

SINGAPORE KNOWLEDGE SERIES #4 - REGISTER OF REGISTERABLE CONTROLLERS

Register of registrable controllers



Register of registrable controllers (RORC) is a register containing the particulars of the company's or LLP's registrable controllers (beneficial owners).

The information maintained in the register includes the names and related information of the controllers along with information of their citizenship or place of registration in case of legal entities.

Companies must not disclose or make available for inspection the register, or any particulars contained in the register to any member of the public.

Auditors are also not entitled to have access to the register.



The register of registrable controllers is different from – (i) the electronic register of members of private companies that is kept by ACRA and (ii) the registers of members that public companies keep themselves.

Registerable Controller



Registrable controllers (RC) of a company are required to be registered in the company's register of registrable controllers. Controllers may be individual or corporate controllers. By default, all controllers are registrable in the respective registers of controllers.



Controllers

An **individual controller** is an individual who has a significant interest in, or significant control over, the company.

A corporate controller is a legal entity* which has a significant interest in, or significant control over, the company..

Obligations of RC

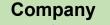
- Respond to the notices from the company/LLP and verify his/her particulars.
- Provide information of other possible RCs to the company.
- Update the entity if there are changes in his/ her particulars

*A legal entity is any body corporate formed or incorporated or existing in Singapore or outside Singapore and includes a foreign company registered under the Companies Act

Significant Interest



An individual or legal entity has a "significant interest" in the company if the individual or legal entity:



With Share Capital

Has an interest in **more than 25%** of the shares in the company; **or** has an interest in one or more voting shares in the company and the total votes attached to that share, or those shares, is **more than 25% of the total voting power** in the company.

Without Share Capital

If the individual or legal entity holds, whether directly or indirectly, a right to share in more than 25% of the capital, or more than 25% of the profits, of the company.



An individual/legal entity has an interest in shares if he/it has authority (whether formal or informal, or express or implied) to dispose of, or to exercise control over the disposal of, those shares

Significant Control



An individual or legal entity has a "significant control" over a company if the individual or

legal entity:

 Holds the right, directly or indirectly, to appoint or remove the directors of the company who hold a majority of the voting rights at meetings of the directors on all or substantially all matters;

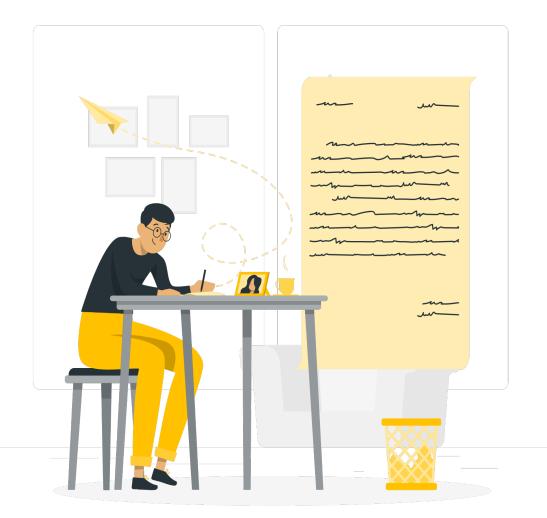
- Holds, directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the rights to vote on those matters that are to be decided upon by a vote of the members of the company; or
- Has the right to exercise, or actually exercises,
 significant influence or control over the company.



Where an individual/legal entity can direct the activities of a company, this would be indicative of "significant control" and when they can ensure that a company generally adopts the activities which the individual/legal entity desires, this would be indicative of "significant influence".

Notice to the RC





- Companies are required to take reasonable steps to find out and identify their registrable controllers.
- This means a company must minimally send out a notice to each member and each director of the company annually.
- The company or LLP must send notices to persons who maybe potential controllers to get their confirmation and to verify their particulars.
- They may send the notice electronically or in hardcopy format as there is no legal requirement for the notice to be sent via registered mail.
- The notice need not be signed by a director or secretary of the company.

Companies must document the sending of notices and the receipt of replies to notices for ease of compliance.

Setting up of RORC





The RORC must be set up **within 30 days** after the date of incorporation.



Companies which are not required to maintain the register but are subsequently required to do so **within 60 days** after the date of being required to maintain the register.



The RORC must be kept at the company's **registered offices**, or the registered offices **of any registered filing agent** appointed by the company for the purpose of keeping the register of registrable controllers.



Companies may keep their registers **electronically or in hardcopy** format.



All companies, foreign companies and LLPs, are required to lodge the same RORC information with ACRA's central RORC within 2 business days after the RORC has been setup. Entities that fail to lodge their RORC with ACRA will have to pay a fine of \$5000.

Exempted companies



The following locally-incorporated companies are exempted:



Companies that are undergoing winding up, receivership, judicial management, or striking off are not exempted, unless they qualify under one of the above categories.

Upcoming Singapore Knowledge Series

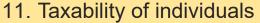
Please find below the list of completed & upcoming alerts from the series. In case you have missed the previous alerts, click on the hyperlink for the completed alerts to refer the same.



- 2. Allotment of shares
- 3. <u>Issuance of share certificate</u>
- 4. Register of registerable controllers
- 5. Employment Pass

- 6. XBRL Filing
- 7. Annual General Meeting
- 8. ACRA Return filing
- 9. Audit requirements
- 10. Strike off company

Corporate law related



- 12. Taxability of corporates
- 13. Certificate of Residence (TRC)
- 14. Dormant Company

- 15. Estimate Tax Chargeable
- 16. Tax Return Requirements
- 17. Withholding tax
- 18. Auto Inclusion Submission

Income Tax Related

19. GST Registration

20. GST Filing Requirement

21. Implication of late GST Filing

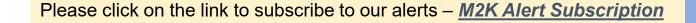
22. Input Tax Credit - Basics

23. Blocked Credits

24. Basic Invoicing Rules

25. Record Keeping

GST related





THANK YOU

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