Global concerns over climate change and sustainability have spurred the need for green buildings in the construction industry. In line with this, the Building and Construction Authority (BCA) has decided to turn upward its goal of greening, aiming to have at least 80% of buildings in Singapore Green Mark certified by 2030. Furthermore, the potential for the Singapore construction industry to participate in more of green mega projects such as Eco-City projects in China has increased. In 2007, the agreement to build and eventually showcase the Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City was signed, marking yet another important milestone that would further cement ties between Singapore and China after the Singapore-Suzhou Industrial Park (SIP) project. The Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Hsien Loong reaffirmed Singapore’s relations with China in 2012, stressing that such joint projects will get the full support of the Singapore Government to see them to be “not only be workable, but also replicable” elsewhere in other parts of China.

Under the circumstances, the importance of delivering successful green construction projects has become a priority of the Singapore construction industry. However, few studies have been carried out to explore the project management approaches for green construction projects, while many studies focused more on specific technical methods and engineering procedures for delivering green facilities.

Therefore, it is of utmost importance to have a better understanding of green construction projects by exploring specific characteristics of the projects, investigating issues that detriment management efficiency, and ultimately proposing plausible solutions based on a set of critical knowledge areas and skills for managing green construction projects. This research can be the first step towards improving the current green construction project management approaches and lending to the more intensive and effective implementation of green initiatives in the Singapore construction industry.

The full paper can be accessed via http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0263786312000658
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