

**Intervention on “Priority Issue 2 - Sustainable Energy Transition:
Gateways to a Green Future”
at the Ninth G20 Parliamentary Speakers’ Summit
in New Delhi on 13 October 2022**

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen.

1. Good afternoon. I wish to begin by expressing my appreciation to Speaker Om Birla and the Parliament of India for the warm hospitality and outstanding arrangements at this Summit.

2. Allow me to share about the energy transition efforts in Singapore. As we all know, energy is critical in our daily lives, powering our homes, businesses, and industries. However, the way we produce and consume energy is changing rapidly, and Singapore is no exception.

3. Singapore has made significant strides towards a more sustainable energy future. We have set ambitious targets to increase the share of renewable energy in our energy mix, reduce carbon emissions, and improve energy efficiency.

Clean Energy

4. Singapore made early policy choices to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, for example, by switching from fuel oil to natural gas – the cleanest form of fossil fuel – for power generation. Two years ago, about 95% of our electricity was generated from natural gas, compared to 18% in 2000. There is no subsidy for electricity, to ensure energy is used judiciously. Singapore is the only country to set a zero-growth rate for cars and motorcycles. We plan to phase out internal combustion engine vehicles by 2040 and encourage the adoption of electric vehicles.

5. Another key initiative is solar energy development. Singapore has limited land space (733.1 km²), but we strive to deploy solar photovoltaic systems (PV) through continued investment in R&D, and innovative deployment modes such as floating and offshore PV. Singapore aims to achieve at least 2 gigawatt-peak (GWp) by 2030, which can meet around 3% of our 2030 projected electricity demand.

6. All these form part of the Singapore Green Plan 2030 - a whole-of-nation sustainable development agenda - with its five pillars comprising City in Nature, Energy Reset, Sustainable Living, Green Economy and Resilient Future.

International Cooperation

7. Singapore works to foster effective international cooperation on climate action, and to support other developing countries in building capacity for climate efforts. To date, close to 150,000 officials from fellow developing countries have participated in capacity-building courses under the Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP) in areas such as sustainable development, urban planning and transport management. Many of these courses have been structured in collaboration with partners like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and UN Environment Programme.

8. Under the SCP's Climate Action Package (CAP), Singapore offers capacity-building support in areas such as climate change mitigation strategies, flood management and green finance. The CAP was succeeded by the Sustainability Action Package (SAP), which covers a wide range of sustainability themes such as adaptation and resilience-building strategies, green project management and financing, low carbon development and carbon markets.

Legislation

9. The Singapore Parliament has also passed several pieces of legislation that demonstrate Singapore's commitment to the energy transition and support the adoption of sustainable practices. These include:

- i. **The Carbon Pricing Act**, which imposes a carbon tax on large emitters of greenhouse gases, to encourage individuals and businesses to reduce their carbon footprint and invest in cleaner technologies. The Carbon Pricing (Amendment) Act was passed just last November to raise the carbon tax, enabling the pace of transformation needed to achieve our climate ambition, from the current S\$5 per tonne of emissions to S\$25 per tonne in 2024 and 2025, and S\$45 in 2026 and beyond;
- ii. **The Energy Conservation Act**, which requires large energy users to conduct energy audits and implement energy efficiency measures;
and
- iii. **The Resource Sustainability Act** which requires companies to report on their resource use and implement measures to reduce and manage waste.

Parliament Building

10. Last but not least, the Parliament building in Singapore has implemented several green measures, including:

- i. First, achieving continue certification as a green building since 2005 - the BCA Green Mark Award - which evaluates a building's environmental impact and performance in Singapore;
- ii. Second, installing energy-efficient LED lighting controlled by motion sensors and timers to ensure that it is only used when needed; and
- iii. Third, retrofitting our chilled water air-conditioning system, resulting in an estimated energy savings of 602,217 kWh per year, and estimated water savings of 6500m³ per year.

Conclusion

11. In conclusion, while there are challenges ahead, all of us have made significant progress and have set ambitious targets for the future. Let us all work together to achieve these goals. Thank you.

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