

Session SB64 (2026)

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Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Singapore**
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Title: Cross-Border Electricity Trade

Question From Party: Japan

Question raised on: 07.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: Page 32 of BTR1 outlines the current status and importance of regional power grids in relation to the import of low-carbon electricity. What specific regulatory and commercial frameworks, and international cooperation are considered necessary to further promote cross-border electricity trade in the future?

Answer:

International cooperation is key and includes developing common standards for areas such as carbon accounting and renewable energy certification, as well as building trust and transparency between jurisdictions. Regional platforms and bilateral partnerships will play an important role in facilitating this.

Singapore is working closely with regional stakeholders to support the cross-border trading of low-carbon electricity. This includes the ASEAN Submarine Power Cables Development Framework providing guidelines on subsea power cables infrastructure development; and the ASEAN Regional Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) Framework supporting credible tracking and accounting of cross-border RECs. The Terms of Reference (TORs) for these frameworks were endorsed in Oct 2025 by the ASEAN Energy Ministers.

At the bilateral level, Singapore is also working with trade partners to jointly adopt a Cross-Border REC Framework, to help countries to standardise their approaches for the tracking and accounting of cross-border RECs. This Framework can also serve as a pathfinder project to complement ongoing efforts by the ASEAN Centre of Energy to develop the ASEAN Regional REC framework by 2027.

Title: Climate Action Package

Question From Party: Australia

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Financial, technological development and transfer, and capacity-building support

Question: Singapore has provided technical assistance and capacity building support to other Parties to the Paris Agreement through the Climate Action Package (2018-2022) and Sustainability Action Package, which ran to March 2026 (BTR p69). Is Singapore planning on continuing this valuable work through a new program, now that both of these programs have concluded?

Answer:

Singapore remains committed to providing technical assistance and capacity building support to other Parties and is exploring various options for doing so. At present this work takes place through various modalities, including:

- The Singapore Cooperation Programme run by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Carbon markets-related capacity building initiatives run in partnership with the World Bank;

- Article 6 capacity building programmes run by Singapore Cooperation Enterprise; and
 - Ad-hoc capacity building programmes run in partnership with bilateral partners, such as New Zealand on carbon markets, and the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) and fellow Parties on the Enhanced Transparency Framework.
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Title: Plans for Reporting FTC, p.69

Question From Party: Republic of Korea

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Financial, technological development and transfer, and capacity-building support

Question: We note Singapore's commitment to international climate action, as reflected in its provision of capacity-building support to SIDS and neighbouring Asian countries. In this context, could the Party clarify whether it plans to also report on financial and technology transfer support in future reporting cycles? In addition, could the Party provide further information on the funding sources and the entities responsible for delivering the courses and workshops referenced in the capacity-building section?

Answer:

Singapore plans to report on the capacity-building support we have provided in future reporting cycles. For instance, we will cover how many of our capacity building activities are funded and conducted under the Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP), which is our flagship technical assistance programme. We also co-fund and co-deliver activities with UN agencies and various partners at the government-to-government (G2G) level like Japan, New Zealand and the US.

Title: Greening Buildings, p.34~35

Question From Party: Republic of Korea

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: We appreciate the information provided on this measure. The cumulative Green Gross Floor Area under the "Greening Buildings" measure recorded a sharp increase between 2020 and 2021. Could the Party provide further detail on the factors driving this trend and its projected trajectory, particularly in relation to the SGBMP scheme?

Answer:

The Built Environment sector in Singapore was heavily impacted by COVID-19 in 2020 when the majority of construction projects were halted. In the second half of 2020, more than 300 construction projects were gradually approved to resume work safely following COVID-19 protocols.

With the continued push through the Singapore Green Building Masterplan launched in 2021, both the stock and flow of buildings which qualify under Green Gross Floor Area have grown.

The Green Gross Floor Area data for 2023 and 2024 will be released in the upcoming BTR2 in 2026.

Title: New technologies in GHG Inventory development

Question From Party: Canada

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: National inventory report

Question: How have you been able to leverage new technologies such as artificial intelligence to improve GHG inventory development?

Answer:

We are currently exploring the use of technologies, including artificial intelligence, to enhance a) greenhouse gas inventory preparation work (such as by streamlining our data collection processes) and b) quality assurance/quality control processes.

Title: Industrial processes and product use (IPPU) emissions

Question From Party: New Zealand

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: Singapore reports continued growth in projected IPPU emissions, through to 2028, with a slight decrease between 2028 and 2030. Could Singapore provide further information on the measures being taken to address emissions growth in the IPPU sector, and whether this decrease projected between 2028 and 2030 is expected to continue beyond 2030? Does Singapore have any lessons learned to date in managing emissions from fast growing industrial activities?

Answer:

The continued growth in IPPU emissions reflects Singapore's role as a regional hub for energy-intensive industries, including the petrochemical and electronics manufacturing sectors. These industries are integral to Singapore's economy and serve broader regional supply chains.

Singapore has adopted several measures to address IPPU emissions, as shared in our first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). The carbon tax is a key nation-wide measure introduced in 2019 that has since been raised progressively to S\$45 per tonne of emissions, and remains one of the highest in Asia. It provides a broad-based price signal to incentivise emissions reduction especially for large industrial emitters. Singapore also works closely with industry through sector-specific roadmaps and incentives to support the adoption of best-in-class energy efficiency technologies and processes.

Singapore's experience suggests that early and sustained engagement with industry is critical, especially for capital-intensive sectors where investment cycles are long and abatement options are technically complex. The pace of emissions reduction in the IPPU sector will depend significantly on the commercial availability and economic viability of decarbonisation technologies, continued international commitment to emissions reductions efforts as well as global demand trends.
