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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

Singapore

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review*

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* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

I. Introduction

1. Singapore expresses its appreciation for the active and constructive participation of States, and their recommendations, during the fourth Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Singapore on 12 May 2026.

2. As a small island city-state with a diverse and multi-ethnic population, Singapore takes a pragmatic and outcomes-focused approach to the advancement of human rights. We have therefore reviewed all the recommendations received and assessed whether they would be achievable within Singapore's unique cultural, social, economic, and historical context.

3. Singapore received 342 recommendations at our fourth UPR. Singapore supports 243 recommendations, and notes 99 recommendations. We are committed to implementing the recommendations supported, in line with our ongoing efforts to safeguard the dignity of all persons and build an inclusive society where all have the opportunities to fulfil their potential. We have had to note recommendations which were based on inaccurate assumptions or information. We have also noted recommendations that are not appropriate in our national context, though in most of those cases, Singapore already has legislation and policies that address the underlying intention behind these recommendations.

II. Recommendations

Recommendations	*Position of Singapore*	*Justification*
30.1; 30.2; 30.3; 30.4; 30.5; 30.6; 30.7; 30.8; 30.9; 30.10; 30.13; 30.14; 30.15; 30.16; 30.21; 30.23; 30.24; 30.25; 30.26; 30.27; 30.28; 30.29; 30.30; 30.31	Noted	Singapore takes our treaty obligations seriously. Our approach is to ensure the necessary legal, policy and institutional frameworks are in place to fully implement a treaty before ratification.
30.11; 30.12; 30.17; 30.18; 30.19; 30.20; 30.22; 30.143	Supported	Our Inter-Ministry Committee on Human Rights (IMC-HR) periodically reviews our ability to ratify additional human rights treaties or remove reservations to treaties we have ratified. While Singapore may not be a party to all human rights treaties, our outcomes are already largely consistent with the objectives of these treaties.
30.32; 30.33; 30.34; 30.35; 30.36	Supported	
30.37; 30.38; 30.44; 30.45; 30.46; 30.47	Supported	
30.39; 30.40; 30.41; 30.42; 30.43	Noted	Singapore uses a decentralised and mutually reinforcing system of legislation, regulation, and institutional oversight to protect human rights. Our people also have multiple feedback channels and direct avenues to have concerns addressed. We have found this to be effective in protecting and advancing human rights in Singapore.
30.48; 30.49; 30.51; 30.58; 30.119; 30.315; 30.316; 30.317; 30.318; 30.319; 30.320	Noted	All Singapore citizens, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity, are protected under our laws from discrimination and harassment. We will continue to address the concerns of the LGBT community in a sensitive and pragmatic way, protect the vulnerable, uphold the family, and preserve the

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Recommendations	*Position of Singapore*	*Justification*
		common space for the diverse communities in Singapore.
30.50; 30.52; 30.53; 30.54; 30.55; 30.56; 30.57; 30.59; 30.64; 30.65; 30.67; 30.68	Supported	
30.60; 30.61; 30.62; 30.63; 30.66; 30.127; 30.128; 30.129; 30.206; 30.207; 30.208; 30.209; 30.210; 30.211; 30.212; 30.213; 30.214; 30.215; 30.216; 30.217; 30.218; 30.219; 30.220; 30.221; 30.222; 30.228; 30.229; 30.230; 30.231; 30.232; 30.233; 30.234; 30.235; 30.236; 30.237; 30.238; 30.239; 30.240; 30.241; 30.242; 30.243; 30.244; 30.245; 30.246; 30.247; 30.248	Supported	
30.69; 30.70; 30.71; 30.72; 30.73; 30.74; 30.75; 30.76; 30.77; 30.78; 30.79; 30.80; 30.81; 30.82; 30.83; 30.84; 30.85; 30.86; 30.87; 30.88; 30.89; 30.90	Noted	Capital punishment is reserved only for the most serious crimes that cause grave harm to individuals and society, such as murder and trafficking of significant quantities of drugs, and is applied in accordance with due process of law and judicial safeguards.
30.91; 30.176; 30.290; 30.291; 30.292; 30.293; 30.294; 30.295; 30.299; 30.300; 30.301; 30.302; 30.303; 30.304; 30.305; 30.306; 30.307; 30.308; 30.309; 30.310; 30.311	Supported	
30.92; 30.93; 30.94; 30.97; 30.99; 30.101; 30.102; 30.103; 30.104; 30.105; 30.106; 30.107	Noted	The right to freedom of speech, expression and assembly is guaranteed under the Singapore Constitution. As recognised in international human rights law, this right is not unfettered. It must therefore be exercised responsibly, including to secure respect for the rights of others. This is especially crucial in Singapore's multi-racial and multi-religious context. Rules applied to protect these rights are applied equally and consistently.
30.95; 30.96; 30.98; 30.100; 30.108; 30.115	Supported	
30.109; 30.110; 30.116; 30.185; 30.187; 30.255; 30.312	Supported	
30.111; 30.112; 30.114	Noted	Freedom of religion is constitutionally guaranteed under the Singapore Constitution. Every person has the right to profess, practice, and propagate their religion in a manner that does not go against public order, public health, or morality.

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Recommendations	*Position of Singapore*	*Justification*
		National service remains critical to Singapore's defence. It underpins our peace and prosperity, and safeguards our independence and sovereignty. This system is only viable if it is universal – if every male Singapore Citizen and Permanent Resident, regardless of race or religion, fulfils his obligation to defend our country.
30.113	Supported	
30.117; 30.118; 30.271	Noted	The minimum legal age of marriage in Singapore is 18 years. Marriages involving person(s) below 18 years of age are void unless authorised by the Minister/Kadi. Such permission is granted only in a very small minority of cases (i.e., <0.5% of marriages), and only after a comprehensive assessment of the applicants' suitability for marriage. Additional safeguards include a mandatory marriage preparation programme, which covers topics such as communication, conflict resolution, financial planning and family planning, to help couples build a strong foundation for their marriage.
30.120; 30.121; 30.122; 30.123; 30.124; 30.125; 30.126	Supported	
30.130; 30.131; 30.133; 30.134; 30.136; 30.137; 30.138; 30.139; 30.141; 30.142; 30.148; 30.165; 30.166; 30.273; 30.321; 30.322; 30.323; 30.324; 30.325; 30.326; 30.327; 30.328; 30.329; 30.330; 30.331; 30.332; 30.333; 30.334; 30.335; 30.336; 30.337; 30.338; 30.341	Supported	
30.132; 30.135; 30.140; 30.339; 30.340	Noted	Singapore recognises that migrant domestic workers require additional protection and we have enacted more customised legislation, namely, the Employment of Foreign Manpower Act 1990, to recognise the demands of their work environments and better meet their unique protection needs.
30.145; 30.146; 30.147; 30.149; 30.150; 30.151; 30.152; 30.153; 30.154; 30.155; 30.156; 30.157; 30.158; 30.159; 30.160; 30.161; 30.162; 30.163; 30.164; 30.167; 30.168; 30.169; 30.170; 30.171; 30.172; 30.173; 30.174; 30.175; 30.177; 30.180; 30.181; 30.182; 30.183; 30.184; 30.186; 30.188; 30.202; 30.203; 30.204; 30.205; 30.314	Supported	

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Recommendations	*Position of Singapore*	*Justification*
30.189; 30.190; 30.191; 30.192; 30.193; 30.194; 30.195; 30.196; 30.197; 30.199; 30.200; 30.201	Supported	We target to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, as outlined in our Long-Term Low-Emissions Development Strategy submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat.
30.198	Noted	We fully believe in securing a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment in Singapore for current and future generations. Singapore supports the ASEAN Declaration on the Right to a Safe, Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment. As appropriate, Singapore also implements and reviews our legislation, policies and measures on sustainability and climate change to ensure a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.
30.178; 30.179	Noted	No child will be denied education in Singapore for an inability to pay. Education fees are already heavily subsidized such that the contributions are effectively nominal. There are also multiple financial assistance schemes in place to ensure that all children can access quality education.
30.223, 30.224; 30.225; 30.226; 30.227	Noted	
30.249; 30.250; 30.251; 30.252; 30.253; 30.254; 30.256; 30.257; 30.258; 30.259; 30.260; 30.261; 30.262; 30.263; 30.264; 30.265; 30.266; 30.267; 30.268; 30.269; 30.272; 30.274; 30.275; 30.276	Supported	
30.144; 30.270	Noted	
30.277; 30.278; 30.279; 30.280; 30.281; 30.282; 30.283; 30.284; 30.285; 30.286; 30.287; 30.288; 30.289	Supported	
30.296; 30.297; 30.298	Noted	Article 12 of the Singapore Constitution guarantees all persons, including persons with disabilities, equality before the law. Any person who is subject to harassment, violence, or unequal treatment (including based on disability) are protected and have avenues for recourse under our laws.
30.313	Supported	
30.342	Noted	The provisions governing citizenship status in Singapore are enshrined in the Singapore Constitution, including the rights of children to acquire citizenship by registration.

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III. Conclusion

4. Singapore remains firmly committed to improving lives at home, safeguarding dignity, and providing opportunities for our people.

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