G20 TRANSPORT TASK GROUP MEETING

28 Oct 2019

National Environment Agency

Singapore

National Environment Agency
Safeguard · Nurture · Cherish

Key Strategies for Sustainable Transport Management

Make walking cycling and riding public transport the preferred way to travel

- Expand public bus and rail connectivity
- Improve public transport capacity, service, and reliability
- Enhance first-last mile connectivity
- Support new options enabled by technology

SMART/Intelligent transport systems

- Traffic and control systems to maximise road network capacity, and manage traffic flow
- Components: Expressway monitoring & advisory system, green link determining system, electronic regulatory signs etc.

Vehicle ownership Restraints

- Vehicle quota system (VQS) implemented in 1990 to control ownership
- Other vehicle taxes to increase cost of ownership

Vehicle usage Restraints

- 1975-1998: Area licensing scheme (ALS) to regulate traffic entering restricted zones
- Since 1998: Electronic Road Pricing System (ERP) that charges for the use of certain roads

Approach to Controlling Vehicular Emissions

Singapore has 4 strategies to control vehicular emissions:

- Emission standard for new vehicles on vehicle registration
- Emission standard for in-use vehicles for periodic inspection and enforcement
- Fuel quality standards
- Incentives schemes to promote cleaner vehicles and turnover of older polluting vehicles

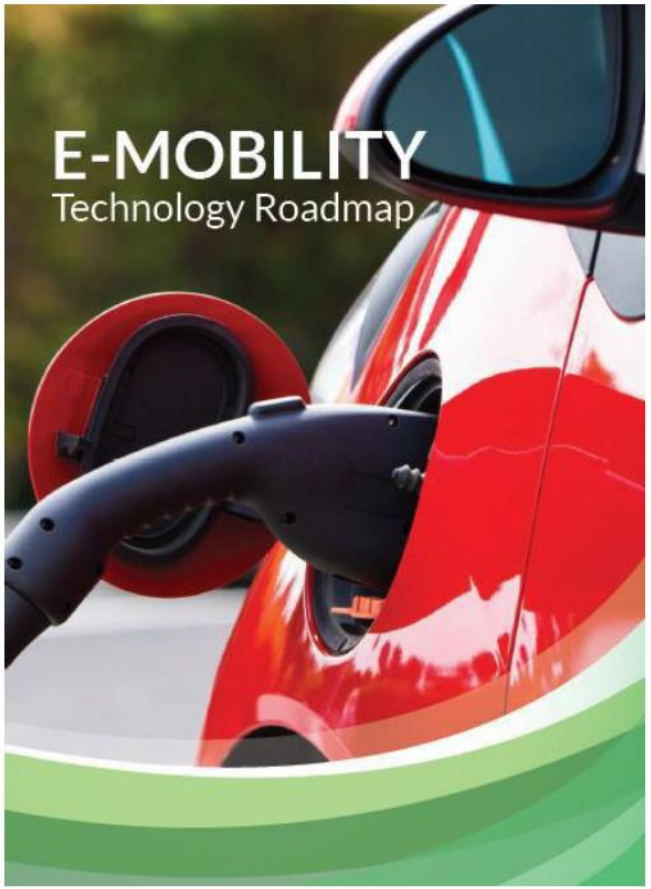
An E-Mobility roadmap to map the way forward for EVs

i. Developed together with the National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) and Energy Research Institute, NUS

ii. The e-mobility roadmap serves as a blueprint to guide the formulation of EV-related policies and infrastructure plans in Singapore up to the year 2050

iii. Public Bus and Taxi fleets offer the biggest potential for electrification.

- Taxi and bus fleets account for only 3% and 2% of the overall vehicle population respectively but they hold the highest and second highest annual mileage per vehicle respectively
- Buses also currently emit the highest amount of CO_2 per vehicle thus offering the highest carbon abatement potential



Projects that as many as 30 to 50% of the vehicles in Singapore could have the potential to be EVs by 2050