

**No. S 000**

**CIVIL LAW ACT  
(CHAPTER 43)  
CIVIL LAW  
(THIRD-PARTY FUNDING)  
REGULATIONS 2016**

**ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS**

Regulation

1. Citation and commencement
2. Definitions
3. Prescribed dispute resolution proceedings
4. Qualifications for “qualifying Third-Party Funder”

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In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5B of the Civil Law Act, the Minister for Law makes the following Regulations:

**Citation and commencement**

**1.** These Regulations are the Civil Law (Third-Party Funding) Regulations 2016 and come into operation on 2016.

**Definitions**

- 2.** In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —
  - “award” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the International Arbitration Act (Cap. 143A);
  - “foreign award” has the same meaning as in section 27 of the International Arbitration Act;
  - “international arbitration proceedings” means the proceedings of an arbitration which is international within the meaning of section 5 of the International Arbitration Act.

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**Prescribed dispute resolution proceedings**

**3.** For the purposes of section 5B(1) of the Act, the following classes of proceedings are prescribed dispute resolution proceedings:

- (a) international arbitration proceedings;
- (b) court proceedings arising from or out of the international arbitration proceedings;
- (c) mediation proceedings arising out of or in connection with international arbitration proceedings;
- (d) application for a stay of proceedings referred to in section 6 of the International Arbitration Act;
- (e) proceedings for or in connection with the enforcement of an award or a foreign award under the International Arbitration Act.

**Qualifications for “qualifying Third-Party Funder”**

**4.** For the purposes of the definition of “qualifying Third-Party Funder” in section 5B(10) of the Act, the qualifications and other requirements that a qualifying Third-Party Funder must satisfy and continue to satisfy are as follows:

- (a) the Third-Party Funder carries on the principal business, in Singapore or elsewhere, of the funding of the costs of dispute resolution proceedings to which the Third-Party Funder is not a party;
- (b) the Third-Party Funder has access to funds immediately within its control, including within a parent corporation or the Third-Party Funder’s subsidiary, sufficient to fund the dispute resolution proceedings in Singapore;
- (c) the funds referred to in paragraph (b) must be invested, pursuant to a third-party funding contract, to enable a funded party to meet the costs (including pre-action costs) of prescribed dispute resolution proceedings.

Made on

2016.

NG HOW YUE  
*Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Law,  
Singapore.*