

Jurisdiction:

Singapore

2016 IMN Survey of National Progress in the Implementation of G20/FSB Recommendations

- I. Hedge funds
- II. Securitisation
- III. Enhancing supervision
- IV. Building and implementing macroprudential frameworks and tools
- V. Improving oversight of credit rating agencies (CRAs)
- VI. Enhancing and aligning accounting standards
- VII. Enhancing risk management
- VIII. Strengthening deposit insurance
 - IX. Safeguarding the integrity and efficiency of financial markets
 - X. Enhancing financial consumer protection
 - XI. Reference to source of recommendations
- **XII.** List of Abbreviations



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
I.	Hedge funds				
1 (1)	Registration, appropriate disclosures and oversight of hedge	We also firmly recommitted to work in an internationally consistent and non-discriminatory manner to strengthen	Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the high level principles in IOSCO's <i>Report on Hedge</i>	☐ Not applicable ☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:
	funds	regulation and supervision on hedge funds. (Seoul) Hedge funds or their managers will be registered and will be required to disclose appropriate information on an ongoing basis to supervisors or regulators, including on their leverage, necessary for assessment of the systemic risks they pose individually or collectively. Where appropriate registration should be subject to a minimum size. They will be subject to oversight to ensure that they have	 Fund Oversight (Jun 2009), in particular recommendations 1 and 2. In their response, jurisdictions should specify whether: Hedge Funds (HFs) and/or HF managers are subject to mandatory registration Registered HF managers are subject to appropriate ongoing requirements regarding: 	 ☐ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: ☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: ☐ Draft published as of: ☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : ☑ Implementation completed as of: 07.08.2012 Issue is being addressed through: ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation 	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		adequate risk management. (London)	 Conflicts of interest and other conduct of business rules; Disclosure to investors; and Prudential regulation. Jurisdictions can also refer to Principle 28 of the 2010 IOSCO Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation, and take into account the outcomes of any 	 ☑ Regulation /Guidelines ☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Licensing, ongoing supervision and inspections. Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: The regulatory regime for fund management companies (FMCs) requires 	
			recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those Principles.	all FMCs to be licensed or registered	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				with MAS. FMCs are also required to	
				meet business conduct and capital	
				requirements, which cover (inter-alia)	
				risk management. The large majority of	
				hedge funds managed in Singapore are	
				not domiciled locally.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.mas.gov.sg/news-and-	
				publications/media-releases/2012/mas-	
				implements-enhanced-regulatory-regime-	
				for-fund-management-companies.aspx	



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2 (2)	Establishment of international information sharing framework	We ask the FSB to develop mechanisms for cooperation and information sharing between relevant authorities in order to	Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the high level principles in IOSCO's <i>Report on Hedge</i>	☐ Not applicable ☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:
		ensure effective oversight is maintained when a fund is located in a different jurisdiction from the manager. We will, cooperating through the FSB, develop measures that implement these principles by the end of 2009. (London)	Fund Oversight (Jun 2009) on sharing information to facilitate the oversight of globally active fund managers. In addition, jurisdictions should state whether they are: - Signatory to the IOSCO MMoU - Signatory to bilateral agreements for supervisory cooperation that cover hedge funds and are aligned to the 2010 IOSCO Principles Regarding Cross-border Supervisory Cooperation.	□ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : ☑ Implementation completed as of: Ongoing Issue is being addressed through : □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines ☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: MOUs for supervisory co-operation, participation in FSB and IOSCO fora. Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: MAS is a member of the IOSCO	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
				Committee on Investment Management (IOSCO C5) and participates in the IOSCO co-ordinated global survey of	



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				hedge funds. MAS has also engaged in	
				information sharing with other relevant	
				authorities. MAS is also an IOSCO	
				MMoU signatory and has signed MoUs	
				with the regulators of 27 European Union	
				or European Economic Area countries	
				for supervisory cooperation under the	
				Alternative Investment Fund Managers	
				Directive. MAS is in the process of	
				establishing MoUs for supervisory	
				cooperation with other regulators.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



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3	Enhancing counterparty	Supervisors should require that	Jurisdictions should indicate specific	☐ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected
(3)	risk management	institutions which have hedge funds as their counterparties have effective risk	policy measures taken for enhancing counterparty risk management and	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	commencement date:
		management, including mechanisms to	strengthening their existing guidance on	☐ Implementation ongoing:	
		monitor the funds' leverage and set limits for single counterparty exposures.	the management of exposure to leveraged counterparties.	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		(London)	In particular, jurisdictions should indicate whether they have implemented	☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
			recommendation 3 of the IOSCO <i>Report</i>	☐ Draft published as of:	
			on Hedge Fund Oversight (Jun 2009).	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			In their responses, jurisdictions should not provide information on the portion of	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
			this recommendation that pertains to Basel III, since it is monitored separately	☑ Implementation completed as of: Ongoing	
			by the BCBS.	Issue is being addressed through:	
			Jurisdictions can also refer to Principle	☑ Primary / Secondary legislation	
			28 of the 2010 IOSCO Objectives and	☑ Regulation /Guidelines	
			<u>Principles of Securities Regulation</u> , and take into account the outcomes of any	☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
			those Principles	Licensing, ongoing supervision and inspections of hedge fund managers and	
				prime brokers.	
		Supervisors will strengthen their existing guidance on the management of		Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:	
		exposures to leveraged counterparties.		Prime brokers who provide funding to	
		(Rec. II.17, FSF 2008)		hedge funds are subject to mandatory	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		regulation either as banks or capital	



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				markets intermediaries. They are required to meet business conduct and capital requirements, which cover (interalia) risk management. Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents: Securities and Futures Act: http://statutes.agc.gov.sg/aol/search/displ ay/view.w3p;page=0;query=DocId%3A2 5de2ec3-ac8e-44bf-9c88- 927bf7eca056%20Depth%3A0%20Statu s%3Ainforce;rec=0;whole=yes Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations: http://statutes.agc.gov.sg/aol/search/displ ay/view.w3p;page=0;query=DocId%3A8 26c2643-d1f6-4d7a-984e- 76b96aa3c591%20Depth%3A0%20Statu s%3Ainforce;rec=0;whole=yes#pr13-he	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
I	I. Securitisation				
4	Strengthening of	Insurance supervisors should strengthen the regulatory and capital framework for	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy	☑ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
(4)	regulatory and capital framework for monolines	monoline insurers in relation to structured reg	measures taken for strengthening the regulatory and capital framework for monoline insurers (where these exist).	Currently, there are no licensed financial guarantee (FG) insurers in Singapore. There are also no monoline mortgage	commencement date:
			See, for reference, the following	insurers in Singapore.	Web-links to relevant documents:
			principles issued by IAIS:	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	
			• <u>ICP 13</u> – Reinsurance and Other Forms of Risk Transfer;	☐ Implementation ongoing:	
			• <u>ICP 15</u> – Investments; and	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	
			• <u>ICP 17</u> - Capital Adequacy.	☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
			Jurisdictions may also refer to:	☐ Draft published as of:	
			IAIS <u>Guidance paper on enterprise</u> <u>risk management for capital</u>	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			adequacy and solvency purposes (Oct 2008).	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
			Joint Forum document on <u>Mortgage</u>	☐ Implementation completed as of:	
			insurance: market structure,	Issue is being addressed through:	
			underwriting cycle and policy	☑ Primary / Secondary legislation	
			<u>implications (Aug2013)</u> .	☐ Regulation /Guidelines	
				☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Under the Insurance (Financial Guarantee	
				Insurance) Regulations, FG insurers are	



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I	I. Securitisation				
	. Securiusation			required to maintain contingency reserves to buffer extraordinary surges in claims during cyclical downturns. FG insurers are also subject to more stringent requirements compared to other registered insurers in terms of higher minimum paid-up capital and credit rating requirements. Under the Insurance (Valuation and Capital) Regulations, mortgage insurers are also required to maintain contingency reserves for similar	
				reasons as above. Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents: Insurance (Financial Guarantee Insurance) Regulations: http://www.mas.gov.sg/regulations-and-financial-stability/regulations-guidance-and-licensing/insurance/subsidiary-legislation/2013/insurance-financial-guarantee-insurance-regulations.aspx Insurance (Valuation and Capital) Regulations: http://www.mas.gov.sg/regulations-and-financial-stability/regulations-guidance-and-licensing/insurance/subsidiary-legislation/2013/insurance-valuation-and-capital-regulations-2004.aspx	



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5	Strengthening of	Regulators of institutional investors	Jurisdictions should indicate the due	☐ Not applicable	If this recommendation has not yet
(5)	supervisory requirements or best	should strengthen the requirements or best practices for firms' processes for	diligence policies, procedures and practices applicable for investment	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:
	practices for investment	investment in structured products. (Rec	managers when investing in structured	☐ Implementation ongoing:	
	in structured products	II.18, FSF 2008)	finance instruments and other policy measures taken for strengthening best practices for investment in structured finance products.	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
			Jurisdictions may reference IOSCO's	☐ Draft published as of:	
			report on <u>Good Practices in Relation to</u> <i>Investment Managers' Due Diligence</i>	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	Web-links to relevant documents:
			When Investing in Structured Finance	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
			Instruments (Jul 2009). Jurisdictions may also refer to the Joint	☑ Implementation completed as of: Ongoing	
			Forum report on <u>Credit Risk Transfer-</u> <u>Developments from 2005-2007 (Jul</u>	Issue is being addressed through:	
			<u>2008).</u>	☐ Primary / Secondary legislation ☐ Regulation / Guidelines	
				✓ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
				Ongoing supervision and inspections.	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Requirements are in existing risk	
				management guidelines for institutional	
				investors in the financial sector.	
				Specifically, fund managers are required to put in place a risk management	



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				framework to identify, address and	
				monitor the risks associated with assets	
				that they manage. MAS reviews the risk	
				management processes of financial	
				institutions as part of its supervision and	
				inspections.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				Risk Management Guidelines: http://www.mas.gov.sg/Regulations-and- Financial-Stability/Regulatory-and- Supervisory-Framework/Risk- Management.aspx	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps		
6	Enhanced disclosure of	Securities market regulators should work	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy	☐ Not applicable	If this recommendation has not yet		
(6)	securitised products	with market participants to expand information on securitised products and	measures and other initiatives taken in relation to enhancing disclosure of	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:		
		their underlying assets. (Rec. III.10-	securitised products, including working	☐ Implementation ongoing:			
		III.13, FSF 2008)	with industry and other authorities to continue to standardise disclosure templates and considering measures to	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:		
			improve the type of information that investors receive.	□ Draft published as of:			
			See, for reference, IOSCO's <u>Report on</u> Principles for Ongoing Disclosure for	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	Web-links to relevant documents:		
			Asset-Backed Securities (Nov 2012),	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :			
			Disclosure Principles for Public Offerings and Listings of Asset-Backed Securities (Apr 2010) and report on Global Developments in Securitisation Regulations (November 2012), in particular recommendations 4 and 5.	Offerings and Listings of Asset-Backed Securities (Apr 2010) and report on Global Developments in Securitisation Regulations (November 2012), in	Offerings and Listings of Asset-Backed Securities (Apr 2010) and report on Global Developments in Securitisation Regulations (November 2012), in	☑ Implementation completed as of: 21.10.2010 (Guidelines on Ongoing Disclosure Requirements for Unlisted Debentures); and 31.03.2013 (Amendments to the prospectus disclosure requirements for offers of asset-backed securities).	
				Issue is being addressed through:			
				☑ Primary / Secondary legislation			
				☑ Regulation /Guidelines			
				☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:			
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:			
				• Singapore's securities offering regime			
				requires issuers to disclose asset-level			
				information in the prospectus as well as			



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				material changes relating to the	
				underlying assets in semi-annual and	
				annual reports on an ongoing basis. This	
				allows investors to make informed	
				investment decisions. • Specifically, the	
				prospectus would need to contain	
				information on the underlying assets of	
				the asset-backed security such as: o the	
				type of assets to be securitised; o	
				material terms and conditions that apply	
				in respect of each type of assets; o the	
				underwriting criteria used to originate or	
				purchase the assets; o the method and	
				criteria by which the assets are selected;	
				o the credit quality of the obligors; o	
				legal or regulatory provisions which may	
				materially affect the performance of the	
				assets; o the maturity dates, principal and	
				interest payments of the assets; and o	
				credit enhancements. • Under the	
				Guidelines on Ongoing Disclosure	
				Requirements for Unlisted Debentures,	
				issuers are expected to immediately	
				disclose any material changes which may	
				affect the risks and returns, or the price or	
				value of the unlisted debentures. The	
				issuers are also expected to make	
				available their semi-annual and annual	
				reports to investors.	



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				Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



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III.	Enhancing supervision	1			
7	Consistent,	All firms whose failure could pose a risk	Jurisdictions should indicate: (1) whether	☐ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected
(7)	consolidated supervision and	to financial stability must be subject to consistent, consolidated supervision and	they have identified domestic SIFIs and, if so, in which sectors; (2) whether the	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	commencement date:
	regulation of SIFIs	regulation with high standards.	names of the identified SIFIs have been	☐ Implementation ongoing:	
		(Pittsburgh)	publicly disclosed; and (3) the types of policy measures taken for implementing	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	Web-links to relevant documents:
			consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation of the identified SIFIs.	☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
			In their response to (3) above,	☐ Draft published as of:	
			jurisdictions should note any significant changes in their approach, strategy or	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			practices to enhance SIFI supervision.	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
			Jurisdictions should mention, but not provide details on, policy measures that	☑ Implementation completed as of: 30.4.2015 for banks	
			pertain to higher loss absorbency requirements for G/D-SIBs, since these	Issue is being addressed through:	
			are monitored separately by the BCBS.	☑ Primary / Secondary legislation	
			See, for reference, the following	☑ Regulation /Guidelines☑ Other actions (such as supervisory	
			documents:	actions), please specify:	
			BCBS:	Measures taken to support consolidated	
			• Framework for G-SIBs (Jul 2013)	supervision of local banking groups include the following: (i) MAS hosted	
			• Framework for D-SIBs (Oct 2012)	supervisory college meetings involving	
			IAIS:	relevant counterparts; (ii) regular	
			Global Systemically Important	dialogues and meetings across various	
			Insurers: Policy Measures (Jul 2013)	levels of seniority between MAS and	

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	Description		and initial assessment methodology IAIS SRMP guidance - FINAL (Dec 2013) Guidance on Liquidity management and planning (Oct 2014) FSB: Framework for addressing SIFIs (Nov 2011)	foreign supervisors; and (iii) examinations and supervisory visits of overseas operations of Singapore banking groups. For foreign SIBs, MAS actively engages and cooperates with the home supervisors through our bilateral exchanges and our participation in supervisory college and CMG meetings hosted by respective home supervisors. MAS has also established several MOUs with foreign supervisors for information sharing and mutual cooperation. These arrangements have strengthened the effectiveness of MAS' consolidated supervision of local banking groups and oversight of large international players that are systemic in our banking system. MAS has a competency framework, the Professional Requisites and Outcomes Framework ("PROF"), to identify skill requirements and facilitate the structured development of professional financial supervisory skills. MAS has conducted a review of PROF to better define knowledge and skill-based competencies so that they can be better monitored and measured, tracked and fulfilled. In addition, to support the deepening of skills and knowledge in specialised areas as well as the retention of skilled	

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No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	supervisory resources, MAS has also strengthen the career prospects for specialists who are officers who have accumulated extensive knowledge in specific areas over their careers in and outside MAS. MAS also set up Peer Groups in areas such as treasury, accounting and anti-money-laundering to broaden and deepen MAS' specialist expertise, and to help in training of other staff. MAS also attaches supervisory staff to large international banks and other financial sector regulators to broaden and deepen their skills, and	Next steps
				conduct study visits to selected banks and financial sector supervisors on specific topics such as Pillar 2 implementation and cross-border crisis management.	
				MAS also has a dedicated in-house training arm, the MAS Academy, which runs regular training programs for all staff. The MAS Academy offers programs that are tiered to meet the needs of different levels of staff. Apart from training programs, the Academy regularly organises talks by industry experts to keep staff apprised of the latest developments in the financial sector.	
				For training and PROF competencies, regular feedback will be sought from	



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				supervisory departments to ensure that the supervisors have acquired the relevant skills and knowledge needed for their supervisory roles. Topics for functional training are updated yearly based on the latest training needs. Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:	
				The Banking (Amendment) Bill of 2016 provides for MAS to impose measures on banks identified as Domestic Systemically Important Banks, such as local incorporation and enhanced disclosure requirements. "Framework for Identifying and Supervising Domestic Systemically Important Banks" in the monograph "MAS' Framework for Impact and Risk Assessment of Financial Institutions" provide details on the scope of assessment, assessment methodology and policy measures that apply to DSIBs. Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				MAS announced the list of DSIBs in Apr 2015. These DSIBs are subject to policy measures mentioned in the monograph (link appended below). MAS is targeting to finalize the results of our second D-SIB verification exercise by 2Q2016.	



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				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.mas.gov.sg/News-and-Publications/Media-Releases/2015/MAS-Publishes-Framework-for-Domestic-Systemically-Important-Banks-in-Singapore.aspx http://www.mas.gov.sg/News-and-Publications/Monographs-and-Information-Papers/2007/MAS-Framework-for-Impact-and-Risk-Assessment-of-Financial-Institutions.aspx	



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8	Establishing	To establish the remaining supervisory	Reporting in this area should be	☑ Not applicable	If this recommendation has not yet
(8)	supervisory colleges and conducting risk assessments	colleges for significant cross-border firms by June 2009. (London)	undertaken solely by home jurisdictions of G-SIBs and G-SIIs.	Singapore is not the home jurisdiction of any G-SIBs and G-SIIs.	been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:
	assessments		Please indicate the progress made in establishing and strengthening the	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	
		We corred to conduct rigorous right	functioning of supervisory colleges for G-	☐ Implementation ongoing:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
		We agreed to conduct rigorous risk assessment on these firms [G-SIFIs]	SIBs and G-SIIs, including the development of any joint supervisory	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	commencement date.
		through international supervisory colleges. (Seoul)	plans within core colleges and leveraging on supervisory activities conducted by	☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	Web-links to relevant documents:
			host authorities.	☐ Draft published as of:	Web mins to resevant documents.
			See, for reference, the following documents:	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			BCBS:	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
			Principles for effective supervisory	☐ Implementation completed as of:	
			colleges (Jun 2014)	Issue is being addressed through:	
			• <u>Progress report on the implementation</u>	☐ Primary / Secondary legislation	
			of principles for effective supervisory	☐ Regulation /Guidelines	
			colleges (Jul 2015) IAIS:	☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
			• ICPs 24 and 25, especially guidance 25.1.1 – 25.1.6, 25.6, 25.7 and 25.8	Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:	
			• <u>Application paper on supervisory</u> <u>colleges (Oct 2014)</u>	Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



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9	Supervisory exchange	To quicken supervisory responsiveness to	Jurisdictions should include any feedback	☐ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected
(9)	of information and coordination	developments that have a common effect across a number of institutions,	received from recent FSAPs/ROSC assessments on the <u>September 2012</u> BCP	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	commencement date:
		supervisory exchange of information and	3 (Cooperation and collaboration) and	☐ Implementation ongoing:	
		coordination in the development of best practice benchmarks should be improved	BCP 14 (Home-host relationships). Jurisdictions should also indicate any	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		at both national and international levels. (Rec V.7, FSF 2008)	steps taken since the last assessment in this area, particularly in response to	☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
			relevant FSAP/ROSC recommendations.	☐ Draft published as of:	
				☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
				☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
		Enhance the effectiveness of core supervisory colleges. (FSB 2012)	Jurisdictions should describe any recent or planned regulatory, supervisory or legislative changes that contribute to the	☑ Implementation completed as of: The processes have been established and are ongoing.	
			sharing of supervisory information (e.g.	Issue is being addressed through:	
			within supervisory colleges or via	☐ Primary / Secondary legislation	
			bilateral or multilateral MoUs).	☐ Regulation /Guidelines	
			☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:		
				MAS participated in an IMF FSAP assessment in 2013, and was graded	
				"Compliant" for both BCP 3 and BCP 13.	
				MAS is an integrated supervisor and the	
				IMF assessors noted the "seamless	
				coordination and information sharing"	
				among the supervisory functions in MAS.	
				MAS has hosted supervisory colleges for	



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				the local banking groups and engages in	
				regular dialogue with home and host	
				regulators and head-office auditors of	
				foreign bank branches in Singapore.	
				Several of such information exchanges	
				are conducted under MOUs with foreign	
				supervisors. MAS is also a signatory of	
				the IAIS and IOSCO MMOU. The IMF	
				assessors noted that MAS is an active	
				participant in supervisory colleges and	
				CMG meetings hosted by the home	
				supervisors of significant cross-border	
				firms, and is actively involved in the	
				work of the FSB and the BCBS.	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
10 (10)	Description Strengthening resources and effective supervision	We agreed that supervisors should have strong and unambiguous mandates, sufficient independence to act, appropriate resources, and a full suite of tools and powers to proactively identify and address risks, including regular stress testing and early intervention. (Seoul)	Remarks Jurisdictions should indicate any steps taken on recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 (i.e. supervisory strategy, engagement with banks, improvements in banks' IT and MIS, data requests, and talent management strategy respectively) in the FSB thematic peer review report on supervisory frameworks and approaches to SIBs (May 2015).	Progress to date ☐ Not applicable ☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable "or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: ☑ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		Supervisors should see that they have the requisite resources and expertise to oversee the risks associated with financial innovation and to ensure that firms they supervise have the capacity to understand and manage the risks. (FSF 2008) Supervisory authorities should continually re-assess their resource needs; for example, interacting with and		 □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: □ Implementation completed as of: 	
		assessing Boards require particular skills, experience and adequate level of		Issue is being addressed through: Primary / Secondary legislation	
		seniority. (Rec. 3, FSB 2012)		☐ Regulation /Guidelines ☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: [Recommendation 1- Supervisory strategy] MAS' Monograph on "Objectives and Principles of Financial Supervision" articulates the supervisory aspects of MAS' mandate, MAS' objectives or desired outcomes of supervision,	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				and the principles that guide our	
				supervisory approach.	
				[Recommendation 2 - Engagement	
				with Banks] It has always been	
				MAS' practice to have close	
				engagement with the board and/or senior management of banks.	
				Supervisors of DSIBs have regular	
				meetings with various levels of	
				management within the SIBs	
				including the Heads of businesses	
				and risk management functions, key	
				appointment holders such as the	
				Chief Risk Officer, Chief Financial	
				Officer, Heads of Internal Auditor	
				and Compliance, as well as the	
				CEO. They also engage the board	
				and/or senior management annually to convey our risk assessment and	
				supervisory concerns. MAS has	
				further strengthened this	
				engagement process by instituting a	
				formalised framework to guide	
				supervisors' engagement with the	
				board members and senior	
				management. [Recommendation 3	
				 Improvement to banks' IT and 	
				MIS MAS has been engaging banks	
				on the accuracy, adequacy and	
				timeliness of data and information	
				as part of our supervisory process. As part of the DSIB framework	
				which was implemented in 2015, the	
				DSIBs are expected to work towards	
				complying with the Principles for	
				Effective Risk Data Aggregation	
				and Risk Reporting published by the	
				Basel Committee on Banking	
				Supervision (BCBS) in January	
				2013, by 1 January 2019. MAS will	
				continue to monitor the D-SIBs'	
				progress in enhancing their	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				management information systems and data aggregation capabilities to comply with BCBS' Principles for Effective Risk Data Aggregation and Risk Reporting. [Recommendation 4 – Data requests] MAS is undergoing a revision of the regulatory statistical returns for banks to enhance data collection and harmonise data requests from the various departments. In addition, MAS has established a Data Governance & Analytics Unit ("DGA") in Apr 2015. One of DGA's key functions is to manage MAS' data governance framework by formulating data management policies and guidelines within MAS and monitoring departments' compliance with the policies. This includes policies on data collection, data access and data quality. DGA is also tasked with engaging financial institutions on data collection and can clarify issues. Such engagement is intended to elicit more timely and accurate responses.	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: (cont.)	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey: Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
IV.	· •	nting macroprudential frameworks and		110gress to time	тем верь
11 (11)	Establishing regulatory framework for macro-	Amend our regulatory systems to ensure authorities are able to identify and take	Please describe major changes in the institutional arrangements for	□ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
	prudential oversight	account of macro-prudential risks across	macroprudential policy (structures,	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	
		the financial system including in the case	mandates, powers, reporting etc.) that	☐ Implementation ongoing:	
		of regulated banks, shadow banks ¹ and private pools of capital to limit the build	have taken place since the global financial crisis, particularly over the past	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		up of systemic risk. (London)	year.	☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
				☐ Draft published as of:	
		Ensure that national regulators possess the powers for gathering relevant	Please indicate whether an assessment has been conducted with respect to the	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
		information on all material financial institutions, markets and instruments in	adequacy of powers to collect and share relevant information among different	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:	
		order to assess the potential for failure or severe stress to contribute to systemic risk. This will be done in close	authorities on financial institutions, markets and instruments to assess the potential for systemic risk. If so, please	☑ Implementation completed as of: Please see details under "Other actions" below	
		coordination at international level in	describe identified gaps in the powers to	Issue is being addressed through:	
		order to achieve as much consistency as	collect information, and whether any	☐ Primary / Secondary legislation	
		possible across jurisdictions. (London)	follow-up actions have been taken.	☐ Regulation /Guidelines	
				☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
				In 2012, MAS formalised the governance	
				arrangements for its macroprudential	
				mandate, which had already been in place	

¹ The recommendation as applicable to shadow banks will be retained until the monitoring framework for shadow banking, which is one of the designated priority areas under the CFIM, is established.



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				for a number of years. This included	
				formalising the Chairman's Meeting as	
				the forum responsible for macro-	
				prudential policy, supported by the	
				Financial Stability Committee which is	
				comprised of senior management from	
				departments overseeing a broad range of	
				central bank, supervisory and policy	
				functions. The MAS Act has been	
				amended to make explicit financial	
				stability as one of MAS' principal	
				objectives. The power to collect	
				information has been in place all this	
				while.	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				The MAS Act has been amended to make	
				explicit financial stability as one of MAS'	
				principal objectives.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://statutes.agc.gov.sg/aol/search/display/view.w3p;page=0;query=DocId%3A8cde6c10-335e-4415-b97a-62aa88a1be3f%20Depth%3A0%20Status%3Ainforce;rec=0;whole=yes	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
No 12 (12)	Description Enhancing system-wide monitoring and the use of macro-prudential instruments	Authorities should use quantitative indicators and/or constraints on leverage and margins as macro-prudential tools for supervisory purposes. Authorities should use quantitative indicators of leverage as guides for policy, both at the institution-specific and at the macro-prudential (system-wide) level(Rec. 3.1, FSF 2009) We are developing macro-prudential policy frameworks and tools to limit the build-up of risks in the financial sector, building on the ongoing work of the FSB-BIS-IMF on this subject. (Cannes)	Please describe at a high level (including by making reference to financial stability or other reports, where available) the types of methodologies, indicators and tools used to assess systemic risks. Please indicate the use of macroprudential tools in the past year, including the objective for their use and the process used to select, calibrate, and apply them. See, for reference, the following documents: • CGFS report on Operationalising the selection and application of macroprudential instruments (Dec	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: ☑ Implementation completed as of: Ongoing monitoring and use of macroprudential tools. Issue is being addressed through:	Next steps Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		Authorities should monitor substantial changes in asset prices and their implications for the macro economy and the financial system. (Washington)	**	1	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				fundamentals; (ii) encouraging greater	
				financial prudence among property	
				purchasers; and (iii) maintaining sound	
				lending standards. • MAS has tightened	
				loan-to-value (LTV) limits on housing	
				loans granted by financial institutions. •	
				MAS has also announced restrictions on	
				loan tenure for residential properties. The	
				existing Section 35 of the Banking Act	
				limits concentration of banks' portfolios	
				in property. • MAS has introduced a	
				Total Debt Servicing Ratio (TDSR)	
				framework in June 2013. Under this	
				framework, all outstanding debt	
				obligations (property & non-property-	
				related) have to be taken into account	
				when calculating the TDSR of a borrower	
				taking up a property-related loan. • As	
				of Jan 2013, the countercyclical capital	
				buffer (CCyB) framework has been	
				provided for as part of capital adequacy	
				requirements for Singapore-incorporated	
				banks in MAS Notice 637. The	
				transitional arrangement for the phasing-	
				in of the CCyB will commence from 1	
				Jan 2016, in line with the Basel III	
				timeline.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				MAS has implemented the CCyB with	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				effect from 1 January 2016. The CCyB is	
				one of the measures in MAS'	
				macroprudential policy toolkit. In	
				deciding whether to activate the CCyB,	
				MAS will consider a range of factors,	
				including whether there is a build-up of	
				systemic risk in the domestic banking	
				system. To do this, MAS will monitor a	
				broad suite of indicators, including the	
				Basel-recommended credit-to-GDP gap,	
				as well as indicators relating to the	
				economy, banking sector and asset	
				markets. MAS will overlay the	
				quantitative indicators with qualitative	
				information and judgment in deciding	
				whether to activate the CCyB.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				See Box H of MAS' Financial Stability	
				Review 2015:	
				http://www.mas.gov.sg/~/media/FSR%20	
				2015.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
V.	Improving oversight	of credit rating agencies (CRAs)			
	<u> </u>		Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures undertaken for enhancing regulation and supervision of CRAs including registration, oversight and sharing of information between national authorities. They should also indicate their consistency with the following IOSCO document: • Code of Conduct Fundamentals for Credit Rating Agencies (Mar 2015) (including governance, training and risk management)	Progress to date □ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		assuring the transparency and quality of the rating process. CRAs should differentiate ratings for structured products and provide full disclosure of their ratings track record and the information and assumptions that underpin the ratings process. The oversight framework should be consistent across jurisdictions with appropriate sharing of information between national authorities, including through IOSCO. (London) Regulators should work together towards appropriate, globally compatible solutions (to conflicting compliance	Jurisdictions may also refer to the following IOSCO documents: • Principle 22 of <i>Principles and Objectives of Securities Regulation (Jun 2010)</i> which calls for registration and oversight programs for CRAs • <i>Statement of Principles Regarding the Activities of Credit Rating Agencies (Sep 2003)</i> • <i>Final Report on Supervisory Colleges for Credit Rating Agencies (Jul 2013)</i> Jurisdictions should take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those principles.	Implementation completed as of: 17.01.2012 Issue is being addressed through: ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation ☑ Regulation /Guidelines ☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Licensing, ongoing supervision and inspections. Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: Regulatory oversight regime for CRAs is aligned with IOSCO Principle 22. Licensed CRAs are required to comply	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
	Description	obligations for CRAs) as early as possible in 2010. (FSB 2009) We encourage further steps to enhance transparency and competition among credit rating agencies. (St Petersburg)		with the MAS Code on Credit Rating Agencies that is consistent with the Code of Conduct Fundamental for Credit Rating Agencies issued by IOSCO. Highlight main developments since last year's survey: Regime has been implemented. CRAs are subject to ongoing supervision. Web-links to relevant documents: Press Release: http://www.mas.gov.sg/News-and- Publications/Media-Releases/2012/MAS- introduces-regulatory-framework-for- CRA.aspx MAS Code on Credit Rating Agencies: http://www.mas.gov.sg/Regulations-and- Financial-Stability/Regulations- Guidance-and-Licensing/Securities- Futures-and-Funds- Management/Codes/2012/Code-on- Credit-Rating-Agencies.aspx	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
14 (14)	Reducing the reliance on ratings	We also endorsed the FSB's principles on reducing reliance on external credit ratings. Standard setters, market participants, supervisors and central banks should not rely mechanistically on external credit ratings. (Seoul) Authorities should check that the roles that they have assigned to ratings in regulations and supervisory rules are consistent with the objectives of having investors make independent judgment of risks and perform their own due diligence, and that they do not induce uncritical reliance on credit ratings as a substitute for that independent evaluation. (Rec IV. 8, FSF 2008) We reaffirm our commitment to reduce authorities' and financial institutions' reliance on external credit ratings, and call on standard setters, market participants, supervisors and central banks to implement the agreed FSB principles and end practices that rely mechanistically on these ratings. (Cannes) We call for accelerated progress by national authorities and standard setting	Jurisdictions should indicate the steps they are taking to address the recommendations of the May 2014 FSB thematic peer review report on the implementation of the FSB Principles for Reducing Reliance on Credit Ratings, including by implementing their agreed action plans. Any revised action plans should be sent to the FSB Secretariat so that it can be posted on the FSB website. Jurisdictions may refer to the following documents: • FSB Principles for Reducing Reliance on CRA Ratings (Oct 2010) • FSB Roadmap for Reducing Reliance on CRA Ratings (Nov 2012) • BCBS Consultative Document Revisions to the Standardised Approach for credit risk (Dec 2015) • IAIS ICP guidance 16.9 and 17.8.25 • IOSCO Good Practices on Reducing Reliance on CRAs in Asset Management (June 2015) • IOSCO Sound Practices at Large Intermediaries Relating to the Assessment of Creditworthiness and the	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : ☑ Implementation completed as of: Ongoing Issue is being addressed through : □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: The Code on Collective Investment Schemes had one provision relating to leverage limits imposed on property funds which relied on external ratings. The provision allowed a property fund to increase its leverage limit from 35% to 60% if it obtained and disclosed an external credit rating. With the objective	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Going forward, MAS is implementing and contemplating further rule changes to further enhance the quality of information given to investors on the use of credit ratings: • For Shares and Debentures, where a credit rating is disclosed in a prospectus, the prospectus must (i) state how information regarding the rating methodology can be obtained, including the meaning, function and limitations of the credit rating, (ii) state that it is a statement of opinion, (iii) state that the rating is not a recommendation to invest in the securities, and (iv) state that the rating is current as at the date of registration of the prospectus and subject to revision or withdrawal at any time. MAS expects to effect this amendment by end 2016. • For collective investment schemes (CIS), MAS will consult on a proposal to require the CIS manager to disclose in the prospectus the credit risk assessment practices that it has adopted for the purposes of verifying the ratings issued by credit rating agencies. The information to be disclosed could include the scope of the assessment, the extent to
			33		



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
		bodies in ending the mechanistic reliance	Use of External Credit Ratings (Dec	of moving away from mechanistic	which it will rely on ratings issued by
		on credit ratings and encourage steps that	2015).	reliance on credit ratings, on 1 Jan 2015,	credit rating agencies and other
		would enhance transparency of and		MAS streamlined the leverage limit to a	tools/metrics that will be used in the
		competition among credit rating agencies.		single 45% and removed the reference to	internal credit assessment. MAS expects
		(Los Cabos)		external credit ratings. There is minimal	to consult on changes to the CIS regime
				reliance on CRA ratings in central bank	in 2016. We also continue to ensure,
		We call on national authorities and		operations carried out by MAS. Our	through our supervisory process, that
		standard setting bodies to accelerate		liquidity facilities mainly accept	insurers do not rely mechanistically on
		progress in reducing reliance on credit		Singapore government securities and	credit ratings.
		rating agencies, in accordance with the		MAS bills, while our risk management	
		FSB roadmap. (St Petersburg)		framework for reserves management	Web-links to relevant documents:
				considers a wide range of inputs for the	
				assessment of credit risk, including	
				market based indicators (e.g. CDS	
				spreads) and qualitative factors (e.g.	
				parental and government support).	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Supervisors carry out on-site inspections	
				and off-site supervisory reviews of banks'	
				credit risk assessment processes to ensure	
				they are robust and do not place undue	
				reliance on credit ratings. MAS has in	
				place a multi-year credit onsite inspection	
				schedule for major banks, MAS also	
				completed thematic inspections of credit	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				underwriting standards and lending	
				practices of selected banks in 2015 and	
				issued an information paper "Thematic	
				Review of Credit Underwriting Standards	
				and Practices of Corporate Lending	
				Business" in Feb 2016 to provide	
				guidance on MAS' supervisory	
				expectations. The paper outlined the key	
				findings of the inspections, including	
				areas where financial institutions should	
				pay attention to as well as the sound	
				practices observed.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VI.	Enhancing and aligning	g accounting standards			
	Enhancing and alignin Consistent application of high quality		Jurisdictions should indicate the accounting standards that they follow and whether (and on what basis) they are of a high and internationally acceptable quality (eg equivalent to IFRSs as published by the IASB), and provide accurate and relevant information on financial performance. They should also explain the system they have for enforcement of consistent application of those standards. Jurisdictions may want to refer to their jurisdictional profile prepared by the IFRS Foundation, which can be accessed at: http://www.ifrs.org/Use-around-the-world/Pages/Analysis-of-the-G20-IFRS-profiles.aspx . As part of their response on this recommendation, jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken for appropriate application of fair value accounting. In addition, jurisdictions should set out any steps they intend to take (if	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : Ongoing □ Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through : □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: In line with its public commitment towards adopting IFRSs as a single set of high quality global accounting standards, Singapore adopts the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (SFRSs), which are	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Singapore will achieve full convergence with IFRS for Singapore listed companies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The ASC will introduce a new financial reporting framework that is identical to IFRS for Singapore listed companies. This framework will also be made available for voluntary application by all non-listed Singapore-incorporated companies at the same time. Web-links to relevant documents: http://www.asc.gov.sg/Chairman_speech_29052014



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			accounting requirements for expected	Standards (IFRSs) issued by the	
			loan loss provisioning for impaired loans	International Accounting Standards	
			that are being introduced by the IASB	Board (IASB). MAS works closely with	
			and are scheduled to be introduced by the	the Singapore Accounting Standards	
			FASB.	Council (ASC) and engages the private	
			See, for reference, the following BCBS	sector, to ensure consistent application of	
			document:	high-quality accounting standards. The	
				monitoring and enforcement of	
			• <u>Supervisory guidance for assessing</u>	compliance with accounting standards	
			banks' financial instrument fair value	will remain the prerogative of the	
			practices (Apr 2009)	Accounting and Corporate Regulatory	
				Authority of Singapore for companies.	
				Fair value accounting Singapore has	
				adopted IFRS 13 Fair Value	
				Measurement, issued by IASB in May	
				2011. IFRS 13 has been adopted in	
				Singapore without modification as SFRS	
				113. MAS Notice 637 on Risk Based	
				Capital Adequacy Requirements for	
				Banks Incorporated in Singapore also	
				makes reference to the BCBS	
				Supervisory Guidance for Assessing	
				Banks' Financial Instruments Fair Value	
				Practices issued in April 2009, and	
				requires banks to seek guidance from this	
				document when establishing sound	
				valuation policies. Expected loan loss	
				provisioning for impaired loans	
				Singapore has adopted IFRS 9 Financial	
				Instruments issued by IASB in July 2014	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				as SFRS 109, without modification, in	
				December 2014. MAS works closely	
				with the Singapore Accounting Standards	
				Council (ASC) and engages the private	
				sector, to ensure consistent application of	
				high-quality accounting standards,	
				including SFRS 109.	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Adoption of IFRS 9 Financial	
				Instruments and IFRS 13 Fair Value	
				Measurement as SFRS 109 and 113	
				respectively by the ASC.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				Singapore FRS: http://www.asc.gov.sg/2016Volume MAS Notice 637: http://www.mas.gov.sg/regulations-and- financial-stability/regulations-guidance- and-licensing/commercial- banks/notices/2012/notice-637-notice-on- risk-based-capital-adequacy- requirements-for-banks-incorporated-in- singapore.aspx	



No	Description	C20/FSR Pagammandations	Domorks	Progress to date	Next stens
	-		Kemarks	110gress to date	Treat steps
No VII. 16 (17)	Enhancing risk management practices, including on liquidity and foreign currency funding risks	Regulators should develop enhanced guidance to strengthen banks' risk management practices, in line with international best practices, and should encourage financial firms to re-examine their internal controls and implement strengthened policies for sound risk management. (Washington) National supervisors should closely check banks' implementation of the updated guidance on the management and supervision of liquidity as part of their regular supervision. If banks' implementation of the guidance is inadequate, supervisors will take more prescriptive action to improve practices. (Rec. II.10, FSF 2008) Regulators and supervisors in emerging markets ² will enhance their supervision of banks' operation in	Iurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken to enhance guidance to strengthen banks' risk management practices. Jurisdictions may also refer to the following documents: • FSB's thematic peer review report on risk governance (Feb 2013); • Joint Forum's Developments in credit risk management across sectors: current practices and recommendations (June 2015); and • BCBS Peer review of supervisory authorities' implementation of stress testing principles (Apr 2012) and Principles for sound stress testing practices and supervision (May 2009).	Progress to date □ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: □ Implementation completed as of: 01.01.2016 Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: We plan to implement the Basel III NSFR requirements by the recommended date of 1 Jan 2018. Web-links to relevant documents:
		foreign currency funding markets. (FSB 2009) We commit to conduct robust, transparent stress tests as needed. (Pittsburgh)		• MAS has issued guidelines on risk management to provide financial institutions with guidance on sound risk management practice. The guidelines are	

² Only the emerging market jurisdictions that are members of the FSB may respond to this recommendation.



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				enforced through regular inspections and	
				supervisory visits of banks. Where bank	
				implementation is found to be inadequate,	
				we have directed them to improve their	
				practices in accordance with the	
				guidelines. • In the area of liquidity	
				risk management, MAS expects banks to	
				measure, monitor and control all material	
				foreign currency liquidity risk. On a	
				business-as-usual basis, we expect banks	
				to ensure that their funding mismatches	
				are kept within their funding capacities.	
				In stress scenarios, we expect banks to	
				have adequate contingent funding sources	
				and detailed plans in place. Where the	
				banks fall short of our expectations, we	
				have directed them to improve their	
				practices. • MAS conducts stress tests	
				of banks, insurers and capital markets	
				intermediaries to assess the resilience of	
				the financial system under plausible,	
				stressed macroeconomic and financial	
				scenarios. Credit, market, liquidity and	
				interbank contagion risks are covered in	
				these stress tests, which are conducted at	
				least annually. As part of the industry-	
				wide stress tests exercise, MAS also	
				shared findings and lessons from the	
				stress tests with participating institutions.	
				We discussed key stress test results, good	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
	_			financial institution practices and	
				emerging risks identified through MAS'	
				surveillance work and participation in	
				international fora. • Singapore-	
				incorporated banking groups are also	
				required to conduct firm-wide stress	
				testing within their ICAAPs. MAS also	
				has rules on stress tests as part of the	
				capital adequacy requirement, as	
				indicated in MAS Notice 637.	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				MAS conducted a thematic inspection of	
				several banks in Singapore in 2015 to	
				assess the credit underwriting standards	
				and practices of their corporate lending	
				business. MAS followed up with the	
				banks on a number of areas where these	
				banks could further strengthen their credit	
				underwriting practices. MAS also	
				released an information paper on its	
				website highlighting best practices and	
				areas of potential weakness to guide	
				financial institutions in strengthening	
				their underwriting practices. MAS	
				implemented its LCR framework for	



locally incorporated banks headquartered in Singapore and D-SIB foreign banks since January 2015 and January 2016 respectively. This has facilitated an additional dimension to the liquidity monitoring for such banks, specifically the monthly monitoring for ICRs in consolidated, Singapore dollar and other significant foreign currencies (including the U.S. dollar). The LCR Disclosure Requirements that are applicable to all D-SIBs was issued in Dec 2015. Web-links to relevant documents: Link to Thematic Review of Credit Underwriting Standards and Practices of Corporate Lending Business: http://www.mas.gov.sg/News.and-Publications/Monographs-and-Information-Papers/2016/Thematic-Review-oF-Credit-Underwring-Standards-and-Publications/Monographs-and-Information-Papers/2016/Thematic-Review-oF-Credit-Underwring-Standards-and-Practices-oF-Corporate-Lending-Business aspx MAS Notice 649 Minimum Liquid Assets and Liquidity Coverage Ratio: http://www.mas.gov.sg/News-and-Financial-Stability/Massets and Liquidity Coverage Ratio: http://www.mas.gov.sg/Regulations-and-Financial-Stability/Mayset and Liquidity Coverage Ratio: http://www.mas.gov.sg/Regulations-and-Financial-Stability/Regulations-Couldance-and-Licensing Commercial-Guidance-and-Licensing Commercial-	No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
Web-links to relevant documents: Link to Thematic Review of Credit Underwriting Standards and Practices of Corporate Lending Business: http://www.mas.gov.sg/News-and- Publications/Monographs-and- Information-Papers/2016/Thematic- Review-of-Credit-Underwriting- Standards-and-Practices-of-Corporate- Lending-Business.aspx MAS Notice 649 Minimum Liquid Assets and Liquidity Coverage Ratio: http://www.mas.gov.sg/Regulations-and- Frinancial-Stability/Regulations- Guidance-and-Licensing/Commercial-					in Singapore and D-SIB foreign banks since January 2015 and January 2016 respectively. This has facilitated an additional dimension to the liquidity monitoring for such banks, specifically the monthly monitoring of LCRs in consolidated, Singapore dollar and other significant foreign currencies (including the U.S. dollar). The LCR Disclosure Requirements that are applicable to all D-	
649.aspx MAS Notice 651 Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure: http://www.mas.gov.sg/Regulations-and- Financial-Stability/Regulations-					Link to Thematic Review of Credit Underwriting Standards and Practices of Corporate Lending Business: http://www.mas.gov.sg/News-and- Publications/Monographs-and- Information-Papers/2016/Thematic- Review-of-Credit-Underwriting- Standards-and-Practices-of-Corporate- Lending-Business.aspx MAS Notice 649 Minimum Liquid Assets and Liquidity Coverage Ratio: http://www.mas.gov.sg/Regulations-and- Financial-Stability/Regulations- Guidance-and-Licensing/Commercial- Banks/Notices/2014/MAS-Notice- 649.aspx MAS Notice 651 Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure: http://www.mas.gov.sg/Regulations-and-	



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No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Disclosure.aspx Liquidity Risk Management Guidelines: http://www.mas.gov.sg/~/media/MAS/Re gulations%20and%20Financial%20Stabil ity/Regulatory%20and%20Supervisory% 20Framework/Risk%20Management/Liq uidity%20Risk.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
17 (18)	Enhanced risk disclosures by financial institutions	Financial institutions should provide enhanced risk disclosures in their reporting and disclose all losses on an ongoing basis, consistent with international best practice, as appropriate. (Washington) We encourage further efforts by the public and private sector to enhance financial institutions' disclosures of the risks they face, including the ongoing work of the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force. (St. Petersburg)	Jurisdictions should indicate the status of implementation of the disclosures requirements of IFRSs (in particular IFRS 7 and 13) or equivalent. Jurisdictions may also use as reference the recommendations of the October 2012 report by the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force on Enhancing the Risk Disclosures of Banks and Implementation Progress Report by the EDTF (Dec 2015), and set out any steps they have taken to foster adoption of the EDTF Principles and Recommendations.	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment ☑ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☑ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : 01.01.2013 □ Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation ☑ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: Singapore adopts the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (SFRSs) which are closely modelled after the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Hence, the financial disclosure practices in Singapore are generally in compliance with IFRSs. In particular, the disclosure requirements of IFRS7 and IFRS12 have	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: MAS has consulted, in October 2015, on the revised Pillar 3 disclosure requirements published in January 2015 by the BCBS. MAS will issue the revised MAS Notice 637, incorporating the revised Pillar 3 disclosure requirements this year. Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				been adopted through SFRS107 and	
				SFRS112, respectively. In addition, Part	
				XI of MAS Notice 637 Risk-Based	
				Capital Adequacy Requirements for	
				Banks Incorporated in Singapore – sets	
				out the minimum disclosure requirements	
				for banks. These disclosure requirements	
				are consistent with the Basel Pillar 3	
				requirements. Singapore is reviewing its	
				disclosure requirements for locally-	
				incorporated banks to implement the	
				revised Pillar 3 disclosure requirements	
				published by the BCBS in January 2015.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				MAS continues to work closely with the	
				Singapore Accounting Standards Council	
				(ASC) in the adoption of the IFRSs	
				through the SFRSs in Singapore. MAS	
				has consulted, in October 2015, on the	
				revised Pillar 3 disclosure requirements	
				published in January 2015 by the BCBS.	
				MAS will issue the revised MAS Notice	
				637, incorporating the revised Pillar 3	
				disclosure requirements this year. MAS	
				issued a revised MAS Notice 637 to	
				incorporate the disclosure requirements	
				on leverage ratio. This took effect from	
				the date of publication of Reporting	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Banks' first set of financial statements	
				relating to a balance sheet on or after 1	
				January 2015.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				Singapore FRS: http://www.asc.gov.sg/2016Volume MAS Notice 637: http://www.mas.gov.sg/regulations-and-financial-stability/regulations-guidance-and-licensing/commercial-banks/notices/2012/notice-637-notice-on-risk-based-capital-adequacy-requirements-for-banks-incorporated-in-singapore.aspx Consultation on proposed amendments to MAS Notice 637: http://www.mas.gov.sg/News-and-Publications/Consultation-Paper-on-Proposed-Amendments-to-MAS-Notice-637-to-Implement-Revisions.aspx	



Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
Strengthening deposit	insurance			
Strengthening of national deposit insurance arrangements	National deposit insurance arrangements should be reviewed against the agreed international principles, and authorities should strengthen arrangements where needed. (Rec. VI.9, FSF 2008)	Jurisdictions should describe any revisions made to national deposit insurance system, including steps taken to address the following recommendations of the FSB's February 2012 thematic peer review report on deposit insurance systems: • Adoption of an explicit deposit insurance system (for those jurisdictions that do not have one) • Addressing the weaknesses and gaps to full implementation of the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems issued by IADI in November 2014.	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : □ Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through : □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: Singapore's deposit insurer framework is set out in the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act ("Act") and other legislation made pursuant to the Act. These legislative	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: MAS is targeting to complete its review and assessment of Singapore's deposit insurer framework by 2016. MAS' review will also be guided by the principles in the Handbook for the Assessment of Compliance with the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems, which is expected to be finalised soon. Web-links to relevant documents:
	Strengthening deposit Strengthening of national deposit	Strengthening deposit insurance Strengthening of national deposit should be reviewed against the agreed insurance arrangements should strengthen arrangements where	Strengthening deposit insurance Strengthening of national deposit should be reviewed against the agreed insurance arrangements should strengthen arrangements where needed. (Rec. VI.9, FSF 2008) National deposit insurance arrangements should be reviewed against the agreed international principles, and authorities should strengthen arrangements where needed. (Rec. VI.9, FSF 2008) Jurisdictions should describe any revisions made to national deposit insurance system, including steps taken to address the following recommendations of the FSB's February 2012 thematic peer review report on deposit insurance systems: • Adoption of an explicit deposit insurance system (for those jurisdictions that do not have one) • Addressing the weaknesses and gaps to full implementation of the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems issued by IADI in	Strengthening deposit insurance Strengthening of national deposit insurance arrangements should be reviewed against the agreed insurance arrangements should be reviewed against the agreed insurance arrangements should strengthen arrangements where needed. (Rec. VI.9, FSF 2008) Adoption of an explicit deposit insurance system (for those jurisdictions that do not have one)



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				insurance framework that is consistent	
				with the 2009 IADI Core Principles.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				MAS completed full implementation of	
				the 2009 IADI Core Principles in 2012.	
				MAS is continuing its review and	
				assessment of Singapore's deposit insurer	
				framework against the revised IADI Core	
				Principles issued in November 2014, as	
				the draft of the Handbook for the	
				Assessment of Compliance with the Core	
				Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance	
				Systems was issued on 6 February 2016.	
				MAS has also issued a consultation paper	
				in December 2015 proposing to expand	
				the deposit insurer framework to cover	
				the provision of funding for resolution	
				actions relating to deposit insurance	
				member institutions.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act: http://statutes.agc.gov.sg/aol/search/displ ay/view.w3p;ident=a757f7c7-f02b-49f7-8e15-40421a3a00af;page=0;query=Id%3A460f a21a-9240-472a-84b6-de121d570f10%20Depth%3A0%20Statu s%3Apublished%20Published%3A29%2 F04%2F2011;rec=0;resUrl=http%3A%2F	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				%2Fstatutes.agc.gov.sg%2Faol%2Fsearc h%2Fsummary%2Fresults.w3p%3Bpage %3D0%3Bquery%3DId%253A460fa21a-9240-472a-84b6-de121d570f10%2520Depth%253A0%25 20Status%253Apublished%2520Publishe d%253A29%252F04%252F2011#P1IV Subsidiary legislation: http://www.mas.gov.sg/regulations-and-financial-stability/deposit-insurance-and-policy-owners-protection-schemes/subsidiary-legislation.aspx Consultation paper on Proposed Enhancements to Resolution Regime for Financial Institutions in Singapore: http://www.mas.gov.sg/~/media/MAS/News%20and%20Publications/Consultation%20Papers/23%20Jun%202015%20Consultation%20Papers/23%20Jun%202015%20Consultation%20Resolution%20Regime%20for%20FIs%20in%20Singapore.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
IX.	Safeguarding the integ	rity and efficiency of financial markets	S		
	<u> </u>			□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : ☑ Implementation completed as of: 2014 Issue is being addressed through : □ Primary / Secondary legislation ☑ Regulation /Guidelines ☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: MAS regularly assesses the impact of technological developments on market integrity and efficiency, and its arrangements and capabilities for market	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				recommendations raised. Trading venues	
				in Singapore are already compliant with	
				the principles on dark liquidity and the	
				recommendations in the October 2011	
				report.	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:	
				• Singapore Exchange (SGX), which	
				operates Singapore's only securities	
				exchange and a derivatives exchange	
				(among other trading platforms), has	
				introduced rules mandating that all	
				orders, including orders through direct	
				market access, should undergo pre-	
				execution checks. SGX also has	
				additional trading control mechanisms	
				such as circuit breakers and exchange-	
				level pre-trade risk controls. •	
				Conditions for derogation from	
				transparency of trading in SGX-listed	
				securities are imposed via SGX rules.	
				MAS requires trading venues which offer	
				dark trading in such securities to meet the	
				same conditions as in SGX rules. •	
				Exchanges and trading venues in	
				Singapore are also required to comply	
				with MAS' Notice on Technology Risk	
				Management. This requires them to put in	
				place a framework and process to identify	
				and maintain high availability for critical	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				systems. Failure to comply with	
				requirements set out in the Notice is an	
				offence.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
20	Regulation and	We need to ensure enhanced market	Jurisdictions should indicate whether	☐ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected
(21)	supervision of commodity markets	transparency, both on cash and financial commodity markets, including OTC, and	commodity markets of any type exist in their national markets.	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	commencement date:
		achieve appropriate regulation and	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy	☑ Implementation ongoing:	
		supervision of participants in these markets. Market regulators and authorities should be granted effective	measures taken to implement the principles found in IOSCO's report on <i>Principles for the Regulation and</i>	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected	Web-links to relevant documents:
		intervention powers to address disorderly markets and prevent market abuses. In	Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets (Sep 2011).	publication by: ☑ Draft published as of: 11.02.2015	
		particular, market regulators should have, and use formal position management	Jurisdictions, in responding to this	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
		powers, including the power to set exante position limits, particularly in the	recommendation, may also make use of the responses contained in the <u>update to</u>	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
		delivery month where appropriate, among	the survey published by IOSCO in	☐ Implementation completed as of:	
		other powers of intervention. We call on IOSCO to report on the implementation	September 2014 on the principles for the regulation and supervision of commodity	Issue is being addressed through:	
		of its recommendations by the end of	derivatives markets.	☑ Primary / Secondary legislation	
		2012. (Cannes)		☑ Regulation /Guidelines	
				☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
		We also call on Finance ministers to		Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
		monitor on a regular basis the proper		Commodity futures markets and	
		implementation of IOSCO's principles		relevant participants are currently subject	
		for the regulation and supervision on		to regulation under the Securities and	
		commodity derivatives markets and encourage broader publishing and		Futures Act (SFA). • Under the SFA,	
		unrestricted access to aggregated open		market operators (such as commodity	
		interest data. (St. Petersburg)		futures market operators) are required to	
		morest data. (St. 1 stersourg)		maintain fair, orderly and transparent	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				markets, and have surveillance	
				capabilities, enforcement powers and	
				powers to set position limits, to address	
				and prevent disorderly markets. Relevant	
				market participants are required to be	
				licensed by MAS to trade as members on	
				the platforms operated by market	
				operators. • MAS is implementing the	
				G20 and FSB recommendations on	
				strengthening regulatory oversight of	
				OTC derivatives (including commodity	
				derivatives). A broad policy consultation	
				was conducted in Feb 2012 and MAS has	
				since made progress in implementing	
				various elements of OTC derivatives	
				reforms in stages. • OTC commodity	
				derivatives markets are currently	
				regulated under the Commodity Trading	
				Act administered by International	
				Enterprise Singapore, and do not come	
				within the regulatory framework for	
				financial markets under the SFA. MAS	
				has consulted publicly on bringing OTC	
				commodity derivatives into the scope of	
				the SFA in the Feb 2012 policy consult.	
				On Feb 2015, MAS issued a further	
				consultation on proposed legislative	
				amendments to expand the scope of the	
				SFA to include OTC commodity	
				derivatives, which would provide MAS	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				with the powers to regulate commodity	
				derivatives markets.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				MAS consulted on the proposed	
				legislative amendments necessary to	
				bring OTC commodity derivatives into	
				the SFA on 11 Feb 2015. The proposed	
				amendments if passed in Parliament will	
				provide MAS with the powers to	
				implement market reforms for OTC	
				commodity derivatives markets.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				SFA: http://statutes.agc.gov.sg/aol/search/displ ay/view.w3p;page=0;query=CompId%3A 178708bd-5200-4fb3-ae86- 2e87f4f067aa;rec=0;resUrl=http%3A%2 F%2Fstatutes.agc.gov.sg%2Faol%2Fbro wse%2FtitleResults.w3p%3Bletter%3DS %3Btype%3DactsAll;whole=yes Securities and Futures (Markets) Regulation: http://statutes.agc.gov.sg/aol/search/displ ay/view.w3p;page=0;query=DocId%3A2 b858bfb-8536-47a4-9cdf- bd24ef61cc0b%20Depth%3A0%20Status %3Ainforce;rec=0;whole=yes Consultation Paper on Proposed Amendments to the SFA: http://www.mas.gov.sg/News-and- Publications/Consultation-Paper-on- Proposed-Amendments-to-the-SFA.aspx	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
21	Reform of financial	We support the establishment of the	Collection of information on this		
(22)	benchmarks	FSB's Official Sector Steering Group to	recommendation will continue to be		
(22)		coordinate work on the necessary reforms	deferred given the forthcoming FSB		
		of financial benchmarks. We endorse	progress report on implementation of		
		IOSCO's Principles for Financial	FSB recommendations in this area, and		
		Benchmarks and look forward to reform	ongoing IOSCO work to review the		
		as necessary of the benchmarks used	implementation of the IOSCO Principles		
		internationally in the banking industry	for Financial Benchmarks.		
		and financial markets, consistent with the			
		IOSCO Principles. (St. Petersburg)			



Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
Enhancing financial co	onsumer protection			
Enhancing financial consumer protection	We agree that integration of financial consumer protection policies into regulatory and supervisory frameworks contributes to strengthening financial stability, endorse the FSB report on consumer finance protection and the high level principles on financial consumer protection prepared by the OECD together with the FSB. We will pursue the full application of these principles in our jurisdictions. (Cannes)	Jurisdictions should describe progress toward implementation of the OECD's G-20 high-level principles on financial consumer protection (Oct 2011). Jurisdictions may also refer to OECD's September 2013 and September 2014 reports on effective approaches to support the implementation of the High-level Principles. The effective approaches are of interest across all financial services sectors – banking and credit; securities; insurance and pensions – and consideration should be given to their cross-sectoral character when considering implementation. Jurisdictions should, where necessary, indicate any changes or additions that have been introduced as a way to support the implementation of the High-level Principles, to address particular national terminology, situations or determinations.	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: ☑ Implementation completed as of: 1) 28.07.2011 (Requirements relating to sale of Specified Investment Products); and 2) 02.07.2014 (Personal Data Protection Act). Issue is being addressed through: ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation ☑ Regulation / Guidelines ☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: MAS issued requirements relating to the sale of more complex products (termed	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
	Enhancing financial Contact Enhancing financial	Enhancing financial consumer protection Enhancing financial consumer protection We agree that integration of financial consumer protection policies into regulatory and supervisory frameworks contributes to strengthening financial stability, endorse the FSB report on consumer finance protection and the high level principles on financial consumer protection prepared by the OECD together with the FSB. We will pursue the full application of these principles in	Enhancing financial consumer protection Enhancing financial consumer protection We agree that integration of financial consumer protection policies into regulatory and supervisory frameworks contributes to strengthening financial stability, endorse the FSB report on consumer finance protection and the high level principles on financial consumer protection prepared by the OECD together with the FSB. We will pursue the full application of these principles in our jurisdictions. (Cannes) We agree that integration of financial consumer protection policies into regulatory and supervisory frameworks contributes to strengthening financial stability, endorse the FSB report on consumer finance protection and the high level principles on financial consumer protection (Oct 2011). Jurisdictions may also refer to OECD's September 2013 and September 2014 reports on effective approaches to support the implementation of the High-level Principles. The effective approaches are of interest across all financial services sectors – banking and credit; securities; insurance and pensions – and consideration should be given to their cross-sectoral character when considering implementation. Jurisdictions should, where necessary, indicate any changes or additions that have been introduced as a way to support the implementation of the High-level Principles, to address particular national	Enhancing financial consumer protection Enhancing financial consumer protection policies into regulatory and supervisory frameworks contributes to strengthening financial stability, endorse the FSB report on consumer finance protection and the high level principles on financial consumer protection prepared by the OECD together with the FSB. We will pursue the full application of these principles in our jurisdictions. (Cannes) Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment consumer protection prepared by the OECD together with the FSB. We will pursue the full application of these principles in our jurisdictions. (Cannes) Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment consumer protection prepared by the OECD together with the FSB. We will pursue the full application of these principles in our jurisdictions. (Cannes) Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment consumer protection foct 2011.



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				which include structured products, on 28	
				July 2011. Under these measures,	
				intermediaries are required to formally	
				assess a customer's investment	
				knowledge and experience before selling	
				SIPs to the customer. Where a customer	
				is assessed to not have the relevant	
				investment knowledge and experience,	
				the intermediary has to provide advice to	
				the customer, taking into account the	
				suitability of the product for the	
				customer. In Singapore, the collection,	
				use, disclosure and care of personal data	
				is governed by the Personal Data	
				Protection Act (PDPA), which came into	
				force in phases starting from 2 January	
				2013. The Act recognises both the rights	
				of individuals to protect their personal	
				data, including rights of access and	
				correction, and the needs of organisations	
				to collect, use or disclose personal data	
				for legitimate and reasonable purposes.	
				The PDPA will work in conjunction with	
				sector-specific requirements, i.e.,	
				organisations will have to comply with	
				the PDPA and other relevant laws	
				applicable to the specific industry which	
				they belong to. For financial institutions	
				regulated by MAS, they will also be	
				subject to the laws administered by MAS.	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
	_			Highlight main developments since last	
				year's survey:	
				• Taking into account changes in the	
				investment landscape, MAS has	
				announced its intention to extend its	
				capital markets regulatory framework to	
				certain non-conventional investment	
				products which are, in substance, no	
				different from traditional regulated	
				capital markets products. These changes	
				will cover two types of arrangements,	
				namely (i) precious metals buy-back	
				arrangements, and (ii) collectively-	
				managed investment schemes such as	
				land-banking schemes. • MAS will also	
				be amending its regulatory framework to	
				give investors who meet certain wealth	
				thresholds the choice to be treated as	
				accredited investors (AIs), having been	
				made aware of the lower level of	
				regulatory protection accorded to AIs.	
				Other changes to the non-retail investor	
				classes will also be made to ensure they	
				remain relevant and appropriately reflect	
				the types of investors that are better able	
				to protect their own interests. • MAS is	
				finalising the necessary legislative	
				amendments to effect the above changes,	
				to be tabled at Parliament. • To	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				complement the regulation and	
				supervision of financial services, MAS	
				will continue to extend financial	
				education to help consumers understand	
				the information provided to them and	
				their rights and obligations in respect of	
				financial transactions. In addition, MAS	
				adjusts its financial education offerings to	
				address risk areas such as scams or where	
				consumer trends indicate insufficient	
				public understanding of specific products,	
				transactions or schemes that may be more	
				complex. Our initiatives generally take	
				the form of workplace talks and	
				workshops, info-advertorials, consumer	
				guides, newspaper columns, online	
				articles and blurbs, and media campaigns.	
				While broad-based financial education is	
				delivered to reach the masses, further	
				focus is paid to population segments that	
				exhibit low levels of financial literacy	
				and how MAS should target them based	
				on their needs and preferred channels of	
				communication.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				Regulatory regime for sale of complex products: • http://www.mas.gov.sg/Regulations-and-Financial-Stability/Regulations-Guidance-and-Licensing/Securities-	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Futures-and-Funds- Management/Notices/2012/Notice-on- the-Sale-of-Investment-Products-Notice- No-SFA-04N12.aspx • http://www.mas.gov.sg/Regulations-and- Financial-Stability/Regulations- Guidance-and-Licensing/Financial- Advisers/Notices/2012/Notice-on- Recommendations-on-Investment- Products.aspx PDPA: http://www.pdpc.gov.sg/legislation-and- guidelines/legislation Consultation and response paper on non-conventional investment products and non-retail investor classes: http://www.mas.gov.sg/News-and- Publications/Consultation- Paper/2014/Consultation- Paper/2014/Consultation-on-Proposals- to-Enhance-Regulatory-Safeguards-for- Investors-in-the-Capital-Markets.aspx Moneysense: http://www.moneysense.gov.sg/	



Singapore



XI. Source of recommendations:

Brisbane: G20 Leaders' Communique (15-16 November 2014)

St Petersburg: The G20 Leaders' Declaration (5-6 September 2013)

Los Cabos: The G20 Leaders' Declaration (18-19 June 2012)

Cannes: The Cannes Summit Final Declaration (3-4 November 2011)

Seoul: The Seoul Summit Document (11-12 November 2010)

Toronto: The G-20 Toronto Summit Declaration (26-27 June 2010)

Pittsburgh: Leaders' Statement at the Pittsburgh Summit (25 September 2009)

London: The London Summit Declaration on Strengthening the Financial System (2 April 2009)

Washington: The Washington Summit Action Plan to Implement Principles for Reform (15 November 2008)

FSF 2008: The FSF Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience (7 April 2008)

FSF 2009: The FSF Report on Addressing Procyclicality in the Financial System (2 April 2009)

FSB 2009: The FSB Report on Improving Financial Regulation (25 September 2009)

FSB 2012: The FSB Report on Increasing the Intensity and Effectiveness of SIFI Supervision (1 November 2012)

XII. <u>List of Abbreviations used:</u>

ASC: Accounting Standards Council CAR: Capital Adequacy Ratio CCyB: Countercyclical Capital Buffer CET1: Common Equity Tier 1 CHR: Complaints Handling and Resolution CIS: Collective Investment Schemes CM: Chairman's Meeting CRA: Credit Rating Agency FA: Financial Advisory FG: Financial Guarantee FIDReC: Financial Industry Disputes Resolution Centre FMC: Fund Management Company LCR: Liquidity Coverage Ratio LTV: Loan-to-Value MAS: Monetary Authority of Singapore MOU: Memorandum of Understanding PDPA: Personal Data Protection Act SFA: Securities and Futures Act SFRS:

Singapore Financial Reporting Standards SGD: Singapore Dollar SGX: Singapore Exchange

SIP: Specified Investment Products TDSR: Total Debt Servicing Ratio