

# SINGAPORE SIGNS IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT ON CARBON CREDITS COLLABORATION WITH CHILE

This is Singapore's fifth Implementation Agreement.

- 1. Singapore and Chile signed an Implementation Agreement on carbon credits collaboration under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement today. The Implementation Agreement was signed by Singapore's Minister for Sustainability and the Environment and Minister-in-Charge of Trade Relations, Grace Fu, and Chile's Minister of Foreign Affairs Alberto van Klaveren, who is on an Official Visit to Singapore from 6 to 8 April 2025. This is Singapore's fifth Implementation Agreement on carbon credits collaboration following agreements with Papua New Guinea, Ghana, Bhutan and Peru.
- 2. After the signing, both countries will commence with the ratification process and operationalise the Agreement. The Implementation Agreement establishes a framework for the generation and transfer of carbon credits from carbon mitigation projects aligned with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Project developers can leverage this framework to develop high-quality carbon credit projects that are aligned with the Article 6 rulebook. Information on the process for authorisation of these carbon credits projects and eligible carbon crediting methodologies under the Implementation Agreement will be published in due course.
- 3. Minister Fu said, "Singapore and Chile are longstanding and likeminded partners. Last year, we celebrated 45 years of diplomatic relations. Over the years, Singapore and Chile have worked together on boundaries pushing initiatives such as the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), Pacific Alliance-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (PASFTA) and Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA). We are now collaborating to spur climate action through carbon markets. This Implementation Agreement will unlock additional mitigation potential in Chile and will help Singapore to meet our climate target while bringing climate investments into Chile. I look forward to active private sector participation when we operationalise this agreement."
- 4. Minister van Klaveren said, "Chile and Singapore have demonstrated active leadership through ambitious commitments and goals in climate change mitigation and adaptation, recognizing that this is a global challenge that can only be tackled with the collaboration of all members of the international community. This agreement will create a valuable space for public-private cooperation to jointly address the challenge of climate change between both countries."
- 5. This collaboration will advance both countries' climate ambitions by directing financing towards unlocking additional mitigation potential in Chile. The carbon mitigation projects authorised under this Implementation Agreement will promote sustainable development and deliver tangible benefits to local communities, such as creation of jobs, improved access to clean water, enhanced energy security, and reduction of environmental pollution.



## For Immediate Reporting

Annex A: Photo of signing

Annex B: Implementation Agreement Factsheet

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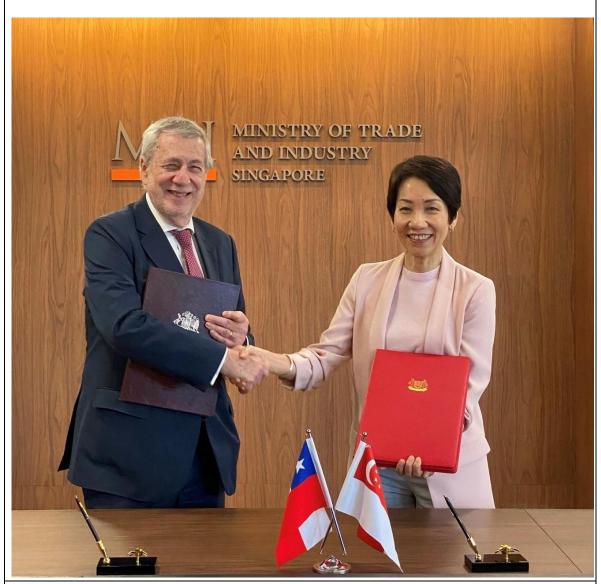
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### For Immediate Reporting

Annex A

## **Photo of signing**



<u>Caption:</u> Singapore Minister for Sustainability and the Environment and Minister-in-charge of Trade Relations, Grace Fu, and Chile's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alberto van Klaveren, sign an Implementation Agreement to collaborate on carbon credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.



### For Immediate Reporting

**Annex B** 

#### **Implementation Agreement Factsheet**

- The Implementation Agreement between Singapore and Chile sets out a legally binding bilateral framework for the international transfer of correspondingly adjusted <sup>1</sup> high-integrity carbon credits aligned to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Both countries will set out the process to seek authorisation for carbon credit projects and corresponding adjustments for implemented mitigation outcomes. Information will be made available on <a href="https://go.gov.sg/article6">https://go.gov.sg/article6</a> in due course.
- Correspondingly adjusted carbon credits authorised under this Implementation Agreement may be used for various purposes, such as:
  - To offset up to 5% of a company's taxable emissions under Singapore's International Carbon Credits (ICC) framework from 1 Jan 2024, subject to eligibility.
  - To comply with binding mandates such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other international mitigation purposes, e.g., the requirements under the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA).
- Singapore is committed to channelling the value equivalent to 5% share of proceeds from authorised carbon credits towards climate adaptation measures in Chile.
- As a contribution towards a net reduction of global emissions, Singapore is committed to having 2% of the correspondingly adjusted carbon credits authorised under this Implementation Agreement cancelled at first issuance. These carbon credits that are cancelled cannot be sold, traded, or counted towards any country's emission targets.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Corresponding adjustment prevents the double counting of emissions reductions or removals in both buyer and host country's national greenhouse gas inventories. For example, when Country X (buyer) receives five tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sup>2</sup>e) of carbon credits from Country Y (host country), Country Y (host country) has to add five tCO<sup>2</sup>e to its greenhouse gas inventory while Country X (buyer) will reduce five tCO<sup>2</sup>e from its greenhouse gas inventory.