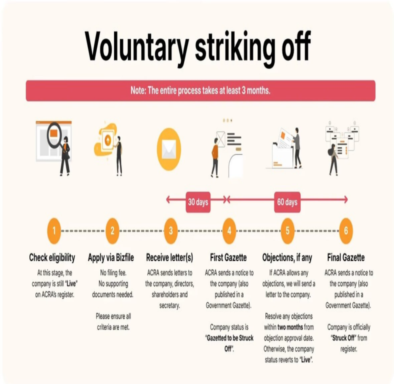

Your Company Appears in ACRAâ??s First Gazette: What an Objection Must Prove

Description

A First Gazette listing is a live warning, not proof that the company has already disappeared. Creditors, employees, shareholders and directors have a defined window to identify the right entity, state a concrete reason for objection and show the unresolved interest that makes striking off inappropriate.

This guide is for a creditor, employee, shareholder or director who finds a Singapore company in a First Gazette striking-off list. The decision is to verify the entity and notice, decide whether an objection is justified, and preserve the claim or withdrawal path before the 60-day stage ends.

Verify the exact entity and notice

ACRA publishes First Gazette lists for entities proposed to be struck off. Match the UEN, legal name, publication date and list, especially where names are similar. Save the authoritative record and a fresh Bizfile status readback. A social post or copied spreadsheet is not enough to start an objection. ACRA First Gazette list.

The 60-day stage has a sequence

ACRAâ??s striking-off guide says the company is placed in the First Gazette and interested parties may object during a 60-day waiting period. If an objection is accepted, ACRA informs the company of the objector and reason. The company then has two months to resolve it; otherwise the application lapses. ACRA striking-off process.

State the interest and the unresolved fact

A creditor should identify the debt and evidence; an employee the employment claim or unpaid amount; a shareholder the ownership or distribution issue; a director the governance or filing problem. The object is not to write the longest narrative. It is to show why the entity should not disappear while the stated matter remains unresolved.

Keep service and contact evidence

Use the prescribed objection route and retain acknowledgement. Separately send a clear notice to the companyâ??s known registered or professional contact where appropriate. Record delivery, response and any proposal. Do not publish personal data or use an objection merely as pressure for a claim that has no documented basis.

Final Gazette changes the problem

If no effective objection prevents the process, ACRA may publish the Final Gazette and the company then no longer legally exists. Restoration is a different and more demanding route. That is why a stakeholder should not wait for a bank, supplier or former officer to alert them after final status.

The two working tools

The first original unit is a stakeholder-specific evidence matrix. The second is a timeline with four gates: First Gazette publication, 60-day objection period, two-month resolution after an accepted objection, and possible Final Gazette. It prevents a valid concern from being filed against the wrong entity or too late.

Stakeholder	Evidence focus	Resolution evidence
Creditor	Contract, invoice, delivery and unpaid balance	Cleared payment or enforceable arrangement
Employee	Employment terms, payroll and claim record	Payment or formal dispute outcome
Shareholder	Register, capital and distribution issue	Corrected register or documented distribution
Director or officer	Authority, liabilities and filing state	Withdrawal or rectified compliance record

Keep the decision usable after today

A first check can go stale before the task is finished. Put verify the exact entity and notice, the 60-day stage has a sequence and state the interest and the unresolved fact on separate dated lines instead of combining them into one â??doneâ?• box. Attach the authority page or document beside the line it supports, record the person who checked it, and write the exact event that will force another check. That event may be a changed account, amended filing, new appointment, revised timetable, altered access route, later test run or updated dataset. The format matters because a future reader must be able to see which fact changed without repeating every part of the exercise.

Next, give the two original tools different owners. The person maintaining a stakeholder-by-stakeholder objection evidence matrix should preserve the inputs and arithmetic or branch logic. The person maintaining a first-gazette, objection, lapse and final-gazette timeline should confirm that the final action followed the chosen route. One person may perform both roles, but the evidence should still distinguish calculation from execution. This prevents a correct plan from being mistaken for proof that the payment, filing, trip, report, repair, training or release actually happened.

Before relying on the result, ask a second reader to reproduce the conclusion from the saved material without being told the preferred answer. They should be able to match the right person, entity, account, property, route, service or software version; identify the controlling date; and explain the strongest stop condition. If they reach another branch, do not average the two answers. Reopen the disputed source, definition or input. A decision that cannot be reproduced is not ready for a consequential step.

Worked example

A supplier finds a customerâ??s UEN in the First Gazette with S$18,000 unpaid. It saves the list, contract, accepted delivery, invoices and statement, submits the prescribed objection and records the acknowledgement. The company proposes payment in two instalments. The supplier keeps the objection active until the agreed resolution is actually documented and completed.

The example is a calculation or decision illustration, not a report of an interview, purchase, visit, transaction, taste test or personal outcome. Replace its inputs with the readerâ??s own current evidence.

Where this can go wrong

- Searching only by company name and objecting against a similarly named entity.
- Writing a general accusation without evidence of the stakeholderâ??s interest.
- Assuming an accepted objection permanently blocks strike-off without tracking resolution.
- Waiting for Final Gazette and expecting the same simple objection process to remain available.

Before acting

1. Match legal name, UEN, list and publication date.
2. Identify the stakeholder interest and unresolved amount or right.
3. Assemble primary documents and a concise chronology.
4. Submit through the current ACRA route and save acknowledgement.
5. Track the 60-day stage, any two-month resolution period and status changes.

Limits and useful next reading

An objection is a statutory process, not a substitute for legal enforcement or professional advice. ACRA decides whether the objection is accepted and how the striking-off application proceeds. Stakeholders with urgent limitation or asset risks should obtain advice promptly.

For the next related decision, check the companyâ??s separate tax-filing route. It is also useful to see the director-side striking-off timeline.

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