

FINANCIAL ADVISERS ACT 2001
(No. of 2001)

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A BILL

intituled

An Act to regulate financial advisers and their representatives, and to repeal the Insurance Intermediaries Act (Chapter 142A of the 2000 Revised Edition).

Be it enacted by the President with the advice and consent of the Parliament of Singapore, as follows:

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement

1. This Act may be cited as the Financial Advisers Act 2001 and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint.

Interpretation

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

“advocate and solicitor” means an advocate and solicitor of the Supreme Court or a foreign lawyer as defined in section 130A of the Legal Profession Act (Cap.161);

“appointed day” means the date of commencement of this Act;

“Authority” means the Monetary Authority of Singapore established under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap.186);

“book” includes any record, register, document or other record of information and any account or accounting record, however compiled, recorded or stored, whether in written or printed form or on microfilm or by electronic process or otherwise;

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

“company” has the same meaning as in section 4(1) of the Companies Act (Cap.50);

“connected person”, in relation to —

(a) an individual, means —

(i) the individual’s spouse, son, adopted son, step-son, daughter, adopted daughter, step-daughter, father, step-father, mother, step-mother, brother, step-brother, sister or step-sister; and

(ii) a firm or a corporation in which the individual or any of the persons mentioned in subparagraph (i) has control of not less than 20% of the voting power in the firm or corporation, whether such control is exercised individually or jointly; and

(b) a firm or a corporation, means another firm or corporation in which the first-mentioned firm or corporation has control of not less than 20% of the voting power in that other firm or corporation,

and a reference in this Act to a person connected to another person shall be construed accordingly;

“corporation” has the same meaning as in section 4(1) of the Companies Act;

“dealing in securities” has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001;

“director” has the same meaning as in section 4(1) of the Companies Act (Cap.50);

“exempt financial adviser” means a financial adviser which is exempt under section 23(1) or (2) from holding a financial adviser’s licence;

“financial year” has the same meaning as in section 4(1) of the Companies Act;

“financial adviser” means a person who carries on a business of providing any financial advisory service, but does not include any person specified in the First Schedule;

“financial advisory service” means all or any of the services specified in the Second Schedule;

“financial adviser’s licence” means a licence granted or renewed under section 13 in respect of a financial adviser, and “licensed financial adviser” shall be construed accordingly;

“firm” has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Business Registration Act (Cap.32);

“futures contract” has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001;

“futures exchange” means a corporation that is approved by the Authority under section 9 of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 as a futures exchange;

“investment product” means —

- (a) any capital markets product as defined in section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001;
- (b) any life policy; or
- (c) any other product as may be prescribed;

“leveraged foreign exchange trading” has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001;

“licence” means a financial adviser’s licence or representative’s licence, and “licensee” shall be construed accordingly;

“life policy” has the same meaning as in the First Schedule to the Insurance Act (Cap.142);

“newspaper” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Newspaper and Printing Presses Act (Cap.206);

“officer” has the same meaning as in section 4(1) of the Companies Act;

“prescribed written law” means this Act, or any of the following written laws and any subsidiary legislation made thereunder:

- (a) Banking Act (Cap.19);
- (b) Finance Companies Act (Cap.108);
- (c) Insurance Act (Cap.142);
- (d) Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap.186);
- (e) Money-changing and Remittance Businesses Act (Cap.187);
- (f) Securities and Futures Act 2001; or
- (g) such other written law as the Authority may prescribe;

“recognised trading system provider” means a person who is recognised by the Authority under section 36 of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 as a recognised trading system provider;

“registered insurer” means an insurer who is for the time being registered under section 8 of the Insurance Act;

“related corporation” has the same meaning as in section 4(1) of the Companies Act (Cap.50);

“representative” means an individual, in the direct employment of or acting for or by arrangement with a financial adviser, who performs for the financial adviser any of the functions of a financial adviser (other than work ordinarily performed by accountants, clerks or cashiers), whether his remuneration (if any) is by way of salary, wages, commission or otherwise, and includes an officer of the financial adviser who performs for the financial adviser any of those functions, whether or not his remuneration is as aforesaid;

“representative’s licence” means a licence granted or renewed under section 13 in respect of a representative, and “licensed representative” shall be construed accordingly;

“securities” has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001;

“securities exchange” means a corporation that is approved by the Authority under section 9 of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 as a securities exchange;

“share” has the same meaning as in section 4(1) of the Companies Act;

“substantial shareholder” has the same meaning as in Division 4 of Part IV of the Companies Act (Cap.50);

“trading in futures contracts” has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001;

“voting share” has the same meaning as in section 4(1) of the Companies Act;

“written direction” means a written direction issued under section 58.

(2) The definitions in the First Schedule to the Insurance Act (Cap.142) shall have effect for the construction of references to life policies in this Act.

Associated person

3.—(1) Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Act to a person associated with another person shall be construed as a reference to —

(a) where the other person is a corporation —

(i) a director or secretary of the corporation;

(ii) a related corporation; or

(iii) a director or secretary of such a related corporation;

(b) where the matter to which the reference relates is the extent of a power to exercise, or to control the exercise of, the voting power attached to voting shares in a corporation, a person with whom the other person has, or proposes to enter into, an agreement, arrangement, understanding or undertaking, whether formal or informal, or express or implied —

(i) by reason of which either of those persons may exercise, directly or indirectly control the exercise of, or substantially influence the exercise of, any voting power attached to a share in the corporation;

(ii) with a view to controlling or influencing the composition of the board of directors, or the conduct of affairs, of the corporation; or

(iii) under which either of those persons may acquire from the other of them shares in the corporation or may be required to dispose of such shares in accordance with the directions of the other of them,

except that, in relation to a matter relating to shares in a corporation, a person may be an associate of the

corporation and the corporation may be an associate of a person;

- (c) a person with whom the other person is acting, or proposes to act, in concert in relation to the matter to which the reference relates;
- (d) where the matter to which the reference relates is a matter, other than the extent of a power to exercise, or to control the exercise of, the voting power attached to voting shares in a corporation —
 - (i) subject to subsection (2), a person who is a director of a corporation of which the other person is a director; or
 - (ii) a trustee of a trust in relation to which the other person benefits or is capable of benefiting otherwise than by reason of transactions entered into in the ordinary course of business in connection with the lending of money;
- (e) a person with whom the other person is, according to any subsidiary legislation made under this Act, to be regarded as associated in respect of the matter to which the reference relates;
- (f) a person with whom the other person is, or proposes to become, associated, whether formally or informally, in any other way in respect of the matter to which the reference relates; or
- (g) where the other person has entered into, or proposes to enter into, a transaction, or has done, or proposes to do, any other act or thing, with a view to becoming associated with a person as referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f), that last-mentioned person.

(2) Where, in proceedings under this Act, it is alleged that a person referred to in subsection (1)(d)(i) was associated with another person at a particular time, the first-mentioned person shall not be considered to be so associated in relation to a matter to which the proceedings relate unless the person alleging the association proves that the first-mentioned person at that time knew or ought reasonably to have known the material particulars of that matter.

(3) A person shall not be taken to be associated with another person by virtue of subsection (1)(b), (c), (e) or (f) by reason only of one or more of the following:

- (a) that one of those persons furnishes advice to, or acts on behalf of, the other person in the proper performance of the functions attaching to his professional capacity or to his business relationship with the other person;
- (b) that one of those persons, a customer, gives specific instructions to the other, whose ordinary business includes dealing in securities, trading in futures contracts or leveraged foreign exchange trading, to acquire shares on the customer's behalf in the ordinary course of that business;
- (c) that one of those persons has sent, or proposes to send, to the other a take-over offer, or has made, or proposes to make, offers under a take-over announcement, within the meaning of the Take-over Code issued under section 321(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001, in relation to shares held by the other;
- (d) that one of those persons has appointed the other, otherwise than for valuable consideration given by the other or by an associate of the other, to vote as a proxy or representative at a meeting of members, or of a class of members, of a corporation.

Interest in securities

4.—(1) Subject to this section, a person has an interest in securities if he has authority (whether formal or informal, or express or implied) to dispose of, or to exercise control over the disposal of, those securities.

(2) It is immaterial for the purposes of subsection (1) that the authority of a person to dispose of, or to exercise control over the disposal of, particular securities is or is capable of being made subject to restraint or restriction.

(3) Where any property held in trust consists of or includes securities, and a person knows, or has reasonable grounds for believing, that he has an interest under the trust, he shall be deemed to have an interest in those securities.

(4) Where a corporation has, or is by the provisions of this section deemed to have, an interest in a security and —

- (a) the corporation is, or its directors are, accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of a person; or
- (b) a person has a controlling interest in the corporation,

that person shall be deemed to have an interest in that security.

(5) Where a corporation has, or is by the provisions of this section (apart from this subsection) deemed to have, an interest in a security and —

- (a) a person is;
- (b) the associates of a person are; or
- (c) a person and his associates are,

entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not less than 20% of the votes attached to the voting shares in the corporation, that person shall be deemed to have an interest in that security.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5), a person is an associate of another person if the first-mentioned person is —

- (a) a related corporation of the second-mentioned person;
- (b) a person in accordance with whose directions, instructions or wishes the second-mentioned person is accustomed or is under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in relation to the security referred to in subsection (4);
- (c) a person who is accustomed or is under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of the second-mentioned person in relation to that security;
- (d) a corporation which is, or the directors of which are, accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of the second-mentioned person in relation to that security; or
- (e) a corporation in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of which, or of the directors of which, the second-mentioned person is accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in relation to that security.

(7) A person shall be deemed to have an interest in a security in any one or more of the following circumstances:

- (a) where he has entered into a contract to purchase a security;
- (b) where he has a right, otherwise than by reason of having an interest under a trust, to have a security transferred to himself or to his order, whether the right is exercisable presently or in the future and whether on the fulfilment of a condition or not;

- (c) where he has the right to acquire a security, or an interest in a security, under an option, whether the right is exercisable presently or in the future and whether on the fulfilment of a condition or not; or
- (d) where he is entitled, otherwise than by reason of his having been appointed a proxy or representative to vote at a meeting of members of a corporation or of a class of its members, to exercise or control the exercise of a right attached to a security, not being a security of which he is the registered holder.

(8) A person shall be deemed to have an interest in a security if that security is held jointly with another person.

(9) For the purpose of determining whether a person has an interest in a security, it is immaterial that the interest cannot be related to a particular security.

(10) There shall be disregarded —

- (a) an interest in a security if the interest is that of a person who holds the security as bare trustee;
- (b) an interest in a security if the interest is that of a person whose ordinary business includes the lending of money if he holds the interest only by way of security for the purposes of a transaction entered into in the ordinary course of business in connection with the lending of money;
- (c) an interest of a person in a security if that interest is an interest held by him by reason of his holding a prescribed office;
- (d) an interest of a company in its own securities if that interest is purchased or otherwise acquired in accordance with sections 76B to 76G of the Companies Act (Cap.50); and
- (e) a prescribed interest in a security being an interest of such person, or of a person included in such class of persons, as may be prescribed.

(11) An interest in a security shall not be disregarded by reason only of —

- (a) its remoteness;
- (b) the manner in which it arose; or

- (c) the fact that the exercise of a right conferred by the interest is or is capable of being made subject to restraint or restriction.

Amendment of First and Second Schedules

5.—(1) The Minister may from time to time, by order published in the *Gazette*, amend the First or Second Schedule.

(2) The Minister may, in any order made under subsection (1), make such incidental, consequential or supplementary provisions as may be necessary or expedient.

(3) Any order made under subsection (1) shall be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

PART II

LICENSING OF FINANCIAL ADVISERS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES

Need for financial adviser's licence

6.—(1) No person shall act as a financial adviser in Singapore in respect of any financial advisory service unless he —

- (a) is authorised to do so in respect of that financial advisory service by a financial adviser's licence; or
- (b) is an exempt financial adviser.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a), a person shall be deemed to be acting as a financial adviser in Singapore if he engages in any activity or conduct that is intended to or likely to induce the public in Singapore or any section thereof to use any financial advisory service provided by the person, whether or not the activity or conduct is intended to or likely to have that effect outside Singapore.

(3) In determining whether a person is engaging in any activity or conduct that is intended to or likely to have the effect referred to in subsection (2), regard shall be had to such considerations as the Authority may prescribe.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$75,000 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 \$7,500 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

Need for representative's licence

7.—(1) No person, other than a representative of an exempt financial adviser, shall act as or hold himself out to be a representative unless he holds a representative's licence.

(2) Any person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 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 \$2,500 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

Application for grant or renewal of licence

8.—(1) An application for the grant or renewal of a licence shall be —

- (a) made to the Authority in such form and manner as may be prescribed;
- (b) in the case of an application for the renewal of a licence, made not later than one month or such other period before the expiry of the licence (referred to in this section as the late renewal period) as the Authority may prescribe; and
- (c) accompanied by a non-refundable application fee of a prescribed amount, which shall be paid in the prescribed manner.

(2) The Authority may require an applicant to furnish it with such information or documents as it considers necessary in relation to the application.

(3) An application for the grant or renewal of a representative's licence shall be supported by a person who is, or who has submitted an application to be, a licensed financial adviser.

(4) An application for the grant of a representative's licence shall be deemed to be withdrawn with effect from the date on which the person who supported the application —

- (a) withdraws his support in writing;
- (b) withdraws his application for a financial adviser's licence; or
- (c) has his application for a financial adviser's licence refused by the Authority.

(5) An application for the renewal of a representative's licence shall be deemed to be withdrawn with effect from the date on which

the person who supported the application withdraws his support in writing.

(6) Where a person submits an application for the renewal of his licence before the late renewal period, the licence shall continue in force until the date on which the licence is renewed or the application for its renewal is refused, as the case may be.

(7) Where a person submits an application for the renewal of his licence during the late renewal period, the Authority may impose a late renewal fee not exceeding \$100 for every day or part thereof that the application for renewal is late, subject to a maximum of \$3,000.

Requirements for grant or renewal of financial adviser's licence

9.—(1) The Authority may refuse an application for the grant or renewal of a financial adviser's licence if —

- (a) the applicant is not a corporation;
- (b) the applicant is unable to meet or continue to meet such minimum financial requirements or such other requirements as the Authority may prescribe, either generally or specifically;
- (c) the applicant does not have in force a professional indemnity insurance policy, the cover of which is consistent with such limit and deductible requirements as may be prescribed, or any other measure as may be approved by the Authority in lieu of a professional indemnity insurance policy;
- (d) the applicant has not furnished the Authority with such information or documents as may be required under section 8(2), or such other information or documents relating to it or any person employed by or associated with it for the purposes of its business or relating to any circumstance likely to affect its manner of conducting business as may be required by the Authority;
- (e) the applicant or any of its substantial shareholders is in the course of being wound up or otherwise dissolved, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
- (f) a receiver, receiver and manager, judicial manager, or such other person having the powers and duties of a receiver, receiver and manager or judicial manager, has been appointed, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, in relation to, or in respect of any property of, the applicant or any of its substantial shareholders;

- (g) the applicant or any of its substantial shareholders has, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, entered into a compromise or scheme of arrangement with its creditors, being a compromise or scheme of arrangement that is still in operation;
- (h) execution against the applicant or any of its substantial shareholders in respect of a judgment debt has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part;
- (i) the Authority is not satisfied as to the educational qualification or experience of the officers or employees of the applicant who are to perform duties in connection with the holding of the financial adviser's licence;
- (j) the Authority has reason to believe that the applicant, or any of its officers or employees, will not perform the functions of a financial adviser efficiently, honestly or fairly;
- (k) a prohibition order under section 59 has been made by the Authority, and remains in force, against the applicant;
- (l) the applicant or any of its substantial shareholders or officers —
 - (i) has been convicted, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty or the conviction for which involved a finding that it or he acted fraudulently or dishonestly; or
 - (ii) has been convicted of an offence under this Act;
- (m) the applicant fails to satisfy the Authority —
 - (i) that it is a fit and proper person to be licensed; or
 - (ii) that all of its officers, employees and substantial shareholders are fit and proper persons;
- (n) the Authority has reason to believe that the applicant may not act in the best interests of its clients, having regard to the reputation, character, financial integrity and reliability of the applicant or any of its substantial shareholders, officers or employees;
- (o) the Authority is not satisfied as to —
 - (i) the financial standing of the applicant or any of its substantial shareholders;

- (ii) the manner in which the applicant’s business is to be conducted; or
 - (iii) the record of past performance or expertise of the applicant, having regard to the nature of the business which the applicant may carry on in connection with the holding of the licence;
- (p) there are other circumstances which are likely —
- (i) to lead to the improper conduct of business by the applicant, or any of its officers, employees or substantial shareholders; or
 - (ii) to reflect discredit on the manner of conduct of the business of the applicant or any of its substantial shareholders; or
- (q) the Authority is of the opinion that it would be contrary to the public interest to grant or renew the licence.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(c) —

- (a) the Authority may prescribe different amounts of cover under a professional indemnity insurance policy according to the activities undertaken or to be undertaken by any applicant; and
- (b) “professional indemnity insurance policy” means a contract of insurance with an insurer under which a person is indemnified in respect of the liabilities arising out of or in the course of his business as a financial adviser.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the Authority shall not refuse an application for the grant or renewal of a financial adviser’s licence without giving the applicant an opportunity to be heard.

(4) The Authority may refuse an application for the grant or renewal of a financial adviser’s licence on any of the grounds described in subsection (1)(e), (f), (g), (h), (k) or (l)(i) without giving the applicant an opportunity to be heard.

Failure to maintain minimum financial requirements or professional indemnity insurance policy

10.—(1) A licensed financial adviser which —

- (a) becomes aware of any inability by it to comply with the minimum financial requirements or such other requirements as may be prescribed under section 9(1)(b); or

- (b) fails to have in force a professional indemnity insurance policy under section 9(1)(c),

shall immediately notify the Authority, in writing, of such inability or failure.

(2) Where the Authority becomes aware —

- (a) of any inability by a licensed financial adviser to comply with the minimum financial requirements or such other requirements as may be prescribed under section 9(1)(b); or
- (b) that a licensed financial adviser has failed to have in force a professional indemnity insurance policy under section 9(1)(c),

the Authority may, whether or not the financial adviser has notified the Authority under subsection (1) —

- (i) suspend the financial adviser's licence for such period as it may consider appropriate;
- (ii) permit the financial adviser to continue to act as such, subject to such conditions as the Authority may impose; or
- (iii) require the financial adviser to comply with such written directions as the Authority may impose and, in particular, require the financial adviser —
 - (A) to cease to act as a financial adviser other than for the purpose of giving effect to any agreement, transaction or arrangement permitted by or by virtue of its licence, and entered into before the time when it became aware of its inability to comply with the minimum financial requirements or such other requirements as may be prescribed under section 9(1)(b);
 - (B) to cease to act as a financial adviser other than for the purpose of giving effect to any agreement, transaction or arrangement permitted by or by virtue of its licence, and entered into before the time of its failure to have in force a professional indemnity insurance policy under section 9(1)(c); or
 - (C) to submit such statements or reports on a weekly basis or at such other intervals as the Authority may require until it meets the minimum financial requirements or such other requirements as may be prescribed under section 9(1)(b).

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), a licensed financial adviser shall be deemed to be aware of an inability to comply with the minimum financial requirements or such other requirements as may be prescribed under section 9(1)(b) if any of its officers is so aware or would, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, have been aware of such inability.

(4) Any licensed financial adviser which, without reasonable excuse, contravenes subsection (1) or any condition imposed by the Authority under subsection (2)(ii) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

Requirements for grant or renewal of representative's licence

11.—(1) The Authority may refuse an application for the grant or renewal of a representative's licence if —

- (a) the applicant is not an individual;
- (b) the applicant is not a fit and proper person to be licensed;
- (c) the applicant has not furnished the Authority with such information or documents as may be required under section 8(2);
- (d) the applicant is an undischarged bankrupt, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
- (e) the applicant has, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, entered into a compromise or scheme of arrangement with his creditors, being a compromise or scheme of arrangement that is still in operation;
- (f) execution against the applicant in respect of a judgment debt has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part;
- (g) the Authority is not satisfied as to the educational qualification or experience of the applicant, having regard to the nature of the duties of a licensed representative;
- (h) the Authority has reason to believe that the applicant will not perform the functions of a representative efficiently, honestly or fairly;
- (i) a prohibition order under section 59 has been made by the Authority, and remains in force, against the applicant;
- (j) the applicant —
 - (i) has been convicted, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty or the conviction for which involved a finding that he acted fraudulently or dishonestly; or

- (ii) has been convicted of an offence under this Act;
- (k) the Authority has reason to believe that the applicant may not act in the best interests of the clients of the financial adviser of which he is a representative, having regard to his reputation, character, financial integrity and reliability;
- (l) the Authority is not satisfied as to —
 - (i) the financial standing of the applicant; or
 - (ii) the record of past performance or expertise of the applicant;
- (m) there are other circumstances which are likely to lead to the improper conduct of business by, or which reflect discredit on the manner of conduct of the business of, the applicant or any person employed by or associated with him for the purpose of his business;
- (n) the applicant is in arrears in the payment of such contributions on his own behalf as a self-employed person to the Central Provident Fund as are required under the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap.36); or
- (o) the Authority is of the opinion that it would be contrary to the public interest to grant or renew the licence.

(2) The Authority may, for the purposes of subsection (1)(g), specify in written directions the qualifications to be obtained by any class or description of applicants for representative's licences.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the Authority shall not refuse an application for the grant or renewal of a representative's licence without giving the applicant an opportunity to be heard.

(4) The Authority may refuse an application for the grant or renewal of a representative's licence on any of the grounds described in subsection (1)(d), (e), (f), (i) or (j)(i) without giving the applicant an opportunity to be heard.

Representative to act for only one financial adviser

12.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), no licensed representative shall, at any one time, be a representative of more than one financial adviser.

(2) A licensed representative may be a representative of more than one financial adviser if the financial advisers are related corporations.

(3) Any licensed representative who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a

fine not exceeding \$25,000 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 \$2,500 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

Grant or renewal of licence

13.—(1) The Authority may grant or renew any licence, subject to such conditions or restrictions as it thinks fit.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Authority may —

- (a) in granting or renewing any licence, impose conditions or restrictions with respect to the type of financial advisory service which may or may not be provided by the licensee, described in such manner as the Authority may consider appropriate; or
- (b) in granting or renewing a representative's licence, relate the representative's licence to the financial adviser which supported the application for the licence.

(3) The Authority may at any time add to, vary or revoke any condition or restriction of a licence.

(4) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes any condition or restriction imposed by the Authority under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

(5) Any licensed representative who contravenes any condition or restriction imposed by the Authority under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,500 for everyday or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

Licence fees

14.—(1) Every licensee shall pay to the Authority such licence fees as may be prescribed.

(2) Any licence fee paid to the Authority under this Act shall not be refunded or remitted if —

- (a) during the period to which the licence fee relates, the licence is revoked or suspended or lapses under section 19;

- (b) the licence fee is paid in relation to an application for the renewal of a licence and such application is withdrawn after the date on which, but for its renewal, the licence would have expired;
- (c) during the period to which the licence fee relates, the licensee fails or ceases to provide any financial advisory service; or
- (d) a prohibition order has been made against the licensee under section 59.

(3) Subject to subsection (2), the Authority may, where it considers appropriate, refund or remit the whole or part of any licence fee paid to it.

Period of licence

15.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) and section 8(6), a licence shall be in force for a period of 3 years, or such other period as the Authority may specify in writing to the licensee, from the date of its issue under this Act.

(2) A licence that has been renewed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall continue in force for a period of 3 years, or such other period as the Authority may specify in writing to the licensee, from the date immediately following that on which, but for its renewal, the licence would have expired.

Variation of licence

16.—(1) A licensee may apply to the Authority in the prescribed form to vary the type of financial advisory service authorised to be provided by his licence.

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall be accompanied by an application fee of such amount as may be prescribed, which shall be non-refundable and which shall be paid in the prescribed manner.

(3) The Authority may approve an application under subsection (1) subject to such conditions as the Authority may impose, or may refuse the application on any of the grounds set out in section 9(1) or 11(1), as the case may be.

False statements in relation to applications for grant, renewal or variation of licence

17. Any person who, in connection with an application for the grant, renewal or variation of a licence —

- (a) wilfully makes any statement which is false or misleading in a material particular, knowing it to be false or misleading; or
- (b) wilfully omits to state any matter or thing without which the application is misleading in a material respect,

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 12 months or to both.

Notification of change in particulars, etc.

18.—(1) Where —

- (a) a licensed financial adviser ceases to act as a financial adviser; or
- (b) a change occurs in any matter in relation to a licensed financial adviser, particulars of which are required to be entered in the register of licensees under section 63,

the licensed financial adviser shall, not later than 14 days after the occurrence of that event, furnish particulars of the event to the Authority in the prescribed form.

(2) Where —

- (a) a licensed representative ceases to be the representative of a licensed financial adviser; or
- (b) a change occurs in any matter in relation to a licensed representative, particulars of which are required to be entered in the register of licensees under section 63,

the licensed representative shall, not later than 14 days after the occurrence of that event, furnish particulars of the event to the Authority in the prescribed form.

(3) A person who ceases to act as a licensed financial adviser or a licensed representative, as the case may be, shall immediately thereafter return the licence to the Authority

(4) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Lapsing, revocation, suspension and expiry of licence

19.—(1) A licence shall lapse —

- (a) in the case of a licensed financial adviser, if it is wound up or otherwise dissolved, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;

- (b) in the case of a licensed representative, if he dies or becomes mentally incapacitated; or
 - (c) in the event of such other occurrence or in such other circumstances as may be prescribed.
- (2) The Authority may revoke a licence —
- (a) in the case of a licensed financial adviser, if —
 - (i) there exists a ground on which the Authority may refuse an application under section 9(1);
 - (ii) the financial adviser has contravened any provision of this Act, or any condition or restriction imposed or any written direction given by the Authority under this Act;
 - (iii) it appears to the Authority that the financial adviser has failed to satisfy any of its obligations under or arising from this Act;
 - (iv) it appears to the Authority that the financial adviser is carrying on its business in a manner likely to be detrimental to its clients; or
 - (v) the financial adviser fails or ceases to carry on the business for which it was licensed; or
 - (b) in the case of a licensed representative, if —
 - (i) there exists a ground on which the Authority may refuse an application under section 11(1);
 - (ii) the representative has contravened any provision of this Act, or any condition or restriction imposed or any written direction given by the Authority under this Act;
 - (iii) it appears to the Authority that the representative has failed to satisfy any of his obligations under or arising from this Act;
 - (iv) it appears to the Authority that the representative is performing his functions in a manner likely to be detrimental to the clients of the financial adviser of which he is a representative;
 - (v) the representative fails or ceases to perform the functions for which he was licensed; or
 - (vi) the licence of the financial adviser of which he is a representative is revoked.
- (3) The Authority may, if it considers it desirable to do so —

- (a) suspend a licence for a specific period instead of revoking it under subsection (2); and
- (b) at any time extend the period of, or remove, the suspension.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), the Authority shall not revoke or suspend a licence under subsection (2) or (3), respectively, without giving the licensee an opportunity to be heard.

(5) The Authority may revoke or suspend a licence under subsection (2) or (3), respectively, on any of the following grounds without giving the licensee an opportunity to be heard:

- (a) in the case of a licensed financial adviser —
 - (i) the licensee or any of its substantial shareholders is in the course of being wound up or otherwise dissolved, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
 - (ii) a receiver, receiver and manager, judicial manager, or such other person having the powers and duties of a receiver, receiver and manager or judicial manager, has been appointed, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, in relation to, or in respect of any property of, the licensee or any of its substantial shareholders;
 - (iii) the licensee or any of its substantial shareholders has, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, entered into a compromise or scheme of arrangement with its creditors, being a compromise or scheme of arrangement that is still in operation;
 - (iv) execution against the licensee or any of its substantial shareholders in respect of a judgment debt has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part;
 - (v) the licensee or any of its substantial shareholders or officers has been convicted, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty or the conviction for which involved a finding that it or he acted fraudulently or dishonestly; or
- (b) in the case of a representative's licence —
 - (i) the representative is an undischarged bankrupt, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
 - (ii) the representative has, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, entered into a compromise or scheme of

arrangement with his creditors, being a compromise or scheme of arrangement that is still in operation;

(iii) execution against the representative in respect of a judgment debt has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part;

(iv) the representative has been convicted, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty or the conviction for which involved a finding that he acted fraudulently or dishonestly.

(6) A person whose licence is revoked or suspended shall cease to act as a financial adviser or representative, as the case may be, from the date on which the revocation or suspension takes effect.

(7) A financial adviser whose licence is revoked or suspended shall immediately inform all of its representatives, in writing, of such revocation or suspension.

(8) Every representative who has been informed of the revocation or suspension of the licence of the financial adviser of which he is a representative shall —

(a) in the case of revocation, immediately cease to act as a representative of the financial adviser; or

(b) in the case of suspension, immediately cease to act as a representative of the financial adviser during the period of the suspension.

(9) Any lapsing, revocation, suspension or expiry of a licence shall not operate so as to —

(a) avoid or affect any agreement, transaction or arrangement, relating to any investment product, entered into by the licensee, whether the agreement, transaction or arrangement was entered into before or after the lapsing, revocation, suspension or expiry of the licence; or

(b) affect any right, obligation or liability arising under any agreement, transaction or arrangement referred to in paragraph (a).

(10) Any person who continues to act as a financial adviser in contravention of subsection (6) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$150,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$15,000 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

(11) Any person who continues to act as a representative in contravention of subsection (6) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 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 \$2,500 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

(12) Any financial adviser which contravenes subsection (7) 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 thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

(13) Any representative who contravenes subsection (8) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 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 \$2,500 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

Right of appeal

20. Any person who is aggrieved —

- (a) by the refusal of the Authority to grant, renew or vary a licence; or
- (b) by the revocation or suspension of a licence by the Authority,

may, within 30 days of the refusal, revocation or suspension, appeal in writing to the Minister.

Use of words “financial adviser” or “life insurance broker”

21.—(1) No person, other than —

- (a) a licensed financial adviser;
- (b) an exempt financial adviser; or
- (c) a person, or a person belonging to a class of persons, approved by the Authority,

shall —

- (i) use the words “financial adviser” in any language, or any other word indicating that that person carries on business as a financial adviser in the name, description or title under which it carries on business in Singapore; or

- (ii) make any representation to such effect in any bill head, letter paper, notice, advertisement, publication or writing, whether in electronic, print or other form.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit —

- (a) a licensed representative of a licensed financial adviser; or
- (b) a representative of an exempt financial adviser,

from using the words “financial adviser” together with the word “representative” or any other word indicating that he is a representative of a financial adviser.

(3) No person, other than —

- (a) a licensed financial adviser which is authorised by its licence to provide any financial advisory service in respect of life policies;
- (b) an exempt financial adviser which provides any financial advisory service in respect of life policies; or
- (c) a person, or a person belonging to a class of persons, approved by the Authority,

shall —

- (i) use the words “life insurance broker” or any of its derivatives in any language, or any other word indicating that that person carries on business of providing any financial advisory service in respect of life policies, in the name, description or title under which he carries on business in Singapore; or
- (ii) make any representation to such effect in any bill head, letter paper, notice, advertisement, publication or writing, whether in electronic, print or other form.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prohibit —

- (a) a licensed representative of a licensed financial adviser which is authorised by his licence to provide any financial advisory service in respect of life policies; or
- (b) a representative of an exempt financial adviser which provides any financial advisory service in respect of life policies,

from using the words “life insurance broker” together with the word “representative” or any other word indicating that he is a representative of a financial adviser providing any financial advisory service in respect of life policies.

(5) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$12,500 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$1,250 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

Holding out as financial adviser

22.—(1) No person shall hold himself out to be a financial adviser unless he is a licensed financial adviser, an exempt financial adviser or a person specified in the First Schedule.

(2) Any person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$75,000 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 \$7,500 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

Exempt financial advisers and their representatives

23.—(1) Subject to subsection (10), the following persons shall be exempt from holding a financial adviser's licence to act as a financial adviser in Singapore in respect of any financial advisory service:

- (a) a bank licensed under the Banking Act (Cap.19);
- (b) a merchant bank approved as a financial institution and approved to carry on a business of providing any financial advisory service under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap.186);
- (c) a company or society registered under the Insurance Act (Cap.142);
- (d) a holder of a capital markets services licence under the Securities and Futures Act 2001;
- (e) a finance company which has been granted an exemption from section 25(2) of the Finance Companies Act (Cap.108) to carry on a business of providing any financial advisory service; and
- (f) such other persons or classes of persons as may be prescribed.

(2) The Authority may, at any time and subject to such conditions or restrictions as it may think fit to impose, approve an application made in writing by a securities exchange, futures exchange or recognised trading system provider to be exempt from holding a

financial adviser's licence if the Authority is of the opinion that the provision of any financial advisory service is not or will not be a significant business of the securities exchange, futures exchange or recognised trading system provider, as the case may be.

(3) Any securities exchange, futures exchange or recognised trading system provider which contravenes any condition or restriction imposed by the Authority under subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) Subject to this Act, sections 25 to 29, 32, 33, 34, 36 and 70 shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to an exempt financial adviser (other than a person referred to in subsection (1)(f) or (2)) in respect of its business of providing any financial advisory service as if it is a licensed financial adviser.

(5) Subject to this Act, sections 12, 25, 26, 27, 29, 33, 34, 36 and 70 shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to a representative of an exempt financial adviser (other than a person referred to in subsection (1)(f) or (2)) in respect of his acting as such as if he is a licensed representative.

(6) The Authority may, on the application of an exempt financial adviser (other than a person referred to in subsection (1)(f) or (2)), exempt it or any of its representatives from complying with any of the provisions referred to in subsection (4) or (5), as the case may be.

(7) The Authority may prescribe or specify in written directions the provisions of this Act that apply to the persons referred to in subsection (1)(f) or (2).

(8) An exemption granted under subsection (2) or (6) need not be published in the *Gazette*.

(9) The Authority may prescribe or specify in written directions such conditions or restrictions as may be imposed on an exempt financial adviser or any of its representatives in relation to the provision of any financial advisory service as it deems fit.

(10) The Authority may withdraw an exemption granted to any person under this section if the person contravenes any provision of this Act, or if the Authority considers it necessary in the public interest.

(11) Where the Authority withdraws an exemption granted to any person under this section, the Authority need not give the person an opportunity to be heard.

(12) An exempt financial adviser which is aggrieved by the decision of the Authority to withdraw an exemption granted to it

under this section may, within 30 days of the decision, appeal in writing to the Minister.

(13) A withdrawal of an exemption under subsection (10) shall not operate so as to —

- (a) avoid or affect any agreement, transaction or arrangement, relating to any investment product entered into by the licensee, whether the agreement, transaction or arrangement was entered into before or after the withdrawal of the exemption; or
- (b) affect any right, obligation or liability arising under any agreement, transaction or arrangement referred to in paragraph (a).

PART III

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Division 1 - General

Restriction on granting unsecured loans, advances or credit facilities to director, etc., of licensed financial adviser

24.—(1) No licensed financial adviser shall grant any unsecured advance, unsecured loan or unsecured credit facility to any of its directors, employees or representatives, where —

- (a) the unsecured advance, unsecured loan or unsecured credit facility is given for the purpose of enabling or assisting the person to whom the credit is given to purchase, subscribe for or trade in any investment product; or
- (b) the licensed financial adviser knows or has reason to believe that the unsecured advance, unsecured loan or unsecured credit facility will be used for the purpose of purchasing, subscribing for or trading in any investment product.

(2) No licensed financial adviser shall, in relation to any unsecured advance, unsecured loan or unsecured credit facility granted to any of its directors, officers, employees or representatives before the appointed day, extend the period of, or increase the amount of, such unsecured advance, unsecured loan or unsecured credit facility on or after the appointed day.

(3) No licensed financial adviser shall grant any unsecured advance, unsecured loan or unsecured credit facility —

- (a) to a director of the licensed financial adviser, other than a director who is its employee; or
 - (b) to any other officer or an employee of the licensed financial adviser (including a director who is its employee) or any of its representatives which, in the aggregate and outstanding at any one time, exceeds \$3,000 or such other amount as may be prescribed.
- (4) For the purposes of this section —
- (a) a reference to “director” includes a reference to the spouse, father, step-father, mother, step-mother, son, step-son, daughter, step-daughter, brother or sister, of a director; and
 - (b) the Authority may prescribe the items which constitute “unsecured advance”, “unsecured loan” or “unsecured credit facility”.
- (5) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence.
- (6) This section shall have effect without prejudice to section 162 of the Companies Act (Cap.50).

Obligation to disclose product information to clients

25.—(1) A licensee shall disclose, to every client and prospective client, all material information relating to any designated investment product that the licensee recommends to such person, including —

- (a) the terms and conditions of the designated investment product;
- (b) the benefits to be, or likely to be, derived from the designated investment product, and the risks that may arise from the designated investment product;
- (c) the premium, costs, expenses, fees or other charges that may be imposed in respect of the designated investment product;
- (d) where the designated investment product is a unit in a collective investment scheme, the name of the manager of the scheme and the relationship between the licensee and the manager;
- (e) where the designated investment product is a life policy, the name of the registered insurer under the life policy and the relationship between the licensee and the insurer; and
- (f) such other information as the Authority may prescribe.

(2) The Authority may specify, in written directions, the information required to be disclosed under subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c), and the form or manner in which information relating to any designated investment product may be disclosed to any client of a licensee.

(3) The Authority may, in writing, require a licensee to submit to it —

(a) all written communication which sets out information relating to any investment product for the time being in use by the licensee; and

(b) where any written communication referred to in paragraph (a) is not in English, a translation of such written communication in English.

(4) If it appears to the Authority, after affording the licensee an opportunity to make representations orally or in writing, that any written communication submitted under subsection (3) contravenes any provision of this Act, or is in any respect likely to mislead, the Authority may, in writing, direct the licensee to discontinue the use, in Singapore, of the written communication immediately or from a specified date.

(5) Any licensee who —

(a) contravenes subsection (1);

(b) contravenes a requirement under subsection (3); or

(c) contravenes a direction of the Authority under subsection (4),

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(6) For the purposes of this section —

“client” includes, in the case of a designated investment product which is a group life policy under which any person insured is liable to pay the premium, every person insured under the group life policy;

“designated investment product” means a unit in a collective investment scheme, a life policy (including a group life policy), or such other investment product as the Authority may prescribe;

“written communication” includes a brochure, a leaflet, a circular or an advertising matter, whether in electronic, print or other form.

Statements by licensees

26.—(1) No licensee shall, with intent to deceive, make a false or misleading statement as to —

- (a) any amount that would be payable in respect of a proposed contract in respect of any investment product; or
- (b) the effect of any provision of a contract or a proposed contract in respect of any investment product.

(2) A reference in subsection (1) to the making of a misleading statement includes a reference to omitting to disclose any matter that is material to the statement.

(3) Any licensee who contravenes subsection (1) shall, notwithstanding that a contract does not come into being, 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 12 months or to both.

Recommendations by licensees

27.—(1) No licensee shall make a recommendation with respect to any investment product to a person who may reasonably be expected to rely on the recommendation if the licensee does not have a reasonable basis for making the recommendation to the person.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a licensee does not have a reasonable basis for making a recommendation to a person unless —

- (a) he has, for the purposes of ascertaining that the recommendation is appropriate, having regard to the information possessed by him concerning the investment objectives, financial situation and particular needs of the person, given such consideration to, and conducted such investigation of, the subject-matter of the recommendation as is reasonable in all the circumstances; and
- (b) the recommendation is based on the consideration and investigation referred to in paragraph (a).

(3) Where —

- (a) a licensee, in making a recommendation to a person, contravenes subsection (1);
- (b) the person, in reliance on the recommendation, does a particular act, or refrains from doing a particular act;

- (c) it is reasonable, having regard to the recommendation and all other relevant circumstances, for the person to do that act, or to refrain from doing that act, as the case may be, in reliance on the recommendation; and
- (d) the person suffers loss or damage as a result of doing that act, or refraining from doing that act, as the case may be,

then, without prejudice to any other remedy available to that person, the licensee is liable to pay damages to that person in respect of that loss or damage.

(4) In this section, a reference to the making of a recommendation is a reference to the making of a recommendation expressly or by implication.

Receipt of client's money or property

28.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of section 104(1), the Authority may, by regulations —

- (a) determine the manner in which a licensee may receive or deal with client's money or property; or
- (b) prohibit licensees from receiving or dealing with client's money or property in specified circumstances or in relation to specified activities.

(2) A lien or claim on client's money or property in any account, which may be required to be established by any licensee under regulations made under subsection (1), shall be void unless the moneys in the account are for fees due and owing to the licensee.

(3) A charge or mortgage on client's money or property in any account, which may be required to be established by any licensee under regulations made under subsection (1), shall be void.

(4) In this section, "client's money or property" means money received or retained by, or property deposited with, a licensee in the course of his business as such for which he is liable to account to another person.

Obligation to furnish information to Authority

29.—(1) The Authority may, in writing, require —

- (a) any licensed financial adviser to furnish it with information about any matter related to its business carried on in Singapore or elsewhere; or
- (b) any licensed representative to furnish it with information about any matter related to the business of the financial

adviser of which he is a representative, whether carried on in Singapore or elsewhere,

if, in the opinion of the Authority, it requires the information for the discharge of its functions under this Act.

(2) A licensed financial adviser which, or a licensed representative who, has been required to furnish information to the Authority under subsection (1) shall comply with such requirement.

(3) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 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 \$2,500 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

Saving for validity of transactions

30.—(1) Subject to subsection (3), a contravention of any requirement of this Act (including requirements in regulations made for the purposes of this Act) does not affect the validity or enforceability of any agreement, transaction or arrangement.

(2) Failure to comply with any code, guideline, policy statement or practice note issued under section 64 does not affect the validity of any agreement, transaction or arrangement.

(3) Subsection (1) has effect subject to any express provision to the contrary in this Act or in any regulations made for the purposes of another provision of this Act.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of section 104(1), the regulations referred to in subsection (3) may provide that a contravention of any requirement of this Act has a specified effect on the validity or enforceability of any agreement, transaction or arrangement.

Division 2 - Life Insurance

Application of this Division

31. This Division shall apply to licensees who provide any financial advisory service in respect of life policies.

Insurance broking premium accounts

32.—(1) Every licensed financial adviser shall, for the purposes of this section, establish and maintain a separate account with a bank licensed under the Banking Act (Cap.19).

(2) The Authority may prescribe, in relation to an account established under subsection (1) —

- (a) the types of moneys that must be paid into or withdrawn from such account;
- (b) the manner in which moneys should be paid into or withdrawn from such account;
- (c) the manner in which moneys held in such account are to be invested;
- (d) the manner in which the proceeds from the investment of moneys held in such account are to be distributed;
- (e) the rights and obligations of any party in relation to moneys held in such account; and
- (f) any other matter which the Authority considers to be incidental to or necessary for this section.

(3) A lien or claim on the moneys in any account established by any licensed financial adviser under subsection (1) shall be void unless the moneys in the account are for fees due and owing to the licensed financial adviser.

(4) A charge or mortgage on the moneys in any account established by any licensed financial adviser under subsection (1) shall be void.

(5) In this section, “moneys” means any sum received by a licensed financial adviser as agent for an insured or intending insured, including policy moneys, premiums and claims payments.

(6) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.

Negotiation and placement of risk with unregistered insurer

33.—(1) Subject to subsection (4), no licensee shall, in the course of his business as such, negotiate any contract of insurance with an insurer, whether directly or indirectly, except with a registered insurer acting in the course of his business as such.

(2) The reference in subsection (1) to a contract of insurance shall not apply to —

- (a) reinsurance;
- (b) business relating to risks outside Singapore; or
- (c) such other risks as may be prescribed.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(b), “risks outside Singapore” means any risk which would be classified as an offshore policy as defined in the First Schedule to the Insurance Act (Cap.142) had the risk been underwritten by a registered insurer in Singapore.

(4) Where in any particular case the Authority is satisfied that, by reason of the exceptional nature of the risk or other exceptional circumstances, it is not reasonably practicable to comply with subsection (1), the Authority may permit any licensee —

- (a) to negotiate the contract of insurance with such insurer as the licensee sees fit; and
- (b) if in the opinion of the Authority the case requires it, to effect the contract of insurance and receive the premium in Singapore on behalf of such insurer.

(5) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

Representations by licensees

34.—(1) No licensee shall, with intent to deceive, in relation to a proposed contract of insurance —

- (a) write on a form, being a form that is given or sent to an insurer, any matter that is material to the contract and is false or misleading in a material particular;
- (b) omit to disclose to the insurer any matter that is material to the proposed contract;
- (c) advise or induce the intending insured to write on a form, being a form that is given or sent to the insurer, any matter that is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (d) advise or induce the intending insured to omit to disclose to the insurer any matter that is material to the proposed contract.

(2) No licensee shall, with intent to deceive, in relation to a claim under a contract of insurance —

- (a) fill up, in whole or in part, a form, being a form that is given or sent to an insurer, in such a way that the form is false or misleading in a material particular;
- (b) omit to disclose to the insurer any matter that is material to the claim;

- (c) induce the insured to fill up, in whole or in part, a form, being a form that is given or sent to the insurer, in such a way that the form is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (d) advise or induce the insured to omit to disclose to the insurer any matter that is material to the claim.

(3) Any licensee who contravenes this section shall, notwithstanding that a contract of insurance does not come into being, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Division 3 - Securities

Application of this Division

35. This Division shall apply to licensees who provide any financial advisory service in respect of securities.

Licensee to disclose certain interests in securities

36.—(1) Where a licensee sends a circular or other similar written communication in which he makes a recommendation, whether expressly or by implication, with respect to any securities, he shall include in the circular or other communication, in type not less legible than that used in the remainder of the circular or other communication, a concise statement of the nature of any interest in, or any interest in the acquisition or disposal of, the securities that he, or a person associated with or connected to him, has at the date on which the circular or other communication is sent.

(2) Where a licensee is charged with an offence in respect of a contravention of subsection (1), it shall be a defence for the licensee to prove that, at the time the circular or other communication was sent, he was not aware and could not reasonably be expected to have been aware —

- (a) that he had an interest in, or an interest in the acquisition or disposal of, the securities; or
- (b) that the person associated with or connected to him had an interest in, or an interest in the acquisition or disposal of, the securities,

as the case may be.

- (3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2) —

- (a) an interest of a person in the disposal of any securities includes any financial benefit or advantage that will, or is likely to, accrue directly or indirectly to the person, upon or arising out of the disposal of the securities;
 - (b) without limiting the generality of paragraph (a), a person who has entered into an underwriting agreement in respect of any securities shall be deemed to have an interest in the acquisition or disposal of the securities; and
 - (c) notwithstanding section 2(1) or 3, a person is not associated with or connected to another person unless the person and the other person are acting jointly, or otherwise acting under or in accordance with an arrangement made between them, in relation to the sending of the circular or other communication.
- (4) No licensee shall send to a person a circular or other communication to which subsection (1) applies unless the circular or other communication is signed by —
- (a) in the case of a licensed financial adviser, an officer of the financial adviser; or
 - (b) in the case of a licensed representative, the representative.
- (5) When a licensee sends to a person a circular or other communication to which subsection (1) applies, the licensee shall preserve a copy of the circular or other communication, duly signed in accordance with subsection (4), for 7 years.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, a circular or other communication sent to a person shall, if it is signed by an officer of a licensed financial adviser, be deemed to have been sent by the financial adviser.
- (7) The Authority may, by regulations, exempt any person or class of persons, or any securities or class of securities, from the application of this section, subject to such terms or conditions as it considers appropriate.
- (8) Any licensee who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Division 4 - Register of Interests in Securities

Application of this Division

- 37.**—(1) This Division shall apply to —

- (a) licensees who provide any financial advisory service in respect of securities and, for the purposes of section 39(1), (2)(a) and (5), applicants for a licence to provide such a service; and
 - (b) financial journalists.
- (2) For the purposes of this Division —
- (a) “financial journalist” means a person who contributes advice concerning securities, or prepares analyses or reports concerning securities, for publication in a newspaper, but does not include such person or a person belonging to such class of persons as may be prescribed;
 - (b) “relevant person” means a person referred to in subsection (1); and
 - (c) a reference to securities is a reference to securities which are listed for quotation, or quoted, on a securities exchange or recognised trading system provider.

Register of interests in securities

- 38.**—(1) A relevant person shall —
- (a) maintain in the prescribed form a register of his interests in securities;
 - (b) enter in the register, within 7 days after the date that he acquires any interest in securities, particulars of the securities in which he has an interest and particulars of his interest in those securities; and
 - (c) retain that entry in an easily accessible form for a period of not less than 6 years after the date on which such entry was first made.
- (2) Where there is a change (not being a prescribed change) in any interest in securities of a relevant person, he shall —
- (a) enter in the register particulars of the change, including the date of the change and the circumstances by reason of which that change has occurred; and
 - (b) retain that entry in an easily accessible form for a period of not less than 6 years after the date on which that entry was first made.
- (3) Any relevant person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Notice of particulars to Authority

39.—(1) A relevant person shall give notice to the Authority in the prescribed form of —

(a) the place at which he will keep the register of his interests in securities or, if the register is in electronic form, the place at which full access to the register may be gained; and

(b) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The notice under subsection (1) shall be given —

(a) in the case of a person who is required by this Act to hold a licence, as part of his application for the licence; or

(b) in any other case, within 14 days after he becomes a relevant person.

(3) The notice under subsection (1) shall be given by a person notwithstanding that he has ceased to be a relevant person before the expiry of the period referred to in subsection (2)(b).

(4) A person who ceases to be a relevant person shall, within 14 days of his so ceasing, notify the Authority.

(5) Any person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

Place at which register is kept

40.—(1) A relevant person shall keep the register of his interests in securities —

(a) in the case of an individual, at his principal place of business; or

(b) in the case of a body corporate, at any of its places of business.

(2) Where a register of interests in securities is kept in electronic form, a relevant person shall be deemed to be in compliance with subsection (1) if he ensures that full access to the register in electronic form may be gained by the Authority at the place referred to in subsection (1)(a) or (b), as the case may be.

(3) Any relevant person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Defence to prosecution

41.—(1) Where a person is charged with an offence under section 38 or 39, it shall be a defence for the person to prove —

- (a) that his contravention was due to his not being aware of a fact or occurrence, the existence of which was necessary to constitute the offence; and
- (b) that —
 - (i) he was not so aware on the date of the summons; or
 - (ii) he became so aware before the date of the summons and complied with the relevant section within 14 days after becoming so aware.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be conclusively presumed to have been aware of a fact or occurrence at a particular time which an employee or agent of the person, being an employee or agent having duties or acting in relation to his employer's or principal's interest or interests in the securities concerned, was aware of at that time.

Production of register

42.—(1) The Authority may require any relevant person to produce for its inspection the register of his interests in securities, and the Authority may make a copy of or take extracts from the register.

- (2) Any relevant person who —
 - (a) fails to produce the register of his interests in securities for inspection by the Authority; or
 - (b) fails to allow the Authority to make a copy of or take extracts from the register,

shall be guilty of an offence.

Particulars of financial journalists

43.—(1) The Authority may, by notice in writing, require the proprietor or publisher of a newspaper to supply him with the name and address of any financial journalist who has contributed any advice, analysis or report concerning securities that has been published in the newspaper within such period as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Any proprietor or publisher of a newspaper who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes a notice under subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence.

Extract of register

44. The Authority may supply a copy of an extract of a register obtained under section 42 to any person who, in the opinion of the Authority, should in the public interest be informed of the dealing in securities disclosed in the register.

PART IV

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

Division 1 - Accounts

Accounts to be kept by licensed financial advisers

45.—(1) A licensed financial adviser shall prepare, and lodge with the Authority, such statements of accounts and other statements and in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

(2) A licensed financial adviser shall —

- (a) keep, or cause to be kept, such books as will sufficiently explain the transactions and financial position of the financial adviser in Singapore and enable true and fair profit and loss accounts and balance-sheets to be prepared from time to time; and
- (b) keep such books, or cause such books to be kept, in such manner as will enable them to be conveniently and properly audited.

(3) A licensed financial adviser shall retain such books as may be required to be kept under this Act for such period as may be prescribed.

(4) An entry in the books of a licensed financial adviser required to be kept in accordance with this Division shall be deemed to have been made by, or with the authority of, the licensed financial adviser.

(5) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes subsection (1) 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 thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

(6) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes subsection (2) or (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

Duty to furnish Authority with returns and information

46.—(1) A licensed financial adviser shall —

- (a) furnish such returns and records, relating to its business, to the Authority in such form and manner as may be prescribed or as may be notified in writing by the Authority; and
- (b) furnish such information relating to its business as the Authority may require.

(2) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes this section 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 thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

Division 2 - Audit

Appointment of auditors

47.—(1) A licensed financial adviser shall appoint an auditor to audit its accounts and statements prepared under section 45(1) and where, for any reason, the auditor ceases to act for such financial adviser, the financial adviser shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, appoint another auditor.

(2) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Lodgment of accounts

48.—(1) A licensed financial adviser shall, in respect of each financial year —

- (a) prepare a true and fair profit and loss account and a balance-sheet made up to the last day of the financial year; and
- (b) lodge that account and balance-sheet with the Authority within 5 months, or such extension thereof permitted by the Authority under subsection (2), after the end of the financial year together with a report in the prescribed form of an auditor appointed under section 47 on the account and balance-sheet and such other statements lodged under section 45(1).

(2) Where an application for an extension of the period of 5 months specified in subsection (1) has been made by a licensed financial adviser to the Authority and the Authority is satisfied that

there is any special reason for requiring the extension, the Authority may extend the period by not more than 4 months, subject to such conditions as the Authority may think fit to impose.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or the provisions of the Companies Act (Cap.50), the Authority may, if it is not satisfied with the performance of duties by an auditor appointed by a licensed financial adviser under section 47 —

- (a) at any time direct the licensed financial adviser to remove the auditor; and
- (b) direct the licensed financial adviser, as soon as practicable thereafter, to appoint another auditor,

and the licensed financial adviser shall comply with such direction.

(4) No person shall act as an auditor for any licensed financial adviser unless —

- (a) he has a place of business in Singapore; and
- (b) he is approved under section 9 of the Companies Act as a company auditor for the purposes of that Act.

(5) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes subsection (1)(b) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500 for every day or part thereof that the lodgment is late, subject to a maximum of \$50,000.

(6) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes any condition imposed under subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

(7) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

(8) Any person who contravenes subsection (4) shall be guilty of an offence.

Duties of auditor

49.—(1) Where, in the performance of his duties as an auditor for a licensed financial adviser, an auditor becomes aware of —

- (a) any matter which, in his opinion, adversely affects or may adversely affect the financial position of the financial adviser to a material extent;
- (b) any matter which, in his opinion, constitutes or may constitute a contravention of any provision of this Act or an offence involving fraud or dishonesty; or

- (c) any irregularity that has or may have a material effect upon the accounts has occurred, including any irregularity that jeopardises the moneys or other assets of the clients of the financial adviser,

he shall immediately thereafter send a report in writing of the matter or the irregularity to the Authority.

(2) The Authority may impose all or any of the following duties on an auditor for a licensed financial adviser:

- (a) a duty to submit to the Authority such additional information in relation to his audit as the Authority considers necessary;
- (b) a duty to enlarge or extend the scope of his audit of the business and affairs of the financial adviser;
- (c) a duty to carry out any other examination or establish any procedure in any particular case;
- (d) a duty to submit a report to the Authority on any of the matters referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c),

and the auditor shall carry out such duty or duties.

(3) The licensed financial adviser shall remunerate the auditor in respect of the discharge of such duty or duties as the Authority may impose on the auditor under subsection (2).

(4) Any auditor who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence.

(5) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence.

Power of Authority to appoint auditor

50.—(1) Where —

- (a) a licensed financial adviser fails to lodge an auditor's report under section 48(1)(b); or
- (b) the Authority receives a report under section 49(1),

the Authority may, without prejudice to its powers under section 49(2), if it is satisfied that it is in the interests of the financial adviser, its clients or the general public to do so, appoint in writing an auditor to examine and audit, either generally or in relation to any particular matter, the books of the financial adviser.

(2) Where the Authority is of the opinion that the whole or any part of the costs and expenses of an auditor appointed by the Authority under subsection (1) should be borne by the licensed

financial adviser, the Authority may, in writing, direct the licensed financial adviser to pay a specified amount, being the whole or part of such costs and expenses, within such time and in such manner as may be specified in the direction.

(3) Where a licensed financial adviser contravenes a direction under subsection (2) to pay the specified amount or any part thereof, such amount may be sued for and recovered by the Authority as a civil debt.

(4) An auditor appointed under subsection (1) shall, on the conclusion of the examination and audit, make a report thereon to the Authority.

(5) Any auditor who contravenes subsection (4) shall be guilty of an offence.

Powers of auditor appointed by Authority

51.—(1) An auditor appointed by the Authority under section 50(1) may, for the purpose of carrying out an examination and audit —

- (a) examine, on oath or affirmation, any officer, employee or agent of the licensed financial adviser, or any other auditor for the licensed financial adviser appointed under this Act;
- (b) require any officer, employee or agent of the licensed financial adviser, or any other auditor for the licensed financial adviser appointed under this Act, to produce any of the books held by or on behalf of the licensed financial adviser relating to its business, or to make copies of or take extracts from, or retain possession of, such books for such period as may be necessary to enable them to be inspected;
- (c) employ such persons as he considers necessary to assist him in carrying out the examination and audit; and
- (d) authorise in writing any person employed by him to do, in relation to the examination and audit, any act or thing that he could do as an auditor under this subsection, other than the examination of a person on oath or affirmation.

(2) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to answer any question put to him, or contravenes any request made to him, by an auditor appointed under section 50(1) or a person authorised under subsection (1)(d) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Restriction on auditor's and employee's right to communicate certain matters

52.—(1) Except as may be necessary for the carrying into effect of the provisions of this Act or so far as may be required for the purposes of any legal proceedings, whether civil or criminal, an auditor carrying out any duty imposed under section 49(2) or appointed under section 50(1), and any employee of such auditor, shall not disclose any information which may come to his knowledge in the course of performing his duties as such auditor or employee, as the case may be, to any person other than —

- (a) the Authority; and
- (b) in the case of an employee of such auditor, the auditor.

(2) Any person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an auditor, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000; or
- (b) in the case of an employee of an auditor, to a fine not exceeding \$25,000.

Defamation

53.—(1) No auditor or employee of such auditor shall, in the absence of malice on his part, be liable to any action for defamation at the suit of any person in respect of —

- (a) any statement made orally or in writing in the discharge of his duties under this Part; or
- (b) the sending of any report to the Authority under section 49(1), 49(2)(d) or 50(4).

(2) Subsection (1) shall not restrict or otherwise affect any right, privilege or immunity that, apart from this section, the auditor or his employee has as a defendant in an action for defamation.

Penalty for destroying, concealing or altering records, etc.

54.—(1) Any person who, with intent to prevent, delay or obstruct the carrying out of any examination and audit under this Part —

- (a) destroys, conceals or alters any book relating to the business of a licensed financial adviser; or
- (b) sends, or conspires with any other person to send, out of Singapore, any book or asset of any description belonging to, in the possession of or under the control of the licensed financial adviser,

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 2 years or to both.

(2) If, in any proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), it is proved that the person charged with the offence —

- (a) destroyed, concealed or altered any book referred to in subsection (1)(a); or
- (b) sent or conspired to send, out of Singapore, any book or asset referred to in subsection (1)(b),

the onus of proving that, in so doing, he did not act with intent to prevent, delay or obstruct the carrying out of an examination and audit under this Part shall lie on him.

Safeguarding of records

55.—(1) A licensed financial adviser shall take reasonable steps —

- (a) to prevent falsification of the books required to be kept by it under this Act; and
- (b) to facilitate the discovery of any falsification of any such book.

(2) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence.

PART V

POWERS OF AUTHORITY

Approval of chief executive officer and director of licensed financial adviser

56.—(1) No licensed financial adviser shall appoint a person as its chief executive officer or director in Singapore unless it has obtained the approval of the Authority.

(2) Without prejudice to any other matter that the Authority may consider relevant, the Authority shall, in determining whether to grant its approval under subsection (1), have regard to such criteria as may be prescribed or as may be specified in written directions.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the Authority shall not refuse an application for approval under subsection (1) without giving the licensed financial adviser an opportunity to be heard.

(4) The Authority may refuse an application for approval under subsection (1) on any of the following grounds without giving the licensed financial adviser an opportunity to be heard:

- (a) the person is an undischarged bankrupt, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
- (b) the person has, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, entered into a compromise or scheme of arrangement with his creditors, being a compromise or scheme of arrangement that is still in operation;
- (c) execution against the person in respect of a judgment debt has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part;
- (d) the person has been convicted, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty or the conviction for which involved a finding that he acted fraudulently or dishonestly.

(5) Where the Authority refuses an application for approval under subsection (1), the Authority need not give the person who was proposed to be appointed an opportunity to be heard.

(6) Any licensed financial adviser which is aggrieved by the decision of the Authority under subsection (1) may, within 30 days of the decision of the Authority, appeal in writing to the Minister.

(7) Any licensed financial adviser which, without reasonable excuse, contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

(8) In this section, “chief executive officer” means any person, by whatever name described, who is —

- (a) in the direct employment of, or acting for or by arrangement with, a licensed financial adviser; and
- (b) principally responsible for the management and conduct of any type of business of the financial adviser in Singapore.

Removal of officer of licensed financial adviser

57.—(1) Where the Authority is satisfied that an officer of a licensed financial adviser —

- (a) has wilfully contravened or wilfully caused that licensed financial adviser to contravene any provision of this Act;
- (b) has, without reasonable justification or excuse, failed to secure compliance with this Act;
- (c) has failed to discharge the duties of his office;

- (d) is an undischarged bankrupt, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
- (e) has, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, entered into a compromise or scheme of arrangement with his creditors, being a compromise or scheme of arrangement that is still in operation;
- (f) has had execution against him in respect of a judgment debt returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; or
- (g) has been convicted, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty or the conviction for which involved a finding that he acted fraudulently or dishonestly,

then the Authority may, if it thinks it necessary in the public interest or for the protection of investors or policy owners, direct, by notice in writing, the licensed financial adviser to remove from its office or employment the officer, and the licensed financial adviser shall comply with such notice.

(2) Without prejudice to any other matter that the Authority may consider relevant, that Authority shall, in determining whether an officer of a licensed financial adviser has failed to discharge the duties of his office under subsection (1)(c), have regard to such criteria as may be prescribed or as may be specified in written directions.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the Authority shall not direct a licensed financial adviser to remove from its office or employment an officer under subsection (1) without giving the licensed financial adviser an opportunity to be heard.

(4) The Authority may direct a licensed financial adviser to remove from its office or employment an officer under subsection (1) on any ground referred to in subsection (1)(d), (e), (f) or (g) without giving the licensed financial adviser an opportunity to be heard.

(5) Where the Authority directs a licensed financial adviser to remove from its office or employment an officer under subsection (1), the Authority need not give that officer an opportunity to be heard.

(6) Any licensed financial adviser which is aggrieved by the direction of the Authority to remove from its office or employment an officer under subsection (1) may, within 30 days of the decision of the Authority, appeal in writing to the Minister.

(7) Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

(8) No criminal or civil liability shall be incurred by a licensed financial adviser, or any person acting on behalf of the licensed financial adviser, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done with reasonable care and in good faith in the discharge or purported discharge of its obligations under this section.

(9) Nothing in section 152 of the Companies Act (Cap.50) shall prevent the Authority from exercising any power under subsection (1).

Power of Authority to issue written directions

58.—(1) The Authority may, if it thinks it necessary or expedient in the public interest, issue written directions, either of a general or specific nature, to any licensee, any person exempt under section 23 or 100, or any class of such persons, to comply with such requirements as the Authority may specify in the written directions, or for any other purpose.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), written directions may be issued —

(a) with respect to —

(i) the standards to be maintained by a licensee, an exempt financial adviser or a representative of an exempt financial adviser in the conduct of his business; or

(ii) the type and frequency of financial returns and other information to be submitted to the Authority;

(b) where any person is contravening, is likely to contravene or has contravened, any provision of this Act, to require the person —

(i) to comply with that provision or to cease contravention of that provision;

(ii) to take such action necessary to enable him to conduct his business in accordance with sound principles;

(iii) where the person is a corporation, to remove any of its directors;

(iv) to remove any person whom the Authority considers unfit to be associated with him;

(v) to take action as to the disposition or recovery of assets;

(vi) to take any available step for the recovery of sums which appear to the Authority to have been improperly paid; or

(vii) to make good any default committed by him; or

(c) for any other purpose specified in this Act.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, any written direction issued under subsection (1) shall be deemed not to be subsidiary legislation.

(4) The Authority may at any time vary, rescind or revoke any written direction issued under subsection (1).

(5) Any person who contravenes any requirement specified in a written direction issued under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 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 \$2,500 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

(6) For the purposes of this section, “written direction” includes a circular or notice.

Power of Authority to make prohibition orders

59.—(1) The Authority may make a prohibition order against a person, by notice in writing, if —

(a) the Authority suspends or revokes the licence held by the person;

(b) where the person is an exempt financial adviser or a representative of an exempt financial adviser, the Authority has reason to believe that circumstances exist under which, if the person were a licensee, there would exist a ground on which the Authority may revoke his licence under section 19(2);

(c) the Authority has reason to believe that the person is contravening, is likely to contravene or has contravened, any provision of this Act; or

(d) the person has been convicted of an offence under this Act or has been convicted, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty or the conviction for which involved a finding that he acted fraudulently or dishonestly.

- (2) A prohibition order made under subsection (1) may —
- (a) prohibit the person from providing any financial advisory service, or from providing such financial advisory service in specified circumstances or capacities, whether permanently or for a specified period; and
 - (b) include a provision allowing the person, subject to any condition specified in the order —
 - (i) to do specified acts; or
 - (ii) to do specified acts in specified circumstances,
 that the order would otherwise prohibit him from doing.
- (3) The Authority shall not make a prohibition order against a person without giving the person an opportunity to be heard.
- (4) Any person who is aggrieved by the decision of the Authority to make a prohibition order against him may, within 30 days of the decision, appeal in writing to the Minister.

Effect of prohibition orders

- 60.**—(1) A person against whom a prohibition order is made shall comply with the prohibition order.
- (2) No licensed financial adviser or exempt financial adviser shall employ or otherwise deal with any representative against whom a prohibition order has been made under section 59 to the extent that such employment or dealing is prohibited by the order.
- (3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$75,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.
- (4) Any licensed financial adviser or exempt financial adviser which contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

Variation or revocation of prohibition orders

- 61.**—(1) The Authority may vary or revoke a prohibition order, by giving written notice to the person against whom the order was made, if the Authority is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so because of a change in any of the circumstances based on which the Authority made the order.
- (2) The Authority may vary or revoke a prohibition order under subsection (1) —
- (a) on its own initiative; or

(b) if the person against whom the order was made lodges with the Authority an application for the Authority to do so, accompanied by such document or fee as may be prescribed.

(3) The Authority shall not vary a prohibition order made against a person under subsection (2)(a) without giving the person an opportunity to be heard.

(4) Any person who is aggrieved by the decision of the Authority to vary a prohibition order made against him under subsection (2)(a) may, within 30 days of the decision, appeal in writing to the Minister.

Date of effect of prohibition orders

62. A prohibition order, or any variation or revocation of a prohibition order, shall take effect on a date as specified in the order by the Authority.

Registers

63.—(1) The Authority shall establish and maintain one or more registers in respect of the following persons:

- (a) licensees;
- (b) officers removed by licensed financial advisers as directed by the Authority in the exercise of its powers under section 57;
- (c) persons against whom any prohibition order is made under section 59; and
- (d) such other persons as may be prescribed.

(2) The Authority may prescribe the manner in which the registers are established or maintained, including the details or particulars required to be entered in the registers.

(3) Any person may, upon payment of such fee as may be prescribed, inspect and take an extract from the registers established under subsection (1), and any such extract, certified by the Authority to be a true copy, shall be admissible as evidence in any legal proceedings.

Codes, guidelines, etc., by Authority

64.—(1) The Authority may issue, and in its discretion publish by notification in the *Gazette* or in any other manner it considers appropriate, such codes, guidelines, policy statements, practice

notes and no-action letters as it considers appropriate for providing guidance —

- (a) in furtherance of its regulatory objectives;
- (b) in relation to any matter relating to any of the functions of the Authority under this Act; or
- (c) in relation to the operation of any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Authority may, at any time, amend or revoke the whole or any part of any code, guideline, policy statement, practice note or no-action letter issued under this section and, in the case of amendments —

- (a) the other provisions of this section shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to such amendments as they apply to the code, guideline, policy statement, practice note or no-action letter; and
- (b) any reference in this Act or any other written law to the code, guideline, policy statement, practice note or no-action letter, however expressed, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be a reference to the code, guideline, policy statement, practice note or no-action letter as so amended.

(3) A failure on the part of any person to comply with any of the provisions of a code, guideline, policy statement or practice note issued under this section that applies to him shall not of itself render that person liable to criminal proceedings, but any such failure may, in any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, be relied upon by any party to the proceedings as tending to establish or negate any liability which is in question in the proceedings.

(4) The issue by the Authority of a no-action letter shall not of itself prevent the institution of any proceedings against any person for the contravention of any provision of this Act.

(5) Any code, guideline, policy statement or practice note issued under this section may be of general or specific application, and may specify that different provisions thereof apply to different circumstances or provide for different cases or classes of cases.

(6) For the avoidance of doubt, any code, guideline, policy statement, practice note or no-action letter issued under this section shall be deemed not to be subsidiary legislation.

(7) In this section, a no-action letter means a letter written by the Authority to a person to the effect that, if the facts are as represented by the person, the Authority will not institute

proceedings against the person in respect of a particular state of affairs or particular conduct.

Appointment of assistants

65.—(1) The Authority may appoint any person to exercise any of its powers or perform any of its functions or duties under this Act, either generally or in any particular case, except the power to make subsidiary legislation.

(2) Any person appointed by the Authority under subsection (1) shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code (Cap.224).

General provisions as to winding up

66.—(1) The persons who may petition under the Companies Act (Cap.50) for the winding up of the affairs of a licensed financial adviser, or for the continuance of the winding up of the affairs of a licensed financial adviser subject to the supervision of the court, shall include the Authority.

(2) The Authority may, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, present a petition for the winding up of a licensed financial adviser if the licensed financial adviser has contravened any of the provisions of this Act.

(3) The Authority shall be a party to any proceedings under the Companies Act relating to the winding up of the affairs of a licensed financial adviser.

(4) The liquidator in any winding up referred to in subsection (3) shall give to the Authority such information as it may, from time to time, require about the affairs of the licensed financial adviser.

(5) Any liquidator who contravenes subsection (4) shall be guilty of an offence.

Power of Authority to publish information

67. The Authority may, from time to time and in such form or manner as it considers appropriate, publish information relating to all or any of the following:

- (a) the lapsing, revocation or suspension of the licence of any person under section 19;
- (b) the removal of any officer under section 57;
- (c) the making of any prohibition order against any person under section 59;

- (d) the acceptance of an offer to compound an offence under this Act by any person under section 89;
- (e) the reprimand of any person under section 97;
- (f) the revocation or withdrawal of any exemption granted under this Act;
- (g) the conviction of any person for any offence under this Act;
- (h) the conviction of any licensee for any offence, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
- (i) any other action as may have been taken by the Authority against any person under this Act,

and any other information as the Authority may consider necessary or expedient to publish in the public interest.

PART VI

SUPERVISION AND INVESTIGATION

Division 1 – General

Self-incrimination

68.—(1) A person is not excused from disclosing information to the Authority, pursuant to a requirement made of him under this Part, on the ground that the disclosure of the information might tend to incriminate him.

(2) Where a person claims, before making a statement disclosing information that he is required to disclose by a requirement made of him under this Part, that the statement might tend to incriminate him, that statement shall not be admissible in evidence against him in criminal proceedings other than proceedings under this section.

Savings for advocates and solicitors

69.—(1) Nothing in this Part shall compel the production by an advocate and solicitor of a document or other material containing a privileged communication made by or to him in that capacity or otherwise the taking of any such document or other material which is in his possession.

(2) An advocate and solicitor who refuses to produce the document or other material referred to in subsection (1) shall nevertheless be obliged to give the name and address (if he knows

them) of the person to whom, or by or on behalf of whom, that privileged communication was made.

(3) Any advocate and solicitor who contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence.

Division 2 – Inspection Powers of Authority

Inspection by Authority

70.—(1) The Authority may from time to time inspect, under conditions of secrecy, the books of a licensee.

(2) For the purposes of an inspection under this section —

(a) the licensee, and any person who is in possession of the books of the licensee, shall produce such books to the Authority and give such information or facilities as may be required by the Authority;

(b) the licensee shall procure that any person who is in possession of its books produce the books to the Authority and give such information or facilities as may be required by the Authority; and

(c) the Authority may —

(i) make copies of, or take possession of, any of such books;

(ii) use, or permit the use of, any of such books for the purposes of any proceedings under this Act; and

(iii) retain possession of any of such books for so long as is necessary —

(A) for the purposes of exercising a power conferred by this section (other than subsection (4));

(B) for a decision to be made on whether or not proceedings should be commenced under this Act in relation to such books; or

(C) for such proceedings to be commenced and carried on.

(3) No person shall be entitled, as against the Authority, to claim a lien on any of the books, but such a lien is not otherwise prejudiced.

(4) While the books of a licensee are in the possession of the Authority, the Authority —

(a) shall permit another person to inspect at all reasonable times such (if any) of the books as the other person would be entitled to inspect if they were not in the possession of the Authority; and

(b) may permit another person to inspect any of the books.

(5) The Authority may require a person who produced any book to the Authority to explain, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any matter about the compilation of the book or to which the book relates.

(6) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes subsection (2) or a requirement of the Authority under subsection (5) 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 2 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

Division 3 – Investigative Powers of Authority

Investigation by Authority

71.—(1) The Authority may conduct such investigation as it considers necessary or expedient for any of the following purposes:

- (a) to perform any of the Authority’s functions under this Act;
- (b) to ensure compliance with this Act or any written direction issued under this Act;
- (c) to investigate an alleged or suspected contravention of any provision of this Act.

(2) The Authority may exercise any of its powers for the purposes of conducting an investigation under this Division notwithstanding the provisions of any prescribed written law or any requirement imposed thereunder or any rule of law.

(3) A requirement imposed by the Authority in the exercise of its powers under this Division shall have effect notwithstanding any obligation as to secrecy or other restrictions upon the disclosure of information imposed by any prescribed written law or any requirement imposed thereunder, any rule of law, any contract or any rule of professional conduct.

(4) Any person who complies with a requirement imposed by the Authority in the exercise of its powers under this Division shall not be treated as being in breach of any restriction upon the disclosure of information or thing imposed by any prescribed written law or

any requirement imposed thereunder, any rule of law, any contract or any rule of professional conduct.

(5) No civil or criminal action, other than proceedings for an offence under section 76, shall lie against any person for —

- (a) providing information or producing books to the Authority if he had provided the information or produced the books in good faith in compliance with a requirement imposed under this Division; or
- (b) doing or omitting to do any act, if he had done or omitted to do the act in good faith and as a result of complying with a requirement imposed by the Authority in the exercise of its powers under this Division.

Power to order production of books

72. For the purpose of an investigation under this Division, the Authority may, in writing, require any person to provide information or produce any book relating to any matter under investigation at a specified time and place, and such person shall forthwith comply with that requirement.

Application for warrant to seize books not produced

73.—(1) Where the Authority has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is, on particular premises, any book the production of which has been required by virtue of section 72, and —

- (a) which has not been produced in compliance with that requirement; or
- (b) which the Authority has reasonable grounds to believe will not be produced in compliance with that requirement,

the Authority may apply to a Magistrate for the issue of a warrant to search the premises for such book.

(2) Whenever it appears to a Magistrate, upon an application made under subsection (1) and after such enquiry as he may think necessary, that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is, on particular premises, any book the production of which has been required by virtue of section 72, and —

- (a) which has not been produced in compliance with that requirement; or
- (b) which the Magistrate has reasonable grounds to suspect will not be produced in compliance with that requirement,

the Magistrate may issue a warrant authorising the Authority or any person named therein, with or without assistance —

- (i) to enter and search the premises and to break open and search anything, whether a fixture or not, in the premises; and
- (ii) to take possession of, or secure against interference, any book that appears to be a book the production of which was so required.

(3) The powers conferred under subsections (1) and (2) are in addition to, and are not in derogation of, any other power conferred by any other written law or rule of law.

(4) In this section, “premises” includes any structure, building, aircraft, vehicle, vessel or place.

Powers where books are produced or seized

74.—(1) This section applies where —

- (a) books are produced to the Authority under a requirement made under section 72;
- (b) under a warrant issued under section 73, the Authority or a person named therein —
 - (i) takes possession of books; or
 - (ii) secures books against interference; or
- (c) by virtue of a previous application of subsection (6), books are delivered into the possession of the Authority or a person authorised by it.

(2) If subsection (1)(a) applies, the Authority may take possession of any of the books.

(3) The Authority or, where applicable, a person referred to in subsection (1)(b) may —

- (a) inspect, and make copies of, or take extracts from, any of the books;
- (b) use, or permit the use of, any of the books for the purposes of any proceedings; and
- (c) retain possession of any of the books for so long as is necessary —
 - (i) for the purposes of exercising a power conferred by this section (other than subsection (5));

- (ii) for a decision to be made on whether or not proceedings should be commenced under this Act in relation to such book; or
- (iii) for such proceedings to be commenced and carried on.

(4) No person shall be entitled, as against the Authority or, where applicable, a person referred to in subsection (1)(b), to claim a lien on any of the books, but such a lien is not otherwise prejudiced.

(5) While the books are in the possession of the Authority or, where applicable, the person referred to in subsection (1)(b), the Authority or the person —

- (a) shall permit another person to inspect at all reasonable times such of the books (if any) as the second-mentioned person would be entitled to inspect if they were not in the possession of the Authority or the first-mentioned person; and
- (b) may permit any other person to inspect any of the books.

(6) Unless subsection (1)(b)(ii) applies, a person referred to in subsection (1)(b) may deliver any of the books into the possession of the Authority or of a person authorised by it to receive them.

(7) If subsection (1)(a) or (b) applies, the Authority, a person referred to in subsection (1)(b) or a person into whose possession the books are delivered under subsection (6), may require —

- (a) if subsection (1)(a) applies, a person who so produced any of the books; or
- (b) in any other case, a person who was a party to the compilation of any of the books,

to explain, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any matter about the compilation of any of the books or to which any of the books relate.

Powers where books not produced

75. Where a person contravenes a requirement made by the Authority under section 72 to produce any book, the Authority may require the person to state, to the best of his knowledge and belief —

- (a) the place where such book may be found; or
- (b) the person who last had possession, custody or control of such book and the place where that person may be found.

Offences under this Division

76.—(1) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to comply with a requirement made under section 72, 74(7) or 75 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 2 years or to both.

(2) Any person who, in purported compliance with a requirement made under section 72, 74(7) or 75, furnishes information or makes a statement 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 \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(3) It shall be a defence to a prosecution for an offence under subsection (2) if the defendant proves that he believed on reasonable grounds that the information or statement was true and not misleading.

(4) Any person who conceals, destroys, mutilates or alters any book relating to a matter that the Authority is investigating or about to investigate under this Division or, where such a book is within the territory of Singapore, takes or sends the book out of Singapore shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(5) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, obstructs or hinders the Authority in the exercise of any power under section 72, 74 or 75, or obstructs or hinders a person who is executing a warrant issued under section 73, 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 2 years or to both.

(6) The occupier, or person in charge, of premises that a person enters under a warrant issued under section 73 who fails to provide to that person all reasonable facilities and assistance for the effective exercise of his powers under the warrant 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.

PART VII

**ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN REGULATORY
AUTHORITIES**

Interpretation of this Part

77. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires —

“enforce” means enforce through criminal, civil or administrative proceedings;

“enforcement” means the taking of any action to enforce a law or regulatory requirement against a specified person, being a law or regulatory requirement that relates to any financial advisory service in the foreign country of the regulatory authority concerned;

“foreign country” means a country or territory other than Singapore;

“investigation” means an investigation to determine if a specified person has contravened or is contravening a law or regulatory requirement, being a law or regulatory requirement that relates to any financial advisory service in the foreign country of the regulatory authority concerned;

“material” includes any information, book, document or other record in any form whatsoever, and any container or article relating thereto;

“regulatory authority”, in relation to a foreign country, means an authority of the foreign country exercising any function that corresponds to a regulatory function of the Authority under this Act;

“relevant day” means —

(a) in relation to any financial advisory service in respect of securities or futures contracts, 6th March 2000; or

(b) in relation to any other financial advisory service, the appointed day;

“supervision”, in relation to a regulatory authority, means the taking of any action for or in connection with the supervision of a subject-matter in the foreign country of the regulatory authority, being a subject-matter relating to any financial advisory service.

Conditions for provision of assistance

78.—(1) The Authority may provide the assistance referred to in section 80 to a regulatory authority of a foreign country if the Authority is satisfied that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the request by the regulatory authority for assistance is received by the Authority on or after the relevant day;
- (b) the assistance is intended to enable the regulatory authority, or any other authority of the foreign country, to carry out supervision, investigation or enforcement;
- (c) the contravention of the law or regulatory requirement to which the request relates took place on or after the relevant day;
- (d) the regulatory authority has given a written undertaking that any material or copy thereof obtained pursuant to its request shall not be used for any purpose other than a purpose that is specified in the request and approved by the Authority;
- (e) the regulatory authority has given a written undertaking not to disclose to a third party (other than a designated third party of the foreign country in accordance with paragraph (f)) any material received pursuant to the request unless the regulatory authority is compelled to do so by the law or a court of the foreign country;
- (f) the regulatory authority has given a written undertaking to obtain the prior consent of the Authority before disclosing any material received pursuant to the request to a designated third party, and to make such disclosure only in accordance with such conditions as may be imposed by the Authority;
- (g) the material requested for is of sufficient importance to the carrying out of the supervision, investigation or enforcement to which the request relates and cannot reasonably be obtained by any other means;
- (h) the matter to which the request relates is of sufficient gravity; and
- (i) the rendering of assistance will not be contrary to the public interest or the interest of the investing public or policy owners.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(e) and (f), “designated third party”, in relation to a foreign country, means —

- (a) any person or body responsible for supervising the regulatory authority in question;
- (b) any authority of the foreign country responsible for carrying out the supervision, investigation or enforcement in question; or
- (c) any authority of the foreign country exercising a function that corresponds to a regulatory function of the Authority under this Act.

Other factors to consider for provision of assistance

79. In deciding whether to grant a request for assistance referred to in section 80 from a regulatory authority of a foreign country, the Authority may also have regard to the following:

- (a) whether the act or omission that is alleged to constitute the contravention of the law or regulatory requirement to which the request relates would, if it had occurred in Singapore, have constituted an offence under this Act;
- (b) whether the regulatory authority has given or is willing to give an undertaking to the Authority to comply with a future request by the Authority to the regulatory authority for similar assistance;
- (c) whether the regulatory authority has given or is willing to give an undertaking to the Authority to contribute towards the costs of providing the assistance that the regulatory authority has requested for.

Assistance that may be rendered

80.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any prescribed written law or any requirement imposed thereunder or any rule of law, the Authority or any person authorised by the Authority may, in relation to a request by a regulatory authority of a foreign country for assistance —

- (a) transmit to the regulatory authority any material in the possession of the Authority that is requested by the regulatory authority or a copy thereof;
- (b) order any person to furnish to the Authority any material that is requested by the regulatory authority or a copy thereof, and transmit the material or copy to the regulatory authority;

- (c) order any person to transmit directly to the regulatory authority any material that is requested by the regulatory authority or a copy thereof;
- (d) order any person to make an oral statement to the Authority on any information requested by the regulatory authority, record such statement, and transmit the recorded statement to the regulatory authority; or
- (e) request any Ministry, Government department or statutory authority to furnish to the Authority any material that is requested by the regulatory authority or a copy thereof, and transmit the material or copy to the regulatory authority.

(2) The assistance referred to in subsection (1)(c) may only be rendered if the material sought is to enable the regulatory authority to carry out investigation or enforcement.

(3) An order under subsection (1)(b), (c) or (d) shall have effect notwithstanding any obligation as to secrecy or other restriction upon the disclosure of information imposed by any prescribed written law or any requirement imposed thereunder, any rule of law, any contract or any rule of professional conduct.

(4) A person is not excused from making an oral statement pursuant to an order made under subsection (1)(d) on the ground that the statement might tend to incriminate him but, where the person claims before making the statement that the statement might tend to incriminate him, that statement is not admissible in evidence against him in criminal proceedings other than proceedings for an offence under section 81.

(5) Nothing in this section shall compel an advocate and solicitor —

- (a) to furnish or transmit any material or copy thereof that contains; or
- (b) to disclose,

a privileged communication made by or to him in that capacity.

(6) An advocate and solicitor who refuses to disclose, or to furnish or transmit any material or copy thereof that contains, any privileged communication shall nevertheless be obliged to give the name and address (if he knows them) of the person to whom, or by or on behalf of whom, the privileged communication was made.

(7) Any advocate and solicitor who contravenes subsection (6) shall be guilty of an offence.

Offences under this Part

81. Any person who —

- (a) without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to comply with an order under section 80(1)(b), (c) or (d);
- (b) in purported compliance with an order under section 80(1)(b) or (c), furnishes to the Authority or transmits to the regulatory authority any material or copy thereof known to the person to be false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (c) in purported compliance with an order made under section 80(1)(d), makes a statement to the Authority 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 \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

Immunities

82.—(1) No civil or criminal proceedings, other than proceedings for an offence under section 81, shall lie against any person for —

- (a) furnishing to the Authority or transmitting any material or copy thereof to the Authority or a regulatory authority of a foreign country if he had furnished or transmitted that material or copy in good faith in compliance with an order made under section 80(1)(b) or (c);
- (b) making a statement to the Authority in good faith and in compliance with an order made under section 80(1)(d); or
- (c) doing or omitting to do any act, if he had done or omitted to do the act in good faith and as a result of complying with such an order.

(2) Any person who complies with an order referred to in subsection (1)(a) or (b) shall not be treated as being in breach of any restriction upon the disclosure of information or thing imposed by any prescribed written law or any requirement imposed thereunder, any rule of law, any contract or any rule of professional conduct.

PART VIII

OFFENCES

Corporate offenders and unincorporated associations

83.—(1) Where an offence under this Act committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, an officer of the body corporate, the officer as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) Where the affairs of the body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (1) shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

(3) Where an offence under this Act committed by a partnership is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a partner, the partner as well as the partnership shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(4) Where an offence under this Act committed by an unincorporated association (other than a partnership) is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, an officer of the association or a member of its governing body, the officer or member as well as the association shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(5) In this section —

“partner” includes a person purporting to act as a partner;

“officer” —

(a) in relation to a body corporate, means a director, member of the committee of management, chief executive, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body, or a person purporting to act in any such capacity; or

(b) in relation to an unincorporated association (other than a partnership), means the president, the secretary and members of the committee of the association and includes persons holding positions analogous to those of president, secretary or member of a committee.

(6) Without prejudice to the generality of section 104(1), the Authority may make regulations to provide for the application of any provision of this section, with such modifications as the Authority considers appropriate, to a body corporate or unincorporated association formed or recognised under the law of a territory outside Singapore.

Offence by officers

84.—(1) Any officer of a licensed financial adviser who fails to take all reasonable steps to secure —

- (a) compliance with any provision of this Act; or
- (b) the accuracy and correctness of any statement submitted to the Authority or such other person as may be required under this Act,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(2) In any proceedings against an officer under subsection (1), it shall be a defence for the officer to prove that he had reasonable grounds for believing that another person was charged with the duty of securing compliance with the requirements of this Act, or with the duty of ensuring that those statements were accurate, as the case may be, and that that person was competent, and in a position, to discharge that duty.

(3) An officer shall not be sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under subsection (1) unless, in the opinion of the court, he committed the offence wilfully.

Falsification of records by officers, etc.

85.—(1) Any officer, auditor, employee or agent of a licensed financial adviser or an exempt financial adviser who —

- (a) wilfully makes, or causes to be made, a false entry in any book, or in any report, slip, document or statement of the business, affairs, transactions, conditions or assets of that financial adviser;
- (b) wilfully omits to make an entry in any book, or in any report, slip, document or statement of the business, affairs, transactions, conditions or assets of that financial adviser, or wilfully causes any such entry to be omitted; or
- (c) wilfully alters, extracts, conceals or destroys an entry in any book, or in any report, slip, document or statement of

the business, affairs, transactions, conditions or assets of that financial adviser, or wilfully causes any such entry to be altered, extracted, concealed or destroyed,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), “officer” includes a person purporting to act in the capacity of an officer.

Duty not to furnish false information to Authority

86.—(1) Any person who furnishes the Authority with any information under or for the purposes of any provision of this Act shall use due care to ensure that the information is not false or misleading in any material particular.

(2) Subsection (1) shall apply only to a requirement in relation to which no other provision of this Act creates an offence in connection with the furnishing of information.

(3) Any person who signs any document lodged with the Authority under Part IV shall use due care to ensure that the document is not false or misleading in any material particular.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

General penalty

87. Any person guilty of an offence under this Act for which no penalty is expressly provided shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$12,500.

Penalty for corporations

88.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), where a corporation or body corporate is convicted of an offence under this Act, the penalty that the court may impose is a fine not exceeding 2 times the maximum amount that the court could, but for this subsection, impose as a fine for that offence.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to —

- (a) offences under sections 10(4), 13(4), 19(10), 19(12), 24(5), 32(6), 45(5), 45(6), 46(2), 47(2), 48(5), 48(6), 48(7), 49(5), 55(2), 56(7) and 57(7); or

(b) offences under any subsidiary legislation made under this Act where it is expressly provided in the subsidiary legislation that subsection (1) shall not apply to those offences.

(3) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under this Act by virtue of section 83, he shall be liable to the fine or imprisonment or both as prescribed for that offence and subsection (1) shall not apply.

Composition of offences

89. The Authority may, in its discretion, 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 the maximum fine prescribed for that offence.

Territorial scope of Act

90. Where a person does an act partly in and partly outside Singapore which, if done wholly in Singapore, would constitute an offence under this Act, that person shall be guilty of that offence as if the act were carried out by that person wholly in Singapore, and may be dealt with as if the offence were committed wholly in Singapore.

PART IX

APPEALS

Appeals to Minister

91.—(1) Where an appeal is made to the Minister under this Act, the Minister may confirm, vary or reverse the decision of the Authority on appeal, or give such directions in the matter as he thinks fit, and the Minister's decision shall be final.

(2) Where an appeal is made to the Minister under this Act, the Minister shall, within 28 days of his receipt of the appeal, constitute an Appeal Advisory Committee comprising not less than 3 members of the Appeal Advisory Panel and refer that appeal to the Appeal Advisory Committee.

(3) The Appeal Advisory Committee shall submit to the Minister a written report on the appeal referred to it under subsection (2) and may make such recommendations as it thinks fit.

(4) The Minister shall consider the report submitted under subsection (3) in making his decision under subsection (1) but he shall not be bound by the recommendations in the report.

Appeal Advisory Committees

92.—(1) For the purpose of enabling Appeal Advisory Committees to be constituted under section 91, the Minister shall appoint a panel (referred to in this Part as the Appeal Advisory Panel) comprising such members from the financial services industry, and the public and private sectors, as the Minister may appoint.

(2) A member of the Appeal Advisory Panel shall be appointed for a term of not more than 2 years.

(3) An Appeal Advisory Committee shall have the power, in the exercise of its functions, to inquire into any matter or thing related to the financial services industry and, for this purpose, may summon any person to give evidence on oath or affirmation or produce any document or material necessary for the purpose of the inquiry.

(4) Nothing in subsection (3) shall compel the production by an advocate and solicitor of a document or other material containing any privileged communication made by or to him in that capacity or authorise the taking of any such document or other material which is in his possession.

(5) An advocate and solicitor who refuses to produce any document or other material referred to in subsection (4) shall nevertheless be obliged to give the name and address (if he knows them) of the person to whom, or by or on behalf of whom, the privileged communication was made.

(6) For the purposes of this Act, every member of an Appeal Advisory Committee —

(a) shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code (Cap.224); and

(b) in case of any suit or other legal proceedings brought against him for any act done or omitted to be done in the execution of his duty under this Part, shall have the like protection and privileges as are by law given to a Judge in the execution of his office.

(7) Every Appeal Advisory Committee shall have regard to the public interest, the protection of investors and policy owners and the safeguarding of sources of information.

(8) Subject to the provisions of this Part, an Appeal Advisory Committee may regulate its own procedure and shall not be bound by the rules of evidence.

Disclosure of information

93. Nothing in this Act shall require the Minister or any public servant to disclose facts which he considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

Regulations for purposes of this Part

94. The Minister may make regulations with regard to the appointment of members to, and procedures of, the Appeal Advisory Panel and Appeal Advisory Committees.

PART X

MISCELLANEOUS

Criminal jurisdiction of District Courts

95. A District Court shall, notwithstanding the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap.68), have jurisdiction to try any offence under this Act and may impose the full penalty or punishment in respect of such offence.

Opportunity to be heard

96. Where this Act provides for a person to be given an opportunity to be heard by the Authority, the Authority may prescribe the manner in which the person shall be given an opportunity to be heard.

Power to reprimand for misconduct

97.—(1) Where the Authority is satisfied that a relevant person is guilty of misconduct, the Authority may, if it thinks it necessary in the public interest or for the protection of investors or policy owners, reprimand the relevant person.

(2) In this section —

“misconduct” means —

(a) the contravention of —

- (i) any provision of this Act;
- (ii) any condition or restriction of a licence or an exemption granted under this Act; or

- (iii) any code, guideline, policy statement or practice note issued or published under section 64; or
- (b) in the case of an officer of a licensed financial adviser or an exempt financial adviser, the failure to discharge any duty or function of his office;

“relevant person” means any licensee, exempt financial adviser, representative of an exempt financial adviser, or officer of a licensed financial adviser or an exempt financial adviser.

Power of court to make certain orders

98.—(1) Where, on the application of the Authority, it appears to the court that a person —

- (a) has committed an offence under this Act; or
- (b) is about to do an act that, if done, would be an offence under this Act,

the court may, without prejudice to any order it would be entitled to make otherwise than under this section, make one or more of the following orders:

- (i) in the case of a persistent or continuing contravention of this Act, an order restraining a person from acting as a financial adviser or representative, or from holding himself out as so acting;
- (ii) for the purpose of securing compliance with any other order made under this section, an order directing a person to do or refrain from doing any specified act;
- (iii) any ancillary order considered to be desirable in consequence of the making of any other order under this section.

(2) The court may, before making an order under subsection (1), direct that notice of the application be given to such person as it thinks fit or that notice of the application be published in such manner as it thinks fit, or both.

(3) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes an order made under 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 2 years or to both.

(4) Subsection (3) shall not affect the powers of the court in relation to the punishment of contempt of court.

(5) The court may rescind, vary or discharge an order made by it under this section or suspend the operation of such an order.

Immunity of Authority and its employees, etc.

99. No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Authority, or any officer or employee of the Authority, or any person acting under the direction of the Authority —

- (a) for any act done in good faith —
 - (i) in the performance, or intended performance, of any function or duty; or
 - (ii) in the exercise, or intended exercise, of any power under this Act; or
- (b) for any neglect or default in the performance or exercise in good faith of such function, duty or power.

General exemption

100.—(1) The Authority may, by regulations, exempt any person or any class of persons from all or any of the provisions of this Act, subject to such terms or conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) The Authority may, on the application of any person, exempt the person from all or any of the provisions of this Act, by notice in writing, if the Authority considers it appropriate to do so in the circumstances of the case.

(3) An exemption under subsection (2) —

- (a) may be granted subject to such terms or conditions as the Authority may specify by notice in writing;
- (b) need not be published in the *Gazette*;
- (c) may be withdrawn at anytime if the Authority considers it necessary in the public interest.

(4) Any person who contravenes any term or condition prescribed under subsection (1) or specified by the Authority under subsection (3)(a) shall be guilty of an offence.

Service of documents, etc.

101.—(1) Any notice, order or document required or authorised by this Act to be served on any person may be served —

- (a) by delivering it to the person or to some adult member or employee of his family or household at his last known place of residence;
- (b) by leaving it at his usual or last known place of residence or business in an envelope addressed to the person;

- (c) by sending it by registered post addressed to the person at his usual or last known place of residence or business; or
- (d) in the case of a body corporate, firm or body of persons —
 - (i) by delivering it to the secretary or other like officer of the body corporate, firm or body of persons at its registered office or principal place of business; or
 - (ii) by sending it by registered post addressed to the body corporate, firm or body of persons at its registered office or principal place of business.

(2) Any notice, order or document sent by registered post to any person in accordance with subsection (1) shall be deemed to be duly served on the person at the time when the notice, order or document, as the case may be, would in the ordinary course of post be delivered.

(3) When proving service of the notice, order or document referred to in subsection (2), it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope containing the notice, order or document, as the case may be, was properly addressed, stamped and posted by registered post.

Copies or extracts of books to be admitted in evidence

102.—(1) Subject to this section, a copy of or an extract from a book mentioned in this Act that is proved to be a true copy of the book or of the relevant part of the book is admissible in evidence as if it were the original book or the relevant part of the original book.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), evidence that a copy of or an extract from a book is a true copy of the book or of a part of the book may be given —

- (a) by a person who has compared the copy or extract with the book or the relevant part of the book; and
- (b) orally or by an affidavit sworn, or by a declaration made, before a person authorised to take affidavits or statutory declarations.

Power to make regulations giving effect to treaty, etc.

103.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of section 104(1), the Authority may make regulations prescribing the matters necessary or expedient to give effect, in Singapore, to the provisions of any treaty, convention, arrangement, memorandum of understanding, exchange of letters or other similar instrument relating to the provision of any financial advisory service, to which Singapore or the Authority is a party.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), such regulations may provide for —

- (a) exemptions from the requirements relating to licensing, approval or registration requirements under this Act;
- (b) the application of the provisions of this Act with such modifications as may be necessary; and
- (c) the revocation or withdrawal of, or the variation of any condition or restriction imposed in connection with, any exemption granted under this Act.

Regulations

104.—(1) The Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act and for the due administration thereof.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Authority may make regulations for or with respect to —

- (a) applications for the grant or renewal of licences, and matters incidental thereto;
- (b) the activities of, and standards to be maintained by, a licensee, or an exempt financial adviser or any of its representatives, including the manner, method and place of soliciting business and the conduct of such solicitation;
- (c) the standards with respect to the qualifications, experience and training of applicants for a representative's licence and of representatives of exempt financial advisers;
- (d) the particulars to be recorded in, or in respect of, books kept by any licensed financial adviser;
- (e) the remuneration of an auditor appointed under this Act and the costs of an audit carried out under this Act;
- (f) the manner in which a licensee, or an exempt financial adviser or any of its representatives, conducts his dealings with the clients of the licensed financial adviser or exempt financial adviser, as the case may be, and the duties of a licensee, or an exempt financial adviser or any of its representatives, to such clients when making recommendations in respect of investment products;
- (g) the purchase or sale of investment products directly or indirectly by licensees for their own account;
- (h) the disclosure by a licensee, or by an exempt financial adviser or any of its representatives, of any material

interest that he may have in a proposed transaction relating to purchasing, subscribing for or trading in capital markets products;

- (i) the forms for the purposes of this Act;
- (j) the fees to be paid in respect of any matter or thing required for the purposes of this Act, and the refund and remission of such fees;
- (k) the collection, from any licensed financial adviser or exempt financial adviser, by or on behalf of the Authority at such intervals or on such occasions as may be prescribed, of statistical information as to such matters relevant to investment products as may be prescribed, and for the collection and use of such information for any purpose, whether or not connected with the prescribed investment products;
- (l) the control of any take-over of a licensed financial adviser;
- (m) the procedure for the conduct of disciplinary control of licensees, exempt financial advisers and their representatives; and
- (n) all matters and things which are required or permitted to be prescribed by this Act, or which may be necessary or expedient to be prescribed to give effect to this Act.

(3) No use shall be made of any information obtained by or on behalf of the Authority by virtue only of subsection (2)(k) except in a form which does not disclose the affairs of any particular person.

(4) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, regulations made under this Act —

- (a) may be of general or specific application; and
- (b) may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable —
 - (i) in the case of an individual, with a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or with both; or
 - (ii) in any other case, with a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

Repeal of Insurance Intermediaries Act

105. The Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap.142A) is repealed.

Transitional and savings provisions

106. The Authority may, by regulations, prescribe such transitional, savings and other consequential provisions as it may consider necessary or expedient.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Sections 2(1) and 22(1)

EXCLUDED FINANCIAL ADVISERS

1. Any —

- (a) advocate and solicitor, law corporation, Formal Law Alliance or Joint Law Venture, which is approved or registered under the Legal Profession Act (Cap.161); or
- (b) public accountant who is registered under the Accountants Act (Cap.2A), or accounting corporation which is approved under that Act,

whose carrying on of the business of providing any financial advisory service is solely incidental to his legal or accounting practice, as the case may be.

2. Any company registered under the Trust Companies Act (Cap.336) whose carrying on of the business of providing any financial advisory service is solely incidental to its carrying on of the business for which it is registered under that Act.

3. Any person who is the proprietor of a newspaper and holder of a permit issued under the Newspaper and Printing Presses Act (Cap.206), where —

- (a) the newspaper is distributed generally to the public in Singapore;
- (b) any advice given, or analysis or report issued or promulgated, is given, issued or promulgated only through that newspaper;
- (c) that person receives no commission or other consideration for giving the advice, or for issuing or promulgating the analysis or report; and
- (d) the advice is given, or the analysis or report is issued or promulgated, solely as incidental to the conduct of that person's business as a newspaper proprietor.

4. Any person who owns, operates or provides an information service through an electronic, or a broadcasting or telecommunications medium, where —

- (a) the service is generally available to the public in Singapore;
- (b) any advice given, or analysis or report issued or promulgated, is given, issued or promulgated only through that service;
- (c) that person receives no commission or other consideration for giving the advice or for issuing or promulgating the analysis or report; and
- (d) the advice is given, or the analysis or report is issued or promulgated, solely as incidental to that person's ownership, operation or provision of that service.

5. Any person who provides credit rating services, where any analysis or report issued or promulgated by that person —

- (a) is issued or promulgated solely as incidental to the conduct of that person's business of providing credit rating services; and

- (b) does not contain any specific recommendation with respect to the acquiring of, disposing of, subscribing for, or underwriting of, any securities.
6. Any public statutory corporation established under any Act in Singapore.
 7. Any approved trustee under Division 2 of Part XIII of the Securities and Futures Act 2001.
 8. The Official Assignee in exercising his powers under the Bankruptcy Act (Cap.20).
 9. The Public Trustee in exercising his powers under the Public Trustee Act (Cap.260).
 10. Any person acting in relation to a company as its liquidator, provisional liquidator, receiver, receiver and manager, or judicial manager.
 11. Any foreign company (within the meaning of section 4(1) of the Companies Act (Cap.50)) whose provision of any financial advisory service is effected through its related corporation which is —
 - (a) licensed under this Act; or
 - (b) exempt under section 23 (other than subsections (1)(f) and (2)) under an arrangement approved by the Authority.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 2(1)

TYPES OF FINANCIAL ADVISORY SERVICE

1. Advising others, either directly or through publications or writings, whether in electronic, print or other form, concerning any investment product, other than advising on corporate finance within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Act 2001.
2. Issuing or promulgating analyses or reports, whether in electronic, print or other form, concerning any investment product.
3. Marketing of any collective investment scheme.
4. Arranging of any contract of insurance in respect of life policies.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This Bill seeks to regulate persons who act as financial advisers, or as their representatives, in Singapore, and to consolidate the provisions of the Insurance Intermediaries Act with provisions in the Securities Industry Act (Cap.289) and the Futures Trading Act (Cap.116) relating to financial advisory services, and to repeal the Insurance Intermediaries Act.

Part I (clauses 1 to 5) deals with preliminary matters.

Clause 1 relates to the short title and commencement of the Bill.

Clause 2 defines certain terms used in the Bill.

Clause 3 defines the term “associated person”, which appears in clauses 4, 9, 11, 36 and 58.

Clause 4 defines the term “interest in securities” for the purposes of Divisions 3 and 4 of Part III.

Clause 5 empowers the Minister to amend the First and Second Schedules by order, which is to be presented to Parliament after publication in the Gazette.

Part II (clauses 6 to 23) contains provisions relating to the licensing, by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the Authority), of persons who carry on a business in respect of any financial advisory service, and their representatives. The Part also contains provisions on matters ancillary to licensing, and the treatment of exempt financial advisers and their representatives.

Clause 6 provides that a person must not act as a financial adviser in respect of any financial advisory service unless he is authorised in respect of that financial advisory service by a financial adviser’s licence, or is an exempt financial adviser. The clause also provides that a person is deemed to be acting as a financial adviser if he engages in any activity or conduct that is intended to or likely to induce the public in Singapore to use any financial advisory service provided by that person. Any person who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 7 provides that a person must not act as, or hold himself out to be, a representative of a financial adviser unless he holds a representative’s licence or is a representative of an exempt financial adviser. Any person who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 8 sets out the procedure and requirements relating to applications for the grant or renewal of any licence under the Bill. In particular, an application for the grant or renewal of a representative’s licence is to be supported by a person who is, or has submitted an application to be, a licensed financial adviser. The clause also sets out the circumstances under which an application for the grant or renewal of a representative’s licence will be deemed to be withdrawn. A late renewal fee of \$100 may be imposed for every day that an application for renewal of a licence is late, up to a maximum of \$3,000.

Clause 9 sets out the grounds upon which the Authority may refuse to grant or renew a financial adviser’s licence.

Clause 10 requires a licensed financial adviser to notify the Authority of its inability to meet certain minimum financial requirements or its failure to have in force a professional indemnity insurance policy. The clause also empowers the Authority to take certain actions in the event of such inability or failure. Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 11 sets out the grounds upon which the Authority may refuse to grant or renew a representative’s licence.

Clause 12 prohibits a licensed representative from acting as a representative for more than one financial adviser unless the financial advisers are related corporations. Any licensed representative who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 13 provides that the Authority may grant or renew a licence subject to such conditions or restrictions as it thinks fit, and may at any time amend such

conditions or restrictions. Any licensee who contravenes any condition or restriction imposed commits an offence.

Clause 14 relates to the licence fees to be paid by a licensee to the Authority, and contains the circumstances under which there will not be any refund or remission of any licence fee paid. The Authority may, however, refund or remit the whole or part of any licence fee paid to it if it considers this appropriate.

Clause 15 provides that a licence will be in force, and may be renewed, for a period of 3 years or such other period as the Authority may specify.

Clause 16 provides that a licensee may apply to vary the type of financial advisory service that he is authorised to provide. The Authority may approve the application subject to conditions, or refuse the application on any ground set out in clause 9(1) or 11(1).

Clause 17 makes it an offence for any person to wilfully make a statement which is false or misleading in a material particular, or to wilfully omit to state any matter or thing, in his application for the grant, renewal or variation of a licence.

Clause 18 requires a licensee to inform the Authority when he ceases to act as a financial adviser or representative, as the case may be, or of any change in the particulars required to be entered in the register under clause 63. A person is also required to return his licence to the Authority immediately when he ceases to act as a licensed financial adviser or licensed representative. Any person who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 19 sets out the circumstances under which a licence lapses or may be revoked by the Authority. The Authority may also suspend the licence instead of revoking it and may at any time extend the period of, or remove, the suspension, if it considers it desirable to do so. The clause further provides for the effect of the lapsing, revocation, suspension and expiry of licences. A financial adviser whose licence has been revoked or suspended is required to immediately inform all of its representatives, failing which, it commits an offence. Any representative who has been so informed by a financial adviser but who does not immediately cease to act as such also commits an offence.

Clause 20 provides for appeals to the Minister by persons aggrieved by the decision of the Authority to refuse to grant, renew or vary a licence, or to revoke or suspend a licence.

Clause 21 prohibits a person, other than a licensed financial adviser, an exempt financial adviser or a person approved by the Authority, from using the terms “financial adviser”, and “life insurance broker” or its derivatives. Any person who contravenes such a prohibition commits an offence.

Clause 22 prohibits a person from holding himself out as a financial adviser unless he is a licensed financial adviser, an exempt financial adviser or a person specified in the First Schedule. Any person who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 23 exempts certain persons from holding a financial adviser’s licence, including banks licensed by the Authority. The exempt financial advisers and their representatives are required to comply with certain provisions of the Bill, but an exempt financial adviser may apply to the Authority for specific exemption from compliance with any of these provisions. The clause also provides that the Authority may impose such conditions or restrictions on the exempt persons as it thinks fit. The clause further provides that the exemption

may be withdrawn in certain circumstances, and that an exempt financial adviser which is aggrieved by any such decision may appeal to the Minister.

Part III (clauses 24 to 44) relates to the conduct of business of licensed financial advisers.

Clause 24 restricts a licensed financial adviser from granting unsecured advances, loans or credit facilities to its directors, other officers, employees and representatives for them to purchase, subscribe for or trade in any investment product. The clause further prohibits a licensed financial adviser from extending the period of, or increasing the amount of, an unsecured advance, loan and credit facility granted to its directors, other officers, employees or representatives before the appointed day. A licensed financial adviser may grant unsecured advances, loans or credit facilities to its employees or representatives which, in the aggregate and outstanding at any one time, does not exceed \$3,000 or such other amount as may be prescribed. Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 25 requires a licensee to disclose, to its clients and prospective clients, information relating to an investment product that is recommended by the licensee. The Authority may specify the form or manner in which such information should be disclosed to a client, and may impose requirements or issue directions in relation to written communication used by the licensed financial adviser to set out such information. Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes any of the Authority's requirements or directions commits an offence.

Clause 26 makes it an offence for a licensee to make, with intent to deceive, certain false and misleading statements, or material omissions, regarding a contract or a proposed contract in respect of any investment product.

Clause 27 prohibits a licensee from making a recommendation with respect to an investment product when he does not have a reasonable basis for doing so. The clause also provides that, where a person suffers loss or damage as a result of relying on a recommendation made by a licensee without a reasonable basis, the licensee is liable to compensate him for the loss or damage suffered.

Clause 28 empowers the Authority to prescribe regulations relating to the receipt of, and dealings with, client's money or property by licensees.

Clause 29 empowers the Authority to request licensees to furnish information relating to the business of licensed financial advisers, whether carried on in Singapore or elsewhere. Any person who contravenes such requests commits an offence.

Clause 30 provides mainly that a contravention of a requirement of the Bill does not affect the validity or enforceability of any agreement, transaction or arrangement, unless otherwise expressly provided in another provision of the Bill or in any regulations made therefor.

Clause 31 provides that Division 2 of Part III (clauses 31 to 34) applies to licensees who provide any financial advisory service in respect of life policies.

Clause 32 regulates the use of insurance premium broking accounts to be established by licensed financial advisers who provide financial advisory service in respect of life policies. Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 33 requires a licensee to negotiate contracts of insurance only with registered insurers. The clause does not apply to reinsurance, business relating to risks outside Singapore or other prescribed risks. The Authority may, if it is satisfied that by the reason of the exceptional nature of the risk or other exceptional circumstances it is not practicable to effect a contract of insurance with a registered insurer, permit a licensee to place risk with an unregistered insurer.

Clause 34 prohibits a licensee from doing certain things in relation to proposed contracts of insurance and claims under contracts of insurance. Any licensee who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 35 provides that Division 3 of Part III (clauses 35 and 36) applies to licensees who provide any financial advisory service in respect of securities.

Clause 36 requires a licensee to disclose any interest he or a person associated with or connected to him may have in the acquisition or disposal of the securities that he recommends. The clause sets out the requirements that a licensee has to comply with in relation to such disclosure. The Authority may exempt certain persons or securities from the application of the clause. Any licensee who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 37 provides that Division 4 of Part III (clauses 37 to 44) applies to licensees who provide any financial advisory service in respect of securities, and financial journalists (referred to in this Division as relevant persons).

Clause 38 provides that a relevant person shall maintain a register of his interests in securities. Such person is required to enter in the register, within 7 days after he acquires any interest in securities, particulars of those securities and his interest in them. Each entry must be retained in an easily accessible form for a period of not less than 6 years after the date on which the entry was first made. Any relevant person who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 39 requires a relevant person to notify the Authority of certain particulars in the prescribed form. Any person who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 40 stipulates the place at which the register of securities should be kept. Any person who contravenes this requirement commits an offence.

Clause 41 provides certain defences for persons charged with an offence under clause 37 or 38.

Clause 42 empowers the Authority to require the production of the register of interests in securities for inspection. It would be an offence for a person to fail to produce the register or to allow the Authority to make a copy of or take extracts from the register.

Clause 43 provides that the Authority may require the proprietor or publisher of a newspaper to supply it with the name and address of any financial journalist who has given any advice, analysis or report concerning securities in the newspaper.

Clause 44 provides that the Authority may supply a copy of an extract of a register obtained under clause 42 to any person if, in the opinion of the Authority, it is in the public interest to do so.

Part IV (clauses 45 to 55) relates to the keeping and audit of accounts and other statements by a licensed financial adviser.

Clause 45 requires a licensed financial adviser to, among others, keep such books as will sufficiently explain its transactions and financial position. Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 46 requires a licensed financial adviser to furnish returns and information relating to its business as required by the Authority. Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 47 requires a licensed financial adviser to appoint an auditor to audit its accounts and statements prepared under clause 45(1), failing which, it commits an offence.

Clause 48 requires a licensed financial adviser to lodge annual financial statements within 5 months after the end of the financial year, or within such time as may be extended by the Authority. The clause also imposes a penalty of not more than \$500 a day for late submission of financial statements, up to a maximum of \$50,000. The clause empowers the Authority to direct the removal of the auditor if it finds the auditor's performance to be unsatisfactory, and to direct the financial adviser to appoint another auditor. Only persons who are approved company auditors under the Companies Act (Cap.50) with a place of business in Singapore may act as an auditor for a licensed financial adviser.

Clause 49 provides that an auditor for a licensed financial adviser who is aware of certain matters or irregularities must immediately report them to the Authority. The clause also empowers the Authority to impose additional duties on the auditor, and provides that the licensed financial adviser has to remunerate the auditor for the discharge of such additional duties. Any auditor who, or licensed financial adviser which, contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 50 empowers the Authority to appoint an auditor for a licensed financial adviser in certain specified circumstances, where the Authority is satisfied that it would be in the interests of the financial adviser, its clients or the general public, to do so. The Authority may direct the licensed financial adviser to pay the whole or part of the costs and expenses of such an auditor.

Clause 51 sets out the powers of an auditor appointed by the Authority. Any person who refuses or fails to answer any question, or fails to comply with any request, of such an auditor commits an offence.

Clause 52 provides for the secrecy of information acquired by an auditor and his employees in the discharge of their duties as such, subject to certain necessary exceptions. An auditor or his employee who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 53 confers qualified privilege on an auditor and his employees against defamation suits in respect of statements made orally or in writing, in the discharge of their duties under Part IV.

Clause 54 makes it an offence for any person to, among others, destroy, conceal or alter any book relating to the business of a licensed financial adviser with intent to prevent, delay or obstruct an examination and audit under Part IV.

Clause 55 requires a licensed financial adviser to take reasonable steps to prevent falsification of its books and to facilitate the discovery of any falsification of such books. Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Part V (clauses 56 to 67) pertains to the powers of the Authority generally in relation to the regulation of financial advisers, their officers and representatives.

Clause 56 requires a licensed financial adviser to obtain the approval of the Authority for the appointment of its chief executive officer and directors in Singapore. A licensed financial adviser which is aggrieved by the decision of the Authority under the clause may appeal to the Minister. Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 57 empowers the Authority to direct a licensed financial adviser to remove any of its officers if the Authority thinks it necessary in the public interest or for the protection of investors or policy owners to do so. A licensed financial adviser which is aggrieved by the decision of the Authority under the clause may appeal to the Minister. Any licensed financial adviser which contravenes a direction of the Authority under the clause commits an offence. The clause further provides that a licensed financial adviser or any person acting on its behalf will not incur civil or criminal liability in respect of anything done or omitted to be done with reasonable care and in good faith in the discharge of its obligations under the clause.

Clause 58 confers on the Authority the power to issue written directions if the Authority thinks it necessary or expedient in the public interest to do so. Any person who contravenes any requirement specified in a written direction issued under the clause commits an offence.

Clause 59 sets out the circumstances in which the Authority may make prohibition orders and prescribes the extent of the Authority's power in relation thereto.

Clause 60 provides that a person against whom a prohibition order is made must comply with the order. Where a prohibition order is made against a representative, no licensed financial adviser or exempt financial adviser shall employ or otherwise deal with the representative. Any person who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 61 empowers the Authority to vary or revoke a prohibition order, either on its own initiative or on the application of the person against whom the order is made.

Clause 62 provides that a prohibition order, or any variation or revocation thereof, takes effect on a date specified in the order.

Clause 63 provides that the Authority has to establish and maintain registers in respect of certain persons. Any person may inspect and take an extract of the register upon the payment of a prescribed fee. An extract from the register which is certified by the Authority to be a true copy may be admissible as evidence in any legal proceedings.

Clause 64 empowers the Authority to issue and, in its discretion, publish such codes, guidelines, policy statements, practice notes and no-action letters as it considers necessary for providing guidance on, among others, the operation of the provisions of the Bill. The clause provides that the failure by a person to observe any code, guideline, policy statement or practice note may be relied upon, by any party in civil or criminal proceedings, to establish or negate any liability in question. The clause further provides that the issue, by the Authority, of a no-action letter does not prevent the institution of proceedings against any person for a contravention of any provision of the Bill.

Clause 65 empowers the Authority to appoint assistants to assist it in the exercise of its powers, or the performance of its functions or duties, under the Bill.

Clause 66 empowers the Authority to present a petition for the winding up of a licensed financial adviser if the financial adviser has contravened any provisions of the Bill. The clause provides that the Authority is to be a party to any proceedings under the Companies Act (Cap.50) in relation to the winding up of the licensed financial adviser.

Clause 67 provides that the Authority may publish information relating to any action which it may have taken against any licensee or other persons, the conviction of any person under the Bill or the conviction of any licensee for any offence, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, and such other information as the Authority may consider necessary or expedient to publish in the public interest.

Part VI (clauses 68 to 76) relates to the powers of the Authority in relation to the supervision of financial advisers and the investigation of offences under the Bill.

Clause 68 provides that a person is not excused from disclosing information to the Authority pursuant to a requirement made of him under Part VI on the ground that the disclosure of the information might tend to incriminate him.

Clause 69 preserves the position as regards privileged communication made by or to an advocate and solicitor in that capacity or otherwise, the advocate and solicitor is nevertheless obliged to give the name and address (if he knows them) of the person to whom, or by or on behalf of whom, that privileged communication was made.

Clause 70 confers power on the Authority to inspect, under conditions of secrecy, the books of a licensed financial adviser. The clause sets out certain obligations of the licensed financial adviser in relation to inspections carried out by the Authority. Any person who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 71 provides for the conduct of investigations by the Authority. A person is required to comply with the Authority's written request for information or the production of books relating to a matter under investigation, failing which, he commits an offence.

Clause 72 empowers the Authority to require any person to provide information or produce any book relating to any matter under investigation.

Clause 73 provides for the circumstances under which the Authority may apply to a Magistrate for the issue of a warrant to search premises and to seize books required to be produced under clause 72.

Clause 74 sets out the powers that the Authority has in regard to books produced under a requirement made under clause 72, books seized under a warrant issued under clause 73 or where books are delivered into the possession of the Authority.

Clause 75 provides that a person who fails to produce any book under clause 72 may be required by the Authority to state, to the best of his knowledge, the place where the book may be found, or the person who last had possession, custody or control of the book and the place where such person may be found.

Clause 76 sets out the penalties for certain contraventions, including a refusal or failure to comply with a requirement made under clause 72, 74(7) or 75.

Part VII (clauses 77 to 82) provides the legal framework within which the Authority is to provide assistance to a regulatory authority of a foreign country for the purpose of the regulation of the financial advisory activities in that country.

Clause 77 defines certain terms used in Part VII.

Clause 78 sets out certain conditions which must be fulfilled before assistance may be rendered under Part VII. For example, the assistance must be intended for one of several specified purposes, the requesting authority must undertake not to disclose any acquired information to any person, except to a designated third party with the prior consent of the Authority and in accordance with conditions imposed by the Authority, and the matter to which the request relates must be of sufficient gravity.

Clause 79 provides that, in considering whether to grant a request for assistance from a foreign regulatory authority, the Authority may also consider —

- (a) whether the act or omission would be an offence under the Bill if it were committed in Singapore; and
- (b) whether the requesting authority is willing to extend similar assistance to the Authority and to contribute towards the cost of assistance.

Clause 80 sets out the types of assistance that may be rendered by the Authority to a foreign regulatory authority. These include the transmission of material in the Authority's possession to the requesting authority, and the ordering of a person to furnish any material or to make an oral statement to the Authority for transmission to the requesting authority or to furnish material directly to the requesting authority.

Clause 81 makes the doing of certain acts an offence, namely, the non-compliance with an order made under clause 80(1)(b), (c) or (d), and the furnishing to the Authority or the transmission to the regulatory authority of any material or a copy of the material, or the making to the Authority of an oral statement, that contains anything that is false or misleading in a material particular.

Clause 82 provides certain immunities to a person who complies with an order made under clause 80(1)(b), (c) or (d).

Part VIII (clauses 83 to 90) relates to offences under the Bill (including offences under subsidiary legislation made thereunder).

Clause 83 provides that where a body corporate, partnership or other unincorporated association is guilty of an offence under the Bill, its officers, members or partners shall also be guilty of that offence under certain circumstances.

Clause 84 makes it an offence for an officer of a licensed financial adviser to fail to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the provisions of the Bill are complied with and that statements submitted under the Bill are accurate and correct.

Clause 85 makes it an offence for any officer, auditor, employee or agent of a licensed financial adviser or an exempt financial adviser to falsify books, to wilfully omit to make an entry, or to alter, extract, conceal or destroy an entry, in any book.

Clause 86 imposes on persons who furnish the Authority with any information under the Bill, or signs a document lodged under Part IV, a duty to ensure that the information or document is not false or misleading. Any person who contravenes the clause commits an offence.

Clause 87 prescribes the penalty for offences under the Bill where no penalty is expressly provided.

Clause 88 empowers a court to impose, on a corporation or body corporate that has been convicted of an offence under the Bill, up to 2 times the maximum fine that may otherwise be imposed but for the clause. Certain offences are, however, excluded from the application of the clause.

Clause 89 empowers the Authority to compound any offence under the Bill that is prescribed as a compoundable offence.

Clause 90 provides that a person is guilty of an offence if he does an act partly in and partly outside Singapore which, if done wholly in Singapore, would constitute an offence under the Bill.

Part IX (clauses 91 to 94) relates to the procedures for appeals made to the Minister under the Bill.

Clause 91 provides that where an appeal is made to the Minister under the Bill, the Minister may confirm, vary or reverse the decision of the Authority, or give such directions as it thinks fit. Every appeal to the Minister has to be referred to an Appeal Advisory Committee, but the Minister is not bound by the recommendations of such Committee. The decision of the Minister on any appeal is final.

Clause 92 provides for the constitution and powers of the Appeal Advisory Committees. The clause also provides that every member of an Appeal Advisory Committee shall be deemed to be a public servant, and be accorded the protection and privileges given to a Judge in the execution of his office.

Clause 93 provides that the Bill does not require the disclosure of information that the Minister or any public servant (including a member of an Appeal Advisory Committee deemed as such under clause 92) considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

Clause 94 empowers the Minister to make regulations relating to the appointment of members to, and procedures of, the Appeal Advisory Panel and Appeal Advisory Committees.

Part X (clauses 95 to 106) contains miscellaneous provisions.

Clause 95 empowers a District Court to try any offence under the Bill, notwithstanding the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap.68), and to impose the full penalty or punishment in respect of such offence.

Clause 96 provides that the Authority may prescribe the manner in which a person is to be given an opportunity to be heard, where this is provided in the Bill.

Clause 97 empowers the Authority to reprimand persons regulated under the Bill for misconduct, including an officer of a licensed financial adviser or exempt financial adviser.

Clause 98 relates to the power of the court, on the application of the Authority, to make certain orders against any person who has committed, or is

about to commit, an offence under the Bill (including an offence under any subsidiary legislation made thereunder).

Clause 99 confers immunity from legal proceedings on the Authority, its officers, employees and any person acting under the direction of the Authority for any act done in good faith in the performance of any function or duty, or in the exercise of any power, under the Bill.

Clause 100 empowers the Authority to exempt any person from all or any of the provisions of the Bill, by regulations or, where an application for exemption has been made, by notice in writing.

Clause 101 makes provision for the service of documents under the Bill.

Clause 102 provides that a copy of or an extract from a book mentioned in the Bill that is proved to be a true copy of the book or of the relevant part of the book is admissible in evidence as if it were the original.

Clause 103 empowers the Authority to make regulations to give effect in Singapore to the provisions of any treaty, convention, arrangement, memorandum of understanding, exchange of letters or other similar instrument relating to the provision of any financial advisory service, to which Singapore or the Authority is a party.

Clause 104 empowers the Authority to make regulations, whether generally or for specific purposes.

Clause 105 repeals the Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap.142A).

Clause 106 empowers the Authority to make regulations to prescribe the transitional, savings and other consequential provisions as it considers necessary or expedient, arising from the repeal of the Insurance Intermediaries Act by virtue of clause 105, and the repeal of the Futures Trading Act (Cap.116) and the Securities Industry Act (Cap.289) by virtue of the Securities and Futures Bill 2001.

The First Schedule contains a list of persons who are excluded from the definition of “financial adviser” in clause 2(1).

The Second Schedule sets out the types of services that are to be considered financial advisory services for the purposes of the Bill.

EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY

This Bill will not involve the Government in any extra financial expenditure.

TABLE OF DERIVATIONS

Key

“AU CA” means the Australia Corporations Act 2001, as amended in Part I of the First Schedule to the Australia Financial Services Reform Bill 2001.

“AU SIC Act” means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001.

“BA” means the Banking Act (Cap.19).

“HK SF Bill” means the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Bill.

“SBA” means the Singapore Broadcasting Authority Act (Cap.297).

“SFA” means the Securities and Futures Bill 2001.

“SIR” means the Securities Industry Regulations (Cap.289, Rg 1).

“UK FSM Act” means the United Kingdom Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

Financial Advisers Bill 2001		Derivations			
Section Heading	Clause	Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A)	Securities Industry Act (Cap.289)	Futures Trading Act (Cap.116)	Others
		Section			
Preliminary	Part I	—	—	—	—
Short title and commencement	1	—	—	—	—
Interpretation	2	—	—	—	—
Associated person	3	—	3	—	Section 3 of SFA
Interest in securities	4	—	4	—	Section 4 of SFA
Amendment of First and Second Schedules	5	—	—	—	Section 340 of SFA
Licensing of financial advisers and their representatives	Part II	—	—	—	—

Financial Advisers Bill 2001		Derivations			
Section Heading	Clause	Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A)	Securities Industry Act (Cap.289)	Futures Trading Act (Cap.116)	Others
		Section			
Need for financial adviser's licence	6	—	26	—	Clause 911D of AU CA
Need for representative's licence	7	—	27	—	—
Application for grant or renewal of licence	8	—	—	—	Section 84 of SFA
Requirements for grant or renewal of financial adviser's licence	9	17	—	—	—
Failure to maintain minimum financial requirements or professional indemnity insurance policy	10	—	—	24A	—
Requirements for grant or renewal of representative's licence	11	—	—	—	Clause 119 of HK SF Bill
Representative to act for only one financial adviser	12	—	—	—	—
Grant or renewal of licence	13	16	33	—	—
Licence fees	14	—	—	—	Section 85 of SFA
Period of licence	15	—	—	—	Section 89 of SFA
Variation of licence	16	—	—	—	Section 90 of SFA
False statements in relation to applications for grant, renewal or variation of licence	17	—	—	—	Section 92 of SFA

Financial Advisers Bill 2001		Derivations			
Section Heading	Clause	Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A)	Securities Industry Act (Cap.289)	Futures Trading Act (Cap.116)	Others
		Section			
Notification of change in particulars, etc.	18	—	—	—	Section 93 of SFA
Lapsing, revocation, suspension and expiry of licence	19	—	—	—	Section 95 of SFA
Right of appeal	20	—	—	—	Section 98 of SFA
Use of words “financial adviser” or “life insurance broker”	21	14	—	—	—
Holding out as financial adviser	22	13	—	—	—
Exempt financial advisers and their representatives	23	—	—	—	Section 99 of SFA
Conduct of business	Part III	—	—	—	—
General	<i>Division 1</i>	—	—	—	—
Restriction on granting unsecured loans, advances or credit facilities to director, etc., of licensed financial adviser	24	27	53	37D	Regulation 19 of SIR
Obligation to disclose product information to clients	25	5 and 9	50	—	—
Statements by licensees	26	6(1), (2) and (5)	—	—	—
Recommendations by licensees	27	—	—	—	Section 121 of SFA
Receipt of client’s money or property	28	22	—	—	—

Financial Advisers Bill 2001		Derivations			
Section Heading	Clause	Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A)	Securities Industry Act (Cap.289)	Futures Trading Act (Cap.116)	Others
		Section			
Obligation to furnish information to Authority	29	10	—	—	—
Saving for validity of transactions	30	—	—	—	Clause 1101H of AU CA
Life Insurance	<i>Division 2</i>	—	—	—	—
Application of this Division	31	—	—	—	—
Insurance broking premium accounts	32	22	—	—	—
Negotiation and placement of risk with unregistered insurer	33	23	—	—	—
Representations by licensees	34	6(3), (4) and (5)	—	—	—
Securities	<i>Division 3</i>	—	—	—	—
Application of this Division	35	—	—	—	—
Licensee to disclose certain interests in securities	36	—	—	—	Section 120 of SFA
Register of Interests in Securities	<i>Division 4</i>	—	—	—	—
Application of this Division	37	—	—	—	Section 130 of SFA
Register of interests in securities	38	—	—	—	Section 131 of SFA
Notice of particulars to Authority	39	—	—	—	Section 132 of SFA
Place at which register is kept	40	—	—	—	Section 133 of SFA

Financial Advisers Bill 2001		Derivations			
Section Heading	Clause	Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A)	Securities Industry Act (Cap.289)	Futures Trading Act (Cap.116)	Others
		Section			
Defence to prosecution	41	—	—	—	Section 134 of SFA
Production of register	42	—	—	—	Section 135 of SFA
Particulars of financial journalists	43	—	46	—	—
Extract of register	44	—	—	—	Section 136 of SFA
Accounts and audit	Part IV	—	—	—	—
Accounts	<i>Division 1</i>	—	—	—	—
Accounts to be kept by licensed financial advisers	45	28(1) and (2)	—	—	Section 102(1), (2) and (3) of SFA
Duty to furnish Authority with returns and information	46	—	—	—	Section 102(4) of SFA
Audit	<i>Division 2</i>	—	—	—	—
Appointment of auditors	47	—	—	—	Section 106 of SFA
Lodgment of accounts	48	—	—	—	Section 107 of SFA
Duties of auditor	49	—	—	—	Sections 108 and 115 of SFA
Power of Authority to appoint auditor	50	—	—	—	Section 109 of SFA
Powers of auditor appointed by Authority	51	—	—	—	Section 110 of SFA
Restriction on auditor's and employee's right to communicate certain matters	52	—	—	—	Section 113 of SFA

Financial Advisers Bill 2001		Derivations			
Section Heading	Clause	Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A)	Securities Industry Act (Cap.289)	Futures Trading Act (Cap.116)	Others
		Section			
Defamation	53	—	—	—	Section 116 of SFA
Penalty for destroying, concealing or altering records, etc.	54	—	—	—	Section 111 of SFA
Safeguarding of records	55	—	—	—	Section 112 of SFA
Powers of Authority	Part V	—	—	—	—
Approval of chief executive officer and director of licensed financial adviser	56	—	—	—	Section 96 of SFA
Removal of officer of licensed financial adviser	57	—	—	—	Section 97 of SFA
Power of Authority to issue written directions	58	—	—	—	Section 101 of SFA
Power of Authority to make prohibition orders	59	—	—	—	Clauses 920A and 920B of AU CA
Effect of prohibition orders	60	—	—	—	Clause 920C of AU CA
Variation or revocation of prohibition orders	61	—	—	—	Clause 920D of AU CA
Date of effect of prohibition orders	62	—	—	—	Clause 920E of AU CA
Registers	63	—	—	—	Clauses 922A and 922B of AU CA
Codes, guidelines, etc., by Authority	64	—	—	—	Clause 385 of HK SF Bill and section 321 of SFA

Financial Advisers Bill 2001		Derivations			
Section Heading	Clause	Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A)	Securities Industry Act (Cap.289)	Futures Trading Act (Cap.116)	Others
		Section			
Appointment of assistants	65	—	—	—	Section 320 of SFA
General provisions as to winding up	66	33	—	—	—
Power of Authority to publish information	67	—	—	—	—
Supervision and investigation	Part VI	—	—	—	—
General	<i>Division 1</i>	—	—	—	—
Self-incrimination	68	—	—	—	Section 153 of SFA
Savings for advocates and solicitors	69	—	—	—	Section 153 of SFA
Inspection Powers of Authority	<i>Division 2</i>	—	—	—	—
Inspection by Authority	70	—	—	—	Section 150 of SFA
Investigative Powers of Authority	<i>Division 3</i>	—	—	—	—
Investigation by Authority	71	—	—	—	Section 152 of SFA
Power to order production of books	72	—	—	—	Section 163 of SFA
Application for warrant to seize books not produced	73	—	—	—	Section 164 of SFA
Powers where books are produced or seized	74	—	—	—	Section 165 of SFA and section 37 of AU SIC Act

Financial Advisers Bill 2001		Derivations			
Section Heading	Clause	Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A)	Securities Industry Act (Cap.289)	Futures Trading Act (Cap.116)	Others
		Section			
Powers where books not produced	75	—	—	—	Section 166 of SFA and section 38 of AU SIC Act
Offences under this Division	76	—	—	—	Section 168 of SFA and sections 63 – 67 of AU SIC Act
Assistance to foreign regulatory authorities	Part VII	—	—	—	—
Interpretation of this Part	77	—	—	—	Section 169 of SFA
Conditions for provision of assistance	78	—	—	—	Section 170 of SFA
Other factors to consider for provision of assistance	79	—	—	—	Section 171 of SFA
Assistance that may be rendered	80	—	—	—	Section 172 of SFA
Offences under this Part	81	—	—	—	Section 173 of SFA
Immunities	82	—	—	—	Section 174 of SFA
Offences	Part VIII	—	—	—	—
Corporate offenders and unincorporated associations	83	—	—	—	Section 400 of UK FSM Act and section 331 of SFA
Offence by officer	84	—	—	—	Section 332 of SFA
Falsification of records by officers, etc.	85	—	—	—	Section 328 of SFA

Financial Advisers Bill 2001		Derivations			
Section Heading	Clause	Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A)	Securities Industry Act (Cap.289)	Futures Trading Act (Cap.116)	Others
		Section			
Duty not to furnish false information to Authority	86	—	—	—	Section 329 of SFA
General penalty	87	—	—	—	—
Penalty for corporations	88	—	—	—	Section 333 of SFA
Composition of offences	89	—	—	—	—
Territorial scope of Act	90	—	—	—	—
Appeals	Part IX	—	—	—	—
Appeals to Minister	91	—	—	—	Section 310 of SFA
Appeal Advisory Committees	92	—	—	—	Section 311 of SFA
Disclosure of information	93	—	—	—	Section 312 of SFA
Regulations for purposes of this Part	94	—	—	—	Section 313 of SFA
Miscellaneous	Part X	—	—	—	—
Criminal jurisdiction of District Courts	95	—	—	—	Section 327 of SFA
Opportunity to be heard	96	—	—	—	Section 316 of SFA
Power to reprimand for misconduct	97	—	—	—	Section 334 of SFA
Power of court to make certain orders	98	—	13	—	—
Immunity of Authority and its employees, etc.	99	—	—	—	Section 323 of SFA
General exemption	100	—	—	—	—

Financial Advisers Bill 2001		Derivations			
Section Heading	Clause	Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A)	Securities Industry Act (Cap.289)	Futures Trading Act (Cap.116)	Others
		Section			
Service of documents, etc.	101	—	—	—	Section 75A of BA
Copies or extracts of books to be admitted in evidence	102	—	—	—	Section 149 of SFA
Power to make regulations giving effect to treaty, etc.	103	—	—	—	Section 338 of SFA
Regulations	104	—	—	—	—
Repeal of Insurance Intermediaries Act	105	—	—	—	—
Transitional and savings provisions	106	—	—	—	—
Excluded financial advisers	First Schedule	—	2	2	—
Types of financial advisory service	Second Schedule	—	2	2	—
Transitional and savings provisions	Third Schedule	—	—	—	—