

PARLIAMENT TRACKER

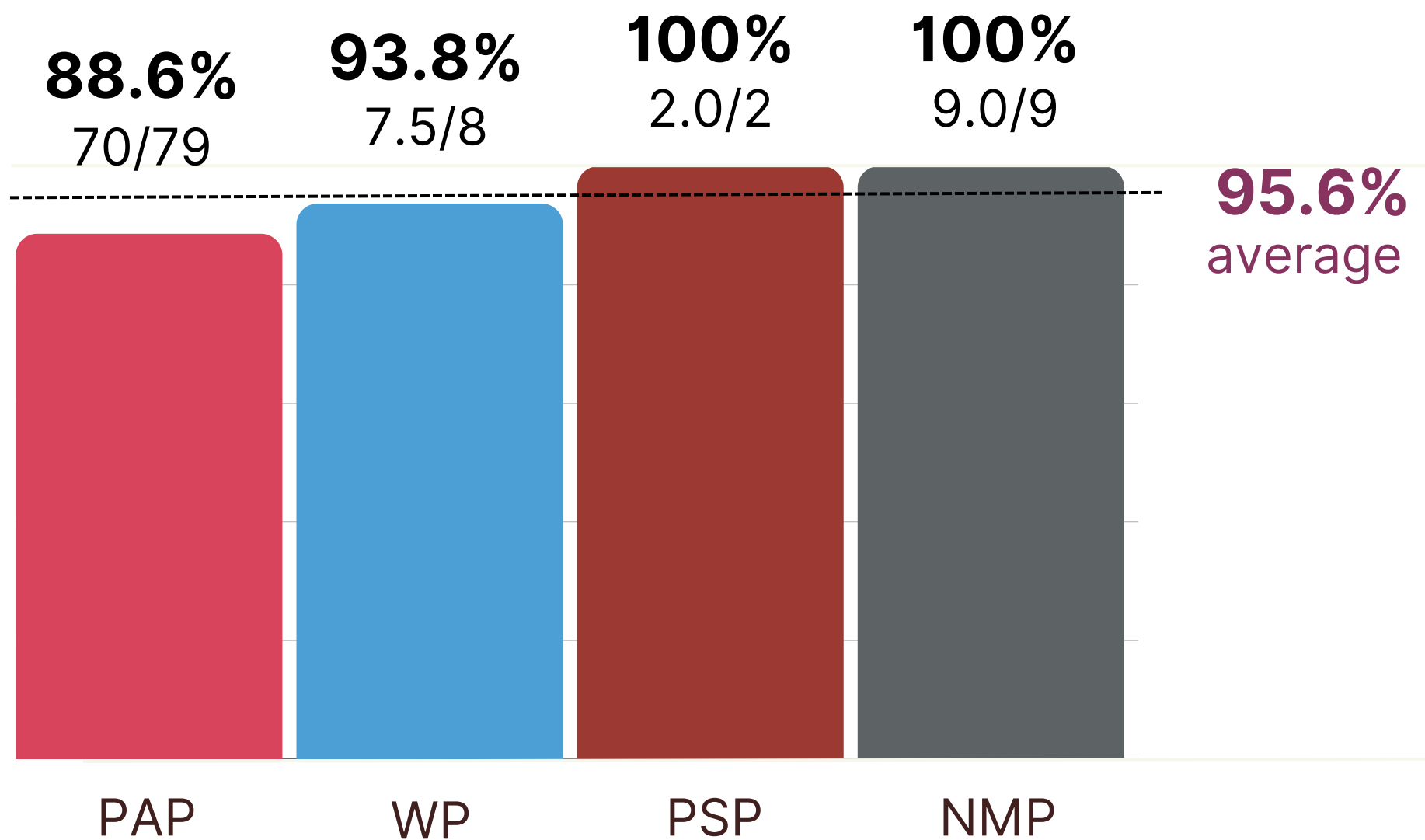
JAN 2025



Find out how your MP did ▶▶

Roll Call: How many MPs were present in this month's sittings?

MP Attendance by Party (%)

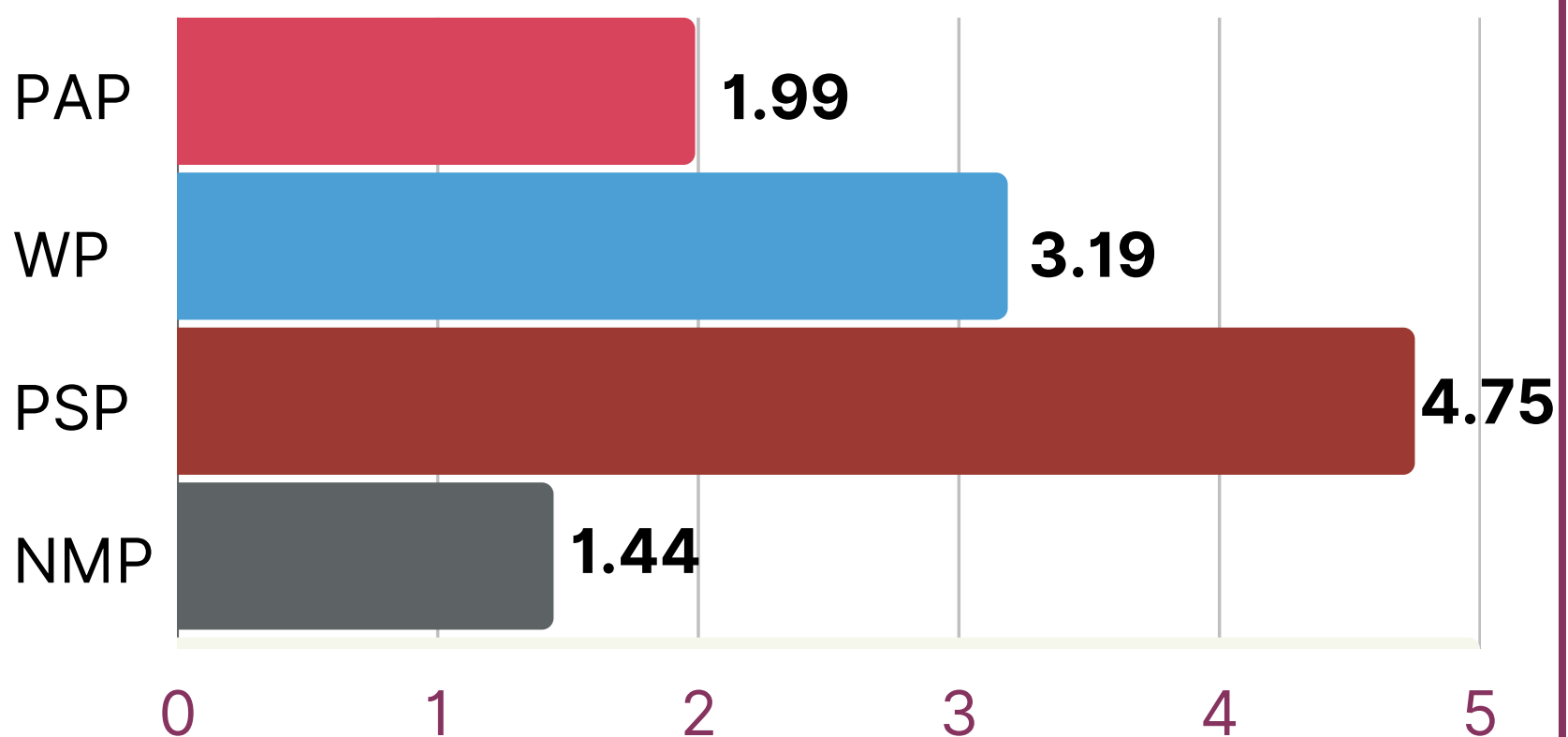


This chart averages attendance across all sittings in the month, based on Parliamentary Reports which track attendance at roll call. However, MPs present at roll call may not stay throughout the entire Parliamentary session.

Participation: How active were MPs in asking Parliamentary Questions (PQs)?

259 Total no. of PQs asked

Average no. of PQs asked per MP per sitting



Each MP can ask a maximum of 5 PQs per sitting, of which up to 3 can be put up for oral answer.

Participation: A deeper look at individual MPs. Find yours below!

6-10 PQs asked



Louis Ng Kok Kwang (10)
Yip Hon Weng (10)
Wan Rizal (9)
Hany Soh (8)
Melvin Yong (8)
Christopher de Souza (7)
Gan Thiam Poh (7)

Lim Biow Chuan (7)
Patrick Tay (7)
Tan Wu Meng (7)
Desmond Choo (6)
Joan Pereira (6)
Liang Eng Hwa (6)
Xie Yao Quan (6)



Gerald Giam (10)
He Ting Ru (10)
Jamus Lim (10)
Louis Chua (10)



Leong Mun Wai (10)
Hazel Poa (9)



See Jinli Jean (9)
Usha Chandradas (7)

1-5 PQs asked



Denise Phua (5)
Saktiandi Supaat (5)
Zhulkarnain Abdul
Rahim (5)
Ang Wei Neng (4)
Carrie Tan (4)
Cheryl Chan (4)
Foo Mee Har (4)
Lim Wee Kiak (4)

Don Wee (3)
Edward Chia (3)
Henry Kwek (3)
Jessica Tan (3)
Sharael Taha (3)
Yeo Wan Ling (3)
Mohd Fahmi
Aliman (2)
Nadia Samdin (1)

Ng Ling Ling (1)
Rachel Ong (1)
Tin Pei Ling (1)



Pritam Singh (5)
Sylvia Lim (4)
Dennis Tan (2)



Neil Parekh (5)
Ong Hua Han (1)
Razwana Begum Abdul
Rahim (1)

0 PQs asked



Alex Yam
Chong Kee Hiong
Darryl David
Derrick Goh

Jessica Tan
Mariam Jaafar
Sitoh Yih Pin
Vikram Nair

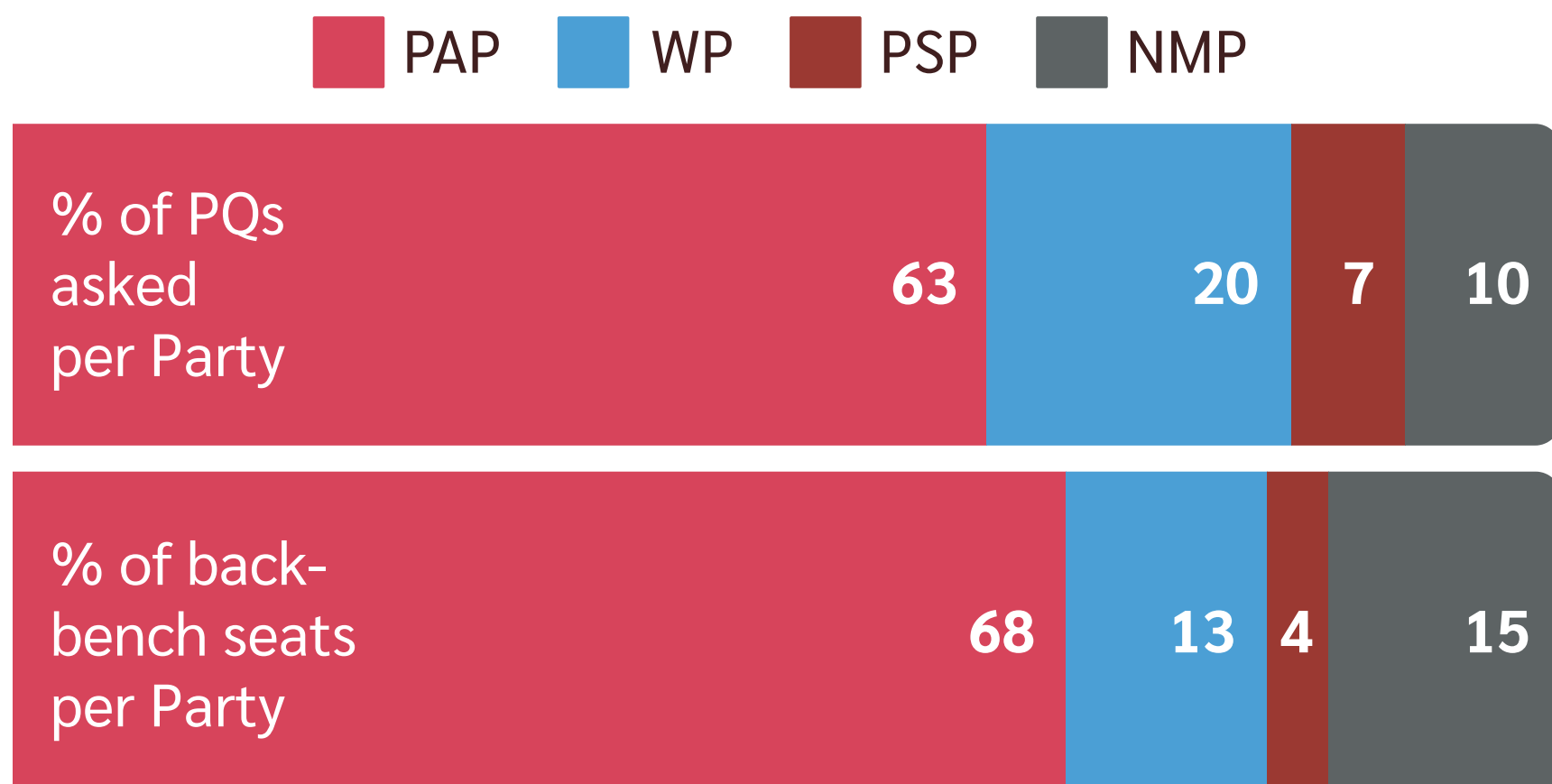


Muhamad Faisal
Manap



Keith Chua
Mark Lee
Raj Joshua Thomas
Syed Harun Alhabsyi

Participation: How does the % of PQs asked compare to the % of seat share in Parliament?



↑ Performance above seat share: **PSP (+3%), WP (+7%)**

↓ Performance below seat share: **NMP (-5%), PAP (-5%)**

i Note that MPs with appointments (e.g. Ministerial roles) are excluded as they traditionally do not ask PQs.

Attention, please: Ministries that received the most PQs

Top 3 ministries which received the most PQs

MDDI
tops the
chart

MDDI

46

MHA

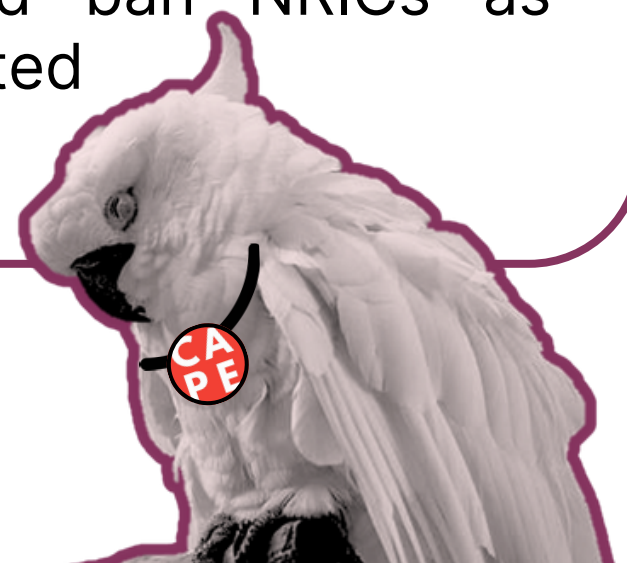
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MOF

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In December 2024, some Singaporeans had their full NRIC numbers exposed on ACRA's Bizfile, allegedly due to ACRA's misunderstanding of an internal government circular. This prompted MPs to question the reasoning behind the NRIC policy change, how the misunderstanding occurred, whether the government would ban NRICs as authenticators, and if those affected would receive compensation.



Going once, going twice:

Bills debated by MPs

The second reading of a Bill is the first major opportunity for MPs to debate about it. The number of speakers can indicate the level of interest and engagement the Bill has generated among MPs.

Bills that were read a second time

Communicable Diseases Agency Bill

Customs (Amendment) Bill

Electronic Gazette and Legislation Bill

Food Safety and Security Bill

Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution (Amendment) Bill

Protection from Scams Bill

Road Traffic (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill

Workplace Fairness Bill



The Workplace Fairness Bill was the most hotly debated with **25 MPs** speaking on it. The Bill prohibits adverse employment decisions that are based on specified protected characteristics and introduces enforcement measures to deter and address non-compliant employers. Employers would also be required to establish formal workplace grievance processes. MPs raised key points about the Bill's exclusions, such as:

- Exclusion of indirect discrimination.
- Exclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity from the specified protected characteristics.
- Exclusion of platform workers and foreign domestic workers from protection from discrimination.





**Tag your MP!
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Thank you for reading another issue of Parliament Tracker!

Parliament Tracker is a non-partisan civic data project by CAPE that monitors the performance of the Singapore Parliament.

The Community for Advocacy and Political Education (CAPE) is an independent community of Singaporean youth who seek to strengthen Singapore's democracy through raising political literacy and civic capacity.

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