

**3rd Working Group Session of the
Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress at SBI64**

10, 12 and 13 June 2026

Written responses by Singapore

Question by Canada

In your presentation, you highlighted that Singapore has succeeded in becoming one of the most solar-dense cities in the world, supported by battery storage. How is Singapore managing the life cycle of PV panels and batteries to limit e-waste?

Response

Singapore introduced a regulated e-waste management system in July 2021 to ensure the proper collection, handling, and resource recovery from e-waste, such as batteries and solar panels. The system is based on an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) approach, where producers bear the responsibility for the collection and treatment of their products at end-of-life. The EPR scheme for E-waste is legislated through the Resource Sustainability Act (RSA), administered by the National Environment Agency (NEA).

Question by Cook Islands

Singapore emphasized a whole of government approach in the preparation of its first BTR, including the MRB task force and the interagency working group responsible for climate reporting. Could you please elaborate on the mechanisms used within your inter-agency working group to ensure consistency and quality control across the different BTR chapters? Additionally, could you briefly describe quality assurance and quality control procedures applied prior to submission, and whether those differ from internal coordination and review processes used during reporting preparation?

Response

Singapore supports the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) by publishing our National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) in a timely fashion, referencing the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs i.e. Decision 18/CMA.1: Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement). We prepare our GHG Inventory (GHGI) in accordance with IPCC guidelines by going through 4 stages of preparation to align with the Transparency, Accuracy, Comparability, Consistency, Completeness (TACCC) principles. More details on the Quality Assurance /Quality Control (QA/QC) procedure can be found in the National Inventory Document (NID) 2024 that is published on the UNFCCC website.

First, the planning and preparation stage. This stage involves following up on areas of improvement, identified from technical expert reviews (TERs), quality assurance (QA)

and quality control (QC) processes, QA workshops and various capacity building workshops. After accounting for reporting requirements and available resources, we will assess the level of priority to be accorded to each item in our post-TER follow-ups and National Inventory Improvement Plan (NIIP). Thereafter, we will update our work plans and processes accordingly.

Second, the data collection and management stage. We will work with data owners on the identified areas of improvement and carefully assess potential new data sources or changes to the existing data, such as those arising from updates to GHG accounting methodologies or newly introduced data collection regulations. Updates to the GHGI will be properly documented in the National Inventory Document (NID). Chapter leads and the GHGI compiler will obtain data from data owners for data from the previous years, through emails and the Emissions Data Monitoring and Analysis (EDMA) System.

Third, the data processing and QC/QA stage. Data owners conduct QC/QA internally within their own teams, before sending data to the chapter leads and GHGI compiler. Chapter leads and the GHGI compiler will seek clarification from data owners if there are any areas of improvement or anomalies, before including the data into the BTR and national GHGI respectively.

Fourth, the reporting and QC/QA stage. The GHGI compiler will conduct a final QC check and send GHGI data to the independent QA team for a final check before sending to the interagency Measurement, Reporting and Verification Taskforce (MRV-TF) to endorse the NID. The MRV-TF Secretariat, which includes the Ministry of Sustainability and Environment (MSE) and National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS), will refine all chapters in the BTR with the relevant agencies. The BTR and NID will then be cleared through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC), which is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry, with the Ministers of Sustainability and the Environment, Foreign Affairs, Manpower, National Development, Transport and the Prime Minister's Office as members. Thereafter, they will be tabled to the Cabinet, for approval to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.