新加坡法学院

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新加坡法学院（Singapore Academy of Law，SAL）是依据《1988年新加坡法学院法》设立的法定机构，所有执业律师（advocates and solicitors）、所有法官以及政府的所有法律官员均为其成员。它所履行的职能在瑞士分属律师协会、法学院和商业出版社。它出版《新加坡法律报告》（Singapore Law Reports），并运营判决和立法订阅数据库LawNet。它设有法律改革委员会（Law Reform Committee），该委员会发布的报告常常为立法开路。它还下设新加坡调解中心（Singapore Mediation Centre）和亚洲商法研究院（Asian Business Law Institute，ABLI）。后者成立于2016年，旨在推动亚洲商法的趋同。此外，SAL还负责第I章所述的考试和外国律师注册事务。[1]

SAL在数字资产方面做了大量工作。2022年11月，ABLI与SAL发布了《加密资产与财产法（新加坡版）》（“Cryptoassets and Property Law (Singapore edition)”），作为加密资产系列（Cryptoasset Series）的第一部分。这份88页的报告探讨加密资产在新加坡法律下是否构成财产，梳理了截至当时的判例，并指出司法和成文法处理中的空白。纳入ByBit案判决和英格兰及威尔士法律委员会最终报告的更新版，在本书截稿日之后发布。SAL还为执业者发布了一份数字资产管理知识指南。[23] 第J部分第I章在分析财产问题时借鉴了这份2022年报告。

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瑞士读者应将SAL理解为新加坡法律界就新问题集体思考的机构。瑞士执业者参考的是法律评注中的学说和联邦司法部的报告，新加坡执业者参考的则是SAL法律改革委员会和ABLI的报告，以及援引这些报告的判决。外国律师若想为新加坡数字资产法的发展作出贡献，可以通过SAL的各委员会和会议参与其中。

注释

1. Singapore Academy of Law Act 1988 (2020 Rev Ed)，第3条（设立）和第4条（职能）；亚洲商法研究院由SAL于2016年1月设立。 ↩
2. Asian Business Law Institute and Singapore Academy of Law，"ABLI-SAL Cryptoasset Series – Cryptoassets and Property Law (Singapore edition)"，2022年11月首次发布，共88页；据ABLI网站介绍，更新版于2026年10月发布，纳入了2023年7月的ByBit案判决和法律委员会的最终报告。 ↩
3. Singapore Academy of Law，"Digital Assets Management Knowledge Guide"，2025年发布于SAL网站。 ↩

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