Singapore:

GROUP SUMMARY REPORT

<table>
<tr><td>Developments</td><td>1. No amendments were made to the Trade Marks Act 1998 or its subsidiary legislation.
2. SG Trade Marks Fast resumed on 1 September 2026, allowing eligible applicants to continue obtaining accelerated examination of trade mark applications.
3. IPOS announced the adoption of Nice Classification (13th Edition, Version 2027) with effect from 1 January 2027.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Statistics</td><td>
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<tr><th>Year</th><th>Number of New Applications</th><th>Average timeframe from filing up to registration (months)</th></tr>
<tr><td>2023</td><td>55,109</td><td>7-9</td></tr>
<tr><td>2024</td><td>55,080</td><td>7-9</td></tr>
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*) Specific reason for increase/decrease, if any:
**) Other comments, if any:
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cases</td><td>
Louis Vuitton Malletier v Ng Hoe Seng (formerly trading as EMCASE SG) [2026] SGCA 22

The Court of Appeal clarified Singapore's statutory damages regime for counterfeit trade mark infringement. It held that the statutory damages caps under s 31(5)(c) of the TMA apply per type of goods and per action, rather than per counterfeit mark, and provided guidance on the assessment of statutory damages under s 31(6), including the relevance of flagrancy, loss, benefit obtained and deterrence.

The Beauty Nation Pte Ltd v Herbs Health Ben Cao Kang Mu Pte Ltd and another [2026] SGHC 77

The High Court confirmed that consent under s 27 of the TMA may be implied from a proprietor's conduct. Where a trade mark proprietor knowingly permits a long-standing authorised retailer to use its marks in the sale and advertising of genuine goods, and continues supplying those goods without objection, such conduct may amount to implied consent sufficient to defeat a claim for trade mark infringement.
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