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Policy For Post Occupancy Evaluation In Rating Green Office Buildings In Malaysia

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Abstract

Office buildings consume most of the energy in the building sector. One third of the time office workers spend in a day are in the offices. This has impact on the environment negatively and partly responsible for climate change as unnecessary energy is expended on trying to adhere to the unfavourable indoor environment conditions they find themselves. The current trends in office design worldwide have shifted to energy efficient and environmental friendly buildings which are been determined by rating the buildings. Energy used in buildings are strongly influenced by; building’s design, construction, operation, and maintenance, as well as the activities of occupants. This paper aimed to determine the role policies can play in the inclusion of human value or cultural context in line with GBI rating system to rate both conventional and green office buildings. This study engaged in a review of existing literature on office design practice in Malaysia with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Designs (LEEDS) as a comparative rating system to the Green Building Index (GBI) Malaysia rating. A focus on Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ); given the many interactions between building energy performance and IEQ, are addressed and researched in a coordinated manner, as a priority, to make the world a more sustainable place. Some key factors such as human value and cultural context as a major aspect are needed to be included in future policies for green buildings in order to achieve sustainable development.

Keywords
Green Building Index, Indoor Environmental Quality, Policy, Office Building