

(A) AIR AND CLIMATE CHANGE

SGP2012 Target	Current Progress
To maintain the Pollutant Standards Index (PSI) for ambient air within the 'good' range for 85% of the year and the 'moderate' range for the remaining 15%	The PSI was 'good' for 96% of the days in 2008 and 'moderate' for the other 4%.
To reduce the ambient PM 2.5 level to within an annual average of 15µg/m ³ by 2014.	The ambient PM2.5 level was 16µg/m ³ in 2008, as compared to 21 µg/m ³ in 2005.
To improve carbon intensity by 25% from 1990 levels by 2012.	The carbon intensity in 2007 was 39% below 1990 levels.

Air Quality

1 Singapore's air quality remains good, with the PSI in the 'good' range for at least 85% of the year since 2003. In 2008, the PSI was in the 'good' range for 96% of the year. This has been largely due to the strict control of air emissions from industries and vehicles. The government has mandated air emission and fuel quality standards, coupled with a comprehensive regulatory and enforcement regime to ensure compliance with these standards. For example, vehicles have to undergo regular testing and inspections.

2 Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) has been linked to numerous respiratory and cardiovascular illnesses. About half of PM2.5 emissions are from diesel vehicles. Measures such as the implementation of Euro IV standards for new diesel vehicles (from 1 Oct 06) and the adoption of the more stringent chassis dynamometer smoke test during the mandatory periodic inspection of diesel vehicles (from 1 Jan 07) have helped to reduce the ambient PM2.5 level to 16µg/m³ in 2008. Further measures have been proposed in the IMCSD blueprint with the aim to further reduce the PM2.5 level to 12µg/m³ by 2030.

Carbon and Energy Intensity

3 The SGP2012 targeted to improve Singapore's carbon intensity by 25% from 1990 levels by 2012 and this target has been met. Our carbon intensity in 2007 was 39% below 1990 levels. This was achieved largely through a rapid switch to natural gas for power generation and ongoing improvements in energy efficiency. The proportion of electricity generated by gas using highly efficient combined cycle turbines in Singapore increased from 19% in 2000 to 79% in 2007. This led to significantly lower CO₂ emissions from the power sector, as natural gas emits 40% less CO₂ than fuel oil per unit of electricity generated.

4 Being a country with limited natural resources, energy efficiency is Singapore's key strategy to reduce CO₂ emissions and mitigate climate change. Hence, going forward, we will track the energy intensity indicator instead, as reflected in the IMCSD blueprint. We target to reduce our energy intensity (or energy used per dollar GDP) by 20% by 2020 and 35% by 2030 from 2005 levels. This will be achieved through policies and measures to improve the energy efficiency of key energy use sectors like industry, buildings, transport and households.