



Ministry of Sustainability
and the Environment
— SINGAPORE —

SINGAPORE AND THE EU REAFFIRM COMMITMENT TO CLIMATE ACTION

Singapore, 8 July 2021

1 Singapore and the European Union (EU) reaffirmed today their joint commitment, and strong partnership, in realising global climate action. Singapore's Senior Minister and Coordinating Minister for National Security Teo Chee Hean (who is also the Chairman of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change¹), Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Vivian Balakrishnan, and Minister for Sustainability and the Environment Grace Fu met European Commission Executive Vice-President (EVP) Frans Timmermans, who is visiting Singapore to discuss issues related to climate change and biodiversity in the run-up to the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26).

2 Singapore and the EU are committed to achieving our mutual goals in climate action leading up to COP26 and beyond. The meetings focused on opportunities for collaboration in areas such as circular economy; research, development and deployment for low-carbon solutions (e.g. hydrogen); green finance; and urban greening. Singapore and the EU jointly underscored the importance of taking urgent action to combat climate change, and in preserving biodiversity for future generations, even as we respond to the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.

3 The EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement is a high-standard and comprehensive agreement that provides a solid framework to advance our joint sustainability and development agenda. Singapore and the EU are committed to close cooperation in areas ranging from low-carbon energy technologies to carbon services and solutions.

Singapore and the EU's environmental commitments

4 Singapore is committed to global climate action. In March 2020, Singapore submitted its enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and Long-Term Low-Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)². The Singapore Green Plan 2030³ announced in February 2021 builds on our NDC and LEDS, and sets out concrete sectoral plans and targets over the next ten years that will position Singapore to achieve net zero emissions as soon as viable. Singapore actively collaborates with countries around the world, to build on one another's strengths and experiences in

¹ More details on Singapore's Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change can be found at this link – <https://www.nccs.gov.sg/who-we-are/inter-ministerial-committee-on-climate-change>.

² More information on Singapore's enhanced NDC and LEDS can be found in Annex A.

³ More information on the Singapore Green Plan 2030 can be found in Annex B.

climate change, and to provide training to developing countries on climate change and environment-related issues. To further strengthen our efforts in global collaboration, Singapore has also concluded Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with our international partners on low-emissions solutions⁴.

5 In December 2019, the EU presented the European Green Deal as its new growth strategy bringing together environmental, economic and social sustainability, and set the course for the EU to become climate neutral by 2050. The European Green Deal combines financial and regulatory tools to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, and restore nature and biodiversity. The EU's climate targets aim for net zero emissions by 2050, and -55% by 2030. The European Union has recently adopted a European Climate Law that enshrines this political commitment in law, and on 14 July 2021, it will present a set of legislative proposals that aim to deliver these targets.

QUOTES

6 **Frans Timmermans, Executive Vice-President said:** "I am here to discuss climate change and biodiversity in the run-up to the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties – COP26, as the EU and Singapore are similarly committed to investing in and speeding up the urgent global green transition. The EU welcomes Singapore's role as co-facilitator for the informal Ministerial consultations on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and as a promotor of climate action, circular economy and the protection of biodiversity in ASEAN.

I also believe that during COVID-19 we have demanded a high degree of solidarity from our young generation, both through the restrictions as well as for (loan-) financing the economic stimuli. This should remind us that, likewise, we owe it our children and grandchildren to leave them decent living conditions on our planet. We must take decisive climate action and preserve biodiversity – and the environment more generally.

I hope that my conversations with Senior Minister and Coordinating Minister for National Security Teo Chee Hean, Minister for Sustainability and the Environment Grace Fu, and Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Vivian Balakrishnan will allow us to explore opportunities to jointly advance the longer term challenge of the green transition. I believe that we now all have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to use the singular fiscal efforts to recover from the pandemic to "build back better". We stand ready to work with Singapore to this end."

7 **Singapore's Senior Minister and Coordinating Minister for National Security Teo Chee Hean** said, "Singapore is committed to strengthening the international consensus on climate change, and to galvanising climate action regionally and globally. As a small country with limited renewable energy options, international collaboration is key to our decarbonisation plans as set out in the Singapore Green Plan 2030 and our Long-Term Low-Emissions Development

⁴ More information on Singapore's collaboration with international partners on climate action can be found at this link – <https://www.nccs.gov.sg/singapores-climate-action/singapore-and-international-efforts/>.

Strategy. Thus, we actively seek synergies with like-minded countries, to pursue opportunities in carbon abatement, and in the green economy.

The European Union is a close and strong partner in our fight against climate change. The discussions today reaffirm our common vision to achieve a low-carbon future together, and to find new engines of growth in sustainable development.”

8 Singapore’s Minister for Sustainability and the Environment Grace Fu said: “Tackling climate change requires concerted international effort, and countries must work together to address this existential challenge. I had a good discussion with Mr Frans Timmermans, European Commission Executive Vice-President, on ways we can work together to advance global climate action, and strengthen Singapore-EU bilateral cooperation, notably in low-carbon energy solutions, carbon trading and services, waste management and resource circularity, and food production and safety. Singapore is a strong supporter of global climate action and is committed to working with all parties, including the EU, for a successful outcome at COP26.”

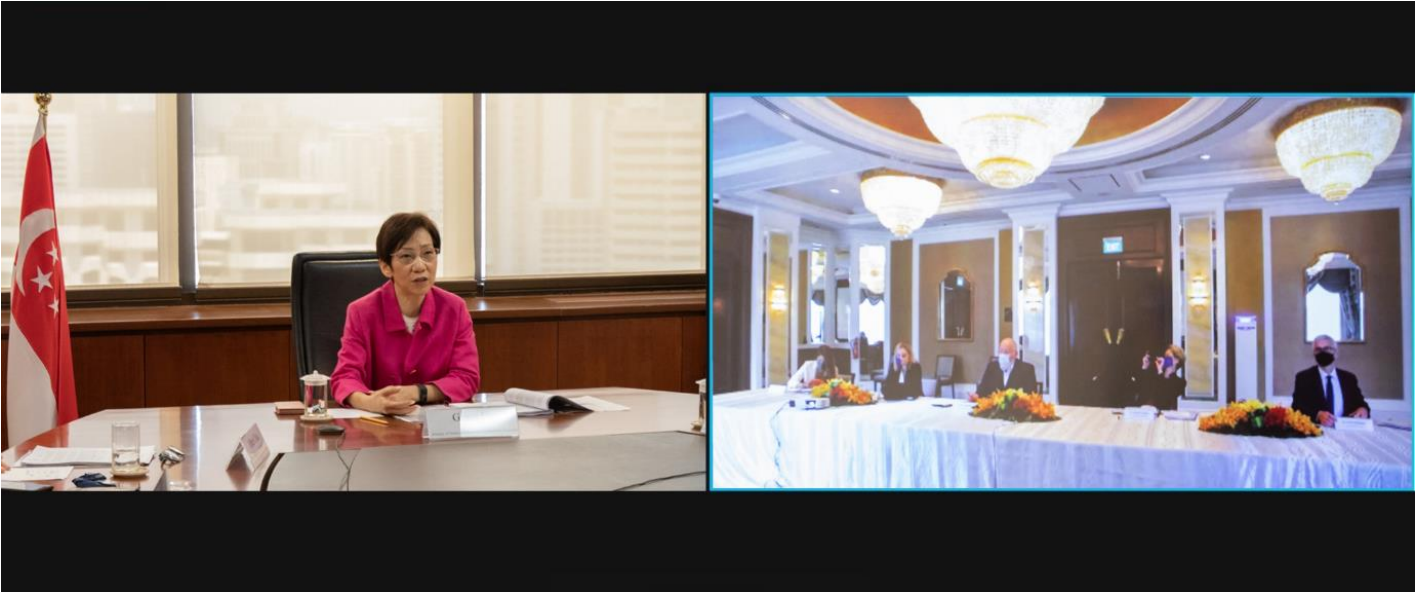
PHOTOGRAPHS⁵



Singapore's Senior Minister and Coordinating Minister for National Security Teo Chee Hean with European Commission Executive Vice-President Frans Timmermans in Singapore on 8 July 2021.

(Photo credit: Ministry of Communications and Information, Singapore)

⁵ High-resolution versions of the photographs can be accessed at this link - <https://go.gov.sg/singapore-eu-reaffirm-commitment-to-climate-action>



Singapore's Minister for Sustainability and the Environment Grace Fu meeting European Commission Executive Vice-President Frans Timmermans virtually on 8 July 2021.

(Photo Credit: Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment, Singapore)

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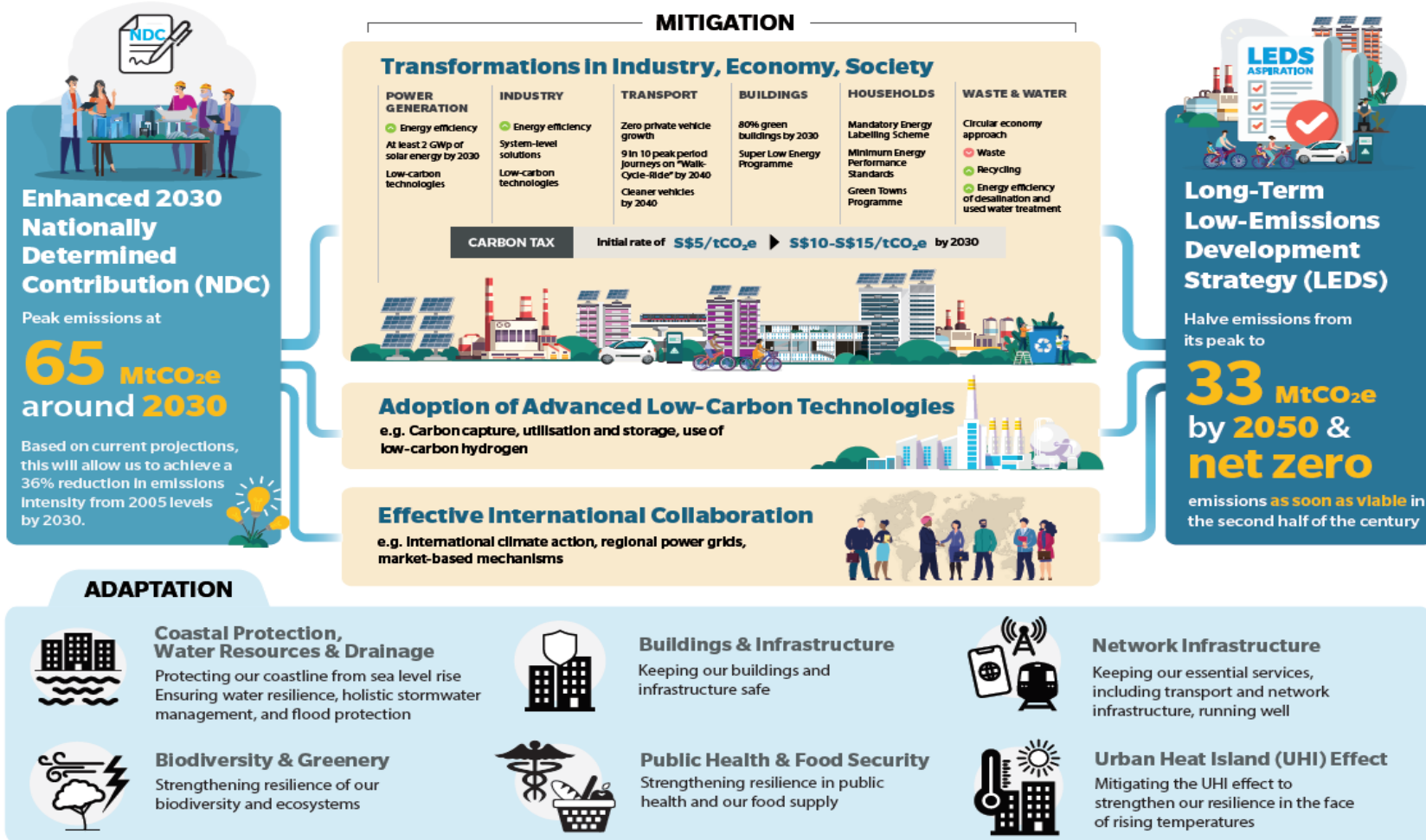
ANNEX A

**FACTSHEET FOR SINGAPORE'S LONG-TERM LOW-EMISSIONS
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

1. On 31 March 2020, Singapore submitted its Long-Term Low-Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
2. Singapore's LEDS sets out our aspiration to halve our emissions from its peak to 33MtCO_{2e} by 2050, with a view to achieving net zero emissions as soon as viable in the second half of the century.
3. Singapore will take concrete actions across all sectors to facilitate the low-carbon transition, building on our long-standing emphasis on sustainable development. The Government's strategy to achieve our LEDS aspiration will have three thrusts.
 - a. Transformations in industry, economy and society, e.g. more renewable energy, greater energy efficiency, reducing energy consumption;
 - b. Adoption of advanced low-carbon technologies, e.g. carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS), use of low-carbon hydrogen; and
 - c. Effective international collaboration, e.g. international climate action, regional power grids, market-based mechanisms.

Infographic: Charting Singapore's Low-Carbon Future

Charting Singapore's Low-Carbon Future



For more details on Singapore's LEDS, please refer to this link (<https://www.nccs.gov.sg/media/press-release/submission-of-singapores-enhanced-nationally-determined-contribution-and-long-term-low-emissions-development-strategy>).

SINGAPORE GREEN PLAN 2030



The Singapore Green Plan 2030 is a national sustainability movement which seeks to rally bold and collective action to tackle climate change.

It is a living plan which will evolve as we work with Singaporeans and partners from all sectors to co-create solutions for sustainability. Let's work together to make Singapore a green and liveable home.

City in Nature

- Green, Liveable and Sustainable Home for Singaporeans**
- Plant 1 million more trees, and have every household within a 10-minute walk from a park by 2030
 - Develop over 130 ha of new parks, and enhance around 170 ha of existing parks with more lush vegetation and natural landscapes by end-2026
 - Add 1000ha of green spaces by 2035

Green Government

- Public sector will lead by example**
- Be exemplary in taking sustainability action, including to peak public sector carbon emissions around 2025, ahead of national target
 - Encourage and enable citizens and businesses to adopt sustainability practices, such as through green procurement

Sustainable Living

- Strengthen Green Efforts in Schools**
- Introduce an Eco Stewardship Programme to enhance environmental education in all schools
 - Work towards two-thirds reduction of net carbon emissions from schools sector by 2030
 - At least 20% of schools to be carbon neutral by 2030
- Green Commutes**
- 75% of trips during peak periods to be on mass public transport by 2030
 - Triple cycling path network to 1,320km by 2030, from 460km in 2020
 - Expand rail network to 360km by early 2030s, from around 230km today
- Green Citizenry:**
- Reduce waste and consumption**
- Reduce amount of waste to landfill per capita per day by 20% by 2026, and 30% by 2030
 - Reduce household water consumption to 130 litres per capita per day

Energy Reset

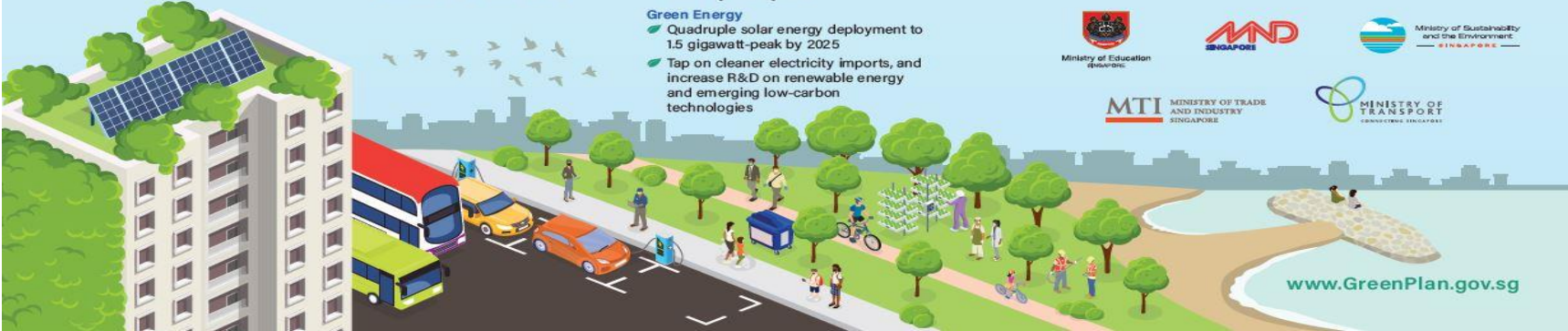
- Cleaner-energy Vehicles**
- New diesel car and taxi registrations to cease from 2025, with all new car and taxi registrations to be of cleaner-energy models from 2030
 - Further revise road tax structure to bring down road tax for mass-market electric cars
 - Target 60,000 electric vehicle (EV) charging points by 2030, with 7 EV-Ready Towns by 2025
- Greener Infrastructure & Buildings**
- Green 80% of Singapore's buildings (by Gross Floor Area) by 2030
 - 80% of new buildings (by Gross Floor Area) to be Super Low Energy buildings from 2030
 - Best-in-class green buildings to see 80% improvement in energy efficiency (over 2005 levels) by 2030
- Sustainable Towns & Districts**
- Reduce energy consumption in HDB towns by 15% by 2030
- Green Energy**
- Quadruple solar energy deployment to 1.5 gigawatt-peak by 2025
 - Tap on cleaner electricity imports, and increase R&D on renewable energy and emerging low-carbon technologies

Green Economy

- Sustainability as New Engine of Jobs and Growth**
- New Enterprise Sustainability Programme to help local enterprises adopt sustainability practices
 - Develop Singapore to be a carbon services hub, and a leading centre for green finance in Asia and globally
 - Develop Jurong Island to be a sustainable energy and chemicals park
 - Leverage opportunities in sustainable industries to create good jobs for Singaporeans
- New Investments to be Carbon and Energy Efficient**
- Seek new investments to be among the best-in-class in energy/carbon efficiency

Resilient Future

- Safeguarding our Coastlines against Rising Sea Levels**
- \$55b dedicated to coastal and drainage flood protection measures
 - Formulation of coastal protection plans for City-East Coast, North-West Coast (Lim Chu Kang and Sungei Kadut) and Jurong Island by 2030
- Safeguarding Food Security**
- Produce 30% of our nutritional needs locally and sustainably by 2030, through developing land and sea space and skilled workers, funding support, and promoting R&D
- Keeping Singapore Cool**
- Moderate the rise in urban heat, such as with cool paint and by increasing greenery



Jointly led by:



www.GreenPlan.gov.sg

For more information on the Singapore Green Plan 2030, please refer to this [link](http://www.greenplan.gov.sg/) (<http://www.greenplan.gov.sg/>).