

SINGAPORE: RELENTLESS REPRESSION

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL: SUBMISSION TO THE UN UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW 52ND SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP, APRIL-MAY 2026

SUMMARY

This submission was prepared for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Singapore in April-May 2026. In it, Amnesty International evaluates the implementation of recommendations made to Singapore in its previous review, including in relation to the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association and the continued use of the death penalty.

It also assesses the national human rights framework with regard to Singapore's ratification of core human rights treaties and the introduction of new laws and their alignment with international human rights law and standards.

With regard to the human rights situation on the ground, Amnesty International raises concern about the further deterioration of civil and political rights, including the targeted prosecution of human rights defenders and political opponents and ongoing executions for drug trafficking in violation of international law.

It ends with a set of recommendations to Singapore which, if implemented, would contribute to improving the human rights situation.

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FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

1. In its previous review, Singapore received a total of 324 recommendations. Of these, it accepted, in full or partially, 210 recommendations, and noted 114 recommendations.ⁱ
2. Singapore accepted recommendations to consider acceding to core human rights treaties.ⁱⁱ During the reporting period, it did not ratify any new human rights instruments. Singapore also accepted some recommendations to ensure the protection of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and press freedom,ⁱⁱⁱ yet in practice the repression of these rights and the government's crackdown on civic space intensified further.
3. In 2022, Singapore repealed Section 377a of the Penal Code, which criminalized consensual sex between men.^{iv} Regrettably, to placate opponents, including religious conservatives, this was accompanied by an amendment to the Constitution to block same sex marriage.^v
4. Despite accepting some recommendations on the death penalty,^{vi} executions and death sentences escalated after a hiatus of two years.

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

5. Singapore has ratified only four core human rights treaties: the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.^{vii}
6. Singapore does not have a National Human Rights Institution or other national body with a human rights mandate and continues to reject calls to establish one.^{viii}
7. Oppressive laws, including the Administration of Justice (Protection) Act and the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act (POFMA), target human rights defenders, political opposition and others critical of the government.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

Freedom of Expression

8. Since Singapore's last review, the government has escalated its use of repressive laws to silence political opponents, independent media and human rights defenders with many facing years of harassment.
9. Government ministers have continued to file abusive defamation suits against human rights defenders and those critical of the authorities to intimidate and silence those holding dissenting views. Authorities have used defamation as a weapon through criminal penalties or excessive amounts sought for damages in civil suits, in violation of the right to freedom of expression.
10. In 2021, blogger Leong Sze Han was ordered to pay SGD 133,000 (USD 99,000) in damages after being sued by the then Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong for sharing an article on social media linking the former Prime Minister to Malaysia's 1MDB corruption scandal.^{ix} The same year, Terry Xu and Rubaashini Shunmuganathan from independent news site The Online Citizen (TOC) were

convicted of defamation against Lee Hsien Loong and ordered to pay SGD 210,000 (USD 156,138) for an article implying that the Prime Minister had been dishonest to his father Lee Kuan Yew amid a protracted dispute over the family estate.^x Later that month, TOC was forced to close its website and social media accounts after it refused to declare its funding sources.^{xi}

11. In 2022, TOC editor Terry Xu and TOC writer Daniel de Costa, were sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment after they were convicted of defaming cabinet ministers in an article that alleged that they were corrupt. Daniel de Costa was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment for contravening the Computer Crimes Act.^{xii} Their jail terms were later reduced to a fine, though Xu had already served his sentence.^{xiii} In September 2022, Xu resumed operations of TOC from Taiwan.
12. In 2023, the government investigated Lee Hsien Yang, the brother of former prime minister Lee Hsien Loong, and his wife Lee Suet Fern for perjury.^{xiv} They were also accused of leaving Singapore to avoid police questioning. Government harassment escalated against Lee Hsien Yang amid a dispute over the family's estate and after he became active in opposition politics in 2019. In November 2023, he was ordered to pay SGD 619,335 (USD 482,460) to the law and foreign ministers who filed defamation suits against him for Facebook posts in which he alleged they had received preferential treatment.^{xv} In 2024, Lee Hsien Yang and his wife were granted political asylum in the United Kingdom.^{xvi}
13. In February 2025, the law and manpower ministers filed a new defamation suit against Terry Xu. The suit related to an article published by TOC in 2024, which suggested a lack of transparency in Singapore's luxury property market and referred to alleged transactions connected to the two ministers.^{xvii} Both ministers also filed defamation suits against Bloomberg News and one of its reporters for reporting on the same issue.^{xviii}
14. The government has continued to use contempt of court laws to silence criticism of its policies and human rights record. In 2022, police found human rights defender and journalist Kirsten Han in contempt of court under the Administration of Justice (Protection) Act (AOJPA) for a Facebook post criticizing the government for harassing lawyers representing people on death row. She received a conditional warning to refrain from "criminal conduct" for a year.^{xix}
15. In 2023, anti-death penalty lawyer M Ravi was sentenced to 21 days in prison and fined SGD 10,000 (USD 7,453) over nine instances of contempt of court under the AOJPA. The court also suspended his license to practice law for his criticism of the authorities. In 2024, he was disbarred for improper conduct following years of harassment.^{xx}
16. In 2024, police investigated Kenneth Jeyaretnam, leader of the opposition Reform Party for contempt of court under the AOJPA for a post on social media critical of the government's pricing of land and housing policy.^{xxi}
17. Since the last review, the government has escalated its use of the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act (POFMA) to selectively target independent media, political opposition and human rights defenders. The law affords the authorities unchecked powers to clamp down on online views of which it disapproves, and provides penalties including fines and imprisonment for breaches of the law.^{xxii} POFMA orders are subject to substantial ministerial discretion that allows the government to dictate what is true and what is not, and are an unnecessary and disproportionate restriction to freedom of expression.^{xxiii} The law fails to include a public interest defence to appeal against such orders. POFMA orders have also prevented critics of the government from receiving online funding from donors or supporters to operate. Select POFMA cases are included below.

18. In 2023, the government ordered the blocking of US-based news website Asia Sentinel for its refusal to comply with a POFMA order “to correct” an article about the use of government power against dissenters.^{xxiv} The government also issued a POFMA order against The Online Citizen designating its website and social media accounts “Declared Online Locations (DOL)”^{xxv} for “repeatedly communicating falsehoods”, requiring the pages to carry a notice to inform viewers of this order and preventing it from receiving financial benefits for two years. This order was renewed in 2025.^{xxvi} A website replacing TOC, Gutzy Asia, was also designated a DOL.^{xxvii}
19. In 2024, the government designated the website and social media accounts of civil society group Transformative Justice Collective (TJC) DOLs for a period of two years, requiring them to post a notice on their sites stating they had “communicated numerous falsehoods” and banning them from receiving monetary contributions via their website and social media accounts.^{xxviii} TJC and its activists have been subject to a total of seven POFMA orders related to their criticism of the death penalty. Kokila Annamalai, a leader of TJC, received individual POFMA orders for her activism against the death penalty and is under investigation by the POFMA Office^{xxix} after she became the first person in Singapore to refuse to comply with a correction order.^{xxx}
20. In March 2025, Kenneth Jeyaretnam received his ninth correction order making him the highest recipient of POFMA orders to date. The order was for an online post he made on Facebook, alleging the government was deliberately raising the price of land.^{xxxi} His political blog, The Ricebowl Singapore, and his social media accounts were designated “Declared Online Locations” and subject to POFMA restrictions in December 2023.^{xxxii}
21. Due to the climate of repression, numerous political opponents and government critics have left Singapore and are currently in exile to avoid prosecution. Since the last review, those who have left while facing ongoing harassment and politically motivated charges include Terry Xu, Lee Hsien Yang, Kenneth Jeyaretnam and government critic Charles Yeo who is challenging an extradition request by the Singapore government in the United Kingdom.^{xxxiii}

Freedom of Assembly

22. Activists and human rights defenders continued to be investigated by police and prosecuted for their participation in and organisation of peaceful assemblies.^{xxxiv} Peaceful assemblies continue to be limited to Hong Lim Park, only after prior registration with the authorities and subject to further restrictions.^{xxxv} Public speaking in all other outdoor areas in Singapore requires a permit.
23. In 2022, human rights defender Jolovan Wham was convicted for holding an illegal assembly under the Public Order Act, after he took a photo of himself holding a poster outside the court where Terry Xu and Daniel de Costa of TOC, were on trial. He served 15 days in jail after losing his appeal and refusing to pay a fine.^{xxxvi}
24. In 2024, activists were investigated under the Public Order Act for peacefully protesting Singapore’s arms sales to Israel by displaying a banner at Gardens by the Bay, a popular tourist destination.^{xxxvii} Police charged three activists – Kokila Annamalai, Siti Amirah Mohamed Asrori and Mossammad Sobikun Nahar – with organising a procession in a prohibited area under the Public Order Act after they led a walk to the Presidential Palace to deliver a letter of concern on the Gaza/Israel conflict. They remain on trial as of the time of this submission, and if found guilty, could be fined up to SGD 10,000 (USD 7,360) and/or face up to six months in prison.^{xxxviii} Dozens of activists, university students and alumni were investigated under the Public Order Act for delivering letters opposing a new Racial Harmony Bill to the Ministry of Home Affairs.^{xxxix} TJC was also denied a permit to hold an exhibition for the World Day Against the Death Penalty on 10 October.^{xl}

25. In March 2025, police investigated a shoe memorial held in January under the Public Order Act. The memorial remembered victims of the conflict in Gaza, and was organized by students at the National University of Singapore.^{xli} In February 2025, police charged Jolovan Wham with organising an illegal assembly under the Public Order Act for participating in five candlelight vigils outside Changi Prison for those facing imminent execution. 29 individuals were later investigated for taking a photo outside the State Court on the day he was charged for participating in an illegal public assembly.^{xlii} In September, Hong Kong activist Nathan Law was denied entry into Singapore as he tried to attend a closed-door conference.^{xliii}

Repressive Laws

26. Despite constitutional guarantees that protect the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, a wide number of restrictive laws incompatible with international human rights law and standards unduly restrict these rights to silence dissent.^{xliv}
27. In October 2021, lawmakers passed the Foreign Interference (Countermeasures) Act. The broad and vaguely worded Act introduces harsh penalties for those the government considers to be “foreign agents.” The law requires individuals or groups deemed politically significant in Singapore to declare sources of foreign funding and face potential “countermeasures” to remove any foreign interference deemed hostile. It also provides lengthy prison terms or fines.^{xlv}
28. In 2023, Parliament passed the Online Criminal Harms Act giving the government sweeping powers to restrict or block online content and raising concerns it would be used against critics.^{xlvi}
29. In 2024, human rights groups criticised plans to pass a new Racial Harmony Bill which would create new powers to restrict speech on racial matters, similar to the Maintenance of Religious Harmony Act. The bill would grant Ministers broad powers to issue “racial content restraining orders” against publications or communications that “threaten racial harmony.”^{xlvii}

Death Penalty

30. Since the last review, the authorities resumed executions in March 2022 after a hiatus of more than two years.^{xlviii} As of 10 October 2025, 37 individuals have been hanged.^{xlix} Among those executed were nine foreign nationals (eight from Malaysia and one from Bangladesh) and the first woman known to have been executed in approximately 20 years.ⁱ
31. Alarming, 34 (92%) of the 37 executions were for drug related offences in violation of international standards that restrict its use to the “most serious crimes”, referring to “crimes of extreme gravity involving intentional killing”.ⁱⁱ
32. The death penalty continues to be used as the mandatory punishment, meaning judges cannot consider the circumstances of the offence or the convicted person, also in violation of international law and standards.ⁱⁱⁱ
33. Convictions in some capital cases were reached with reliance on the legal presumption of trafficking under the Misuse of Drugs Act. This shifts the burden of proof onto the defendant to be rebutted to the higher reversed legal standard of “on balance of probabilities”. Legal presumptions of guilt violate the right to be presumed innocent – a peremptory norm of customary international law – and other fair trial guarantees that mandate that the burden of proving the charge rests on the prosecution.ⁱⁱⁱⁱ In addition, presumptions of guilt have had the effect of lowering the threshold of evidence needed to secure a conviction in capital cases.^{liv}

34. Under the Misuse of Drugs Act, defendants found guilty of involvement only in the transport of drugs can be spared the mandatory death penalty if the prosecution determines that they have provided assistance in disrupting further drug trafficking activities and issues them a “Certificate of Substantive Assistance”. Without the Certificate, the court has no option but to impose the mandatory death penalty. This certificate requirement effectively shifts the sentencing decision to the prosecution in violation of the right to a fair trial, as it places the decision between a life-or-death sentence in the hands of an official who is not a neutral party in the trial and should not have such powers. It therefore undermines the independence of the judiciary by breaking down the separation that must exist between prosecution and court and violates the principle of “equality of arms”.^{lv}
35. New legislative amendments, including the Post-appeal Applications in Capital Cases Act 2022 and the Administration of Justice (Protection) (Amendment) Act 2024, have effectively created further obstacles for those on death row to file applications to stay their executions and seek the review of their convictions and death sentences. These laws have also had the effect of stifling the support they could get to prepare their appeals, including from family members or others in prison.^{lvi}
36. On 14 August 2025, the President of Singapore, acting on advice from the Cabinet, commuted the death sentence of a 33-year-old Singaporean man, reducing it to life imprisonment.^{lvii} This was the first clemency granted in a death penalty case in close to 30 years, a decision that was as welcome as it was long-overdue.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE STATE UNDER REVIEW

Amnesty International calls on the government of Singapore to:

The National Human Rights Framework

37. Ratify the remaining core international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and their optional protocols.
38. Establish a National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles.

Freedom of Expression

39. Repeal the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act and amend all other legislation that unduly restricts the right to freedom of expression to ensure people can express their opinions and ideas freely and without fear of reprisals.
40. End the intimidation and harassment through the use of defamation suits, contempt of court, and other repressive laws against human rights defenders, journalists and those expressing critical views of the authorities.

Freedom of Assembly

41. Revise or repeal the Public Order Act and relevant sections of the Penal Code to allow peaceful demonstrations without undue restrictions and guarantee the right to peaceful assembly to all people in Singapore, without discrimination.
42. End the investigation and prosecution of those accused of organising peaceful assemblies and ensure those peacefully protesting can exercise their rights without reprisal.

Repressive Laws

43. Amend all other legislation that unduly restricts freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, starting with the Foreign Interference (Countermeasures) Act and Online Criminal Harms Act and desist from introducing new laws incompatible with international human rights law and standards.

Death Penalty

Pending full abolition of the death penalty:

44. Immediately establish a moratorium on all executions and commute all existing death sentences.
45. Review and amend national legislation to bring it in line with international human rights law and standards, including by repealing the mandatory death penalty, its retention for offences other than intentional killing, and presumptions of guilt under the Misuse of Drugs Act.

ANNEX 1

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

Singapore: *Cruel and unlawful drug-related execution of Malaysian man renews urgency for moratorium on executions*, 27 September 2025 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/0341/2025/en/>

Singapore: *Call for death penalty moratorium renewed after first clemency since 1998 and third execution in three weeks*, 22 August 2025 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/0218/2025/en/>

The State of the World's Human Rights: 2024, April 2025
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/8515/2025/en/>

Singapore: *End harassment and intimidation of Transformative Justice Collective*, 16 January 2025
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/8916/2025/en/>

Singapore: *Authorities must end human rights crackdown and unlawful drug related executions*, 31 October 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/8704/2024/en/>

Singapore: *Authorities must end executions and stop targeting anti-death penalty activists to curb criticism*, 22 August 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/8446/2024/en/>

The State of the World's Human Rights: 2023, April 2024
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/7200/2024/en/>

Singapore: *Suppression of activists, critics continues ahead of elections*, 16 May 2023
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa36/6788/2023/en/>

Singapore: “Arbitrary and unlawful execution for drug-related offence shows disregard for human rights”, 26 April 2023 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/04/singapore-unlawfully-executes-national-for-drug-offences/>

The State of the World's Human Rights: 2022, March 2023
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/5670/2023/en/>

The State of the World's Human Rights: 2021, March 2022
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4870/2022/en/>

Singapore: *Withdraw Foreign Interference (Countermeasures) Bill*, 12 October 2021
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa36/4922/2021/en/>

Singapore: “Foreign interference law is a tool for crushing dissent”, 5 October 2021
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/10/singapore-foreign-interference-law-dissent/>

Singapore: *Civil, Political Rights Diminish Further - Amnesty International Submission for the UN Universal Periodic Review, 38th Session of the UPR Working Group, 3-14 May 2021*, 30 October 2020
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa36/3331/2020/en/>

ANNEX 2

MATRIX OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PREVIOUS CYCLE, WITH COMMENTS ON PROGRESS

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: Ratification of & accession to international instruments			
59.2 Consider acceding to the international human rights conventions to which Singapore is not yet a party (Sudan); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.55	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
59.3 Continue to consider the possibility of acceding to the fundamental human rights treaties (Belarus); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.55	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6
59.8 Consider the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Morocco); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.55	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
59.11 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as previously recommended (Latvia); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.55	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6
59.13 Take into consideration the benefits of ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Romania); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.55	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6
59.15 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Nepal); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.55	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
59.17 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto (Italy); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.55	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6
59.19 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Slovakia) (Mauritius); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.55	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6
59.24 Consider adhering to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.55	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6
59.27 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Afghanistan) (Gabon) (Armenia); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.8	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
59.28 Reinvigorate steps towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Georgia); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.8	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6
59.38 Continue to give consideration to the ratification of the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) (Trinidad and Tobago); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.55	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6
59.39 Consider ratifying the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Mauritius); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.55	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments	Not implemented See paras 2,5,6

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<i>Theme: Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information</i>			
59.162 Ensure that laws and policies on the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association comply with the relevant international human rights standards (Republic of Korea); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.45	Supported	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Freedom of association - Legal & institutional reform - Right to peaceful assembly - Constitutional & legislative framework SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists - Civil society - Media	Not implemented See paras 8-29
59.170 Renew efforts in favour of freedom of expression, in particular freedom of the press (France); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.45	Supported	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists - Civil society - Media	Not implemented See paras 8-21

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
59.171 Ensure that freedom of opinion and expression, as well as peaceful assembly, are protected (Italy); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.45	Supported	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists - Civil society - Media	Not implemented See paras 8-25
59.173 Ensure that the right to freedom of opinion and expression is protected, including via online public platforms (New Zealand); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.45	Supported	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists - Civil society - Media	Not implemented See paras 8-21
Theme: Death penalty			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
59.120 Take the decision not to issue a “certificate of cooperation” for drug offences, subject to judicial review (Australia); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.29	Supported	- Death penalty - Administration of justice & fair trial - Right to life SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Law enforcement / police & prison officials - Judges, lawyers and prosecutors - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees	Not implemented See paras 30-36
59.126 Continue to review the use of the death penalty (Timor-Leste); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.28	Supported	- Death penalty SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Not implemented See paras 30-36
59.127 Ensure strict compliance in all death penalty cases with international fair trial standards and provide the necessary psychological and other support to children whose parents have been sentenced to death (Croatia); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.28	Supported	- Death penalty - Children: definition; general principles; protection SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Children - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees	Not implemented See paras 30-36

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
59.129 Continue to review the use of the death penalty and the type of crimes to which it is applied (Mexico); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/16/Add.1 - Para.28	Supported	- Death penalty SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees	Not implemented See paras 30-36

ⁱ Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Singapore, A/HRC/48/16/Add.1, 10 September 2021 <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/48/16/Add.1>

ⁱⁱ A/HRC/48/16/Add.1, 10 September 2021, recommendations 59.2, 59.3, 59.8, 59.11, 59.13, 59.15, 59.17, 59.19 (Sudan, Belarus, Morocco, Latvia, Romania, Nepal, Italy, Slovakia, Mauritius)

ⁱⁱⁱ A/HRC/48/16/Add.1, 10 September 2021, recommendations 59.162, 59.170, 59.171, 59.173, 59.294 (Republic of Korea, France, Italy, New Zealand, Malta)

^{iv} See for example, The Straits Times, Parliament repeals Section 377A, endorses amendments protecting definition of marriage, 29 November 2022 <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/politics/parliament-repeals-section-377a-endorses-amendments-protecting-marriage-definition>; Amnesty International Joint Statement, Singapore: Repeal Section 377a of the Penal Code and uphold the rights of LGBTQ+ Individuals, 28 March 2022 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa36/5407/2022/en/>

^v Amnesty International Annual Report – 2022 p. 324 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/5670/2023/en/>

^{vi} A/HRC/48/16/Add.1, 10 September 2021, recommendations 59.120, 59.126, 59.127, 59.129 (Australia, Timor-Leste, Canada, Mexico)

^{vii} The International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1971), The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (1995); The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1995) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2013)

^{viii} A/HRC/48/16/Add.1, 10 September 2021 recommendations 59.49, 59.50 (South Africa, Germany, Qatar, Senegal, Chile, Albania, Lithuania, Ukraine, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Timor-Leste)

^{ix} The Guardian, Singapore blogger ordered to pay nearly US\$100,000 damages to PM for Facebook post, 21 March 2021 <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/mar/25/singapore-blogger-ordered-to-pay-nearly-us100000-damages-to-pm-for-facebook-post>

^x See for example, Channel News Asia, PM Lee wins defamation suits, awarded S\$210,000 in damages against TOC editor Terry Xu and writer, 1 September 2021 <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/singapore/lee-hsien-loong-damages-defamation-suit-online-citizen-toc-terry-xu-2149006>; The Straits Times, PM Lee awarded \$87k in legal costs for TOC defamation suits, 14 October 2021 <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/pm-lee-awarded-87k-in-legal-costs-for-toc-defamation-suits>

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