

## Country examples

### *Singapore*

- **Established a dedicated office with a high-level mandate:** The National Climate Change Secretariat was established as a dedicated unit in July 2010 under the Prime Minister's Office.
- **Involved all ministries:** The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change was set-up and chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and Coordinating Minister for National Security.
- **Provided a factual basis for long-term decision-making:** The Long-Term Emissions and Mitigation Working Group (LWG) studies how Singapore can stabilise emissions in the long run. A MRV task force under the LWG coordinates inter-agency MRV efforts.

### *Brazil*

- **Clear allocation of roles:** The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for coordinating the BURs with the support of a number of ministries including the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC).
- **Official involvement of relevant stakeholders:** The MCTIC coordinates the preparation of the national emissions inventory, establishes formal partnerships and extends formal invitations to Government agencies responsible for official statistics and data.
- **Plan improvement over time:** The Brazilian Research Network on Global Climate Change, established by the MCTIC in 2007, contributes significantly with updating of activity data, parameters and emission factors.