Wealth, trusts and family offices

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- **trust** – 信托 (xìntuō) – amanah: an arrangement under which a trustee holds assets for the benefit of beneficiaries or a purpose (Chapter E.IV).
- **trustee** – 受托人 (shòutuō rén) – pemegang amanah: the person who holds the legal title to trust assets and must administer them for the beneficiaries.[1]
- **settlor** – 委托人 (wěituō rén) – pengasas amanah: the person who creates a trust by transferring assets to a trustee.[2]
- **beneficiary** – 受益人 (shòuyì rén) – benefisiari: a person entitled to benefit from a trust, an estate or an insurance policy.
- **protector** – 保护人 (bǎohù rén) – pelindung: a person appointed under a trust deed to oversee the trustee and to consent to certain decisions (Chapter E.IV).
- **private trust company** – 私人信托公司 (sīrén xìntuō gōngsī) – syarikat amanah persendirian: a company formed to act as trustee only for the trusts of one family (Chapter E.IV).
- **licensed trust company** – 持牌信托公司 (chípái xìntuō gōngsī) – syarikat amanah berlesen: a trust business licensed by MAS under the Trust Companies Act (Chapter E.IV).

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- **family office** – 家族办公室 (jiāzú bàngōngshì) – pejabat keluarga: a company that manages the wealth, investments and affairs of one or more wealthy families (Chapter E.III).[3]
- **single family office (SFO)** – 单一家族办公室 (dānyī jiāzú bàngōngshì) – pejabat keluarga tunggal: a family office that serves only one family and is exempt from fund management licensing (Chapter E.III).[4]
- **tax incentive scheme** – 税务优惠计划 (shuìwù yōuhuì jìhuà) – skim insentif cukai: a statutory tax exemption granted to qualifying funds, such as the schemes for family office funds discussed in Chapter E.III.
- **holding company** – 控股公司 (kònggǔ gōngsī) – syarikat pegangan: a company whose main purpose is to hold shares in other companies.
- **beneficial owner** – 实益拥有人 (shíyì yōngyǒu rén) – pemilik benefisial: the natural person who ultimately owns or controls a customer or on whose behalf a transaction is conducted (Chapter H.III).[5]
- **estate** – 遗产 (yíchǎn) – harta pusaka: the assets and liabilities left by a person at death.
- **will** – 遗嘱 (yízhǔ) – wasiat: a written declaration by which a person disposes of property on death.
- **probate** – 遗嘱认证 (yízhǔ rènzhèng) – probet: the court's confirmation of a will and of the executor's authority to administer the estate.
- **succession planning** – 传承规划 (chuánchéng guīhuà) – perancangan penggantian: the planned transfer of wealth and of control of a family business to the next generation.
- **income tax** – 所得税 (suǒdé shuì) – cukai pendapatan: a tax on the income of individuals and companies, introduced in the colony only after long resistance by the merchants (Chapter B.I).
- **goods and services tax (GST)** – 消费税 (xiāofèi shuì) – cukai barangan dan perkhidmatan: Singapore's broad-based tax on the supply of goods and services.

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- **estate duty** – 遗产税 (yíchǎn shuì) – duti harta pusaka: the tax on the estates of deceased persons, which Singapore has abolished.
- **tax residence** – 税务居民身份 (shuìwù jūmín shēnfèn) – pemastautinan cukai: the status that determines in which country a person is taxed on income.
- **double taxation agreement** – 避免双重征税协定 (bìmiǎn shuāngchóng zhēngshuì xiédìng) – perjanjian pengelakan cukai dua kali: a treaty that allocates taxing rights between two states and relieves double taxation.
- **automatic exchange of information** – 自动交换资料 (zìdòng jiāohuàn zīliào) – pertukaran maklumat automatik: the annual transfer of financial account data between tax authorities under the Common Reporting Standard (Chapter E.II).
- **Common Reporting Standard (CRS)** – 共同申报准则 (gòngtóng shēnbào zhǔnzé) – Piawaian Pelaporan Bersama: the OECD standard for the automatic exchange of financial account information that Singapore applies (Chapter E.II).
- **source of wealth** – 财富来源 (cáifù láiyuán) – sumber kekayaan: the activities through which a client's total wealth was generated, which a private bank must establish and corroborate (Chapter H.III).
- **source of funds** – 资金来源 (zījīn láiyuán) – sumber dana: the origin of the particular assets involved in a business relationship or transaction (Chapter H.III).
- **wealth migration** – 财富移民 (cáifù yímín) – penghijrahan kekayaan: the relocation of wealthy individuals and their assets to another jurisdiction (Chapter I.V).

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Notes

1. PRPM, entry “trustee”, citing *Kamus Inggeris-Melayu Dewan* (accessed November 2026): “pemegang amanah: the Public T~, Pemegang Amanah Raya”. ↩
2. Malay form uncertain. Malaysian legal usage also uses “penyelesai”. ↩
3. Malay form is a translation. ↩
4. Malay form is a translation. ↩
5. Chinese form follows Singapore and Hong Kong usage. ↩

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