Le déroulement de la procédure

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Les chapitres II, IV et V ont décrit les exigences de chaque licence singapourienne. Ce chapitre explique comment le demandeur en obtient effectivement une, dans l'ordre chronologique des étapes, en signalant les moments où les demandes se bloquent le plus souvent. Il porte sur la licence d'établissement de paiement couvrant les services DPT, celle que la plupart des lecteurs rechercheront. Des remarques sont ajoutées sur la Capital Markets Services Licence (licence CMS) et la licence de la Part 9 lorsque la procédure diffère. Il se termine par les deux voies transfrontalières : le groupe suisse qui souhaite une licence singapourienne et le groupe singapourien qui souhaite une autorisation suisse.

La procédure comporte six étapes. Le demandeur se prépare et prend contact de manière informelle avec la MAS. Il dépose la demande sur le portail de la MAS. La MAS l'examine au fil de séries de questions écrites et d'entretiens. Un évaluateur indépendant fait rapport sur les dispositifs de LBC et technologiques du demandeur. La MAS accorde une approbation de principe assortie de conditions. Le demandeur remplit ces conditions et reçoit la licence. L'ensemble prend entre douze et trente mois pour une demande DPT, l'examen sur le fond étant l'étape la plus longue.[1]

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Notes

1. MAS, Guidelines on Licensing for Payment Service Providers (PS-G01), sur les étapes de la procédure de demande ; la MAS ne publie pas de délais de traitement et les durées indiquées ici sont des estimations tirées de la pratique. ↩

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