



## KEY DISCUSSION POINTS

1. **Incentives** (economic or not) help promote green buildings (*e.g. green certification; tax credit; additional floor or land space; lowering barriers for private sector*)
2. **Regulations, laws, and compliance** also help support green building development (*e.g. ordinance; penalties; withholding building permits*)
3. Extensive **dialogue and engagement** with stakeholders is critical (*e.g. with building owners, tenants, and industry*)
4. Essential for **public sector to lead** in green building development
5. Many tools are available, but they are **context-dependent** (*e.g. Singapore's situation differs from Quezon City, which differs from Ho Chi Minh City*)



## CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Information is key, but **getting sound data and managing that data** can be a challenge – also need to ensure **effective communication** of these data
2. **Integrating green building plans** into a city's overall development strategies and goals (*e.g. preventing conflicting policies; working across multiple agencies*)
3. There continues to be a **lack of human resource, esp. technical expertise** in many developing countries

## SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR “NEW HLS”

1. **Making the connection** between the national and the sub-national (*e.g. national policies and plans need to connect with city-level implementation*)
2. **Monitoring, measuring, and tracking progress** of current ESC Model Cities and related partnerships (*e.g. Iskandar*)