Comparative summary

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Conduct	Singapore charge	Swiss charge
Fake yield platform, investors deceived	Cheating s 420 PC (10 years)	Fraud Art. 146 SCC (5 years, 10 if professional)
Custodian officer diverts customer tokens	CBT s 409 PC (20 years)	Misappropriation Art. 138 SCC (5 years, 10 if qualified)
False statement to prevent withdrawals	Fraud s 424A PC (up to 20 years if loss)	Fraud Art. 146 SCC if a disposition follows; otherwise unfair competition or FinSA conduct breach
Private key theft and drain	CMA ss 3–5 (up to 10 years)	Unauthorised data access Art. 143bis, data theft Art. 143 SCC
Laundering proceeds via exchange	CDSA ss 51, 54, 55 (10 years)	Art. 305bis SCC (3 years, 5 if aggravated)
Operating without licence	PSA s 5 (3 years), FSMA Part 9	Art. 44 FINMASA (3 years)
Manipulating a listed security token	SFA ss 197–201 (7 years)	Arts 154–155 FinMIA (3 years, 5 if qualified)

The table shows a system that punishes dishonesty more heavily than Switzerland and that reaches negligent participation in laundering, which Swiss law leaves to administrative sanction. It also shows two systems with the same structural gap for pure payment tokens in the market-abuse field. A client choosing between the hubs for a business that will handle customer assets should understand that Singapore's criminal exposure for officers is materially higher and that Singapore's prosecutors use it.

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