



Singapore's presentation to the UNFCCC

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National Circumstances

- Small, low-lying island city state
 - Accounts for less than 0.2% of global emissions
- Highly fossil fuel dependent
 - Alternative energy disadvantaged
 - Difficulty in deploying land-intensive renewables such as solar
- No fuel subsidies
- Clean and Green from beginning



Singapore's Mitigation Pledge

To undertake mitigation measures leading to a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 16% below business-as-usual levels in 2020, contingent on there being a legally binding global agreement in which all countries implement their commitments in good faith

- Although a legally binding agreement has yet to be achieved, Singapore has started work on measures that will lead to 7 – 11% reduction in GHG emissions below BAU levels in 2020, as part of our 16% pledge.
- Additional measures to achieve full 16% pledge will be implemented when a legally binding agreement is reached.

Singapore's Mitigation Actions



- All mitigation actions will be domestically funded.
- Key Strategies
 - To improve energy efficiency
 - To promote public transport
 - To promote resource efficient buildings
 - To invest in research and development into clean energy
 - To adopt less carbon intensive fuels
- Building capabilities
 - Energy Conservation Act to be introduced in 2013
 - Emission monitoring capabilities to be enhanced
 - Testbedding renewable energy

Thank You

