

buildings where we can see the top opportunities on the Slovak market with green buildings.

The necessity of family houses and apartment buildings renewal which need to be strong even in the previous political regime and achieves increasingly urgent status. More than 1,100,000 overall apartments should be renewed [7] (including flats in apartment buildings (40%) and family houses (60%)). [8] Another separate group in terms of direction of initiative for building renovation is the sector non-residential public buildings. There are more than 15,000 public buildings which require a top priority for their renewal, especially schools and hospitals. Their technical condition is alarming, as reflected in their energy consumption and closely related operating costs. Many of the buildings during its lifetime have not undergone any more substantial renewal. That's why the years of neglected maintenance were written off under to their emergency state, which often does not match to their physical age.

5. Conclusion

Although green buildings in global are mainly associated with the commercial sector, in recent years the green concept has been widely adopted in the entire construction industry, but only to a moderate extent. Slovakia is one of the developing countries and the concept of green buildings is not complexly established in its construction sector. When comparing Slovakia with other V4 countries, in terms of building certification for January 2017, according to LEED and BREEAM certification systems Slovakia is at the end with a total of 21 certified buildings. The most certified buildings are in Poland (127 buildings), followed by the Czech Republic (60) and Hungary (27). The authors see the greatest opportunity for Slovakia in applying a green concept to the renewal of existing buildings. The huge potential is mainly in the sector of existing residential buildings and the public buildings sector. Despite several objectives adopted at the supranational level, the current activity being pursued to meet these objectives is inadequate. The absence of any legislative, tax and financial support instruments for green buildings in Slovakia suggests that activity in the field of green renewal will continue at minimal level in the near future.

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