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COMPANIES ACT
(CHAPTER 50)

COMPANIES (PRESCRIBED ARRANGEMENTS)
REGULATIONS 2017

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulation

1. Citation and commencement
 2. Definitions
 3. Prescribed arrangement, etc., under sections 211B(12), 211C(7) and 227D(5) of Act
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In exercise of the powers conferred by section 411 of the Companies Act, the Minister for Finance makes the following Regulations:

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations are the Companies (Prescribed Arrangements) Regulations 2017 and come into operation on 23 May 2017.

Definitions

2. In these Regulations —

“business trust” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Business Trusts Act (Cap. 31A);

“collective investment scheme” has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289);

“commodity” means —

(a) any produce, item, goods or article; or

(b) any index, right or interest in any produce, item, goods or article;

“derivatives contract” means any contract or arrangement under which —

- (a) a party to the contract or arrangement is required to, or may be required to, discharge all or any of its obligations under the contract or arrangement at some future time; and
- (b) the value of the contract or arrangement is determined (whether directly or indirectly, or whether wholly or in part) by reference to, is derived from, or varies by reference to, either of the following:
 - (i) the value or amount of one or more underlying things;
 - (ii) fluctuations in the values or amounts of one or more underlying things,

but does not include —

- (i) securities;
- (ii) a deposit as defined in section 4B of the Banking Act (Cap. 19), where the deposit is accepted by a bank licensed under that Act or a merchant bank approved as a financial institution under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186);
- (iii) a deposit as defined in section 2 of the Finance Companies Act (Cap. 108), where the deposit is accepted by a finance company as defined in that section of that Act; and
- (iv) any contract of insurance in relation to any class of insurance business specified in section 2(1) of the Insurance Act (Cap. 142);

“financial instrument” has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act;

“master netting agreement” means an agreement under which 2 or more claims or obligations under one or more of the following:

- (a) securities contracts;
- (b) derivatives contracts;
- (c) securities lending or repurchase agreements;
- (d) spot contracts,

can be converted into a net claim or obligation, and includes an agreement under which actual or theoretical debts arising under or in connection with a contract or an agreement mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) are calculated and —

- (i) set off against each other; or
- (ii) converted into a net debt;

“securities” means —

- (a) shares, units in a business trust, units in a collective investment scheme or any instrument conferring or representing a legal or beneficial ownership interest in a corporation, partnership or limited liability partnership; or
- (b) debentures,

but does not include —

- (i) any bill of exchange; or
- (ii) any certificate of deposit issued by a bank or finance company, whether situated in Singapore or elsewhere;

“securities contract” means a contract for or with a view to acquiring, disposing of, subscribing for, or underwriting securities;

“securities lending or repurchase agreement” means an agreement under which —

- (a) a person (called in this definition the transferor) transfers the legal interest in any certificates of

deposit, banker's acceptances or securities (called in this definition the transferred securities) to another person (called in this definition the transferee);

- (b) the transferor re-acquires the transferred securities or acquires equivalent certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances or securities from the transferee —
 - (i) at a later time not later than one year after the date of the transfer mentioned in paragraph (a);
or
 - (ii) on demand;
- (c) the transferor retains the risk of loss or opportunity for gain in respect of the transferred securities;
- (d) the transferor does not dispose of (by transfer, declaration of trust or otherwise) the right to receive any part of the total consideration payable or to be given by the transferee under the agreement; and
- (e) if any distribution is made in respect of the transferred securities during the period between the date of the transfer mentioned in paragraph (a) and the date of the re-acquisition mentioned in paragraph (b), the transferor receives from the transferee the distribution or compensatory payment equal to the value of the distribution;

“security interest arrangement” means an arrangement under which —

- (a) a mortgage, charge, pledge, lien or other type of security interest recognised by law is created; and
- (b) that mortgage, charge, pledge, lien or other type of security interest secures an obligation under any of the following:
 - (i) a securities contract;
 - (ii) a derivatives contract;
 - (iii) a master netting agreement;

(iv) a securities lending or repurchase agreement;

“spot contract” means a contract for the sale of a foreign currency or commodity at its market price on the spot date, where the contract provides for the delivery of that foreign currency or commodity;

“underlying thing” means —

- (a) a unit in a collective investment scheme;
- (b) a commodity;
- (c) a financial instrument;
- (d) goods transported by freight; or
- (e) the credit of any person;

“unit” has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act.

Prescribed arrangement, etc., under sections 211B(12), 211C(7) and 227D(5) of Act

3. The exercise of all legal rights under any security interest arrangement is prescribed for the purposes of sections 211B(12), 211C(7) and 227D(5) of the Act.

Made on 22 May 2017.

TAN CHING YEE
*Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Finance,
Singapore.*