

**Energy Conservation (Greenhouse Gas Measurement and Reporting)
Regulations 2017**

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THE SCHEDULE Global warming potential

No. S 746

ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT (CHAPTER 92C)

ENERGY CONSERVATION (GREENHOUSE GAS MEASUREMENT AND REPORTING) REGULATIONS 2017

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 78 of the Energy Conservation Act, the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources makes the following Regulations:

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations are the Energy Conservation (Greenhouse Gas Measurement and Reporting) Regulations 2017 and come into operation on 1 January 2018.

Definitions

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —

“activity data” means data that —

- (a) is about the amount of materials (including fuels and feedstock) consumed or produced by a process or activity; and
- (b) is used or to be used to compute direct GHG emissions;

“Agency’s website” means the website of the Agency at <http://www.nea.gov.sg>;

“base calendar year”, in relation to a reportable business, means 2016 or any subsequent year during which the direct GHG emissions of a business activity or premises at a single site first exceed the prescribed threshold;

“business activity or premises” includes part of a business activity or premises;

“carbon dioxide equivalent” means the carbon dioxide equivalent of a greenhouse gas obtained by multiplying the mass of the gas by the global warming potential that is specified in the third column of the Schedule against that gas;

“chief executive” has the same meaning as in the Energy Conservation (Energy Management Practices) Regulations 2013 (G.N. No. S 246/2013);

“conversion factor” means a conversion quantity, conversion ratio or conversion fraction used to compute direct GHG emissions from activity data;

“direct GHG emissions”, in relation to a business activity or premises at a single site, means the greenhouse gases that are released into the atmosphere from the business activity or premises;

“energy” has the same meaning as in the Energy Conservation (Registrable Corporations) Order 2013 (G.N. No. S 248/2013);

“feedstock” means any fuel or energy commodity that is used as raw material to produce products containing carbon;

“fuel” means any of the fuels mentioned in the First Schedule of the Energy Conservation (Registrable Corporations) Order 2013;

“greenhouse gas” or “GHG” means a greenhouse gas mentioned in the first column of the Schedule having the chemical formula mentioned in the second column of that Schedule against that gas;

“monitoring plan” includes a monitoring plan that is revised under regulation 7;

“prescribed biomass and fuel derived from biomass” means any biomass and fuel derived from biomass mentioned under item 7 in Part I of the First Schedule to the Energy Conservation (Registrable Corporations) Order 2013;

“prescribed period” means the relevant period prescribed in regulation 10;

“prescribed threshold” means the threshold prescribed in regulation 3(1);

“reportable business”, for a registered corporation, has the meaning given by regulation 4.

Prescribed threshold

3.—(1) The prescribed threshold for the purposes of sections 26C(1) and 27(2) of the Act is the total direct GHG emissions having a carbon dioxide equivalent of 25,000 tonnes from any business activity or premises at a single site under the operational control of a registered corporation, in a calendar year.

(2) In determining whether the prescribed threshold has been exceeded, emissions of the following greenhouse gases are excluded:

- (a) nitrogen trifluoride;
- (b) carbon dioxide from any prescribed biomass and fuel derived from biomass.

Reportable businesses

4.—(1) For the purposes of these Regulations, a business activity or premises at a single site under the operational control of a registered corporation becomes a reportable business of the registered corporation immediately after the end of the year in which the total direct GHG emissions from the business activity or premises exceeds the prescribed threshold.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, a business activity or premises at a single site under the operational control of a registered corporation ceases to be a reportable business of the registered corporation at the earliest of the following:

- (a) the day the registered corporation ceases to have operational control over the business activity or premises;
- (b) where the direct GHG emissions from the business activity or premises do not exceed the prescribed threshold for 3 continuous years, the end of the last of those years;
- (c) where —
 - (i) any modification (including by way of any addition or removal) to any work process of the business activity or premises or to any building or infrastructure at the business premises or part is

completed;

- (ii) the total direct GHG emissions from the business activity or premises in the year in which the modification is completed does not exceed the prescribed threshold; and
- (iii) the Director-General is satisfied that the total direct GHG emissions from the business activity or premises will not exceed the prescribed threshold in each of the 2 consecutive years immediately following,

the end of the year in which the modification is completed.

(3) In order to be satisfied of the matters mentioned in paragraph (2)(c), the Director-General may require the registered corporation concerned to provide to the Director-General such information and documents in relation to those matters as are specified by the Director-General.

(4) To avoid doubt, any business activity or premises of a registered corporation which ceases under paragraph (2) to be a reportable business can become a reportable business of the registered corporation again under paragraph (1).

PART 2

MONITORING PLANS

Monitoring plans of reportable businesses

5. For the purpose of section 26C (read with section 31A) of the Act, a registered corporation must ensure that a separate monitoring plan is prepared in accordance with this Part for each of its reportable businesses.

Content of monitoring plans

6.—(1) For the purposes of regulation 5, a monitoring plan must —

- (a) be in the form specified by the Director-General;
- (b) set out all the processes and activities that result in direct GHG emissions from the reportable business;
- (c) set out —
 - (i) every primary method, step and procedure used or to be used to