Financiación del comercio en Singapur: resumen

Dr Alexander Ressos, TEP
Attorney-at-Law (Switzerland and Germany),
Solicitor (England & Wales and Hong Kong)
Of Counsel, KGP Legal LLC
alexander.ressos@kgplegal.com.sg
www.ressos.com.sg

La financiación del comercio en Singapur se basa en un crédito autoliquidable garantizado con mercancías identificadas, instrumentado mediante créditos documentarios, remesas, trust receipts, garantías y financiación de cuentas por cobrar, y complementado, en el caso de las grandes casas comerciales, con líneas con borrowing base, financiación de existencias y de recompra, prepagos y créditos renovables sindicados. La sentencia de la Court of Appeal en *Winson Oil* de 2024, surgida del colapso de Hin Leong, confirmó que la excepción de fraude a la autonomía de las cartas de crédito se extiende a las manifestaciones falsas hechas con temeridad. Los tres bancos locales, DBS, OCBC y UOB, forman un núcleo estable de prestamistas junto a bancos europeos, japoneses, chinos, indios y del Golfo, cuyo peso relativo se ha desplazado hacia Asia desde que varios bancos europeos abandonaron el negocio en 2020. Singapur adoptó la Ley Modelo de la CNUDMI sobre Documentos Transmisibles Electrónicos mediante la parte 2A de la Electronic Transactions Act en 2021 y creó una infraestructura pública para los documentos comerciales digitales con TradeTrust, SGTraDex y el Trade Finance Registry de 2023. Los fraudes de 2020 dieron lugar a un Code of Best Practices adoptado por 28 bancos con el apoyo de la MAS (Monetary Authority of Singapore, la autoridad

© 2026 Dr Alexander Ressos. General information only, not legal, tax or investment advice. No client relationship is created. All Singapore law advice is provided by a duly licensed and regulated firm of Singapore advocates and solicitors only on the basis of an express written letter of engagement. More information at SingaporeIQ.com and ressos.com.sg.

monetaria y supervisora financiera). Este código ha hecho más exigente la financiación para los comerciantes medianos y, al mismo tiempo, ha mantenido a Singapur como uno de los dos principales centros de financiación del comercio de materias primas, junto a Ginebra.

Disclaimer

This article is provided for general information only. It is based on publicly available sources as at its date of publication. These sources have not been independently verified against licences, regulatory registers or the records of the entities concerned. It is not legal, tax, financial or investment advice. Nor is it a recommendation to invest in, transact with or use the services of any entity mentioned. Law and regulation change frequently, so the content may be incomplete or outdated. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Dr Alexander Ressos and the publisher of SingaporeIQ exclude all liability for loss or damage arising from the use of or reliance on this article. Readers should obtain advice on their specific circumstances before acting or refraining from action.

Names and trademarks of the entities discussed belong to their owners and are used for identification only. Their mention implies no endorsement, affiliation or allegation of wrongdoing. All Singapore law advice is provided by a duly licensed and regulated firm of Singapore advocates and solicitors only on the basis of an express written letter of engagement. Corrections and updates: contact@ressos.com.

© 2026 Dr Alexander Ressos. This article may be quoted with attribution to SingaporeIQ (SingaporeIQ.com). Reproduction in full and any commercial use require prior written consent. The Legal Terms at https://singaporeiq.com/legal-terms apply.

Author contact: Dr Alexander Ressos, TEP · contact@ressos.com