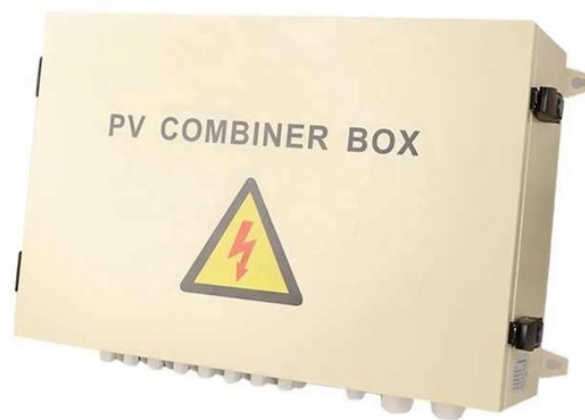


Singapore telecommunications sites are energy-resistant and heat-resistant



Overview

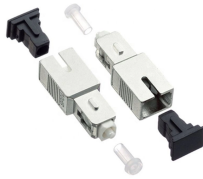
The National University of Singapore in Queenstown (NUS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTUS), together with Singapore's National Research Foundation and Infocomm Media Development Authority, as well as 20 IT companies, have collaborated to establish the. The National University of Singapore in Queenstown (NUS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTUS), together with Singapore's National Research Foundation and Infocomm Media Development Authority, as well as 20 IT companies, have collaborated to establish the. Singapore is incorporating climate-sensitive urban design strategies across the island and growing our capabilities in urban climate modelling & simulation to ensure the city remains liveable in the face of rising heat. By 2100, high heat-stress days will be the norm for most of the year. Planning. t (SR2024), published on 1 July 2024. This report provides a summary of the Group's strategies, commitments, initiatives and targets in relation to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) topics for our operations in Singapore, where Singtel, our wholly-owned subsidiary

NCS and regional data. As record-breaking temperatures strain daily life here and across the globe, Singapore is exploring innovations in design and technology to build long-term heat resilience at an individual and infrastructural level. In Singapore, 2024 was the island's joint warmest year on record, tied with 2019. Compared to forested areas, urban areas are warmer due to pedestrians, building and ground surfaces. This is particularly important in improving thermal comfort through the vegetation coverage, size and distribution. (2015) estimated that tree-shadowed streets could reduce temperatures by up to 3°C. The Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect or trapped urban heat explains why there are temperature differences of up to seven degrees Celsius between the urban and less built-up areas of Singapore.

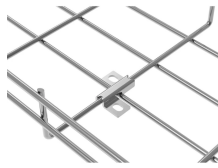
Singapore telecommunications sites are energy-resistant and heat-



Read about our three-pronged strategy for heat response and mitigation, though thoughtful land planning and innovative urban solutions.



Through this interdisciplinary dialogue, participants will gain actionable insights into building a more heat-resilient Singapore for all segments of society whilst fostering sustainable urban development.



More information on Singapore's plans to mitigate climate change and stabilise our long-term emissions can be found in the Climate Action Plan: Take Action Today, For a Carbon-Efficient Singapore booklet.



Tropical climates could make racks of hot-running data servers even hotter. But researchers in Singapore are now testing ways to cool this trend, sustainably.



These SuperCore sites, which support our key service platforms like voice, broadband and mobile data, optimise energy consumption through consolidation of high compute services into a ...



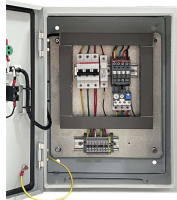
Developers are encouraged to conduct environmental modelling of the site to demonstrate that outdoor thermal comfort (OTC) is maintained or improved, and UHI effect is minimised and reduced.



In Singapore, scientists, urban planners and ordinary residents are exploring new ways to cope, which include rethinking how buildings are designed and experimenting with technologies ...



Due to the effects of global warming, rising urban heat and El Nino, 2023 was the hottest recorded year in Singapore. Temperature increases can result in adverse climatic effects such as ...



A recent study helmed by researchers from the National University of Singapore (NUS) found that areas with dense clusters of buildings in the city are warmer than less dense housing ...



This is a significant and ambitious commitment for Singapore, a country that has limited potential for alternative energy sources. Our climate commitments are backed by concrete strategies, policies ...



A recent study helmed by researchers from the National University of Singapore (NUS) found that areas with dense clusters of buildings in the city are ...

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