



# Green Mark Scheme in Singapore: A Comparative Analysis between Singapore and China

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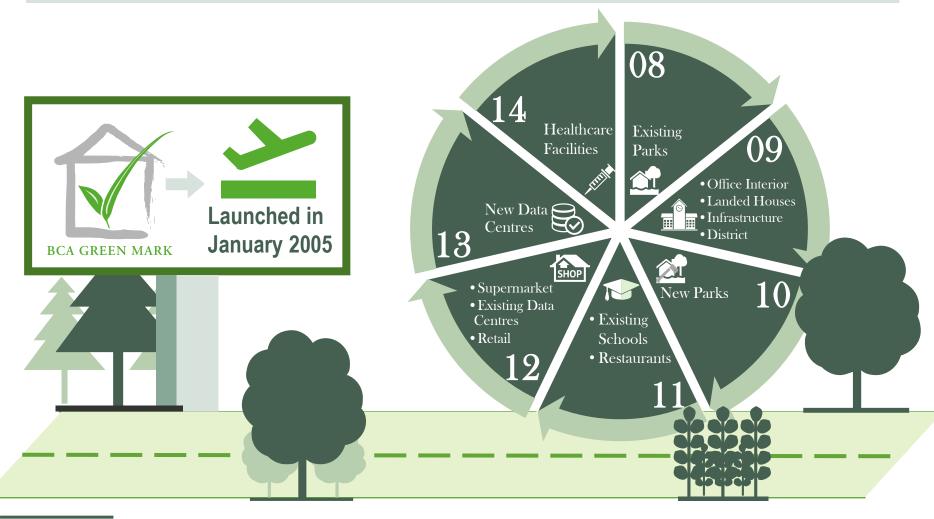
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### GMI RB/1.0 🔯

### Green Mark Development Route



Singapore Building & Construction Authority (BCA) launched Green Mark (GM) Scheme in 2005.

Now, Green Mark Scheme was considerably extended into a big system including 17 different types of buildings

### GMI RB/1.0 Green Mark Incentives

#### • GM GFA Incentive

 Introduced on April 2009. Only for Gold<sup>plus</sup> and Platinum project to grant additional floor area over and above the Master Plan Gross Plot Ratio (GPR) control

#### • GMIS-DP (Design Prototype)

• Introduced on December 2014 with \$5 million. The potential development should be in its preliminary concept design stage and target to achieve beyond Green Mark Platinum, demonstrating energy savings of at least 40% better than the current base code or equivalent.

#### GMIS-NB (New Building)

• Introduced on December 2006 with \$20 million. For development achieved Gold rating with a GFA of at least 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>

#### GMIS-EBP (Existing Buildings and Premises)

• Effective from October 2014. To provide a cash incentive amounting to up to 50% the Qualifying Costs incurred solely for the purposes of energy efficiency improvements in existing buildings and premises.

#### BREEF

• Introduced on 2011. help building owners with the high upfront capital required for energy efficiency (EE) retrofits

### GMI RB/1.0 Achievements of Green Mark



As of 2012, a total of nearly 800 construction projects received GM certification, with a total floor area equivalent to 11% of Singapore total available land area.

### **GBL 2014**



### Promotion of Green Building in China



In end of 2015, 20% of urban new buildings shall be green buildings

(Green Building Action Plan, 2013/01)



In 2020, 50% of new buildings shall be green buildings

(National new urbanization planning (2014-2020), 2014/03)



GBL 2014 was published in April, 2014 and implemented in January 1st, 2015

(Assessment standard for green building, 2014/04)



2020, the total consumption of primary energy shall be limited under 4.8 billion tons

(Energy Development Strategy Action Plan, 2014/06)

In around 2030, carbon emissions of China reaches the peak

Peak

(Sino-US Joint Statement on Climate Change, 2014/11)

### GBL 2014



### Development of Green Building Label

#### GB/T 50378-2006

Land Conservation

**Energy Conservation** 

Water Conservation

**Material Conservation** 

Indoor Air Quality

Operation Management

#### GB/T 50378-2014

Land Conservation

**Energy Conservation** 

Water Conservation

**Material Conservation** 

Indoor Air Quality

Construction Management

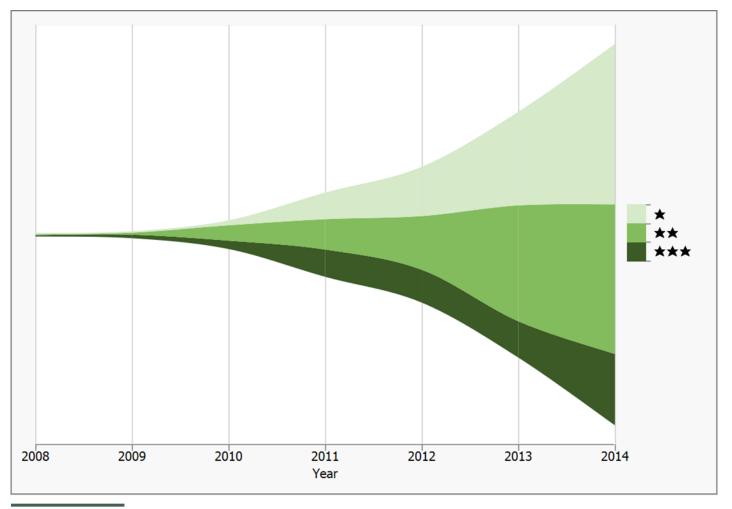
Operation

Innovation

### GBL 2014



### Rapid Green Building Development in China



By the end of 2014, China's total number of green building projects has reached 2538, with an overall building area of 290 million m<sup>2</sup>

## GMI RB/1.0 TGreen Mark in China

### Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-city



In 2007, a collaborative agreement was signed between the governments of China and Singapore to jointly develop a socially harmonious, environmentally friendly and resource-conserving city in China. The two governments co-founded the Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City which aims to achieve 100% green buildings as one of its targets in the building development.

#### Green Mark International for Use in China



In order to promote the development of Green Mark Scheme in China, BCA issued BCA Green Mark International for Residential Buildings for Use in China (version

BCA Green Mark International for Residential RB/1.0, referred to as GMI RB/1.0) in 2013, in which requirements on building

新加坡建设局绿色建筑标志国际版住宅建筑评定标准 Version 版本 RB/1.0 envelope and other terms were modified according to the actual conditions in China

(For use in China 适用于中国项目) to make it easier to use.

### Singapore Green Mark International



### China Green Building Label







### Rating Levels





Platinum (90 and above)
Gold<sup>Plus</sup> (85 to <90)
Gold (75 to <85)
Certified (50 to <75)

In GMI RB/1.0, **30** points in category 'Energy efficiency', and **20** points in other categories are the minimum requirements to be eligible for certification.



★★ ★ (80 and above)★★ (60 to <80)</li>★ (50 to 60)

The design of the building development shall achieve not less than **40** scores in each category in GBL 2014,

### Rating Methods











Design Assessment



Operation Assessment

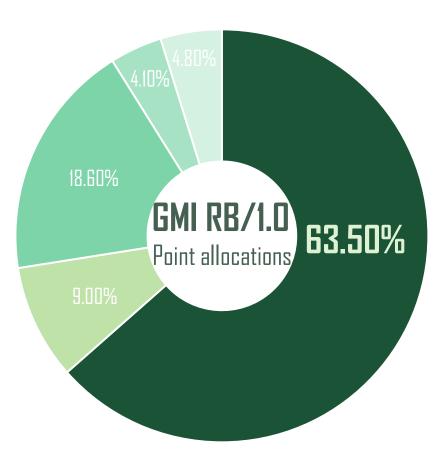
For projects certified by Green Mark, a site verification upon project completion would be conducted by BCA, including review of delivery records, updated documents on green features, building energy performance data and photographic evidences

The operation assessment can be carried out after project completion at least one year

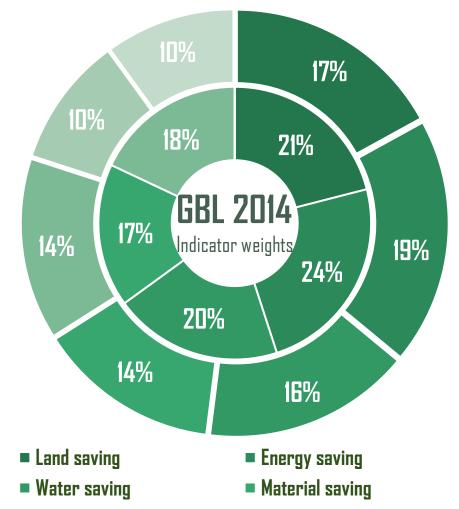
## GMI RB/1.0 🔯

### Categories





- Energy efficiency
- Environment protection
- Other green features
- Water efficiency
- Indoor environment quality

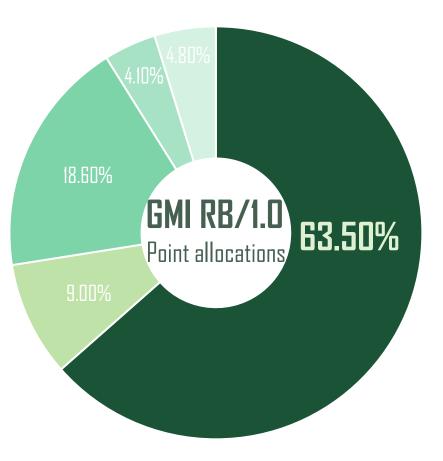


- Indoor environment
- Operation management
- Construction management

## GMI RB/1.0

### Categories





- Energy efficiency
- Environment protection
- Other green features
- Water efficiency
- Indoor environment quality



## Extremely Uneven Distribution



Total Point Allocated = **145** 

Green Mark Max Score = 120



#### Bonus Points



20 points for solar energy and other renewable energy (in Energy efficiency)



7 points for self-cleaning façade system, infiltration trenches and etc.(in Other green Features)



### Categories



GM Highlights Energy Efficiency Requirements



Fusel Energy Shortage in Singapore



Petroleum Shortage



Coal Shortage



Rich in Solar Energy



### Categories





## Approximately Even Distributed



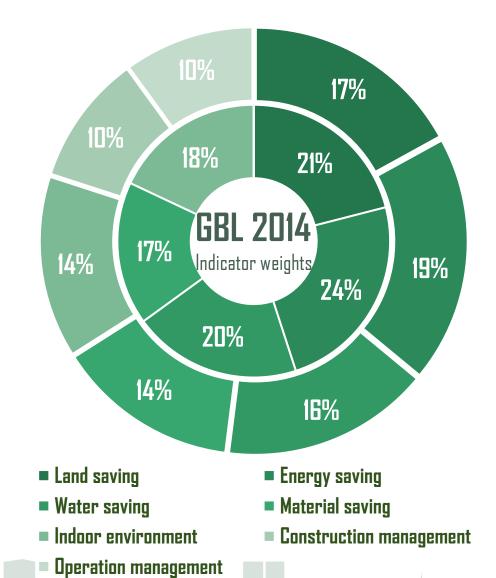
Different categories in different assessment stages



#### Bonus Points



Up to 10 bonus scores can be achieved in category 'Innovation'





### Categories



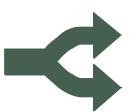
Overall Consideration
General Balanced



### **Credit settings**













Water



Indoor environment



Outdoor environment





**Material** 





Category	Credit	GMI RB/1.0	GBL 2014
<b>Energy</b>	Thermal performance	$\odot$	$\odot$
	HVAC	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Efficient lighting	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Equipment efficiency	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Passive design	$\odot$	$\otimes$
	Renewable energy	$\odot$	<b>Ø</b>



Category	Credit	GMI RB/1.0	GBL 2014
Water	Water management planning	<b>⊗</b>	$\odot$
	Water monitor	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Water efficient fittings	$\odot$	$\otimes$
	Irrigation system	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Non-traditional water utilization	$\odot$	$\otimes$



Category	Credit	GMI RB/1.0	GBL 2014
Indoor environment	Noise insulation	<b>⊘</b>	$\otimes$
	Natural ventilation	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Daylighting	$\otimes$	$\odot$
	Thermal comfort	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Indoor air pollutants	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Shading	8	$\odot$
	Indoor air quality in wet areas	$\odot$	8



Category	Credit	GMI RB/1.0	GBL 2014
Outdoor environment	Urban heat island control	8	$\odot$
	Greenery	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Public services access	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Public transport	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Noise control	<b>⊗</b>	$\otimes$



Category	Credit	GMI RB/1.0	GBL 2014
Site	Site ecology	<b>⊗</b>	$\odot$
	Site safety	<b>⊗</b>	$\odot$
	Sustainable construction	$\odot$	$\otimes$
	Land use per captia	<b>⊗</b>	$\otimes$



Category	Credit	GMI RB/1.0	GBL 2014
Material	Sustainable material	<b>Ø</b>	$\odot$
	High performance structure	<b>⊗</b>	$\odot$
	Low impact structure	<b>⊗</b>	$\odot$
	Concrete	$\odot$	$\odot$
	Minimum decoration	8	$\odot$
Innovation	Green features and innovations	$\odot$	$\odot$





### Both cover life cycle of building development



### Requirements on land use

GBL 2014 has a specific category on requirements about land conservation, such as restrictions on residential land per capita index.

Singapore attaches great importance to efficient and intensive land use.

However, its land use policies are issued by other government departments, such as Singapore Land Authority (SLA), and therefore BCA did not take requirements on land use in the preparation of Green Mark Scheme.





#### Quantitative indicators

GMI RB/1.0 contains much more distinctive quantitative indicators than GBL 2014, which to a certain extent, simplify the assessment process of GM.

- EEI (Energy Efficiency Index)
   To measure the energy consumption of public facilities
- GnP (Greenery Provision)
   To comprehensive evaluate the afforestation of the development
- CUI (Concrete Usage Index)
   To encourage designs with efficient use of concrete for building components
   CUI = Concrete Volume in m<sup>3</sup> / Constructed Floor Area in m<sup>2</sup>



#### New energy development and utilization

#### **GMI RB/1.0**



1 point for 3 kWp (kilo Watt peak) of solar energy (Up to 20 points).

I point for every 1% replacement of electricity (for common facilities) by renewable energy. As for utilization of other kind renewable energy, developers shall coordinate with BCA and the points scored are based on the EEI and replacement percentage of electricity by renewable energy source.

#### **GBL 2014**



4 points for system that provides no less than 20% of domestic hot water by renewable energy (Up to 10 points). GBL 2014 encourages all kinds of renewable energy utilization





#### Lack concern of China conditions in GMI



Great attention is paid to achieve good natural ventilation for better indoor comfort.

An area-weighted average wind velocity of not less than 0.60 m/s within the unit is set as a prerequisite requirement for Green Mark Platinum certification.

The climate in China differs from region to region because of the country's highly complex topography. It is extremely difficult for some regions in China to meet the requirements.

## GMI RB/1.0 TA case study in China

- A building development under construction in Chongqing, China applying for certification of GMI RB/1.0 and GBL 2014.
- Green Mark Certified level as a mandatory requirement from the Singapore BCA.
- Floor area: 27200 m<sup>2</sup>
- Total building area: 48300 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Green Building Consultant: Chongqing University**





JULIE ZE

## GMI RB/1.0 TA case study in China

**GBL 2014** 

本案位于重庆市渝中区, 鹅岭正街。本案区位属于重庆渝中区 中心区域, 交通四通八达, 进入主城中心商业、休闲、娱乐、 工作区都十分便利。





鸿恩寺森林公园 直线距离3.26公里



江北嘴中央商务区(CBD) 直线距离3.94公里



解放碑中心购物广场 直线距离4.2公里



大坪正街 直线距离2. 49公里

## GMI RB/1.0 TA case study in China



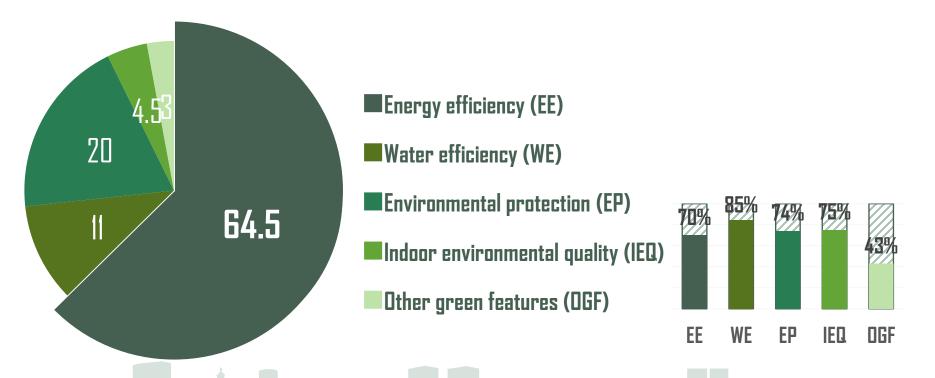
## GMI RB/1.0 TA case study in China GBL 2014



**Total Points:** 

103>90 (Green Mark Platinum)

- GM Highlights Energy Efficiency Requirements
- Fusel Energy Shortage in Singapore



## GMI RB/1.0 TA case study in China GBL 2014

Indicators	Values	Requirements	GM Scores
GnP	13.2	1.0 ≤GnP < 2.0, 1 point 2.0 ≤GnP < 2.5, 2 points 2.5 ≤GnP < 3.0, 3 points GnP≥ 3.0, 4 points	4
	0.305	≤0.35 for Platinum award	5
	32.47	Bonus credit	1

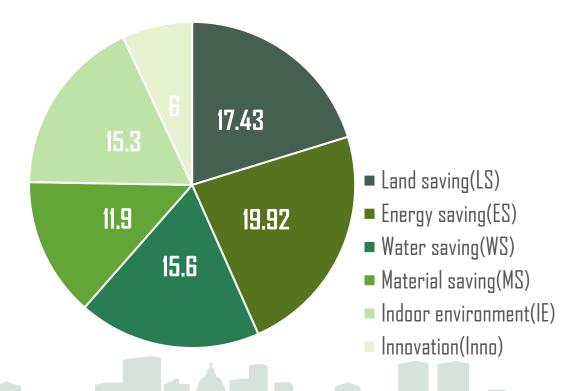
## GMI RB/1.0 TA case study in China GBL 2014



**Total Points:** 

**86.15**>80 (Green Building 3-Star Label)

Overall consideration, general balanced







## Thanks!

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