



SINGAPORE

UPDATED ASSESSMENT OF R2P IMPLEMENTATION 2022



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Responsibility to Protect

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The following Updated Assessment Annex provides an overview of Singapore's efforts in implementing R2P as of 2022. For a full description of the methodology used in this study, see Part II of 'Implementing the Responsibility to Protect in the Asia Pacific: An Assessment of Progress and Challenges', available [here](#). For more information on R2P implementation in the Asia Pacific in 2022, see the updated assessment [here](#).

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Singapore's performance in implementing R2P remains close to the average. Thanks to continued strong economic indicators and the careful management of its different ethnic groups, Singapore performs well when it comes to preventing violent conflict internally. There remains no human rights institute within the city-state, and several international human rights treaties remain unsigned, yet many rights are guaranteed by the constitution. Discrimination and exploitation of migrant workers and those of the LGBTIQ+ community remains a concern, and civic space remains tightly constrained. Singapore's excellent education system, along with its highly accountable security sector, continues to offset some of these weaknesses.

Furthermore, it is one of the few States within the region that have actively sought to address and effectively deal with past atrocities.

Internationally, Singapore remains relatively weak. It often abstains from voting on resolutions that reference R2P, and frequently acquiesces to mutual understanding and group consensus in international fora instead of more proactive diplomacy. This preference is mirrored in its regional ties, where it has done little to strengthen regional ties for atrocity prevention.

Its peacekeeping record and support for operations also remains largely small, although still broadly supportive. Singapore does however remain a strong supporter of UN Security Council reform and further accountability in international processes.

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Assessment	Indicator
Very Strong	Protection of populations from atrocity crimes
	Reduction of atrocity crime risks
	Dealing with past atrocities
	Ensure a legitimate, effective and civilian controlled security sector
	Support UN Security Council veto restraint on issues relating to atrocity prevention
Strong	Participate in international peer review processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council
	Criminalise incitement to commit genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity
	Take measures to counter and prevent violent extremism
	Enact and implement laws protecting vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence
	Ensure the education system reflects the ethnic, national and cultural diversity of society, and sets examples of inclusiveness
	Prevent nationals committing atrocity crimes overseas
	Support the strengthening of the UN's capacity for atrocity prevention, including through the UN Human Rights system
	Support preventive actions on atrocity crimes
Fair	Ensure domestic promotion and protection of human rights, focusing on the elimination of discrimination
	Cooperate fully with UN Human Rights mandate holders and those of relevant regional organisations
	Ensure equal access to justice
	Participate in international, regional and national discussions on the further advancement of R2P
	Leverage existing mechanisms and institutions (including regional and sub-regional organisations) to encourage States to fulfil their responsibility to protect
	Strengthen the role and capacity of regional organisations
	Support the early warning and capacity building efforts of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P
	Develop the capacities needed to support civilian protection, including through the training of military and civilian personnel for peacekeeping
Weak	Sign, ratify and implement relevant instruments of international law
	Cultivate and protect and active, diverse and robust civil society
	Encourage and assist States to fulfil their R2P in situations of emerging or ongoing crisis, such as good offices and preventive diplomacy
	Strengthen regional and international networks for atrocity crime prevention
	Support the development and work of regional human rights and other preventive capacities
	Contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations (especially those with a protection of civilians mandate)

Very Weak	Appoint national R2P Focal Point
	Incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into conflict analysis and/or development partnerships
	Establish domestic mechanisms to hold the government accountable for upholding its responsibility to protect
	Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate fully with the Court
	Establish and maintain National Human Rights Institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles
	Protect individuals and groups fleeing atrocity crimes and their risk, in accordance with International Refugee Law
	Conduct a national assessment of risk and resilience
	Support atrocity prevention through development and assistance partnerships
	Support the Kigali Principles

Singapore 2022 Score: 46

Singapore 2019 Score: 50

Difference: - 4 

Singapore remains a strong, yet far from stellar performer when it comes to R2P implementation. Domestically, the city-state has strong institutions, anti-corruption measures and legislation in place to support ethnic and religious harmony. Yet, civic space continues to be limited, and discrimination is still widespread. While Singapore is stridently supportive of UN Security Council reform and furthering international consensus, their international engagement in other areas remains weak, including lacking ratification of many international human rights treaties relevant to R2P.

Thematic Area	Indicator	Assessment	Notes
Basic Compliance	Protection of populations from atrocity crimes.	Very Strong Unchanged	Good governance and civic pride remain strong in Singapore, and ensures its citizens are protected from atrocity crimes.
	Reduction of atrocity crime risks.	Very Strong Unchanged	There is a lack of civic space within Singapore, and the human rights of its citizens are at risk of broad laws enacted by the government in the name of stability and cohesion of society. Yet, the risks of atrocity crimes occurring in Singapore remains low, in no small part due to its strong institutions, anti-corruption measures and effective social integration of religious and ethnic minorities.
	Dealing with past atrocities.	Very Strong Unchanged	Singapore retains a strong record of dealing with past atrocities. While there remains tensions and unresolved details about both the Japanese occupation in World War II ¹ and British colonialism, ² Singapore has largely sought to learn from its past and seek reconciliation.
Policy Mechanisms	Appoint national R2P Focal Point.	Very Weak Unchanged	Singapore has not appointed a national R2P Focal Point. ³
	Incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into conflict analysis and/or development partnerships.	Very Weak Unchanged	No evidence could be found of Singapore incorporating atrocity crimes risks.
	Establish domestic mechanisms to hold the government accountable for upholding its responsibility to protect.	Very Weak Unchanged	Singapore does not possess domestic mechanisms to ensure it fulfills its responsibility to protect.
International Human Rights Obligations	Sign, ratify and implement relevant instruments of international law.	Weak Unchanged	There is no update in Singapore's ratification status, which remains at five out of the twelve international treaties most relevant to R2P. They have yet to sign or ratify the <i>Additional Protocol I</i> of the Geneva Conventions, the <i>Convention against Torture, and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</i> [CAT], the <i>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i> [ICCPR], the <i>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</i> [ICESCR], the <i>1951 Refugee Convention</i> and its <i>1967 Protocol</i> , and <i>The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</i> . ⁴

¹ Hambrett, Micaela, 2022. 'Questions remain 80 years on from the Valentine's Day Massacre during the Fall of Singapore'. *ABC News*, 14 February. Available at: <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-02-14/valentines-day-massacre-during-the-fall-of-singapore-80th/100825650>; Historic War Tours, 2020. *Alexandra Hospital Massacre*,

<https://www.historicwartours.com.au/blog/2020/4/18/alexandra-hospital-massacre>.

² Dziedzic, Stephen, 2020. 'Singapore's quarrel over colonialism'. *The Interpreter*, 12 February. Available at: <https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpreter/singapore-s-quarrel-over-colonialism>.

³ Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, 2020. *Members of the Global Network of R2P Focal Points*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/members-of-the-global-network-of-r2p-focal-points/>.

⁴ United Nations Treaty Bodies, n.d. *View the ratification status by country or by treaty*, https://tbinetinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=157&Lang=EN; International Committee of the Red Cross, n.d. *Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)*, 8 June 1977, https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl.nsf/States.xsp?xp_viewStates=XPages_NORMStatesParties&xp_treatySelected=470; United Nations Treaty Collection (UNTC), 2022. 2. *Convention relating to the Status of Refugees*, https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetailsII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=V-2&chapter=5&Temp=mtdsg2&clang=en; International Criminal Court (ICC), n.d. The States Parties to the Rome Statute, <https://asp.icc-cpi.int/states-parties#S>.

		They have signed yet not ratified the <i>Arms Trade Treaty</i> [ATT]. ⁵
Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate fully with the Court.	Very Weak Unchanged	Singapore has not signed the <i>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</i> .
Establish and maintain National Human Rights Institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles.	Very Weak Unchanged	Singapore has not established an independent human rights institute. The city-state has traditionally viewed independent checks and balances on government conduct unnecessary given Singapore's political context of a single party government influenced by a Confucian ethic to do what is right by the people. ⁶
Ensure domestic promotion and protection of human rights, focusing on the elimination of discrimination.	Fair Unchanged	Singaporeans cannot be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race or place of birth. Discrimination based upon sexual or gender identity is widely present, and consensual sex between adult males is a criminal offence according to colonial laws still in effect. ⁷ Freedoms of assembly, association and expression are also highly curtailed in an effort to maintain social stability. This has extended to online publications and social media who have recently been targeted for not complying with repressive laws. ⁸
Participate in international peer review processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council.	Strong Unchanged	<p>Singapore participated in its third UPR in May 2021. It received 324 recommendations and accepted 210 of them, with most recommendations relating to legal, civil and political rights, and the rights of minorities.⁹ In its national report, Singapore made note of its desires to create a cohesive and resilient society due to its ethnically diverse population, and how this context has influenced its stance towards human rights.</p> <p>Notably, Singapore's approach is based on two principles. The first is human rights must consider a country's specific context, and the rule of law provides the cornerstone for the promotion of human rights.¹⁰</p> <p>In its adoption of the outcome of the working group's report, Singapore again made note of these desires and its "...practical and outcomes-based approach towards promoting and protecting human rights"¹¹ and gave explanations as to why it did not accept some recommendations. Despite its lingering</p>

⁵ UNTC, 2022. 8. *Arms Trade Treaty*, https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVI-8&chapter=26.

⁶ See: Gomez, James, Michelle D'Cruz, 2020. "Advocating for a National Human Rights Institution in Singapore", in J. Gomez, R. Ramcharan, eds. *National Human Rights Institutions in Southeast Asia*. Singapore, Palgrave Macmillan, p. 203-219.

⁷ There is potential that these laws may be wound back or modified in the coming years. See: Vochelet, Robin, 2022. 'Singapore's Slow but Steady Path Toward Decriminalizing Homosexuality'. *The Diplomat*, 7 April. Available at: <https://thediplomat.com/2022/04/singapores-slow-but-steady-path-toward-decriminalizing-homosexuality/>.

⁸ Amnesty International, 2022. *Singapore 2021*, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/south-east-asia-and-the-pacific/singapore/report-singapore/>; Human Rights Watch (HRW), 2022. *Singapore: Events of 2021*, 'Freedom of Assembly and Expression', 'Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity', <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/singapore#07310e>; Freedom House, 2022. *Freedom in the World 2022: Singapore*, 'Civil Liberties', <https://freedomhouse.org/country/singapore/freedom-world/2022>; U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Singapore*, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2021-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/singapore/>.

⁹ United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (UNOHCHR), 2021. *Infographic: Singapore*, <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/Infographics-SINGAPORE.pdf>.

¹⁰ United Nations, General Assembly, National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21: Singapore, 11 February 2021, A/HRC/WG.6/38/SGP/1, p. 3 – 4.

¹¹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs Singapore, 2021. *Adoption of the Outcome of Singapore's Third Universal Periodic Review, 1 October 2021*, <https://www.mfa.gov.sg/Newsroom/Press-Statements-Transcripts-and-Photos/2021/10/20211001-UPR-adoption>.

		reluctance to accede to universal human rights, Singapore continues to be willing to engage in the UPR process, with its fourth review to take place in 2026. ¹²
Cooperate fully with UN Human Rights mandate holders and those of relevant regional organisations.	Fair Unchanged	Singapore's record towards UN mandate holders remains lukewarm. It has not provided a standing invitation to UN special procedures, and only two visits have completed reports, with two more scheduled and one completed with the report forthcoming. ¹³
Ensure equal access to justice.	Fair Decrease	There is judicial independence in Singapore, and while this is mostly respected, challenges regarding government rule saw the judiciary side with the government in the majority of cases. Legislation such as the Internal Security Act and the Criminal Law Act provide for arbitrary arrest and detention without a warrant if there is a threat to public safety, peace and good order. ¹⁴ The death penalty remains in Singapore, as does corporal punishment, which takes the form of caning. Migrant workers are open to exploitation in Singapore due to how work permits are enforced, and the poor conditions in worker's dormitories was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent restrictions. ¹⁵
Criminalise incitement to commit genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.	Strong Unchanged	There remains a strong history of addressing atrocity crimes in Singapore, given the Japanese occupation of the island in World War II and the Singapore War Crimes trials shortly after. As such, Singapore maintains effective legislation that criminalises genocide and war crimes, although there is no mention of crimes against humanity. ¹⁶
Take measures to counter and prevent violent extremism.	Strong Unchanged	Fully aware of its complex multi-ethnic and multi-religious society, Singapore retains a strong stance against terrorism, extremism and violence. They are regarded as a "...committed, active and effective CT [counter terrorism] partner..." by the US, and they continue to engage with international and regional partners. ¹⁷ The Singaporean government has recently collaborated with Google to take steps to counter extremism on online platforms. ¹⁸
Enact and implement laws protecting vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence.	Strong Unchanged	Women and men within Singapore generally enjoy equal rights and opportunities, and instances of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are effectively criminalised, including rape, spousal rape, domestic violence, and sexual harassment. In 2021, the government launched its first 24-hour

¹² See also: UPR-Info, 2022. *Singapore*, <https://www.upr-info.org/en/review/singapore>; cf. CIVICUS, 2021. *Singapore Continues To Stifle Fundamental Freedoms Despite UN Human Rights Review*, <https://monitor.civicus.org/updates/2021/05/24/singapore-continues-stifle-fundamental-freedoms-despite-un-human-rights-review/>.

¹³ UNOHCHR, n.d. *View Country visits of Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council since 1998*, <https://spinternet.ohchr.org/ViewCountryVisits.aspx?visitType=all&country=SGP&Lang=en>.

¹⁴ U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Singapore*, 'Section 1. Respect for the Integrity of the Person d. Arbitrary Arrest or Detention; e. Denial of Fair Public Trial'; Freedom House, 2022. *Freedom in the World 2022: Singapore*, 'F. Rule of Law'.

¹⁵ Amnesty International, 2022. *Singapore 2021*, 'Migrants' rights'; HRW, 2022. *Singapore: Events of 2021*, 'Migrant Workers and Labor Exploitation'.

¹⁶ International Criminal Court Project, 2022. *Singapore: Overview*, <https://www.aba-icc.org/country/singapore/>.

¹⁷ U.S Department of State, 2020. *Country Reports on Terrorism 2020: Singapore*, <https://www.state.gov/reports/country-reports-on-terrorism-2020/singapore/>.

¹⁸ King, Ben, 2022. *An update on our work to counter extremism in Singapore*, <https://blog.google/around-the-globe/google-asia/counter-extremism-singapore/>.

helpline addressing family violence, abuse and neglect.¹⁹

As mentioned in a previous Indicator, laws prohibiting consensual same-sex conduct remain criminalised, and discrimination against those in the LGBTIQ+ community remains a widespread problem.²⁰

Singapore has not signed the *1951 Refugee Convention* or its *1967 Protocol*, and there remains no provision in Singaporean legislation for refugees and asylum seekers.²¹

Domestic Implementation	Protect individuals and groups fleeing atrocity crimes and their risk, in accordance with International Refugee Law.	Very Weak Unchanged	
	Conduct a national assessment of risk and resilience.	Very Weak Unchanged	No national assessment has been conducted in Singapore.
	Cultivate and protect an active, diverse and robust civil society.	Weak Decrease	As a contrast to its relative free and cosmopolitan business and trade environment, the civil sector within Singapore is highly constrained. The People's Action Party (PAP) has ruled Singapore since independence in 1965 and has put in place restrictive laws around freedoms of expression, assembly, and association to ensure stability and cohesion of the State as opposed to individual rights. ²²
	Ensure a legitimate, effective and civilian controlled security sector.	Very Strong Unchanged	Many of these laws are vaguely worded and can be applied broadly, ensuring there is widespread self-censorship, no peaceful assembly without permits, and giving the security services remit to inspect private citizens and take down online content. Reporters Without Borders deemed Singapore "...does not fall far short of China when it comes to suppressing press freedom". ²³ The security sector in Singapore, both its police and military, are regarded as highly effective and professional. The sector has recently enacted a plan to utilise new technology and modernise its processes. ²⁴ Civilian authorities maintain effective control over their actions and possess effective measures of investigation and prosecution in response to any abuses. ²⁵
Ensure the education system reflects the ethnic, national and cultural diversity of society, and sets examples of inclusiveness.	Strong Unchanged	Singapore's educational system remains one of the best in the world, delivering consistently high standards in science, maths and reading for its students. While there remains concerns about disadvantaged sections of society (particularly	

¹⁹ U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Singapore*, 'Section 6. Discrimination and Societal Abuses: Women'; Freedom House, 2022. *Freedom in the World 2022: Singapore*, 'F. Rule of Law'.

²⁰ HRW, 2022. *Singapore: Events of 2021*, 'Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity'; U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Singapore*, 'Section 6. Discrimination and Societal Abuses: Acts of Violence, Criminalization, and Other Abuses Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity'.

²¹ Op-ed Competition Participant, 2020. 'Singapore is Still Burdened by its Experience in the Vietnamese Refugee Crisis'. *Rice Media*, 21 July. Available at: <https://www.ricemedia.co/current-affairs-ricexdialogic-singapore-burdened-experience-vietnamese-refugee-crisis/>; Koh, Gracia, 2021. 'Why Doesn't Singapore Accept Refugees? Singapore's (No) Refugee Policy, Explained.' *Kopi*, 8 September. Available at: <https://thekopi.co/2021/09/08/singapore-refugee-policy-explained/#:~:text=As%20of%20today%2C%20Singapore%20has,asylum%2C%20either%20temporary%20or%20permanent;> U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Singapore*, 'Section 2. Respect for Civil Liberties f. Protection of Refugees'.

²² See: HRW, 2022. *Singapore: Events of 2021*; Amnesty International, 2022. *Singapore 2021*; Freedom House, 2022. *Freedom in the World 2022: Singapore*, 'D. Freedom of Expression and Belief'; U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Singapore*, 'Section 2. Respect for Civil Liberties'.

²³ Reporters Without Borders, 2022. *Singapore*, <https://rsf.org/en/country/singapore>.

²⁴ Singapore Ministry of Home Affairs, 2022. *Transforming the Security Industry*, <https://www.mha.gov.sg/what-we-do/security-itm>.

²⁵ U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Singapore*, 'Section 1. Respect for the Integrity of the Person: C. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment'.

			ethnic Malays) falling behind others, government support has largely mitigated these discrepancies. There has also been a continued push by the government to continue reforming education so Singaporeans remain effective and competitive in a changing workforce. ²⁶
	Prevent nationals committing atrocity crimes overseas.	Strong Unchanged	No update could be found for this Indicator. While the country has not signed the <i>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</i> , they hold effective legislation to prosecute nationals that commit atrocity crimes.
Bilateral and Multilateral Relations	Participate in international, regional, and national discussions on the further advancement of R2P.	Fair Decrease	Singapore's remarks at the debate to adopt Resolution A/RES/75/277, Singapore explained they would abstain from voting on the resolution, due to it imposing an agenda on the General Assembly. This agenda would continue to divide States, and "...that it is more important to build trust through informal dialogue rather than formal debate in the Assembly, which only results in public statements of national positions and posturing". ²⁷
	Leverage existing mechanisms and institutions (including regional and sub-regional organisations) to encourage States to fulfil their responsibility to protect.	Fair Decrease	Singapore's voting record in the General Assembly has been to mostly abstain from resolutions that reference R2P applying to a particular situation. UN General Assembly Resolutions: ²⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018: Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions A/RES/73/172: yes. • 2018: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea A/RES/73/180: adopted without vote. • 2018: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/73/182: abstained. • 2019: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea A/RES/74/166: adopted without vote. • 2019: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/74/169: abstained. • 2020: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea A/RES/75/190: adopted without vote. • 2020: Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions A/RES/75/189: yes. • 2020: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/75/193: abstained. • 2021: Promoting a culture of peace and tolerance to safeguard religious sites A/RES/75/258: adopted without vote. • 2021: The responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic

²⁶ U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Singapore*, 'Section 6. Discrimination and Societal Abuses: Indigenous People'; Wee, Ben Sen, 2020. *Why Singapore's Education System Is the World's Best*, <https://www.tutorcity.sg/blog/why-singapores-education-system-is-the-worlds-best>; National Center on Education and the Economy, 2021. *Top-Performing Countries: Singapore*, <https://ncee.org/country/singapore/#:~:text=System%20Structure,in%20years%20one%20to%20four>.

²⁷ United Nations, 2021. General Assembly Declares 2022 International Year of Glass, Adopts 4 Texts on Aral Sea Region, Financing for Darfur Mission, 18 May 2021, GA/12324.

²⁸ GCR2P, 2021. *UN General Assembly Resolutions Referencing R2P*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/un-general-assembly-resolutions-referencing-r2p-2/>. (Voting records for each resolution were accessed using the UN's Digital Library: General Assembly of the United Nations, n.d. *Voting Records*, <https://www.un.org/en/ga/documents/voting.asp>.)

			cleansing and crimes against humanity A/RES/75/277: abstained .
	Encourage and assist States to fulfil their R2P in situations of emerging and ongoing crisis, such as good offices and preventive diplomacy.	Weak Decrease	Singapore, along with Malaysia and Indonesia called for an emergency meeting of ASEAN following the violence that erupted in Myanmar after the coup in February 2021. While they were committed to ASEAN finding a common stance on the issue, they were also clear that there should be no foreign interference in Myanmar itself. ²⁹ Links within Singapore's financial and business sector to the Tatmadaw have meant these institutions could be open to liability for supporting and financing the regime ³⁰ as it continues to commit atrocities against its people. Recent diplomatic efforts have examined ways in which these links could be cut to starve the junta of funds, ³¹ but it is unknown at the time of writing whether these measures will prove effective.
	Strengthen regional and international networks for atrocity crime prevention.	Weak Unchanged	No updated information could be found for this Indicator. While Singapore may broadly support R2P, their role in ASEAN has been to accede to the 'ASEAN Way', and do not interfere with domestic situations of other member States of the bloc.
	Strengthen the role and capacity of regional organisations.	Fair Unchanged	Singapore is a member of a number of international organisations including ASEAN, APEC, and The Commonwealth. While it actively participates in these organisations, ³² it seems to do little to strengthen them.
	Support the development and work of regional human rights and other preventive capacities.	Weak Unchanged	Little evidence could be found about Singapore in this regard. They co-founded a resolution to establish an independent commission of inquiry into Russian atrocities in Ukraine. However, they abstained from voting on Russia's removal from the Human Rights Council, citing Singapore would wait for the commission to finalise its work. ³³
	Support atrocity prevention through development and assistance partnerships.	Very Weak Unchanged	Singapore donated money to the IMF to help fund COVID relief efforts in low-income countries, but otherwise has not supported atrocity prevention through development aid or partnerships. ³⁴
United Nations, prevention, Peacekeeping, and assistance	Support the early warning and capacity building efforts of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P.	Fair Decrease	No updated information could be found for this Indicator. While supportive of the Office in the past and still broadly supportive of R2P, their decision to abstain from the latest General Assembly resolution on R2P suggests Singapore takes a cautious and pragmatic approach to R2P, particularly Pillar III. They seek consensus as much

²⁹ Strangio, Sebastian, 2021. 'Singapore Joins Calls for Emergency ASEAN Summit on Myanmar'. *The Diplomat*, 26 March. Available at: <https://thediplomat.com/2021/03/singapore-joins-calls-for-emergency-asean-summit-on-myanmar/>.

³⁰ Justice for Myanmar, 2021. *Singapore may be internationally liable and obliged to pay reparations for harm caused by SGV-listed company*, <https://www.justiceformyanmar.org/press-releases/singapore-may-be-internationally-liable-and-obliged-to-pay-reparations-for-harm-caused-by-sgx-listed-company#:~:text=The%20legal%20memo%20found%20that,military%20and%20its%20business%20interests..>

³¹ Evans, Gareth, 2021. *The responsibility to protect the people of Myanmar*, <https://asialink.unimelb.edu.au/insights/the-responsibility-to-protect-the-people-of-myanmar>; The Irrawaddy, 2021. 'US, Singapore Discuss Ways to Cut Myanmar Junta's Overseas Financial Lifelines'. *The Irrawaddy*, 22 October. Available at: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/us-singapore-discuss-ways-to-cut-myanmar-juntas-overseas-financial-lifelines.html>.

³² See: Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2022. *International Organisations*, <https://www.mfa.gov.sg/SINGAPORES-FOREIGN-POLICY/International-Organisations>.

³³ Channel News Asia, 2022. 'Singapore abstains from vote to suspend Russia from UN human rights body, urges support for inquiry on violations in Ukraine'. *Channel News Asia*, 8 April. Available at: <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/singapore/singapore-abstains-vote-suspend-russian-un-human-rights-council-2615841>.

³⁴ Lai, Linette, 2021. 'Singapore to contribute \$28 million to IMF to help low-income countries tackle Covid-19 pandemic'. *The Straits Times*, 5 April. Available at: <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/singapore-to-contribute-27-million-to-imf-to-help-low-income-countries-tackle-covid-19>.

		as possible, channelling a domestic preference for cohesion into their foreign policy.
Support the strengthening of the UN's capacity for atrocity prevention, including through the UN Human Rights system.	Strong Unchanged	Singapore has consistently promulgated responsibility and transparency in the UN, particularly around the Security Council and its use of the veto power. They were a co-sponsor of a recent resolution calling for an automatic debate in the General Assembly if a veto is used in the Security Council. Singapore stated the resolution, adopted without a vote, gives small States a voice and is better able to hold Security Council members to account over their actions. ³⁵
Support preventive actions on atrocity crimes.	Strong Unchanged	Singapore's strong preference for prevention over intervention remains true, ³⁶ with its co-sponsorship of a resolution debating Security Council veto powers (see Indicator above) that limit such prevention measures. While it may be circumspect regarding concrete intervention in particular contexts (for example, Myanmar), Singapore's strong support for consensus and transparency in governance makes it a robust proponent of preventive diplomacy regarding atrocity crimes.
Contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations (especially those with a protection of civilians mandate).	Weak Unchanged	Singapore currently has no troops deployed on UN peacekeeping missions. In an agreement with UN Peacekeeping, Singapore developed software to inform mission commanders with real time updates of casualty data, replacing manual systems. ³⁷
Develop the capacities needed to support civilian protection, including through the training of military and civilian personnel for peacekeeping.	Fair Unchanged	No recent information could be found regarding this Indicator. While Singapore does have a history of participating in peacekeeping operations and training civilian personnel, ³⁸ little attention seems to be paid to atrocity prevention. Singapore's UN delegation supports the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) Plus initiative, for a "...move toward innovative, data-driven and technology-enabled peacekeeping". ³⁹
Support the Kigali Principles.	Very Weak Unchanged	Singapore does not support the Kigali Principles.
Support UN Security Council veto restraint on issues relating to atrocity prevention.	Very Strong Unchanged	Singapore remains a supporter of the French/Mexican initiative on suspending veto in cases of mass atrocities, ⁴⁰ and the ACT Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action during mass atrocities. ⁴¹

³⁵ Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2022. *MFA Spokesperson's Comments on the Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on a "Standing Mandate for a General Assembly Debate when a Veto is Cast in the Security Council"*, <https://www.mfa.gov.sg/Newsroom/Press-Statements-Transcripts-and-Photos/2022/04/20220427unga>; United Nations, General Assembly, General Assembly Adopts Landmark Resolution Aimed at Holding Five Permanent Security Council Members Accountable for Use of Veto, 26 April 2022, GA/12417.

³⁶ United Nations, General Assembly, No Justification for Atrocity Crimes, Prevention Less Costly than Crisis Response, Speakers Tell General Assembly at Opening of Debate on Responsibility to Protect, 25 June 2018, GA/12031.

³⁷ MINDEF, 2017. *Singapore Collaborates with United Nations to Develop Notification of Casualties Software Application*, [https://www.ns.sg/nsp/portal/site/news-and-media/detail/2017-q2/singapore-collaborates-with-un-to-develop-notification-of-cas/lut/p/z0/fY7LCsIwEAC_aNk0xsdVVApiEaVCm4usNa2LIRvbWH_f4gd4HBiGOYsV2kAjd5RYAvmJa7u4Hk8mz4zSh5WazdW63J6zXWlUfjG4R_tfmAq6LzZFhzZSegCHVrDSKlvCS2M1cOgoSu-gEe_pJj0IN8CHJ_UdIAnc3ei8RAiSuOXmdwbSQkMDxqetv3WbYxc!/.](https://www.ns.sg/nsp/portal/site/news-and-media/detail/2017-q2/singapore-collaborates-with-un-to-develop-notification-of-cas/lut/p/z0/fY7LCsIwEAC_aNk0xsdVVApiEaVCm4usNa2LIRvbWH_f4gd4HBiGOYsV2kAjd5RYAvmJa7u4Hk8mz4zSh5WazdW63J6zXWlUfjG4R_tfmAq6LzZFhzZSegCHVrDSKlvCS2M1cOgoSu-gEe_pJj0IN8CHJ_UdIAnc3ei8RAiSuOXmdwbSQkMDxqetv3WbYxc!/)

³⁸ Hafidz, Hadi, 2022. *Our Unwavering Commitment in Peacekeeping*, <https://www.police.gov.sg/media-room/features/our-unwavering-commitment-in-peacekeeping>.

³⁹ United Nations, General Assembly, Continuing General Debate, Fourth Committee Speakers Emphasize Proper Resourcing of Peacekeepers, Spotlight Mission Transitions as Critical Juncture, 27 October 2021, GA/SPD/740.

⁴⁰ GCR2P, 2022. *List of Supporters of the Political Declaration on Suspension of Veto*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/list-of-supporters-of-the-political-declaration-on-suspension-of-veto/>.

⁴¹ GCR2P, 2022. *List of Signatories to the ACT Code of Conduct*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/list-of-signatories-to-the-act-code-of-conduct/>.