describe their goods and services. For example, a specification of goods which reads "bluetooth-enabled devices for communications, namely telephones, handsets, headsets, speakers, microphones and earphones" should be amended to "devices for communications which are enabled by short range radio technology, namely telephones, handsets, headsets, speakers, microphones and earphones".

2011 Circulars

The use of punctuation in specifications (Circular No. 2/2011, dated 9 September 2011)

Applicants are advised to take note of the following guidelines when using punctuation within a specification:

1. Use semicolons (;) to delimit the goods and services as segments within a class;
2. Use commas (,) within the same segment only if the goods or services claimed are related to each other;
3. Avoid the use of colons (:).

To illustrate, if a trade mark is used on computers, computer software, mouse pads, eyeglasses and goggles for sports, all of which are classified in Class 9, the list of goods should be indicated as "computers, computer software, mousepads; eyeglasses, goggles for sports". In the example given, the related goods are separated by commas while unrelated goods are separated by a semi-colon.

If, for example, a trade mark is used on pharmaceutical preparations, plasters, materials for dressings and disinfectants, the list of goods should be indicated as "Pharmaceutical preparations; plasters, materials for dressings; disinfectants". As both "plasters" and "materials for dressings" are used for wound dressing purposes, they may be separated by a comma instead of a semi-colon.

This practice applies to both International Applications as well as national applications.

International Classification of Goods and Services**NICE Classification – Tenth Edition** (Circular No. 3/2011, dated 16 September 2011)

The Tenth Edition of the NICE Classification for the purposes of the registration of trade marks will come into effect on 1 January 2012 and is available for reference at <http://www.wipo.int/classifications/nivilo/nice/index.htm?lang=EN>

For more information regarding the specific changes, please refer to the Nice Union Report CLIM/CE/21/ which is obtainable at http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=151741.

Changes include the transfer of goods and services from one class to another, addition of items to a class, deletion of items, changes in descriptions and changes to the class headings. The Registry will provide more information on the specific changes shortly.

The Search & Pick and eTrademarks Search databases will be duly updated and the relevant changes will be captured once the Tenth Edition of the NICE Classification comes into force on 1 January 2012.

The Ninth Edition of the Nice Classification shall continue to apply to all applications filed before 1 January 2012. Applications filed on or after 1 January 2012 shall be filed in accordance with the Tenth Edition of the NICE Classification. For the avoidance of doubt, there will be no reclassification of goods and services for existing applications filed prior to 1 January 2012, after the Tenth Edition of the NICE Classification comes into force. The Registry will conduct cross class searches to ensure that relevant citations are captured.

International Classification of Goods and Services**NICE Classification – Tenth Edition****Specific Changes** (Circular No. 6/2011, dated 16 December 2011)

With reference to our circular issued on 16 September 2011, the Tenth Edition of the NICE Classification for the purposes of the registration of trade marks will come into effect on 1 January 2012.

The Registry has compiled a list of specific changes which includes:

- items that have been added to the Tenth (10th) edition of the NICE Classification;
- items that no longer exist in the Tenth (10th) edition of the NICE Classification;
- items that have been transferred to another class;
- descriptions of goods and services that have been changed; and
- descriptions of goods and services that have been changed and transferred to another class.

For the listing of the specific changes, please refer to the same Circular at www.ipos.gov.sg > Trade Marks> Other Information & Updates > Pertaining to the Classification of Goods and Services.

2012 Circular**International Classification of Goods and Services**

NICE Classification – Tenth (10th) Edition, Version 2013 (Circular No. 2/2012, dated 24 August 2012)

The Tenth Edition, version 2013 of the NICE Classification, hereinafter abbreviated as "NCL (10-2013)", will come into effect on **1 January 2013**. The specific changes made to the current Tenth edition of the NICE Classification are found on WIPO's e-forum (under Project NC013) at:

<http://www.wipo.int/nef/en/project/1365/NC013>

The changes that will be introduced can be extracted from the Excel document in Annex 2 of Project NC013 by selecting the relevant "action" in Column B of the document. Please refer to Annex 1 of Project NC013 on how the specific changes can be extracted. Annex 3 of the Project relates to the changes to be made to the Explanatory Note of Class 5 and Class 39, as well as the rectification of a spelling error in the class heading of Class 43.

The Search & Pick and eTrademarks Search databases will be duly updated and the relevant changes will be captured once the NCL (10-2013) comes into force.

The current Tenth Edition of the Nice Classification shall continue to apply to all applications filed from 1 January to 31 December 2012. Applications filed on or after 1 January 2013 shall be filed in accordance with the NCL (10-2013). For the avoidance of doubt, there will be no reclassification of goods and services for existing applications filed prior to 1 January 2013, after the NCL (10-2013) comes into force.

(II) Information on specific items**Pre-2004 Circulars**

(Cereal-based beverages, Beverages made from cereals, Pre-2004 Circular. This Circular was replaced by Circular No. 7/2008, dated 5 March 2008)

Club [dining] services

With effect from 31 October 2003, the Registrar will accept the specification “club [dining] services” in Class 43 instead of Class 41 of the International Classification of Goods and Services. The emphasis on the word “dining” puts the item more in line with the class heading and explanatory notes of Class 43.

Consultancy Services

In the 8th edition of the International Classification of Goods and Services, consultancy services will be classified according to their subject matter. For example, consultancy services relating to telecommunications will be classified in Class 38, transportation consultancy services in Class 39 and intellectual property consultancy services in Class 42. The Registry had been taking this position in its examination of applications.

WIPO has clarified that pending the coming into force of the 8th edition, the correct classification is in accordance with the 7th edition where such services are classified in class 35 if they are business-related and class 42 if they are non-business-related. Hence, the Registry is adopting this stand.

However, in order not to prejudice any party who has acted on the Registrar's earlier position on such services, the Registry will not reject consultancy services which have been classified according to their subject matter.

Desserts

With effect from 31 October 2003, the Registrar will not accept a specification consisting of “desserts” per se. This is in line with the World Intellectual Property Organization's view that the said item, without further qualification, is vague.

Examples of acceptable descriptions are :

“Desserts [Jellies for food]” in Class 29 or

“Desserts [Ice cream]” in Class 30

(Executor services, Pre-2004 Circular. This Circular was replaced by Circular No. 7/2008, dated 5 March 2008)

Mail order services

A specification of services consisting of or containing "mail order services" is unacceptable as it does not conform to the International Classification of Goods and Services and should be reworded to "the bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods, enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a general merchandise catalogue by mail order" in accordance with the practice in the United Kingdom.

Provision of information for business or domestic purposes in Class 38

With effect from 30 July 2003, a specification which reads "provision of information for business or domestic purposes" in class 38 will not be acceptable. The applicant is requested to further qualify the specification so that it will read as "provision of information in the field of telecommunications for business or domestic purposes". This is in line with the General Remarks as provided in the Nice Classification that the subject matter of the information being provided determines the correct class for the services.

(Provision of user access time to the global computer network, Pre-2004 Circular. This circular was removed on 26 September 2007)

(Storage of data, information or documents, Pre-2004 Circular. This circular was removed on 5 December 2008)

2004 Circulars**Retailing of services** (Circular No. 2/2004, dated 7 January 2004)

With effect from 7 January 2004, the Registrar will not accept a specification containing a claim for "retailing of services" or "the bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of services (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those services". Applicants will be asked to clarify on the type(s) of services they are providing and to apply for such services in the appropriate class(es).

WIPO's Recommendation No. 16 (Circular No. 4/2004, dated 6 February 2004)

For applications lodged on or after 13 January 2004, the Registrar, following the recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organization, will accept the items stated below in the designated classes:

- (1) Pastilles and chewing gum for cosmetic purposes - Class 3
- (2) Soap bubbles and foam generators for shows - Class 11
- (3) Lenyards (Keycards) - Class 14

(Joss sticks, Circular No. 5/2004, dated 13 February 2004. This circular was removed on 20 March 2009)

Canned foodstuffs of plant origin (Circular No. 6/2004, dated 5 March 2004)

For applications lodged on or after 12 March 2004, the Registrar will accept the specification "canned foodstuffs of plant origin" in Class 30 instead of Class 29. This is in line with the explanatory note of Class 30 which states "Class 30 includes mainly foodstuffs of plant origin prepared for consumption or conservation".

Manufacturing of goods (Circular No. 12/2004, dated 11 June 2004)

For applications lodged on or after 18 June 2004, a specification of services consisting of or containing "manufacturing of goods" is unacceptable as it does not conform to the International Classification of Goods and Services. If a person is manufacturing goods, registration should be sought for the goods only.

As appropriate, the specification may be phrased as "custom assembling of materials [for others]" or "custom manufacturing of goods [for others]". For example, where the items in question are cell cultures, it may be more appropriate to describe the service as "custom manufacturing of cell cultures [for others]". However, if the goods in question are clothing, "custom assembling of clothing [for others]" would be more appropriate.

(Providing search engines for the internet, Circular No. 12/2004, dated 11 June 2004. This circular was removed on 20 March 2009)

WIPO's Recommendation No. 17 (Circular No. 17/2004, dated 9 July 2004)

For applications lodged on or after 16 July 2004, the Registrar, following the recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organization, will accept the items stated below in the designated classes:

- (1) Packaging containers of regenerated cellulose - Class 16
- (2) Refilling of empty toner cartridges - Class 37.

Provision of news (Circular No. 19/2004, dated 3 September 2004)

For applications lodged on or after 10 September 2004, the Registrar will not accept a specification consisting of "provision of news" *per se*. This is in line with the World Intellectual Property Organization's view that this description, without further qualification, is vague. The subject matter of the news provided and the purpose for which it is provided are important in determining the class to which it should fall under. Generally, these services are classified in the same classes as the services that correspond to the subject matter of the information. Examples of acceptable descriptions are:-

"Provision of business news [business management]" in Class 35;

"Provision of news [telecommunication services]" in Class 38; and

"Provision of news for entertainment purposes" in Class 41.

(Leasing services, Circular No. 20/2004, dated 12 November 2004. This circular was removed on 30 December 2011)

2005 Circulars

Computerised communication network security and other security services (Circular No. 5/2005, dated 1 April 2005)

For applications lodged on or after 8 April 2005, the Registrar will only accept “computerised communication network security” and like services in Class 42 and not in Class 45, as such items are forms of computer services classified under Class 42.

Class 45 covers services for the protection and security of individuals and property in general, eg “security services for buildings”, “personal body guarding” and “night guards”. If such services and information relating to such services are offered online or via a computer network, they will be classified under Class 45 as well.

However, Class 42 will cover security services if they pertain to security of computer networks or the internet, eg. “computerised communication network security”, or if such services are offered as a form of computer service, eg “data security services [firewalls]” or “professional consultancy relating to computer security”. It would not be correct to classify such computer security services in Class 45.

It is also useful to note that the International Classification of Goods and Services (8th Edition) classifies some security services in Class 39. Security services relating to transport, eg. “guarded transport of valuables” and “escorting of travellers”, are classified under Class 39 and not Class 45.

WIPO’s Recommendation No. 18 (Circular No. 5/2005, dated 1 April 2005)

For applications lodged on or after 8 April 2005, the Registrar, following the recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organization, will accept the following items in the designated classes:

- (1) Enzymes for human consumption – Class 29
- (2) Soya milk [condiment] – Class 30
- (3) Supervision of teamwork to improve its effectiveness – Class 35
- (4) Consultancy in the field of computer security – Class 42
- (5) Therapy services – Class 44

Prepared meals (Circular No. 6/2005, dated 22 April 2005)

For applications lodged on or after 29 April 2005, the Registrar will not accept a specification consisting of “prepared meals” per se as the said item, without further qualification, is vague and may fall within several classes. The item should specify the content of the prepared meals, for example,

“Prepared meals consisting of meat” in Class 29 or

“Prepared meals containing principally of rice” in Class 30.

2006 Circulars**Crib bumpers** (Circular No. 3/2006, dated 3 February 2006)

For applications lodged on or after 10 February 2006, the Registrar will only accept the item, “crib bumpers”, in Class 20. This item is a type of cushion for lining the base and sides of the crib and serves a protective purpose for the baby. Since the item “cushions” is listed in Class 20 of the Nice Classification, by analogy, the item, “crib bumpers”, should be classified in Class 20 as well.

Retail services and other like services in Class 35 (Circular No. 6/2006, dated 24 February 2006)

The Registrar has revised her practice concerning retail services and other like services in Class 35. This revision in practice shall take effect for all applications lodged on or after 3 March 2006

In the past, applicants, in most instances, are required to list the goods to which the retail services relate. With the revised practice, where it is practical, it is still advisable to list the goods to which the retail services relate. However, the Registrar will no longer insist on such a requirement in all cases, as long as the description “the bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods”, is used in conjunction with the means of bringing goods together. Thus, in cases where it is not practical to list all the goods to which the retail services relate, the Registrar will accept an indication of the means of bringing goods together and displaying such goods for the benefit of customers, for example, from a retail outlet, a wholesale outlet or a distributor outlet. Such an indication can be inserted at the end of the description “the bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods”.

With the revised practice, “wholesale services” will also be treated in the same manner as “retail services”.

The following descriptions provide guidance on what is considered to be acceptable to the Registrar in future:

(a) “The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods [list the goods] (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a retail outlet”;

(b) “The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a retail outlet”;

(c) “Retail services in relation to [list the goods]”;

(d) “The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods [list the goods] (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a wholesale outlet”;

(e) “The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a wholesale outlet”;

(f) “Wholesale services in relation to [list the goods]”;

(g) “The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a distributor outlet”;

(h) “The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a general merchandise catalogue by mail order or by means of telecommunications”; and

(i) “The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a general merchandise web site in the global communications network”.

The Registrar is prepared to accept similar descriptions of the above services provided that the services are clearly described and fall within the ambit of retail or wholesale services. Please note that vague descriptions such as “distributorship services” are not acceptable as the term “distributorship” may encompass more than just retail or wholesale services, for example, it may include transportation services.

Interior decoration services (Circular No. 22/2006, dated 7 July 2006)

For applications lodged on or after 14 July 2006, the Registrar will only accept “interior decoration services” in Class 42 and not in Class 37, as such services are analogous to the item “design of interior décor” which is listed in Class 42 of the International Classification of Goods and Services (8th Edition).

WIPO’s Recommendation No. 19 (Circular No. 25/2006, dated 16 August 2006)

For applications lodged on or after 23 August 2006, the Registrar, following the recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organization, will accept the following items in the designated classes :

(1) Incontinence garments – Class 5

(2) Telephone ring tones [downloadable] – Class 9

(3) Milk jam – Class 29

(4) Toasted natural wood chips added to wine to improve its flavour – Class 30

WIPO's Recommendation No. 20 (Circular No. 25/2006, dated 16 August 2006)

For applications lodged on or after 23 August 2006, the Registrar, following the recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organization, will accept the following items in the designated classes :

- (1) Paper sheets, sensitized, for carrying photographic imaging materials – Class 1
- (2) Slot machines[vending machines] – Class 9
- (3) Paper sheets, not sensitized, for carrying photographic imaging materials – Class 16
- (4) Slot machines[amusement] – Class 28
- (5) Stand-alone video game machines – Class 28

Technical consultancy services (Circular No. 25/2006, dated 16 August 2006)**Technical support services** (Circular No. 25/2006, dated 16 August 2006)

For applications lodged on or after 23 August 2006, the Registrar will classify “technical consultancy services”, “technical support services” and other similar technical advisory and technical information services according to their subject matters. The General Remarks in the Nice Classification (8th Edition) states that services that provide advice, information or consultation are in principle classified in the same classes as the services that correspond to the subject matter of the advice, information or consultation. Further, in line with the view of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Registrar will consider indications such as “technical consultancy services” and “technical support services”, *per se* as too broad and vague and objections will be taken. Such indications will have to be specified in respect of their subject matters for the purpose of classification.

2007 Circulars**WIPO's Recommendation No. 21** (Circular No. 27/2007, dated 25 July 2007)

For applications lodged on or after 1 August 2007, the Registrar, following the recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organization, will accept the following items in the designated classes:

- (1) Scoreboards for sports, other than mechanical or electric – Class 20
- (2) Advice on tax preparation – Class 35
- (3) Advice on fiscal assessments, advice on fiscal valuations – Class 36
- (4) Carbon offsetting services [recycling] – Class 40
- (5) Prenatal exercises – Class 41
- (6) Weblog [blog] services [on-line publication of journals or diaries] – Class 41
- (7) Creating and maintaining weblogs [blogs] for others – Class 42
- (8) Hosting of weblogs [blogs] – Class 42
- (9) Preparation of technical projects, technical research and consultancy services in the field of carbon offsetting – Class 42
- (10) Carbon offsetting services [reforestation] – Class 44

Providing on-line forums (Circular No. 27/2007, dated 25 July 2007)

Operating chat rooms (Circular No. 27/2007, dated 25 July 2007)

Providing chat rooms (Circular No. 27/2007, dated 25 July 2007)

Providing discussion services on-line (Circular No. 27/2007, dated 25 July 2007)

For applications lodged on or after 1 August 2007, the Registrar will only accept the items "providing on-line forums", "operating chat rooms", "providing chat rooms", and "providing discussion services on-line" in Class 38, regardless of the topic of the discussion. These items are analogous to the items "electronic bulletin board services [telecommunication services]" and "providing internet chatrooms" listed in Class 38 of the NICE Classification (Ninth Edition). This is in line with the view of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Arranging and conducting of colloquiums (Circular No. 27/2007, dated 25 July 2007)

Arranging and conducting of conferences (Circular No. 27/2007, dated 25 July 2007)

Arranging and conducting of congresses (Circular No. 27/2007, dated 25 July 2007)

Arranging and conducting of seminars (Circular No. 27/2007, dated 25 July 2007)

Arranging and conducting of symposiums (Circular No. 27/2007, dated 25 July 2007)

Arranging and conducting of conventions (Circular No. 27/2007, dated 25 July 2007)

Arranging and conducting of exhibitions (Circular No. 27/2007, dated 25 July 2007)

The Registrar wishes to clarify that the above items with the exception of the last, viz.

"arranging and conducting of colloquiums";

"arranging and conducting of conferences";

"arranging and conducting of congresses";

"arranging and conducting of seminars";

"arranging and conducting of symposiums"; and

"arranging and conducting of conventions"

are classified in Class 41, regardless of the topic relating to these services. It is the purpose of the service and not the topic that determines their classification in Class 41. By virtue of their dictionary definitions, the terms, "colloquiums", "conferences", "congresses", "seminars", "symposiums" and "conventions" refer to activities linked with training or education, both of which are proper to Class 41. To illustrate, "arranging and conducting of conferences for commercial or advertising purposes" and "arranging and conducting of seminars for commercial or advertising purposes" are both classified under Class 41.

However, the item, "arranging and conducting of exhibitions", will be classified according to the subject matter since this service only refers to showing of products or services to the public, and is not primarily offered for the purposes of training or education. By analogy, "organization of exhibitions for commercial or advertising purposes" is listed in Class 35 of the NICE Classification (Ninth Edition), but "organization of exhibitions for cultural or educational purposes" is listed in Class 41 of the NICE Classification (Ninth Edition). This is in line with the view of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Providing access to databases (Circular No. 33/2007, dated 26 September 2007)

Rental of access time to the internet / global computer networks (Circular No. 33/2007, dated 26 September 2007)

Providing of user access to the internet / global computer networks (Circular No. 33/2007, dated 26 September 2007)

Rental of access time to databases (Circular No. 33/2007, dated 26 September 2007)

For applications lodged on or after 3 October 2007, the Registrar will accept these and other analogous items in Class 38 only. These are essentially telecommunication services and are classified under Class 38 whether they are provided by an Internet Service Provider or a non-Internet Service Provider. Hence, our previous journal notice on the classification of these services based on the status of the applicant is no longer applicable.

(The last paragraph in this circular was removed on 30 December 2011)

2008 Circulars

Cereal-based beverages (Circular No. 7/2008, dated 5 March 2008)

Beverages made from cereals (Circular No. 7/2008, dated 5 March 2008)

Executor services (Circular No. 7/2008, dated 5 March 2008)

The pre-2004 circulars on “cereal-based beverages/ beverages made from cereals” in Class 32 and “executor services” in Class 42 have been removed in light of recent directives from the World Intellectual Property Organisation.

A specification of goods consisting of or containing “cereal-based beverages” or “beverages made from cereals” will be classified in Class 30 by analogy to “cereal preparations” that are classified under Class 30 of the NICE Classification.

A specification of services consisting of or containing “executor services” will be classified in Class 36 because such services generally relate to the administration of money, investments, real estate, assets, and other valuables. Such services are analogous to “fiduciary services” and “trusteeship services” both of which are classified under Class 36 of the NICE Classification.

The above changes affect all applications lodged on or after 12 March 2008.

Retail services and other like services in Class 35 (Circular No. 9/2008, dated 2 May 2008)

In addition to Circular No. 6/2006, the Registrar will accept the descriptions for applications lodged on or after 9 May 2008 (where it is not practical to list all the goods to which the retail services or wholesale services relate):

- a. “retail services”
- b. “wholesale services”

However, the Registrar will continue to reject descriptions such as “distributorship services”, “mail order services”, “departmental store services”, “supermarket services”, or “internet shopping”. These terms are considered vague as they include services more than retail and wholesale services.

With the addition, the following descriptions provide guidance on what is considered to be acceptable to the Registrar in future:

- a. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods [list the goods] (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a retail outlet";
- b. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a retail outlet";
- c. "Retail services in relation to [list the goods]";
- d. "Retail services";
- e. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods [list the goods] (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a wholesale outlet";
- f. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a wholesale outlet";
- g. "Wholesale services in relation to [list the goods]";
- h. "Wholesale services";
- i. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods [list the goods] (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a distributor outlet";
- j. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a distributor outlet";
- k. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods [list the goods] (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a general merchandise catalogue by mail order or by means of telecommunications";
- l. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a general merchandise catalogue by mail order or by means of telecommunications";
- m. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods [list the goods] (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a general merchandise web site in the global communications network";

- n. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a general merchandise web site in the global communications network";
- o. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods [list the goods] (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a departmental store";
- p. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a departmental store";
- q. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods [list the goods] (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a supermarket"; and
- r. "The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a supermarket".

WIPO's Recommendation No. 22 (Circular No. 16/2008, dated 21 November 2008)

For applications lodged on or after 28 November 2008, the Registrar, following the recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organization, will accept the following items in the designated classes:

- (1) Milk ferments [bacteria preparations] used in making foodstuffs - Class 1
- (2) Wind turbines - Class 7
- (3) Pill distributor and organizer boxes for medical purposes - Class 10
- (4) Electronic cigarettes for medical purposes - Class 10
- (5) Meditation stones - Class 14
- (6) Pill boxes [not for medical purposes] - Class 21
- (7) Tablecloth holders - Class 21
- (8) Electronic cigarettes, not for medical purposes - Class 34
- (9) Publicity film production - Class 35
- (10) Illustrators' services - Class 42
- (11) Diamond authentication and certification services - Class 42
- (12) Electronic data storage - Class 42
- (13) Advice concerning cooking recipes - Class 43

Electronic data storage (Circular No. 16/2008, dated 21 November 2008)

Storage of data, information or documents (Circular No. 16/2008, dated 21 November 2008)

The pre-2004 circular on "Storage of data, information or documents" (Class 35 or 39) has been removed in light of recent directive from the World Intellectual Property Organization.

A specification of services consisting of "Electronic data storage" will be classified in Class 42 instead of 35 by analogy to "Duplication of computer programs" and "Data conversion of computer programs and data [not physical conversion]" which are classified under Class 42 of the NICE Classification. This is in conformity with the explanatory note "Class 42 includes mainly services provided by ... computer programmers, etc.".

On the other hand, if the data, information or documents are being stored physically, for example, in a warehouse, then it is proper to Class 39. The determining factor is **where** the data, information, or documents are being stored. Examples of items which are proper to Class 39 are:

- i. "Data storage"
- ii. "Information storage"
- iii. "Storage of electronically-stored data, information or documents".

The above changes affect all applications lodged on or after 28 November 2008.

2009 Circulars

Association services (Circular No. 6/2009, dated 30 April 2009)

For applications lodged on or after 7 May 2009, the Registrar will not accept a description consisting of "association services" per se because the item, without further qualification, is vague and may fall within several classes. The World Intellectual Property Organization also regards this description as being vague and takes the view that a service should not in principle commence with the description "association services" even if it is followed by a qualifier. For example, the description, "association services, namely arranging business introductions", is not acceptable.

In light of the above, applicants should avoid using descriptions beginning with "association services". A description like "association services, namely, promoting the general interests of those concerned with the importance of health and nutrition", should be reworded to "business promotion relating to the importance of health and nutrition, provided through an association" in order for it to be classified in Class 35.

Concierge services (Circular No. 6/2009, dated 30 April 2009)

For applications lodged on or after 7 May 2009, the Registrar will not accept a description consisting of "concierge services" per se because the item, without further qualification, is vague and may fall within several classes. This is in line with the view of the World Intellectual Property Organization that the description is vague and can fall within several classes.

In light of the above, applicants should specify the exact nature of the concierge services that are being claimed. If they insist on using the description, "concierge services", that must be qualified by a precise description of the concierge service. The following are examples of acceptable descriptions.

- i. "Concierge services for the arranging of tours" in Class 39
- ii. "Concierge services, namely, the delivery of luggage for guests" in Class 39
- iii. "Concierge services, namely, arranging for theater tickets" in Class 41
- iv. "Concierge services relating to restaurant reservations" in Class 43
- v. "Concierge services [baggage inspection for security purposes]" in Class 45.

On the other hand, descriptions such as "concierge services for others comprising of making requested personal arrangements and providing customer specific information to

meet the needs of individuals", "hotel and resort concierge services", and "personal services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals, namely, concierge services" are not acceptable since the exact nature of the services is unclear.

Personal and/or social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals
(Circular No. 7/2009, dated 19 June 2009)

This is to clarify that a description consisting of "personal and/or social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals" in Class 45 has never been acceptable to the Registrar because it is vague and too broad in scope. For the purpose of clarity, applicants must specify the exact nature of the services that they wish to claim.

If, however, an applicant insists on using this description, it must be qualified by a precise description of the personal or social services claimed. An example of an acceptable description would be "personal services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals, namely baby sitting".

Ancillary Services / Related Services (Circular No. 11/2009, dated 25 September 2009)

For applications lodged on or after 2 October 2009, the Registrar will not accept a description containing "ancillary services", "related services" or their equivalent, regardless of whether they are preceded or followed by a specific term. This is because the exact nature of these descriptions remains unclear. The addition of qualifiers such as "included in this class" or "all in this class" in such descriptions does not help in making those descriptions any clearer. The following are some examples of the objectionable descriptions:-

- (a) "advertising services; services ancillary or related to the aforementioned included in this class";
- (b) "services ancillary or related to the provision of business management services; all in this class"; and
- (c) "all services relating or ancillary to computer services; all included in Class 42".

In such cases, the Registrar will request that the applicant specify the "ancillary services" and "related services" claimed so that the specification is clear and unambiguous.

This practice direction is consistent with Circular No. 20/2004 that relates to "Vague descriptions in specifications".

2010 Circulars

WIPO's Recommendation No. 23 (Circular No. 2/2010, dated 5 March 2010)

For applications lodged on or after 12 March 2010, the Registrar, following the recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organization, will accept the following items in the designated classes:

1. Trophies of common metals (Class 6)
2. Trophies of precious metals (Class 14)

3. Brackets for setting up flat screen TV sets (Class 9)
4. Baby gates (Class 20)
5. Decorative sand bottles (Class 21)
6. Ankle garters (Class 26)
7. Storage of human cells (Class 39)
8. Rental of water dispensers (Class 43)
9. Service of actual notice (Class 45)

Computer services (Circular No. 3/2010, dated 25 June 2010)

For applications lodged on or after 2 July 2010, the Registrar will not accept a description consisting of "computer services" per se because the item, without further qualification, is vague. The insertion of a description that reads, for example, "all included in this class" at the end of a specification will not assist in avoiding an objection from the Registrar.

According to the International Classification of Goods and Services (ICGS), services that relate to the installation, maintenance or repair of computer hardware are classified in Class 37, while services in relation to computer rental and the installation, maintenance or repair of computer software are classified in Class 42. To avoid ambiguity and to ensure conformity with the ICGS, applicants are requested to specify the exact nature of the computer services that they are claiming. However, those who wish to include the description, "computer services", in their specification of services may refer to the following examples which are considered acceptable to the Registrar:

- "Computer services, namely installation of computer hardware" (Class 37)
- "Computer services, namely providing search engines for the internet" (Class 42)
- "Computer services in the nature of hosting web sites for others" (Class 42)

WIPO's Recommendation No. 24 (Circular No. 4/2010, dated 8 October 2010)

For applications lodged on or after 15 October 2010, the Registrar, following the recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organization, will accept the following items in the classes indicated in brackets next to the item:

1. Ear candles (Class 5)
2. Massage chairs with built-in massage apparatus (Class 10)
3. Airline seats with a massage function (Class 12)
4. Ergonomic chairs for seated massage (Class 20)
5. Electronic pet feeders (Class 21)

2011 Circular**WIPO's Recommendation No. 25** (Circular No. 4/2011, dated 21 October 2011)

For applications lodged on or after 28 October 2011, the Registrar, following the recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organization, will accept the following items in the designated classes indicated in brackets next to the item:

1. Fuel gas cartridges (Class 4)
2. Metal stables (Class 6)
3. Emergency warning lights (Class 9)
4. Gasifiers for laboratory use (Class 9)
5. Emergency flares [pyrotechnics] (Class 13)
6. Christmas stockings (Class 28)
7. Streamers [novelty items] (Class 28)
8. Adhesive grip tape for sports equipment (Class 28)
9. Natural fishing bait [live or not live] (Class 31)
10. Snow removal services (Class 37)

2012 Circular

Data storage (Circular No. 1/2012, dated 27 July 2012)

Information storage (Circular No. 1/2012, dated 27 July 2012)

For applications lodged on or after 3 August 2012, the Registrar will not accept a specification consisting of "data storage" or "information storage" either in Class 39 or in Class 42 as the descriptions, without further qualification, are vague. As such, examples 1 and 2 cited in Circular No. 16/2008 on "Electronic data storage" and "Storage of data, information or documents" will no longer be valid.

The following are examples of acceptable descriptions in the designated classes:

1. "Physical storage of electronically-stored data or documents" (Class 39)
2. "Physical storage of electronically-stored information" (Class 39)
3. "Electronic data storage" (Class 42)
4. "Computerised business information storage" (Class 42)

Cereal-based beverages (Circular No. 1/2012, dated 27 July 2012)

Beverages made from cereals (Circular No. 1/2012, dated 27 July 2012)

For applications lodged on or after 3 August 2012, the Registrar will not accept a specification consisting of "cereal-based beverages" or "beverages made from cereals" in Class 30. This is in line with the explanatory note in the Nice Classification which states that Class 30 includes in particular beverages with coffee, cocoa, chocolate or tea base. As an example, "honey" is listed in Class 30 of the Nice Classification but "non-alcoholic honey-based beverages" is listed in Class 32. By analogy, "cereal-based beverages" or "beverages made from cereals" should be classified in Class 32 even though "cereal preparations" is listed in Class 30. Hence, Circular No. 7/2008 on "Cereal-based beverages" and "Beverages made from cereals" will no longer be valid.

G) CIRCULARS RELATED TO PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HEARINGS AND MEDIATION DIVISION**HMD 2009 Circulars**

(Applications for Security for Costs, HMD Circular No. 1/2009, dated 20 November 2009. This circular is replaced by HMD Circular No. 3/2011, dated 08 April 2011.)

Completion of Form TM 28 (HMD Circular No. 2/2009, dated 20 November 2009)

Form TM 28 is used for 3 different types of proceedings:-

- (i) Application for revocation of registration of a trade mark (Rule 57(1)(a) of the Trade Marks Rules 2008 Rev. Ed. (TMR));
- (ii) Application for declaration of invalidity of registration of a trade mark (Rule 57(1)(b) of the TMR); and
- (iii) Application for rectification of the register by persons other than the proprietor of the trade mark (Rule 57(1A)(b)).

Thus, when completing the form, please ensure that: -

- (i) the correct information is provided in Form TM 28 pursuant to the particular type of proceedings for which the Form TM 28 is filed; and
- (ii) the statement of grounds provided under Part 5 of Form TM 28 is worded consistently in accordance with the type of proceedings pursued under TM 28 ie application for revocation / declaration of invalidity / rectification of the register, as applicable.

In the event of any inconsistencies between the statement of grounds and the type of proceedings indicated, the applicant would generally be directed to re-file Form TM 28 with a clear indication as to the type of proceedings pursued, unless there are exceptional reasons for the Registrar to exercise her discretion to waive the need for such correction. The earlier application will be treated as withdrawn and the application date will be the later filing date. Fees paid are non-refundable as the need to re-file is attributable to the applicant or his agents.

Filing of Form TM 11 by Joint-Opponents (HMD Circular No. 3/2009, dated 20 November 2009)

Under the provisions relating to oppositions in the Trade Marks Act (Cap 332) 2005 Rev. Ed. and Trade Marks Rules 2008 Rev. Ed., there is no prohibition against joint-opponents opposing a trade mark application.

In such an instance, it is sufficient for the purposes of the opposition that one Form TM 11 be filed. To reflect that there are joint-opponents opposing the registration of a particular trade mark, the opponents simply need to indicate, at Part 3 of TM 11, the particulars of the different opponents opposing such a registration.

The fees which are chargeable for TM 11 will depend upon the number of classes included in TM 11.

Similarly, in such circumstances, for the purpose of lodging evidence via statutory declarations (this will occur at a later stage in an opposition proceeding), the joint-

opponents need to file only one set of evidence via statutory declarations provided that it is clear from each statutory declaration that the deponent has been duly authorized by all the joint-opponents to give such evidence on their behalf.

Service of Form TM 11 (Notice of Opposition) and Form TM 28 (Application for Revocation / Declaration of Invalidity / Rectification) (HMD Circular No. 4/2009, dated 20 November 2009)

Service of Form TM 11 and Form TM 28 is regulated under Rule 29 and Rule 57 of the Trade Marks Rules 2008 Rev. Ed. (TMR) respectively.

Rule 29(2) provides that the opponent shall serve on the applicant a copy of the notice of opposition at the same time as the notice of opposition is filed with the Registrar.

Rule 57(3) provides that the applicant for revocation / declaration of invalidity / rectification shall, if he is not the proprietor of the registered trade mark, serve a copy of the application and the statement of grounds on which the application is based on the registered proprietor at the same time as he files the application and statement of grounds with the Registrar.

For the purpose of ensuring compliance with the above Rules, the opponent / applicant is to indicate clearly, on the cover letter enclosing the notice of opposition or application for revocation / declaration of invalidity / rectification to the Registrar, that a copy of Form TM 11 or Form TM 28, as applicable, has been served on the applicant / registered proprietor. Failure to do so will be taken as non-compliance with Rule 29(2) or Rule 57(3) respectively. Accordingly, the Registrar will treat the case as no proper service of Form TM 11 and Form TM 28 respectively, unless the opponent / applicant proves otherwise.

In such an event, Form TM 11 / Form TM 28 will be rejected as non-compliant. The opponent / applicant will have to re-file Form TM 11 / Form TM 28 afresh and serve the same on the applicant / registered proprietor.

In relation to Form TM 11, in the event that the notice of opposition cannot be re-filed as the 2-month or 4-month maximum time period has expired, the prospective opponent will then have to consider filing for invalidation after the mark has been registered.

Service of Form TM 12 (Counter-statement) (HMD Circular No. 5/2009, dated 20 November 2009)

Service of Counter-statement for opposition is regulated under Rule 31 of the Trade Marks Rules 2008 Rev. Ed. (TMR) and service of Counter-statement for an application for revocation / declaration of invalidity / rectification is regulated under Rule 58 of the TMR.

Rule 31(2) provides that the applicant shall serve on the opponent a copy of the Counter-statement at the same time as it is filed with the Registrar.

Rule 58(2) provides that the registered proprietor shall serve on the applicant a copy of the Counter-statement at the same time as he files the Counter-statement with the Registrar.

For the purpose of ensuring compliance with the above Rules, the applicant / registered proprietor is to indicate clearly, on the cover letter enclosing Form TM 12 to the Registrar, that the same has been served on the opponent / applicant. Failure to do so will be taken as non-compliance with the Rules. Accordingly, the Registrar will treat the case as no proper service of Form TM 12.

In such an event of non-service, and provided that the irregularity would not result in a detriment to the other party that cannot be remedied, the Registrar would generally, pursuant to Rule 83, exercise her discretion to direct that the procedural irregularity be

rectified by issuing deadlines for service of the Form TM 12 on the other party and an order as to costs against the applicant / registered proprietor as appropriate.

HMD 2010 Circulars

Compliance with Rule 30(3) (HMD Circular No. 1/2010, dated 20 August 2010)

Where an opponent relies on an “earlier trade mark which is well known in Singapore” in support of his opposition, Rule 30(3) of the Trade Marks Rules 2008 Rev Ed applies.

Rule 30(3) requires that:

- (i) information on the use of the earlier trade mark; and
- (ii) information on any promotion undertaken for the earlier trade mark be provided in the notice of opposition.

There are no pre-set requirements on the specific information needed to comply with Rule 30(3). Therefore, any relevant information will be accepted as long as:

- (i) the information relates to the use or promotion of the earlier trade mark; and
- (ii) it is “for the purpose of determining if the trade mark is well known in Singapore” as expressed in Rule 30(3).

Non-exhaustive examples include:

- (i) revenue figures for the earlier trade mark worldwide and in Singapore, if any
- (ii) promotion figures for the earlier trade mark worldwide and in Singapore, if any
- (iii) information on the duration of the use and promotion of the earlier trade mark
- (iv) information on the extent of the use and promotion of the earlier trade mark
- (v) information on the geographical area of the use and promotion of the earlier trade mark

Examples (iii) to (v) above are essentially information pertaining to Section 2(7)(b) of the Trade Marks Act (Cap 332) 2005 Rev Ed.

The information provided can be descriptive (e.g. “Our well known mark has been used on clothing and footwear in 20 countries worldwide including the USA, UK, Germany, China and Singapore since 1990”) or quantitative (e.g. actual revenue and promotional figures”).

Any information provided under Rule 30(3) must, however, be more than that which is already required of earlier trade marks which are not registered nor pending registration under Rule 30(2)(c). In other words, the information must go beyond information on the goods or services in respect of which the mark is used.

If Rule 30(3) is not complied with, the opponent will be directed to amend his notice of opposition to comply with the requirement if the parties are not negotiating.

In practice, the above applies to an application for invalidation that is based on “an earlier mark which is well known in Singapore” as well.

Amendments to Form TM 11, Form TM 28 and Form TM 12 (HMD Circular No. 2/2010 dated, 20 August 2010)

Amendments may be made to Form TM 11 (Notice of Opposition), Form TM 28 (Application for Revocation or Declaration of Invalidity of Registration of Trade Mark) and Form TM 12 (Counter-Statement) in the course of opposition/revocation/invalidation proceedings before the Registrar if it is fair and reasonable to do so. Depending on when the request to amend is made, different considerations apply.

A. AMENDMENTS BEFORE CLOSE OF PLEADINGS

The Registrar will in appropriate cases generally allow amendments to Form TM 11 and Form TM 28 before pleadings are deemed to be closed. Pleadings are deemed to be closed immediately upon the filing of Form TM 12 (Counter-Statement), or, in the case of an invalidation action where no Counter-Statement is filed, the last date that the Counter-Statement could have been filed.

For avoidance of doubt, amendments to Counter-Statements are always made after the close of pleadings by the foregoing definition. In such instances, B. below applies.

Where the proposed amendments are allowed, the Registrar may grant an extension of time to the other party to file his Counter-Statement and/or award such costs as may be just against the party seeking the amendments.

B. AMENDMENTS AFTER CLOSE OF PLEADINGS

Where amendments are sought after pleadings are deemed to be closed, consent from the other party must first be sought. If there is consent from the other party, the Registrar will in appropriate cases generally allow the amendment and if necessary, issue such directions on the subsequent procedure as is deemed fit.

Where there is no consent, leave of the Registrar must be obtained for any amendment after the close of pleadings. Whether leave would be granted depends on the facts and circumstances of each case. In considering whether to grant leave for the amendments, the Registrar will conduct a balancing exercise, involving a consideration of the public interest that rules relating to procedure are complied with and the need to ensure that there is proper adjudication of a case based on its merits in the interest of justice between the parties. In particular, the Registrar will carefully weigh the following non-exhaustive factors on a case by case basis:

- (i) whether the party seeking the amendment could have claimed the particular ground/defence or cited the additional “earlier trade mark” earlier, when filing Form TM 11, Form TM 28 or Form TM 12
- (ii) whether the amendment is necessitated by the pleading or evidence filed by the other party
- (iii) whether the other party would suffer any real prejudice which cannot be compensated with costs if the amendment is allowed
- (iv) whether allowing the amendment will facilitate the determination of the real question in controversy between the parties or whether the amendment is only a tactical manoeuvre and allowing the amendment would result in prejudice to the other party

- (v) whether the amendment raises grounds or facts which the applicant need not set out in reply, for example, the ground was not raised by the opponent and is therefore inapplicable to the particular proceedings at hand
- (vi) the substantiality of the amendment
- (vii) the stage of the proceedings the amendment is sought.

If leave to amend is granted, the Registrar may issue such necessary directions on the subsequent procedure as is deemed fit, including but not limited to adjourning the case, allowing amendments to be made to the Counter-Statement by the other party, granting extensions of time for the filing of further evidence by both parties as well as awarding such costs as may be just against the party seeking the amendments.

Using Form TM 28 for Two or More Different Types of Actions (HMD Circular No. 3/2010, dated 20 August 2010)

Form TM 28 is used for 3 different types of actions:

- (i) Application for revocation of registration of a trade mark (Rule 57(1)(a) of the Trade Marks Rules 2008 Rev Ed ("TMR"))
- (iii) Application for declaration of invalidity of registration of a trade mark (Rule 57(1)(b) of the TMR)
- (iii) Application for rectification of the register by persons other than the proprietor of the trade mark (Rule 57(1A)(b) of the TMR)

As each type of action is different in that different grounds are applicable, **one Form TM 28** is required for **each** type of action (revocation / invalidation / rectification) pursued in relation to a trade mark. Thus, should the applicant for invalidation / declaration of invalidity / rectification seek to institute two (or three) different types of actions in relation to a trade mark, two (or three) Form TM 28's are to be filed accordingly.

In the event that two (or three) different types of actions are indicated in one Form TM 28, the form will only be considered to be relevant for **one** of the actions for the particular trade mark. This means that should the applicant for invalidation / declaration of invalidity / rectification still wish to pursue the second (or third) action(s), he will be required to file another Form TM 28 with the consequent costs and filing date implications.

For avoidance of doubt, the above does not affect the existing cost calculation for Form TM 28, which is on a per class basis.

Dealing With Extensions of Time and Case Management Conference Timelines (HMD Circular No. 4/2010, dated 20 August 2010)

To better manage trade mark opposition, invalidation and revocation proceedings, the Registrar has, at case management conferences (CMC) convened under Rule 81A of the Trade Marks Rules 2008 Rev Ed, been issuing timelines for the filing of evidence by both parties. The primary objectives are to ensure that the parties explore the possibility of a settlement through negotiations and that all parties have the same expectations on the amount of time given to each party for the filing of evidence. This circular sets out the Registrar's practice in relation to extensions of time for filing evidence and the application of CMC timelines.

Fast-Track and Slow-Track CMC Timelines

Timelines issued through CMCs are generally of two types – slow-track and fast-track. Slow-track timelines are issued in cases where parties are already exploring or are intending to explore the possibility of settlement through negotiations. In such cases, the objective of issuing a longer timeline for the party initiating the action to file his evidence is to allow parties sufficient time to negotiate and reach an amicable settlement. In other cases, fast-track timelines will be issued.

This table sets out typical timelines for slow-track and fast-track cases:

	Slow-Track Timelines	Fast-Track Timelines
Evidence of initiating party	14 months from Counter-Statement	8 months from Counter-Statement
Evidence of responding party	6 months from evidence of initiating party	6 months from evidence of initiating party

These CMC timelines represent the maximum extent to which the Registrar will generally exercise her discretion in granting extensions of time to parties and they are predicated on the appropriate requests for extensions of time being made.

Extensions of Time Within CMC Timelines

The Registrar will, as a matter of general practice, grant extensions of time where they fall within the CMC timelines.

Extensions of Time Beyond CMC Timelines

1. Slow-Track Cases

Under the slow-track timelines, as the evidence of the party initiating the action can be filed as late as 14 months from the Counter-Statement, parties effectively have a total of 14 months to reach a settlement. This saves parties unnecessary expense in preparing evidence for the adversarial process while they negotiate. As 14 months would provide parties a reasonable opportunity to reach a settlement in most cases, in exercising the discretionary power under Rule 32(9), the Registrar **will most likely refuse to grant** any further extension of time beyond that timeline unless it is shown to the Registrar's satisfaction that there are good and sufficient reasons to do so as required under Rule 32(9).

Once the filing of evidence has started, again, in exercising the discretionary power under Rule 33(9) or Rule 34(9), the Registrar **will most likely refuse to grant** any further extension of time beyond the CMC timelines unless the Registrar is satisfied that there are good and sufficient reasons to do so as required under Rule 33(9) or Rule 34(9) respectively.

2. Fast-Track Cases

Where initially fast-track timelines applied but subsequently parties require more time to negotiate, they may apply to the Registrar to adjust the timelines for the filing of evidence and provide the Registrar with information as to the specific additional period of time that will be needed for parties to fully explore settlement through negotiations. Again, in exercising the discretionary power under Rule 32(9), Rule 33(9) or Rule 34(9), the Registrar **will most likely refuse to grant** any further extension of time beyond the adjusted timelines unless it is shown to the Registrar's satisfaction that there are good and sufficient reasons to do so.

3. Reasons Supporting Extensions of Time beyond CMC Timelines

The Registrar may, in exceptional cases, and in so far as it is substantiated, consider the non-exhaustive list of circumstances below as justifications for the further extension of time to file evidence beyond the CMC timelines:

- (i) parties are negotiating a world-wide settlement agreement involving many jurisdictions
- (ii) parties are negotiating a settlement agreement involving a few other parties other than the parties themselves
- (iii) parties are awaiting the outcome of relevant court or other proceedings (such as proceedings before another IP office or foreign court or WIPO) that has a material bearing on the settlement agreement or on how the parties wish to proceed
- (iv) significant progress has been made but parties still require a specific period of additional time to complete the negotiations
- (v) one party has had a change of agent shortly before the deadline for him to file his evidence
- (vi) a circumstance has arisen that is beyond one party's control, provided that the party has acted promptly and diligently at all times; for example, corporate changes such as merger and bankruptcy; the party's decision-maker has taken ill or left and the party needs more time to make certain decisions; civil war; declaration of state of emergency.

Whenever an extension of time beyond the CMC timeline is sought, the party must provide the reason and information on the specific additional period of time needed. In addition, except for (v) and (vi) above, the party requesting an extension of time beyond the CMC timeline must also obtain the consent of the other party to the further extension of time. If the Registrar accepts the reason for a further extension of time beyond the CMC timeline, it shall not be possible to request any further extension of time based on the same reason beyond the specific additional period of time indicated by the party.

4. Adjustment of CMC Timelines

Where the Registrar has granted an extension of time beyond the original CMC timeline, the latter may also be adjusted as appropriate, to take into account the new circumstances that have set in.

Concurrent Statutory Deadlines and CMC Timelines

Parties should note that statutory deadlines and CMC timelines run concurrently. CMC timelines and any further extensions of time beyond CMC timelines granted do not negate the need for parties to apply for extensions of time in accordance with the Trade Marks Rules, including, where applicable, filing Form TM 50 and fee.

Typically, the Registrar will grant an extension of not more than 2 months each time for each Form TM 50 filed. To illustrate, if a party has specified an additional period of 4 months in addition to the 8 months given for the filing of his evidence pursuant to the fast track timelines under any of the reasons at (i) to (vi) above, and the Registrar has accepted the reason for extending the deadline for 4 months beyond the CMC timeline, the party would have to file one Form TM 50 for the first extension beyond 6 months from the date of the Counter-Statement and, then, two Form TM 50's for the additional 4 months required.

Conclusion

The Registrar will seek to apply these guidelines consistently and in a fair and reasonable fashion so as to ensure that timelines issued through the CMC process are properly tracked and complied with by both parties. This, in turn, will enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of the hearings process as well as the CMC process. It will also ensure that applications for extensions of time beyond CMC timelines are not made routinely but are the result of and supported by evidence of circumstances that warrant the extension.

HMD 2011 Circulars

Applications to File Further Evidence (HMD Circular No. 1/2011, dated 8 April 2011)

A party may apply to the Registrar for leave to file further evidence after evidence is closed (Rule 35, Trade Marks Rules 2008 Rev Ed). The requesting party should submit a draft statutory declaration setting out the further evidence that is sought to be admitted and state why the evidence is relevant but could not have been adduced earlier. At the same time, the other party must be copied on the request and his consent must be sought.

A. FURTHER EVIDENCE WITH CONSENT

If there is consent from the other party, the Registrar will in appropriate cases generally allow the further evidence and if necessary, issue such directions on the subsequent procedure as is deemed fit, including but not limited to adjourning the hearing, allowing the other party to file further evidence in reply where relevant, as well as awarding such costs as may be just.

B. FURTHER EVIDENCE WITHOUT CONSENT

If there is no consent from the other party, the Registrar does not allow further evidence to be filed simply as a matter of course. Whether leave would be granted depends on the facts and circumstances of each case. In considering whether to grant leave for the further evidence, the Registrar will conduct a balancing exercise, involving a consideration of the public interest that rules relating to procedure are complied with and the need to ensure that there is proper adjudication of a case based on its merits in the interest of justice between the parties. In particular, the Registrar will carefully weigh the following non-exhaustive factors on a case by case basis:

- (i) why the party seeking to file the further evidence did not do so earlier when the main evidence or evidence in reply fell due; it should be shown that the evidence could not have been obtained earlier with reasonable diligence
- (ii) whether the further evidence is necessitated by the evidence filed by the other party
- (iii) whether the other party would suffer any real prejudice which cannot be compensated with costs if the further evidence is allowed
- (vi) whether allowing the further evidence will allow the substantial issues to be satisfactorily and fully considered and determined or whether the application is only a tactical manoeuvre and allowing the further evidence would result in prejudice to the other party
- (v) the stage of the proceedings at which the further evidence is sought (e.g. at the Pre-Hearing Review in contrast to one day before the hearing), considerations of disruption to proceedings and extra costs generated by the delay being relevant.

All relevant factors will be considered, though the main weight is attached to the desirability of having the substantial issues satisfactorily and fully considered and determined. However, this factor may be outweighed by the totality of the other factors in certain cases.

If leave to file further evidence is granted, the Registrar may issue such necessary directions on the subsequent procedure as is deemed fit, including but not limited to adjourning the hearing, allowing the other party to file further evidence in reply where relevant, as well as awarding such costs as may be just.

Proprietor's Evidence in Trade Mark Revocations (HMD Circular No. 2/2011, dated 8 April 2011)

This circular pertains to trade mark revocations on the ground of non-use and the proprietor's obligation to file evidence in defence of his trade mark registration.

Rule 58(3) of the Trade Marks Rules (Cap 332) 2008 Rev Ed requires a proprietor to file evidence of use together with his counter-statement (Form TM 12).

Mode of Giving Evidence

Rule 69(1) provides that "evidence shall be given by way of a statutory declaration, unless otherwise provided by the Act or these Rules or directed by the Registrar."

In both the Trade Marks Act and Rules, there are no exceptions given to Rule 69(1) in terms of how evidence is to be given by a proprietor under Rule 58(3). Hence, Rule 69(1) applies to Rule 58(3).

In practice, this means that if a proprietor intends to defend his trade mark registration against revocation for non-use, he needs to file evidence of use by way of statutory declaration together with his counter-statement.

On the other hand, if a proprietor intends to defend his trade mark registration by giving proper reasons for non-use, there is no issue of evidence of use. Hence, he merely needs to give his reasons for non-use in the counter-statement without a statutory declaration.

Content of Evidence

At the counter-statement stage, a proprietor is only required to show that he has an arguable case. The evidence does not need to comprise the proprietor's entire defence in relation to use. More detailed evidence, if any, can be filed later in the proceedings.

The requirement in Rule 58(3) for a proprietor to file *prima facie* evidence of use upfront reflects the statutory burden on the proprietor of a registered mark to show what use has been made of it, under Section 105.

As a matter of best practice, the proprietor's *prima facie* evidence should comprise:

- (i) some material showing the mark in use e.g. catalogues, product labels, advertisements
- (ii) some indication of sales e.g. invoices, purchase orders

Grace Period

The consequence of not filing evidence in accordance with Rule 58(3) is that the application for revocation will be granted under Rule 59(1). This means that the proprietor's registered mark will be revoked.

As the Registrar has accepted counter-statements containing information on the use of the mark without sworn evidence under past practice, there will be a grace period of 6 months from 1 May 2011 to 31 October 2011 for proprietors to adjust to the change set out in this circular.

Where the proprietor's counter-statement is filed during this grace period, if his information on the use of the mark is not filed by way of a statutory declaration, the Registrar will direct the proprietor at the Case Management Conference to remedy this defect in evidence by re-filing it as a statutory declaration and will allow the proceedings to continue. However, if the counter-statement does not already contain any information on the use of the mark, nor proper reasons for non-use, the Registrar will apply Rule 59(1) to grant the application for revocation.

After the grace period, from 1 November 2011 onwards, the Registrar will apply Rule 59(1) to grant the application for revocation if no evidence by way of statutory declaration is filed with the counter-statement.

Evidential Rounds

After the proprietor's counter-statement and evidence by way of statutory declaration is filed, Rule 59(1) provides that Rules 32 to 40 apply with the necessary modifications to terms of reference.

In effect, this means that the applicant for revocation files his evidence after the counter-statement under Rule 32. This is followed by the proprietor's second set of sworn evidence under Rule 33, and the applicant's evidence in reply, if any, under Rule 34. If the proprietor does not file evidence under Rule 33, Rule 59(2)(d) applies and he is treated as admitting to the facts alleged by the applicant for revocation.

In practice, if the proprietor has already filed evidence of use amounting to his entire defence together with his counter-statement, after the applicant for revocation files his evidence, the proprietor may file a simple statutory declaration to refer to the statutory declaration filed earlier with his counter-statement as his entire evidence in defence. There is no need to adduce all the earlier evidence afresh in such a case. As there is no further evidence for the applicant to reply to in such a case, evidence for the matter will be deemed closed. The matter will move on to the Pre-Hearing Review stage.

On the other hand, if, beyond the evidence of use filed together with his counter-statement, the proprietor has more evidence to adduce after the applicant files his evidence, the usual evidential process in Rules 33 and 34 applies.

Costs (HMD Circular No. 3/2011, dated 15 April 2011)

A. LIABILITY FOR COSTS

Award of Costs

The Registrar has the discretion to award costs against any party to proceedings brought before him in relation to any matter and in the amounts provided for by the Trade Marks Rules (Section 69 of the Trade Marks Act (Cap 332) 2005 Rev Ed). Pursuant to the above discretionary power, the Registrar can also direct the method in which payment is to be made. In general, the successful party in contested proceedings is usually entitled to an award of costs. At any hearing, it is open to the parties to submit arguments on costs, and this should always be done especially if it is claimed that costs should not follow the event.

Consolidation of Proceedings

If the proceedings were consolidated before any evidence had been filed, the cost would normally be awarded for each stage of the evidence as if it was a single set of proceedings. However, if the consolidation had been requested after evidence had been filed, costs would normally be awarded for each set of proceedings separately up to the stage when consolidation was requested, and as though they were one set of proceedings thereafter.

Joint Initiating Parties

Where two or more parties have joined in to oppose / invalidate / revoke / rectify an application and the action is successful, any costs awarded to the joint initiating parties are calculated as being for one party only. If the action is not successful, the default position is that the joint initiating parties are considered to be jointly and severally liable unless otherwise stated.

Taxation

The usual order for costs in an *inter partes* hearing would direct the party and party costs to be taxed if not agreed. Unless they are agreed, no costs are payable unless they have been taxed. "Party and party costs" refer to such costs as are necessary or proper for the attainment of justice or for enforcing or defending the rights of the party whose costs are being taxed. The party and party costs chargeable under a taxation are all that are necessary or proper to enable the party to conduct the proceedings, and no more. Unless the order for costs specifies taxation on some other bases, costs would be taxed on party and party basis.

Applicability of Scale of Costs (Fourth Schedule of the Trade Marks Rules)

The Scale of Costs in the Fourth Schedule applies in relation to taxation hearings / proceedings. The Registrar does not have the discretion to depart from the Scale of Costs provided in the Fourth Schedule (Rule 75(1)). Further, it is to be noted that costs awarded in taxation proceedings are not intended to compensate the parties for the expense to which they may have been put (Rule 75(2)).

Guidelines to the Application of the Scale of Costs

In applying the Scale of Costs, the Registrar will be guided by the factors below:

- (i) In relation to the preparation, drawing, filing and review of the notice of opposition, application for revocation, declaration of invalidity of registration and rectification of an entry in the Register, the Registrar will take into account:
 - (a) the number of grounds raised
 - (b) the complexity of the issues of fact and law will be considered

- (ii) In relation to the preparation, drawing and filing of the evidence, the Registrar will take into account:
 - (a) the complexity of the evidence filed
 - (b) the amount and relevance of the evidence filed
 - (c) the number of deponents involved
- (iii) In relation to the preparation of all types of hearings, the Registrar will take into account:
 - (a) the number of grounds raised
 - (b) the complexity of issues of fact and law
 - (c) the length of written submissions (if any)
 - (d) the amount and relevance of authorities cited (if any)
 - (e) the number of witnesses taking the stand (if any)
- (iv) In relation to the attendance of all types of hearings, the Registrar will take into account:
 - (a) the complexity of issues of fact and law
 - (b) the time taken for the hearing
 - (c) the number of witnesses taking the stand (if any)
- (v) In relation to the general and travelling expenses incurred by witnesses, the Registrar will take into account:
 - (a) the complexity of issues of fact
 - (b) the time taken for the witness' attendance

B. SECURITY FOR COSTS

(This section of the circular updates and replaces HMD Circular No. 1/2009 on Applications for Security for Costs.)

Section 70 of the Trade Marks Act (Cap 332) 2005 Rev Ed provides:

If a person who neither resides nor carries on business in Singapore —

- (a) gives notice of opposition under section 13; or*
 - (b) applies to the Registrar under section 22 or 23 for the registration of a trade mark to be revoked or to be declared invalid, as the case may be,*
- the Registrar may require the person to give security for the costs for the proceedings and may, if security is not given, dismiss the proceedings.*

[Emphasis added]

It is clear from the above that there can be 2 stages involved in proceedings related to security for costs. At the first stage, the Registrar has the discretion whether to require one party to give security upon the fulfillment of the criteria. At the second stage, where security is not given, again the Registrar has the discretion whether to dismiss the proceedings. In general, the Registrar will exercise her discretion as a 2-stage process.

I. Application for Security for Costs

A) Whether to Grant Security for Costs

Condition Precedent

It is only if the Initiating Party¹ neither resides nor carries on business in Singapore that the Registrar has a discretion to require him to provide security for costs of the opposition or revocation or declaration of invalidity proceedings. Thus, the party seeking security for costs must first show that the Initiating Party neither resides nor carries on business in Singapore.

Registrar's Discretion

Once it has been shown that the Initiating Party neither resides nor carries on business in Singapore, the Registrar then has a discretion to require the Initiating Party to provide security for costs. The word "may" makes it clear that security cannot be ordered as a matter of course, but only if the Registrar thinks it is just to do so in the circumstances of the case. The Registrar will exercise this discretionary power judiciously and by considering all the circumstances of the case.

Although the wording of Section 70 differs from that of Order 23 of the Rules of Court, the primary purpose behind Section 70 is similar to that for Order 23, which is to ensure that the defending party ("Defending Party") in any action has some security that, in the event that he wins, the Initiating Party or the party taking out the action will pay his costs.

Thus, the factors that will be taken into consideration by the Registrar in deciding whether to grant security for costs in an opposition or revocation or declaration of invalidity proceedings are similar to the factors that the courts will take into account in deciding whether to grant security for costs in a civil suit.

These factors include, amongst others:

- (i) Whether granting the security would stifle a genuine claim. Impecuniosity of the Initiating Party is inextricably linked to this factor. Where the granting of the security would stifle a genuine claim, the application for security may be denied. One of the ways to moderate the concern of stifling a genuine claim is to reduce the quantum of the security allowed.
- (ii) The ease with which a Singapore decision can be enforced overseas. Generally, if the foreign jurisdiction is covered under either the Reciprocal Enforcement of Commonwealth Judgments Act (Cap 264) or the Reciprocal Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act (Cap 265), then there is a tendency that the application for security may be refused.
- (iii) The likelihood of the Initiating Party succeeding. However, it is important to note that in coming to her view as to the probability of success of an action, the Registrar is not required to make a detailed examination as to the merits of the case. Indeed, the Registrar would not be in position to do so in particular where the action is still at an early stage. If both parties have an arguable case on the face of it, then this will be a neutral factor.
- (iv) The stage at which the application for security for costs is made. In general, the case is stronger where the application is made at an early stage of the action. This

¹ For clarity, in the context for Security for Costs "Initiating Party" refers to the party initiating the *main action* e.g. an Opposition, and not the application for the security for costs.

because where an application is made at a late stage, the Defending Party would have already expended much costs. This casts doubt as to whether the Defending Party is genuinely concerned about recovering costs from the Initiating Party.

- (v) Whether the Initiating Party is an individual or a corporate entity. This is relevant as the attitude in relation to impecuniosity differs with regard to companies versus individuals. Where the Initiating Party is a natural person, public policy leans much more towards encouraging access to the Registrar.
- (vi) Where the Initiating Party is a limited company, whether there is evidence that it is unable to pay costs. There are 2 potential ways this factor may apply:
 - (a) Where the Initiating Party is impecunious. When one is dealing with a company rather than a natural person, public policy is in favour of limiting, rather than encouraging, uninhibited access to the Registrar.
 - (b) Where the Initiating Party claims that it is fully able to pay the Defending Party's costs if the latter wins. For example, the Initiating Party may be a public listed company with many assets. Since the Defending Party is not able to show that the Initiating Party is unable to pay costs, this factor will work against the Defending Party.

Based on a consideration of the above, the Registrar may then decide whether the application for security for costs should be granted. However, where the circumstances are evenly balanced it would ordinarily be just to order security against a foreign Initiating Party.

B) Mode of the Security

In the event that the Registrar does grant the application for security for costs, the Registrar will also direct the quantum, mode of payment as well as the period within which such security is to be furnished.

There are two generally accepted modes for the provision of the security:

- (i) A solicitor's undertaking
- (ii) A banker's guarantee

If the Initiating Party's agents are a firm of solicitors, the more common mode for the provision of the security would be via a solicitor's undertaking as obtaining a banker's guarantee would entail the foreign Initiating Party opening an account with a Singapore bank if it does not already have one. In comparison, where a solicitor's undertaking is given, the foreign Initiating Party simply needs to make payment to its solicitor agent's account. Where the Initiating Party's agents are not a firm of solicitors, then a solicitor's undertaking is not applicable and a banker's guarantee will be required.

C) Stay of Proceedings

Once the Registrar has made a grant of security, pending the provision of the security, there may be a need to stay the proceedings. Whether or not such a need arises will depend on the stage of the action when the grant is made. If it is the Defending Party's turn to file a document, the proceedings are usually stayed so that the Defending Party does not

have to incur additional costs. However, if it is the Initiating Party's turn to file a document, the proceedings are usually not stayed.

II. Application for Proceedings to be Dismissed

Following the interlocutory hearing, in the event that the party whom the Registrar has ordered to provide security for costs fails to do so, the party to whom security for costs has been granted can then apply, in writing, for the opposition / revocation / declaration for invalidity proceedings to be dismissed.

The Registrar will call for submissions in writing from both parties and exercise her discretion to decide whether the proceedings should be dismissed. If parties request an interlocutory hearing to decide the issue, the Registrar may also fix one to hear the parties in person. Generally, unless there are good and sufficient reasons to justify the default in payment of the security, the Registrar is likely to order that the opposition / revocation / declaration for invalidity proceedings be dismissed.

Service of Form TM 11 (Notice of Opposition), Form TM 28 (Application for Revocation / Declaration of Invalidity / Rectification) and Notice Required under Rule 29(5) where there is no Address for Service (HMD Circular No. 4/2011, dated 26 August 2011)

In an opposition / invalidation / revocation / rectification proceeding before the Registrar, the Initiating Party has to file his action with the Registrar and serve the relevant documents on the Opposite Party at the same time. HMD Circular 4/2009 details the matters which the Registrar will be looking out for in determining whether this requirement has been met. HMD Circular 4/2009 applies in a situation where the Opposite Party has an address for service ("AFS") in accordance with rule 9 of the Trade Marks Rules (Cap 332, 2008 Rev Ed), which includes a trade or business address in Singapore under rule 9(9)(b).

This Circular supplements HMD Circular 4/2009 and caters for the situation where there is no AFS filed nor any trade or business address in Singapore to be treated as the AFS in accordance with rule 9.

Rule 9(1) provides that for the purposes of any proceedings before the Registrar, an AFS in Singapore shall be filed accordingly. In particular, rule 9(1)(a) and rule 9(1)(e) provide that an AFS shall be filed by every applicant for a registration of a trade mark and every proprietor of a registered trade mark which is the subject of an opposition / invalidation / revocation / rectification. The consequences of a failure to provide an AFS are provided in Rule 9(6).¹

In the case of oppositions to international registrations, rule 14(1) of the Trade Marks (International Registration) Rules (Cap 332, 2002 Rev Ed) ("TMIRR") requires the holder of an international registration to file an AFS within 4 months from the Registrar's notification of refusal based on opposition. The consequence of a failure to provide an AFS is provided in Rule 14(10).²

A. SERVICE OF FORM TM 11 (NATIONAL APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION)

¹ In the case of an applicant for a registration of a trade mark, the application shall be treated as withdrawn. In the case of a proprietor of a registered trade mark, he shall not be permitted to take part in the proceedings in question.

² The holder's request for protection in Singapore shall be treated as withdrawn.

Where there is no AFS filed nor any trade or business address in Singapore to be treated as the AFS in accordance with rule 9, the Initiating Party should, when filing the opposition action with the Registrar, send a copy of Form TM 11 to the Opposite Party's address indicated on the Register at the same time and indicate to the Registrar accordingly (rule 29(2)).

Upon receipt of Form TM 11 from the Initiating Party, the Registrar will notify the Opposite Party to file a Counter-Statement (or a request for an extension of time to file Counter-Statement). Where there is no AFS filed nor any trade or business address in Singapore to be treated as the AFS in accordance with rule 9, the Registrar will also notify the Opposite Party to file Form TM 1 at the same time as he files his Counter-Statement (or a request for an extension of time to file Counter-Statement).

For avoidance of doubt, the Registrar will rely on the date of receipt by the Registrar of Form TM 11 for the purposes of compliance with rules 29(1) and (2) and for the purposes of calculating the due date for filing the Counter-Statement (or a request for an extension of time to file Counter-Statement) in accordance with rule 31, save under the circumstances below.

Opposite Party did not receive Form TM 11

If the Opposite Party clearly indicates that he did not receive Form TM 11, the Initiating Party is required to show Proof of Service. For proof, either a courier receipt or invoice or if by normal post, a Statutory Declaration that the Notice of Opposition (Form TM 11) has been posted will suffice. The Opposite Party will be directed to file an AFS and thereafter, the Initiating Party will be directed to re-serve the documents on the Opposite Party at the AFS. The deadline for the Opposite Party to file his Counter-Statement (or a request for an extension of time to file Counter-Statement) is 2 months from the date of receipt by the Opposite Party of Form TM 11 that was re-served.

Opposite Party receives Form TM 11 after the date of receipt by Registrar

If the Opposite Party receives Form TM 11 after the date that the Registrar receives the same, the Opposite Party should promptly inform the Registrar and the Initiating Party in writing of the actual date of receipt of Form TM 11. The deadline for the Opposite Party to file his Counter-Statement (or a request for an extension of time to file Counter-Statement) is taken to be 2 months from the actual date of receipt by the Opposite Party of Form TM 11.

Service which is effected in accordance with this HMD Circular is deemed to be in compliance with rule 29(2).

B. FILING OF FORM TM 11 (INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION DESIGNATING SINGAPORE)

Rule 13 of the TMIRR governs the process for the filing of Form TM 11 in relation to an international registration.

In relation to an international registration, there is no issue of "service" of Form TM 11. The opponent is only required to file Form TM 11 with the Registrar.

C. SERVICE OF FORM TM 28 (NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION DESIGNATING SINGAPORE)

Where there is no AFS filed nor any trade or business address in Singapore to be treated as the AFS in accordance with rule 9, the Initiating Party should, when filing the relevant action with the Registrar, send a copy of Form TM 28 to the Opposite Party's address indicated on the Register at the same time (rule 57(3)).

Upon receipt of Form TM 28 from the Initiating Party, the Registrar will notify the Opposite Party to file a Counter-Statement (or a request for an extension of time to file Counter-Statement). Where there is no AFS filed nor any trade or business address in Singapore to be treated as the AFS in accordance with rule 9, the Registrar will also notify the Opposite Party to file Form TM 1 at the same time as he files his Counter-Statement (or a request for an extension of time to file Counter-Statement).

For avoidance of doubt, the Registrar will rely on the date of receipt by the Registrar of Form TM 28 for the purposes of calculating the due date for filing the Counter-Statement (or a request for an extension of time to file Counter-Statement) in accordance with rule 58, save under the circumstances below.

Opposite Party did not receive Form TM 28

If the Opposite Party clearly indicates that he did not receive Form TM 28 at all, subject to proof that the Initiating Party has sent Form TM 28 by post to the Opposite Party, the Opposite Party will be directed to file an AFS and thereafter, the Initiating Party will be directed to re-serve the documents on the Opposite Party at the AFS. The deadline for the Opposite Party to file his Counter-Statement (or a request for an extension of time to file Counter-Statement) is 2 months from the date of receipt by the Opposite Party of Form TM 28 that was re-served.

Opposite Party receives Form TM 28 after the date of receipt by Registrar

If the Opposite Party receives Form TM 28 after the date that the Registrar receives the same, the Opposite Party should promptly inform the Registrar and the Initiating Party in writing of the actual date of receipt of Form TM 28. The deadline for the Opposite Party to file his Counter-Statement (or a request for an extension of time to file Counter-Statement) is 2 months from the actual date of receipt by the Opposite Party of Form TM 28.

Service which is effected in accordance with this HMD Circular is deemed to be in compliance with rule 57(3).

D. SERVICE OF NOTICE REQUIRED UNDER RULE 29(5) (NATIONAL APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION DESIGNATING SINGAPORE)

Where there is no AFS filed nor any trade or business address in Singapore to be treated as the AFS in accordance with rule 9, the Initiating Party should send the notice required under rule 29(5)¹ to the Opposite Party's address indicated on the Register.

For avoidance of doubt, the Registrar will take the date of receipt by the Registrar of Form TM 48 together with the notice required under rule 29(5) as the date for the purposes of compliance with rules 29(3) and (6).

¹ The notice shall contain (i) a statement of the opponent's intention to request for an extension; (ii) the extension requested for; (iii) the reason for the extension; and (iv) a request for the consent of the applicant or other person to the extension.

Separately, the Registrar will take the date stated on the face of the notice required under rule 29(5) as the date for the purposes of compliance with rule 29(5), unless the Opposite Party clearly indicates otherwise, e.g. the Opposite Party notifies the Registrar in writing that the notice required under rule 29(5) was not received by the date the Registrar receives Form TM 48. In cases of irregularity, the Registrar will exercise her discretion under rule 29(7) and/or rule 83 on the facts of each case and may grant an extension of time (for more details see below).

Service which is effected in accordance with this HMD Circular is deemed to be in compliance with rule 29(5).

E. REGISTRAR'S DISCRETION UNDER RULE 29

Rule 29(7) provides that the Registrar may refuse to grant the extension of time if:

- (i) the person requesting for the extension fails to provide a good and sufficient reason for the extension; or
- (ii) if the person fails to show to the Registrar's satisfaction that a notice referred in rule 29(5) has been served on the applicant and every person likely to be effected by the extension.

Where a person on whom a notice referred to in rule 29(5) is served fails or refuses to give his consent within 2 weeks from the date of the notice, the Registrar may, if he is satisfied that a good and sufficient reason has been shown, grant the extension and the Registrar may do so without having to conduct a hearing in accordance with rule 67 – see rule 29(8). The Registrar's discretion is not constrained by whether or not the Opposite Party gives his consent to an extension of time.

While the effect of rule 29(7) and rule 29(8) is such that the Registrar has the discretion to grant an extension of time to file Form TM 11, the total extension of time which can be granted is 4 months from the publication date of the national application for registration or international registration designating Singapore (r29(4)).

Attendance at Opposition / Revocation / Invalidity / Rectification Hearings (HMD Circular No. 5/2011, dated 26 August 2011)

This circular seeks to clarify the application of rule 37 of the Trade Marks Rules (Cap 332, 2008 Rev Ed).

Rule 37 relates to attendance at an opposition hearing. In particular, rule 37(3) provides that any party who intends to appear at the hearing shall file Form TM 13 before the hearing. Rule 59 extends the application of rule 37 to revocation / invalidation / rectification proceedings.

Form TM 13 not filed by one party: Registrar will usually proceed with hearing

If no Form TM 13 is filed on behalf of a party, he may be treated as not desiring to be heard. The Registrar may proceed with the hearing in the absence of that party or may, without proceeding with the hearing, give his decision, dismiss the proceedings or make such other order as he thinks fit (R37(4)). Where Form TM 13 is filed by only one party, the Registrar will, under ordinary circumstances, proceed with the hearing in the absence of the party who did not file Form TM 13.

In practice, if a party has not filed Form TM 13 but appears at the hearing desiring to be heard before the session formally begins, the Registrar will require the party to file Form TM 13 immediately or extract a solicitor's undertaking, where relevant, from the party's agent that Form TM 13 will be filed by the end of the next working day.

Form TM 13 filed but party does not appear: Registrar will usually ascertain party's intention

Where a party does not attend the hearing after filing Form TM 13, the Registrar may proceed with the hearing in the absence of that party or may, without proceeding with the hearing, give her decision, dismiss the proceedings or make such other order as she thinks fit (R37(5)).

In practice, the Registrar will contact the absent party/parties as far as reasonably possible to ascertain his/their intention. Where a party has filed Form TM 13 but fails to turn up at the hearing, the Registrar will be slow to move the matter ahead with the other party who is present without hearing further from the absent party who has filed Form TM 13. Likewise where both parties do not attend the hearing, but Form TM 13 has already been filed by both parties, the Registrar will be slow to strike out the proceedings without verifying their intention. If it is a party's intention to be heard but he cannot be present for legitimate reasons (e.g. medical reasons), the Registrar will, where reasonable, vacate the hearing and refix it for another day.

Form TM 13 not filed by both parties and both parties do not appear: Registrar will usually strike out the proceedings

Where both parties do not attend the hearing, and Form TM 13 has not been filed by either party, the Registrar will, under ordinary circumstances, strike out the proceedings. The proceedings may, however, be restored on the Registrar's direction (R37(6)).

In practice, where parties do not intend to attend the hearing, they would usually have informed the Registrar in writing before the hearing date. They would also have requested the Registrar to make a decision without their presence at a hearing. In such cases, where the parties' intention is clear, the Registrar will decide on a case by case basis whether to proceed to make a decision without a hearing (if both parties are not present) or dismiss the proceedings under Rule 37(4) or strike out the proceedings under Rule 37(6). Generally, the initiator of an action is expected to attend the hearing to prove his case unless there are exceptional reasons, for example, the responding proprietor in an invalidation action has shown no interest in defending his registration and has not filed any document through the process.

Restoration of proceedings

Where the Registrar has exercised her discretion to strike out the proceedings, a party may apply to restore the proceedings under Rule 37(8). Such an application must be made within 7 days after the Registrar's notice that the proceedings have been struck out.

Completing Form TM 48 (HMD Circular No. 6/2011, dated 26 August 2011)

Form TM 48 is to be filed with the Registrar when requesting an extension of time to file a Notice of Opposition.

Rule 29(3) provides that such request shall be made by filing Form TM 48 with the Registrar within 2 months from the date of the publication of the application for registration.

A. DETAILS OF INTENDED OPPONENT

Part 2 of Form TM 48 requires the Intended Opponent to include his details. Where there is no clear indication of who the Intended Opponent is, the Registrar will reject Form TM 48 as being non-compliant, unless there are exceptional circumstances which dictate otherwise.

B. DISCREPANCY BETWEEN FORM TM 48 AND FORM TM 11

Where there is a discrepancy in the details of the Intended Opponent in Form TM 48 vis-a-vis the details of the Opponent in Form TM 11, the Registrar will reject Form TM 11 as non-compliant unless there are exceptional circumstances which dictate otherwise. For example, the Opponent can show to the satisfaction of the Registrar that the Intended Opponent and the Opponent are related entities or belong to the same group of companies.

Bill of Costs (HMD Circular No. 7/2011, dated 26 August 2011)

HMD Circular No 3/2011 relates to costs, including taxation. This circular supplements HMD Circular No 3/2011 and provides clarification on some of the items in a Bill of Costs submitted for a taxation hearing.

Rule 73(1) provides that where the Registrar has awarded party and party costs and the party wishes to have the costs taxed by the Registrar, the party shall, within one month from the date of the award of costs, apply for the costs to be taxed by filing a copy of the bill of costs with the Registrar and send at the same time a copy of the bill of costs to every other person having an interest in the taxation proceedings.

Rule 73(2) provides that every bill of costs shall set out the following items:

- (a) the work done in the cause or matter;
- (b) all disbursements made in the cause or matter;
- (c) the sum claimed for each item; and
- (d) in chronological order and with dates, all events in the cause or matter which are relevant.

Any party on whom a copy of the bill of costs has been served shall, if he wishes to dispute the bill or any part thereof, within one month from the receipt of the copy of the bill, mark the copy in accordance with rule 73(5) and send copies of the marked copy to the Registrar and the party requesting for taxation – see rule 73(4).

Rule 73(5) provides that the marking of a copy of a bill of costs shall be effected by writing on the right hand margin against each item the word "Agree" if the party concerned agrees with the costs claimed for that item, or the word "Disagree" if the part concerned disagrees with the costs claimed for that item.

A. COST ITEMS

Where parties have agreed on a particular costs item in the bill of costs, the Registrar will not intervene in relation to that item and will award the quantum as agreed between the parties.

In the event that parties disagree in relation to a particular item claimed, the Registrar will award an amount for the item having regard to the Fourth Schedule as well as to the particular circumstances of the case.

B. DISBURSEMENTS

Similarly, where parties have agreed on a particular item claimed, the Registrar will not intervene in relation to that item and will award the quantum as agreed between the parties.

In the event that parties disagree in relation to a particular item claimed, the Registrar will only award claims which are reasonable. Generally, standard claims which are substantiated with receipts will be awarded.

Opposition to Amendment of Trade Mark Application after Publication (HMD Circular No. 8/2011, dated 26 August 2011)

Rule 23 of the Trade Marks Rules (Cap 332, 2008 Rev Ed) provides for opposition to amendment of a trade mark application for registration, where the amendment affects the representation of the trade mark or the goods or services covered by the application.

Rules 23(1) and (2) provide that the proposed amendment or a statement of the effect of the amendment shall be published for opposition purposes. The process for such opposition is similar to the process for opposing an application for registration under Rule 29. The same rules apply to these two types of oppositions (Rule 23(4)).

A Rule 23 action opposes the amendment of an application (which will move on to registration) while a Rule 29 action opposes the registration of the application mark itself.

A. OPPOSITION TO AMENDMENT – NO RE-OPENING OF SUBSTANTIVE OPPOSITION

An opposition under Rule 23 is confined to objections to the proposed amendment of an application and is not meant to re-open the application for opposition.

Thus, if a prospective opponent had missed the deadline for opposition when the application was first published, and there is subsequently an amendment to the application which is then published, he cannot file an opposition within 2 months of the publication of the amendment, unless his grounds of opposition are directly attributed to the published amendment. If his grounds of opposition are leveled against the registration of the application mark, the prospective opponent should instead apply to invalidate the registration after the application mark has been registered.

In summary, the publication of the amendment is not intended to extend the time for a prospective opponent to oppose the registration of a mark nor give him two bites of the cherry.

B. NOTICE OF OPPOSITION

The Notice of Opposition must contain a statement of the grounds upon which the person opposes the amendment. Such grounds include:

- (i) The amendment is contrary to Section 14(3) of the Trade Marks Act (Cap 332, 2005 Rev Ed) because it does not correct the name or address of the applicant or errors of wording or of copying or obvious mistakes.
- (ii) The amendment is contrary to Section 14(3) of the Trade Marks Act because it substantially affects the identity of the trade mark.
- (iii) The amendment is contrary to Section 14(3) of the Trade Marks Act because it extends the goods or services covered by the application.
- (iv) The amendment to the trade mark will render it contrary to specific absolute or relative grounds under Rules 7 and 8, to be specified in the statement of grounds.

C. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF RES JUDICATA

Where the substantive opposition to an application for registration has already been dealt with and results in an amendment which is published, it is not possible to revisit the issues raised in the substantive opposition by filing an opposition under Rule 23. The principle of *res judicata* applies. This means that a judicial decision is conclusive as between the parties.

In such a case, if an opponent disputes the decision of the Registrar in the substantive opposition, he has the right to appeal to the High Court. It is not for the Registrar to sit on appeal or review a decision that has been made by the Registrar on the same issues and between the same parties. The opponent is not entitled to a second opposition on the same issues.

The principle of *res judicata* was applied by the Registrar in **Campomar S.L. v Nike International Ltd and Another** [2004] SGIPOS 3. On appeal, the High Court in **Nike International Ltd and Another v Campomar S.L.** [2005] 4 SLR(R) 76 affirmed the application of this principle.

NEW NOTICE**HMD CIRCULAR NO. 1/2012****Relevant Dates in Revocations on Grounds of Non-Use (HMD Circular No. 1/2012, dated 21 December 2012)**

This circular clarifies the relevant dates for revocations on grounds of non-use and sets out the necessary information that an applicant for revocation should include in the grounds of revocation.

Sections 22(1)(a),(b) and 22(7) of the Trade Marks Act (Cap 332, 2005 Rev Ed) ("the Act") provides that:

22. –(1) The registration of a trade mark may be revoked on any of the following grounds:

(a) that, within the period of 5 years following the date of completion of the registration procedure, it has not been put to genuine use in the course of trade in Singapore, by the proprietor or with his consent, in relation to the goods or services for which it is registered, and there are no proper reasons for non-use;

(b) that such use has been suspended for an uninterrupted period of 5 years, and there are no proper reasons for non-use;

...

(7) Where the registration of a trade mark is revoked to any extent, the rights of the proprietor shall be deemed to have ceased to that extent as from –

(a) the date of the application for revocation; or

(b) if the Registrar or the Court is satisfied that the grounds for revocation existed at an earlier date, that date.

A. DATE OF COMPLETION OF REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

For national trade mark filings, the date of completion of the registration procedure is the "Cert Issuance Date" found on the e-Register of Trade Marks. This is the date that IPOS sends the certificate of registration to the Registered Proprietor.

For international registrations, the date of completion of the registration procedure is the "Date of Completion of Registration Procedure" found on the e-Register of Trade Marks.

B. PERIOD OF NON-USE***Section 22(1)(a)***

If an applicant for revocation relies on Section 22(1)(a) of the Act, the relevant period of non-use starts from the day immediately following the date of completion of the registration procedure and ends on the fifth anniversary of the date of completion of the registration procedure.

Thus, for example, if the date of completion is 2 January 2013, the relevant period in question under Section 22(1)(a) is from 3 January 2013 to 2 January 2018 inclusive. If it is alleged that a registered proprietor has not used his trade mark in the course of trade from

3 January 2013 to 2 January 2018 inclusive, the earliest date that an applicant can file an application for revocation is 3 January 2018.

Section 22(1)(b)

If an applicant for revocation relies on Section 22(1)(b) of the Act, in the grounds of revocation, he will need to specify the relevant period of non-use alleged.

C. EFFECTIVE DATE OF REVOCATION

An applicant for revocation usually seeks the earliest possible effective date of revocation.

If the registered trade mark has not been used at all since completion of registration, the earliest possible effective date will be the date immediately following the fifth anniversary of the date of completion of the registration procedure. Alternatively, if the registered trade mark has been used after completion of registration but subsequently was not used for an uninterrupted period of 5 years, the earliest possible effective date will be the date immediately following the end of the 5-year period of non-use.

The date of the application for revocation may or may not coincide with the above two dates.

Hence, it is important and essential that the Applicant clearly states the requested effective date of revocation.

If no effective date is stated and the revocation is successful, the Registrar will typically apply Section 22(7)(a) to revoke the registered trade mark from the date of the application for revocation.

Circular issued on 21 December 2012 by the Registrar of Trade Marks.

Applications Published for Opposition Purposes under the Trade Marks Act (Cap.332, 1999 Ed.)

Registration has been applied for in the respect of the following Trade Marks under the provisions of the Trade Marks Act (Cap. 332, 1999 Ed.)

OPPOSITION

Notice is hereby given that any person who wishes to oppose the registration of any of the marks published in the class groups which follow may within two months from the date of this journal file a Notice of Opposition on Form TM 11 (fee \$374).

Formal opposition should not be filed until after reasonable notice has been given to the Applicant for registration so as to afford him an opportunity of withdrawing his application before the expenses of preparing the Notice of Opposition are incurred. Failure to give such notice will be taken into account in considering any application by an Opponent for an Order for Costs if the opposition is uncontested by the Applicant.

HAPPY DRAGON

T1003229E 18/03/2010 (09)

Class 09

Electronic components for gaming machines that generate or display wager outcomes, namely, controllers, displays, button panels, bolsters, electrical wiring, and computer hardware and software associated therewith; computer game software for gaming machines including slot machines or video lottery terminals; computer software and firmware for games of chance on any computerized platform, including dedicated gaming consoles, video based slot machines, reel based slot machines, and video lottery terminals; electronic components for slot machines; gaming apparatus adapted for use with an external display screen or monitor; gaming software that generates or displays wager outcomes of gaming machines; electronic game apparatus (adapted for use with an external display screen or monitor) for playing games of chance.

Priority Claims:**Class 09****18/09/2009****UNITED STATES OF AMERICA****Partial goods/services claimed in this application.****ARUZE GAMING AMERICA, INC.****745 GRIER DRIVE, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, 89119, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA****AGENT: ALLEN & GLEDHILL LLP, ONE MARINA BOULEVARD, #28-00, SINGAPORE 018989**

G-TECH

T1011515H 07/09/2010 (06 07 08)

Class 06

Common metals and their alloys; metal building materials; transportable buildings of metal; materials of metal for railway tracks; non-electric cables and wires of common metal; ironmongery, small items of metal hardware; pipes and tubes of metal; safes; goods of common metal not included in other classes; ores; nails and screws of metal.

Class 07

Machine tools and cutting machinery; all the aforesaid goods in Class 7 excluding dishwashers, kitchen machines (electric), swaging machines, food processors (electric), washing machines, washing machines (laundry), machines for drying, washing apparatus, machines and apparatus for cleaning (electric), condensing installations.

Class 08

Hand tools and implements (hand operated); files [tools].

SOUTHERN GRACE HARDWARE PTE LTD

51 KIM KEAT ROAD, #05-01 MUN HEAN INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, SINGAPORE 328821

AGENT: ALLEN & GLEDHILL LLP, ONE MARINA BOULEVARD, #28-00, SINGAPORE 018989

T1101228Z 01/02/2011 (03)

Class 03

Skin care products, namely washing creams, washing mousse, cleansing cream, moisturizers, skin lotions, barrier cream, zinc oil cream (not for medical use), liquid soap, skin care oil, bath oil, shampoo, conditioner and hair mousse, cotton wool, cotton sticks, tissues impregnated with cosmetic and hygiene lotions (non medical), disposable pre-moistened washcloths impregnated with cleaning preparations (non-medicated-) or perfumed preparations for personal use.

DRYPERS

SCA HYGIENE MALAYSIA SDN BHD

NO. 3 JALAN GICING HULU 28/33, HICOM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE SECTOR C, 40400 SHAH ALAM, SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN, MALAYSIA

AGENT: DREW AND NAPIER LLC, 10 COLLYER QUAY, #10-01 OCEAN FINANCIAL CENTRE, SINGAPORE 049315

T1107593A 13/06/2011 (16 36 41)



Class 16

Publications namely financial publications.

Class 36

Banking services, credit card services and issuing of tokens of value in relation to the operation of a credit card loyalty and rewards program; financial services, namely investment services, namely commodity investment advice, investment management, investing funds for others, investment of real estate, maintaining escrow accounts for investments, wealth management services, financial consulting services; investment banking; financial securities brokerage services, trust company services, insurance services; electronic commerce services namely, online banking services; financial sponsorship of sporting, arts, entertainment, cultural and educational events; collection of charitable donations.

Class 41

Provision of human resource education programs and employee education programs in the field of employee recruitment and personal development; educational services, namely conducting courses of instruction in the area of banking, financial planning, credit counselling, mortgage information, house purchasing; provision of on-line interactive educational programs, namely conducting educational programs for potential and new employees in the field of banking, mortgage, financial and investment services.

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

**199 BAY STREET, 11TH FLOOR, TORONTO, ONTARIO,
CANADA M5L 1A2**

**AGENT: ELLA CHEONG LLC, P.O. BOX 590 CRAWFORD
POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 911903**

Aape

T1110778G 04/08/2011 (18 25 35)

Class 18

Clothing for pets, collars and covers for animals, accessories for pets namely leather leads, tethering articles of leather or imitations of leather; collars of leather and its imitations; harnesses; leather and imitations of leather and goods made of these materials; animal skins; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas; parasols; walking sticks; luggage; bags; music cases; cases of leather or leather board; card cases (notecases); vanity cases (not fitted); suitcases; handbags; shoulder bags; purses; clutch bags; tote bags; backpacks; rucksacks; shooting sticks; briefcases; attache cases; holdalls; pochettes; suit carriers; credit card cases (pocket wallets); credit card holders made of leather or imitation leather; key cases; coin purses; diary covers (not adapted) made of leather or imitations of leather; wallets; parts and fittings for all the aforesaid goods.

Class 25

Clothing; headgear; footwear; articles of outerclothing and underclothing; suits; stockings; tights; pantyhose; shirts; T-shirts; tank tops; blouses; trousers; skirts; articles of fancy dress; dresses; dressing gowns; evening gowns; jackets; overalls; waistcoats; fur coats; leather coats; raincoats; sports coats; suit coats; top coats; knitted articles of clothing and articles of clothing made from knitted materials; ties; bath robes; articles of sports clothing; sleepwear; hats; socks; belts; scarves; gloves; caps; aprons; jeans; neckwear; swimwear; belts (clothing); athletic footwear; athletic shoes; golf shoes; clogs; slippers; boots; shoes.

Class 35

Retail services, wholesale services and ordering services (for others) by mail, telephone and internet, computerized on-line stock ordering services (for others), retail services; all the aforesaid (services) relating to bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use, cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations, cosmetics, perfumery, fragrances, fragrant room sprays, room scented sprays, potpourri, oils for perfumes and scents, scented water, scented wood, aromatics, fumigation preparations which are emitted into the air or atmosphere in the form of smoke, vapour or gas for the purpose of perfuming, essential oils, soaps, cleansing preparations, dentifrices, hair care preparations and lotions, body care preparations and lotions, hand and foot care preparations and lotions, nail care preparations, lip moisturizers and conditioners, skin moisturizing creams, lotions and gels, skin whitening preparations, facial and skin masks, skin toners, eye masks, eye creams, lotions and gels, skin and body massage creams, air freshening preparations, air purifying preparations, room air fresheners, preparations for perfuming or

fragrancing the air, air deodorants, room deodorants, deodorants (other than for personal use), preparations for neutralising odours, disinfectants, insecticides, parasiticides, preparations for destroying vermin, fungicides, metallic accessories for pets including collars, chains, bells, buckles (not for clothing), leads, hooks, chokers, identity tags, doors and door flaps of metal for use with pet animals, common metals and their alloys, small items of metal hardware, pipes and tubes of metal, safes, goods of common metal not included in other classes, bags, cases and covers adapted for notebook computers and tablet computers, flash memory (data storage devices), flash memory cards and drives, card readers (data processing equipment), computer peripheral devices, mouse (data processing equipment), mouse pads, wrist rests for use with computers, weighing machines, measures, mobile phones, cases and covers adapted for mobile phones, straps for mobile phones, personal stereos, earphones, headphones, bags adapted for carrying photographic apparatus, magnifying glasses (optics), electric adapter connectors, transformers (electricity), eyewear, spectacles, eyeshades, eyeglasses, sunglasses, spectacle frames, eyeglass cases, cases for spectacles and sunglasses, decorative magnets, precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, jewellery, precious stones, earrings, rings, chains, bracelets, pendants, brooches, key rings (trinkets or fobs), jewellery cases (caskets), cuff links, tie clips, tie pins, key rings (trinkets or fobs), watch straps, watch cases, horological and chronometric instruments, watches, clocks, absorbent diapers of paper or cellulose for pets, paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes, printed matter, bookbinding materials, photographs, stationery, adhesives for stationery or household purposes, artists' materials, paint brushes, typewriters and office requisites (except furniture), instructional and teaching material (except apparatus), plastic materials for packaging (not including in other classes), printers' type, printing blocks, writing instruments, pouches for writing instruments, gift cases for writing instruments, ink and refills, writing cases, personal organizers, desk sets, fountain pens, ball-point pens and pencils, pen and pencil holders, paperweights, diaries, inkwells and ink stands, passport holders, cheque book holders, cheque book covers, clothing for pets, collars and covers for animals, accessories for pets including leather leads, tethering articles of leather or imitations of leather, collars of leather and its imitations, leather chews and bits, harnesses, leather and imitations of leather and goods made of these materials, animal skins, trunks and travelling bags, umbrellas, parasols, walking sticks, luggage, bags, cases, vanity cases, suitcases, handbags, shoulder bags, purses, clutch bags, tote bags, backpacks, rucksacks, shooting sticks, briefcases, attache cases, document holders and cases made of leather or imitations of leathers, holdalls, pochettes, suit carriers, credit card cases and holders, key cases, coin purses, passport holders made of

leather or imitations of leather, cheque book holders, spectacle cases (not adapted) made of leather or imitations of leather, pen pouches, diary covers made of leather or imitations of leather, travel organisers made of leather or imitations of leather, tie holders made of leather or imitations of leather, key fobs made of leather or imitations of leather, wallets, furniture, mattresses, trays and bins, not of metal, mirrors (looking glasses), picture frames, fans for personal use (non-electric), display boards, clothes hooks and furniture fittings, not of metal, cushions, pillows, air cushions and air pillows, not for medical purposes, pet cushions, cages for household pets, litter boxes or trays for pets, plastic containers for dispensing drink and food to pets, combs for animals, household or kitchen utensils and containers (not of precious metal or coated therewith), combs and sponges, brushes (except paint brushes), brush-making materials, articles for cleaning purposes, steelwool, unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building), glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes, containers for household or kitchen use, tableware, other than knives, forks and spoons, chopsticks, basins (bowls), dishes, table plates, pots, cruets, sugar bowls, butter dishes, trays for domestic purposes, bottles, pitchers, cups, mugs, cups of paper or plastic, beer mugs, coasters, not of paper and other than table linen, lunch boxes, utensils for household purposes, kitchen utensils, cooking utensils, non-electric, bottle openers, glass flasks (containers), boxes of glass, glass bowls, drinking vessels, drinking glasses, tea services, tea infusers, tea strainers, teapots, tea caddies, coffee services, non-electric coffeepots, soap boxes, soap holders, soap dispensers, boxes of metal for dispensing paper towels, paper towel dispensers and holders, toilet paper dispensers and holders, towel rails and rings, toilet utensils, vases, trash cans, clothes-pegs, clothes-pins, aerosol dispensers, not for medical purposes, candle holders, candlesticks, candelabra (candlesticks), shoe horns, perfume burners, combs, hair brushes, brushes, material for brush-making, toothbrushes, electric or non-electric, tooth brush holders and containers, toothpick holders, cosmetic utensils, fitted vanity cases, abrasive sponges for scrubbing the skin, perfume sprayers, perfume vaporizers, heat-insulated containers, heat insulated containers for beverages, ice cube molds (moulds), litter trays for pets, textiles and textile goods, not included in other classes, bed and table covers, fabric, labels of cloth, felt, fleece blankets, bath linen, except clothing, towels of textile, table napkins of textile, handkerchiefs of textile, face towels of textile, bath towels, bed linen, bedspreads, bed sheets, bed covers, pillowcases, bed blankets, quilts, travelling rugs (lap robes), eiderdowns (down coverlets), duvets, duvet covers, quilt bags, quilt covers, tablecloths, not of paper, coasters (table linen), place mats, not of paper, tablemats, not of paper, covers for cushions, curtain holders of textile material, curtains of textile or plastic, shower curtains of textile or plastic, fitted toilet lid covers of fabric, clothing,

headgear, footwear, articles of outerclothing and underclothing, suits, stockings, tights, pantyhose, shirts, T-shirts, tank tops, blouses, trousers, skirts, articles of fancy dress, dresses, dressing gowns, evening gowns, jackets, overalls, waistcoats, fur coats, leather coats, raincoats, sports coats, suit coats, top coats, knitted articles of clothing and articles of clothing made from knitted materials, ties, bath robes, articles of sports clothing, sleepwear, hats, socks, belts, scarves, gloves, caps, aprons, jeans, neckwear, swimwear, belts (clothing), athletic footwear, athletic shoes, golf shoes, clogs, slippers, boots, shoes, carpets, rugs, mats, mats for pillows, bath mats, door mats, carpets for automobiles, non-slip mats, floor mats, wallpaper, toys for domestic pets, games and playthings, gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes, decorations for Christmas trees, manicure sets, pedicure sets, electric or non-electric nail clippers, nail files, electric or non-electric razors, beard clippers, eyelash curlers, scissors, knives, penknives, non-electric tin openers, non-electric cheese slicers, non-electric egg slicers, table cutlery (knives, forks and spoons), cutlery, table fork, spoons, ladles (hand tools), boxes of paper or cardboard for storage purposes, laundry bags.

ITHK TM LIMITED

P.O. BOX 3340, ROAD TOWN, TORTOLA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS.

AGENT: K L TAN & ASSOCIATES, 144A NEIL ROAD, SINGAPORE 088873

T1111912B 29/08/2011 (09)

Class 09

Electrical power distribution equipment; low and medium voltage switchgear; electrical motor control centers; automation controls, circuit protectors; switches [electrical]; relays; contactors; busways [electrical]; outlets [electrical]; electrical motor starters; network protectors; variable frequency drives; electrical power quality and monitoring equipment; integrated power assemblies; switchboards; disconnects [electrical]; uninterruptible power supply systems; surge suppressors; surge protectors.

POWER XPERT

EATON CORPORATION

1111 SUPERIOR AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AGENT: PATRICK MIRANDAH CO. (S) PTE. LTD., P.O. BOX 1093 ROBINSON ROAD POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 902143

T1112804J 15/09/2011 (09 35 42)

STYLEME**Class 09**

Computer hardware; computer hardware for telecommunications; computers; tablet computers; video cameras; computer peripherals; communications equipment; video and audio conferencing systems; audio speakers; audio receivers; video phones; video receivers; video screens; microphones; video monitors; video projectors; computer software; computer software that enables capture, processing, rendering, visualization, and two-dimensional and three-dimensional modeling; computer software for generating renderings of objects in a virtual environment to facilitate navigation of digital content; computer software for interconnecting, integrating, securing, managing, monitoring, and operating video systems; computer software and networking equipment, wireless communications devices, namely, wireless hardware and software for the transmission of voice, data, audio, and video; computer hardware and software for interconnecting, managing, securing and operating local and wide area networks; downloadable electronic instructional materials, namely, manuals, guides, test materials, and magazines in the fields of network communications, and managing, operating and using local, wide and global networks; televisions; electronic devices for recording, organizing, transmitting, and/or reviewing voice, audio, video, and/or data files; consumer electronics, namely, hardware and software for the transmission of voice, data, audio, and/or video; communication terminals comprising computer hardware and/or software for providing video, audio, data, video game, and telephone communications and/or transmissions; computer network interface cards; network cables; communications servers; computer hardware containing network security functionality, including firewalls, data encryption, and/or interoperability with network security protocols; computer software and hardware for sending, storing, managing, integrating and accessing text and voice messages via telephone, electronic mail, pagers, personal digital assistants, and internal and global computer networks; digital video recorders; set-top boxes.

Class 35

Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions; retail store services.

Class 42

Computer software technical support services; consulting in the fields of computer hardware, computer software and information technology; computer network design for others; updating of computer software for others; computer systems analysis, and engineering services; providing technical consultation in connection with computer hardware, computer software, computer

networking equipment, telephony systems, telecommunications equipment, Internet Protocol telephony, and telecommunication systems; computer network design, storage design, security of networks; application service provider (ASP), namely, hosting the software applications of others; on line services, namely, providing information via computer networks in the fields of computer networking, computer networks, computer systems, computer and network security, technical consultation and research in the field of computer networks, and network systems design; application service provider (ASP) featuring software in the fields of audio conferencing, electronic messaging, document collaboration, video conferencing, and voice and call processing.

Priority Claims:

Class 09

13/07/2011

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 35

13/07/2011

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 42

13/07/2011

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

All goods/services claimed in this application.

CISCO TECHNOLOGY, INC.

**170 WEST TASMAN DRIVE, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95134,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**AGENT: AMICA LAW LLC, 30 RAFFLES PLACE, #18-03/04
CHEVRON HOUSE, SINGAPORE 048622**

T1116026B 15/11/2011 (05)



The transliteration of the Chinese characters appearing in the mark is "Mei De Miao" which has no meaning.

Class 05

Beverages containing added minerals (for medical purposes); collagen based medicated supplements for food; dietary food preparations for medical use; dietary food supplements for medical use; dietary foods for medical use; dietary nutritional supplements for medical use; dietary preparations for slimming purposes (medical); dietary substances for medical use; dietary supplements for infants; dietary supplements for medical use; dietary supplements principally of royal jelly (for medical use); food supplements for the dietary management of illness in humans; foodstuffs for use in the dietary management of obesity; fortifying foodstuffs of minerals or vitamins; ginseng preparations incorporating vitamins and minerals; health food supplements for persons with special dietary requirements; health food supplements made principally of minerals; herbal dietary supplements for persons with special dietary requirements; medical preparations for slimming purposes; medicated foods for sportspersons (vitamins or minerals); medicated mineral drinks; medicated mineral spring waters; milk minerals; mineral additives; mineral additives to foodstuffs for human consumption; mineral dietary supplements for humans; mineral food-supplements; mineral preparations for use as nutritional additives to foodstuffs for humans; mineral preparations for use as supplements to drinking water; mineral salts for baths; mineral salts for medical use; mineral salts for pharmaceutical use; mineral spring salt; mineral supplements for foodstuffs for human consumption; mineral supplements to foodstuffs; mineral water for medical purposes; mineral water salts; mineral waters for medicinal purposes; minerals for use in the preparation of foodstuffs for humans; modified starches for food for persons with a dietary disorder; natural mineral water for medical purposes; non-curative dietetic substances for persons with a dietary disorder; plant compounds for use as dietary supplements (medicinal); plant compounds for use as dietary supplements (veterinary); powdered dietary food concentrates for use in a weight reduction programme for medical purposes; preparations consisting of minerals; preparations consisting of mixtures of vitamins and minerals; preparations containing collagen (medical); preparations for food for human consumption (for persons with a dietary requirement due to a medical condition); preparations for use as additives to food for human consumption (minerals); preparations for use as dietetic additives for food (minerals); preparations of minerals; salts for mineral water baths; salts for mineral water baths (medicated); slimming aids (food), for medical

use; slimming aids for medical use; slimming preparations (food), for medical use; slimming preparations for medical use; slimming products (food), for medical use; slimming products for medical use; starch hydrolysates for use in dietary compositions (for medical purposes); stimulants made of minerals; surgical dressings incorporating collagen; surgical dressings made from collagen.

LEE JERRIN ANGEL

60 MARINE DRIVE, #05-68, SINGAPORE 440060

T1200141I 05/01/2012 (11)

Class 11

Sanitary fittings (parts of sanitary installations) and sanitary ware, namely, toilet bowls (water closets), taps (faucets), basin mixers (taps), shower mixers, shower apparatus, wash basins, kitchen mixers (taps) and bath tubs.

AL MOEN ASIA PACIFIC PTE LTD

34 PARBURY AVENUE, #02-03, SINGAPORE 467302

308 BALESTIER ROAD, #03-01, SINGAPORE 329741



T1202148G 20/02/2012 (09 16 25 28 41)

ORIENTAL DREAMWORKS

Class 09

Computer game software for wireless and electronic mobile devices, mobile phones and hand-held electronic devices; computer game software, electronic game programs, electronic game software for handheld electronic devices; video game software; computer game discs; video game cartridges, video game discs; electronic publications (downloadable); interactive software for mobile devices/networks/operating systems/platforms; anti-virus software; compact discs (audio-video); prerecorded CDs featuring music and motion picture sound tracks; prerecorded video disks and DVDs featuring motion pictures; prerecorded optical and magneto-optical discs featuring music and motion pictures; multimedia software recorded on CD ROM featuring music, motion picture soundtracks and motion pictures; interactive multimedia software programs containing motion pictures for entertainment; interactive multi-media software for playing games; magnets and sunglasses; animated cartoons recorded on DVDs; exposed cinematographic film.

Class 16

Paper party decorations; paper party supplies, namely, paper napkins, paper place mats, gift wrapping paper and paper gift wrapping ribbons, paper gift wrap bows, paper table cloths and paper party bags; children's activity books, children's storybooks, comic books, coloring books, book marks, loose leaf binders, stationery-type portfolios, wire-bound notebooks, note pads or writing pads, diaries, daily planners, calendars, scrapbook albums, sketchbook albums, photograph albums, sticker albums, stickers, decals, stamp pads or inking pads, rubber stamps, heat applied appliques in the form of decals made of paper, removable tattoos (decalcomanias), slateboards for writing, pencils, pens, pencil erasers, decorative pencil-top ornaments, pen cases and pencil cases, pen boxes and pencil boxes, pencil sharpeners, chalk, markers, posters, postcards, trading cards, greeting cards, pennants made of paper, painting sets for children; arts and crafts paint kits; study kits, consisting of pencil erasers, drawing rulers, pencil sharpeners and pencil case; stationery packs consisting of writing paper, envelopes, markers, and stencils; and activity kits consisting of stickers and rubber stamps.

Class 25

Shirts and tops, dresses, skirts, pants, trousers, jeans, shorts, rompers, overalls, sweatshirts and sweat pants, sweatsuits, caps and hats, gloves, suspenders, ties, coats and jackets, hosiery, shoes, boots, slippers, pajamas, robes, sleepshirts, sleepwear, underwear, halloween costumes, and cloth baby bibs.

Class 28

Action figures and accessories therefore, bathtub toys, kites, toy building blocks, board games, costume masks, hand-held unit for playing electronic games other than those adapted for use with an external display screen or monitor, die cast miniature toy vehicles, dolls, doll accessories, doll clothing, bean bag dolls, bendable play figures, flying discs, inflatable vinyl play figures, jigsaw puzzles, marbles, plush toys, puppets, ride-on toys, skateboards, balloons, roller skates, toy banks, water squirting toys, stuffed toys, toy vehicles, ornaments for Christmas trees (except illumination articles and confectionery); pinball machines; and playing cards.

Class 41

Entertainment services, namely the production and distribution of motion pictures and television programs and providing on-line computer games featuring characters from motion pictures and television programs; production of live stage shows; presentation of live show performances; theatre productions; theme park services; amusement parks; animation production; game services provided online from a computer network; entertainment information.

DREAMWORKS ANIMATION L.L.C.

**1000 FLOWER STREET, GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA 91201,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**AGENT: RAVINDRAN ASSOCIATES, P.O. BOX 2988 RAFFLES
CITY POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 911799**

T1202507E 27/02/2012 (03)

BISAMIN

Class 03

Cosmetics, face cream, skin cream, face packs [cosmetics], skin lotion, milky face lotion, lip cream, make-up base, skin cleansing preparations, soaps, skin whitening preparations, foundation make-up, face powder, bath powder, eye make-up, eye liner, mascara, eye brow pencils, lipsticks, blusher, nail care preparations, nail polish and cuticle conditioners, cosmetic preparations for bath, non-medicated bath salts, hair care preparations, shampoo, hair rinse, hair conditioner, hair lotion, hair creams, hair-dye, hair spray, hair gel and hair mousse; perfumery, perfume, eau de cologne, eau de toilette, cotton balls for cosmetic purposes; sunscreen preparations; all included in Class 3.

KAO KABUSHIKI KAISHA (ALSO TRADING AS KAO CORPORATION)

14-10, NIHONBASHI KAYABACHO 1-CHOME, CHUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN

AGENT: W.P. LAI & CO, P.O. BOX 0399 PSA BUILDING POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 911144

ONBASE

T1204807E 05/04/2012 (09 42)

Class 09

Computer software; computer software for enterprise content management; application software; computer software products and packages; computer software programs; integrated software packages; all included in Class 9.

Class 42

Design and development of computer software; computer hardware and software consultancy services and computer consultancy services in the fields of implementation and use of the computer hardware and software system for others; customization (design) of computer software for others; installation, repair, maintenance of computer software; technical support services, namely diagnosis of faults in computer hardware and software; advisory services relating to computer system design; computer system design; computer software design; development of computer software application solutions; computer security services (design and development of secure computer hardware, software and systems); information technology (IT) services (computer hardware, software and peripherals design and technical consultancy); providing information, including online, about design and development of computer software; provision of online non-downloadable software (application service provider); software creation; all included in Class 42.

HYLAND SOFTWARE, INC.**28500 CLEMENS ROAD, WESTLAKE, OHIO 44145, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA****AGENT: YUSARN AUDREY, 24 RAFFLES PLACE, #27-01 CLIFFORD CENTRE, SINGAPORE 048621**

T1204974H 04/04/2012 (21)



The transliteration of the Chinese characters appearing in the mark is "Hong Ren" meaning "Red Man".

Class 21

Household or kitchen utensils and containers; combs and sponges; brushes (except paint brushes); articles for cleaning purposes; steelwool; unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building); glassware; porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes.

PHOON HUAT & CO (PTE) LTD

231A PANDAN LOOP, SINGAPORE 128419

T1205121A 11/04/2012 (34)

The transliteration of the Chinese characters of which the mark consists is "Na Ka Man Ka Wa" which has no meaning.

Class 34

Tobacco and tobacco products for smoking; cigarettes; cigars; smokers' articles.

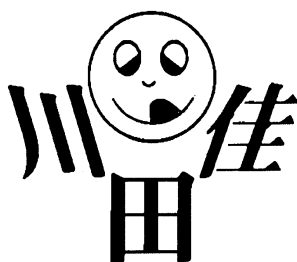
納卡嫚卡瓦

ROCK INTERNATIONAL (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD

**101 THOMSON ROAD, #23-02/03 UNITED SQUARE,
SINGAPORE 307591**

**AGENT: ALLEN & GLEDHILL LLP, ONE MARINA
BOULEVARD, #28-00, SINGAPORE 018989**

T1205449J 16/04/2012 (29 30)



The transliteration of the Chinese characters appearing in the mark is "Chuan Tian Jia" which has no meaning.

Class 29

Aerated drinks [predominantly of milk]; aerosol cream (edible); albumen for culinary purposes; algae prepared as foodstuffs; alginates for culinary purposes; almonds, ground; aloe vera prepared for human consumption; apple flakes; artichoke hearts; artichokes; baked beans; banana based snack food products; bean curd; bean curd [processed vegetables]; beans, preserved; berry products in freeze dried form; beverages consisting principally of milk; beverages made from yoghurt; black pudding; blanched nut kernels; blanchmanges; broccoli; buttermilk products; by-products of milk; cancoillotte; candied chestnuts; canned beans; canned fruits; canned pulses; canned soups; canned vegetables; carob drinks; carrots; cauliflower (prepared); caviar butter; cheese products; chick peas; chilli; chilli beans; chipped potatoes; chocolate nut butter; sugar coated peanuts; cocktail onions; coconut milk for cooking; coconut oil; coconut, desiccated; coffee cream in the form of powder; coleslaw; colza oil for food; compotes; consommés; cooking oils; corn oil; cornichons; cotton seed oil; cranberry sauce (compote); cream (dairy products); cream products; creamers for beverages; curd products; currants; dates; desserts made from yoghurt; dried apricots; dried bananas coated with honey; dried berries being whole, or in crushed or powder form; dried fruit products; dried lentils; dried milk powder; dried mushrooms; dried onions; dried pulses; dried soya beans; dried truffles (edible fungi); dried vegetables; dried whey products; dry mixes for soups; edible almond oil; edible birds' nests; edible essences for foodstuffs (oils); edible jellies made from milk and vegetable products; edible nuts; edible oils; edible seaweed; edible seeds; edible sunflower seeds; edible vegetable oils; egg products; emulsion products made of vegetable oils and water; enzymes for human consumption; extra-virgin olive oil; extracts of vegetables (juices) for cooking; fermented vegetable foods (kimchi); figs; flavoured milk beverages; flavoured yoghurts; flaxseed oil for culinary purposes; flowers and leaves, being dried, cooked or prepared foodstuffs; food products made from nuts; food products made from preserved fruits; food products made from preserved nuts; food products made from preserved vegetables; food products made from seaweeds; fritters; fromage frais; frosted fruits; fruit chips; fruit desserts; fruit jams; fruit jellies; garden peas; gelatine; gherkins; ginger jam; grapeseed oil; green split-peas; ground almonds; ground nuts; groundnut oil; hazelnuts (prepared); jams; jellies; jelly crystals; kefir (milk beverage); lecithin for culinary purposes; lemon juice for cooking; linseed oil for culinary purposes; linseed oils (edible); malt albumin for

human consumption (other than for medical use); malted milk beverages (milk predominating); malted milk for food; marmalade; marmalade jellies; marron glace; mixed fruit; mixtures of nuts and dried fruits; mushroom concentrates; non-dairy yoghurt; nut oils; nut products; okra; olive oil; onion products; palm kernel oil for food; palm oil for food; pastes made from fruit; pastes made from nuts; peanut paste; peeled fruits; piccalilli; pickles; pine kernel oil; pollen prepared as foodstuff; processed buckwheat; processed cherries; processed mushrooms; processed nuts; processed olives; processed peanuts; processed peas; processed raisins; processed vegetables; prunes; pulses (foodstuffs); rapeseed oil for food; raspberry jam; red cabbage; relish (pickle); rennet; rhubarb in syrup; roast chestnuts; roasted nuts; root vegetables (dried); salads; salted nuts; sauerkraut; seaweed extracts for food; seeds (processed-); seeds (processed sunflower-); seeds prepared for human consumption; sesame oil; sesame seeds; snack foods made from dried vegetables; snack foods made from potatoes and wheat (potatoes predominating); snack foods made from pre-cooked vegetables; soya (prepared); soya (preserved); soya bean curd; soya bean milk in liquid and solid form; soya bean oil for food; soya desserts; soya yoghurt; spinach (preserved); split peas; stem ginger; strawberries (dried); sultanas; sunflower oil for food; sweet pickle (pickled fruit or vegetables); sweet spreads (jams); sweetcorn (dried); tahini (sesame seed paste); tangerines (dried); tinned fruits; toasted laver; tofu; tomato concentrates (puree); tomato juice for cooking; tomatoes (dried); tropical fruit squash (pulp); tropical fruits (dried); truffles, preserved; tunny (dried); vegetarian foodstuffs made from edible oils and edible fats; vegetarian meat made from soybean oil; weed extracts for food; whipped cream; yams; yellow split peas; yoghurt powder; yoghurt products; zucchini.

Class 30

Active dried yeast for human consumption; aerated beverages (with coffee, cocoa or chocolate base); alimentary pastes being cereal preparations; alimentary seasonings; allspice; almond confectionery; almond paste; amylaceous products for food; angelica; aniseed; apple flavoured tea; bakery products; barbecue sauce; barley meal; bee glue; beer vinegar; beverages made from cereals; bicarbonate of soda for cooking purposes [baking soda]; biological honey for human consumption; biscuit products; blends of seasonings; bread; breadcrumbs; brewers yeast; brown sauce; buckwheat flour; cacao products; cakes; candy; caramel; caraway seeds (spice); celery salt; cereal based snack food; cereal powders; chick pea flour; chicory (coffee substitute); chocolates; chow-chow (condiment); chutneys; cinnamon (spice); clear gums (confectionery); cloves (spice); almonds covered in chocolate; coated nuts (confectionery); cocoa products; coffee products; concentrated sauce; condiments; cookies; cooking essences; corn

(milled); corn (processed); corn flakes; corn flour; crackers; curry powder; curry sauce; curry spices; danish bread; decaffeinated coffee; dextrose for food; dried herbs (seasonings); dried sauce in powder form; dry condiments; dry seasonings; egg roll cookies; extracts of cocoa, coffee for use a flavours in foodstuffs; farinaceous foods; flans; flavourings for soup and snack foods (other than essential oils); flavourings in the form of concentrated sauces; flavourings in the form of dehydrated sauces; flavourings made from fruits; pickles or vegetables (other than essential oils); flaxseed for human consumption; flour; prepared desserts (confectionery); fresh bread; frozen dough; frozen fruit desserts (sorbits); frozen prepared rice; frozen yoghurt [confectionery ices]; fructose syrup for use in the manufacture of foods; fruit flavoured tea (other than medicinal); fruit juices (confectionery); fruit sugar; fruit vinegar; fudge; galactomannans; garden herbs, preserved (seasonings); garlic puree [condiments]; gateaux; ginger (spice); gingerbread nuts; glazing for food products; glucose for culinary purposes; gnocchi; golden syrup; grape sugar; groats for human food; gruel, with a milk base, for food; guar gum; guarana; halvah; hand made candies; herb tea not for medical purposes; herb tea-based beverages not for medical purposes; herbal extracts, other than for medicinal purposes; herbal infusions (other than for medicinal use); high-protein cereal bars; honeys; horseradish; horseradish sauce; hot chilli bean paste; husked barley; husked oats; ice cream; iced tea; instant coffee; instant noodles; instant tea (other than for medicinal purposes); instant yeast; jasmine tea, other than for medicinal purposes; jun-mirin; ketchup (sauce); leaven; linseed for human consumption; liqueur chocolates; liquid sugar; liquorice (confectionery); locust bean gum; lozenges (confectionery); macaroni; madeleines; maize based snack products; maize flakes; maize flour; mallows (confectionery); malt biscuits; malt bread; malt coffee extracts; malt products for food; malted barley prepared for human consumption; malted food drinks; malted wheat; maltodextrins for nutritional use (other than medical); maltose; maple syrup; marinade containing herbs; marinade containing seasonings; marinades containing spices; marshmallow; marzipan; mayonnaise; mineral salts for preserving foodstuffs; mint based sweets (non-medicated); mint for confectionery; miso; modified corn starch; molasses for food; mooncakes; muesli bars; muffins; mustard powder for food; mustard vinegar; nachos; natural honey; natural rice flakes; non-dairy ice cream; noodles; nougat; nutmeg; oat biscuits; oat flakes; oatmeal; oilseed flour for food; orange flavoured tea (other than for medicinal use); organic thickening agents for cooking foodstuffs; packaged tea (other than for medicinal use); pancakes; pappadums; paprika; pasta products; pasta sauce; pastilles (confectionery); pastry; pearl barley (prepared); pepper; peppermint sweets; peppers [seasonings]; pesto [sauce]; pizza products; pizza sauces; polenta;

popcorn; poppadums; porridge oats; potato starch for food; powder for making cakes; powder for making ice cream; powdered sugar for preparing isotonic beverages; pralines; processed cereals for food for human consumption; processed grains for food for human consumption; processed oats for food for human consumption; products for use in food preservation (salt); profiteroles; propolis; pudding powders; pumpernickel; ready-to-eat puddings; relish (condiment); ribbon vermicelli; rice; rice based snack foods; rice crackers; rice flour; rice milk; rice products for food; rolled oats; rooibos (tea); royal jelly; rum truffles (confectionery); rye flour; saffron (seasoning); sago; salad dressings; salsa [condiment or sauce]; salt for cooking; salted biscuits; sambal sauce (ground red pepper sauce); sandwiches; satay sauces; sauce (edible); sauces containing nuts; sea salt for cooking; seasonings; semolina; sesame snacks; sherbet (confectionery); sherbets (water ices); snack bars containing a mixture of grains, nuts and dried fruit (confectionery); snack food products consisting of cereal products; snack food products made from maize flour; snack food products made from rice; snack foods made of whole wheat; soft caramels; sorbets (water ices); soy sauce; soya bean paste (condiment); soya sauce; spaghetti; spice extracts; spicy sauces; spreads consisting of hazelnut paste; spreads made from chocolate and nuts; star aniseed; substances for binding ice cream; sugar; sweet and sour sauce; syrup of molasses for food; tabbouleh; tapioca flour for food; tartar sauce; tea essence; tea; tisanes made of tea; tomato based sauces; tortes; truffles (confectionery); turmeric for food; vegetable pulps (sauces); vegetable purees (sauces); vermicelli (noodles); vinegar; waffles; weeds (condiments); wheat flour; wheat germ for human consumption; wholemeal bread mixes; wild rice (prepared); wine vinegar; winegums; yeast; yeast for food for human consumption; yoghurt based ice cream (ice cream predominating); sauce (condiments); savoury sauces; soy sauce; soya sauce; tomato sauce; sweet and sour sauce; food dressings (sauces); noodles; vermicelli (noodles); coffee; tea; sugar; rice; chocolate-based beverages; vinegar; salt; yeast; honey; bee glue; cereal preparations; flour; rice-based snack food; cereal-based snack food; dressing for salad; seasonings; soya bean paste (condiments); biscuits; spaghetti; wheat flour; breakfast cereals; fruit vinegar; beer vinegar; mustard vinegar; pepper vinegar; wine vinegar.

YEO JOO HONG

BLK 112 LENGKONG TIGA, #12-225, SINGAPORE 410112

T1205566G 18/04/2012 (09)

PROSTAFF

Class 09

Measuring apparatus and instruments; photographic apparatus and instruments; cameras; digital cameras; cinematographic apparatus and instruments; telecommunication apparatus and instruments; binoculars; telescopes; telescopic riflescopes; optical apparatus and instruments; parts and fittings for optical apparatus and instruments; electronic binoculars; electronic telescopes; electronic range-finding apparatus; electronic microscopes; laser range finders.

NIKON CORPORATION

12-1, YURAKUCHO 1-CHOME, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN

AGENT: DREW AND NAPIER LLC, 10 COLLYER QUAY, #10-01 OCEAN FINANCIAL CENTRE, SINGAPORE 049315

T1205756B 20/04/2012 (42 45)

Class 42

Design and development of computer software for electronic payment processing, electronic funds transfer processing, authentication processes; design and development of application programming interfaces (API); providing information in the field of computer software and computer software design and development; technical support services, namely, troubleshooting of computer software problems.

paycard

Class 45

Financial fraud prevention services; dispute resolution services.

PAYU INTELPROP HOLDINGS LIMITED

IFS COURT, TWENTY EIGHT CYBERCITY, EBENE, MAURITIUS

AGENT: DREW AND NAPIER LLC, 10 COLLYER QUAY, #10-01 OCEAN FINANCIAL CENTRE, SINGAPORE 049315



T1205989A 26/04/2012 (29)

Application for a series of two marks.

The transliteration of the Chinese characters appearing in the mark is "Xiang Zuan" meaning "Mounted with Diamonds".

Class 29

Bacon; Broth concentrates; Eggs; Fish, not live; Fruit jellies; Jellies for food; Vegetable juices for cooking; Lobsters, not live; Meat; Milk products; Piccalilli; Poultry, not live; Fruit salads; Vegetable salads; Sausages; Tofu; Tripe.

SHIH-MING CHEN

13F., NO. 130-1, WUQUAN W. 4TH ST., WEST DIST.,
TAICHUNG CITY, TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AGENT: MARGARET LAW CORPORATION, 36 ARMENIAN
STREET, #05-10, SINGAPORE 179934

T1207105J 17/05/2012 (04)

Class 04

Lubricating oils and greases.

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION

5959 LAS COLINAS BOULEVARD, IRVING, TEXAS
75039-2298, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AGENT: AMICA LAW LLC, 30 RAFFLES PLACE, #18-03/04
CHEVRON HOUSE, SINGAPORE 048622

The logo for Mobil SHC. The word 'Mobil' is in blue and 'SHC' is in red. A small trademark symbol (TM) is located at the top right of the 'C'.



T1209416F 02/07/2012 (35)

Application for a series of two marks.

The first mark in the series is limited to the colour(s) as shown in the representation on the form of application.

The transliteration of the Chinese characters appearing in the mark is "Wei Xuan" meaning "The House of Tuna".

Class 35

Retail services; wholesale services; the bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods from a retail outlet, wholesale outlet, distributor outlet, departmental store, supermarket, from a general merchandise catalogue by mail order or by means of telecommunications or from a general merchandise web site in the global communications network; administrative processing of purchase orders; procurement services for others (purchasing goods and services for other businesses); ordering services (for others); hire of advertising billboards; hire of advertising equipment; hire of advertising materials; intermediary business services relating to the commercialisation of goods; intermediary business services relating to the commercialising of goods (wholesaling).

TUNA HOUSE INTERNATIONAL PTE LTD

47 JALAN RINDU, SINGAPORE 537534

AGENT: HENRY GOH (S) PTE LTD, P.O. BOX 183 TOA
PAYOH CENTRAL, SINGAPORE 913107

T1212514B 24/08/2012 (03)

The mark is limited to the colour(s) as shown in the representation on the form of application.



Class 03

Make-up preparations, make-up powder, make-up removing preparations, perfumes, lipsticks, hair spray, beauty masks, nourishing creams [cosmetics], foundation creams, cosmetics preparations for skin care.

YANGSOO PARK

ROOM NO. 102, #557-33 SINSA-DONG, GANGNAM-GU, SEOUL, KOREA

AGENT: K L TAN & ASSOCIATES, 144A NEIL ROAD, SINGAPORE 088873

T1212814A 30/08/2012 (30)

Class 30

Seasonings; natural sweeteners; natural sweeteners containing oligosaccharides (not for medical purposes); sugar; flavoring syrup for food; table syrup for addition to food, honey, treacle.

OLIGOMATE

KABUSHIKI KAISHA YAKULT HONSHA (ALSO TRADING AS YAKULT HONSHA CO., LTD.)

1-19 HIGASHISHINBASHI 1-CHOME, MINATO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN

AGENT: DREW AND NAPIER LLC, 10 COLLYER QUAY, #10-01 OCEAN FINANCIAL CENTRE, SINGAPORE 049315

T1213009Z 04/09/2012 (29)

Application for a series of two marks.

鑲 鑽

Sun Diamond

鑲 钻

Sun Diamond

The transliteration of the Chinese characters appearing in the mark is "Xiang Zuan" meaning "Mounted with diamonds".

Class 29

Bacon; Broth concentrates; Eggs; Fish, not live; Fruit jellies; Jellies for food; Vegetable juices for cooking; Lobsters, not live; Meat; Milk products; Piccalilli; Poultry, not live; Fruit salads; Vegetable salads; Sausages; Tofu; Tripe.

SHIH-MING CHEN

13F., NO. 130-1, WUQUAN W. 4TH ST., WEST DIST.,
TAICHUNG CITY, TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AGENT: MARGARET LAW CORPORATION, 36 ARMENIAN
STREET, #05-10, SINGAPORE 179934

T1213012Z 04/09/2012 (41)

Class 41

Photography.

LIVE MOMENTS LLP

659D JURONG WEST STREET 65, #02-341, SINGAPORE
644659



T1213042A 04/09/2012 (02)

Class 02

Toner for copying machines, printers, facsimiles; toner for combination products of copying machines, printers and facsimiles in Class 2.

Mycrostoner-EP

SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA ALSO TRADING AS SHARP CORPORATION

22-22, NAGAIKE-CHO, ABENO-KU, OSAKA 545-8522, JAPAN

AGENT: ALLEN & GLEDHILL LLP, ONE MARINA BOULEVARD, #28-00, SINGAPORE 018989

T1213047B 05/09/2012 (09)

Class 09

Spectacle lenses; spectacle lens blanks; spectacles; spectacle frames; spectacle cases; sunglasses; contact lenses; containers for contact lenses; ski goggles.

ICRX

IC JAPAN CO., LTD.

5F HEIANDO BLDG. 2-3-25 KUDAN MINAMI CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN

AGENT: DREW AND NAPIER LLC, 10 COLLYER QUAY, #10-01 OCEAN FINANCIAL CENTRE, SINGAPORE 049315



T1213048J 05/09/2012 (30)

Class 30
Beverages with tea base; tea.

ICHITAN GROUP CO., LTD.

2922/301-303 CHARN ISSARA TOWER 2, 28TH FL., NEW
PETCHBURI RD., BANGKAPI, HUAYKWANG, BANGKOK
10310 THAILAND

c/o RUSTINI, P.O. BOX 450 JURONG POINT POST OFFICE,
SINGAPORE 916415

T1213049I 05/09/2012 (32)

Class 32
Non-alcoholic beverages.

ICHITAN GROUP CO., LTD.

2922/301-303 CHARN ISSARA TOWER 2, 28TH FL., NEW
PETCHBURI RD., BANGKAPI, HUAYKWANG, BANGKOK
10310 THAILAND

c/o RUSTINI, P.O. BOX 450 JURONG POINT POST OFFICE,
SINGAPORE 916415



T1213147I 06/09/2012 (03 14 18 25)



Application for a series of two marks.

Class 03

Amber (perfume); aromatic perfumery products; eau de Cologne; perfume; perfumes.

Class 14

Bracelets; ear ornaments in the nature of jewellery; earrings; earrings of precious metal; gold bracelets; gold earrings; gold plated bracelets; gold plated earrings; jewellery chain of precious metal for bracelets; jewellery chain of precious metal for necklaces; jewellery rope chain for bracelets; jewellery rope chain for necklaces; jewelry; necklaces (jewellery); paste jewellery (costume jewelry (Am.)); watch bracelets.

Class 18

Bags made of imitation leather; bags made of leather; casual bags; clutch bags; handbags; handbags made of imitations leather; handbags made of leather; jewellery bags (empty); ladies' handbags; leather wallets; shopping bags.

Class 25

Belts (clothing); bodices; bodices (lingerie); boys' clothing; casual clothing; clothing; clothing for babies; clothing for sports; esparto shoes or sandals; flat shoes; footwear; footwear for women; foundation garments; girl's clothing; knitwear (clothing); ladies' clothing; ladies' wear; leather belts (clothing); leather shoes; lingerie; maternity clothing; men's clothing; men's shoes; ready-to-wear clothing; shoes; shoes for sports wear; sleepwear; slip-on shoes; underwear; women's clothing.

HENRY WARGANA

JL. LAMPING NO.6 BANDUNG 40131 INDONESIA

15 NASSIM ROAD, #02-01, SINGAPORE 258386

T1213722A 18/09/2012 (44)

Class 44

Medical diagnostic services (testing and analysis).



INEX INNOVATIONS EXCHANGE PTE LTD

10 HOE CHIANG ROAD, #13-03 KEPPEL TOWERS,
SINGAPORE 089315

AGENT: MARKS & CLERK SINGAPORE LLP, P.O. BOX 636
TANJONG PAGAR POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 910816

T1214904A 06/10/2012 (07)

Class 07

Lubricating apparatus (parts of machines); all included in Class 07.

HEBONILUBE PTE. LTD.



80 RAFFLES PLACE, #26-01 UOB PLAZA 1, SINGAPORE
048624

AGENT: SUKRAJ CONSULTANCY, 1 RAFFLES QUAY, #25-00
NORTH TOWER, SINGAPORE 048583

T1215179H 12/10/2012 (09)

Class 09

Eyewear; ophthalmic eyewear frames; reading glasses; sunglasses; eyeglass cases and covers; sun visors (eyewear).

U.S. POLO ASSN.

UNITED STATES POLO ASSOCIATION

771 CORPORATE DRIVE (C/O USPA PROPERTIES, INC.),
SUITE 430, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40503, UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

AGENT: ATMD BIRD & BIRD LLP, P.O. BOX 0643 RAFFLES
CITY POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 911722

T1215586F 18/10/2012 (03)

Class 03

Cosmetics; cosmetic preparations for make up; cosmetic preparations for skin care; perfume; hair shampoos; dentifrices; cake flavourings (essential oil); abrasive; furbishing preparations; shampoos for pets.

RETINOcell

AMOREPACIFIC CORPORATION

181, 2-GA, HANGANG-RO, YONGSAN-GU, SEOUL, REPUBLIC
OF KOREA

AGENT: INFINITUS LAW CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 259
RAFFLES CITY POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 911709

T1215590D 18/10/2012 (41 45)

Class 41

TIBERIAS CHURCH SINGAPORE

Religious education; religious educational services; religious instruction; religious training; arranging and conducting of conferences; arranging and conducting of seminars; arranging and conducting of workshops [training]; competitions (organization of-) [education or entertainment]; education information; educational examination; educational services; exhibitions (organization of-) for cultural or educational purposes; film production, other than advertising films; guidance (vocational-) [education or training advice]; information (entertainment-); live performances (presentation of-); production of shows; production (videotape film-); publication of electronic books and journals on-line; teaching; theatre productions; tuition.

Class 45

Ministerial services (religious); organization of religious meetings; pastoral care (religious services); religious services; spiritual or religious counselling; arranging of wedding ceremonies; charitable services, namely mentoring [personal or spiritual]; funeral services; lifestyle counselling and consultancy [spiritual]; marriage guidance counselling; mediation; mediation services for marital disputes; memorial services [remembrance]; mentoring [spiritual]; pastoral counselling; spiritual advice; spiritual development; spiritual guidance; spiritual recovery services.

TIBERIAS LTD.

51 HINDHEDE WALK, #06-11, SINGAPORE 587975

AGENT: DREW AND NAPIER LLC, 10 COLLYER QUAY,
#10-01 OCEAN FINANCIAL CENTRE, SINGAPORE 049315



T1215593I 18/10/2012 (24)

The transliteration of the Japanese characters of which the mark consists is "Oboro" meaning "Haze, dim, misty, vague" or "Japanese prepared foods mainly containing boiled and mashed fish, shrimp".

Class 24
Towels of textile.

OBORO TOWEL KABUSHIKI KAISHA

NO. 155, KAMIHAMA-CHO 3-CHOME, TSU, MIE-PREF
514-0008, JAPAN

AGENT: DREW AND NAPIER LLC, 10 COLLYER QUAY,
#10-01 OCEAN FINANCIAL CENTRE, SINGAPORE 049315

T1215597A 18/10/2012 (03 05)

Class 03
Non-medicated mouthwash; breath freshener.

Class 05
Medicated mouthwash.

POWER TO YOUR MOUTH

JOHNSON & JOHNSON

ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA, NEW BRUNSWICK,
NEW JERSEY, 08933, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AGENT: DREW AND NAPIER LLC, 10 COLLYER QUAY,
#10-01 OCEAN FINANCIAL CENTRE, SINGAPORE 049315



T1215718D 17/10/2012 (36)

Class 36

Advisory services relating to financial investment; investment management of funds.

Tael Management Co. (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

206B & 208B Telok Ayer Street, Singapore 068641

T1215774E 22/10/2012 (25)

Class 25

Tee-shirts; underclothing; gloves (clothing); outerclothing; coats; clothing; jackets (clothing); bathing caps; layettes (clothing); scarfs; hats; sports shoes; shoes; beach shoes; sandals; pants; headbands (clothing); hosiery; shirts; waterproof clothing.



International Games System Co., Ltd.

No.130, Wugong Rd., Wugu Dist., New Taipei City,
Taiwan, Republic of China

Agent: Francine Tan Law Corporation, 6 Eu Tong
Sen Street, #09-09, Singapore 059817

T1215775C 22/10/2012 (09)



Class 09

Computer game programs; computer software, recorded; magnetic data media; optical discs; computers; computer programs [downloadable software]; computer memory devices; computer peripheral devices; compact discs [audio-video]; computer programmes [programs], recorded; all included in Class 9.

FK DIGITAL PTY LTD

4F., NO. 120, SEC. 2, ZHONGHUA RD., NORTH DIST.,
TAICHUNG CITY 404, TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AGENT: INFINITUS LAW CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 259
RAFFLES CITY POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 911709

T1215838E 23/10/2012 (32)

The Malay word "Singa" appearing in the mark means "Lion".

Class 32

Non-alcoholic beverages.

The logo for SINGA ENERGY DRINK features the word "SINGA" in a large, bold, serif font. Below it, the words "ENERGY DRINK" are written in a smaller, bold, sans-serif font. The entire logo is set against a light, textured background.

FIELD CATERING & SUPPLIES PTE LTD

28 SENOKO SOUTH ROAD, SINGAPORE 758090

T1215868G 24/10/2012 (37 42)



Application for a series of two marks.

Class 37

Advisory services relating to the construction of civil engineering structures; advisory services relating to the repair of civil engineering structures; advisory services relating to the construction of mechanical engineering structures; advisory services relating to the repair of mechanical engineering structures; advisory services for maintenance; civil engineering demolition; project preparation relating to civil engineering (construction); underground civil engineering services (construction); building and construction services; building maintenance; building of industrial properties; civil engineering construction; civil engineering consultancy (construction); construction; construction consultation; construction engineering; construction of buildings; maintenance and repair of buildings; maintenance, installation and repair of industrial apparatus and instruments; machinery installation, maintenance and repair; mechanical engineering (construction); pipe installation services; pipe laying services; pipe-fitting; oil pipeline construction; pipeline construction and maintenance; pipeline insulation; pipeline laying; pipeline maintenance; plant maintenance; plant repair; repair, maintenance and installation consultancy services; roof installation services; roof repair; roof restoration; roofing services; servicing of machines; overhaul of machines; structural engineering services (construction); supervision of construction projects.

Class 42

Advisory services relating to industrial design; advisory services relating to material testing; advisory services relating to product testing; advisory services relating to the safety of products; building and structural inspection services (engineering, quality assessment, and surveying services); building design services; civil engineering (design); commissioning (testing and inspection) services; component testing; construction drafting; design consultancy; design engineering; design of building interiors; design of buildings; design services relating to civil engineering; design services relating to interior decoration; engineering; engineering consultancy; engineering design; engineering drawing; engineering feasibility studies; engineering project management services; engineering project studies; engineering surveys and inspections; engineering testing; industrial design; industrial engineering design services; industrial inspection; inspection (testing) of apparatus; inspection (testing) of commercial installations; inspection (testing) of domestic installations; inspection (testing) of industrial installations; inspection (testing) of plant and machinery; inspection of buildings (surveying);

inspection of goods for quality control; mechanical engineering services (design); preparation of engineering drawings; preparation of engineering reports; quality assurance consultancy; quality audits; quality evaluation of performance against bench-mark references; quality testing; safety evaluation; services for monitoring industrial processes; structural engineering services (design); testing of machinery; testing of materials.

EYOTA ENGINEERING PTE LTD

18 BOON LAY WAY, #10-158 TRADEHUB 21, SINGAPORE
609966

T1215870I 24/10/2012 (10)

Class 10

Medical apparatus and instruments for diabetes monitoring; blood glucose monitoring systems; blood glucose monitors; blood glucose sensors; blood ketone monitors; blood ketone sensors; apparatus for drawing or sampling blood for purposes of diabetes monitoring.

FREESTYLE OPTIUM NEO

ABBOTT DIABETES CARE INC.

1420 HARBOR BAY PARKWAY, ALAMEDA, CA 94502,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AGENT: WONG & LEOW LLC, 8 MARINA BOULEVARD,
#05-01 MARINA BAY FINANCIAL CENTRE TOWER 1,
SINGAPORE 018981

T1215995J 25/10/2012 (42)

Class 42

POWERXPAND

Engineering services, engineering consultancy, testing and design services; design planning services; design of industrial machinery namely, mobile gas turbine generators and engines; engineering testing services relating to mobile gas turbine generators and engines; inspection (testing) of plant and machinery.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

**3135 EASTON TURNPIKE FAIRFIELD CONNECTICUT 06828,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**AGENT: RODYK & DAVIDSON LLP, P.O. BOX 462
ROBINSON ROAD POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 900912**

T1215996I 25/10/2012 (06 37)

Class 06

Steel buildings; prefabricated steel buildings; structural steels; insulated metal panels for building, namely polyurethane insulate sandwich panels; building panels of metal or aluminium, namely polyurethane insulate sandwich panels; steel and aluminum wall and roof cladding; open web joists of metal; curved steel beams.

Kirby 

Class 37

Building construction; repair; installation services.

KIRBY BUILDING SYSTEMS - KUWAIT (S.A.K CLOSED)

P.O. BOX 23933 SAFAT - 13100 KUWAIT

**AGENT: DREW AND NAPIER LLC, 10 COLLYER QUAY,
#10-01 OCEAN FINANCIAL CENTRE, SINGAPORE 049315**

ALGATEC

T1216026F 25/10/2012 (09)

Class 09

Electromagnetic lock; electric lock; electric access control apparatus; electric power supply units; switches, electric; wires, electric; card operated electronic locks; all included in Class 09.

UWC ELECTRIC (M) SDN BHD

PMT 1100, JALAN PERINDUSTRIAN BUKIT MINYAK 7,
MK.13, KAWASAN PERINDUSTRIAN BUKIT MINYAK, 14100
SIMPANG AMPAT, S.P.T, PENANG, MALAYSIA

AGENT: INTELLECT WORLDWIDE (S) PTE. LTD., 10 ANSON
ROAD, #12-14 INTERNATIONAL PLAZA, SINGAPORE 079903

T1216209I 29/10/2012 (14)

Class 14

Fine Jewellery.

SK JEWELLERY PTE LTD

51 KAKI BUKIT PLACE, SINGAPORE 416228

AGENT: SK JEWELLERY PTE. LTD., 51 KAKI BUKIT PLACE,
SINGAPORE 416228





T1216210B 29/10/2012 (12)

Class 12

Bicycles; parts and fittings therefor.

SWISSBIKE VERTRIEBS GMBH

OBERE SPICHERMATT 12, CH-6370 STANS, SWITZERLAND.

AGENT: RODYK & DAVIDSON LLP, P.O. BOX 462
ROBINSON ROAD POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 900912

T1216212I 29/10/2012 (09)

Class 09

Video cameras; blank memory cards; memory card recorders;
memory card readers.

SONY CORPORATION

1-7-1 KONAN, MINATO-KU, TOKYO, 108-0075 JAPAN

AGENT: INFINITUS LAW CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 259
RAFFLES CITY POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 911709

AXSM

T1216222F 29/10/2012 (30)

FAB

Class 30

Biscuits including cookies and cream biscuits; confectionery including fruit sweets, candies, toffees, chocolates and sugar sweets.

PARLE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

NORTH END CROSSING, VILE PARLE (EAST), MUMBAI 400 057, INDIA

AGENT: INFINITUS LAW CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 259
RAFFLES CITY POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 911709

T1216223D 29/10/2012 (30)

Class 30

Biscuits including cookies and cream biscuits; confectionery including fruit sweets, candies, toffees, chocolates and sugar sweets.

PARLE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

NORTH END CROSSING, VILE PARLE (EAST), MUMBAI 400 057, INDIA

AGENT: INFINITUS LAW CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 259
RAFFLES CITY POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 911709

GOLDSTAR

T1216224B 29/10/2012 (30)

Class 30

Biscuits including cookies and cream biscuits; confectionery including fruit sweets, candies, toffees, chocolates and sugar sweets.

HAPPY HAPPY

PARLE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

NORTH END CROSSING, VILE PARLE (EAST), MUMBAI 400 057, INDIA

AGENT: INFINITUS LAW CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 259
RAFFLES CITY POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 911709

T1216237D 29/10/2012 (05)

Class 05

Lotions for pharmaceutical purposes; moisturisers (pharmaceuticals); moisturising gels (pharmaceutical); ointments for pharmaceutical purposes; pain killers (pharmaceuticals); pharmaceutical preparations for human use; pharmaceutical preparations for personal use; pharmaceutical preparations for topical use; pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of muscle tension; pharmaceutical products; pharmaceutical products for use by humans; pharmaceutical products in gel form; preparations for body care (pharmaceuticals); skincare preparations (pharmaceutical); topical pharmaceutical compositions.

pnflex

INCONTECH PTE LTD

132 JOO SENG ROAD, #04-01 UNIPLAS BUILDING,
SINGAPORE 368358

T1216240D 29/10/2012 (12)



Class 12

Baskets adapted for cycles; bells for bicycles, cycles; pumps for bicycles, cycles; saddle covers for bicycles or motorcycles; tires for bicycles, cycles; bicycles; handle bars for bicycles, cycles; electric vehicles; panniers adapted for cycles; pedals for cycles; saddles for bicycles, cycles or motorcycles; all included in Class 12.

MERIDA INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

NO. 116, MEEI GAANG ROAD, MEEI GAANG TSUEN, TA
TSUEN, CHANG HWA HSIEN, TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF
CHINA

AGENT: INFINITUS LAW CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 259
RAFFLES CITY POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 911709

T1216241B 29/10/2012 (12)

Class 12

Baskets adapted for cycles; bells for bicycles, cycles; pumps for bicycles, cycles; saddle covers for bicycles or motorcycles; tires for bicycles, cycles; bicycles; handle bars for bicycles, cycles; electric vehicles; panniers adapted for cycles; pedals for cycles; saddles for bicycles, cycles or motorcycles; all included in Class 12.

MERIDA

MERIDA INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

NO. 116, MEEI GAANG ROAD, MEEI GAANG TSUEN, TA
TSUEN, CHANG HWA HSIEN, TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF
CHINA

AGENT: INFINITUS LAW CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 259
RAFFLES CITY POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 911709

T1216243I 29/10/2012 (30)



Class 30

Candy; confectionery; chewing gum; frozen confections namely, freezer pops, flavored ices; ice cream, ice cream bars; ice cream confections; frozen yogurt, frozen yogurt bars; sherbet.

HUHTAMAKI FINANCE B.V.

JUPITERSTRAAT 102, 2132 HE HOOFDORP, THE NETHERLANDS

AGENT: DONALDSON & BURKINSHAW, P.O. BOX 3667
ROBINSON ROAD POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 905667

T1216282Z 30/10/2012 (12)

Class 12

Automobiles and structural parts thereof.

TOYOTA JIDOSHA KABUSHIKI KAISHA (ALSO TRADING
AS TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION)

AURIS

1, TOYOTA-CHO, TOYOTA-SHI, AICHI-KEN, JAPAN

AGENT: DREW AND NAPIER LLC, 10 COLLYER QUAY,
#10-01 OCEAN FINANCIAL CENTRE, SINGAPORE 049315

T1216283H 30/10/2012 (20)



Class 20

Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; goods (not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother-of-pearl, meerschaum and substitutes for all these materials.

WANJI PTE LTD

10 ANSON ROAD, #17-26 INTERNATIONAL PLAZA,
SINGAPORE 079903

AGENT: GLOBAL INTELLECTS, P.O. BOX 171 TOWNER
POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 913226

T1216284F 30/10/2012 (07)

Class 07

Pistons, cylinder liners and piston rings.

N.S. AUTO PARTS INDUSTRIES SDN. BHD.

LOT 64, SENAWANG INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, 70450
SEREMBAN, NEGERI SEMBILAN, MALAYSIA

AGENT: ELLA CHEONG SPRUSON & FERGUSON
(SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD., C/O ELLA CHEONG SPRUSON &
FERGUSON (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD., 152 BEACH ROAD,
#30-00 GATEWAY EAST, SINGAPORE 189721



T1216294C 30/10/2012 (09)



Class 09

Photocopiers [photographic, electrostatic, thermic]; laser printer for use with cameras, computers, electronic tablets, mobile phones and word processors; inkjet printer for use with cameras, computers, electronic tablets, mobile phones and word processors; printers for use with cameras, computers, electronic tablets, mobile phones and word processors.

DIGITAL BEST ENGINEERING CORPORATION

**NO. 16, DONGSHUN ST., SHULIN DIST., NEW TAIPEI CITY
23850, TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**AGENT: YUEN LAW LLC, 105 CECIL STREET, #03-02,
SINGAPORE 069534**

T1216301Z 30/10/2012 (43)

Class 43

**Restaurant services for the provision of fast food; restaurants;
self-service restaurants.**

MUNCH GLOBAL INITIATIVE PTE LTD

112 ROBINSON ROAD, #01-01, SINGAPORE 068902





T1216348F 31/10/2012 (41)

Application for a series of two marks.

Class 41

Arranging and conducting of conferences; arranging and conducting of reunions; arranging and conducting of workshops (training); management of entertainment events; management of entertainment services; production, organization and presentation of fashion shows [entertainment]; beauty contest (arrangement of contest); entertainment; organization of competitions (education or entertainment); television entertainment; videotape film production; shows (production of beauty pageant); arranging of pageants; all included in Class 41.

HAN BOON KENG**72A TAMPINES ROAD, SINGAPORE 534058**

AGENT: SAMUEL SEOW LAW CORPORATION, 15 HOE CHIANG ROAD, #26-01 TOWER FIFTEEN, SINGAPORE 089316

T1216352D 31/10/2012 (35)

Application for a series of two marks.

Class 35

Administration of the business affairs of franchises; event management services (organization of exhibitions or trade fairs for commercial or advertising purposes); business advice relating to franchising; business advisory services relating to the establishment of franchises; business advisory services relating to the operation of franchises; franchising services [group purchasing, group advertising]; provision of business information relating to franchising; all included in Class 35.

**HAN BOON KENG****72A TAMPINES ROAD, SINGAPORE 534058**

AGENT: SAMUEL SEOW LAW CORPORATION, 15 HOE CHIANG ROAD, #26-01 TOWER FIFTEEN, SINGAPORE 089316

T1216452J 01/11/2012 (03)

济福

The transliteration of the Chinese characters of which the mark consists is "Ji Fu" which has no meaning.

Class 03

Hair lotions; laundry preparations; cleaning preparations; perfumery; cosmetics; breath freshening sprays; incense; air fragrancing preparations.

GUANGDONG JUNFENG BFS INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

ROOM 2705, NO. 111-115, SIYOUXIN ROAD, YUEXIU DISTRICT, GUANGZHOU CITY, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, CHINA

AGENT: ALLEN & GLEDHILL LLP, ONE MARINA BOULEVARD, #28-00, SINGAPORE 018989

T1216454G 01/11/2012 (05)

The transliteration of the Chinese characters of which the mark consists is "Ji Fu" which has no meaning.

Class 05

Vitamin preparations; cod liver oil; tonics [medicines]; dietary fibre; oxygen for medical purposes; sterilising preparations; contact lens cleaning preparations; dietetic foods adapted for medical purposes; dietetic substances adapted for medical use; mineral food supplements; nutritional supplements; air purifying preparations; depuratives.

济福

GUANGDONG JUNFENG BFS INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

ROOM 2705, NO. 111-115, SIYOUXIN ROAD, YUEXIU DISTRICT, GUANGZHOU CITY, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, CHINA

AGENT: ALLEN & GLEDHILL LLP, ONE MARINA BOULEVARD, #28-00, SINGAPORE 018989

T1216458Z 01/11/2012 (10)



The transliteration of the Chinese characters of which the mark consists is "Ji Fu" which has no meaning.

Class 10

Medical apparatus and instruments; nursing appliances; galvanic therapeutic appliances; blankets, electric, for medical purposes; physiotherapy apparatus; beds, specially made for medical purposes; abdominal pads; feeding bottles; condoms; orthopaedic articles; suture materials.

GUANGDONG JUNFENG BFS INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

ROOM 2705, NO. 111-115, SIYOUXIN ROAD, YUEXIU DISTRICT, GUANGZHOU CITY, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, CHINA

AGENT: ALLEN & GLEDHILL LLP, ONE MARINA BOULEVARD, #28-00, SINGAPORE 018989

International Registrations filed under the Madrid Protocol Published for Opposition Purposes under the Trade Marks Act (Cap.332, 1999 Ed.)

OPPOSITION

Notice is hereby given that any person who wishes to oppose the registration of any of the marks published in the class groups which follow may within two months from the date of this journal file a Notice of Opposition on Form TM 11 (fee \$374).

Formal opposition should not be filed until after reasonable notice has been given to the Applicant for registration so as to afford him an opportunity of withdrawing his application before the expenses of preparing the Notice of Opposition are incurred. Failure to give such notice will be taken into account in considering any application by an Opponent for an Order for Costs if the opposition is uncontested by the Applicant.

RED
VALENTINO

T1204582C (35)
(International Registration No. 1000386)

Date of International Registration: 25/02/2009

Date of Protection in Singapore: 11/11/2011

The following claim is made in the International Registration:
Colours claimed: Red and black.

Class 35

Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions; dissemination of advertisements, dissemination of advertising matter, rental of advertising spaces; commercial or industrial business management consultancy and assistance, professional business consultancy, modeling for advertising or business promotion, provision of assistance (business) in the establishment of franchises, retail services in the field of clothing and accessories thereto.

VALENTINO S.P.A.

VIA TURATI, 16/18, I-20121, MILANO, ITALY

**AGENT: PATRICK MIRANDAH CO. (S) PTE. LTD., P.O. BOX
1093 ROBINSON ROAD POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE 902143**

T1213167C (34)
(International Registration No. 1001795)

Date of International Registration: 03/04/2009

Date of Protection in Singapore: 22/05/2012

Class 34

Tobacco; smokers' articles; matches.

BOHEMI

**EDNOLITCHNO DRUJESTVO S OGRANITCHENA
OTGOVORNOST "FINANSKONSULT"**

ALTZEKO STR. 16, BG-4000 PLOVDIV, BULGARIA

PURELAB

T1212712I (09 10 11)

(International Registration No. 1065897)

Date of International Registration: 30/11/2010

Date of Protection in Singapore: 25/06/2012

Class 09

Scientific apparatus for use in water treatment; scientific apparatus for use in water filtration, purification, softening, sterilisation, sanitation, sanitisation, desalination, demineralisation, deionisation, electrodeionisation, oxidation and clarification; parts and fittings for the aforesaid goods.

Class 10

Apparatus and instruments for surgical, medical, dental and veterinary use for the filtration, purification, softening, sterilisation, sanitation, sanitisation, desalination, demineralisation, deionisation, electrodeionisation, oxidation and clarification of water; parts and fittings for the aforesaid goods.

Class 11

Water treatment apparatus; water treatment units; water treatment filters; water treatment cartridges; apparatus, instruments and installations for filtration, purification, softening, sterilisation, sanitation, sanitisation, desalination, demineralisation, deionisation, electrodeionisation, oxidation and clarification of water; water treatment cartridges for the filtration, purification, softening, sterilisation, sanitation, sanitisation, desalination, demineralisation, deionisation, electrodeionisation, oxidation and clarification of water; parts and fittings for the aforesaid goods.

VWS (UK) LIMITED

**MARLOW INTERNATIONAL, PARKWAY, MARLOW
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE SL7 1YL, UNITED KINGDOM**

SIMDUSTRY

**T1112715Z (09 28 41)
(International Registration No. 1088662)**

Date of International Registration: 27/07/2011

Date of Protection in Singapore: 27/07/2011

Class 09

Computer game programs, simulations software for use in digital computers.

Class 28

Games, in particular board games and parlour games; accessories for board games and/or parlour games, namely token, game boards and playing cards.

Class 41

Arranging and conducting of workshops, seminars and courses.

FROHLICH UND STAINES GBR

SCHWALBENRING 3, 63834 SULZBACH, GERMANY

**AGENT: DREW AND NAPIER LLC, 10 COLLYER QUAY,
#10-01 OCEAN FINANCIAL CENTRE, SINGAPORE 049315**



T1112847D (35 42 45)
(International Registration No. 1089106)

Date of International Registration: 13/05/2011

Date of Protection in Singapore: 13/05/2011

Class 35

Business management and organization consultancy; personnel management consultancy; business organization consultancy; professional business consultancy; commercial or industrial management assistance; business management assistance; secretarial services; business research; business inquiries; cost price analysis; employment agencies; personnel recruitment; outsourcing services (business assistance); marketing research.

Class 42

Technical research; engineering; industrial design; analysis for industrial purposes.

Class 45

Licensing of copyright management; copyright management.

Priority Claims:

Class 35

14/12/2010

GERMANY

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 42

14/12/2010

GERMANY

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 45

14/12/2010

GERMANY

All goods/services claimed in this application.

RALF MATTHEIS

MAUGENHARDER STRASSE 3, 79400 KANDERN, GERMANY

BY TI MO

T1216360E (25)
(International Registration No. 1091251)

Date of International Registration: 28/07/2011
Date of Protection in Singapore: 19/09/2012

Class 25
Clothing, footwear, headgear.

TINE-MOLLATT AS

SKOVVEIEN 11, N-0257 OSLO, NORWAY

T1212713G (18 25)
(International Registration No. 1092358)

Date of International Registration: 05/04/2011
Date of Protection in Singapore: 19/07/2012

Class 18

Briefcases, tote bags, leather carrying cases for documents, bags, namely all purpose carrying bags, all purpose sport bags, shoulder bags, cosmetic bags sold empty, attache cases, wallets, purses, wheeled bags, tool bags sold empty, school bags, keycases, business card cases, leather credit card cases, trunks, suitcases, travelling bags, rucksacks, backpacks, garment bags for travel, waist packs, duffel bags, clutch bags, umbrellas, parasols, walking sticks.

Class 25

Clothing, footwear, headgear; belts, braces for clothing.

SADDLERS UNION S.R.L.

VIALE BRUNO BUOZZI, 98, I-00197 ROMA, ITALY



SADDLERS UNION



T1118564H (41)
(International Registration No. 1100010)

Date of International Registration: 30/09/2011

Date of Protection in Singapore: 30/09/2011

The following claim is made in the International Registration:
Colours claimed: White and blue. White: V2S and small space in the blue circle; Blue: Virtualize to Serve and circle around V2S.

Class 41

Training in the field of information technology.

Priority Claims:

Class 41

18/05/2011

PORTUGAL

All goods/services claimed in this application.

EAZYTECH CONSULTANTS LIMITED

AVENIDA SAO MIGUEL DAS ENCOSTAS, NO 249, P-2775-751
CARCAVELOS, PORTUGAL



T1212471E (21 25 29 30 32 43)
(International Registration No. 1124471)

Date of International Registration: 27/06/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 27/06/2012

Class 21

Drinking vessels; tumblers; mugs, not of precious metal; porcelain tableware.

Class 25

Clothing, footwear, headgear.

Class 29

Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, frozen, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, compotes; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats.

Class 30

Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca, sago, artificial coffee; flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices; honey, treacle; yeast, baking-powder; salt, mustard; vinegar, sauces (condiments); spices; ice.

Class 32

Beers; mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic drinks; fruit drinks, fruit juices; syrups and other preparations for making beverages.

Class 43

Providing of food and drink; restaurant services; bar services.

O'LEARYS TRADEMARK AB

WALLINGATAN 33, SE-111 24 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.



T1212492H (05 09)
(International Registration No. 1124686)

Date of International Registration: 25/04/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 25/04/2012

Class 05

Cleaning solution for contact lenses; disinfecting solution for contact lenses; storing solution for contact lenses; preparations for disinfecting, cleaning, storing and wetting contact lenses: eye drops.

Class 09

Contact lenses; cases and containers for contact lenses; glasses; cases for glasses.

SEED CO., LTD.

**40-2, HONGO 2-CHOME, BUNKYO-KU, TOKYO 113-0033,
JAPAN**

T1212847H (33)

(International Registration No. 1125038)

Date of International Registration: 18/05/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 18/05/2012

Class 33

Alcoholic beverages (except beers), in particular wines, sparkling wines and champagnes.

ARMAND DE BRIGNAC

ACE OF SPADES HOLDING, LLC

**480 BROOME STREET, SUITE 2, NEW YORK, NEW YORK
10013, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

CLARIANT 

T1212849D (01 02 03 04 05 07 09 16 17 18 19 31 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 45)

(International Registration No. 1125048)

Date of International Registration: 11/05/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 11/05/2012

Class 01

Chemicals used in industry, science and photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; fertilizers; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesives for industrial purposes.

Class 02

Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants; mordants; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for painters, decorators, printers and artists.

Class 03

Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, degreasing and abrasive preparations; soap; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices.

Class 04

Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels (including motor spirit) and illuminants; candles and wicks for lighting.

Class 05

Dietetic food and substances adapted for medical or veterinary use, food for babies; dietary supplements for humans and animals; disinfectants; products for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides.

Class 07

Catalytic converters.

Class 09

Scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signaling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; 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, DVDs and other digital recording media; mechanisms for coin-operated

apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment, computers; computer software; fire-extinguishing apparatus.

Class 16

Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, included in this class; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives (glues) for stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paintbrushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional or teaching material (except apparatus); plastic materials for packaging (included in this class); printing type; printing blocks.

Class 17

Rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos, mica and goods made from these materials included in this class; plastics in extruded form for use in manufacture; packing, stopping and insulating materials; flexible pipes, not of metal.

Class 18

Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols; walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery.

Class 19

Non-metallic building materials; rigid pipes, not of metal, for building; asphalt, pitch and bitumen; transportable buildings, not of metal; monuments, not of metal.

Class 31

Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains not included in other classes; live animals; fresh fruits and vegetables; seeds; natural plants and flowers; foodstuffs for animals; malt.

Class 35

Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions.

Class 36

Insurance underwriting; financial affairs; monetary affairs; real estate affairs.

Class 37

Construction; repairs (except repairs in the field of automobiles); installation services.

Class 38

Telecommunications.

Class 39

Transport; packaging and storage of goods; arranging of tours.

Class 40

Treatment of materials.

Class 41

Educational services; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.

Class 42

Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto; industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computers and software.

Class 45

Legal services; security services for the protection of property and individuals; detective agencies; baby sitting; escorting in society (chaperoning), mediation; marriage agencies, dating services; horoscope casting; undertaking, cremation, organization of religious meetings; clothing rental.

Priority Claims:

Class 01

12/01/2012

SWITZERLAND

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 02

12/01/2012

SWITZERLAND

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 03

12/01/2012

SWITZERLAND

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 04

12/01/2012

SWITZERLAND

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 05

12/01/2012

SWITZERLAND

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 07
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 09
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 16
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 17
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 18
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 19
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 31
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 35
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 36
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 37
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 38
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 39
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 40
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 41
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 42
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 45
12/01/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

CLARIANT AG

ROTHAUSSTRASSE 61, CH-4132 MUTTENZ, SWITZERLAND.

BIGIDEAS

T1212853B (42)
(International Registration No. 1125061)

Date of International Registration: 04/06/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 04/06/2012

Class 42
Software as a service (SAAS) services featuring software for product and services configuration, pricing and quoting, proposal generation, guided selling, and eCommerce.

Priority Claims:
Class 42
15/05/2012
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
All goods/services claimed in this application.

BIGMACHINES, INC.

SUITE 225, 570 LAKE COOK ROAD, DEERFIELD IL 60015,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

T1212867B (05)
(International Registration No. 1125244)

Date of International Registration: 09/05/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 09/05/2012

Class 05
First aid products; materials for dressings; bandages for dressing.

Priority Claims:
Class 05
10/11/2011
ISRAEL
All goods/services claimed in this application.

FIRST CARE PRODUCTS LTD.

7 PESACH LEV, 71293 LOD, ISRAEL

 **FirstCare**

PRZ
P O L A R I Z E D

T1212868J (09)
(International Registration No. 1125251)

Date of International Registration: 04/07/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 04/07/2012

Class 09

Sunglasses; eyeglasses; eyeglass cases; eyeglass chains; eyeglass cords; eyeglass frames; spectacles; spectacle cases; spectacle frames; spectacle glasses; spectacle chains; contact lenses; eyeglass lenses; contact lens cases.

Priority Claims:

Class 09

28/06/2012

EUROPEAN UNION

All goods/services claimed in this application.

PRADA S.A.

**23, RUE ALDRINGEN, L-1118 LUXEMBOURG,
LUXEMBOURG.**

T1212887G (39)

(International Registration No. 1125517)

Date of International Registration: 05/07/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 05/07/2012

The following claim is made in the International Registration:
Colours claimed: Red and grey.



Class 39

Transportation, shipping, delivery and storage of goods, including transportation, shipping, delivery and storage of pneumatically and manually operated metal valves and related parts and parts for industrial or municipal process control systems.

EMERSON PROCESS MANAGEMENT SAS

RUE PAUL BAUDRY, F-68700 CERNAY, FRANCE



T1212888E (01 11 37 39)
(International Registration No. 1125518)

Date of International Registration: 20/06/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 20/06/2012

The following claim is made in the International Registration:
Colours claimed: Blue and white.

Class 01

Gases and mixtures of gas, particularly cryogenic liquids for the cold transportation of goods.

Class 11

Refrigerating apparatus using gases or mixtures of gases as a source of cold, said apparatus being particularly incorporated in vehicles for the cold transportation of goods; installations for producing, distributing and purifying gases and mixtures of gases, particularly cryogenic liquids for the cold transportation of goods.

Class 37

Assistance with, installation and maintenance of refrigeration apparatus using gases or mixtures of gases as a source of cold, said apparatus being particularly incorporated in vehicles for the cold transportation of goods; assistance with, installation and maintenance of installations for producing, distributing and purifying gases and mixtures of gases, particularly cryogenic liquids for the cold transportation of goods.

Class 39

Services for distributing gases and mixtures of gases, particularly cryogenic liquids for the cold transportation of goods.

Priority Claims:

Class 01

25/01/2012

FRANCE

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 11

25/01/2012

FRANCE

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 37

25/01/2012

FRANCE

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 39

25/01/2012

FRANCE

All goods/services claimed in this application.

**L'AIR LIQUIDE, SOCIETE ANONYME POUR L'ETUDE ET
L'EXPLOITATION DES PROCEDES GEORGES CLAUDE**

75, QUAI D'ORSAY, F-75007 PARIS, FRANCE

dizao

T1212889C (05 14 18 25 35 44)
(International Registration No. 1125538)

Date of International Registration: 27/04/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 27/04/2012

Class 05

Thermal water; wadding for medical purposes; medicinal mud; deodorants, other than for human beings or for animals; mineral food-supplements; cod liver oil; cachets for pharmaceutical purposes; candy, medicated; lotions for pharmaceutical purposes; adhesive plaster; liniments; sunburn ointments; medicinal oils; compresses; pomades for medical purposes; vitamin preparations; therapeutic preparations for the bath; air deodorising preparations; air purifying preparations; pharmaceutical preparations for treating dandruff; pharmaceutical preparations for skin care; medicinal hair growth preparations; preparations of trace elements for human and animal use; eye-wash; panty liners [sanitary]; chewing gum for medical purposes; sanitary napkins; salts for medical purposes; smelling salts; antiseptics; styptic preparations; disinfectants for hygiene purposes; medical preparations for slimming purposes; detergents for medical purposes; remedies for perspiration; serums; medicinal herbs; menstruation knickers; herb teas for medicinal purposes.

Class 14

Amulets; bracelets; charms; works of art of precious metal; jewellery; figurines [statuettes] of precious metal; ornaments; cases for watches [presentation]; clocks; watches; jewellery cases [caskets].

Class 18

Pocket wallets; umbrellas; boxes of leather or leather board; boxes of vulcanised fibre; purses; vanity cases, not fitted; clothing for pets; leather straps; sling bags for carrying infants; garment bags for travel; handbags; wheeled shopping bags; bags for sports; shopping bags; school bags; travelling trunks; canes; key cases [leatherware]; trunks [luggage]; animal skins.

Class 25

Bandanas [neckerchiefs]; underwear; overalls; boas [necklets]; teddies [undergarments]; breeches for wear; trousers; neckties; gaiters; vests; hosiery; collar protectors; tights; suits; bathing suits; masquerade costumes; beach clothes; jackets [clothing]; tee-shirts; sleep masks; furs [clothing]; ear muffs [clothing]; socks; footwear; boots for sports; beach shoes; clothing; outerclothing; jerseys [clothing]; clothing of imitations of leather; clothing of leather; knitwear [clothing]; overcoats; gloves [clothing]; pyjamas; bathing drawers; scarfs; dresses; layettes [clothing]; jumpers [pullovers];

shirts; boots; shoes; headgear for wear; dressing gowns; stockings; shawls; sashes for wear; pelisses; skirts.

Class 35

Import-export agencies; advertising agencies; demonstration of goods; organization of trade fairs for commercial or advertising purposes; presentation of goods on communication media, for retail purposes; auctioneering; sales promotion for others; distribution of samples; procurement services for others [purchasing goods and services for other businesses]; dissemination of advertising matter; advertising; business management of hotels.

Class 44

Manicuring; hairdressing salons; beauty salons; visagists' services; sauna services; solarium services; massage; aromatherapy services; convalescent homes; sanatoriums; health centers; flower arranging; tattooing; health spa services; telemedicine services; landscape design.

Priority Claims:

Class 05

08/12/2011

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 14

08/12/2011

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 18

08/12/2011

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 25

08/12/2011

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 35

08/12/2011

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 44

08/12/2011

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

All goods/services claimed in this application.

EXAMONE ENTERPRISES LTD.

**ARCH. MAKARIOU III, 155 PROTEAS HOUSE, 5TH. FLOOR
P.C., CY-3021 LIMASSOL, CYPRUS**

T1213084G (28)

(International Registration No. 1125629)

Date of International Registration: 16/04/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 16/04/2012

Class 28

Games.

TZUKH

RANDAL LEIGH HAMILTON-SMITH

PO BOX 2030, BYRON BAY NSW 2481, AUSTRALIA

MANTA

T1213086C (32 33)
(International Registration No. 1125663)

Date of International Registration: 21/06/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 21/06/2012

Class 32

Beers, mineral and aerated waters; non-alcoholic beverages and preparations for making beverages (excluding preparations based on coffee, tea or cocoa, and milk drinks); fruit beverages and fruit juices; syrups for beverages; whey beverages; lemonades; fruit nectars; soda water; non-alcoholic aperitifs.

Class 33

Alcoholic beverages.

SOCIETE LE FROID

**7 RUE DES FRERES CHARPENTIER, MONTRAVEL,
NOUMEA, NOUVELLE CALEDONIE, FRANCE**

T1213105C (17)
(International Registration No. 1125994)

Date of International Registration: 15/06/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 15/06/2012

Class 17

Adhesive tapes, adhesive bands, other than stationery and not for medical or household purposes.

Priority Claims:

Class 17

19/01/2012

GERMANY

All goods/services claimed in this application.

TESA SE

QUICKBORNSTRABE 24, 20253 HAMBURG, GERMANY

CaRes

MONCLER

T1213122C (35)
(International Registration No. 1126225)

Date of International Registration: 19/06/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 19/06/2012

Class 35
Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions.

Priority Claims:
Class 35
30/03/2012
ITALY
All goods/services claimed in this application.

MONCLER S.R.L.

VIA STENDHAL, 47, I-20144 MILANO, ITALY

T1213123A (05)
(International Registration No. 1126233)

Date of International Registration: 12/06/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 12/06/2012

Class 05
Pharmaceutical preparations.

Priority Claims:
Class 05
19/12/2011
GERMANY
All goods/services claimed in this application.

BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INTERNATIONAL GMBH

55218 INGELHEIM, GERMANY

YAVAZEL

AIRFLUSOL

T1213124Z (05)
(International Registration No. 1126246)

Date of International Registration: 24/07/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 24/07/2012

Class 05
Pharmaceutical preparations, namely bronchodilating and anti-asthma preparations.

NOVARTIS AG

CH-4002 BASEL, SWITZERLAND

T1213125H (18)
(International Registration No. 1126265)

Date of International Registration: 02/08/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 02/08/2012

Class 18
Leather and imitations of leather and goods made of these materials, not included in other classes, particularly handbags, sports bags and travel sets; animal skins; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas and parasols; walking sticks; whips; harness and saddlery.

Priority Claims:
Class 18
07/02/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

PROFENT AG

UNTERE PAULISTRABE 12, CH-8834 SCHINDELLEGI,
SWITZERLAND

Talbot Runhof



T1215614E (05)
(International Registration No. 1130653)

Date of International Registration: 13/09/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 13/09/2012

Class 05
Pharmaceutical preparations.

Priority Claims:
Class 05
02/08/2012
SWITZERLAND
All goods/services claimed in this application.

NOVARTIS AG

CH-4002 BASEL, SWITZERLAND

T1215636F (33)
(International Registration No. 1130927)

Date of International Registration: 07/08/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 07/08/2012

Class 33
Wine.

Priority Claims:
Class 33
15/02/2012
AUSTRALIA
All goods/services claimed in this application.

SOUTHCORP BRANDS PTY LIMITED

77 SOUTHBANK BOULEVARD, SOUTHBANK, VICTORIA
3006, AUSTRALIA



ANUBIS
b a r c e l o n a

T1215638B (03)
(International Registration No. 1130950)

Date of International Registration: 06/08/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 06/08/2012

Class 03

Soaps; perfumery; essential oils; cosmetics; hair care lotions; dentifrices.

ANUBIS COSMETICS, S.L.

**CARRER DE FREDERIC SOLER, 110, E-08205 SABADELL
(BARCELONA), SPAIN**

T1215660I (30 43)
(International Registration No. 1131196)

Date of International Registration: 10/07/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 10/07/2012

Class 30

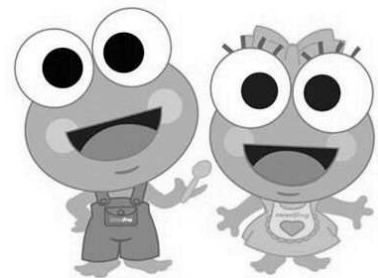
Frozen yogurt.

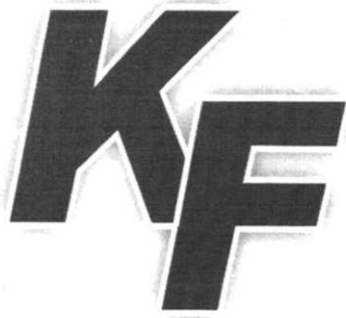
Class 43

Restaurant services.

SWEETFROG ENTERPRISES, LLC

**730 RESEARCH ROAD, SUITE C, RICHMOND VA 23236,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**





T1215662E (07)
(International Registration No. 1131204)

Date of International Registration: 18/07/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 18/07/2012

Class 07

Mixing machines; kitchen machines, electric; mixers (machines); fruit presses, electric, for household purposes; blenders, electric, for household purposes; domestic crushers/grinders, electric; whisks, electric, for household purposes; food processors, electric; pepper mills other than hand-operated; coffee grinders, other than hand-operated.

JIANGMEN KINGFAI ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE IND. CO., LTD.

**HUANSI QUNXING HOUMEN SHAN, INDUSTRIAL PARK,
PENGJIANG DISTRICT, JIANGMEN CITY, 529000
GUANGDONG, CHINA**

T1215529G (30)
(International Registration No. 1131370)

Date of International Registration: 06/06/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 06/06/2012

The transliteration of the Chinese characters of which the mark consists is "Jin Da Mo" which has no meaning.

Class 30

Tea; iced tea; tea-based beverages; tea substitute; coffee; sugar; candy.



KUNMING JINYUXUAN LTD., CO.

**NO. 102, UNIT 2, BUILDING 153, JINXING XIAOQU,
KUNMING, YUNNAN PROVINCE, CHINA**

OTEZLA

T1215686B (05)
(International Registration No. 1131449)

Date of International Registration: 20/08/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 20/08/2012

Class 05

Pharmaceutical preparations; pharmaceutical preparations, namely, cytokine inhibitory drugs; pharmaceutical preparations that modulate the immune system; pharmaceutical preparations for certain blood diseases and cancers.

CELGENE CORPORATION

86 MORRIS AVENUE, SUMMIT, NJ 07901, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

T1215802D (30)
(International Registration No. 1131476)

Date of International Registration: 10/08/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 10/08/2012

Class 30

Chocolate; sugar-free chocolate and chocolate with low sugar content; chocolate products; biscuits, cookies, pastry and confectionery, chocolate cookies, chocolate cakes, edible ices.



DELAFAILLE, NAAMLOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

DOORNPARK 16 ZONE C, B-9120 BEVEREN, BELGIUM



T1216088F (33)
(International Registration No. 1132041)

Date of International Registration: 05/09/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 05/09/2012

Class 33
Alcoholic beverages, excluding beers.

Priority Claims:
Class 33
16/05/2012
EUROPEAN UNION
All goods/services claimed in this application.

ABSOLUT HOLDING INC. C/O ABSOLUT HOLDING FILIAL
BOX 47170, SE-100 74 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

T1215953E (02)
(International Registration No. 1132413)

Date of International Registration: 23/08/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 23/08/2012

Class 02
Industrial paints for metal substrates; coil coating lacquers.

AKZO NOBEL COATINGS INTERNATIONAL B.V.

VELPERWEG 76, NL-6824 BM ARNHEM, NETHERLANDS

ACRA-BOND

JIBSTER

T1215972A (16 25 28)
(International Registration No. 1132771)

Date of International Registration: 23/08/2012

Date of Protection in Singapore: 23/08/2012

Class 16

Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, included in this class; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives (glues) for stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paintbrushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional or teaching material (except apparatus); plastic materials for packaging (included in this class); printing type; printing blocks.

Class 25

Clothing, footwear, headgear.

Class 28

Games, toys; gymnastic and sporting articles included in this class; decorations for Christmas trees.

Priority Claims:

Class 16

30/07/2012

SWITZERLAND

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 25

30/07/2012

SWITZERLAND

All goods/services claimed in this application.

Class 28

30/07/2012

SWITZERLAND

All goods/services claimed in this application.

SNOWIDE S.A.

**C/O HERVE CRAUSAZ, RUE DU MONT-BLANC, CASE
POSTALE 1363, CH-1201 GENEVE, SWITZERLAND**

OMPAXIA

T1215973Z (05)
(International Registration No. 1132782)

Date of International Registration: 04/09/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 04/09/2012

Class 05

Pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations; sanitary agents for medical use; dietetic food and substances adapted for medical or veterinary use, food for babies; dietary supplements for humans and animals; plasters, materials for dressings; material for dental fillings and dental impressions; disinfectants; products for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides.

Priority Claims:

Class 05

15/05/2012

BENELUX

All goods/services claimed in this application.

UCB PHARMA S.A.

**ALLEE DE LA RECHERCHE 60, B-1070 BRUXELLES,
BELGIUM**

T1218175A (09)
(International Registration No. 1136562)

Date of International Registration: 06/08/2012
Date of Protection in Singapore: 06/08/2012

Class 09

Audio cables; audio-receivers and video-receivers; audio-video receivers; distribution amplifiers for audio and video signals; transmitters and receivers for audio and video signals for transmission over twisted pair cables.

Priority Claims:

Class 09

14/02/2012

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Partial goods/services claimed in this application.

APOGEE INC.

**1405 PIONEER ST., BREA CA 92821, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA**



UC4

T1212770F (09 16 42)
(International Registration No. 686191)

Date of International Registration: 11/12/1997
Date of Protection in Singapore: 29/06/2012

Class 09

Apparatus for data processing and computers, computer data-processing equipment, software for electronic data processing, computer accessories, namely computer components, electric cables, conducting and connecting cable sheaths and switches and distribution boards for computers.

Class 16
Manuals.

Class 42
Development of software for electronic data processing.

UC4 SOFTWARE GMBH

HAUPTSTRASSE 3 C, A-3012 WOLFSGRABEN, AUSTRIA

T1212771D (18 25)
(International Registration No. 788061)

Date of International Registration: 10/06/2002
Date of Protection in Singapore: 18/07/2012

Class 18

Handbags, purses, beauty cases, leather and its imitations, leather articles (animal leather), document cases, wallets, cosmetic cases sold empty, suitcases, umbrellas and school bags.

Class 25
Clothing articles, belts (clothing), hats, footwear (shoes, boots, sandals).

FIORANGELO S.R.L.

VIA MOLINO VECCHIO, 1/C -, FRAZIONE PIANE, I-63022
FALERONE (FM), ITALY

FIORANGELO

Changes in Published Applications

Errata

Trade Mark No	Journal No	Page No	Class	Name and Address
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T1209846C	045/2012	100	07	NUMONI PTE. LTD.
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10 UBI CRESCENT, #02-19 UBI TECHPARK
(LOBBY B), SINGAPORE 408564

Advertisement of this application should be
disregarded.