



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

FINANCE COMPANIES ACT 1967

2020 REVISED EDITION

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

Prepared and Published by

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

Informal Consolidation – version in force from 1/4/2022

Finance Companies Act 1967

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An Act to license and control finance companies and for matters connected therewith.

[10 January 1968]

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act is the Finance Companies Act 1967.

Interpretation

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

“agreement” means an agreement whether formal or informal and whether express or implied;

“auditor” means any person approved by the Authority as a finance company auditor for the purposes of this Act;

“Authority” means the Monetary Authority of Singapore established under section 3 of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act 1970;

“capital funds”, in relation to a finance company, means the paid-up capital and published reserves of that company, deduction having been made in respect of any debit balance appearing in the profit and loss account of the company;

“chief executive”, in relation to a finance company, means any person, by whatever name described, who —

- (a) is in the direct employment of, or acting for or by arrangement with, the finance company; and

(b) is principally responsible for the management and conduct of the business of the finance company;

“collective investment scheme” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001;

“company” means a company incorporated or registered under the Companies Act 1967 or pursuant to any corresponding previous written law;

“credit facilities” means —

(a) the granting by a finance company of advances, loans and other facilities by which a customer of the finance company has access to funds or financial guarantees; or

(b) the incurring by a finance company of other liabilities on behalf of a customer;

“deposit” means a loan of money at interest or repayable at a premium but does not include a loan to a company or other body corporate upon terms involving the issue of debentures or other securities;

“depositor” means a person entitled, or prospectively entitled, to repayment of a deposit whether made by the person or not;

“director” includes any person occupying the position of director of a finance company by whatever name called and includes a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of a finance company are accustomed to act and an alternate or substitute director;

“executive officer”, in relation to a finance company, means any person, by whatever name described, who —

(a) is in the direct employment of, or acting for or by arrangement with, the finance company; and

(b) is concerned with or takes part in the management of the finance company on a day-to-day basis;

“finance company” means any company licensed under this Act to carry on financing business, and all branches and offices in

Singapore of such a company are deemed to be one finance company for the purposes of this Act;

“financing business” means the business of —

- (a) borrowing money from the public, by acceptance of deposits and issuing certificates or other documents acknowledging or evidencing indebtedness to the public and undertaking to repay the money on call or after an agreed maturity period; and
- (b) lending money to the public or to a company deemed to be related to the finance company by virtue of section 6 of the Companies Act 1967 (called in this Act the related company) on the basis that the public or the related company undertakes to repay the money, whether within an agreed period of time or not, or by instalments,

and includes the business of financing hire-purchase transactions arising out of hire-purchase agreements, as defined in the Hire-Purchase Act 1969, where the money used, or to be used, for such business is borrowed from the public and such other business as the Authority may prescribe for the purposes of this Act;

“licence” means a licence granted under section 6;

“limited liability partnership” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005;

“officer”, in relation to a corporation, includes —

- (a) a director, secretary or employee of the corporation;
- (b) a receiver or manager of any part of the undertaking of the corporation appointed under a power contained in any instrument; and
- (c) the liquidator of the corporation appointed in a voluntary winding up;

“partner” and “manager”, in relation to a limited liability partnership, have the respective meanings given by section 2(1) of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005;

“person” includes a corporation;

“public company” means a company incorporated in Singapore other than a private company;

“published reserves”, in relation to a finance company, means reserves which appear in the accounts of the finance company but does not include any reserves which are represented by the writing down of the value of assets or by provision for the depreciation of fixed assets or which are maintained for any specific purposes;

“securities” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001;

“securities-based derivatives contract” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001;

“share”, in relation to a finance company, means a share in the share capital of the finance company and includes an interest in such a share;

“Singapore Government securities” means any debt securities issued by the Government under any written law;

“sub-fund”, in relation to an umbrella VCC, has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the VCC Act;

[S 26/2022 wef 13/01/2022]

“umbrella VCC” and “VCC” have the meanings given by section 2(1) of the VCC Act;

[S 26/2022 wef 13/01/2022]

“unit” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001;

[10/2013; 4/2017; 15/2021]

[S 26/2022 wef 13/01/2022]

“VCC Act” means the Variable Capital Companies Act 2018.

[S 26/2022 wef 13/01/2022]

PART 2

LICENSING OF FINANCE COMPANIES

Licensing of finance companies

3.—(1) No financing business may be transacted in Singapore except by a public company that is in possession of a valid licence granted by the Authority authorising it to conduct financing business in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

Use of words “finance company”

4.—(1) A person or body of persons, whether incorporated or not, other than a finance company licensed under this Act must not, without the consent of the Authority, use the words “finance company” or any of its derivatives in any language, or any other words indicating that it transacts financing business, in the name, description or title under which that person or body of persons is transacting business in Singapore or make or continue to make any representations to that effect in any bill-head, letter-paper, notice, advertisement or in any other manner.

(2) Nothing in this section prohibits an association of finance companies formed for the protection of common interests from using the words “finance company” or any of its derivatives in any language as part of its name or description of its activities.

Examination of persons suspected of transacting financing business

5.—(1) Whenever the Authority has reason to believe that a person is conducting financing business without a licence, the Authority may call for the books, accounts and records of that person in order to ascertain whether or not that person has violated or is violating any provisions of this Act.

(2) Any person wilfully refusing to submit such books, accounts and records shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(3) Upon the conviction of any person under subsection (2), the court has power to order the production of any books, accounts and records to the Authority.

(4) Any person failing to comply with any order under subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$500 for every day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Application for licence

6.—(1) Any public company proposing to conduct financing business in Singapore must, before commencing any such business, apply in writing to the Authority for a licence under this Act.

(2) In considering any application by a public company for a licence, the Authority may require to be satisfied as to —

- (a) the financial condition of the company;
- (b) the character of the management of the company;
- (c) the adequacy of the capital structure and earning prospects of the company;
- (d) the objects of the company as disclosed in its memorandum of association;
- (e) the convenience and needs of the community to be served; and
- (f) whether the public interest will be served by the granting of a licence.

(3) The Authority may grant a licence with or without conditions, or refuse to grant a licence.

(4) The Authority may at any time vary or revoke any existing conditions of a licence or impose additional conditions.

(5) Where a licence is granted subject to conditions, the finance company must comply with those conditions and any finance company that fails to comply with any of the conditions of its licence shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of \$2,000 for every day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(6) Any person who knowingly or recklessly provides any document or information which is false or misleading in a material particular in connection with an application for a licence falling within subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

(7) Every finance company must pay the annual licence fee (including fees in respect of each of its branches) as the Authority may determine by written notice and in such manner as the Authority may determine.

(8) Any applicant who is aggrieved by the refusal of the Authority to grant a licence under subsection (3) may, within 30 days of the decision of the Authority, appeal in writing to the Minister whose decision is final and must be given effect to by the Authority.

Minimum capital requirements

7.—(1) Subject to this Act, a company must not be granted or hold a licence unless —

- (a) in the case of a finance company which holds a licence to carry on financing business on 18 January 1995 — its capital funds are, subject to this section, at least \$50 million; or
- (b) in the case of a finance company which is granted a licence to carry on financing business after 18 January 1995 — its issued and paid-up capital is at least \$50 million and its capital funds are not less than that amount.

(2) Despite subsection (1)(a), the Authority may, at any time, after 8 years from 18 January 1995, by order require the issued and paid-up capital of a finance company to which that subsection applies to be at least \$50 million within the time specified in that order.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), a finance company to which subsection (1)(a) applies which has capital funds of less than \$50 million on 18 January 1995 is exempt from the requirement of that provision for 8 years from 18 January 1995 and must not during that period allow its capital funds to be less than its capital funds on that date.

(4) If 20% or more of the issued and paid-up capital of a finance company is acquired by one or more persons who, alone or acting together with any associate or associates, by virtue of such acquisition becomes a substantial shareholder of the finance company on or after 18 January 1995, the finance company —

(a) must have at least \$50 million in issued and paid-up capital; and

(b) ceases to be eligible for the exemption under subsection (3),

unless all the new substantial shareholders are finance companies each with capital funds of at least \$50 million at the time of the acquisition.

(5) A finance company must not reduce its paid-up capital during the currency of its licence without the approval of the Authority.

(6) The Authority may restrict or suspend the operations of a finance company which fails to comply with subsection (2), (3), (4) or (5).

(7) In this section, “substantial shareholder” has the meaning given by section 81 of the Companies Act 1967.

Capital ratio

7A.—(1) The Authority may require every finance company to maintain capital funds in Singapore in proportion to its total assets or to every category of assets at such ratio or ratios as may from time to time be determined by the Authority by written notice.

(2) A finance company must maintain a capital adequacy ratio of at least 12% or such other percentage as may be determined by the Authority from time to time, as calculated in accordance with such form, content and manner as may be determined by the Authority by written notice.

(3) The Authority may suspend or restrict the operations of a finance company which fails to comply with subsection (2) or any requirement of the Authority under subsection (1).

Restriction on opening of branches of finance company

8.—(1) A finance company must not open any new branch, agency or office, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, without submitting a written application to the Authority.

(2) In considering the application, the Authority may require to be satisfied by an inspection under section 33 or otherwise, as to —

- (a) the financial condition of the company;
- (b) the general character of the management of the company;
- (c) the adequacy of the capital structure and earning prospects of the company;
- (d) the convenience and needs of the community to be served; and
- (e) whether the public interest will be served by the opening or (as the case may be) change of location of the place of business.

(3) Upon being so satisfied as to the matters referred to in subsection (2), the Authority may —

- (a) grant the application; or
- (b) without giving any reason, refuse to grant the application, and the decision of the Authority is final.

(4) Any finance company which fails to comply with subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day during which the default continues.

Mergers, etc., of finance company

9.—(1) A finance company carrying on business in Singapore must not be merged or consolidated with or acquire a majority interest in any other finance company without the prior approval of the Authority.

(2) In considering such an application, the Authority has power to call for any information that it may require.

(3) The Authority may approve or refuse the application.

Control of takeovers of finance companies incorporated in Singapore

10.—(1) This section and sections 11 and 12 apply to and in relation to all natural persons whether resident in Singapore or not and whether citizens of Singapore or not, and to all bodies corporate or unincorporate, whether incorporated or carrying on business in Singapore or not.

(2) Without affecting section 9, a person must not enter into an agreement to acquire shares of a finance company that is incorporated in Singapore by virtue of which the person would, if the agreement is carried out, obtain effective control of that finance company without first notifying the Authority of the person's intention to enter into the agreement and obtaining the approval of the Authority to the person entering into the agreement.

(3) For the purposes of this section —

- (a) a person is to be regarded as entering into an agreement by virtue of which the person would obtain effective control of a finance company if the person alone or acting together with any associate or associates of that person would be in a position to control at least 20% of the voting power in the finance company or would hold interests in at least 20% of the issued shares of the finance company;
- (b) a reference to an agreement by which a person would obtain effective control of a finance company that is incorporated in Singapore includes a reference to an agreement by which the person would acquire any

interest in shares in the finance company where, upon the acquisition of those interests and of any other interests in other shares of the finance company that the person has offered to acquire, the person would have effective control of the finance company;

- (c) a reference to a person offering to acquire interests in shares includes —
 - (i) a reference to a person making or publishing a statement, however expressed, that expressly or impliedly invites a holder of interests in shares to offer to dispose of interests in shares; and
 - (ii) a reference to a person taking part in or proposing to take part in negotiations with a view to the acquisition of shares;
- (d) a person holds an interest in a share if the person has any legal or equitable interest in that share and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, an interest in shares has the meaning given to that expression in section 7(6) to (10) of the Companies Act 1967;
- (e) a reference to the voting power in a finance company is a reference to the total number of votes that might be cast in the general meeting of the finance company;
- (f) the following persons are associates of a person:
 - (i) the person's spouse or a parent or remoter lineal ancestor, son, daughter or remoter issue, brother or sister of the person;
 - (ii) any partner of the person;
 - (iii) any corporation of which the person is an officer;
 - (iv) where the person is a corporation, any officer of the corporation;
 - (v) any employee or employer of the person;
 - (vi) any officer of any corporation of which the person is an officer;

- (vii) any employee of a natural person of whom the person is an employee;
- (viii) any corporation whose directors are accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of the person or, where the person is a corporation, of the directors of the person;
- (ix) any corporation in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of which, or of the directors of which, the person is accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act;
- (x) any corporation in which the person who is in a position to control at least 20% of the voting power in the corporation; and
- (xi) where the person is a corporation, a person who is in a position to control at least 20% of the voting power in the corporation.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

Arrangements affecting control of finance company incorporated in Singapore

11.—(1) A person must not enter into any arrangement in relation to any finance company that is incorporated in Singapore by virtue of which the person would, if the arrangement is carried out, obtain control of the finance company without first notifying the Authority of the person's intention to enter into the arrangement and obtaining the approval of the Authority to the person entering into the arrangement.

(2) For the purposes of this section —

- (a) a person is to be regarded as entering into an arrangement by virtue of which the person would obtain control of a finance company if the person alone or acting together with

an associate or associates would be in a position to determine the policy of the finance company;

- (b) the reference to entering into any arrangement is a reference to any formal or informal scheme, arrangement or understanding, whether expressly or by implication and, in particular, includes a reference —

- (i) creating a trust whether express or implied; and

- (ii) entering into a transaction or agreement,

and references to an arrangement are to be construed accordingly; and

- (c) the reference to associates of a person has the same reference as under section 10.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

Control of substantial shareholding in finance companies incorporated in Singapore

12.—(1) A person must not enter into any agreement to acquire shares by virtue of which the person would, if the agreement is carried out, acquire a substantial shareholding in a finance company that is incorporated in Singapore without first notifying the Authority of the person's intention to enter into the agreement and obtaining the approval of the Authority to the person entering into the agreement.

(2) For the purposes of this section —

- (a) a reference to an agreement by which a person would acquire a substantial shareholding in a finance company includes a reference to an agreement by virtue of which the person would acquire any interests in shares in the finance company where, upon the acquisition by the person of those interests or of those interests and of any interest in other shares in the finance company, being interests that the person has offered to acquire, the person would acquire a substantial shareholding in the finance company;

- (b) a reference to a person offering to acquire interests in shares and to a person having an interest in shares is to be construed in the same way as under section 10; and
- (c) a substantial shareholding has the meaning given by section 81 of the Companies Act 1967.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Power of Authority to require finance company that is incorporated in Singapore to obtain information as to beneficial interests in shares of finance company

13.—(1) The Authority may by written notice direct a finance company that is incorporated in Singapore to obtain from any shareholder of the finance company and to transmit to the Authority information —

- (a) as to whether that shareholder holds any voting shares in the finance company as beneficial owner or as trustee; and
- (b) if that shareholder holds them as trustee, to indicate, as far as it can, the person for whom that shareholder holds them (either by name or by other particulars sufficient to enable those persons to be identified) and the nature of their interest,

and the finance company must comply with that direction within the time specified in the notice.

(2) In this section, “voting shares” has the meaning given by the Companies Act 1967.

(3) A finance company which fails to comply with a direction under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

Amendment of constitution of finance company

14.—(1) Every finance company that intends to alter its memorandum of association or articles of association must, before

proposing any resolution in this regard, provide to the Authority for its approval particulars in writing (verified by a statutory declaration made by the secretary of the finance company) of the proposed alteration.

(2) The Authority may thereupon —

- (a) approve the proposed alteration without modification;
- (b) approve the proposed alteration with modification; or
- (c) refuse to approve the proposed alteration.

(3) If the Authority approves the proposed alteration with modification, the finance company must adopt the proposed alteration as so modified or not proceed with the proposed alteration.

(4) If the Authority refuses to approve the proposed alteration it may request the finance company to withdraw the proposed alteration and the finance company must comply with the Authority's request.

(5) Any finance company which fails to comply with the requirements of subsection (1) or with any request by the Authority made under subsection (4) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 for every day during which the default continues after conviction.

Revocation of licence

15.—(1) The Authority —

- (a) must, by order, revoke the licence of a finance company if the company ceases to carry on the business for which it has been licensed in Singapore or goes into liquidation or is wound up or otherwise dissolved;
- (b) may, by order, revoke the licence of a finance company if, in its opinion, the finance company —
 - (i) has provided information or documents to the Authority in connection with its application for a licence which is or are false or misleading in a material particular;

- (ii) is carrying on its business in a manner likely to be detrimental to the interests of its depositors;
 - (iii) has insufficient assets to cover its liabilities to its depositors;
 - (iv) carries on business while its paid-up capital (unimpaired by losses or otherwise) is less than \$500,000; or
 - (v) is contravening or has contravened the provisions of this Act;
 - (vi) is contravening or has contravened any provision of the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011 or any Rules issued by the deposit insurance and policy owners' protection fund agency under the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011; and
- (c) may, by order, revoke the licence of a finance company —
- (i) if the finance company or any of its directors or officers holding a managerial or executive position in that finance company has been convicted of any offence under this Act; or
 - (ii) if, upon the Authority exercising any power under section 35(2) or the Minister exercising any power under Division 2, 3, 4 or 4A of Part 4B of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act 1970 in relation to the finance company, the Authority considers that it is in the public interest to revoke the licence.

[10/2013; 31/2017]

(2) Before revoking any licence, the Authority must give the finance company written notice of its intention to do so, specifying a date, at least 21 days after the date of the notice, upon which the revocation will take effect and calling upon the finance company to show cause to the Authority why the licence should not be revoked.

(3) Where the Authority has revoked a licence under subsection (1), the Authority must forthwith inform the finance company by written notice of the revocation.

Effect of revocation of licence

16.—(1) Where an order of revocation becomes effective under section 15 —

- (a) notice of the revocation must be published in the *Gazette*; and
- (b) the finance company must, from the date of the notice, cease to transact any financing business in Singapore except as may be approved by the Authority for the purpose of winding up its financing business.

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not affect the enforcement by any person of any right or claim against the finance company or by the finance company of any right or claim against any person.

Publication of list of finance companies

17.—(1) The Authority must cause to be published in the *Gazette* in the month of April in each year a list of all finance companies to which licences have been issued under this Act.

(2) If any licence is issued or revoked during the interval between the publication of 2 such lists, notice thereof must also be caused to be published in the *Gazette*.

PART 3

RESERVE FUNDS, DIVIDENDS, BALANCE SHEETS AND INFORMATION

Maintenance of reserve fund by finance companies

18.—(1) Every finance company must —

- (a) maintain a reserve fund;
- (b) transfer to that reserve fund out of the net profits of each year, after due provision has been made for taxation —

- (i) so long as the amount of the reserve fund is less than 50% of the paid-up capital, a sum of at least 50% of those net profits;
- (ii) so long as the amount of the reserve fund is at least 50% but less than 100% of the paid-up capital, a sum of at least 25% of those net profits; and
- (iii) so long as the amount of the reserve fund is 100% or more of the paid-up capital, a sum of at least 5% of those net profits.

(2) Any finance company which fails to comply with subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of \$2,000 for every day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Maintenance of adequate provision for bad and doubtful debts

18A. Every finance company must make provision for bad and doubtful debts and, before any profit or loss is declared, ensure that the provision is adequate.

Restriction on payment of dividends by finance companies

19. A finance company must not pay any dividend on its shares until all its capitalised expenditure (including preliminary expenses, organisation expenses, share selling commission, brokerage, amount of losses incurred and any item of expenditure not represented by tangible assets) has been completely written off.

Publication and exhibition of audited balance sheet

20.—(1) Every finance company must exhibit in a conspicuous position in each of its offices and branches in Singapore —

- (a) a copy of its latest audited annual balance sheet and profit and loss account, together with any notes thereon, and a copy of the report of the auditors; and
- (b) the full and correct names of all persons who are currently directors of the finance company.

(2) Every finance company must, within 6 months after the close of each financial year or within such period as the Authority may approve, publish in at least 4 local daily newspapers, one each published in the Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English languages, a copy of its latest audited annual balance sheet and profit and loss account, containing at least the information that the Authority may require by written notice.

(3) The Authority may by written notice require a finance company to publish, in addition to its balance sheet and profit and loss account under subsection (2), any additional information relating to the accounts of that finance company for any financial year that the Authority thinks fit.

(4) A copy of the documents referred to in subsections (1) and (2) must be sent to the Authority by the finance company, prior to its first publication in any newspaper under those subsections, together with a copy of the directors' report.

(5) The annual balance sheet and profit and loss account of the finance company mentioned in subsections (1) and (2) and the half year interim profit and loss account of the finance company must be in such form as the Authority may approve.

(6) The Authority may require any finance company to submit such further or additional information as it may consider necessary either by way of explanation, amplification or otherwise with regard to the balance sheet and profit and loss account sent by that finance company under subsection (4) and that information must be submitted within such period and in such manner as the Authority may require.

(7) Any finance company which fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of \$1,000 for every day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Information and statistics to be provided by finance companies

21.—(1) Every finance company must provide to the Authority at such time and in such manner as the Authority may prescribe, all such

information and data as the Authority may reasonably require for the proper discharge of the Authority's functions under the provisions of this Act.

(2) Nothing in this Act authorises the Authority to enquire specifically into the affairs of an individual depositor of a finance company and any information relating to the affairs of that individual depositor obtained by the Authority in the course of an inspection or investigation made under this Act is to be secret between the Authority and that finance company.

(3) Every finance company which fails or neglects to provide any information required by the Authority under subsection (1) within the time specified by the Authority shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day during which the default continues after conviction.

Monthly statements of advances, loans and credit facilities

21A.—(1) Every finance company must send to the Authority, not later than 15 days after the last day of each month, a statement in the form determined by the Authority showing the particulars of all advances, loans and credit facilities granted by the finance company as at the end of that month to —

- (a) any of the directors of the finance company;
- (b) any firm or limited liability partnership in which the finance company or any of its directors is a partner, manager or agent;
- (c) any individual or firm or limited liability partnership of whom or of which any of the directors of the finance company is a guarantor;
- (d) any corporation that is related to the finance company;
- (e) any of the finance company's officers, employees or other persons receiving remuneration from the finance company (other than persons receiving remuneration in respect of their professional services);
- (f) any private or public company or VCC in which the finance company or any of its directors, officers,

employees or other persons who receive remuneration from the finance company has an interest as a director, manager, agent or guarantor; or

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- (g) any individual in whom, and any firm or limited liability partnership or company or VCC in which, any of the directors of the finance company has, directly or indirectly, any interest that is required to be declared under section 21B, other than those advances, loans and credit facilities, the particulars of which have been supplied under paragraphs (a) to (f).

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(2) Where it appears to the Authority, on examination of the particulars supplied by a finance company under subsection (1), that any advance, loan or credit facility has been or may be granted to the detriment of the interests of the depositors of the finance company, the Authority may as it thinks fit by written notice —

- (a) prohibit that finance company from granting any further advance, loan or credit facility to the borrowers which in the Authority's opinion may be detrimental to the interest of the depositors;
- (b) impose restrictions on that finance company in relation to the grant of any advance, loan or credit facility; or
- (c) direct that finance company to secure repayment of any advance, loan or credit facility.

(3) In this section —

- (a) “director” includes the wife, husband, mother, father, son or daughter of a director; and
- (b) whether a corporation is related to a finance company is to be construed in accordance with section 6 of the Companies Act 1967.

Disclosure of interest by directors

21B.—(1) Subject to this section, every director of a finance company who is in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in an

advance, loan or credit facility or proposed advance, loan or credit facility from that finance company must, as soon as practicable, declare the nature of his or her interest to the board of directors of that finance company and the secretary of the company must cause the declaration to be circulated forthwith to all the directors.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in any case where the interest of the director of a finance company consists only of being a member or creditor of a company which is interested in an advance, loan or credit facility or proposed advance, loan or credit facility from that finance company if the interest of the director may properly be regarded as not being a material interest.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), a general notice given to the board of directors of a finance company by a director to the effect that he or she is an officer or member of a specified company or a member of a specified firm or partner or manager or an officer or member of a specified VCC, and he or she is to be regarded as having an interest in any advance, loan or credit facility which may, after the date of the notice, be made to that company, firm, limited liability partnership or VCC is deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any advance, loan or credit facility so made if —

- (a) it specifies the nature and extent of his or her interest in the particular company, firm, limited liability partnership or VCC;

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- (b) his or her interest is not different in nature or greater in extent than the nature and extent so specified in the notice at the time any advance, loan or credit facility is made; and
- (c) it is given at a meeting of the directors or the director takes reasonable steps to ensure that it is brought up and read at the next meeting of the directors after it is given.

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(4) Every director of a finance company who holds any office or possesses any property whereby, directly or indirectly, duties or interests might be created in conflict with his or her duties or interests as director must declare at a meeting of the directors of that finance company the fact and the nature, character and extent of such conflict.

(5) The declaration referred to in subsection (4) must be made at the first meeting of the directors held —

- (a) after he or she becomes a director of the finance company;
or
- (b) if already a director, after he or she commences to hold the office or to possess the property.

(6) The secretary of a finance company must cause to be brought up and read any declaration made under subsection (1) or (4) at the next meeting of the directors of that finance company after it is made, and must record any declaration so made in the minutes of the meeting at which it was made or at which it was brought up and read.

(7) Any director who contravenes subsection (1) or (4) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

PART 4

REGULATION OF BUSINESS

Acknowledgment of indebtedness

22. Where a finance company has accepted money from any person as a deposit, the company must within 2 months after the acceptance of the money issue to that person a document which acknowledges or evidences or constitutes an acknowledgment of the indebtedness of the company in respect of that deposit.

Dealings by finance companies and credit facilities and limits

23.—(1) A finance company must not —

- (a) accept any deposit which is repayable on demand by cheque, draft or order drawn by a depositor on the finance company;
- (b) deal in any foreign currency, gold or any other precious metal;

- (c) acquire securities, securities-based derivatives contracts or units in a collective investment scheme which are denominated in any foreign currency;
- (d) grant or permit to be outstanding to any one person or to any group of persons under the control or influence of any one person, any credit facilities if the aggregate amount of such credit facilities exceeds 25% of its capital funds or such other percentage not exceeding 100% of its capital funds as the Authority may approve;
- (e) grant substantial loans which in the aggregate exceed 50% of its total credit facilities or such other percentage as the Authority may from time to time determine; or
- (f) grant unsecured advances, unsecured loans or unsecured credit facilities —
 - (i) to any person or body of persons, whether incorporated or not, which in the aggregate and outstanding at any one time exceeds \$5,000; and
 - (ii) which in the aggregate and outstanding at any one time exceeds 10% of the capital funds of the finance company.

[4/2017]

(2) Despite the provisions of subsection (1)(b) and (c), a finance company with capital funds of at least \$100 million may apply to the Authority for exemption from those provisions and the Authority may approve the application subject to —

- (a) the condition that the aggregate amount of foreign currency exposure of the finance company must not at any time exceed 10% of its capital funds; and
 - (b) any other condition which the Authority may think fit to impose.
- (3) Subsection (1)(d) and (e) does not apply to —
- (a) transactions with the Government;
 - (b) transactions with banks; or

(c) any other type of transaction which the Authority may from time to time approve.

(4) Subsection (1)(f) does not apply to the purchase of —

- (a) any Singapore Government securities; or
- (b) any bonds issued by such statutory corporation as the Authority may, by written notification, determine.

[15/2021]

(5) All the directors of a finance company are liable jointly and severally to indemnify a finance company against any loss arising from the making of any unsecured advance, loan or credit facility to —

- (a) any of its directors, whether those credit facilities are obtained by its directors jointly or severally;
- (b) a firm or limited liability partnership in which that finance company or any of its directors has an interest as a partner, manager or agent;
- (c) any individual of whom, or firm or limited liability partnership of which, any of that finance company's directors is a guarantor;
- (d) a company in which any of that finance company's directors, whether legally or beneficially, owns more than 50% of the issued capital or in which any of that finance company's directors controls the composition of the board of directors, but excluding any public company the securities of which are listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited or any other approved exchange which the Authority may approve under the Securities and Futures Act 2001, and the subsidiaries of such public company; or
- (e) a corporation that is deemed to be related to the finance company as described in section 6 of the Companies Act 1967.

[4/2017]

(6) In this section —

- (a) “aggregate amount of foreign currency exposure” means the aggregate value of investments in securities, securities-based derivatives contracts or units in a collective investment scheme, denominated in foreign currencies which are listed on exchanges recognised by the Authority and holdings of foreign currencies;
- (b) the reference to “director” in subsection (5) includes the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of a director;
- (c) “substantial loan” means any credit facility granted by a finance company to a single person or to any group of persons under the control or influence of a single person which in the aggregate exceeds 15% of the finance company’s capital funds;
- (d) “unsecured advance”, “unsecured loan” or “unsecured credit facility” means any advance, loan or credit facility given without security, or in respect of any advance, loan or credit facility given with security, any part thereof which at any time exceeds the market value of the assets constituting that security, or where the Authority is satisfied that there is no established market value, on the basis of a valuation approved by it.

[4/2017]

(7) Any finance company which contravenes any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

Dealing by finance company in its own shares, etc.

24.—(1) Except as is otherwise expressly provided by this Act, a finance company must not give, directly or indirectly and whether by means of a loan guarantee or the provision of security or otherwise, any financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase or subscription made or to be made by any person of, or for, any shares in the finance company or, where such company is a subsidiary, in its holding company, or in any way purchase, deal in or lend money on its own shares.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) prohibits —

- (a) the provision by a finance company, in accordance with any scheme for the time being in force, of money to purchase or subscribe for fully-paid shares in the finance company or its holding company, being a purchase or subscription by trustees of or for shares to be held by or for the benefit of employees of the company, including any director holding a salaried employment or office in the company; or
- (b) the giving of financial assistance by a finance company to persons, other than directors, bona fide in the employment of that company or of a subsidiary of that company with a view to enabling those persons to purchase fully-paid shares in the finance company to be held by themselves by way of beneficial ownership.

(3) If there is any contravention of this section, the finance company and every officer of that company who is in default shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months.

(4) Nothing in this section operates to prevent the finance company from recovering the amount of any loan made in contravention of this section or any amount for which it becomes liable on account of any financial assistance given in contravention of this section.

Restrictions on trade by finance companies

25.—(1) A finance company must not engage, whether on its own account or on a commission basis, and whether alone or with others, in the wholesale or retail trade, including the import or export trade, except for the purpose of carrying on its financing business.

(2) Except as is otherwise provided in this Act, a finance company must not carry on any kind of business other than financing business.

Restrictions on investments by finance companies

26.—(1) A finance company must not acquire or hold any part of the share capital of, or otherwise have a direct interest in, any

financial, commercial, agricultural, industrial or other undertaking exceeding in aggregate 25% of the capital funds of that finance company except such shareholding as the finance company may acquire in the course of realising debts due to it, which shareholding must, however, be disposed of at the earliest suitable moment.

(2) Despite subsection (1), the percentage holding or interest mentioned in that subsection may upon the application of a finance company to the Authority, and with the consent of the Authority, be increased to at most 50% of the capital funds of that finance company.

Restrictions on holding immovable property by finance companies

27.—(1) A finance company must not purchase or acquire any immovable property, or any right, title or interest therein exceeding in the aggregate at any one time 25% of the finance company's capital funds, except as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of conducting its business or of housing or providing amenities for its staff.

(2) Subsection (1) does not prevent a finance company —

- (a) from letting part of any building which is used for the purpose of conducting its business; or
- (b) from securing a debt on any immovable property and in the event of default in payment of the debt, from holding that immovable property for realisation by sale or auction at the earliest suitable moment.

(3) This section does not apply to such property as may from time to time be approved by the Authority.

(4) The Registrar of Titles in issuing any certificate of title or registering any assurance in the Land Titles Registry or any purchaser is exonerated from enquiring as to any matter or fact relating to the title of a finance company to, or to the power of a finance company in dealing with, any immovable property, or any right, title and interest therein, which has been purchased or acquired in contravention of the prohibition contained in this section and is protected from the effect of notice of any such matter or fact.

Control over finance companies in the acquisition of shares in companies

28.—(1) A finance company must not enter into an agreement to acquire the share capital of any company by virtue of which the finance company would, if the agreement is carried out, acquire or hold, directly or indirectly, an interest of 20% or more of the share capital of that company (or in the case of an umbrella VCC, either 20% or more of the share capital in the umbrella VCC that is not in respect of any of its sub-funds, or 20% or more of the share capital in the umbrella VCC in respect of any one of its sub-funds), without first notifying the Authority of its intention to enter into the agreement and obtaining the approval of the Authority to its entering into the agreement.

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(2) The Authority may approve the entering into the agreement with or without conditions or may disapprove it without giving any reasons.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to an agreement by virtue of which the finance company would acquire an interest of 20% or more of the share capital in a company (or in the case of an umbrella VCC, either 20% or more of the share capital in the umbrella VCC that is not in respect of any of its sub-funds, or 20% or more of the share capital in the umbrella VCC in respect of any one of its sub-funds) by way of enforcement of security to satisfy debts due to it by the company if, upon making the acquisition, the finance company obtains the approval of the Authority to retain the shareholdings as an investment.

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(4) If the Authority does not grant approval under subsection (3), the finance company must dispose of the shareholdings at the earliest opportunity.

(5) In this section, “company” means a company whether incorporated in Singapore or elsewhere, and includes a VCC.

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(6) A finance company which contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

Power of Authority to secure compliance with sections 23, 26, 27 and 31

29.—(1) Any finance company, if at any time called upon in writing by the Authority to do so, must satisfy the Authority, by producing such evidence or information as the Authority may require, that the finance company is not in contravention of any of the provisions of section 23, 26, 27 or 31.

(2) For the purpose of securing compliance with the sections mentioned in subsection (1), the Authority may from time to time by written notice require any finance company to aggregate its assets, liabilities or profits (as the case may be) with the assets, liabilities or profits of all or any of the finance company's related companies, as described in section 6 of the Companies Act 1967, and the finance company must comply with that requirement within the time specified in the notice.

(3) A finance company which fails to comply with any requirement of the Authority under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day during which the default continues after conviction.

Notices to finance companies

30.—(1) The Authority may, if it appears to the Authority to be necessary or expedient in the public interest or the interest of the financial system, by written notice to finance companies give directions or impose requirements on or relating to the activities or operations of and standards to be maintained by finance companies.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), any notice under that subsection may be given in respect of —

- (a) the revaluation of the assets of finance companies;
- (b) the maintenance of credit files of borrowers and classification of loans, advances and credit facilities of a finance company;
- (c) the restrictions on the granting of Singapore dollar credit facilities in whatever form or by whatever means to

residents of Singapore where such facilities are to be used outside Singapore, or to non-residents;

- (d) the appointment of the directors, chief executive and deputy chief executive of a finance company;
- (e) the code of conduct governing the manner and method by which a finance company solicits business and deals with its customers, the procedures for the reporting of transactions between a finance company and its employees, and conflicts of interest involving the finance company and its employees or involving the finance company and its customers;
- (f) the maximum aggregate permissible percentage holdings by any class, category or description of persons of interests in shares of a finance company;
- (g) the preparation by finance companies of profit and loss accounts and balance sheets and the form and content thereof;
- (h) the conditions under which finance companies can engage in the financing of trade and inventory;
- (i) the forms, returns and submission of statistics for the purposes of this Act; and
- (j) the provision for and writing off of bad debts by a finance company.

[10/2013]

(3) Every finance company must comply with any direction or requirement imposed by any notice under this section.

(4) It is not necessary to publish any written notice issued under this Act in the *Gazette*.

[10/2013]

Orders by Authority

31.—(1) The Authority may, by order, prescribe —

- (a) the maximum rates of interest that finance companies are to pay on different types or classes of deposits;

- (b) the maximum amount or amounts, expressed as a percentage or percentages, of total assets that finance companies may hold in one or more types or classes of loans, or advances;
 - (c) the minimum down payments and maximum maturity periods for different types or classes of loans, or advances granted by finance companies;
 - (d) the maximum rates of interest or commission and other charges and the methods of computing such interest or commission and other charges that finance companies may impose on different types or classes of loans, or advances granted by them;
 - (e) the maximum amount of loans or advances which finance companies may grant to any person or class of persons; and
 - (f) the reserves to be maintained with the Authority.
- (2) Any order made under subsection (1) is to apply uniformly to all finance companies, or to any class or classes of finance companies, and must, together with its effective date, be published in the *Gazette*.
- (3) Where a finance company has failed to maintain the reserves required by an order made under subsection (1)(f), the Authority may by written notice direct that finance company to make good the deficiency within the period specified in the notice.
- (4) If the defaulting finance company fails to make good the deficiency within the period specified in the notice mentioned in subsection (3), it is lawful, despite any other written law, for the Authority to serve a written notice upon any bank with which the defaulting finance company has a credit balance, whether in current or deposit account, directing that bank to transfer to the Authority up to the amount specified in the notice as being equivalent to the amount of the deficiency in the minimum cash balances of the defaulting finance company required under subsection (1)(f) and the bank must comply immediately with the requirements of that notice.
- (5) The Authority may, despite any notice given under subsection (3) or (4), impose on any finance company that fails to maintain the reserves required by an order made under

subsection (1)(f) a penalty interest charge of \$100 per day or such larger amount as the Authority may determine for every day during which the finance company continues to fail to maintain such reserves.

PART 5

MINIMUM LIQUID ASSETS

Minimum holdings of liquid assets by finance companies

32.—(1) Every finance company must maintain a minimum holding of liquid assets, as defined in subsection (4).

(2) The minimum amount of liquid assets to be maintained by every finance company is to be determined from time to time by the Authority and must be expressed in the form of a percentage or percentages which those assets bear to the liabilities of each finance company on account of deposits and other liabilities, either jointly or separately.

(3) The Authority must prescribe the method of computing the amount of liquid assets to be held by finance companies.

(4) In this section, “liquid assets” means —

- (a) notes and coins that are legal tender in Singapore;
- (b) Singapore Government securities;
- (c) Singapore Government securities held under overnight repurchase agreements with banks in Singapore and approved primary and registered dealers in Singapore Government securities;
- (d) bills of exchange denominated in Singapore dollars accepted or endorsed by at least 2 banks in Singapore, which arise from genuine trade transactions and are payable within 3 months; and
- (e) such other assets as the Authority may from time to time specify by a written notice.

[15/2021]

(5) Any finance company which fails to comply with any requirement of this section shall be liable, on being called upon to do so by the Authority (in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed under this Act), to pay a penalty interest charge of \$100 per day or such larger amount as the Authority may determine for every day during which the default continues and must not while the default continues accept any deposits or enter into new commitments without the approval of the Authority.

PART 6

INSPECTION AND CONTROL OF FINANCE COMPANIES

Inspection and investigation of finance companies and production of books, etc.

33.—(1) The Authority may, from time to time, inspect or cause to be inspected under conditions of secrecy, the books, accounts and transactions of any finance company and of any branch, agency or office outside Singapore opened by a finance company incorporated in Singapore.

(2) The Authority may at any time make an investigation, under conditions of secrecy, of the books, accounts and transactions of a finance company, if the Authority has reason to believe that the finance company —

- (a) is carrying on its business in a manner detrimental to the interests of its depositors and other creditors;
- (b) has insufficient assets to cover its liabilities to the public;
or
- (c) is contravening the provisions of this Act.

(3) The Authority may appoint any auditor, other than the auditor appointed by the finance company under section 205 of the Companies Act 1967, to exercise the powers of the Authority under subsections (1) and (2).

(4) For the purpose of an inspection or investigation under this section, a finance company must afford the Authority access to its

books, accounts and documents and must give any information and facilities that may be required to conduct the investigation.

(5) No books, accounts and documents mentioned in subsection (4) are to be required to be produced at any time and at any place that would interfere with the proper conduct of the normal daily business of that finance company.

(6) If any book, account or document or information is not produced in accordance with subsection (4), the finance company concerned shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and to a further fine of \$1,000 for every day during which the default continues after conviction.

Information of insolvency, etc.

34.—(1) Any finance company which is or is likely to become insolvent, which is or is likely to become unable to meet its obligations, or which has suspended or is about to suspend payments, must immediately inform the Authority of that fact.

[10/2013]

(2) Any finance company which contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[10/2013]

Interpretation of sections 34A to 39

34A. In this section and sections 35 to 39, unless the context otherwise requires —

“business” includes affairs and property;

“office holder”, in relation to a finance company, means any person acting as the liquidator, the provisional liquidator, the receiver or the receiver and manager of the finance company, or acting in an equivalent capacity in relation to the finance company;

“relevant business” means any business of a finance company —

- (a) which the Authority has assumed control of under section 35; or
- (b) in relation to which a statutory adviser or a statutory manager has been appointed under section 35;

“statutory adviser” means a statutory adviser appointed under section 35;

“statutory manager” means a statutory manager appointed under section 35.

[10/2013]

Action by Authority if finance company unable to meet obligations, etc.

35.—(1) The Authority may exercise any one or more of the powers specified in subsection (2) as appears to it to be necessary, where —

- (a) a finance company informs the Authority that it is or is likely to become insolvent, or that it is or is likely to become unable to meet its obligations, or that it has suspended or is about to suspend payments;
- (b) a finance company becomes unable to meet its obligations, or is insolvent, or suspends payments;
- (c) the Authority is of the opinion that a finance company —
 - (i) is carrying on its business in a manner likely to be detrimental to the interests of its depositors or creditors;
 - (ii) is or is likely to become insolvent, or is or is likely to become unable to meet its obligations, or is about to suspend payments;
 - (iii) has contravened any of the provisions of this Act; or
 - (iv) has failed to comply with any condition attached to its licence; or

(d) the Authority considers it in the public interest to do so.
[10/2013]

(2) Subject to subsection (1), the Authority may —

- (a) require the finance company immediately to take any action or to do or not to do any act or thing whatsoever in relation to its business as the Authority may consider necessary;
- (b) appoint one or more persons as statutory adviser, on such terms and conditions as the Authority may specify, to advise the finance company on the proper management of such of the business of the finance company as the Authority may determine; or
- (c) assume control of and manage such of the business of the finance company as the Authority may determine, or appoint one or more persons as statutory manager to do so on such terms and conditions as the Authority may specify.
[10/2013]

(3) Where the Authority appoints 2 or more persons as the statutory manager of a finance company, the Authority must specify, in the terms and conditions of the appointment, which of the duties, functions and powers of the statutory manager —

- (a) may be discharged or exercised by such persons jointly and severally;
- (b) must be discharged or exercised by such persons jointly; and
- (c) must be discharged or exercised by a specified person or such persons.

[10/2013]

(4) Where the Authority has exercised any power under subsection (2), it may, at any time and without affecting its power under section 15(1)(c)(ii), do one or more of the following:

- (a) vary or revoke any requirement of, any appointment made by or any action taken by the Authority in the exercise of such power, on such terms and conditions as it may specify;

- (b) further exercise any of the powers under subsection (2);
- (c) add to, vary or revoke any term or condition specified by the Authority under this section.

[10/2013]

(5) No liability shall be incurred by a statutory manager or a statutory adviser for anything done (including any statement made) or omitted to be done with reasonable care and in good faith in the course of or in connection with —

- (a) the exercise or purported exercise of any power under this Act;
- (b) the performance or purported performance of any function or duty under this Act; or
- (c) the compliance or purported compliance with this Act.

[10/2013]

(6) Any finance company that fails to comply with a requirement imposed by the Authority under subsection (2)(a) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[10/2013]

Effect of assumption of control under section 35

36.—(1) Upon assuming control of the relevant business of a finance company, the Authority or statutory manager (as the case may be) must take custody or control of the relevant business.

[10/2013]

(2) During the period when the Authority or statutory manager is in control of the relevant business of a finance company, the Authority or statutory manager —

- (a) must manage the relevant business of the finance company in the name of and on behalf of the finance company; and
- (b) is deemed to be an agent of the finance company.

[10/2013]

(3) In managing the relevant business of a finance company, the Authority or statutory manager —

- (a) must take into consideration the interests of the depositors of the finance company; and
- (b) has all the duties, powers and functions of the members of the board of directors of the finance company (collectively and individually) under this Act, the Companies Act 1967 and the constitution of the finance company, including powers of delegation, in relation to the relevant business of the finance company; but nothing in this paragraph requires the Authority or statutory manager to call any meeting of the finance company under the Companies Act 1967 or the constitution of the finance company.

[10/2013]

(4) Despite any written law or rule of law, upon the assumption of control of the relevant business of a finance company by the Authority or statutory manager, any appointment of a person as the chief executive or a director of the finance company, which was in force immediately before the assumption of control, is deemed to be revoked, unless the Authority gives its approval, by written notice to the person and the finance company, for the person to remain in the appointment.

[10/2013]

(5) Despite any written law or rule of law, during the period when the Authority or statutory manager is in control of the relevant business of a finance company, except with the approval of the Authority, a person must not be appointed as the chief executive or a director of the finance company.

[10/2013]

(6) Where the Authority has given its approval under subsection (4) or (5) to a person to remain in the appointment of, or to be appointed as, the chief executive or a director of a finance company, the Authority may at any time, by written notice to the person and the finance company, revoke that approval, and the appointment is deemed to be revoked on the date specified in the notice.

[10/2013]

(7) Despite any written law or rule of law, if any person, whose appointment as the chief executive or a director of a finance company is revoked under subsection (4) or (6), acts or purports to act after the revocation as the chief executive or a director of the finance company during the period when the Authority or statutory manager is in control of the relevant business of the finance company —

(a) the act or purported act of the person is invalid and of no effect; and

(b) the person shall be guilty of an offence.

[10/2013]

(8) Despite any written law or rule of law, if any person who is appointed as the chief executive or a director of a finance company in contravention of subsection (5) acts or purports to act as the chief executive or a director of the finance company during the period when the Authority or statutory manager is in control of the relevant business of the finance company —

(a) the act or purported act of the person is invalid and of no effect; and

(b) the person shall be guilty of an offence.

[10/2013]

(9) During the period when the Authority or statutory manager is in control of the relevant business of a finance company —

(a) if there is any conflict or inconsistency between —

(i) a direction or decision given by the Authority or statutory manager (including a direction or decision to a person or body of persons referred to in sub-paragraph (ii)); and

(ii) a direction or decision given by any chief executive, director, member, executive officer, employee, agent or office holder, or the board of directors, of the finance company,

the direction or decision mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) prevails over the direction or decision mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii) to the extent of the conflict or inconsistency; and

- (b) a person must not exercise any voting or other right attached to any share in the finance company in any manner that may defeat or interfere with any duty, function or power of the Authority or statutory manager, and any such act or purported act is invalid and of no effect.

[10/2013]

(10) Any person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (7) or (8) shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[10/2013]

(11) In this section, “constitution”, in relation to a finance company, means the memorandum of association and articles of association of the finance company.

[10/2013]

Duration of control

37.—(1) The Authority must cease to be in control of the relevant business of a finance company when the Authority is satisfied that —

- (a) the reasons for the Authority’s assumption of control of the relevant business have ceased to exist; or
- (b) it is no longer necessary for the protection of the depositors of the finance company.

[10/2013]

(2) A statutory manager is deemed to have assumed control of the relevant business of a finance company on the date of the statutory manager’s appointment as a statutory manager.

[10/2013]

(3) The appointment of a statutory manager in relation to the relevant business of a finance company may be revoked by the Authority at any time —

- (a) if the Authority is satisfied that —
 - (i) the reasons for the appointment have ceased to exist;or

- (ii) it is no longer necessary for the protection of the depositors of the finance company; or

(b) on any other ground,

and upon such revocation, the statutory manager ceases to be in control of the relevant business of the finance company.

[10/2013]

(4) The Authority must, as soon as practicable, publish in the *Gazette* the date, and any other particulars that the Authority thinks fit, of —

- (a) the Authority's assumption of control of the relevant business of a finance company;
- (b) the cessation of the Authority's control of the relevant business of a finance company;
- (c) the appointment of a statutory manager in relation to the relevant business of a finance company; and
- (d) the revocation of a statutory manager's appointment in relation to the relevant business of a finance company.

[10/2013]

Responsibilities of officers, member, etc., of finance company

38.—(1) During the period when the Authority or statutory manager is in control of the relevant business of a finance company —

- (a) the General Division of the High Court may, on an application by the Authority or statutory manager, direct any person who has ceased to be or who is still any chief executive, director, member, executive officer, employee, agent, banker, auditor or office holder of, or trustee for, the finance company to pay, deliver, convey, surrender or transfer to the Authority or statutory manager, within such period as the General Division of the High Court may specify, any property, book, accounts, record or other documents, whether in electronic, print or other form, of the finance company which is comprised in, forms part of

or relates to the relevant business of the finance company, and which is in the person's possession or control; and

- (b) any person who has ceased to be or who is still any chief executive, director, member, executive officer, employee, agent, banker, auditor or office holder of, or trustee for, the finance company must give to the Authority or statutory manager such information as the Authority or statutory manager may require for the discharge of the Authority's or statutory manager's duties or functions, or the exercise of the Authority's or statutory manager's powers, in relation to the finance company, within such time and in such manner as may be specified by the Authority or statutory manager.

[10/2013; 40/2019]

(2) Any person who —

- (a) without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with subsection (1)(b); or
- (b) in purported compliance with subsection (1)(b), knowingly or recklessly provides any information or document that is false or misleading in a material particular,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[10/2013]

Remuneration and expenses of Authority and others in certain cases

39. The Authority may at any time fix the remuneration and expenses to be paid by a finance company —

- (a) to a statutory manager or statutory adviser appointed in relation to the finance company, whether or not the appointment has been revoked; and
- (b) where the Authority has assumed control of the relevant business of the finance company, to the Authority and any

person authorised or appointed by the Authority under section 42 in relation to the Authority's assumption of control of the relevant business, whether or not the Authority has ceased to be in control of the relevant business.

[10/2013]

PART 6A

VOLUNTARY TRANSFER OF BUSINESS

Interpretation of this Part

39A. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires —

“business” includes affairs, property, right, obligation and liability;

“Court” means the General Division of the High Court;

“debenture” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967;

“property” includes property, right and power of every description;

“Registrar of Companies” means the Registrar of Companies appointed under the Companies Act 1967 and includes any Deputy or Assistant Registrar of Companies appointed under that Act;

“transferee” means a finance company, or a company which has applied or will be applying for a licence to carry on financing business in Singapore, to which the whole or any part of a transferor's business is, is to be or is proposed to be transferred under this Part;

“transferor” means a finance company the whole or any part of the business of which is, is to be, or is proposed to be transferred under this Part.

[10/2013; 40/2019]

Voluntary transfer of business

39B.—(1) A transferor may transfer the whole or any part of its business (including any business that is not financing business) to a transferee, if —

- (a) the Authority has consented to the transfer;
- (b) the transfer involves the whole or any part of the financing business of the transferor; and
- (c) the Court has approved the transfer.

[10/2013]

(2) Subsection (1) does not affect the right of a finance company to transfer the whole or any part of its business under any law.

[10/2013]

(3) The Authority may consent to a transfer under subsection (1)(a) if the Authority is satisfied that —

- (a) the transferee is a fit and proper person; and
- (b) the transferee will conduct the business of the transferor prudently and comply with the provisions of this Act.

[10/2013]

(4) The Authority may at any time appoint one or more persons to perform an independent assessment of, and provide a report on, the proposed transfer of a transferor's business (or any part thereof) under this Part.

[10/2013]

(5) The remuneration and expenses of any person appointed under subsection (4) must be paid by the transferor and the transferee jointly and severally.

[10/2013]

(6) The Authority must serve a copy of any report provided under subsection (4) on the transferor and the transferee.

[10/2013]

(7) The Authority may require a person to provide, within the period and in the manner specified by the Authority, any information or document that the Authority may reasonably require for the

discharge of its duties or functions, or the exercise of its powers, under this Part.

[10/2013]

(8) Any person who —

- (a) without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with any requirement under subsection (7); or
- (b) in purported compliance with any requirement under subsection (7), knowingly or recklessly provides any information or document that is false or misleading in a material particular,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[10/2013]

(9) Where a person claims, before providing the Authority with any information or document that the person is required to provide under subsection (7), that the information or document might tend to incriminate the person, the information or document is not admissible in evidence against the person in criminal proceedings other than proceedings under subsection (8).

[10/2013]

Approval of transfer

39C.—(1) A transferor must apply to the Court for its approval of the transfer of the whole or any part of the business of the transferor to the transferee under this Part.

[10/2013]

(2) Before making an application under subsection (1) —

- (a) the transferor must lodge with the Authority a report setting out such details of the transfer and provide such supporting documents as the Authority may specify;
- (b) the transferor must obtain the consent of the Authority under section 39B(1)(a);

- (c) the transferor and the transferee must, if they intend to serve on their respective customers a summary of the transfer, obtain the Authority's approval of the summary;
- (d) the transferor must, at least 15 days before the application is made but not earlier than one month after the report mentioned in paragraph (a) is lodged with the Authority, publish in the *Gazette* and in such newspaper or newspapers as the Authority may determine a notice of the transferor's intention to make the application and containing such other particulars as may be prescribed;
- (e) the transferor and the transferee must keep at their respective offices in Singapore, for inspection by any person who may be affected by the transfer, a copy of the report mentioned in paragraph (a) for a period of 15 days after the publication of the notice mentioned in paragraph (d) in the *Gazette*; and
- (f) unless the Court directs otherwise, the transferor and the transferee must serve on their respective customers affected by the transfer, at least 15 days before the application is made, a copy of the report mentioned in paragraph (a) or a summary of the transfer approved by the Authority under paragraph (c).

[10/2013]

(3) The Authority and any person who, in the opinion of the Court, is likely to be affected by the transfer —

- (a) have the right to appear before and be heard by the Court in any proceedings relating to the transfer; and
- (b) may make any application to the Court in relation to the transfer.

[10/2013]

(4) The Court must not approve the transfer if the Authority has not consented under section 39B(1)(a) to the transfer.

[10/2013]

(5) The Court may, after considering the views (if any) of the Authority on the transfer —

- (a) approve the transfer without modification or subject to any modification agreed to by the transferor and the transferee; or

- (b) refuse to approve the transfer.

[10/2013]

(6) If the transferee is not granted a licence by the Authority, the Court may approve the transfer on terms that the transfer takes effect only in the event of the transferee being granted a licence by the Authority.

[10/2013]

(7) The Court may by the order approving the transfer or by any subsequent order provide for all or any of the following matters:

- (a) the transfer to the transferee of the whole or any part of the business of the transferor;
- (b) the allotment or appropriation by the transferee of any share, debenture, policy or other interest in the transferee which under the transfer is to be allotted or appropriated by the transferee to or for any person;
- (c) the continuation by (or against) the transferee of any legal proceedings pending by (or against) the transferor;
- (d) the dissolution, without winding up, of the transferor;
- (e) the provisions to be made for persons who are affected by the transfer;
- (f) such incidental, consequential and supplementary matters as are, in the opinion of the Court, necessary to secure that the transfer is fully effective.

[10/2013]

(8) Any order under subsection (7) may —

- (a) provide for the transfer of any business, whether or not the transferor otherwise has the capacity to effect the transfer in question;
- (b) make provision in relation to any property which is held by the transferor as trustee; and

- (c) make provision as to any future or contingent right or liability of the transferor, including provision as to the construction of any instrument under which any such right or liability may arise.

[10/2013]

(9) Subject to subsection (10), where an order made under subsection (7) provides for the transfer to the transferee of the whole or any part of the transferor's business, then by virtue of the order the business (or part of the business) of the transferor specified in the order is transferred to and vests in the transferee, free in the case of any particular property (if the order so directs) from any charge which by virtue of the transfer is to cease to have effect.

[10/2013]

(10) No order under subsection (7) has any effect or operation in transferring or otherwise vesting land in Singapore until the appropriate entries are made with respect to the transfer or vesting of that land by the appropriate authority.

[10/2013]

(11) If any business specified in an order under subsection (7) is governed by the law of any foreign country or territory, the Court may order the transferor to take all necessary steps for securing that the transfer of the business to the transferee is fully effective under the law of that country or territory.

[10/2013]

(12) Where an order is made under this section, the transferor and the transferee must each lodge within 7 days after the order is made —

- (a) a copy of the order with the Registrar of Companies and with the Authority; and
- (b) where the order relates to land in Singapore, an office copy of the order with the appropriate authority concerned with the registration or recording of dealings in that land.

[10/2013]

(13) A transferor or transferee which contravenes subsection (12), and every officer of the transferor or transferee (as the case may be) who fails to take all reasonable steps to secure compliance by the transferor or transferee (as the case may be) with that subsection,

shall each be guilty of an offence and shall each be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$200 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[10/2013]

PART 7

SUBMISSION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND DUTIES OF AUDITORS

[35/2014]

Directors to submit copy of financial statements

40. The directors of a finance company must submit to the Authority a copy of the financial statements made under section 201(1) and (2) of the Companies Act 1967.

[35/2014]

Appointment and duties of auditors

41.—(1) Despite the provisions of the Companies Act 1967, every finance company must appoint annually an auditor approved by the Authority.

(2) An auditor must not be approved by the Authority as an auditor for finance companies unless the auditor is able to comply with such conditions in relation to the discharge of the auditor's duties as may be determined by the Authority.

(3) The Authority may appoint an auditor —

(a) if the finance company fails to appoint an auditor; or

(b) if the Authority considers it desirable that another auditor should act with the auditor appointed under subsection (1),

and may at any time fix the remuneration to be paid by the finance company to that auditor.

(4) The duties of an auditor appointed under subsections (1) and (3) are to carry out, for the year in respect of which the auditor is appointed, an audit of the financial statements of the finance company

and to make a report in accordance with section 207 of the Companies Act 1967.

[35/2014]

(5) The Authority may impose all or any of the following duties on an auditor in addition to those provided under subsection (4):

- (a) a duty to submit any additional information in relation to the auditor's audit that the Authority considers necessary;
- (b) a duty to enlarge or extend the scope of the auditor's audit of the business and affairs of the finance company;
- (c) a duty to carry out any other examination or establish any other procedure in any particular case; and
- (d) a duty to submit a report on any of the matters referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c),

and the finance company must remunerate the auditor in respect of the discharge by the auditor of all or any of these additional duties.

(6) The auditor's report made under subsection (4) must be attached to the financial statements and a copy of the report together with any reports submitted under subsection (5) must be transmitted in writing to the Authority.

[35/2014]

(7) If an auditor, in the course of the performance of the auditor's duties as an auditor of a finance company, is satisfied that —

- (a) there has been a serious breach or non-observance of the provisions of this Act or that otherwise a criminal offence involving fraud or dishonesty has been committed;
- (b) losses have been incurred which reduce the capital funds of the finance company by 50%;
- (c) serious irregularities have occurred, including irregularities that jeopardise the security of the creditors; or
- (d) the auditor is unable to confirm that the claims of creditors are still covered by the assets,

the auditor must immediately report the matter to the Authority.

PART 8

MISCELLANEOUS

Authority to administer Act

42.—(1) The Authority is charged with the general administration of this Act and the exercise of the functions imposed on it by this Act.

(2) The Authority may authorise or appoint any person to assist it in the exercise of its functions and duties under this Act, either generally or in a particular case.

(3) The members of the Authority are deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code 1871.

Prohibition against transacting of financing business on public holidays

43. A finance company must not transact any business without the approval of the Authority on any day that is a public holiday under the provisions of the Holidays Act 1998, or on any day declared by the Authority to be a bank holiday under section 60 of the Banking Act 1970.

Priority of specified liabilities

44.—(1) Where a finance company becomes unable to meet its obligations or becomes insolvent or suspends payment, the assets of the finance company are to be available to meet the liabilities in Singapore of the finance company specified in section 44A.

(2) The liabilities in Singapore specified in section 44A have priority over all unsecured liabilities of the finance company other than the preferential debts specified in section 203(1) of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018.

[40/2018]

Priority of specified liabilities inter se

44A.—(1) Despite any written law or rule of law relating to the winding up of companies, in the event of a winding up of a finance company, the following liabilities in Singapore of the finance company, among themselves, rank in the following order of priority:

- (a) firstly, any premium contributions due and payable by the finance company under the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011;
 - (b) secondly, liabilities incurred by the finance company under the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011 in respect of insured deposits, up to the amount of compensation paid or payable out of the DI Fund by the Agency under the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011 in respect of such insured deposits;
 - (c) thirdly, any sum claimed by the trustee of a resolution fund (within the meaning of section 98 of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act 1970) from the finance company under section 103, 104, 105 or 106 of that Act.
- [31/2017]*
- (2) The liabilities in each class specified in subsection (1) —
- (a) rank in the order specified but as between liabilities of the same class, such liabilities rank equally between themselves; and
 - (b) must be paid in full unless the assets of the finance company are insufficient to meet them in which case they are to abate in equal proportions between themselves.
- (3) In this section, “Agency” and “DI Fund” have the same respective meanings as in section 2(1) of the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011.

45. *[Repealed by Act 10 of 2013]*

Memorandum and articles of association of finance company

46.—(1) Every company must, before it is granted a licence by the Authority to carry on financing business under this Act, include in its memorandum or articles of association the restrictions, limitations and prohibitions contained in sections 23 to 27.

(2) Every company that —

- (a) has carried on financing business in Singapore before 10 January 1968; and

(b) is licensed under this Act,
but whose memorandum or articles of association do not include all or any of the restrictions, limitations or prohibitions contained in sections 23 to 27, is deemed to have included in its memorandum or articles of association all or any of such restrictions, limitations or prohibitions as are not so included.

(3) To the extent that any such restriction, limitation or prohibition so deemed to have been included in those memorandum or articles of association under subsection (2) is inconsistent with any provision already included in the memorandum or articles of association, that restriction, limitation or prohibition prevails over such provision.

Disqualification or removal of director or executive officer

47.—(1) Despite any other written law, a finance company must not, without the prior written consent of the Authority, permit a person to act as its director or executive officer, if the person —

- (a) has been convicted, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, of an offence committed before, on or after 18 April 2013, being an offence —
 - (i) involving fraud or dishonesty;
 - (ii) the conviction for which involved a finding that he or she had acted fraudulently or dishonestly; or
 - (iii) that is specified in the Third Schedule to the Registration of Criminals Act 1949;
- (b) is an undischarged bankrupt, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
- (c) has had an enforcement order against him or her in respect of a judgment debt returned unsatisfied in whole or in part;
[Act 25 of 2021 wef 01/04/2021]
- (d) has, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, entered into a compromise or scheme of arrangement with his or her creditors, being a compromise or scheme of arrangement that is still in operation;

- (e) has had a prohibition order under section 68 of the Financial Advisers Act 2001, section 74 of the Insurance Act 1966 or section 101A or 123ZZC of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 made against him or her that remains in force; or
- (f) has been a director of, or directly concerned in the management of, a regulated financial institution, whether in Singapore or elsewhere —
 - (i) which is being or has been wound up by a court; or
 - (ii) the approval, authorisation, designation, recognition, registration or licence of which has been withdrawn, cancelled or revoked by the Authority or, in the case of a regulated financial institution in a foreign country or territory, by the regulatory authority in that foreign country or territory.

[10/2013; 4/2017]

(2) Despite any other written law, where the Authority is satisfied that a director or an executive officer of a finance company —

- (a) has wilfully contravened or wilfully caused the finance company to contravene any provision of this Act;
- (b) has, without reasonable excuse, failed to secure the compliance of the finance company with this Act, the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act 1970 or any of the written laws set out in the Schedule to that Act; or

(c) has failed to discharge any of the duties of his or her office, the Authority may, if it thinks it necessary in the public interest or for the protection of the depositors or creditors of the finance company, by written notice to the finance company, direct the finance company to remove the director or executive officer (as the case may be) from his or her office or employment within such period as may be specified by the Authority in the notice, and the finance company must comply with the notice.

[10/2013]

(3) Without affecting any other matter that the Authority may consider relevant, the Authority must, when determining whether a

director or an executive officer of a finance company has failed to discharge the duties of his or her office for the purposes of subsection (2)(c), have regard to any criteria prescribed.

[10/2013]

(4) Before directing a finance company to remove a person from his or her office or employment under subsection (2), the Authority must —

- (a) give the finance company and the person written notice of its intention to do so; and
- (b) in the notice referred to in paragraph (a), call upon the finance company and the person to show cause, within the time specified in the notice, why the person should not be removed.

[10/2013]

(5) If the finance company and the person mentioned in subsection (4) —

- (a) fail to show cause within the time specified under subsection (4)(b) or within any extended period of time that the Authority allows; or
- (b) fail to show sufficient cause,

the Authority may direct the finance company to remove the person under subsection (2).

[10/2013]

(6) Any finance company which, or any director or executive officer of a finance company who, is aggrieved by a direction of the Authority under subsection (2) may, within 30 days after receiving the direction, appeal in writing to the Minister, whose decision is final.

[10/2013]

(7) Any finance company which contravenes subsection (1) or fails to comply with a notice issued under subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[10/2013]

(8) No criminal or civil liability is incurred by a finance company, or any person acting on behalf of the finance company, in respect of anything done (including any statement made) or omitted to be done with reasonable care and in good faith in the discharge or purported discharge of the obligations of the finance company under this section.

[10/2013]

(9) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires —

“regulated financial institution” means a person who carries on a business, the conduct of which is regulated or authorised by the Authority or, if it is carried on in Singapore, would be regulated or authorised by the Authority;

“regulatory authority”, in relation to a foreign country or territory, means an authority of the foreign country or territory exercising any function that corresponds to a regulatory function of the Authority under this Act, the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act 1970 or any of the written laws set out in the Schedule to that Act.

[10/2013]

Penalty for offences not otherwise provided for

48. Any finance company which, or person who, contravenes or fails to comply with any provisions of this Act or any order made under this Act for which no penalty is expressly provided shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

Composition of offences

48A.—(1) The Authority may compound any offence under this Act which is prescribed as a compoundable offence by collecting from a person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence a sum of money not exceeding one half of the amount of the maximum fine prescribed for that offence.

[10/2013]

(2) The Authority may compound any offence under this Act (including an offence under a provision which has been repealed) which —

(a) was compoundable under this section at the time the offence was committed; but

(b) has ceased to be so compoundable,

by collecting from a person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence a sum of money not exceeding one half of the amount of the maximum fine prescribed for that offence at the time it was committed.

[10/2013]

(3) On payment of the sum of money referred to in subsection (1) or (2), no further proceedings are to be taken against that person in respect of the offence.

[10/2013]

(4) The Authority may make regulations to prescribe the offences which may be compounded.

[10/2013]

(5) All sums collected by the Authority under subsection (1) or (2) must be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

[10/2013]

Recovery of fees, expenses, etc.

48B. There is recoverable as a civil debt due to the Authority from the finance company concerned —

(a) the amount of any fees payable under section 6(7); and

(b) any remuneration and expenses payable by the finance company to —

(i) a statutory adviser appointed under section 35(2);

(ii) a statutory manager appointed under section 35(2);

(iii) the Authority or any person authorised or appointed by the Authority under section 42 in relation to the Authority's assumption of control of any business of the finance company under section 35; and

- (iv) any person appointed to perform any independent assessment under Part 6A.

[10/2013]

Offences by directors or managers

49.—(1) Any person who, being a director, managing director or manager of a finance company —

- (a) fails to comply, or to take all reasonable steps to secure compliance by the finance company, with the provisions of this Act or any order made under this Act or any other law relating to finance companies in force in Singapore; or
- (b) fails to ensure or to take all reasonable steps to ensure the accuracy and correctness of any statement or information submitted under this Act or any other law relating to finance companies in force in Singapore,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

(2) In any proceedings against a person under subsection (1), it is a defence to prove that the person had reasonable grounds to believe and did believe that a competent and reliable person was charged with the duty of securing compliance with the provisions of this Act or any order made under this Act or any other written law relating to finance companies in Singapore or with the duty of securing that those statements were accurate and correct and that the person was in a position to discharge that duty.

(3) A person shall not be sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under subsection (1) unless in the opinion of the court the offence was committed wilfully.

Falsification of books, documents, etc.

50. Any director, manager, trustee, auditor, employee or agent of any finance company who —

- (a) wilfully makes or causes to be made a false entry in any book of record or in any report, slip, document or statement

of the business, affairs, transactions, conditions, assets or accounts of that finance company;

- (b) wilfully omits to make an entry in any book of record or in any report, slip, document or statement of the business, affairs, transactions, conditions, assets or accounts of that finance company, or wilfully causes any such entry to be omitted; or
- (c) wilfully alters, abstracts, conceals or destroys an entry in any book of record or in any report, slip, document or statement of the business, affairs, transactions, conditions, assets or accounts of that finance company, or wilfully causes any such entry to be altered, abstracted, concealed or destroyed,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

Holding out as finance company

51. Where any public or private company or firm or limited liability partnership or VCC holds itself out to be a licensed finance company when it is not licensed under this Act, such company or firm or limited liability partnership or VCC shall be guilty of an offence and every director, manager or every officer of that company and the proprietor or every partner or officer of that firm and every partner or manager of the limited liability partnership and every director, manager or officer of that VCC shall, unless the person proves that such holding out by the company or firm or limited liability partnership or VCC was made without the person's knowledge or consent, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$15,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

[S 26/2022 wef 13/01/2022]

Consent of Public Prosecutor

52. No prosecution in respect of any offence under this Act may be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Public Prosecutor acting upon a complaint made by the Authority.

Jurisdiction of District Court

52A. Despite any provision to the contrary in the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, a District Court has jurisdiction to try any offence under this Act and has power to impose the full penalty or punishment in respect of the offence.

Exemptions

53.—(1) This Act does not apply to —

- (a) any bank or merchant bank licensed under the Banking Act 1970; or
- (b) any business of pawnbroking carried on by a person licensed under the Pawnbrokers Act 2015.

[2/2015; 1/2020]

(2) Every co-operative society registered as a credit society under the Co-operative Societies Act 1979 to provide financial services is, to the extent that such services amount to financing business, exempt from section 3 in respect of such services.

(3) Despite the provisions of this Act, the Authority may exempt any finance company from all or any of the provisions of this Act.

Winding up provisions

54.—(1) Without affecting the provisions of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 and Part 4B of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act 1970 —

- (a) a company (whether or not it is being wound up voluntarily) may be wound up under an order of the court on the application of the Authority; and
- (b) the court may order the winding up of a company if —
 - (i) the company has held a licence under this Act and that licence has expired or has been revoked; or
 - (ii) the company has carried on financing business in Singapore in contravention of the provisions of this Act.

[10/2013; 40/2018]

(2) In the winding up of a company that has been carrying on financing business, the depositors are deemed to be holders of debentures issued to them by the company and secured by a floating charge over all the property and undertaking of the company.

Redemption of securities held by finance company

55.—(1) As soon as practicable after the making of an order for the winding up of a finance company, the liquidator of the company must —

- (a) publish in the *Gazette* a notice requiring every debtor of the finance company to redeem any property that the debtor has deposited with the company as security for any loan that the debtor has obtained from the finance company; and
- (b) send by registered post such notice to every debtor whose security is held by the finance company and whose name is mentioned in the statement of affairs made out under section 141 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018.

[40/2018]

(2) The notice must specify the latest date up to which any security may be redeemed, which date must be at least 3 months from the date of the notice.

(3) After the latest date for redeeming any security held by the finance company specified in the notice, the liquidator may proceed to realise any security held by the finance company forthwith, despite any agreement setting out any other period of redemption previously entered into between the finance company and the debtor.

Operation of Act not to affect Companies Act 1967

56. Nothing in this Act affects the operation of the Companies Act 1967, and any company that is liable to be incorporated under that Act continues to be so liable as if this Act had not been passed but in case of conflict between that Act and this Act the provisions of this Act prevail unless otherwise provided in this Act.

Regulations

57.—(1) The Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for, or in respect of, every purpose which is considered by it necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for the prescribing of any matter which is authorised or required under this Act to be so prescribed.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Authority may by such regulations —

- (a) prescribe fees to be charged under this Act; and
- (b) regulate advertisements of finance companies.

(3) Such regulations may provide that a contravention of any provision of the regulations shall be an offence and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or with both as may be specified in the regulations.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

FINANCE COMPANIES ACT 1967

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

1. Act 43 of 1967 — Finance Companies Act, 1967

Bill	:	37/1967
First Reading	:	5 December 1967
Second and Third Readings	:	21 December 1967
Commencement	:	10 January 1968

2. Act 21 of 1969 — Finance Companies (Amendment) Act, 1969

Bill	:	16/1969
First Reading	:	15 October 1969
Second and Third Readings	:	23 December 1969
Commencement	:	5 January 1970

3. 1970 Revised Edition — Finance Companies Act (Chapter 191)

Operation	:	1 July 1971
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4. Act 33 of 1984 — Finance Companies (Amendment) Act 1984

Bill	:	28/1984
First Reading	:	24 August 1984
Second and Third Readings	:	19 October 1984
Commencement	:	16 November 1984

5. G.N. No. S 303/1984 — Finance Companies (Amendment) Act (Commencement) Notification 1984

Commencement	:	30 November 1984
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6. G.N. No. S 308/1984 — The Finance Companies (Amendment) Act 1984

Commencement	:	30 November 1984
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7. 1985 Revised Edition — Finance Companies Act (Chapter 108)

Operation	:	30 March 1987
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8. G.N. No. S 337/1987 — Revised Edition of the Laws (Rectification) Order 1987

Operation	:	30 March 1987
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9. Act 27 of 1994 — Finance Companies (Amendment) Act 1994

Bill	:	28/1994
First Reading	:	31 October 1994
Second and Third Readings	:	5 December 1994
Commencement	:	18 January 1995

10. 1995 Revised Edition — Finance Companies Act (Chapter 108)

Operation	:	15 March 1995
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11. Act 9 of 1995 — Futures Trading (Amendment) Act 1995

(Amendments made by section 38 of the above Act)

Bill	:	3/1995
First Reading	:	23 January 1995
Second and Third Readings	:	1 March 1995
Commencement	:	1 April 1995 (section 38)

12. Act 37 of 1998 — Post Office Savings Bank of Singapore (Transfer of Undertakings and Dissolution) Act 1998

(Amendments made by section 19 read with item (5) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	34/1998
First Reading	:	31 July 1998
Second Reading	:	12 October 1998
Notice of Amendments	:	12 October 1998
Third Reading	:	12 October 1998
Commencement	:	16 November 1998 (section 19 read with item (5) of the Schedule)

13. Act 25 of 1999 — Drug Trafficking (Confiscation of Benefits) (Amendment) Act 1999

(Amendments made by section 31 read with item (4) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	16/1999
First Reading	:	4 May 1999
Second and Third Readings	:	6 July 1999
Commencement	:	13 September 1999 (section 31 read with item (4) of the Schedule)

14. 2000 Revised Edition — Finance Companies Act (Chapter 108)

Operation : 30 December 2000

15. Act 42 of 2001 — Securities and Futures Act 2001

(Amendments made by section 343(1) read with item (8) of the Fourth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 33/2001

First Reading : 25 September 2001

Second and Third Readings : 5 October 2001

Commencement : 1 October 2002 (section 343(1) read with item (8) of the Fourth Schedule)

16. Act 9 of 2003 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2003

(Amendments made by section 16 read with item (1) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 7/2003

First Reading : 20 March 2003

Second and Third Readings : 24 April 2003

Commencement : 16 May 2003 (section 16 read with item (1) of the Schedule)

17. Act 24 of 2003 — Monetary Authority of Singapore (Amendment) Act 2003

(Amendments made by section 13 read with item (3) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 21/2003

First Reading : 16 October 2003

Second and Third Readings : 10 November 2003

Commencement : 1 January 2004 (section 13 read with item (3) of the Schedule)

18. Act 5 of 2005 — Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005

(Amendments made by section 60(1) read with item (7) of the Sixth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 64/2004

First Reading : 19 October 2004

Second and Third Readings : 25 January 2005

Commencement : 11 April 2005 (section 60(1) read with item (7) of the Sixth Schedule)

19. Act 31 of 2005 — Deposit Insurance Act 2005

(Amendments made by section 66 of the above Act)

Bill : 21/2005
 First Reading : 15 August 2005
 Second and Third Readings : 19 September 2005
 Commencement : 18 October 2005 (section 66)

20. Act 42 of 2005 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Act 2005

(Amendments made by section 5 read with item (12) of the First Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 30/2005
 First Reading : 17 October 2005
 Second and Third Readings : 21 November 2005
 Commencement : 1 April 2006 (section 5 read with item (12) of the First Schedule)

21. Act 23 of 2008 — Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act 2008

(Amendments made by section 58(2) of the above Act)

Bill : 19/2008
 First Reading : 25 August 2008
 Second Reading : 16 September 2008
 Notice of Amendments : 16 September 2008
 Third Reading : 16 September 2008
 Commencement : 20 October 2008 (section 58(2))

22. Act 15 of 2010 — Criminal Procedure Code 2010

(Amendments made by section 430 read with item 41 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 41 of the Sixth Schedule)

23. Act 15 of 2011 — Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011

(Amendments made by section 93(2) of the above Act)

Bill	:	10/2011
First Reading	:	10 March 2011
Second and Third Readings	:	11 April 2011
Commencement	:	1 May 2011 (section 93(2))

24. 2011 Revised Edition — Finance Companies Act (Chapter 108)

Operation	:	15 July 2011
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25. Act 10 of 2013 — Financial Institutions (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2013

(Amendments made by section 5 of the above Act)

Bill	:	4/2013
First Reading	:	4 February 2013
Second and Third Readings	:	15 March 2013
Commencement	:	18 April 2013 (section 5)

26. Act 2 of 2015 — Pawnbrokers Act 2015

(Amendments made by section 86 read with item 3 of the Fourth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	42/2014
First Reading	:	4 November 2014
Second and Third Readings	:	19 January 2015
Commencement	:	1 April 2015 (section 86 read with item 3 of the Fourth Schedule)

27. Act 35 of 2014 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Act 2014

(Amendments made by section 6 of the above Act)

Bill	:	24/2014
First Reading	:	8 September 2014
Second and Third Readings	:	7 October 2014
Commencement	:	1 July 2015 (section 6)

28. Act 4 of 2017 — Securities and Futures (Amendment) Act 2017

(Amendments made by section 201 of the above Act)

Bill	:	35/2016
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First Reading	:	7 November 2016
Second and Third Readings	:	9 January 2017
Commencement	:	8 October 2018 (section 201)

29. Act 31 of 2017 — Monetary Authority of Singapore (Amendment) Act 2017

(Amendments made by section 40 of the above Act)

Bill	:	25/2017
First Reading	:	8 May 2017
Second and Third Readings	:	4 July 2017
Commencement	:	29 October 2018 (section 40)

30. Act 40 of 2018 — Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018
(Amendments made by section 477 of the above Act)

Bill	:	32/2018
First Reading	:	10 September 2018
Second and Third Readings	:	1 October 2018
Commencement	:	30 July 2020 (section 477)

31. Act 40 of 2019 — Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019
(Amendments made by section 28(1) read with item 57 of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	32/2019
First Reading	:	7 October 2019
Second Reading	:	5 November 2019
Notice of Amendments	:	5 November 2019
Third Reading	:	5 November 2019
Commencement	:	2 January 2021 (section 28(1) read with item 57 of the Schedule)

32. Act 1 of 2020 — Banking (Amendment) Act 2020
(Amendments made by section 50 of the above Act)

Bill	:	35/2019
First Reading	:	4 November 2019
Second and Third Readings	:	6 January 2020
Commencement	:	1 July 2021 (section 50)

33. Act 15 of 2021 — Significant Infrastructure Government Loan Act 2021
(Amendments made by section 28 of the above Act)

Bill	:	6/2021
First Reading	:	5 April 2021
Second and Third Readings	:	10 May 2021
Commencement	:	3 August 2021 (section 28)

34. 2020 Revised Edition — Finance Companies Act 1967

Operation	:	31 December 2021
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35. G.N. No. S 26/2022 — Variable Capital Companies (Consequential Amendments to Other Acts) Order 2022

Commencement	:	13 January 2022
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36. Act 25 of 2021 — Courts (Civil and Criminal Justice) Reform Act 2021

Date of First Reading	:	26 July 2021 (Bill No. 18/2021)
Date of Second and Third Readings	:	14 September 2021
Date of commencement	:	1 April 2022

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
FINANCE COMPANIES ACT 1967

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.

2020 Ed.	2011 Ed.
48	48—(1)
—	(2) [<i>Deleted by Act 10 of 2013</i>]
53—(2)	53—(1A)
(3)	(2)