



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE  
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## CONTRIBUTION BY THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

### “Marine Ecosystem Restoration”

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This contribution is made in response to the UN Office of Legal Affairs’s Note Verbale LOS/SGR/2025/1/ST.

2 Singapore is a highly urbanised small island developing State, with one of the highest population densities and busiest coastal waters in the world. Nevertheless, the small body of Singapore’s coastal and marine habitats— mangroves, intertidal flats including seagrass beds and subtidal coral reefs— continues to support high biological diversity that is sustained and supported through various efforts under Singapore’s Integrated Urban Coastal Management framework and Nature Conservation Masterplan.

3 Notable ongoing coastal and marine habitat restoration efforts include:

- (a) the 100k Coral Initiative;<sup>1</sup>
- (b) OCBC Seagrass;<sup>2</sup> and
- (c) Sungei Durian mangroves restoration.<sup>3</sup>

4 Singapore also wishes to emphasise that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, and this would include those activities involving or relating to marine ecosystem restoration.

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<sup>1</sup> See <https://www.gardencityfund.gov.sg/our-programmes/100k-corals/>.

<sup>2</sup> See <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/s-pore-s-1st-seagrass-restoration-project-aims-to-raise-survival-rate-of-carbon-storing-plant>.

<sup>3</sup> See <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/sustainability/pulau-ubin-mangrove-park-2026-nparks-ocbc-sungei-durian-3032241>.