

Singapore

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Northmore Gordon supports Singapore industrial energy users with opportunity assessments, energy sourcing, bill validation, reporting, energy management and carbon advice. A site-specific screening determines which local obligations and support pathways apply.

EEO Assessment

Single point of contact: Industrial energy specialists covering processes and facilities

Singapore Certified EEO Assessors x 3

Singapore Accredited ESCO

Singapore SCEM

Certified M&V; Professionals x 8

ISO 9001 certified

>20 Industrial Energy specialists

We have experience in EEO for large industrial companies in Singapore and Australia.

Strategic Energy Sourcing

These days buying energy services is not just about reducing cost. Contract strategies must meet corporate risk limits, contribute to the organisation's sustainability goals, and include optimisation of the physical assets of a company with financial instruments.

Customised procurement strategies

Energy supply contract review

Consolidate multi-site data for tendering

Negotiation with energy retailers for optimal price structure

Identification of wholesale market opportunities

Identification and monetisation of demand response opportunities

Renewable energy and carbon credit procurement for meeting voluntary corporate targets

Energy efficiency as a service

Validate bills and over-charges

Analyse load profiles

Strategies for cost savings

Data management

Data visualisation

Performance against KPIs

Corporate Energy and Carbon Management

Best practice requires your management team to have a good framework for managing energy and carbon, and a roadmap on how to improve.

Energy and Greenhouse Strategy development

Energy supply risks and mitigation strategies

Carbon reduction plans and Carbon offset strategies

Integrated energy procurement and demand strategy

Carbon accounting

Carbon footprinting of products and services

Sustainability Reporting such as TCFD, GRI and CDP

Energy Management Diagnostic: Our industry-leading diagnostic tool will benchmark your current performance, and give you a clear set of actions.

ISO50001 certification

Multi-year energy management contracts

Virtual Energy Manager

Success-fee based models

Policy and grant summaries

Grant applications

Energy and Carbon Certificates

International Renewable Energy Certificates (i-RECs)

Voluntary Carbon Units (VCUs)

Measurement & Verification (M&V;) for certificates

Due diligence for energy and carbon projects

Sectors Case studies Talk to an aggregator

Technical Services

Energy Audit

Energy Blitz

Building performance modelling

Certified EEO Assessor services

Qualified Endorser services

Measurement and monitoring plans

Pre-feasibility studies

Detailed feasibility studies

Business Cases

Detailed design Tender specification and management

Owners' Engineer

Project Management

Commissioning

Energy data management (monitoring, visualization, reporting)

Measurement and Verification

We have also developed several industry guides, delivered training, and help corporates along the broader Sustainability journey

Energy Management Training

Industry Guides for Government

How can we help?

Consultants With Real Industrial Experience

An Overall Energy Strategy

Energy KPIs For My Staff Or Production Areas

Energy Forecasts Based On Production

Sankey Diagrams For My Whole Plant

Business Cases That I Can Invest In

Better Sub-Metering And Data Management

Independence From Brokers And Resellers

Project Delivery Expertise

Assessing Solar And Bioenergy Opportunities

Alternatives To Natural Gas

My Gas And Electricity Costs Are Too High

What Is ISO50001 And Should I Do It?

How Can I Best Access Environmental Certificates And Government Funding

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What is the 54 TJ threshold and how does it determine Singapore industrial energy-management obligations?

The 54 TJ threshold is the minimum annual energy-use requirement that triggers mandatory energy-management obligations under Singapore's Energy Conservation Act. A facility becomes subject to registration and compliance if it uses 54 TJ or more in at least two of the preceding three calendar years and the controlling business has operational control. Once this threshold is met, the business must register with the National Environment Agency (NEA), appoint an energy manager, submit annual energy-use reports, and develop energy-efficiency improvement plans. This threshold separates facilities requiring formal obligations from those with voluntary participation, making it a critical screening point for industrial operations. We can assist by reviewing energy history, confirming registration status, and clarifying which specific obligations apply.

How do Singapore's mandatory energy-management obligations differ from Australian reporting or certificate schemes?

Singapore's Energy Conservation Act establishes a distinct regulatory framework focused on industrial energy management, separate from Australian carbon-reporting schemes like NGER, the Safeguard Mechanism, or certificate pathways such as the NSW Energy Savings Scheme or Victorian Energy Upgrades. Singapore's approach emphasises registration screening based on energy-use thresholds, mandatory appointment of energy managers, annual energy-use reporting, and energy-efficiency improvement planning obligations for covered facilities. Australian schemes address greenhouse-gas emissions reporting, carbon-credit generation, and energy-efficiency incentives under different legal and administrative structures. A facility operating across both jurisdictions requires separate assessments for each regulatory environment. We maintain jurisdiction-specific expertise and can structure assessments to address Singapore obligations independently without conflating them with Australian requirements.

What information should be prepared before engaging Northmore Gordon for a Singapore industrial energy-management assessment?

Start by documenting the legal business entity, operational-control arrangements, facility boundary, and industrial activity classification. Gather three complete calendar years of energy records (electricity, gas, and other fuels) with consistent units and conversion bases. Record existing NEA registration status, current energy manager details, and any prior compliance submissions. Identify planned facility changes, expansions, or major equipment replacements that might affect applicability. Flag data gaps or incomplete periods explicitly rather than estimating missing information. For a Northmore Gordon enquiry, describe the desired service outcome—whether screening for obligations, preparing registration, developing energy-efficiency plans, or supporting ongoing compliance. This preparation enables proportionate scoping of the assessment and reduces uncertainty about registration status and next steps.

What are energy-efficiency opportunity assessments, and are they separate from other Singapore energy-management obligations?

Energy-efficiency opportunity assessments are a distinct obligation requiring covered industrial facilities to identify and evaluate potential improvements to reduce energy consumption. This obligation is separate from facility registration, annual energy-use reporting, energy-manager appointment, and energy-management system requirements. Each obligation has its own applicability conditions, submission timing, and compliance pathways under the Energy Conservation Act. A facility must address opportunity assessments as a standalone requirement, not as an interchangeable component of broader energy management. The assessment should document identified measures, their technical feasibility, estimated energy savings, and implementation barriers. We can investigate how a site uses energy through audits, identify improvement opportunities via utility benchmarking and targeted

measurement, and support the formal documentation required for NEA submissions.

How should a Singapore facility prepare for ongoing energy-management compliance after registration?

Establish clear ownership of energy-management responsibilities by assigning named roles: management sponsor, site energy owner, operations representative, data owner, and project owner. Maintain an opportunity register documenting each identified improvement with its description, evidence quality, implementation status, dependencies, and accountable owner. Select energy-performance measures relevant to actual decisions—such as total consumption, cost, peak demand, or energy per unit of production—and review them systematically through monthly operational checks, project-progress reviews, and periodic management reviews. Document operating context (production levels, weather, schedule changes) alongside consumption data to distinguish genuine efficiency improvements from changes in operating conditions. After implementing changes, record what was installed, confirm staff training, and verify that performance matches the forecast. We can support this ongoing management by developing monitoring plans, establishing baseline conditions, and advising on measurement quality and evidence retention.

What role does an energy manager play in Singapore's mandatory energy-management framework?

The Energy Conservation Act requires covered industrial facilities to appoint an energy manager as a designated responsibility holder. The applicable Singapore rules should be checked for detailed competency requirements and statutory powers; the appointment creates accountability for compliance with energy-use reporting, energy-efficiency assessments, and energy-management system development. The energy manager typically coordinates investigations, oversees measurement and data quality, assigns actions from opportunity assessments, and reports progress to management. This role bridges technical energy assessment with business decision-making and regulatory compliance. We can support energy managers by conducting audits, establishing measurement frameworks, identifying opportunities, and providing strategic energy and carbon advice—allowing the appointed manager to focus on implementation oversight and organisational coordination rather than technical investigation alone.

How does Northmore Gordon's Singapore service scope address both initial registration screening and ongoing compliance support?

We operate as a Singapore Accredited ESCO with 3 Singapore Certified EEO Assessors and Singapore SCEM status, positioning it to support the full compliance lifecycle. For initial screening, we conduct enquiries to establish whether a facility meets the 54 TJ threshold and operational-control conditions, helping businesses determine registration obligations. For ongoing support, we offer energy audits (including certified EEO Assessments), energy-use investigations to clarify consumption patterns, measurement and verification services to establish baselines and verify savings, and energy-management system development. We maintain jurisdiction-specific knowledge of NEA requirements and can advise on timing, evidence preparation, and submission readiness. Our approach connects technical assessment with compliance clarity, reducing uncertainty about obligations and supporting efficient, credible energy management across Singapore operations.

What should be included in a screening file before confirming Singapore industrial energy-management obligations?

A comprehensive screening file should contain legal business and operational-control details (to identify the potentially responsible party), facility boundary and industrial activity classification (to verify applicability conditions), three complete calendar years of energy records with consistent units and conversion basis (to evaluate the 54 TJ threshold accurately), energy-use history notes indicating any gaps or unusual periods, current registration status and prior NEA submissions (to establish compliance position), and information about planned facility changes or expansions (to identify whether

separate assessments may be needed). This checklist is a preparation guide, not a finding of coverage. Explicitly recording uncertainties and data gaps is more useful than attempting to estimate missing information. We can structure this screening work, help reconcile historical records, and advise on whether additional evidence is needed before confirming registration requirements or proceeding with compliance obligations.