

## Soupis stavebních prací, dodávek a služeb

|           |          |                                                                                              |
|-----------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stavba:   | 2350     | Zámek Moravský Krumlov, dokončení obnovy východního křídla, změna č.4 stavby před dokončením |
| Objekt:   | SO 01-06 | Zámek Moravský Krumlov - Východní křídlo                                                     |
| Rozpočet: | D1.2     | Krovy a stropy                                                                               |

Zadavatel

IČO:

DIČ:

Zhotovitel:

H&B delta s.r.o.

IČO: 25835661

Bobrky 382

DIČ: CZ25835661

755 01

Vsetín

Základ pro základní DPH

21 %

5.698.500,00 CZK

Základní DPH

21 %

1.196.685,00 CZK

Zaokrouhlení

0,00 CZK

**Cena celkem s DPH**

**6.895.185,00 CZK**

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and its behavior is determined by the interactions between its parts. This is a fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and design.

The second of these is the fact that the system is not static. It is a dynamic system, and its behavior changes over time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and design.

The third of these is the fact that the system is not linear. It is a non-linear system, and its behavior is not predictable by simple linear models. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and design.

The fourth of these is the fact that the system is not isolated. It is an open system, and its behavior is influenced by its environment. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and design.

The fifth of these is the fact that the system is not deterministic. It is a stochastic system, and its behavior is influenced by random events. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and design.

The sixth of these is the fact that the system is not predictable. It is a complex system, and its behavior is not predictable by simple models. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and design.

The seventh of these is the fact that the system is not controllable. It is a complex system, and its behavior is not controllable by simple means. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and design.

The eighth of these is the fact that the system is not optimizable. It is a complex system, and its behavior is not optimizable by simple means. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and design.

The ninth of these is the fact that the system is not measurable. It is a complex system, and its behavior is not measurable by simple means. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and design.

The tenth of these is the fact that the system is not replicable. It is a complex system, and its behavior is not replicable by simple means. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and design.

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