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Joint Stakeholders' submission on:
Human Rights in Singapore

Submitted by:
Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI)
NGOs with special consultative status with ECOSOC
The Marist Brothers – Province of East Asia

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This stakeholders' report is a joint submission of the above-mentioned organizations. The report highlights key concerns related to **children's rights** in Singapore, particularly **education and mental health; civic responsibility and environmental care; and socio-economic concerns**. Each section conveys recommendations to the Singaporean Government.

2. **Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI)** is an international organization promoted by the Marist Brothers, present in 80 countries. FMSI has more than 15 years of experience working in the field of international solidarity, advocating for children's rights especially in the field of education. It works at the international level, participating in the UN human rights mechanisms in collaboration with other organizations with similar interests. It has been accredited by ECOSOC since 2011.

3. **The Marist Brothers – Province of East Asia:** The Marist Brothers is a religious congregation of consecrated men in the Catholic Church. They are involved in the education of children and young people in schools and other educational settings. The Province of East Asia is an Administrative Unit within the Marist Institute, composed of several locations and personnel living and working in Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.¹ The Marist Brothers are present in Singapore providing educative services for children and youth.

4. The data and information obtained for this submission came from various sources and includes information from youth, teachers, educators, and other civil society actors living and working in Singapore. All information concerned the period from June 2021 to September 2025.

II. GENERAL REMARKS AND COOPERATION WITH THE UPR MECHANISM

5. Singapore was reviewed on May 2021 at the 38th Session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. This coalition welcomes the constructive participation of Singapore in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). On this occasion, Singapore received 324 recommendations and supported 210 recommendations while noting 114 recommendations². The present joint submission represents the follow-up to the UPR recommendations accepted by the State in 2021.

6. The implementation of recommendations is critical to ensure a true advancement of human rights in the State under review. Therefore, Singapore must pay particular attention to effectively follow-up those recommendations in consultation with Civil Society.

7. We would like to express our gratitude to the government of Singapore for its adherence to the measures proposed by the United Nations for the participation of civil society, which has allowed us to submit this report. We would also like to express our gratitude to the Singaporean government for its commitment to safeguarding human rights, as demonstrated by its dedication

¹ Cf. <https://champagnat.org/en/marist-institute/our-presence/>

² Cf. "Matrix Recommendations Singapore" available at https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/UPR38_Singapore_Thematic_List_of_Recommendations.docx

to implementing the numerous recommendations adopted during the previous UPR, particularly those concerning the protection and welfare of children³.

8. We also welcome the adoption of many recommendations that are connected to the Sustainable Development Goals⁴ such as: 4: Quality Education (7%); 5: Gender Equality (15%); 8: Decent work and economic growth (12%); 10: Reduced inequalities (22%); 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions (30%).

9. At the same time, we are aware of the need to elaborate further on the previous recommendations and to address new ones that may arise at the next session by providing the necessary measures and funding to ensure the fulfilment and improvement of rights across the population, particularly among the most vulnerable.

III. METHODOLOGY FOR DATA COLLECTION AND OVERVIEW OF THE TOPIC

Methodology:

10. An important part of this report has been carried out by listening to the direct voices of children, adolescents and young people, as well as adults directly involved in the lives of children and young people, involving several groups of students, aged between 13 and 15, from educational establishments. The total number of students involved was 20. In many of the themes, we highlight the coincidence in the opinions expressed by the children and the adults who accompanied them in the consultation and listening process. The main issues highlighted in this fieldwork are reflected in this report, although there were other concerns beyond those mentioned here.

Overview:

11. **Education and mental health.** Singaporean young people report stress from exams and academic demands. They hope to have more time for Co-Curricular Activities (CCA) that emphasize applicable, real-world skills over theoretical knowledge. This persistent distress occurs despite the Ministry of Education's (MOE) extensive efforts to reduce assessment load and promote holistic education. This is partly due to the expectations imposed by parents which can be seen by the large tuition industry in the country.⁵

12. **Civic responsibility and environmental care.** Public cleanliness is a high-consensus concern. Crucially, young people demonstrate sophisticated civic empathy by linking environmental quality directly to the welfare of cleaners. Their recommendations include increasing infrastructural support, enhancing legal rigor, and promoting citizen engagement.

³ For example : 59.27 (Afghanistan – Gabon - Armenia); 59.28 (Georgia); 59.58 (Greece); 59.60 (Russian Federation); 59.64 (Bhutan); 59.202 (India); 59.263 (Jordan); 59.144 (Philippines); 59.158 (North Macedonia); 59.67 (Cyprus); 59.197 (Bahrain); 59.201 (Cuba); 59.206 (Sri Lanka); 59.253 (Rwanda) ; 59.255 (Togo) ; 59.259 (Djibouti) ; 59.274 (Poland).

⁴ Cf. Infographic <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/Infographics-SINGAPORE.pdf>

⁵ Cf. The StraitsTimes, “*Spending by S’pore families on private tuition rises to \$1.8 billion in 2023*”, accessed October 8, <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/spore-families-spent-1-8-billion-on-private-tuition-for-children-in-2023>).

13. **Socio-economic concerns.** Young people are highly attuned to inflation, particularly regarding food prices and the impact on the most vulnerable.

14. In addition, Singaporean children and young people are increasingly concerned about other issues that directly affect them and their families. Many aspects of human rights are interconnected so that when one fails, other rights are also threatened. Therefore, other concerns can be heard in the voices of children and young people that are less developed in this report: concerns about the fairness of the judicial system in terms of its ability to prevent crime and to successfully prosecute perpetrators; employment prospects and renovating old housing to control pest reproduction.

15. Singapore protects with laws and public policies the human rights. We are aware that some of the challenges facing the government are not easy to work on, so we appreciate the efforts to improve them, now and in the future.

IV. EDUCATION AND MENTAL HEALTH

16. Our coalition acknowledges the commitment of the Singaporean government to guarantee the right to education and health for all its population, in accordance with international obligations and the recommendations of the last UPR.⁶ Nevertheless, the repercussions of the pandemic have given rise to a number of new issues, which in turn call into question the response to the educational and health needs of the younger population.

17. The period since the last UPR to the present highlights a crucial policy shift in Singapore toward officially acknowledging and addressing significant youth mental distress, formalizing its approach with the 2023 launch of the National Mental Health and Well-being Strategy.⁷ While this whole-of-government mobilization, which involves the Ministry of Education (MOE) and Ministry of Health (MOH), represents a necessary systemic response, critical structural and ethical challenges remain, directly impacting the well-being of children and young people.⁸

18. The urgency of this issue is underscored by severe epidemiological data. Research indicates that approximately one in three youth aged 10 to 18 report internalizing symptoms, such as depression and anxiety, largely linked to intense academic pressures.⁹ Furthermore, the National Youth Mental Health Study found an alarming lifetime prevalence of Non-Suicidal Self-Injury (NSSI) at 25.0% among youth aged 15–35, with a median age of onset at 14 years.¹⁰ This strongly

⁶ Recommendations related with Education: 59.67 (Cyprus); 59.185 (Mauritania); 59.197 (Bahrain); 59.198 (Kuwait); 59.199 (Barbados); 59.200 (Yemen); 59.201 (Cuba); 59.203 (Iraq); 59.204 (Nicaragua); 59.205 (Oman); 59.206 (Sri Lanka); 59.207 (Azerbaijan); 59.208 (Uzbekistan); 59.209 (Cambodia); 59.210 (Lebanon); 59.211 (Mozambique); 59.212 (Myanmar); 59.259 (Djibouti). Related with Health: 59.191 (China); 59.193 (Yemen); 59.194 (Djibouti); 59.291 (Israel).

⁷ Cf. Ministry of Health “National Mental Health and Well-being Strategy (2023)”, accessed October 2, 2025, <https://www.moh.gov.sg/others/resources-and-statistics/national-mental-health-and-well-being-strategy--2023->

⁸ Cf. UNICEF Europe and Central Asia “Policies and resources for safe and supportive schools”, accessed October 2, 2025, <https://www.unicef.org/eca/reports/policies-and-resources-safe-and-supportive-schools>

⁹ Cf. MHIN “Grades or Growth? Rethinking Mental Health within Singapore’s Education System”, accessed October 2, 2025, <https://www.mhinnovation.net/blogs/grades-or-growth-rethinking-mental-health-within-singapores-education-system>

¹⁰ Cf. PMC “Prevalence and correlates of nonsuicidal self-injury among youths in Singapore: findings from the National Youth Mental Health Study”, accessed October 2, 2025, <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11929177/>

correlates high-risk behavior with the peak transition years within the meritocratic, high-stakes testing environment of Singapore's secondary school system. Although MOE has attempted to de-emphasize academic performance by phasing out the publicizing of rankings,¹¹ the pressure associated with foundational exams like the Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE) persists as a defining, stressful event for students and families.

19. The government's response includes expanding clinical capacity and launching family-centric efforts, such as the MOE-led Parenting for Wellness Initiative, designed to build resilience and support parent-child relationships.¹² However, the effectiveness of these efforts is undermined by fundamental barriers to access. The requirement for parental consent for minors to obtain many mental health services, despite the legal recognition of Gillick competence (allowing mature minors to consent if they understand the treatment), severely limits confidential care.¹³ This policy discrepancy between legal recognition and operational procedure confirms that legal clarity is a necessary prerequisite for achieving the access goals of the National Mental Health Strategy.

20. A People's Action Party (PAP) workgroup has formally advocated for lowering the age of consent to 18 for non-major mental health services, citing the fear of parental stigma or burden as a major hurdle to youth seeking help.¹⁴ This reluctance is also noted by NGOs like CARE Singapore, who observe that young people hesitate to seek support because they fear burdening their families.¹⁵

21. Therefore, three core challenges that require urgent legislative and structural reform: The documented severity of youth distress; the persistent role of the meritocratic academic environment as a fundamental systemic driver of stress and mental illness; and the operational barriers to confidential care created by the legal ambiguities surrounding minor consent and the necessity for parental involvement.

22. These gaps confirm that while Singapore has addressed access to care through capacity building and NGO integration, it has yet to fully mitigate the structural determinants of mental distress or fully operationalize the rights to autonomy and confidentiality for its maturing youth population.

23. By focusing on these structural reforms, Singapore can move beyond capacity management to fundamentally mitigate the causes of youth distress and uphold the right of every child to a supportive and healthy developmental environment.

24. With the aim of strengthening the education system and promoting the well-being of children and young people in Singapore, our coalition suggests the following recommendations:

¹¹ Cf. Ibid. MHIN "Grades or growth?..."

¹² Cf. Ministry of Education Singapore "Committee of Supply 2025", accessed October 2, 2025, <https://www.moe.gov.sg/microsites/cos2025/>

¹³ Cf. Chua, H. "Competence, Capacity and Consent to Medical Treatment", accessed October 2, 2025, <https://law1a.nus.edu.sg/sjls/articles/sjls-mar-24-159.pdf>

¹⁴ Cf. The StraitsTimes "Youth mental health: PAP group wants age of consent for services to be lowered to 18", accessed October 2, 2025, <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/youth-mental-health-pap-group-want-age-of-consent-for-services-to-be-lowered-to-18>

¹⁵ Cf. Care Singapore, accessed October 2, 2025, <https://care.sg/>

- a. **Reduce systemic academic pressure by lowering the mandatory examination frequency in Years 1 and 2 of secondary education. In addition, a measurable, non-graded student well-being index should be integrated in order to prioritize holistic development over quantitative academic coverage.**
- b. **Raise the measurable weighting of Co-Curricular Activities (CCA) and Character Education outcomes in academic progression decisions, formalizing a shift toward individual interest and holistic skill development.**
- c. **Issue binding guidelines operationalizing Gillick Competence for adolescents and young people, guaranteeing confidential access to subsidized, non-clinical counselling to overcome parental consent barriers.**
- d. **Improve access to mental health support services in secondary schools achieving an average student-to-counsellor ratio of 350:1 and consequently, reducing long wait times for subsidized care that especially affect individuals with limited financial means.**

V. CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CARE

25. The review of Singapore's civic responsibility and environmental policies since 2020 reveals a successful governance model in targeted areas, directly addressing many concerns raised by young people regarding cleanliness, infrastructure, and cleaner compensation. Initiatives like the Singapore Green Plan 2030¹⁶ and the Progressive Wage Model (PWM)¹⁷ have created a cleaner environment and delivered tangible wage increases for outsourced cleaners. These successes foster a high quality of life environment and meet the youth's aspirations for order and economic fairness.

26. However, sustained improvements in the quality of life, especially for children and young people who represent the nation's future, require the government to focus on two critical governance gaps identified through international reviews: labor equity and civic development.

27. While the PWM uplifts specific low-wage workers, a significant structural inequality persists. International bodies, including the ILO,¹⁸ highlight that domestic workers, who are crucial to public health and national hygiene, are explicitly excluded from the main labor laws. Many of the recommendations supported by Singapore during the last UPR, claim for the protection of migrant workers, in particular domestic workers;¹⁹ for the provision of services that ensure their well-being;²⁰ and for legislation that ensure their full social integration.²¹

¹⁶ Cf. Singapore Green Plan 2030, accessed October 3, 2025, <https://www.greenplan.gov.sg/>

¹⁷ Cf. Ministry of Manpower "Progressive Wage Model for the cleaning sector", accessed October 3, 2025, <https://www.mom.gov.sg/employment-practices/progressive-wage-model/cleaning-sector>

¹⁸ Cf. ILO "Labour rights and social protection coverage for domestic workers in ASEAN – Report", accessed October 3, 2025, https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-10/Labour_RightsSocial_Protection_Coverage_for_Domestic_Workers_in_ASEAN%20_REPORT.pdf

¹⁹ Recommendations: 59.300 (Australia), 59.307 (Togo), 59.315 (El Salvador).

²⁰ Recommendations: 59.302 (Philippines), 59.311 (Cameroon), 59.304 (Sri Lanka), 59.306 (Thailand).

²¹ Recommendations: 59.314 (Dominican Republic), 59.316 (Eswatini), 59.318 (Indonesia), 59.319 (Pakistan), 59.320 (Philippines), 59.321 (Bangladesh), 59.322 (India), 59.323 (Mauritania).

28. For young citizens who champion responsibility and fair treatment, this two-tiered system undermines the values of social cohesion and equality they are encouraged to adopt. To truly improve the moral and social quality of life, the government should consider extending comprehensive labor and social protection—such as that afforded under the Employment Act—to all workers who maintain the national environment, including domestic cleaners.

29. In line with the Recommendation 59.116,²² the government encourages participation of citizens and businesses in state-aligned initiatives like Green Citizenry, “to adopt sustainable practices and engage in climate conversations”.²³ Therefore, when children and young people express a desire to be “Advocates for Good citizens” they are claiming for more spaces with an expanded tolerance for dissent and discussion that allow their participation and active commitment, where they can develop their civic aspirations into genuine social change.

30. The consistency between the regulatory approach to cleanliness (Environmental Public Health Act - EPHA mandates)²⁴ and the youth’s call for “*Stricter law*” demonstrates an implicit social contract where citizens expect and accept a highly centralized regulatory approach in exchange for guaranteed order and hygiene.

31. Singapore’s efficiency in delivering a pristine environment is commendable, but long-term quality of life requires a policy pivot toward inclusivity, ensuring that social protections are universal and that the next generation is empowered with the space to actively define and pursue social justice.

32. To boost civic responsibility and environmental awareness and care in Singapore, our coalition makes the following recommendations to the national government:

- a. Pass legislation that extends the core protections of the Employment Act to all domestic workers, thereby closing the protection gap noted by the UN-UPR.**
- b. Integrate youth leadership by requiring that 50% of Green Action for Communities projects be youth-led or co-led aiming to institutionalize youth participation in achieving local environmental goals, such as neighborhood cleanliness and coastal action.**
- c. Promote safe and empowering environments in which children and young people can express their opinions and advocate for a diverse range of issues that contribute to improving their quality of life. Ensure that their opinions are heard and considered in decision-making processes.**

VI. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONCERNS

33. The period from 2021 to 2025 has highlighted a critical duality in Singapore’s socio-economic landscape: robust national resilience, backed by significant fiscal capacity and broad measures

²² Fiji: “Ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities, minority groups and local communities are meaningfully engaged in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks”.

²³ Cf. Singapore Green Plan 2030 “Green Citizenry”, accessed October 3, 2025, <https://www.greenplan.gov.sg/green-citizenry/>

²⁴ Cf. NLB “Environmental Public Health Act”, accessed October 3, 2025, <https://www.nlb.gov.sg/main/article-detail?cmsuuiid=d70897c2-abe0-4591-80d7-748e737436d6>

like the Assurance Package, masks deepening vulnerabilities at the household level, profoundly affecting children and young people.²⁵

34. The convergence of global crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic's supply chain disruptions, geopolitical volatility like the war in Ukraine, and accelerating climate change effects have significantly strained food systems across Asia, driving up food inflation and increasing the volatile costs of essential agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and energy.²⁶ Singapore's specific economic structure intensifies its exposure to these external factors. As a nation that imports over 90% of its food needs, it is highly susceptible to instability in global commodity markets. While government policies successfully mitigate global inflationary pressures, they fail to address two structural crises critical to the quality of life for vulnerable children and young people.

35. First, Singapore faces a nutritional equity crisis. Despite the successful national '30 by 30' food security strategy, which mandates that the nation should sustainably produce 30% of its nutritional needs locally by 2030,²⁷ which focuses on supply availability, the rising Cost of Living (COL) makes fresh, healthy food prohibitively expensive for low-income families.²⁸ For vulnerable children, this results in a chronic nutritional deficit, forcing families to prioritize cheap, processed options over nutritious fresh produce,²⁹ undermining long-term health outcomes and placing quality diets "further out of reach," as noted in UN reports. The government must shift its policy focus from national food availability to ensuring household economic access to meet the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger).³⁰

36. Second, the core social safety net is inadequate for working families. The primary means-tested assistance scheme, ComCare Short-to-Medium Term Assistance (SMTA), is strictly limited to the estimated bottom five percent of households. Critically, this excludes the "vulnerable middle" (households in the 5th to 25th income percentiles), which comprises a large proportion of working families who are facing precarious financial stability and are highly susceptible to financial shocks resulting from unexpected expenses such as medical debt or high education costs.³¹ Furthermore, the application process for this assistance program is complex and demanding. It requires lengthy bureaucratic procedures that must be repeated within short time frames, sometimes as frequently as every three months, which prevents eligible population groups from accessing it.³² Consequently, children and adolescents within this socio-economic

²⁵ Cf. Govbenefits "Am I Eligible? - Government Disbursement Schemes", accessed October 4, 2025, <https://www.govbenefits.gov.sg/about-us/assurance-package/am-i-eligible/>

²⁶ Cf. IFC World Bank "Building Resilient, Equitable and Sustainable Food Systems in Asia", accessed October 4, 2025, <https://www.ifc.org/en/stories/2022/resilient-equitable-sustainable-food-systems-asia>

²⁷ Ministry of Sustainability and Environment "Policies - Food", accessed October 4, 2025, <https://www.mse.gov.sg/policies/food>

²⁸ The Food Bank "The hunger report: An in-depth look at food insecurity in Singapore", accessed October 4, 2025, https://foodbank.sg/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/The-hunger-report_-An-in-depth-look-at-food-insecurity-in-Singapo.pdf

²⁹ Cf. CNA "These low-income families want to eat fresh, healthy food but it's becoming costlier and charities are strapped for donations", accessed October 4, 2025, <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/today/ground-up/low-income-families-eat-fresh-health-food-costlier-charities-strapped-donations-4634976>

³⁰ UNICEF "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025", accessed October 4, 2025, <https://data.unicef.org/resources/sofi-2025/>

³¹ National University of Singapore "Building a Resilient Workforce: Ensuring Opportunities for Lower-Income Workers and Their Families - Report on the Workfare Income Supplement Reimagined", accessed October 4, 2025, <https://fass.nus.edu.sg/ssr/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2025/04/A-8000333-00-00-Final-Report-Published.pdf>

³² Cf. Ibidem

vulnerability framework are more likely to experience anxiety-inducing financial strain due to rising daily costs and the subsequent financial stress endured by their parents.

37. Through the adoption of recommendations from the previous UPR cycle,³³ Singapore has committed to developing policies focused on social integration and building social capital. However, these policies must be evaluated in light of the material hardships experienced by children and young people in vulnerable middle-income brackets. Even if youth are socially integrated in schools, the policy gains achieved through education and social programs are ultimately undermined by persistent material socioeconomic vulnerability if they return home to conditions of severe economic deprivation, such as housing or food instability.

38. In order to significantly improve quality of life and stability for children and young people, particularly those facing socio-economic vulnerability, we recommend that the Singaporean government:

- a. Revise ComCare SMTA eligibility to include 5th–25th income percentile households, accounting for family size and non-discretionary debt (medical/education), to provide preventative financial buffering and stability for 'near-poor' families with children.**
- b. Streamline social assistance application processes to increase comprehensive and convenient support for applicants, automatically qualify for other relevant social assistance schemes and extend the predetermined period of time to receive financial support.**
- c. Safeguard the right to food by promoting local fruit and vegetable production, investing in urban farming and supporting young entrepreneurs as to reduce dependence on imports, and build a more sustainable and resilient food system for all.**

VII. DIRECT VOICES OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

39. We strongly believe that listening to and considering the direct voices of young people living in Singapore is the best way to provide appropriate responses to their needs.

40. As explained in the methodology, the participation and protagonism of children and young people is at the core of the theoretical work carried out for drafting the report, giving them a direct voice. Therefore, we would like to share some of the direct expressions of children and young people regarding the situation of rights in Singapore, albeit briefly. The thematically grouped sentences presented below in quotation marks are the result of interacting with and listening to the children, adolescents and young people who participated in the consultation process.

41. Education and mental health:

- *“Too much pressure is put on students to perform well in way too many aspects (CCA, council, academics) which makes it hard to cope.”*
- *“Reducing the pressure on students and instead letting students do things how they like without being overly pressured into doing certain things a certain way would be good.”*

³³ Particularly: Recommendations 59.107 (Turkmenistan), 59.60 (Russian Federation), 59.184 (Kazakhstan), 59.185 (Mauritania), 59.186 (Burundi), 59.188 (Algeria), 59.189 (Kuwait) and 59.190 (China).

- *"Slow down the education progress because all the exams give us a lot of stress."*
- *"Emphasise less on academics and more on individual education, where students can focus their studies on what they like (e.g. a student who likes art will have more art lessons)."*
- *"Have character education and co-curricular activities on Saturday but school on weekdays ends earlier."*
- *"Dedicate a day where students can take a break to enjoy what they want to do. It can be academic but recommended to be outside of school activities, sports, etc, and journal it down. This day could be monthly."*
- *"Make co-curricular activities (CCA) have a greater importance in school life. Have more CCI (character and citizenship education) lessons."*

42. Civic Responsibility and Environmental care:

- *"[To make the public spaces cleaner is necessary] More rubbish bins; Better benefits/incentives for cleaners. With more younger people attracted to being a cleaner, more rubbish can be cleaned up neatly."*
- *"Beach cleanup."*
- *"Renovate old houses to prevent bugs from reproducing there."*
- *"Increase the salary of janitors."*
- *"Advocates for Good citizens. Responsibility."*
- *"Advertise and reminders for good habits of cleanliness."*
- *"Stricter law. Impose more fines."*

43. Socio-economic concerns:

- *"[To balance the income of Singaporean population we need] Grow our own vegetables /fruits instead of waiting for overseas shipment."*
- *"More locally grown food."*
- *"The government can give children aged 13 to 18 20\$ every 6 months for us to spend on food only."*
- *"Additional support for lower income families."*

VIII. CONCLUSION

44. As members of civil society, we would like to thank the Singaporean government for accepting many of the recommendations made during the previous cycle. This report highlights some of these recommendations, encouraging the development of policies and practices to ensure their implementation.

45. Our coalition thanks the Singaporean government for continuing to listen to civil society, particularly children and young people. We encourage the government to make every effort to improve all human rights in the country.

46. We appreciate the opportunity the United Nations provided through the UPR mechanism, as it enabled us to amplify the direct voices of adolescents and young people. Their valuable contributions have been crucial in addressing the concerns and demands outlined in this report.