



Make Singapore Home Again

People's Power Party

GE2025 Manifesto

Better Quality Life For All

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Preface

Singapore is at the crossroads 60 years after our independence where our existence and survival as a Nation and One People is at stake.

On the surface, Singapore has achieved top scores in terms of wealth and income. In reality, our people have paid a very high cost in return. While we are a country with one of the highest GDP per capita, Singapore is also one of the most expensive countries to live in the world.

On top of that, we are suffering from having one of the lowest Total Fertility Rate (0.97) in the world. This is an existential threat to a country with a small indigenous citizenry of only 3 million people.

The PAP government has been addressing this demographic issue with a constant injection of New Citizens into our population every year. However such methodology will only dilute our National Identity as One People, giving rise to serious social, cultural, economic and even political impact on our Nation as a whole.

In this Manifesto, People's Power Party (PPP) will address the various policy issues that are affected or interlinked with PAP's aggressive Population Policy via importing foreign migrants and labour. In our view, such an aggressive Population Policy is the root cause of many problems that Singaporeans are encountering and that the Policy has ultimately undermined our overall Quality of Life.

The system of Good Governance will also be our focus in this General Election after our Nation has witnessed a host of incidents that showed a glaring lack of accountability as well as mismanagement of conflict of interests in Governance. PPP stresses that Good Governance must uphold key fundamental pillars of Integrity, Meritocracy, Accountability, Proper Separation of Powers, Proper Management of Conflict of Interests and Transparency.

A.
**POPULATION
POLICY**

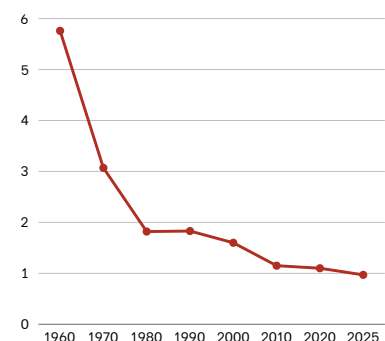
I. Low Total Fertility Rate

The trend of falling Total Fertility Rate (TFR) over the decades has been worrying for a small Nation like Singapore. The **historical low of TFR at 0.97** is alarming and it signifies an existential threat to our survival as a Nation.

A Nation's existence depends not only on the size of its citizenry, but also on its shared culture, social norms as well as a common heritage. We cannot depend solely on giving out a huge number of New Citizenships year after year to solve our problems arising from the low fertility rate and ageing population.

As the TFR of new Naturalized Citizens is similar to that of our indigenous Native Citizens, an aggressive conversion of foreign migrants into new Naturalized Citizens will only aggravate our demographic issues when the root cause of dwindling TFR is not addressed fully. PAP's short-sighted Population Growth Policy is simply kicking the can to form a bigger bomb down the road.

Total Fertility Rate Over the Years



Why is the TFR low?

1



Late marriage due to unaffordability and/or shortage of HDB Build-To-Order (BTO) flats

2



High cost of living, which is aggravated by increases in GST and other taxes, and deteriorating Quality of Life serve as disincentives to having babies and raising more children.

3



A liberal foreign labour policy poses challenge to Singaporeans' job security, which in turn discourages them from having babies in view of financial uncertainties.

I. Low Total Fertility Rate

Pro-Family Policy Proposals

PPP advocates a series of Pro-Family policies and legislation to protect our basic family units, enhance the growth of family units and hence our population.

Financial Incentives

1) Family Kickstart Housing Programme

This provides affordable 2.5-room HDB BTO flats for young couples to motivate them to marry early before the age of 30. Further moderation of HDB BTO prices are required for young couples who earn much lesser than the National Household Median Income level.

2) Singaporeans First for Job Security

Singaporeans sacrificed and sowed the seeds for the fruit of success we see today. It is only right and fair that Singaporeans are given the fruit of their labour first. We should never be left out and treated as second- or third-class citizens in a country we help build. As such, Free Trade Agreements, namely the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA), should be reviewed and amended so that Singaporeans can enjoy fair career opportunities and equal access to PMET jobs. A liberal foreign labour policy has created job displacement and demoralized our citizens. Human Resource departments of companies in Singapore should be managed by Singaporeans who are less prone to favour foreigners over locals in the hiring process.

3) Government Family Assurance Scheme

This is for schooling Singaporeans up to age 25 - a comprehensive assistance package which includes adequate monthly allowances for families facing sudden temporary or chronic financial hardship. This should be considered independently from other financial assistance rendered to the family, as it aims to provide an additional layer of help targeting the educational, health and growth development needs of children of families facing financial difficulties.

4) Monthly Allowance to Support Families with Children

For families earning a household income at or below 70% of the population percentile, each child should be entitled to a monthly allowance of \$300 (subject to adjustment to inflation periodically) until he/she finishes mandatory secondary education. This regular payout is to ensure proper food, transport, internet access, and purchase of digital learning devices for proper nurturing of our future generation.

Pro-Family Policy Proposals

Family Values

5) Protection of Children

Protect children from materials which promote lifestyles or narratives that are contrary to the basic fundamental definition of marriage between a man and a woman. We shall not interfere with the LGBTQ community for their way of life. But for a Pro-Family society, we should prohibit the promotion of LGBTQ as a lifestyle choice to our impressionable young minds under the pretext of “inclusiveness”. Furthermore, children should also be protected from exposure to the distorted narrative which supports liberal sexual relationships.

6) Amendment of the Constitution

PPP proposes to state unequivocally that a marriage is between a biological male and female. This will set the record straight that our survival as a Nation should hinge on the formation of our own basic family units rather than relying on the importation of foreigners.

7) Review of Family Laws

To discourage adultery as extramarital affairs destroy the fabric of functional family units. They also profoundly affect the well-being and emotional development of children in affected families.

Birth Incentives

8) Subsidies to Encourage Giving Birth

For first child, prenatal care, delivery and three-year postnatal care should be heavily subsidized at 80%. The same applies to foreign spouses of Singapore citizens. This is an important state investment to incentivize procreation.

9) Birth by Foreign Spouse

Foreign spouses of our citizens who give birth in Singapore and their children born in Singapore will automatically become Singapore citizens.

10) In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Subsidies

In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) should be 90% subsidized for eligible couples under 40 years old. The remaining 10% of the cost of IVF should be fully payable by MediSave.

II. Retirement Inadequacy – CPF, Healthcare & GST

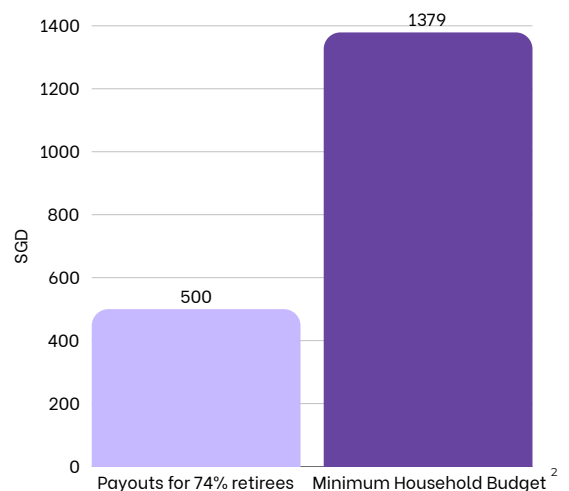
The Pioneer and Merdeka Generations have contributed tremendously to the foundation of Singapore's success. Our Nation should provide them a comfortable retirement with adequate resources.



PAP government implemented **birth control programme** in 1966 and started a propaganda of “Two is Enough” campaign in 1972. Today we suffer from the **devastating consequences** of their **short-sighted policy** in having to cope with a fast ageing population.

The **CPF Scheme** was designed as a universal retirement scheme which is supposed to be robust and adequate with high contribution rates. However, we end up with 74% of our retirees having **less than \$500 monthly payout**¹ from their CPF. How can it be adequate for retirees to live comfortably in this one of most expensive cities in the world?

CPF payout is not only inadequate for most Singaporeans, the amount is also not guaranteed for the long term under the CPF Life rules. Moreover, given the fixed amount of CPF monthly payout, any increase in indirect taxes like GST, water tax, carbon tax will result in inflationary pressure. Retirees will be the hardest hit amid the surging cost of living, with their Quality of Life adversely affected.



¹ Written Answer by Mrs Josephine Teo, Minister for Manpower, to Parliamentary Question on CPF payouts (2019) <https://www.mom.gov.sg/newsroom/parliament-questions-and-replies/2019/0218-written-answer-by-mrs-josephine-teo-minister-for-manpower-to-parliamentary-question-on-cpf-payouts>

² The minimum household budget needed for a single elderly person aged 65 and above per month. (Source: Teo, Y.Y. and Ng, K.H., 2019. S \$1,379 a month needed for basic needs. This is how Singapore's seniors agree on this baseline. Available at: <https://lkyspp.nus.edu.sg/research/publications/details/1-379-a-month-needed-for-basic-needs-this-is-how-singapore-s-seniors-agree-on-this-baseline>)

II. Retirement Inadequacy – CPF, Healthcare & GST

Policy Proposals to Alleviate Elderly's Financial Burden

1) Adjustment of CPF Usage in Property Purchase

The root cause of inadequate CPF for retirement financing is due to the utilization of CPF in our first property purchase, which is usually for own stay. Instead CPF should only be utilized for the second property purchase, which is regarded as an investment. CPF contribution should also be adjusted as a percentage of salary from the current arrangement of “17% from employer, 20% from employee” to our proposed plan of “20% from employer, 5% from employee”. This will lead to higher disposable income (i.e. original 20% versus our proposed 5% of salary contribution by employees to CPF) to be used for mortgage payment for the first property. To delink the first property purchase from CPF will allow more CPF savings to be accumulated for retirement financing without locking our hard earned money in the first property.

2) Higher Investment Return from CPF

Invest the large pool of CPF in our Sovereign Wealth Fund or other accredited Trust Funds to yield a higher return instead of being transferred to the Government via the special government bond which gives only a fixed and generally lower return. As CPF is a long term saving/investment scheme, such investment should generate a better yield than that of the current arrangement of a fixed interest return from government bonds.

3) Expansion of MediShield Life

Given the inadequacy of MediShield's coverage and increasing premiums, we should legislate to include in the scheme all foreign labour in Singapore. Under the expanded scheme, all foreign labour are required to contribute towards MediShield Life to broaden the universal healthcare coverage for the whole population. The addition of some 1.8 million younger working foreigners to MediShield Life can drastically help enlarge the risk pooling that will in turn benefit our elderly who need medical insurance coverage the most. With the new injection of premiums from foreign workers, MediShield Life can then increase its scope of coverage without the need to charge higher premiums to our citizens.

II. Retirement Inadequacy – CPF, Healthcare & GST

Policy Proposals to Alleviate Elderly's Financial Burden

4) MediShield Payout Mechanism

MediShield Payout Mechanism is unduly conservative. The yearly excess of premiums collected over payout is on the high side as compared to commercial medical insurance scheme. We do not see reasonable grounds to increase MediShield Life premium by a hefty percentage, especially for retirees who live on their savings.

5) Lower Deductibles for MediShield Life across the board

6) Increase MediSave Withdrawal Limits in view of rising healthcare costs

7) Raise Hospital Bed To Population Ratio

Raise the Hospital Bed To Population Ratio from the current 2.4 per 1,000 people to the OECD average of 4.3 per 1,000 people. We need a clear roadmap to achieve this ratio in the face of a rapidly ageing population.

8) Exemption from GST

Essential items and services such as fresh food, groceries, water supply, healthcare services and products should be exempted from GST.

9) Removal of Carbon Tax

Singapore is a small country which has minimal impact on global carbon emissions. In view of the US's withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, we should remove Carbon Tax while continuing to explore and encourage usage of alternative renewable energy.





III. Housing & CPF

HDB's price has gotten so high that it takes up the bulk of our CPF savings.

Housing cost is the most crucial component of household expenditure because it takes up a significant portion of most people's monthly expenses, and therefore directly impacts our discretionary income and ability to save for future needs. The amount of the monthly mortgage payment is undoubtedly a key factor in determining the overall financial stability and planning of any household. Unfortunately for a land-scarce island state like Singapore, the tendency for land and housing prices to be subject to extraordinary asset inflation is extremely high.

The Land Acquisition Act was passed in 1966, a year after Singapore gained independence. It has since allowed the government to acquire over 80% of private land in Singapore for public development. The legislation has in fact served as a mechanism of fair redistribution of scarce land resources for residential and industrialization purposes over past generations. Together with the usage of our CPF to finance our first property purchase since 1968, homeownership in Singapore has been made much easier. New HDB flats sold back then were priced very low because they did not include land cost at market rate.

However starting from the 1980s, substantial land cost has been included in the pricing of new HDB flats. Nowadays couples in their 20s to 30s have borne a much heavier financial burden to purchase an HDB flat when compared with the good old days of their grandparents. In addition, using the bulk of our CPF to buy a more expensive HDB flat has impeded our ability to leave sufficient savings in our CPF account to finance our retirement needs.

III. Housing & CPF

Policy Proposals on Housing & CPF

1) CPF for Second Property Only

Usage of CPF should only be allowed for the purchase of a second property, which is basically for investment purposes. At the same time, CPF contribution by employees should be reduced from 20% to 5% so that more disposable income can be put in the hands of Singaporeans to pay for their mortgage (linked to point 1 of section II on Retirement Inadequacy).

2) Family Kickstart Housing Programme for Young Couples Aged Below 30

A special category of small 2.5-room HDB flats could be sold to these young couples at low prices without the inclusion of land cost at market rate, so that they can afford to get married early. These 2.5-room HDB flats could be resold in the secondary market. Non-first-time buyers or couples both aged above 30 who purchase the 2.5-room HDB flats will be imposed “supplemented land cost” by the Singapore Land Authority (linked to point 1 of Pro-Family Policy Proposals under section I).

3) Build HDB Flats in Advance of Demand

HDB flats should be built in advance of demand to address the issue of lagged supply to meet demand for new homes under the current BTO system. This is a feasible proposal in view of the fact that the HDB is Singapore’s sole supplier of public housing and hence it is well-positioned to make estimation of the actual demand.

4) Priority for Young Couples in SBF

Even if the government insists on preserving the BTO system, young couples should be given top priority in the Sale of Balance Flats (SBF) exercise.



III. Housing & CPF

Policy Proposals on Housing & CPF

5) Enhanced Priorities

Enhanced Priorities should be given to young couples below 30 years old and those who have served National Service in the selection of new HDB flats.

6) Redefine Reference Point of Affordability

The reference point of affordability for new HDB flats should be made in accordance with the median starting salaries of young graduates or flat applicants under 30 years old. This is to ensure that young couples can afford a roof over their head, which in turn encourages them to get married and start a family early.

7) Prioritize Singapore Citizens' Right Over Our Scarce Land Resources

Foreign buyers (including permanent residents) of property (both private and HDB) should pay a 20% capital gains tax when selling the property at a profit. This can effectively curb excessive speculative property transactions and address the overheated demand for properties in Singapore. It is essential for the government to keep property prices stable and let the market develop sustainably. On the other hand, Additional Buyer's Stamp Duty (ABSD) and capital gains tax should also be imposed on Singaporeans from their third property purchase onward to prevent them from making use of properties as an investment tool.



IV. Immigration Policy

Impact on Jobs

While implementing an aggressive immigration policy, what has the government done to protect jobs for the locals?

As Singapore has become one of the world's wealthiest countries, it is a common aspiration among Singaporeans to take up PMET jobs with an expectation that migrant workers supplement our local workforce by undertaking manual work in sectors such as food & beverage, construction and manufacturing. However, PAP's aggressive immigration policy has overwhelmed our job market with foreign labour who compete with native Singaporeans in all fields and industries, and for all types of jobs.

As one of the most highly educated and highly skilled workforce in the world, Singaporeans are competitive, talented and diligent. Nonetheless, opening up the floodgates to expose us to competition from a huge global population through initiatives such as CECA has placed our citizens on an unequal playing field. The government has trumpeted foreign workers' role in bringing new ideas and expanding Singaporeans' horizons in the working world. But mind you, before our native workforce can gain sufficient experience and skills to upgrade themselves for better jobs, they are already swamped by the large and cheaper supply of foreign workers. We can see many local PMETs being displaced by their foreign counterparts, and the trend will only continue.

The supply of foreign labour with various skillsets is never-ending, especially from countries with huge populations like India and China. Our citizens will be deprived of career opportunities to climb the corporate ladder when these opportunities have already been grabbed by foreign labour. This lack of job security will demoralise our local workforce and eventually, our country will risk losing loyalty and bonding among its demoralised citizens.

The PAP government does not hesitate to label those who protest against unfair competition from foreigners as "Xenophobic". But are they even aware that prioritising Singaporeans in the job market is their basic duty and responsibility? Does the government see the dire need to adopt the "Singaporeans First" principle as our rice bowls are being jeopardized?

Some argue that local job seekers struggle because they lack the skills MNCs require. If true, this suggests either the government has given irrelevant education and training to our citizens or that they have attracted unsuitable MNCs to invest in Singapore.

IV. Immigration Policy

Impact on Quality of Life

Our total population has crossed 6 million. But in this case, is the more the merrier?

If the government continues on this path of aggressive overpopulation agenda, is Singaporeans' quality of life going to be enhanced or undermined?

The PAP government has currently capped the vehicle population at around 1 million. COE prices have repeatedly hit record highs due to its limited supply. With a growing population but a fixed number of vehicles, COE prices will only spiral upward uncontrollably. The recent revelation of the government's intent to attract more foreign millionaires and billionaires to Singapore will only aggravate the middle-class squeeze because they cannot possibly compete with the wealthiest people in the world whom our government targets to attract.

The huge number of annual issuance of New Citizenship may only make our citizenry population figures look good but it is achieved at the expense of our native Singaporeans and National Identity. The gap between the demand and supply of HDB BTO flats will affect our young couples. Rapid population growth will also assert inflationary pressures on all fronts. Furthermore, if the fertility rate of our new citizens is not any better than that of native Singaporeans, such a boost in new citizenship will only aggravate our problem of ageing population in decades to come.

The social, cultural and political impact of an overwhelming influx of foreign labour and new citizens cannot be ignored. Emotional attachment to their respective "Motherland" is normal. However such emotional attachment may give rise to conflicts among migrants from different countries when geopolitical conflicts or contests intensify. The fabric of our Nation will be jeopardized during such critical moments.

Most importantly, we strongly oppose any planning parameters that aim for a 10 million population for Singapore. We are an island state with limited land and natural resources. The government should terminate its unreasonably aggressive population policy that is going to challenge everyone living on this tiny little island and severely undermine the quality of life of all native Singaporeans as well as New Citizens.

IV. Immigration Policy

Policy Proposals on Immigration

Jobs

1) “Singaporean First” Policy

The “Singaporean First” policy should be embedded into our labour law and employment practice. The hiring function and HR departments of all medium- and large-sized companies should be run or headed by Singaporeans.

2) Encourage MNCs to Hire Singaporeans

MNCs should create at least 60% of jobs for Singaporeans in order to enjoy incentives, tax breaks or other benefits that are funded by taxpayers’ money.

3) Review Chapter 9 of CECA

Review Chapter 9 of CECA which the PAP government has signed with India. In addition, we should not have similar clauses in future Free Trade Agreements that allow Singaporeans’ PMET jobs to be traded for other benefits.

4) Rethink Quota System & Foreign Labour Policy

The current quota system for work passes and foreign labour policy is not functioning well when our local SMEs complain about the shortage of manpower while our native citizens suffer from job displacement or underemployment. The situation is evident when the number of GIG workers and Private Hire Drivers is surging. Our job market situation requires review with a holistic approach instead of merely looking at employment data.



IV. Immigration Policy

Policy Proposals on Immigration

Citizenships

5a) Tighten Issuance of New Citizenship

Population growth through aggressive immigration policy should be halted and issuance of New Citizenship should be tightened.

- New Citizenship may only be issued to a foreigner if and only if they have worked or stayed in Singapore for at least 12 years, with at least 5 years as a Permanent Resident.



5b) Prioritise Foreign Spouses & Foreign-born Children of Singapore Citizens

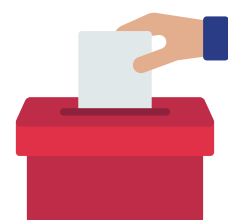
- Foreign spouses of Singapore citizens should be granted citizenship soon after they have given birth.
- Exemption from the 12-year rule mentioned above could be given to foreign spouses of citizens and children born by foreign spouses of citizens. This is to ensure that a family unit made up of our citizens could settle down as soon as possible.



6) Voting Rights for Naturalised Citizens

An overwhelming presence of foreign workforce and migrants in Singapore carries serious impact on the cultural, social, economic and political fronts. Although the Ethnic Integration Policy ensures that racial enclaves do not form in our HDB estates, racial enclaves of affluent foreign migrants have been forming in private residential areas. There is also an increasing trend of foreign cultural impact on our corporate settings whereby Singapore's core values such as performance-based meritocracy and non-discriminative hiring process have been constantly challenged. We have to acknowledge such divides and the underlying danger of conflicts arisen from geopolitical tensions in future.

To minimize possible foreign influence exerted on our political arena, we propose voting rights to be given to naturalized citizens at least 5 years after they are granted Singapore citizenship to ensure that the voting right is exercised only after their integration into our society.



IV. Immigration Policy

Policy Proposals on Immigration

Others

7) Additional Levy on Foreign Household Buyers of Vehicles

An additional levy should be imposed on foreign household buyers of vehicles at a percentage of the COE prices. For second or third cars or subsequent cars that they purchase, a progressive additional levy at a percentage of the COE prices should be imposed. This is to discourage foreign households from hoarding cars. It is unfair to subject our middle class to the competition from thousands of millionaires and billionaires from all over the world for limited resources like COEs.

8) Population Cap

In view of Singapore's scarce land resources, we should cap our Total Population at 6.5 million. All planning parameters of our policies and infrastructure should adhere to this target. The government fails to justify the need for its aggressive immigration policy which has already compromised Singaporeans' quality of life.



B.
**GOOD
GOVERNANCE**

Good Governance

To achieve a Better Quality Life for All Singaporeans, Good Governance is an essential element. People's Power Party believes Good Governance can only be achieved through:

1



Robust debates on key policies with diversity of representation and views in Parliament as well as public discourse and narratives. This is the fundamental function of a Democracy.

2



Institutionalized Checks and Balances & Separation of Five Powers of Legislative, Executive, Judiciary, Selection/Election and Impeachment.

The underlying basis of Good Governance should be embedded in the following **four criteria**:

*Open
Debate and
Expression*

*Freedom
of Information
Access*

*Trans-
parency*

*Account-
ability*



What's the big deal about "checks and balances" in government?



Like a referee in football?



It stops any one person or group from having too much power.



Exactly! Without it, one side could cheat, and no one could stop them.

Policy Proposals to Achieve Good Governance

Institutionalized Checks & Balances

1) Establish Ombudsman Commission (OC) & Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC).

Establish the Ombudsman Commission (OC) as well as Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), which will be put under the purview of the President's Office. OC will take up the role of an independent watchdog of public administration. It will investigate complaints of maladministration, identify administrative deficiencies and recommend remedial measures to improve public administration. EOC will implement anti-discrimination legislation against gender, disability, family status and race, aiming to ensure equal opportunities for all based on individuals' abilities.

2) Independent Functioning of Institutions

Transfer the Auditor-General's Office, Corrupt Practice Investigation Bureau, Public Service Commission and Elections Department to be under the purview of the President's Office. This is to ensure the independence of these institutions, which either hold impeachment power of officials, selection power of civil servants, or carry out duties related to the election of political representatives, from the ruling political party so that they can perform their functions in a fair manner without fear or favour.

3) Investigations Conducted by Independent Committee of Inquiry (COI)

For suspected issues of potential conflict of interests or abuse of position or power by either top civil servants or ministers, they should **never be left to "ownself check ownself"**. **An independent Committee of Inquiry (COI) consisting of members from various institutions appointed by the President** should carry out investigations. The COI shall include professionals from the Auditor-General's Office, Corrupt Practice Investigation Bureau, High Court Judge/Attorney-General's Chambers and any other parties whom the President deems fit. Such practice will help ensure a corrupt-free government.

Policy Proposals to Achieve Good Governance

Accountability & Scrutinization

4) Accountability is a Key Pillar of Good Governance

Performance issues of all ministries should be evaluated. Should major competency issues that impact severely on the public arise, e.g. constant and major MRT service breakdowns, the President should be empowered to convene an independent Committee of Inquiry to look into and fix the issues including systemic ones.

5) Close Scrutinization of Mega Projects to Ensure Fiscal Prudence

Mega projects which involve huge spending of taxpayers' money should be rigorously scrutinized by special committees formed by Members of Parliament (MPs) from different political affiliations, with the assistance of the Auditor-General. This is to ensure fiscal prudence, with spending decisions being substantiated by thorough studies and robust justification.

6) Special Commission to Review Government Spending on Mega Projects

A special commission should be set up by the President to review all the spending the government has put up for mega projects. Profligate spending of public money could have resulted in the need to raise GST and other taxes which have actually worsened inflation and caused the cost of living to shoot through the roof. Fiscal prudence and responsible spending of taxpayers' money should always be observed.

Protect Our Freedom & Rights Against Power Abuse

7) Robust Debates Essential for Policies that Encroach on People's Freedom & Rights

Policies/measures that have a widespread impact on the whole society or might encroach on people's freedom and rights, particularly measures that carry the risk of jeopardizing people's health and safety, should first be robustly debated in Parliament. Special public hearings well represented by various stakeholders should be conducted when necessary. One such example is the **Vaccination-differentiated Safe Management Measures (VDS), dubbed as "No Jab, No Job" measure**, which was implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic. It was a draconian rule that essentially made the experimental COVID-19 vaccination back then mandatory. Any measures that might carry long-term health and safety impact, which is irreversible and without the support of long-term safety data, should not be lightly implemented in the absence of sufficient checks and balances.

Policy Proposals to Achieve Good Governance

8) Medical Freedom & Rights

Health and safety concerns should always be the overriding principle in policy formulation. No universal scheme involving medical treatments or procedures should be approved and enforced on people without their informed consent. The government should immediately **review the recently amended provision in the Infectious Diseases Act granting the Director-General of Health the authority to mandate vaccinations with legal immunity**. All mandates of a compulsory nature on our body, such as new vaccines, surgery, autopsy, etc, must be debated openly in the public before its implementation.

9) Excessive Powers Need to be Reviewed in Parliament

PPP views that the PAP government has enacted various laws in the past decades that have given **excessive power to the police, certain Ministries as well as Ministers. These excessive powers have to be reviewed in Parliament**. In particular, enormous powers have been given to the police force and even enforcement teams of various Ministries. Most importantly, we object to the **Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act (POFMA) which in our view has been weaponized against critics**, social activists and opposition politicians. The newly enacted Maintenance of Racial Harmony Act has also given too much power to the Minister for Home Affairs without adequate means of recourse.

10) Amend the ISA to Include More Robust Checks & Balances

We recognize the necessity to maintain our National Security with the Internal Security Act (ISA). However, we propose amending the ISA to include more robust checks and balances by allowing MPs and the Justice of Peace (JP) appointed by the President to pay the detainees regular visits to ensure the protection of their basic human rights. The review of the detention should be carried out with the involvement of MPs and persons appointed by the President. A full review of the ISA should be conducted with wider public consultation to ensure that the Act is kept up to date and that any possible abuses should be ruled out.

Policy Proposals to Achieve Good Governance

Parliamentary Participation: The Party & The People

11) Initiate Parliamentary Debate on Population Policy Direction

Major national policy directions should be rigorously debated openly in view of their widespread and long-term impact. If elected into Parliament, **PPP will initiate a Parliamentary Debate and an in-depth public consultation on the Population Policy direction in which the PAP government has remained obscure.** How can the government devise long-term policies without a clear population target for its planning parameters? It has to be people's collective decision because we and our future generations are the ones to enjoy the fruits or bear the consequences of such critical national policy.

12) Push for Public Consultation, Open Discussion with Stakeholders and Robust Parliamentary Debates on Nuclear Power Proposals

The government revealed in Budget 2025 that they will study the potential deployment of nuclear power in Singapore. Despite the claim that the more advanced nuclear technology, e.g. small modular reactors (SMRs), has better safety features than the conventional large plants, it still lacks long-term safety data given its relatively short implementation history. Singapore's compactness could also limit our choice of emergency planning zone. Besides safety concerns, the cost-effectiveness of power supply is another key consideration. Studies show that SMRs can only be more cost-effective than larger conventional reactors when many SMRs are in operation. Other studies find that SMRs will produce more nuclear waste to be managed and disposed of. Therefore, **PPP urges robust Parliamentary debate, open discussion with various stakeholders, and comprehensive public consultation** without any preset policy stance before deciding the way forward.

13) Democratic Reform

The current GRC system has given PAP enormous leverage to maintain a supermajority in parliament with only 61% of popular votes won. **We propose an overhaul of our electoral system by introducing Proportional Representation to parliamentary election.** Amid an increasingly complex world development, we need a more diverse parliamentary representation to prevent groupthink and from degrading to an echo chamber when debating policies. The introduction of Proportional Representation in the GRC system can **eliminate the need for gerrymandering.** It can also get rid of the **suspicion of unfair election practices** whenever the constituency boundaries are redrawn. Our electoral system will become more robust, just and fair to political participants, which will in turn benefit voters.

< Reminder

⋮ Done

August 9, 2025 at 18:23

Good Governance cannot be taken for granted. ***The practice of “Ownself Checks Ownself” should never be “normalized” because it fails to ensure the effective functioning of a responsible government***, which should always prioritize people’s interests and well-being. A proper system of checks and balances must be institutionalized to maintain a competent administration and a government free from power abuse and corruption.

Concluding Remarks

Our Vision for Singapore is to create the **Best Quality Life for All Singaporeans** – not just today, but for generations to come.

Singaporeans' interests should always be our TOP priority. There is absolutely nothing wrong with protecting Our People, Our Culture, Our Values, Our Way of Life and Our Jobs from being taken away or compromised by external forces or excessive immigrants.

We are facing an **Existential Threat of Extinction** due to PAP's unchecked policies in the past, namely "Two is Enough" family planning policy, HDB Asset Enhancement Scheme for pushing up property prices rapidly, and aggressive immigration policy for squeezing out our local workforce. It is high time for the country to conduct a **comprehensive review of how Singaporeans want our HOME to become in future.**

Some of our friends, family members, and even residents we've met on our political journey have shared that they feel "demoralized and helpless." Sadly, many have made the difficult decision to leave the country they once called home. This trend is growing, especially among the younger generation, who feel disheartened by a system that should have uplifted them.



People's Power Party has A Wish:
WE are born on this land where we call *HOME*
WE grow up together through *THICK & THIN*
WE build our career and raise our children as we *ASPIRE*
WE fight for and serve our country and people *WITHOUT REGRET*
WE want to enjoy the fruits of our hard work and Singapore's *SUCCESS*
DON'T be disheartened and leave this land where we help *BUILD*
TOGETHER let's make Singapore our *HOME AGAIN*

This is PPP's conviction for Singapore and our people. Our Party's vision and mission for this country extends beyond the next 5 years but many more decades to come. We urge all Singaporeans to give PPP your vote of confidence. Our Party looks forward to having the privilege to serve you in Parliament, where we will be empowered to defend your rights and bring positive changes to our lives.



People's Power Party

Make Singapore Home Again

Better Quality Life For All