Sanctions et mise en œuvre

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

Exercer à titre professionnel une activité de prestation de services de jetons numériques (digital token service) sans licence au titre de la Part 9 constitue une infraction. En cas de condamnation, la peine encourue est une amende pouvant atteindre 250 000 S$, une peine d'emprisonnement pouvant aller jusqu'à trois ans, ou les deux, assorties d'une amende supplémentaire pour chaque jour où l'infraction se poursuit.[1] La MAS a également indiqué qu'elle appliquerait l'ensemble des instruments de mise en œuvre du FSMA, y compris les ordonnances d'interdiction visant des personnes physiques, à quiconque poursuivrait ses activités après le 30 juin 2025. À la mi-2026, aucune poursuite fondée sur la Part 9 n'avait été rendue publique, ce qui correspond à l'attente exprimée par la MAS que les entreprises concernées cessent d'elles-mêmes leurs activités. Les enquêtes du Commercial Affairs Department sur les activités crypto non autorisées se sont poursuivies sur le fondement du Payment Services Act (voir Partie N, chapitre I).

Notes

1. FSMA 2022, Part 9, infraction consistant à exercer une activité de prestataire de services de jetons numériques sans licence et peines prévues par la section ; les sources secondaires citent la section 137(6). ↩

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