Design and Construction Requirements for Energy Efficiency of Residential Buildings

Introduction

In Hong Kong, buildings accounted for more than 90% of the total electricity consumption ¹. Around 27% of the total electricity of the territory was consumed by residential buildings. Enhancing the energy performance of residential buildings forms an important part of the Government's overall strategy towards the achievement of a more environmentally friendly and sustainable built environment. The Buildings Department (BD) commissioned a consultancy study on the design and construction requirements of residential buildings for energy efficiency (Consultancy Study) in 2010. This practice note promulgates the measures formulated in the Consultancy Study and sets out the procedures to implement the measures for improving the energy efficiency of residential buildings.

2. For the avoidance of doubt, "residential building" in the context of this practice note means a domestic building as defined in section 2(1) of the Buildings Ordinance (BO) but does not include those premises having an air-conditioning operation profile not similar to that of a normal domestic household, such as hotel, guesthouse, residential care home for the elderly/persons with a disability.

Improvement of Energy Efficiency of Residential Buildings

- 3. Based on the Consultancy Study, a set of design and construction requirements is devised for improving the energy efficiency of residential buildings. These design and construction requirements are promulgated in the "Guidelines on Design and Construction Requirements for Energy Efficiency of Residential Buildings" (Guidelines) which has been issued and uploaded to the BD website at www.bd.gov.hk. The Guidelines set out the following key measures to enhance energy efficiency of residential buildings:
 - (a) controlling Residential Thermal Transfer Values (RTTV) of building envelopes, including visible light transmittance (VLT_{Glass}) and external reflectance (ER_{Glass}) of the glazed portions; and
 - (b) promoting natural ventilation in window design for maintaining thermal comfort (NV_{TC}).

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Hong Kong Energy End-use Data 2021 published by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department.

- As the building fabric and air-conditioning profile of residents' recreational facilities (RRF) in residential developments share similar attributes with commercial buildings and hotels, the Consultancy Study recommended that the Overall Thermal Transfer Value (OTTV) of RRF (OTTV_{RRF}) should be subject to similar control as hotels and commercial buildings.
- 5. BD has set up a Technical Committee on Design and Construction Requirements for Energy Efficiency of Buildings (TC) to, among others, collect and consider the views and feedback from the building industry arising from the use of the Guidelines and the Code of Practice for OTTV in Buildings 1995 (CoP). The TC also reviews the OTTV and RTTV standards under the Energy Saving Plan for Hong Kong's Built Environment 2015~2025+2. On the advice of the TC, the revised RTTV/OTTV standards are incorporated in paragraph 6(a) and (b) below.
- 6. To improve the energy efficiency of residential buildings and on the advice of the TC, the compliance with the following design and construction requirements is included as one of the pre-requisites for the granting of gross floor area (GFA) concessions for green/amenity features and non-mandatory/non-essential plant rooms and services in a residential building under Practice Note for Authorized Persons, Registered Structural Engineers and Registered Geotechnical Engineers APP-151:
 - the RTTV of wall (RTTVwall) and roof (RTTVRoof) should not (a) exceed 12.5 Watt/m² (previously 14 Watt/m²) and 3.5 Watt/m² (previously 4 Watt/m²) respectively;
 - the OTTV_{RRF} should not exceed 20 Watt/m² (previously (b) 21 Watt/m²) (in case of a building tower) or 40 Watt/m² (previously 50 Watt/m²) (in case of a podium) as calculated in accordance with the CoP;
 - (c) the extent of compliance with NV_{TC} requirements (i.e. the percentage of area of habitable space complying with the Guidelines on NV_{TC}) should be submitted to the BD; and
 - (d) glass forming part of the building envelope such as curtain wall, cladding, skylight, window and door of the residential building and RRF should have a VLT_{Glass} of not less than 50%³ and an ER_{Glass} of not more than 20%.

/Procedures ...

It was promulgated by the Environment Bureau in May 2015 requiring that RTTV standards residential buildings would be reviewed twice 2030 (http://www.eeb.gov.hk/sites/default/files/pdf/EnergySavingPlanEn.pdf).

The visible light transmittance requirement is only applicable to the glass installed in the prescribed windows referred to in regulations 30 and 31 of the Building (Planning) Regulations.

Procedures

- 7. It is recognised that the design of the façade of a building may not have been finalised when the building plans are first submitted to the Building Authority (BA) for approval. Accordingly, the BA would accept that the first submission of building plans needs not be accompanied by the information and calculations as required in paragraph 6 above. However, the plans should include a statement indicating that the proposed development should comply with the requirements of RTTV_{Wall}, RTTV_{Roof}, OTTV_{RRF}, VLT_{Glass} and ER_{Glass} under this practice note.
- 8. After the approval of general building plans and prior to the application for consent to the commencement of the building works, the Summary Sheets in Appendices A and B should be submitted to demonstrate compliance with paragraphs 6(a), (b) and (d) above. The RTTV and OTTV provided in the Summary Sheets in Appendices A and B should be calculated in accordance with the Guidelines and CoP respectively.
- 9. Prior to the application for an occupation permit (OP), the finalised RTTV_{Wall}, RTTV_{Roof}, OTTV_{RRF}, VLT_{Glass}, and ER_{Glass} of the building and the shading coefficients of glass should be incorporated into the general building plans for record. Upon application for OP, an Report containing the following information should be submitted:
 - (a) RTTV calculations and information on the standard forms at Appendix III of the Guidelines;
 - (b) OTTV_{RRF} calculations, if applicable, with information on the standard forms (Forms OTTV 1 to 4) set out in the schedule to the CoP;
 - (c) the record plans;
 - (d) test certificates or published specifications for the building materials used (such as glass used for fenestration and facade);
 - (e) the finalised Summary Sheets in Appendices A and B; and
 - (f) the extent of compliance with NV_{TC} requirements in Appendix VI of the Guidelines.
- 10. A sample of the RTTV calculations for a residential building is provided in Appendix IV of the Guidelines and user-friendly computer spreadsheets are available at the BD website at www.bd.gov.hk to facilitate the calculation of RTTV for residential buildings.

Acceptance of Building Materials

11. If building materials other than those listed in the Guidelines and the CoP are used, their RTTV and OTTV related properties should be obtained from reliable sources. It would facilitate the processing of the consent or OP application if full background of the source of information and the suitability of the materials for use in local conditions are detailed in the submission.

Sunshading and Innovative Designs

- 12. Genuine sunshades that are conducive to the reduction of RTTV and OTTV are not accountable for GFA and shall not be included in site coverage calculations. In case the sunshades project more than 750 mm from the external walls, quantitative assessment should be submitted to the BA for consideration. It is not envisaged that sunshades would project more than 1.5 m from the external walls.
- 13. In addition, sunshades with a projection of not more than 750 mm are regarded as not causing obstructions to prescribed windows.
- 14. Sunshades will not be allowed to project over streets under section 31(1) of the BO, but exemptions may be considered in individual cases if special circumstances so justify.

Disclosure for Public Information

- 15. To promote the adoption of the Guidelines for enhancing energy efficiency of residential buildings and increase the transparency of information to the public, the information on RTTV (including RTTV $_{Wall}$ and RTTV $_{Roof}$) together with OTTV $_{RRF}$ of individual residential developments will be uploaded onto the BD website after issuance of the OP.
- 16. The extent of compliance with the NV_{TC} requirements as set out in the Guidelines is collected for further research with a view to formulating a benchmark for NV_{TC} design in the long run. Such information will not be uploaded onto the BD website.

Implementation

- 17. The revised requirements in paragraph 6(b) above shall apply to all new building plans or major revision of building plans for development proposals submitted for approval on or after 31 December 2025.
- 18. This practice note does not apply to alteration and addition works or change in use not resulting in a new residential building.

Way Forward

19. Similar to the control on OTTV under the Building (Energy Efficiency) Regulation, the benchmark values for $RTTV_{Wall}$, $RTTV_{Roof}$ and $OTTV_{RRF}$ in this practice note will be subject to periodic review to keep pace with advancement in building design and technological development.

(HO Chun-hung) Building Authority

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This revision September 2025 (AD/NB1) (Paragraphs 5, 6(b) and 17 amended)

RTTV Summary Sheet

Address:															BD Ref	. No.			
Building Type	e:	Residential																	
RTTV calcula		☐ 1. Regist	ered Pr	rofessional I	ngin	ieers													
		☐ 2. Archite	ect																_
		☐ 3. Others	s, pleas	se specify:															
No. of Storey (Residential			•	•															
Table 1	OTTICS	l .																	
							Deeme	d to S	atisfy I	RTTV _w	/all								
Facade Orier	ntation Faci	ng																	
Average Abs	orptivity																		_
Average Window to Wall Ratio																			
Shading Coe	fficient of G	ilazing																	
Average Shading Coefficient of Facade			de																
Visible Light Transmittance				%		9	%				%	% %		%		%		%	
External Refl	ectance			%		9	%		%		%		%		%	%		%	
Table 2																			
								RTT	V wall										
Facade Orier	ntation																		
Facing Wall Orienta	tion Eactor																		
Total Externa			m² ۱	Vindow to \	Mall		m	² Win	dow to	Wall		m²	Wind	ow to Wall		m	2 Wind	dow to Wa	all
Area (Reside			"" \	Ratio	vaii				Ratio	vvaii				Ratio		""	VVIII	Ratio	ווג
Total Windo			m²	=			m) ² =				m²	4	itatio		m	2 =		
Heat	Opaque				<u> </u>													_	
	Wall			V				,	W/m²	W/m²			•				m²		
	Window				//m²				1	W/m²				W/m				W/ı	m²
Window	Glass Type			C= VLT=	%		Area=	SC=	VLT=	, -			SC=	VLT= %		Area=	SC=		%
		Reflective	m²	ER=		Reflective	m ²		ER=	70	Reflective	m ²		ER= %		111	+		%
		☐ Are		C= VLT=		□ Tinted	Area=	SC=	VLT=		☐ Tinted		SC=	VLT= % ER= %		Area=	SC=		%
		□ Are	m²	ER= C= VLT=	%		m² Area=	SC=	ER= VLT=	70		m² Area=	SC=	ER= % VLT= %		m² Area=	SC=		% %
		Clear	m ²	ER=		ഥ Clear	m²		ER=		ഥ Clear	m ²	SC-	ER= %	L.	m²			% %
	Double		l Yes		70		☐ Yes					☐ Yes				☐ Yes			/-
	Glazing																		
	External	•		□ Yes □ No		Overhang \square		☐ Yes	Yes □ No		Overhang			□No	0	Overhang ☐ Yes ☐ No			
	Shading	Sidefir	ı 🗆 \	res □ No		Sic	defin [□ Yes	□No		Sic	lefin 🗆] Yes	□ No	S	idefin [] Yes	□ No	
Solar Radiati Gazing	on through			V	//m²				,	W/m²				W/m	2			W/ı	m²
Average Ab	sorptivity																		_
RTTV _{wall} at each facade			V	//m²		W/m²						W/m²			W/ı	m²			
Overall R	RTTVwall				,					W/	I								_
Table 3	*****																		
Tubic 3								RTT	V _{Roof}										$\overline{}$
Roof Orienta	tion Factor								₩ KOOI										
Total Roof A											n	n²							_
Total Skyligh		,										1 ²							
Heat		W/m²																	
Conduction Skylight											W/m²								
Skylight Glass Type		☐ Reflective			Area=			m²				VLT=		%	ER=	%			
			☐ Tinted		Area=			m²	SC SC			VLT=		%	ER=	%			
		[☐ Clear			Area=			m²	n ² SC= VLT=			9	%	ER=	%			
	Double Gla	zing						□ \	Yes 🗆	No									
	External Sh	nading						□ \	Yes 🗆	No									
Solar Ra	diation thr	ough Glazing									W	/m²							
Avera	ge Absorpt	ivity (roof)																	
Overall RTTV _{Roof}											W	/m²							

 ${\sf ER} = {\sf External} \ {\sf Reflectance}; \ {\sf SC} = {\sf Shading} \ {\sf Coefficient} \ \& \ {\sf VLT} = {\sf Visible} \ {\sf Light} \ {\sf Transmittance}$

Notes:

- 1. Please tick in the box as appropriate
- 2. Window and skylight data should represent the major proportion of its use in the development.

OTTV of Resident's Recreational Facilities Summary Sheet

Address:					BD Ref	. No.				
Building Type / Use	e :	Resident's Recreational Facilities								
OTTV calculated by		☐ 1. Registered Professional Engineers								
		☐ 2. Architect								
		☐ 3. Others, ple	ease specify :							
Classification				Podium / 🗆 To	wer					
No. of Storeys (RRF	=)									
Gross Floor Area				m²						
Usable Floor Area		m²								
Total External Wall windows)	Area (including	m² Window to Wall Ratio								
Total Window Area	3	m² =								
Total Skylight Area				m²						
**Weighted	Opaque Wall	W/m²								
Average U-value	Window	W/m²								
	Opaque Roof	W/m² W/m²								
	Skylight									
Window	Glass Type	☐ Reflective	Area= m²	SC=	VLT=	ER=				
					% -	%				
		☐ Tinted	Area= m²	SC=	VLT=	ER=				
		Поп	Area= m²		% \	%				
		☐ Clear	Area= m²	SC=	VLT=	ER=				
	Double Glazing									
	External	Overhang								
	Shading	Sidefin								
Skylight	Glass Type	☐ Reflective	Area= m²	SC=	VLT=	ER=				
- 7 0 -	,,,,,				%	%				
		☐ Tinted	Area= m²	SC=	VLT=	ER=				
					%	%				
		☐ Clear	Area= m²	SC=	VLT=	ER=				
					%	%				
	Double Glazing	☐ Yes ☐ No								
	External	☐ Yes ☐ No								
	Shading	□ Yes □ No								
**Weighted	Wall									
Average Roof Roof										
**Weighted	Wall	kg/m²								
Average Density	Roof	kg/m²								
OTTV _{RRF}	Wall	W/m²								
	Roof	W/m²								
	Overall Average	W/m²								

ER = External Reflectance; SC = Shading coefficient & VLT = Visible Light Transmittance

Notes:

- Please tick in the box as appropriate
 Window and skylight data should represent the major proportion of its use in the development.

^{**} Weighted by area