

TEMPORARY BRIDGING LOAN PROGRAMME (TBLP)

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is the objective of the TBLP? What are the key scheme parameters?

The TBLP was introduced to help the enterprises access working capital.

As announced in the Solidarity Budget on 6 Apr 2020, the Government enhanced the TBLP further with 90% risk share. The enhancement applied to new applications initiated from 8 April 2020 until 31 March 2021.

As announced on 12 Oct 2020, TBLP was extended from 1 Apr 2021 to 30 Sep 2021. Under this extension, the Government's risk-share on the loan was lowered to 70% with the maximum loan quantum lowered to \$\$3 million. This was to calibrate the support for businesses as the economy gradually recovers.

As announced on 5 Jul 2021, TBLP was further extended for 6 months, from 1 Oct 2021 to 31 Mar 2022, under the same parameters.

As announced in B2022, TBLP will be further extended for 6 months, from 1 Apr 2022 to 30 Sep 2022, with revised parameters to further support enterprises in their cashflow needs, in order to manage the prolonged impact of COVID-19 and the recent spikes in business costs. Under this extension, the Government's risk share on the loan remains at 70% while the maximum loan quantum is lowered to S\$1 million.

2. Can enterprises take out another loan under the extended programme if they had previously taken a TBLP loan or other EFS loans?

Yes, enterprises that had previously taken a TBLP loan, can still apply for a new loan under the extended programme, provided its total exposure to the TBLP is capped at the maximum amount of S\$1 million per borrower.

If the enterprise had previously taken an EFS loan, it can still apply for a new loan under the extended TBLP, provided its total exposure across all facilities is less than S\$50 million per Borrower Group¹.

3. Can enterprises apply for the TBLP multiple times with different PFIs?

Yes, enterprises can approach different PFIs to apply. However, the total aggregate amount borrowed under the TBLP scheme from different PFIs is capped at the maximum amount of S\$1 million per borrower.

b. Corporate shareholders holding more than 50% at all levels up; and

Enterprise Singapore, formerly International Enterprise Singapore and SPRING Singapore, is the government agency championing enterprise development. We work with committed companies to build capabilities, innovate and internationalise. We also support the growth of Singapore as a hub for global trading and startups. As the national standards and accreditation body, we continue to build trust in Singapore's products and services through quality and standards.

 $^{^{1}}$ Borrower Group consists of the following:

a. Borrower; and

c. Subsidiaries where the Applicant company holds more than 50% shareholdings and subsequent subsidiaries at all levels down; and

d. Subsidiaries where the Applicant's Ultimate Parent Company holds more than 50% shareholdings and their subsidiaries at all levels down.



4. Besides TBLP, can companies apply for the Enhanced Enterprise Financing Scheme Trade Loan (Enhanced EFS-TL) and other EFS loans at the same time?

Yes, enterprises can apply for all the schemes if they meet the criteria for each scheme, subject to assessment by PFIs.

5. PFIs are not willing to approve my company's loan application even though it is eligible for the TBLP. What can I do?

All eligible enterprises applying for the TBLP are subject to assessment by PFIs.

Enterprises which require further support may approach Enterprise Singapore at (65) 6898 1800 or submit an enquiry through https://go.gov.sg/askenterprisesg.

6. Since Enterprise Singapore provides 70%/90% risk share on the loan, does it mean that the borrower/guarantors are only responsible for the remaining percentage of the loan?

No. The borrower and guarantors are responsible to repay 100% of the loan amount. When defaults occur, PFIs are obligated to follow their standard commercial recovery procedure, including the realisation of security, before they can make a claim against Enterprise Singapore for the unrecovered amount in proportion to risk-share.

7. Why do banks require a 100% Personal Guarantee (PG) when the government covers 70% of the loan amount?

A PG is not only a means of security but signals a commitment by the guarantor(s) that they are committed to the loan obligation.

8. How can enterprises obtain moratorium on their loans?

Enterprises facing cash flow difficulties should actively engage their lenders to understand the relief options available to them.