Los candidatos y el registro

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El Derecho de sociedades de Singapur lo administra la Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA, la autoridad de registro mercantil y supervisión contable) a través del portal BizFile, y la constitución de una sociedad privada puede completarse en línea en un solo día una vez aprobada la denominación e identificados los cargos.[1] La rapidez es real. Pero oculta que el trabajo difícil de una estructura en Singapur está en lo que viene después: el administrador residente, la cuenta bancaria, el expediente de residencia fiscal y, cuando el negocio afecta a digital payment tokens (DPT), la licencia de la Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS, la autoridad monetaria y supervisora financiera) que describe la Parte K.

Para una empresa de activos digitales son relevantes cinco vehículos. La Private Limited Company (Pte. Ltd.), sociedad de responsabilidad limitada singapurense, es la entidad operativa y holding por defecto. La public company limited by guarantee (CLG) es el vehículo que el mercado denomina «fundación» y se utiliza para tesorerías de protocolos y organismos de ecosistema. La Variable Capital Company (VCC) es el vehículo de fondos que trata el capítulo VI. La limited liability partnership (LLP) se utiliza ocasionalmente para equipos de asesoramiento o de

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negociación por cuenta propia. La registered foreign company, el análogo singapurense de la sucursal suiza, es la opción ligera para una AG suiza que desea tener presencia en Singapur sin una filial.

Notas

1. Companies Act 1967 (2020 Rev. Ed.), secciones 17 a 19 (constitución e inscripción); ACRA, guía de constitución de BizFile+, edición vigente. ↩

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