

A Comparison of the Green Building's Criteria

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Abstract. Designers and clients alike are now emphasising on how to make their buildings green. Currently a lot of green councils worldwide are dealing with innovative ways to implement energy efficient new buildings. They have adopted various criteria and rating systems in an endeavour to classify buildings that contribute to environment sustainability, efficiency and users health. The aim of the paper is to present an overview of the criteria adopted by selected green building councils. This paper discusses five of the rating systems available in terms of their similarities and differences and proposes a new framework based on the project life cycle for the development of the green building criteria. Criteria during the construction phase of the building is certainly lacking such as pollution control in terms of CO₂ emission, dust, and other pollutants.

1 Introduction

Business organizations, governments and people around the globe have been implementing approaches to make our planet as 'green living'. They have replanted thousands of trees, control greenhouse gases, earth hour campaigns, and innovation adoption via hybrid cars, reuse materials, wind and solar energy exploitation. The broad definition of green living is any of human actions or activities that results in a positive impact, to any amount, on the environment and the Earth which can reduce their endurance to support future generations. The goal of green living is to preserve and improve the health of human being as well as the 'Earth' from the harmful environmental pollutants and emissions. People are now talking of how to make their buildings green. They want to have a place like a house or work in the building which has less negative impact to environment such as CO₂ emissions and pollution. That is because buildings have a significant and continuously increasing the impact to the environment through CO₂ releases. They also created the most waste, use most of non-energy related resources, and as a source of major pollutions (sound, air and water). In the UK for example, in 2010, a survey have concluded that buildings contributed to about 50% of UK's CO₂ emissions and another 7% due to new building construction [2]. In addition, about 10% of the global economy involves the construction and operations of buildings which are using 17% to 50% of the world's natural resources that can cause the most extensive environmental damage. Hence, buildings and building construction are not only damaging to the environment but to the people who live inside as well. For example, the building interiors subject the owners to indoor air quality environments that affect people's health, safety, welfare, and performance.

The selection of building materials also plays an important role for a more sustainable building. It is suggested that if buildings are made from timber for example, it will reduce almost 50% of CO₂ emissions [3]. Thus, it becomes one of the important criteria for developing an efficient building

where materials that easily contribute to CO₂ emission can be controlled. Currently, most green councils worldwide deal with innovative ways of creating energy efficient new buildings also known as green buildings. Green building is a set of practising human activities to increase the efficiency in which the buildings use and harvest energy, water, and materials. The goal is to reduce the building's (and its operations) impacts on human health and conditions as well as the environment, through a better positioning, design, construction, operation, maintenance, and the complete building life cycle. Generally, all green buildings are designed to save energy and resources, to use the right materials (economical, recycled, strong, etc.) and to minimize the emission of toxic substances throughout its life cycle. A green building can also reduce the undesirable human impacts on the natural surroundings, building materials, building assets, and enhances human health and the natural environment [7].

2 Methodology

In general, the data collections for the study were through qualitative approaches where logical analysis and face-to-face interviews (semi-structured) were carried out. Online journals, websites and articles were gathered on related issues relevant to the study's objective and became the initial method to collect data. The priority is to focus on the five countries that implement the green building rating systems for non-residential new construction namely Malaysia, Singapore, USA, Indonesia and South Korea. These rating systems were analysed based on their criteria in terms of similarities and differences. Face-to-face interviews were also conducted on three respondents from three different organizations; the Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water, Malaysia (KeTTHA), the Malaysian Green Building Index (GBI), and the Selangor State Development Corporation (PKNS). This paper is aimed to widen the criteria for the green rating tools to the life cycle of the building by proposing new criteria. From the analysis, this study will propose new criteria in addition to the current available criteria for green buildings. At present, there is no common standard set of criteria for the rating of green buildings where each country has their own rating systems, even Malaysia has more than one rating tools developed by various organisations. Moreover, the criteria developed are mostly applicable to the current building in operation and not taking into account the planning, design and construction phases for criteria development.

This paper is organized as follows; the initial sections consist of the introduction to green buildings, the definition, aims and the methodology. Later sections discussed about the green building's definition and the rating systems from five countries. The findings section will analyse the similarities and differences of the green building rating systems and the conclusions proposed a new framework consisting of new criteria.

3 Literature Review

This section presents the definition of green building and investigates green building criteria as adopted by major green building councils.

3.1 Definitions

The US Green Building Council defines 'Green Building' as "the significant reduction or elimination of the negative impact of buildings on the environment and on the building occupants. Green building design and construction practices address: sustainable site planning, safeguarding water and water efficiency, energy efficiency, conservation of materials and resources, and indoor

environmental quality” [10]. Other definition is proposed by GBI (Malaysia) which states “*A Green building focuses on increasing the efficiency of resource use – energy, water, and materials – while reducing building impact on human health and the environment during the building’s lifecycle, through better siting, design, construction, operation, maintenance, and removal. Green Buildings should be designed and operated to reduce the overall impact of the built environment on its surroundings.*”

By improving on the efficiency of active systems through mechanical and electrical equipment plus with a proper sustainable maintenance administration, significant reductions in consumed energy can be realized. Examples are mechanical ventilation for roofs and windows for fresh air intake and stale air expulsion; electrical usage can be reduced by selecting efficient appliances and lamps; incorporating day-lighting strategies that reduce the need artificial light such as photovoltaic components, automatic electricity cut-off systems and wind generator.. This can lead to reduced CO₂ emissions and increase long-term savings for the building owners.

3.2 Green Building Councils – The criteria and rating systems

World Green Building Council (WGBC) is an alliance of 80 national Green Building Councils worldwide and serve as the largest international organizations that influence the green buildings marketplace. The mission is to facilitate worldwide nations to transform building construction from the conventional practices into a more sustainable and green approach through market driven mechanisms. Two of the important global issues that they have addressed are related to the climate change and CO₂ emissions. In addition, a WGBC function is to support the adoption of market-based green building through some criteria and rating systems. Some of the established criteria and rating systems around the world are: (i) LEED (US), (ii) Green Star (Australia and New Zealand), (iii) GBI (Malaysia), (iv) Green Mark (Singapore), (v) KGBCC (South Korea), (vi) CASBEE (Japan), and (vii) Green Ship (Indonesia). However this study will focus only on GBI, Green Mark, KGBCC, Greenship and LEED.

3.2.1 GBI (Green Building Index)

The GBI is officially launched on August 2008 by PAM (the Association of Architects, Malaysia) and exclusively designed for tropical climate (hot and humid condition). The GBI Non-Residential Rating tool evaluates the sustainable aspects of buildings that are commercial, institutional and industrial in nature. This includes factories, offices, hospitals, universities, colleges, hotels and shopping complexes. In the GBI rating (*see* Table 1), more focus is placed on energy efficiency (35 points) and indoor environmental quality (21 points) as these have the greatest impact in the areas of energy use and well-being of the residents and users of the building. GBI looks into six main criteria such as Energy Efficiency, Indoor Environment Quality, Sustainable Site Planning & Management , Materials and Resources, Water Efficiency and Innovation.

The total points for all criteria is 100 and to achieve the points, building company will comply with necessary possessions so that the building will likely be more green environment-friendly. In addition, under the GBI assessment framework, some points will also be granted for achieving and integrating environment-friendly features which are above current industry practice. Based on scoring, the building will be awarded Platinum, Gold, Silver or GBI Certified. Table 1 illustrates the scores and ratings for GBI.

Table 1: GBI Scoring and Rating Award for Non Residential - New Construction Building

Criteria	Scoring	Total Score	Rating Award
Energy Efficiency	35	86 and above	GBI Platinum
Indoor Environmental Quality	21	76 to 85	Gold
Sustainable Site Planning & Management	16	66 to 75	Silver
Material and Resources	11	50 to 65	Certified
Water Efficiency	10		
Innovation	7		
Total	100		

3.2.2 Green Mark

The Green Mark is introduced in January 2005 by Singapore's Building Construction Authority. The objective is to establish the construction industry towards producing a more environment-friendly building. It is also to promote sustainability in the built environment and increase environmental responsiveness among developers, designers and builders. Among the benefits of Green Mark includes; facilitate reduction in water and energy bills, reduce potential environmental impact, improve indoor environmental quality for a healthy and productive workplace, and provide clear direction for continual improvement.

Green Mark is a green building rating system which evaluates a building for its environmental impact and performance. It provides a comprehensive framework for assessing the overall environmental performance of new and existing buildings. Under the assessment framework for new buildings, developers and design teams are encouraged to design and construct green, sustainable buildings which can promote energy savings, water savings, and healthier indoor environments. As for existing buildings, the building owners and operators are encouraged to meet their sustainable operations goals and to reduce adverse impacts of their buildings on the environment and occupant health over the entire building life cycle. The assessment criteria cover the five key areas: Energy Efficiency, Water Efficiency, Environmental Protection, Indoor Environmental Quality, and Other Green Features and Innovation.

The assessment identifies the specific energy efficient and environment-friendly features and practices incorporated in the projects. Points are awarded for incorporating environment-friendly features which are better than normal practice. The total number of points (190) obtained will provide an indication of the environmental friendliness of the building design and operations. Depending on the overall assessment and point scoring, the building will be certified to have met the Green Mark Platinum, Gold^{Plus}, Gold or Certified rating (*see* Table 2).

Table 2: Green Mark Scoring and Rating Award for Non Residential-New Construction Building

Criteria	Scoring	Total Score	Rating Award
Energy Efficiency	116	90 and above	Green Mark Platinum
Water Efficiency	17	85 to 90	Gold ^{Plus}
Environmental Protection	42	75 to 85	Gold
Indoor Environmental Quality	8	50 to 75	Certified
Green Features and Innovation	7		
Total	190		

3.2.3 Green Ship

Participation of Indonesia in implementing green building principles was mainly through public and private sectors, associations and academic institutions. Indonesia by practice focuses on both

newly-built and old buildings. The application of green building principles that been carried out have reflected some sort of benefits towards lower operating, lower energy and less waste. Basically through Green Building Council Indonesia (GBCI) having objectives in promoting the implementation of green building principles for all building sectors in their country, and one of the efforts is by developing a rating system “GreenSHIP” kind of certification for buildings to achieve a green standard. The GreenSHIP has been launched in 17th June 2010 and it is one of the kinds rating to establish and used to benchmark the environmental capability or performance of different buildings. The assessment criteria cover the six key areas: Appropriate Site Development, Energy Efficiency and Conservation, Water Conservation, Material Resource and Cycle, Indoor Health and Comfort, and Building Environment Management.

Table 3: GreenSHIP Scoring and Rating Award For Non Residential-New Construction Building

Criteria	Scoring	Total Score	Rating Award
Energy Efficiency and Conservation	26	80 and above	GreenSHIP Platinum
Water Conservation	21	60 to 79	Gold
Appropriate Site Development	17	50 to 59	Silver
Material Resource and Cycle	14	40 to 49	Certified
Indoor Health and Comfort	10		
Building Environmental Management	13		
Total	101		

The total rating for the GreenSHIP is 101 and most important criteria are energy efficiency and conservation which carry 26 points. Thus the building will be awarded Platinum, Gold, Silver or Certified depending on total points from those six criteria (*see* Table 3).

3.2.4 KGBCC

The first initiative of green building systems for office and residential buildings in South Korea had begun between years 1997 to 2000. Then in 2001, the system has enhanced into Green Building Certification Criteria (GBCC) by Korea Institute of Energy Research (KIER) which based on green building tool. Now, the KGBCC has extended its areas to include the semi-residential buildings, office buildings (public and private), commercial buildings and re-modelled buildings. One of the main reasons why South Korea is highlighting on green buildings is because the country has the lowest rate of energy efficiency consumption. They had 0.351 per US\$1 as compared to Japan (0.106) and UK (0.152) (*see* Figure 1). Currently, KGBCC focuses on four main criteria (*see* also Table 4): Land Use and Commuter Transportation, Energy Resources Consumption and Environmental Loads, Ecological Environment, and Indoor Environment Quality.

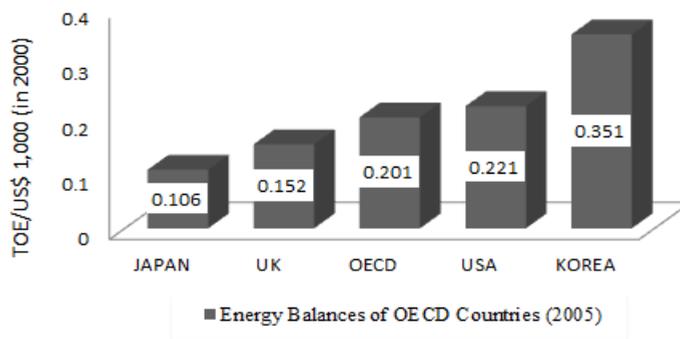


Figure 1: Comparison of Energy Efficiency

Table 4: KGBCC Scoring and Rating Award for Non Residential-New Construction Building

Criteria		Scoring	Total Score	Rating Award
Land Use and Commuter Transportation	Land Use	7	85 and above	KGBCC Best
	Transportation	5	65 to 84	Excellent
Energy Resources Consumption and Environmental Loads	Energy	23		
	Material Resources	21		
	Water Resources	14		
	Environmental Pollution Loads	6		
	Management	10		
Ecological Environment	Ecological Environment	19		
Indoor Environmental Quality	Indoor Environmental Quality	31		
Total		136		

All the criteria have been established for numerous types of buildings either for Non Residential New Building and Residential New Building. Two most important factors for the KGBCC are Energy Resources Consumption and Environmental Loads (74 points) and Indoor Environmental Quality (31 points). The total points for all criteria is 136 points and only two rating awards offered; 85 points above will be awarded KGBCC Best and between 65 to 84 points can be credited as Excellent.

3.2.5 LEED Green Building Rating System

LEED is a highly quantified and systematic approach to buildings of all types. Because it has accomplished so much and been so broadly accepted, LEED is becoming the standard by which many green buildings are measured. LEED quantifies a building's performance in the following major categories as shown in Table 5. LEED operates through the U.S. Green Building Council and takes a much broader "triple bottom line" approach considering people, planet and profit, not just energy use. The triple bottom line factors in the economic, environmental and social issues present throughout the entire building process from concept, design, development and future operation.

Table 5: LEED Scoring and Rating Award for New Construction Building & Major Renovations

Criteria	Scoring
Energy and Atmosphere	17
Water Efficiency	5
Sustainable Sites and Transportation	14
Indoor Environment Quality	15
Material and Resources	13
Innovation & Design Process	5
Total	69

4 Findings

The results of this study can be summarised in Table 6 and Table 7 which shows the percentage utilisation of the green building criteria by various councils and a comparison of the green building criteria respectively. It is clear from Table 6 that Energy Efficiency, Water Efficiency and Indoor Environment Quality are the most vital elements (as they are being referred to by all the councils) to be considered in the green building criteria development by the councils under consideration, followed by Site Planning & Management, Materials & Resources, Environmental Protection and Innovation.

Energy Efficiency encompasses design and performance, commissioning, monitoring, improvement & maintenance with a 38% maximum score for GBI, 61% for Green Mark, 26% for GreenShip, 17% for KGBCC and 25% for LEED. Water Efficiency includes water harvesting and recycling with a 12% maximum score for GBI, 9% for Green Mark, 21% for GreenShip, 10% for KGBCC and 7% for LEED. Indoor Environment Quality takes into account air quality, thermal, lighting, visual and acoustic comfort, and verification with a 21% maximum score for GBI, 4% for Green Mark, 10% for GreenShip, 23% for KGBCC and 22% for LEED. Materials & Resources include reused, recycled and sustainable materials and resources.

This criterion also takes into account waste management and green products. GBI allocated a 9% score for these criteria with GreenShip's score of 14%, KGBCC's score of 4% and LEED's 19%. Site Planning & Management criteria encompass facility management, transportation and the reduction of the heat island effect. GBI allocated a 10% score for these criteria with GreenShip's, KGBCC's and LEED's score of 17%, 7% and 10% respectively. These two criteria however are not applicable for Green Mark's assessment for green buildings. The distribution of scores for other criteria by the councils under study is illustrated in Table 7. It can be seen (from Table 7) that energy efficiency is the most influential criteria (36.4%) followed by indoor environment quality (14.3%) whilst transport and land use are the least influential (with only 2% and 1% utilisation respectively) criteria for the assessment of green buildings as allocated by the councils under study.

Table 6: Percentage Utilisation of the Green Building Criteria

Criteria						
Energy Efficiency	Water Efficiency	Indoor Environment Quality	Site Planning and Management	Innovation	Materials & Resources	Environmental Protection
100%	100%	100%	80%	60%	80%	60%
Transport	Land Use	Ecological Environment				
20%	20%	20%				

Table 7: A Comparison of the Green Building Criteria by Various Green Building Councils

Criteria	GBI	Green Mark	Green Ship	KGBCC	LEED	Total
Energy Efficiency	√(38)	√(61)	√(26)	√(17)	√(25)	36.4%
Water Efficiency	√(12)	√(9)	√(21)	√(10)	√(7)	11.2%
Indoor Environment Quality	√(21)	√(4)	√(10)	√(23)	√(22)	14.3%
Site Planning and Management	√(10)		√(17)	√(7)	√(10)	8.4%
Innovation	√(10)	√(4)			√(7)	3.2%
Materials & Resources	√(9)		√(14)	√(15)	√(19)	9.9%
Environmental Protection		√(22)	√(13)	√(4)		10.2%
Transport				√(4)	√(10)	2.0%
Land Use				√(5)		1.2%
Ecological Environment				√(14)		3.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Numbers in brackets are percentages.

GBI and LEED developed six (6) criteria that are similar but differ in emphasis (scores or points). GBI places more emphasis on Energy Efficiency, Water Efficiency and Innovation whereas LEED places more emphasis on Site Planning & Management, and Materials & Resources. Both GBI and LEED placed equal emphasis on Indoor Environment Quality. Green Mark opted out Materials & Resources and Site Planning & Management criteria (as noted previously) but included Environmental

Protection (22%) which is only second in emphasis to Energy Efficiency (61%). Environmental Protection is also included in the Greenship and KGBCC assessment for green buildings but Innovation is not applicable. KGBCC introduces other criteria such as Transport, Land Use and Ecological Environment which are not considered by other councils in this study.

Innovation (refer to Table 6 and Table 7) is also an important criterion in the green building assessment as it is being taken into account by sixty per cent (60%) of the respondents under the scope of this study, although its weightage is only about three per cent (3.2 %) of all the criteria being considered. Industrialised building system (IBS) is a construction technique that is innovative [11, 12] and contributes to sustainability where the components are manufactured in the factory, hence contribute minimal effect to the environment. The Malaysian authority is now encouraging clients, developers and contractors to utilise IBS in an effort to contribute to environmental sustainability. This is reflected in recent rating tools being developed by the Malaysian construction industry development board (CIDB) and the Malaysian public works department (JKR).

Traditional architecture can also contribute to environmental sustainability [13], as was being investigated in Iran and can be seen in the traditional Malay houses where ventilation is fully maximised and sunlight fully utilized. The *Godalbaghche* architecture in Iran was found to utilise natural energy as was reported by Ebadi et. al.[13]

5 Discussions and Conclusions

The various criteria discussed for the assessment of green buildings however are mainly focussed on the actual completed building (operations and maintenance phase). No doubt these criteria are of greatest importance to the current building but consideration must also be given to the planning, design and construction phases that the building has gone through. In other words, the assessment should also take into account whether the building has been subjected to green planning, design and construction or whether the building has gone through a green project life cycle. If criteria are to be developed for the planning, design and construction phases, the operation and maintenance phase of a building, however, will still carry the most weightage towards the assessment for a green building. Figure 2 shows the life cycle of a building and its impact on the environment. The construction phase will no doubt contribute the highest intensity of impacts to the environment, and this should be taken into account and also into the assessment of green buildings. From the discussion of the rating tools and criteria in Section 2.0, the only criterion that has relevance to the pre-operational stage of a building is Materials and Resources where emphasis is on recycled, reused sustainable materials and green products during the construction phase. Sustainable purchasing policy and the storage and disposal of materials are also part of the criteria which is mostly adopted by the councils under study. However the authors feel that more criteria should be developed for the planning, design and construction stages of a building life cycle in the assessment for green buildings. Criteria during the construction phase of the building, for example, is certainly lacking such as pollution control in terms of CO₂ and CO emissions, wastage, dust and other pollutants. The equipments, plant and machineries that were employed during the construction phase of a building project will definitely contribute to the pollution of the environment during that particular period of time. A method of construction that favours the reduction of pollution (air and noise) to the environment will definitely make a building more sustainable for example a bored- pile construction method as opposed to a driven- pile one. Hence the method of construction should be a criterion in the rating system. The same goes to the machineries utilised during construction, whether they are subjected to adequate maintenance procedures or not.. Value engineering can also contribute towards a more sustainable building and by incorporating a criterion for value engineering in the planning and design phases the negative effects to the environment can be minimised and controlled. Building aesthetics is secondary but effects to

the environment, wastage and disposal of wastes (during the entire life cycle of the building) are important criteria that are vital for a building to be classified as sustainable. Excessive wastage of materials will result in increased pollution. Therefore it is necessary to include a criterion to measure wastage during construction. Figure 3 shows a framework based on the project life cycle where criteria are developed.

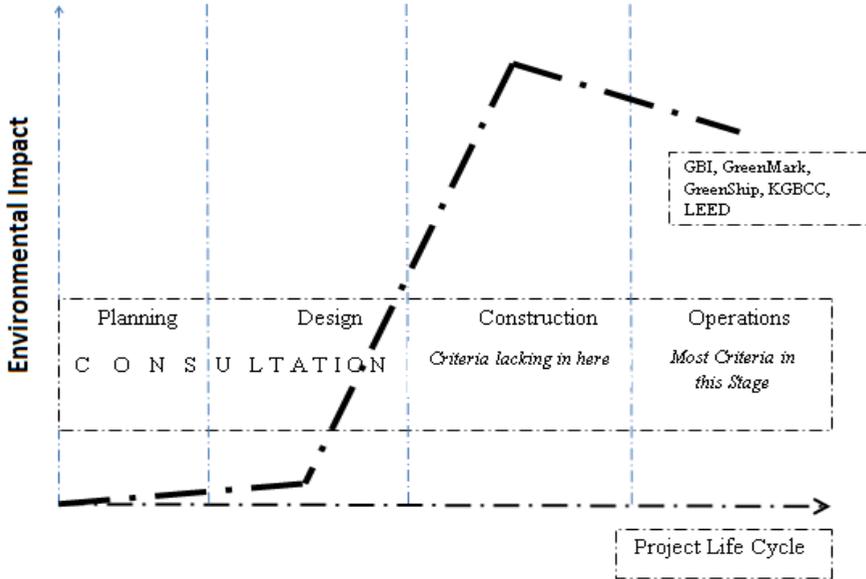


Figure 2: Environmental Impact Intensity & Criteria Development during the Project Life Cycle.

The respondents interviewed agreed for clients to acquire green building accreditations for their buildings. And this is even more relevant before construction and during the early stages of the project life cycle, but costs seemed to be the main barrier to its implementation. Furthermore there are a number of other green building rating tools recently developed by organisations in Malaysia such as Green Pass (by the Construction Industry Development Board, CIDB), Green Re (by the Real Estate Housing Development Authority, REHDA), *Penarafan Hijau* (Green Ranking by the Public Works Department, JKR) besides GBI. Therefore the awareness in the concept of sustainability in buildings in Malaysia is increasing and some of these organisations are willing to have discussions for the possibility of integrating some of these rating tools.

The housing developers in Malaysia are however only moderate in terms of their readiness to develop green houses [14] as opposed to CIDB and JKR who are more committed in environmental sustainability for their projects.

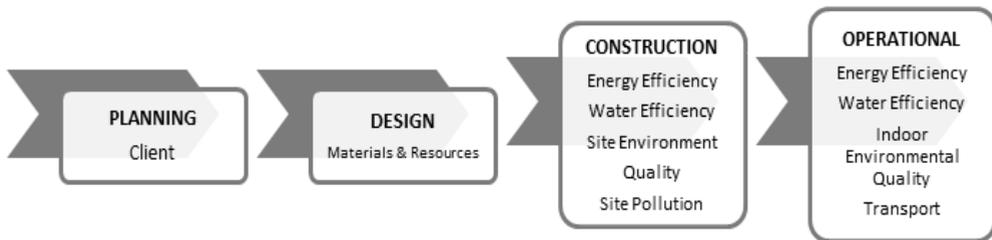


Figure 3: Criteria Development: The Green Building Criteria Framework

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