

SIMPLIFIED INSOLVENCY PROGRAMME 2.0 (“SIP 2.0”) FAQ

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

THE SIMPLIFIED INSOLVENCY PROGRAMME UNDER THE INSOLVENCY, RESTRUCTURING AND DISSOLUTION ACT 2018 (“IRDA”)¹

BACKGROUND

1. What is the Simplified Insolvency Programme (“SIP”)?

The SIP was introduced in 2021 (“SIP 1.0”) as a temporary measure to support eligible micro and small companies (“MSCs”) facing financial difficulties during the COVID-19 pandemic. It aimed to provide simpler, faster and lower-cost proceedings for MSCs in need of winding up or restructuring procedures.

On 7 January 2025, the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution (Amendment) Act 2025 was passed in Parliament and the SIP became a permanent feature of the IRDA. It offers an expansion of the suite of insolvency options available under Singapore’s insolvency framework to smaller businesses facing financial distress. Similar to SIP 1.0, SIP 2.0 comprises two programmes:

- (a) **Simplified Debt Restructuring Programme (“SDRP”)** – For the restructuring of debts and potential rehabilitation of viable businesses; and
- (b) **Simplified Winding Up Programme (“SWUP”)** – For the orderly winding up of non-viable businesses and dormant companies.

2. How are the SDRP and SWUP administered?

The programmes are administered by licensed Insolvency Practitioners (“IPs”) who can be appointed as a Restructuring Adviser (“RA”) in a SDRP, or a Liquidator in a SWUP. Additional information can be found at the following resources:

- a) [List of licensed Insolvency Practitioners in Singapore](#);

¹ All references to sections of the IRDA in this document are to be read as though the amendments introduced by the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution (Amendment) Act 2025 have been incorporated.

- b) [Key processes in SDRP and SWUP](#) ;
- c) [Insolvency Office's e-Services](#);
- d) Publication of the SIP e-Notices on the [OR's website](#); and
- e) [User guides for e-Services related to SIP 2.0](#).

3. Can a company that failed to complete SIP 1.0 use the SIP 2.0 processes?

A company may enter into the SDRP or SWUP under SIP 2.0 even if it did not complete the simplified debt restructuring or simplified winding up programme under SIP 1.0 so long as it meets the eligibility criteria for SIP 2.0. The 60-month “blackout” period for SDRP eligibility applies only to cases commenced under SIP 2.0.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRY INTO THE SDRP

4. What are the requirements for entry into the SDRP?

A company may enter into the SDRP only if the following requirements are met:

- (a) The liabilities of the company (including contingent and prospective liabilities), and any liabilities to any related party of the company do not exceed \$2 million;
- (b) Within the period of 60 months immediately before the proposed date of lodgment of the notice of its entry into the SDRP, the company:
 - (i) Has not previously entered or was not previously accepted into the SDRP under SIP 2.0; and
 - (ii) Has not failed to have the debt restructuring proposal approved by its creditors or the compromise or arrangement approved by the Court, as the case may be.
- (c) There are no circumstances known to the RA that make the company unsuitable for entry into the programme.

5. What are the circumstances that affect suitability for entry into the SDRP?

A company would not be suitable for entry into the SDRP if:

- (a) The company is being wound up pursuant to:

- (i) An order for its winding up under section 216(2)(f) Companies Act 1967 *i.e. due to oppression or injustice*;
- (ii) An order for its winding up under section 124 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) *i.e. winding up by the Court*; or
- (iii) A resolution passed for its winding up under section 160 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) *i.e. voluntary winding up*;

(b) The company is in judicial management;

(c) There is a pending application made by or in respect of the company under any of the following provisions:

- (i) Section 210(1), (4) or (10) Companies Act 1967 *i.e. application to approve compromise with creditors, members and holders of units of shares*;
- (ii) Section 64(1) IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) *i.e. application to restraint proceedings, etc., against company*;
- (iii) Section 71 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) *i.e. application to approve compromise or arrangement without meeting of creditors*;
- (iv) Section 91 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) *i.e. application for judicial management order and to appoint judicial manager*;
- (v) Section 124 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) *i.e. application for winding up*;

(d) An order under section 210(10) Companies Act 1967, one or more orders under section 64(1) IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) or an automatic moratorium mentioned in section 64(8) IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision), is in force in relation to the company;

(e) A provisional liquidator of the company has been appointed under section 161 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision);

(f) An interim judicial manager has been appointed by the Court under section 92 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) or by the company under section 94(3) IRDA, and the term of the appointment of the interim judicial manager has not ended;

(g) The company has passed a special resolution authorising entry into the SWUP under section 250D IRDA;

- (h) The company (with the assistance of a RA) is unlikely to be able to formulate a proposed compromise or arrangement with its creditors, or obtain the agreement of two-thirds majority in value of its creditors to the proposed compromised or arrangement, within the moratorium period after the company's entry into the SDRP;
- (i) Any other circumstances as may be prescribed by order in the Gazette.

6. What information and documents must a company submit to the RA for SDRP eligibility assessment?

Pursuant to section 72E(2)(b) IRDA read with regulation 3 of the Insolvency Restructuring and Dissolution (Simplified Debt Restructuring) Regulations 2021², the company must submit the following documents to the RA for entry eligibility assessment:

- (a) The name and address of each creditor of the company and the amount owed to that creditor;
- (b) A description of the company's current business activities;
- (c) A description of the company's intended business activities for 12 months following the company's entry into the SDRP (which may include the company's current business activities);
- (d) The latest available accounts of the company, including its profit and loss statements, balance sheets and cash flow statement;
- (e) The projected cash flow of the company for 30 days following the company's entry into the SDRP; and
- (f) Any other information that may be required by the RA.

² As amended by Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution (Simplified Debt Restructuring) (Amendment) Regulations 2026.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SDRP

7. What is the commencement date of the SDRP?

SDRP commences on the date of lodgment with the Registrar of Companies (“ROC”) and date of publication with the Official Receiver (“OR”) of the notice of company’s entry into the programme, whichever is later, whereupon the moratorium period begins.

8. What is the procedure for publishing and lodging the notice of the company’s entry into the SDRP?

Pursuant to section 72E(2) IRDA, the RA must publish a notice of the company’s entry into the SDRP on the [OR’s website](#) and lodge it with the ROC and the OR. The administrative sequence is as follows:

- (a) Make the publication via the [Insolvency Office's e-Services](#);
- (b) Make the lodgment on the ROC’s website, indicating the date of publication of the company’s Notice of Entry into the SDRP. The lodgment with the ROC is deemed lodged with the OR as per Regulation 23 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution (Filing, Lodgment and Submission of Documents) Regulations 2021.

9. What happens after the company enters into the SDRP?

The RA assists the company to formulate a proposed compromise or arrangement between the company and its creditors and seeks the creditors’ approval³. After the discharge of the company from the SDRP, the RA submits a post-administration report to the OR.

10. Can the approved compromise or arrangement be revoked or suspended?

Pursuant to section 72N of the IRDA, a creditor who is bound by the approved compromise or arrangement may make an application to the Court on the following grounds:

³ The compromise or arrangement is approved by the company’s creditors when two-thirds or more (in value of the debts) of those creditors meant to be bound by the compromise or arrangement, and who were present and voting (either in person or by proxy), vote in favour of a decision approving the debt restructuring proposal.

- (a) There is a material procedural irregularity at or in relation to the meeting of the company and its creditors pursuant to section 72M IRDA, or in relation to the approval of the creditors at the meeting, including a situation where—
 - (i) any of the contents of the notice to summon the meeting specified in section 72M(3) IRDA is materially false or misleading;
 - (ii) there is a material omission in such contents; or
 - (iii) there is otherwise a defect in the manner in which the approval has been obtained from the creditors;
- (b) A substitution or splitting of classification of creditors is necessary in the circumstances for the compromise or arrangement to be fair and equitable to all the creditors who are meant to be bound by the compromise or arrangement; or
- (c) The proposed compromise or arrangement approved by the meeting of the company and its creditors under section 72M IRDA is contrary to the interests of the creditors of the company as a whole.

If the Court is satisfied that one or more of the grounds is satisfied, the Court may make any order it thinks fit, including revoking or suspending the compromise or arrangement or giving any directions to the RA.

11. How long is the SDRP process?

The notification and holding of the meeting of the creditors for approval of the debt restructuring proposal (“DRP”) must be completed within the default moratorium period of 30 days, which begins from the time the company enters into the SDRP (see FAQ No. 7, above). The company is discharged from the SDRP upon the approval and lodgment of the DRP with the OR and the ROC, or upon the expiry of the moratorium period, whichever occurs earlier.

Given the strict timelines, companies should substantially complete preparatory work and resolve foreseeable negotiations with creditors before entering into the SDRP, as the 30-day period begins immediately upon commencement.

12. Can the moratorium period be extended?

The company or the RA may apply for an extension of the moratorium period on the [Insolvency Office's e-Services](#) at least 7 days before the expiry of the moratorium period, providing the reason(s) for making the application and the consent of at least two-thirds in total value of the creditors.

COSTS OF SDRP

13. What are the estimated costs and disbursements of using SDRP in addition to the RA's professional fees?

Lodgment fee	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notice of Entry into the Simplified Debt Restructuring Programme• Approved Debt Restructuring Proposal	\$20 per lodgment
Publication fee	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notice of Entry into the Simplified Debt Restructuring Programme• Notice of Outcome of Creditors Meeting held pursuant to S72M(2) IRDA• Notice of Discharge from the Simplified Debt Restructuring Programme• Notice of Extension of Moratorium Period• Corrigendum (where required)	\$150.42 per publication (inclusive of GST)
Application fee	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application to the Official Receiver for an Extension of Moratorium Period	\$30 per application

Other costs may include professional legal / financial accounting service fees.

DISCHARGE FROM SDRP

14. When does a RA need to publish a notice of the company's discharge from the SDRP on the OR's website?

The company is discharged from the SDRP on the day:

- (a) The RA finds the notice of objection to SDRP entry valid pursuant to section 72G(6) IRDA; or

- (b) The RA finds that the company no longer meets the requirements to be eligible for the programme pursuant to section 72J(2) IRDA; or
- (c) The moratorium period expires with no compromise or arrangement approved pursuant to section 72Q(1) IRDA; or
- (d) The compromise or arrangement becomes effective before expiry of the moratorium period pursuant to section 72Q(5) IRDA.

If a company is discharged under these circumstances, the RA must publish a notice of the discharge on the [OR's website](#) and submit the post-administration report via the [Insolvency Office's e-Services](#). The lodgment of the Notice of Discharge from the SDRP with the ROC is not required at this juncture.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRY INTO THE SWUP

15. What are the requirements for entry into the SWUP?

A company may enter into the SWUP only if the following requirements are met:

- (a) The liabilities of the company (including contingent and prospective liabilities), and any liabilities to any related party of the company do not exceed \$2 million;
- (b) There are no circumstances known to the liquidator that make the company unsuitable for entry into the programme; and
- (c) No valid objection to the company's entry into the SWUP is received or, if a valid objection is received –
 - (i) Where the objection is that the company does not satisfy any requirement for entry – the liquidator is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the company satisfies that requirement; or
 - (ii) Where the objection is in relation to the nominated liquidator – the company provides the substitute liquidator with the documents set out in section 250D(3) IRDA within 7 days after the passing of the resolution nominating the substitute liquidator and the nominated substitute liquidator is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the company meets the requirements for entry.

16. What are the circumstances that affect suitability for entry into the SWUP?

- (a) The company is being wound up pursuant to –
 - (i) An order for its winding up under section 216(2)(f) Companies Act 1967 i.e. *due to oppression or injustice*;
 - (ii) An order for its winding up under section 124 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) i.e. *winding up by Court*;
 - (iii) A resolution passed for its winding up under section 160 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) i.e. *voluntary winding up*;
- (b) The company is in judicial management;
- (c) There is a pending application made by or in respect of the company under any of the following provisions:
 - (i) Section 210(1), (4) or (10) of the Companies Act 1967 i.e. *application to approve compromise with creditors, members and holders of units of shares*;
 - (ii) Section 71 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) i.e. *application to approve compromise or arrangement without meeting of creditors*;
 - (iii) Section 91 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) i.e. *application for judicial management order and to appoint judicial manager*;
 - (iv) Section 124 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) i.e. *application for winding up*;
- (d) An order under section 210(10) Companies Act 1967, one or more orders under section 64(1) IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) or an automatic moratorium mentioned in section 64(8) IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision), is in force in relation to the company;
- (e) A provisional liquidator of the company has been appointed under section 161 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision);
- (f) An interim judicial manager has been appointed by the Court under section 92 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision) or by the company under section 94(3) IRDA, and the term of the appointment of the interim judicial manager has not ended;
- (g) The company has entered into the SDRP;

- (h) There is any dispute or disagreement between two or more relevant persons as to the affairs of the company;
- (i) There is any allegation made in writing to the OR or a nominated liquidator by a former judicial manager or liquidator, a creditor or a contributory, or an employee or officer (whether past or present), of the company, that –
 - (i) Any business of the company has been carried on with intent to defraud creditors of the company or creditors of any other person or for any fraudulent purpose within the meaning of section 238 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision);
 - (ii) The company has traded wrongfully within the meaning of section 239(12) IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision); or
 - (iii) Any person who has taken part in the formation or promotion of the company, or any past or present officer or past judicial manager or liquidator of the company, has misapplied or retained or become liable or accountable for any money or property of the company or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust or duty in relation to the company within the meaning of section 240 IRDA (or any previous written law corresponding to that provision);
- (j) The company is a party to any pending legal proceedings before a court, arbitral tribunal or other body (whether in Singapore or elsewhere);
- (k) The winding up of the company is likely to require significant resources or specialised knowledge or expertise;
- (l) The winding up of the company:
 - (i) Requires greater supervision of the Court or participation of the creditors or contributories than is provided for or applicable to a winding up under the SWUP; or
 - (ii) Is likely to require the exercise of a power by the Court or the liquidator under Part 8 or 9 of the IRDA that is disallowed by section 250L IRDA or is otherwise unavailable in a winding up under the SWUP.
- (m) Any other circumstances as may be prescribed by Order of the Gazette.

17. What information and documents must a company submit to the nominated liquidator for SWUP eligibility assessment?

Pursuant to section 250D(5) and section 250E(1) IRDA read with regulation 5 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution (Simplified Winding Up) Regulations 2021⁴, the company must submit the following documents to the nominated liquidator for entry eligibility assessment:

- (a) A statement from the board of directors of the company that it reasonably believes that the liabilities of the company (including contingent and prospective liabilities) do not exceed \$2 million, and that it is not aware of any of any circumstances that would make the company unsuitable for entry into the programme;
- (b) The company's statement of affairs, containing the following information and particulars as at the last practicable date before making the statement:
 - (i) The particulars of the assets, debts and liabilities of the company;
 - (ii) The name and address of each creditor of the company;
 - (iii) The securities (if any) held by each creditor of the company;
 - (iv) The dates when securities held by each creditor of the company were respectively given;
 - (v) The cause or causes of insolvency;
 - (vi) The name and address of each debtor of the company;
 - (vii) the NRIC or passport number or Unique Entity Number (UEN) of each debtor or creditor of the company;
 - (viii) For each creditor of the company — whether the creditor is a contingent or prospective creditor or otherwise;
 - (ix) Any further information as may be prescribed; and
- (c) An update as to whether there was any reply to the notice of the company's intention to enter into the programme.

18. What is the procedure for publishing and lodging the notice of the company's entry into the SWUP?

Pursuant to section 250K(1) IRDA, the liquidator must publish a notice of the company's entry into the SWUP on the [OR's website](#) and lodge it with the ROC. The administrative sequence is as follows:

⁴ As amended by Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution (Simplified Winding Up) (Amendment) Regulations 2026.

- (a) Make the publication via the [Insolvency Office's e-Services](#);
- (b) Make the lodgment on the ROC's website, indicating the date of publication of the company's Notice of Entry into the SWUP.

The company's entry into SWUP is deemed to commence on the date of the events mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, or, if they occur on different dates, the later of those dates.

COSTS OF SWUP

19. What are the estimated costs and disbursements of using SWUP in addition to the Liquidator's professional fees?

Lodgment fee	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice of Appointment of Liquidator(s) / Change in Situation of Office of Liquidator(s) • Notice of Cessation of Appointment of Liquidator(s) under S191(3) IRDA • Order of Court Deferring the Date at which the Dissolution of the Company is to Take Effect under S250L(k) IRDA 	\$20 per lodgment
Publication fee	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice of Entry into the Simplified Winding Up Programme • Notice of Intended Dividend • Notice of Dividend • Notice to Creditors on Funding Investigations • Notice to Creditors on Investigation Outcome • Notice of Intended Dissolution • Notice of Intended Striking-Off • Notice of Discharge from the Simplified Winding Up Programme 	\$150.42 per publication (inclusive of GST)

• Corrigendum (where required)	
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Other costs may include professional legal / financial accounting service fees.

DISCHARGE FROM SWUP

20. When does a liquidator need to publish a notice of the company's discharge from the SWUP on the OR's website?

A company can be discharged from the SWUP under the following circumstances other than when it is dissolved (under section 180(5) (as replaced by section 250L(7)) or has its name struck off the register under section 210(9) (as replaced by section 250L(16)):

- (a) When an order is made by the Court for the winding up of the company; or
- (b) When an order is made by the Court under section 186 IRDA for the stay altogether of the proceedings in relation to the winding up or for the termination of the winding up.

If a company is discharged under these circumstances, the liquidator must publish a notice of the discharge on the [OR's website](#) and lodge a copy of the notice of the discharge with the ROC.

CONVERSION FROM SWUP TO OTHER LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS

21. What additional requirements apply when converting from SWUP to Creditors' Voluntary Liquidation ("CVL") or Compulsory Winding-up ("CWU").

If a company is converting the liquidation under the SWUP to a CVL or a CWU, the administrative sequence is as follows:

CVL

- (a) Lodge the Notice of Discharge from the SWUP with the ROC to exit the SWUP process, indicating the date of meeting with the creditors agreeing to converting the SWUP to a CVL. The lodgment of the form is free of charge.

(b) Lodge the necessary forms related to the commencement of CVL (including Notice of Appointment of Liquidator(s) / Change in Situation of Office of Liquidator(s) and Winding Up Order, etc.) with the ROC.

CWU

(a) Lodge the Notice of Discharge from the SWUP with the ROC to exit the SWUP process, indicating the date of discharge from the SWUP and the date of publication of the Notice of Discharge on the [OR's website](#), and attach a copy of the Notice of Discharge published. The lodgment of the form is free of charge.

(b) Lodge the necessary forms and Order of Court related to the CWU process (including Notice of Appointment of Liquidator(s) / Change in Situation of Office of Liquidator(s) and Winding Up Order, etc.) with the ROC.