Por qué un solo caso tiene capítulo propio

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El 15 de agosto de 2023, unos cuatrocientos agentes de la Singapore Police Force efectuaron registros simultáneos en toda la isla y detuvieron a diez extranjeros acusados de blanqueo de capitales, falsificación y resistencia a la autoridad. Los bienes incautados o sujetos a órdenes de prohibición de disposición se valoraron inicialmente en unos 1000 millones de S$. A finales de 2023 la cifra superaba los 3000 millones de S$, lo que lo convirtió en el mayor caso de blanqueo de capitales de la historia de Singapur y en uno de los mayores del mundo.[1] El caso afectó a todos los sectores del centro financiero: bancos privados, proveedores de servicios societarios, agentes inmobiliarios, comerciantes de artículos de lujo y de metales preciosos, clubes de golf, single family offices y, de forma menor pero reveladora, tenencias de activos digitales. Cambió la legislación, la actitud supervisora de la MAS (la autoridad monetaria y supervisora financiera) y el comportamiento de todos los bancos frente a los patrimonios extranjeros. Nadie que asesore a una empresa de activos digitales o a un family office en Singapur puede comprender el clima de cumplimiento de 2024 a 2026 sin conocerlo.

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Notas

1. Singapore Police Force, comunicados de prensa de 16 de agosto de 2023 y actualizaciones posteriores sobre el valor de lo incautado; Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministerial Statement de 3 de octubre de 2023 sobre el caso; la cifra final de incautación, superior a 3000 millones de S$, figura en el informe del Inter-Ministerial Committee de 4 de octubre de 2024. ↩

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