



**THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE**

**CONSUMER PROTECTION  
(TRADE DESCRIPTIONS AND SAFETY  
REQUIREMENTS) ACT 1975**

**2020 REVISED EDITION**

This revised edition incorporates all amendments up to and including 1 December 2021 and comes into operation on 31 December 2021.

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THE LAW REVISION COMMISSION  
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF  
THE REVISED EDITION OF THE LAWS ACT 1983



# Consumer Protection (Trade Descriptions and Safety Requirements) Act 1975

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An Act to make provisions prohibiting misdescriptions of goods supplied in the course of trade; to confer power to prescribe requirements relating to informative marking and advertisement of

goods and to their safe composition, construction or design, and for purposes connected therewith.

[1 August 1975]

PART 1  
PRELIMINARY

**Short title**

1. This Act is the Consumer Protection (Trade Descriptions and Safety Requirements) Act 1975.

**Interpretation**

2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“advertisement” includes a catalogue, a circular and a price list;

“Director” means the Director of Consumer Protection appointed under section 3;

“goods” includes ships, aircraft, vehicles, animals, plants and all kinds of movable property;

“premises” includes any place, stall, ship, aircraft or vehicle;

“supply” includes offer to supply or having goods in possession for the purpose of supply;

“trade description” means any description, statement or indication which, directly or indirectly and by whatever means given, relates to any of the following matters:

(a) quantity, length, width, height, area, volume, capacity or weight of any goods;

(b) method of manufacture, production, processing or reconditioning of any goods;

(c) composition of any goods;

(d) fitness for purpose (including expiry date), strength, performance, behaviour or accuracy of any goods;

(e) degree of fineness of gold and silver goods;

- (f) physical characteristics of any goods not included in paragraphs (a) to (e);
- (g) testing of any goods by any person and the results of such testing;
- (h) approval of any goods by any person or their conformity with a type approved by any person;
- (i) place or date of manufacture, production, processing or reconditioning of any goods;
- (j) person by whom any goods are manufactured, produced, processed or reconditioned;
- (k) other history, including previous ownership or use, of any goods.

(2) Where any trade description is subject to the provisions of the written laws specified in the Schedule, the provisions of this Act do not have effect in relation to any such description which is applied in accordance with the requirements of that written law.

(3) The Minister may, by order in the *Gazette*, amend the Schedule.

(4) For the purposes of this Act, a trade description published in any newspaper, book or periodical or in any film or sound or television broadcast is not to be deemed a trade description applied in the course of a trade or business unless it is or forms part of an advertisement.

### **Appointment of Director of Consumer Protection and other officers**

3.—(1) The Minister may appoint a Director of Consumer Protection, a Deputy Director of Consumer Protection, and such number of Assistant Directors of Consumer Protection and other officers as the Minister may consider necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The powers and duties of the Director under this Act may be exercised and discharged by the Deputy Director or an Assistant Director of Consumer Protection.

PART 2

PROHIBITION OF FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

**Prohibition of false trade descriptions**

4. Subject to the provisions of this Act, any person who in the course of a trade or business —

- (a) applies a false trade description to any goods; or
- (b) supplies any goods to which a false trade description is applied,

shall be guilty of an offence.

**False trade descriptions**

5. For the purposes of this Part —

- (a) a false trade description —
  - (i) means a trade description which by reason of anything contained in or omitted from the trade description is false or likely to mislead in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied or in connection with which it is used; and
  - (ii) includes every alteration of a trade description whether by way of addition, effacement or otherwise which makes the description false or likely to mislead in a material respect; and
- (b) a false indication, or anything likely to be taken as an indication which would be false, that any goods comply with a standard specified or recognised by any person or implied by the approval of any person is deemed to be a false trade description, if there is no such person or no standard as specified, recognised or implied.

**Applying trade description to goods**

6.—(1) A person applies a trade description to goods if the person —

- (a) affixes or annexes it to or in any manner marks it on or incorporates it with —
  - (i) the goods themselves; or
  - (ii) anything in, on or with which the goods are supplied;
- (b) places the goods in, on or with anything which the trade description has been affixed or annexed to, marked on or incorporated with, or places any such thing with the goods; or
- (c) uses the trade description in any manner likely to be taken as referring to the goods.

(2) An oral statement may amount to the use of a trade description.

(3) Where goods are supplied pursuant to a request in which a trade description is used and the circumstances are such as to make it reasonable to infer that the goods are supplied as goods corresponding to that description, the person supplying the goods is deemed to have applied that trade description to the goods.

### **Trade descriptions used in advertisements**

7.—(1) This section has effect where in an advertisement a trade description is used in relation to any class of goods.

(2) The trade description is taken as referring to all goods of the class, whether or not in existence at the time the advertisement is published —

- (a) for the purpose of determining whether an offence has been committed under section 4(a); and
- (b) where goods of the class are supplied by a person publishing or displaying the advertisement, also for the purpose of determining whether an offence has been committed under section 4(b).

(3) In determining for the purposes of this section whether any goods are of a class to which a trade description used in an advertisement relates, regard must be had not only to the form and content of the advertisement but also to the time, place, manner and frequency of its publication and all other matters making it likely or



unlikely that a person to whom the goods are supplied would think of the goods as belonging to the class in relation to which the trade description is used in the advertisement.

### **Trade marks containing trade descriptions**

**8.** A trade description which is or is part of a trade mark within the meaning of the Trade Marks Act 1998 may be a false trade description when applied to any goods, except where all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) it could have been lawfully applied to the goods if this Act had not been passed;
- (b) on 1 August 1975 the trade mark either is registered under the Trade Marks Act 1998 or is in use to indicate a connection in the course of trade between those goods and the proprietor of the trade mark;
- (c) the trade mark as applied is used to indicate such a connection between the goods and the proprietor of the trade mark or a registered user of the trade mark under the Trade Marks Act 1998;
- (d) the person who is the proprietor of the trade mark is the same person as, or a successor in title of, the proprietor on 1 August 1975.

## PART 3

### POWER TO REQUIRE INFORMATIVE MARKING AND TO IMPOSE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

#### **Informative marking, etc., of goods**

**9.—(1)** Where it appears to the Minister necessary or expedient in the interest of persons to whom any goods are supplied that the goods should be marked with or accompanied by any information (whether or not amounting to or including a trade description) or instruction relating to the goods, the Minister may by regulations impose requirements for securing that the goods are so marked or

accompanied, and control or prohibit the supply of goods with respect to which those requirements are not complied with.

(2) Where any regulations made under this section are in force with respect to goods of any description, any person who, in the course of any trade or business, supplies goods of that description in contravention of those regulations shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be guilty of an offence.

### **Information, etc., to be given in advertisements**

**10.**—(1) Where it appears to the Minister necessary or expedient in the interest of persons to whom any goods are to be supplied that any description of advertisements of the goods should contain or refer to any information (whether or not amounting to or including a trade description) relating to the goods, the Minister may by regulations impose requirements as to the inclusion of that information, or of an indication of the means by which that information may be obtained, in such description of advertisements of the goods as may be specified in the regulations.

(2) Regulations made under this section may —

- (a) specify the form and manner in which any such information or indication is to be included in advertisements of any description; and
- (b) make different provision for different circumstances.

(3) Where an advertisement of any goods to be supplied in the course of any trade or business fails to comply with any requirement imposed by regulations made under this section, any person who publishes the advertisement shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be guilty of an offence.

### **Safety requirements**

**11.**—(1) The Minister may, if the Minister considers it necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting the safety of consumers, by regulations impose with respect to any prescribed class or description of goods —

- (a) requirements for securing that goods of that class or description should comply with those requirements whether as to composition or contents, design, construction, finish or packing as the Minister thinks fit; and
- (b) requirements for securing that goods of that class or description should be marked with or accompanied by any information, warning or instruction,

and control or prohibit the supply of goods with respect to which those requirements are not complied with.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, where regulations made under this section are in force with respect to any class or description of goods, any person who, in the course of any trade or business, supplies such goods in contravention of those regulations shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) A contravention of the regulations made under this section by a person mentioned in subsection (2) is deemed to be a breach of a statutory duty for which action may be brought by any other person who may be affected by the contravention.

### **Regulations under sections 9 and 11**

**12.** Regulations made under sections 9 and 11 may —

- (a) specify a class or description of goods even though the goods are for use only as component parts of other goods;
- (b) make different provisions for different classes or descriptions of goods or for different circumstances;
- (c) provide for the form or manner in which information or instruction is to be given; and
- (d) contain such exemptions from the operation of those sections as may be provided.

### **Application of this Part**

**13.** The provisions of this Part do not apply to any goods which are subject to and regulated by the provisions of any of the written laws specified in the Schedule.

## PART 4

### OTHER MISSTATEMENTS

#### **False representation as to supply or approval of goods**

**14.—**(1) If any person in the course of any trade or business gives by whatever means any false indication, direct or indirect, that any goods supplied by the person or any methods adopted by the person are or are of a kind supplied to or approved by any person including any government or government department or agency or any international body or agency whether in Singapore or abroad, the person shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be guilty of an offence.

(2) Subsection (1) has effect without affecting any written law prohibiting or restricting the use of any name, emblem, insignia, seal, flag, pennant, title, coat of arms, sign, words or letters or any other form of description.

## PART 5

### PROVISIONS AS TO OFFENCES

#### **Penalty for offences**

**15.** A person guilty of an offence under this Act for which no other penalty is specified shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

#### **Time limit for prosecution**

**16.** No prosecution for an offence under this Act may be commenced after the expiry of 3 years from the commission of the offence.

### **Offences by bodies corporate**

**17.** Where an offence under this Act committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent and connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he or she as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

### **Offences due to fault of another person**

**18.** Where the commission by any person of an offence under this Act is due to the act or default of some other person, that other person shall be guilty of the offence, and a person may be charged with and convicted of the offence by virtue of this section whether or not proceedings are taken against the firstmentioned person.

### **Defence of mistake, accident, etc.**

**19.—(1)** In any proceedings for an offence under this Act, it is, subject to subsection (2), a defence for the person charged to prove —

- (a) that the commission of the offence was due to a mistake on the person's part or to reliance on information supplied to the person or to the act or default of another person, an accident or some other cause beyond the firstmentioned person's control; and
- (b) that the person took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of such an offence by himself, herself or itself or any person under the firstmentioned person's control.

(2) If in any case the defence provided by subsection (1) involves the allegation that the commission of the offence was due to the act or default of another person or to reliance on information supplied by another person, the person charged is not, without leave of the court, entitled to rely on that defence unless, within a period ending 7 clear days before the hearing, the person has served on the prosecutor a written notice giving such information as was then in the person's

possession identifying or assisting in the identification of that other person.

(3) In any proceedings for an offence under this Act of supplying goods to which a false trade description is applied, it is a defence for the person charged to prove that the person did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the goods did not conform to the description or that the description had been applied to the goods.

### **Innocent publication of advertisement**

**20.** In proceedings for an offence under this Act committed by the publication of an advertisement, it is a defence for the person charged to prove —

- (a) that the person's business is to publish or arrange for the publication of advertisements; and
- (b) that the person received the advertisement for publication in the ordinary course of business and did not know and had no reason to suspect that its publication would amount to an offence under this Act.

### **Composition of offences**

**21.** The Director may compound any offence under this Act by accepting from the person reasonably suspected of having committed that offence a sum not exceeding \$2,000.

## **PART 6**

### **MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS**

#### **Power of Director to require goods for testing or analysis and provision of information**

**22.** The Director may require any person carrying on a trade or business which consists of or includes the manufacture, assembly, production or import of any goods in respect of which regulations made under section 11 are applicable —

- (a) to supply free of charge to the Director samples of goods for the purpose of testing or analysis; and
- (b) to provide the Director such information as he or she may require in respect of those goods.

**Power to enter premises and inspect and seize goods and documents**

**23.**—(1) The Director or an officer authorised by the Director may, at all reasonable hours, exercise the following powers:

- (a) he or she may, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offence under this Act has been committed, inspect any goods and enter any premises;
- (b) if he or she has reasonable cause to suspect that an offence under this Act has been committed, he or she may, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it has been committed, require any person carrying on a trade or business or employed in connection with a trade or business to produce any books or documents relating to the trade or business and may take copies of, or of any entry in, any such books or documents;
- (c) if he or she has reasonable cause to believe that an offence under this Act has been committed, he or she may seize and detain any goods for the purpose of ascertaining, by testing or otherwise, whether the offence has been committed;
- (d) he or she may seize and detain any goods or documents which he or she has reason to believe may be required as evidence in proceedings for an offence under this Act;
- (e) he or she may, for the purpose of exercising his or her powers under this subsection to seize goods, but only if and to the extent that it is reasonably necessary in order to secure that the provisions of this Act and of any regulations made under this Act are duly observed, require any person having authority to do so to break open any container or open any vending machine and, if that person does not

comply with the requirement, he or she may do so himself or herself.

(2) The Director or an officer authorised by the Director must, on seizing any goods or documents in the exercise of his or her powers under this section, inform the person from whom they are seized and, in the case of goods seized from a vending machine, the person whose name and address are stated on the machine as being the proprietor or, if no name and address are so stated, the occupier of the premises on which the machine stands or to which it is affixed.

(3) The Director or an officer authorised by the Director entering any premises by virtue of this section may take with him or her such other persons and such equipment as may appear to him or her necessary.

(4) If any person discloses to any other person —

- (a) any information with respect to any manufacturing process or trade secret obtained by the person in premises which the person has entered by virtue of this section; or
- (b) any information obtained by the person pursuant to this Act,

the person shall be guilty of an offence unless the disclosure was made in or for the purpose of the performance of functions under this Act.

### **Obstruction of officers**

**24.—**(1) Any person who —

- (a) wilfully obstructs the Director or an officer acting pursuant to this Act;
- (b) wilfully fails to comply with any requirement under section 23 properly made to the person by the Director or such an officer; or



- (c) without reasonable cause fails to give the Director or such an officer any other assistance or information which he or she may reasonably require for the purpose of the performance of his or her functions under this Act,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(2) If any person, in giving any such information as is mentioned in subsection (1), makes any statement which the person knows to be false, the person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

### **Notice of test and intended prosecution**

**25.** Where any goods seized pursuant to this Act are submitted to a test, then —

- (a) if the goods were seized, the Director must inform the person mentioned in section 23(2) of the result of the test;  
or
- (b) if the goods were purchased and the test leads to the institution of proceedings for an offence under this Act, the Director must inform the person from whom the goods were purchased or, in the case of goods sold through a vending machine, the person mentioned in section 23(2), of the result of the test,

and must, where as a result of the test proceedings for an offence under this Act are instituted against any person, allow such person to have the goods tested on such person's behalf if it is reasonably practicable to do so.

### **Forfeiture of goods**

**26.—**(1) All goods seized in exercise of any power conferred under this Act are liable to forfeiture.

(2) An order for the forfeiture or for the release of any goods seized in exercise of any power conferred by this Act is to be made by the

court before which the prosecution with regard to the goods seized has been held and an order for the forfeiture of the goods is to be made if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that an offence under this Act has been committed and that the goods were the subject matter of or were used in the commission of the offence even though no person may have been convicted of that offence.

(3) In the absence of any prosecution with regard to any goods seized in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act, the goods are deemed to be forfeited at the end of one month from the date of the seizure unless a claim to the goods seized is made before then in accordance with subsection (4).

(4) A person asserting that the person is the owner of any goods seized and that they are not liable to forfeiture may personally or by the person's agent authorised in writing give written notice to the Director that the person claims those goods.

(5) On receipt of such notice, the Director may direct that such goods be released or may refer the matter to a court for decision.

(6) All things forfeited or deemed to be forfeited must be delivered to the Director and must be disposed of in accordance with the directions of the Minister.

(7) Where any goods seized in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act are perishable or where the custody of those goods involves unreasonable expense and inconvenience, they may be sold at any time and the proceeds of the sale held to abide by the result of any prosecution or claim under this section.

### **Goods seized may be delivered to owner or other person**

27. The Minister may upon application made to the Minister in writing through the Director order any goods seized in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, whether forfeited or taken and deemed to be forfeited, to be delivered to the owner or other person entitled to the goods upon such terms and conditions as he or she may consider fit.

### **Protection of officers**

**28.** No person shall be personally liable in respect of any act done by the person in the execution or purported execution of this Act and within the scope of his or her employment if he or she did it in the honest belief that his or her duty under this Act required or entitled him or her to do it.

### **Saving for civil rights**

**29.** A contract for the supply of any goods is not void or unenforceable by reason only of a contravention of any provision of this Act.

### **Jurisdiction of District and Magistrate's Courts**

**30.** Despite anything to the contrary in the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, a District Court or Magistrate's Court has jurisdiction to try any offence under this Act and to impose the full penalty or punishment in respect of any such offence.

### **Compensation order**

**31.—(1)** The court before which a person is convicted of an offence under this Act may, on application or otherwise, make an order requiring the person to pay such compensation, not exceeding \$1,000 as the court thinks just, for any loss or damage resulting from that offence to any person who has suffered such loss or damage; and section 360 of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010 is applicable to any order made under this section.

*[15/2010]*

(2) A compensation order made under this section does not affect any right to a civil action for the recovery of damages beyond the amount of compensation paid under the order.

### **Regulations**

**32.** The Minister may make regulations for any purpose for which regulations are authorised or required to be made under this Act and generally for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE

Sections 2(2) and 13

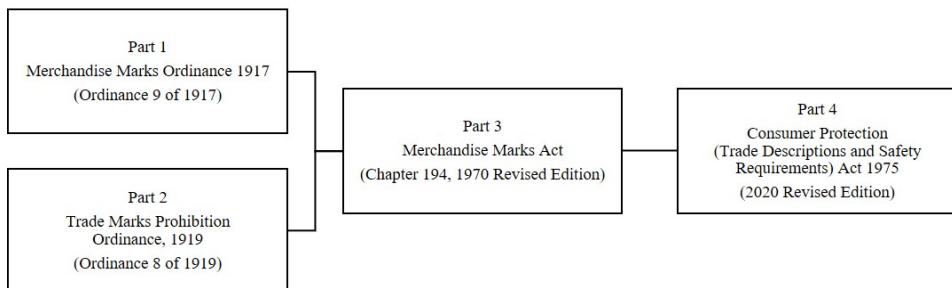
SPECIFIED LAWS

1. Sale of Food Act 1973.
2. Health Products Act 2007.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY  
CONSUMER PROTECTION  
(TRADE DESCRIPTIONS AND SAFETY  
REQUIREMENTS) ACT 1975

This Legislative History is a service provided by the Law Revision Commission on a best-efforts basis. It is not part of the Act.

PICTORIAL OVERVIEW OF PREDECESSOR ACTS



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY DETAILS

PART 1  
MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDINANCE 1917  
(ORDINANCE 9 OF 1917)

**1. Ordinance III of 1888 — The Merchandise Marks Ordinance 1888**

Bill	:	G.N. No. 599/1887
First Reading	:	29 November 1887
Second Reading	:	18 January 1888
Commencement	:	23 February 1888

**2. Ordinance VI of 1913 — The Merchandize Marks Ordinance 1888 Amendment Ordinance 1913**

Bill	:	G.N. No. 271/1913
First Reading	:	28 March 1913
Second Reading	:	4 April 1913
Commencement	:	26 April 1913

**3. Ordinance 9 of 1917 — Merchandise Marks Ordinance 1917**

Bill	:	G.N. No. 1571/1916
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First Reading	:	8 January 1917
Second Reading	:	20 March 1917
Notice of Amendments	:	20 March 1917
Commencement	:	3 April 1917

PART 2  
TRADE MARKS PROHIBITION  
ORDINANCE, 1919  
(ORDINANCE 8 OF 1919)

**4. Ordinance 8 of 1919 — Trade Marks Prohibition Ordinance, 1919**

Bill	:	G.N. No. 2/1919
First Reading	:	30 December 1918
Second Reading	:	27 January 1919
Notice of Amendments	:	27 January 1919
Commencement	:	26 February 1919

PART 3  
MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT  
(CHAPTER 194, 1970 REVISED EDITION)

**5. 1920 Revised Edition — Ordinance No. 161 (Merchandise Marks)**

Operation	:	28 November 1921
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*Note: This Revised Edition consolidated the Merchandise Marks Ordinance 1917 (Ordinance IX of 1917) and the Trade Marks Prohibition Ordinance, 1919 (Ordinance VIII of 1919).*

**6. Ordinance 7 of 1922 — Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1922**

Bill	:	G.N. No. 1953/1921
First Reading	:	19 December 1921
Second Reading	:	23 January 1922
Commencement	:	8 March 1922

**7. 1926 Revised Edition — Ordinance No. 161 (Merchandise Marks)**

Operation	:	1 August 1926
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**8. 1936 Revised Edition — Merchandise Marks Ordinance (Chapter 157)**

Operation : 1 September 1936

**9. Ordinance 19 of 1926 — Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1926**

Bill : G.N. No. 774/1926

First Reading : 17 May 1926

Second Reading : 12 July 1926

Commencement : 24 September 1926

**10. Ordinance 33 of 1938 — Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938**

Bill : G.N. No. 2651/1938

First Reading : 31 October 1938

Second and Third Readings : 23 November 1938

Commencement : 7 December 1938

**11. Ordinance 41 of 1940 — Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940**

Bill : G.N. No. 2500/1940

First Reading : 26 August 1940

Second and Third Readings : 14 October 1940

Commencement : 26 October 1940

**12. Ordinance 8 of 1955 — Revised Edition of the Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Ordinance, 1955**

(Amendments made by section 2 read with item 20 of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 45/1954

First Reading : 14 December 1954

Second and Third Readings : 28 January 1955

Commencement : 4 February 1955 (section 2 read with item 20 of the Schedule)

**13. Ordinance 37 of 1952 — Law Revision (Penalties Amendment)  
Ordinance, 1952**

(Amendments made by section 2 read with item 50 of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	32/1952
First Reading	:	16 September 1952
Second and Third Readings	:	14 October 1952
Commencement	:	30 April 1955 (section 2 read with item 50 of the Schedule)

**14. Ordinance 22 of 1955 — Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955**

Bill	:	21/1955
First Reading	:	22 September 1955
Second and Third Readings	:	12 October 1955
Commencement	:	11 November 1955

**15. 1955 Revised Edition — Merchandise Marks Ordinance (Chapter 179)**

Operation	:	1 July 1956
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**16. 1970 Revised Edition — Merchandise Marks Act (Chapter 194)**

Operation	:	1 July 1971
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PART 4  
CONSUMER PROTECTION  
(TRADE DESCRIPTIONS AND SAFETY  
REQUIREMENTS) ACT 1975  
(2020 REVISED EDITION)

**17. Act 18 of 1975 — Consumer Protection (Trade Descriptions and Safety Requirements) Act, 1975**

Bill	:	21/1975
First Reading	:	17 March 1975
Second and Third Readings	:	27 March 1975
Commencement	:	1 August 1975

**18. 1985 Revised Edition — Consumer Protection (Trade Descriptions and Safety Requirements) Act (Chapter 53)**

Operation	:	30 March 1987
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**19. Act 46 of 1998 — Trade Marks Act 1998**

(Amendments made by section 111 read with item (2) of the Fourth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	42/1998
First Reading	:	12 October 1998
Second and Third Readings	:	26 November 1998
Commencement	:	15 January 1999 (section 111 read with item (2) of the Fourth Schedule)

**20. G.N. No. S 433/2010 — Consumer Protection (Trade Descriptions and Safety Requirements) Act (Amendment of Schedule) Order 2010**

Commencement	:	10 August 2010
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**21. Act 15 of 2010 — Criminal Procedure Code 2010**

(Amendments made by section 430 read with item 25 of the Sixth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	11/2010
First Reading	:	26 April 2010
Second Reading	:	18 May 2010
Third Reading	:	19 May 2010
Commencement	:	2 January 2011 (section 430 read with item 25 of the Sixth Schedule)

**22. 2013 Revised Edition — Consumer Protection (Trade Descriptions and Safety Requirements) Act (Chapter 53)**

Operation	:	31 October 2013
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Abbreviations

C.P.	Council Paper
G.N. No. S (N.S.)	Government Notification Number Singapore (New Series)
G.N. No.	Government Notification Number
G.N. No. S	Government Notification Number Singapore
G.N. Sp. No. S	Government Notification Special Number Singapore
L.A.	Legislative Assembly
L.N.	Legal Notification (Federal/Malaysian Subsidiary Legislation)
M. Act	Malayan Act/Malaysia Act
M. Ordinance	Malayan Ordinance
Parl.	Parliament
S.S.G.G. (E) No.	Straits Settlements Government Gazette (Extraordinary) Number
S.S.G.G. No.	Straits Settlements Government Gazette Number

**COMPARATIVE TABLE**  
**CONSUMER PROTECTION**  
**(TRADE DESCRIPTIONS AND SAFETY**  
**REQUIREMENTS) ACT 1975**

This Act has undergone renumbering in the 2020 Revised Edition. This Comparative Table is provided to help readers locate the corresponding provisions in the last Revised Edition.

<b>2020 Ed.</b>	<b>2013 Ed.</b>
2—(2) and (3)	2—(2)
(4)	(3)