

References

- (GBCSL), G. B. (2022). *Green Building Council Sri Lanka (GBCSL)*. Retrieved 11 20, 2024, from <https://www.srilankagbc.org/>
- (UGC), U. B. (n.d.). Population Growth and Environmental Impacts: Ground Content. *University of California, Berkeley*.
- Agency., U. E. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/greenbuilding>
- Ahn, Y. ., (2013). Drivers and barriers of sustainable design and construction: The perception of green building experience. *International Journal of Sustainable Building Technology and Urban Development*, 4(I), 35-45.
- Ahn, Y. H., Pearce, A. R., Wang, Y., & Wang, G. (n.d.). Drivers and barriers of sustainable design and construction: The perception of green building. 4(I), pp. 35-45.
- Amas Darko, C. Z. (2017). Drivers for Green Building: A review of Empirical studies. *Science Direct*, 60, 34-49. Retrieved from Elsevier Ltd <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0197397516307305?via%3Dihub>
- An official website of the United States government*. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/using-epa-seal-and-logo>
- Authority, S. E. (2022). *Sri Lanka energy balance report*.
- Authority., C. E. (2021). *Annual report. CEA*.
- Azhar, S. C. (2011). *Building Environmentally Sustainable Construction Projects. Journal of Cleaner Production*.
- Bank., W. (2019). *The cost of pollution: The case of the apparel sector*.
- Brenner, A. (2019). Human Population and a Sustainable Future. *Yale Environment Review*.
- Building Research Establishment*. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://bregroup.com/>
- Chan, A. P. (2018). Critical barriers to green building technologies adoption in developing countries: The case of Ghana. *Journal of Cleaner Production*. 172, 1067-1079.
- China., M. o.-R. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.mohurd.gov.cn/>
- Corporation., I. F. (2022). *Green buildings in emerging markets*.
- Council, W. G. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.worldgbc.org/what-green-building>
- Darko, A. C. (2017). *Barriers to green building technologies adoption in developing countries: The case of Ghana. Journal of Cleaner Production*.
- Darko, A. C. (2018, 07 18). Influences of barriers, drivers, and promotion strategies on green building technologies adoption in developing countries: The Ghanaian

- case. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 687-703. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.07.318>
- Darko, A. Z. (2017). Drivers for green building: A review of empirical studies. *Habitat International*, 60, 34-49. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2016.12.007>
- Deyshappriya, R. (n.d.). *Researchgate*. Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Alberto-Fonseca/publication/322066046/figure/tbl1/AS:613893684617242@1523375068924/Classification-of-industries-according-to-number-of-employees.png>
- Ding, G. K. (2008). *Sustainable construction-The role of environmental assessment tools*. *Journal of Environmental Management*,.
- EDB. (2023). Apparel sector performance.
- EU delegations -European Commission. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/eu-delegations_en
- Export Development Board (EDB), S. L. (2017). *INDUSTRY CAPABILITY REPORT-SRI LANKAN APPAREL SECTOR*. Export Development Board (EDB).
- Fernando, D. &. (n.d.). Water use in Sri Lankan industries: Challenges and prospects. *Environmental Research Journal*, , 55-68.
- Fernando, P. W. (2019). Implementing the Concept of Green Space: The Case of Hirdaramani Mihila CKT Apparel Factory in Agalawatte, Sri Lanka. In *Green Behavior and Corporate Social Responsibility in Asia*. *Researchgate*, 65-71. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-78756-683-520191008>
- Foundation., E. M. (2015). *Towards the Circular Economy: Economic and business rationale for an accelerated transition*.
- Foundation., E. M. (2017). *A new textiles economy: Redesigning fashion's future*.
- Geissdoerfer, M. S. (2017). The Circular Economy – A new sustainability paradigm? *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 757-768.
- Green Building Council of Sri Lanka. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.srilankagbc.org/>
- Gunatilake, G. &. (2020). *Water use in Sri Lankan industries: Challenges and prospects*. *Journal of Sustainable Development Studies*,.
- Hansen, J. S. (n.d.). *Global warming in the twenty-first century: An alternative scenario*. Retrieved from www.pnas.org.
- Hirdaramani. (2012). *Hirdaramani Group*. Retrieved 2024, from <https://www.hirdaramani.com/news/mihila-carbonneutral-for-09th-year#:~:text=for%2009th%20year-,HIRDARAMANI%20KNIT%20MIHILA%20CERTIFIED%20CARBONNE>

UTRAL%C2%AE%20FOR%209TH%20CONSECUTIVE%20YEAR,factory
%20'Mihila'%20in%20Agalawatta.

- Hwang, B.-G. &. (2012). Green building project management: Obstacles and solutions for sustainable development. *Sustainable Development*. 20(5), 335-349.
- IEA. (2020). Energy technology perspectives.
- J, Z. (2018). Are green buildings more satisfactory? A review of global evidence. In *Habitat International*. 74, 57-65. Retrieved from Elsevier Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2018.02.005>
- Jayasinghe, G. (2019). Water pollution in Sri Lanka: Industrial sources and impacts. *Environmental Monitoring Journal*, 42-59.
- Kant, R. (2012). *Textile dyeing industry: An environmental hazard*. *Natural Science*,.
- Karim, R. A. (2021). Challenges To Sustainable Supply Chain Management And Their Interrelation In The Apparel Sector Of Bangladesh: A Dematel Approach. *European Scientific Journal ESJ*, 17(15). Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.19044/esj.2021.v17n15p409>
- Kasai, J. C. (2014). Barriers to green buildings at two Brazilian Engineering Schools. *International Journal of Sustainable Built Environment*, 3-1, 87-95. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbsbe.2014.05.004>
- Kgas, W. &. (n.d.). Benefits of adapting green concept for construction of buildings in sri lanka.
- Khan, S. A. (2021). Barriers and overcoming strategies to multi-tier sustainable supply chain management: an explorative study in an emerging economy. *International*, 14(6), 1484-1495. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1080/19397038.2021.1986595>
- Khoshbakht, M. G. (2018). Are green buildings more satisfactory? A review of global evidence. *Habitat International*, 74, 57-65. Retrieved from Elsevier Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2018.02.005>
- Kibert, C. J. (2016). *Sustainable Construction: Green Building Design and Delivery* (4th ed).
- Kilbert, C. J. (2004). Green Buildings: An overview of progress. *Florida State University Journal of Land Use & Environmental Law*, 491-501.
- Kirchherr, J. R. (2018). Conceptualizing the circular economy: An analysis of 114 definitions. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*. 221-232.
- Kulatunga, A. K. (n.d.). In *Drivers and barriers to implement sustainable manufacturing concepts in Sri Lankan manufacturing sector*.
- Li, X. S. (n.d.). A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF MOTIVATION AND INFLUENCES FOR ACADEMIC GREEN BUILDING DEVELOPMENTS IN AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES. *Journal of Green Building*. Retrieved from

Building.

http://meridian.allenpress.com/jgb/articlepdf/8/3/166/1769208/jgb_8_3_166.pdf

- MAS, I. (2024). *Holcim Foundation*. Retrieved from <https://d1f6o4licw9har.cloudfront.net/flip/CE/MASIntimates/files/assets/basic-html/page56.html>
- Perera, A. &. (2021). Barriers to green building implementation in Sri Lankan manufacturing. *Journal of Construction Economics*, 89–104.
- R.Kömürlü, V. (12-14 November 2020,). Common Barriers of Green Building Production and Solution. In Istanbul Technical University (Ed.), *6th International Project and Construction Management Conference (e-IPCMC2020)*. Istanbul, Turkey.
- Rathi, A. (2023). Public Health and Overpopulation. *Harvard International Review*.
- Satterthwaite, D. (2009). The Implications of Population Growth and Urbanization for Climate Change. *Environment and Urbanization*, 545-567.
- Satterthwaite, D. (2009). The Implications of Population Growth on Urban Planning and Development. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B*, 2810-2835.
- Staff, B. U. (2024). Population Growth and Sustainability Challenges. *Berkeley Undergraduate Journal*.
- Subaskar, C. V. (n.d.). *APPLICABILITY OF GREEN ROOFS IN SRI LANKAN HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS: DRIVERS AND BARRIERS*.
- sustainability., B. R. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.bregroup.com/>
- Thalpage, R. &. (n.d). *APPROACHES TO FOSTER GREEN BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS IN SRI LANKA*.
- Thalpage, R. ^ (n.d). *APPROACHES TO FOSTER GREEN BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS IN SRI LANKA*.
- Tumpa, T. J. (2019). Barriers to green supply chain management: An emerging economy context. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 236. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.117617>
- U. S Green Building Council . (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.usgbc.org/>
- UNEP. (2021). Sustainability and circularity in the textile value chain.
- USGBC. (2022). Retrieved from <https://www.usgbc.org/articles>
- USGBC/GBCI. (1996-2024). *U.S. Green Building Council*. Retrieved from <https://www.usgbc.org/>
- Venkat, V. (2020). Public Health and overpopulation: Humanity Challenge in the 21 st century. *Havard International Review*.

- Vishwakarma, A. D. (n.d.). *Analysing barriers of sustainable supply chain in apparel & textile sector: A hybrid ISM ISMMICMAC*. Cleaner Logistics and Supply Chain. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clscn.2022.100073>
- Waidyasekara, K. G. (2012). World Construction Conference 2012-Global Challenges in Construction Industry. *R.L.N. 2012a*, 28-30.
- World Green Building Council*. (2013). Retrieved from <https://worldgbc.org/>
- Yılmaz, M. &. (2015). Sustainability in Construction Sector. In *Procedia* - (pp. 195, 2253–2262.).
- Yuan, J. (2024). Human Population and a Sustainable Future". *Yale Environment Review*.
- Zhang, Y. W. (2019). A survey of the status and challenges of green building development in various countries. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 11(19). doi:<https://doi.org/10.3390/su11195385>
- Zuo, J. &.-Y. (2014). *Green building research—current status and future agenda: A review*. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*.