Combate à lavagem de dinheiro: o CDSA, os MAS Notices e as avaliações do GAFI: resumo

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Singapura tipifica a lavagem de dinheiro no CDSA, uma lei de 1992 que hoje abrange crimes graves cometidos no país ou no exterior, incluindo crimes tributários desde 2013 e crimes ambientais estrangeiros desde 2024. Desde 2024, a lei pune também a lavagem por imprudência ou negligência e a conduta de laranja (money mule), e a acusação já não precisa provar que os bens lavados são efetivamente produto de crime. A MAS Notice 626 e as suas equivalentes exigem que as instituições identifiquem os beneficiários finais, apliquem medidas reforçadas às pessoas politicamente expostas e corroborem a origem do patrimônio dos seus clientes. Toda pessoa que, no exercício de uma atividade empresarial, suspeite de que bens estão ligados a um crime deve comunicá-lo ao STRO, que recebeu 85.988 comunicações em 2024, mas a conversão de comunicações e investigações em processos penais contra lavadores profissionais continua limitada. A avaliação do GAFI de 2026 colocou Singapura em acompanhamento regular e elogiou a sua coordenação, exigindo, no entanto, penas mais elevadas, verificação dos beneficiários finais e mais processos contra os intermediários que tornam possível a lavagem em grande escala.

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