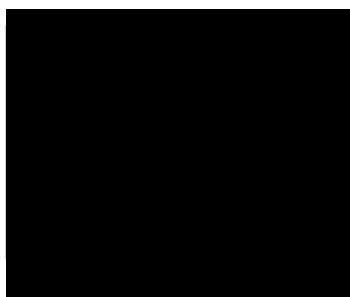


ENERGETICKÝ POSUDEK: Snížení energetické náročnosti vybraných objektů v areálu VÚVeL Brno



Vypracoval:

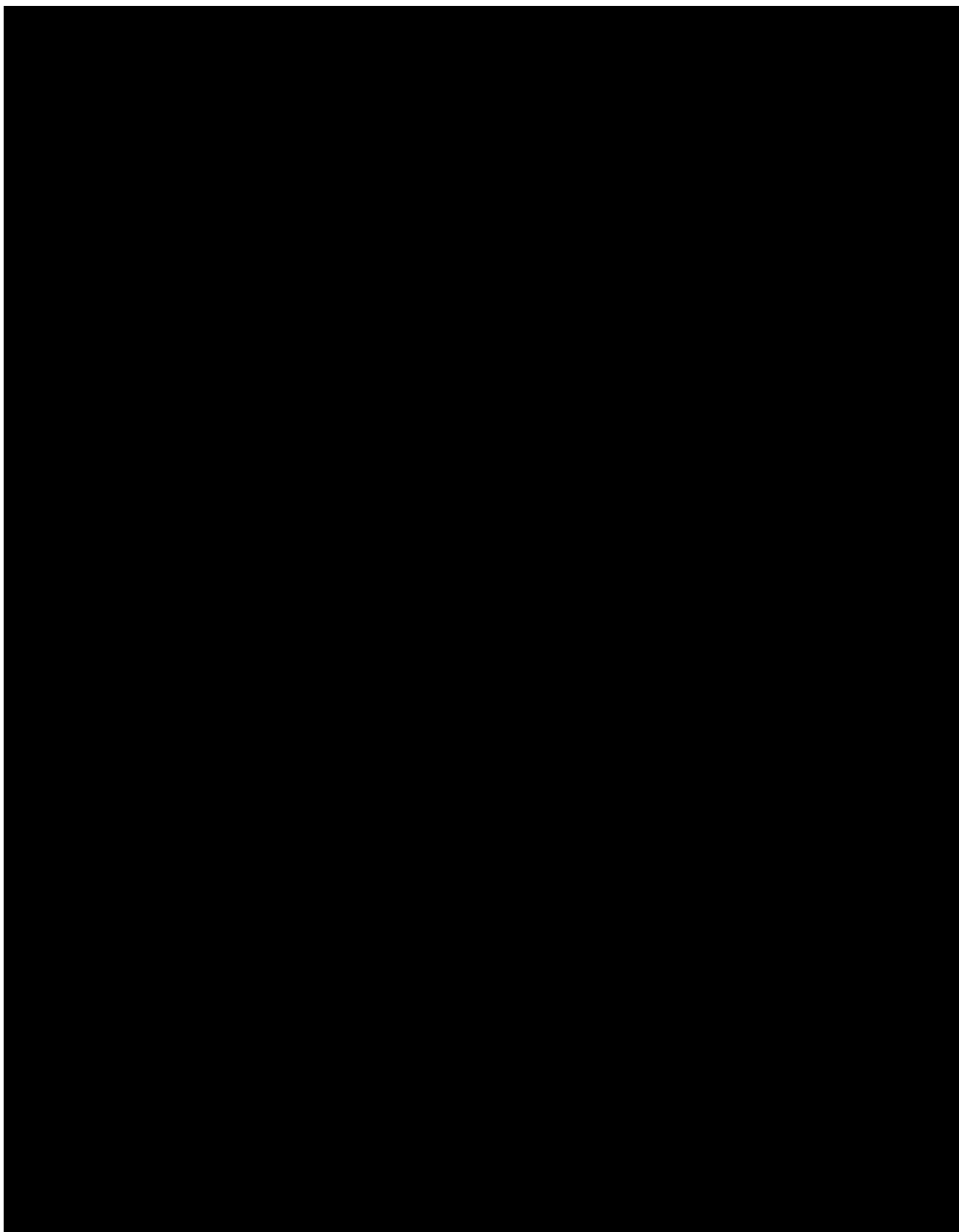
Říjen 2024

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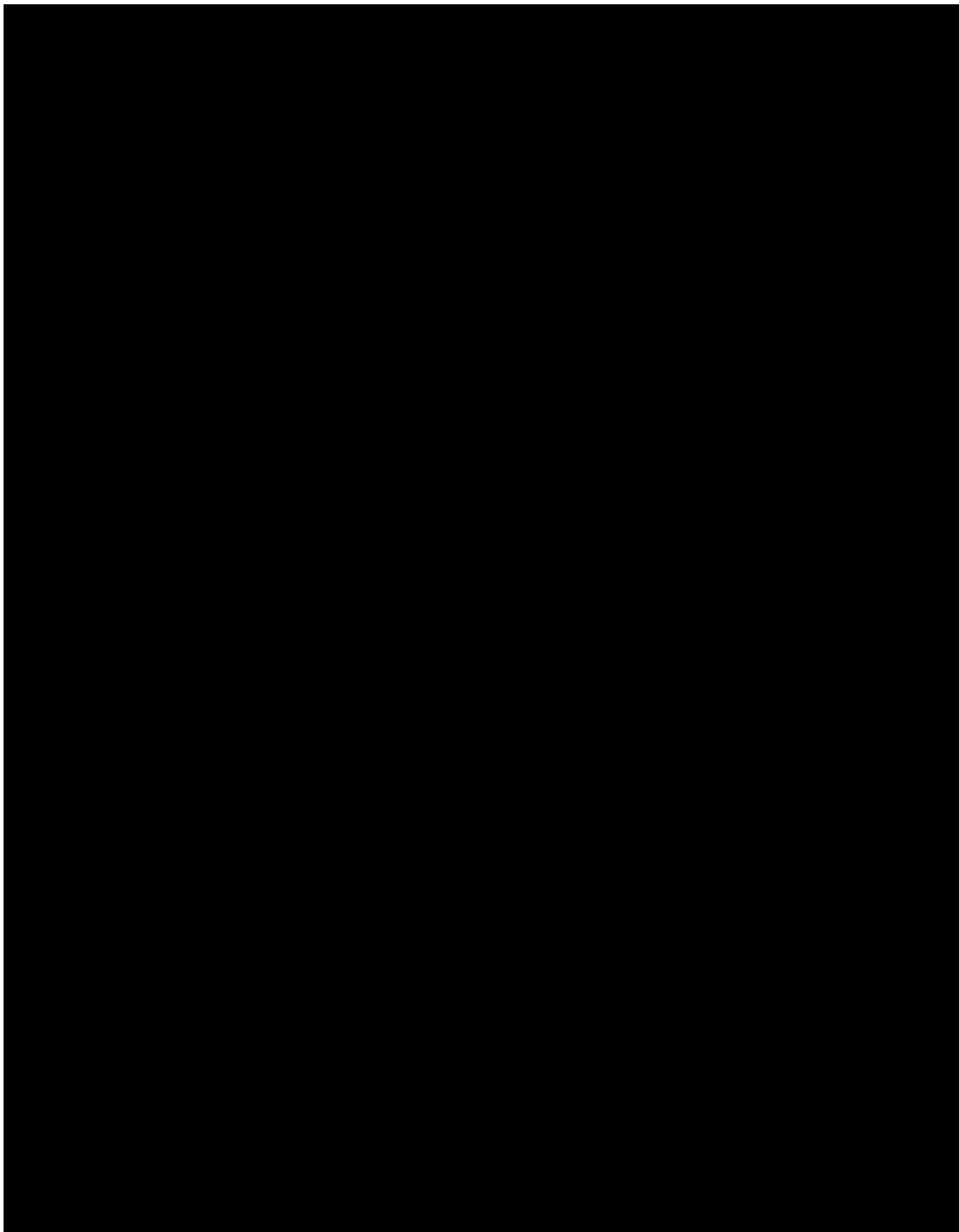
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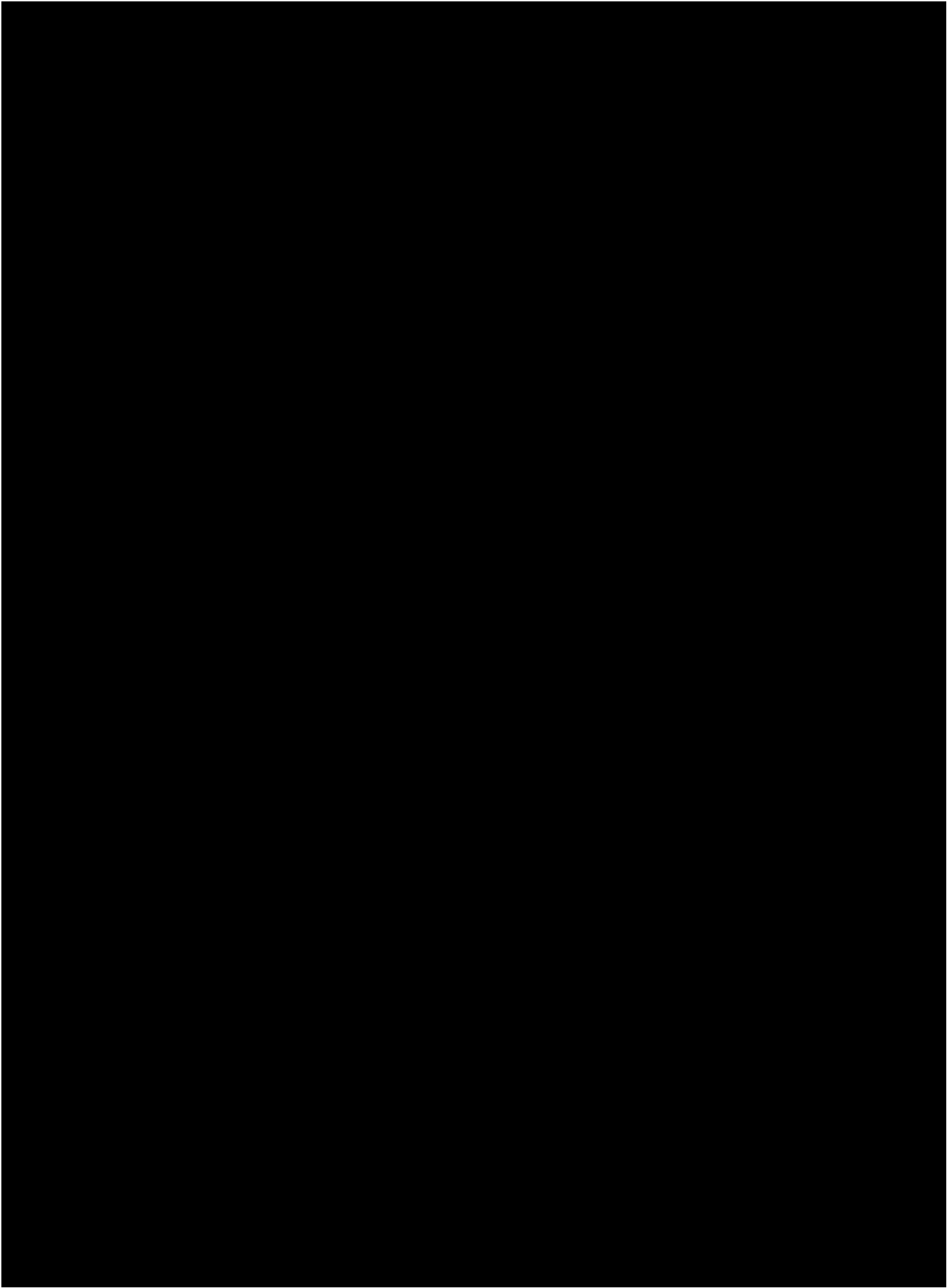
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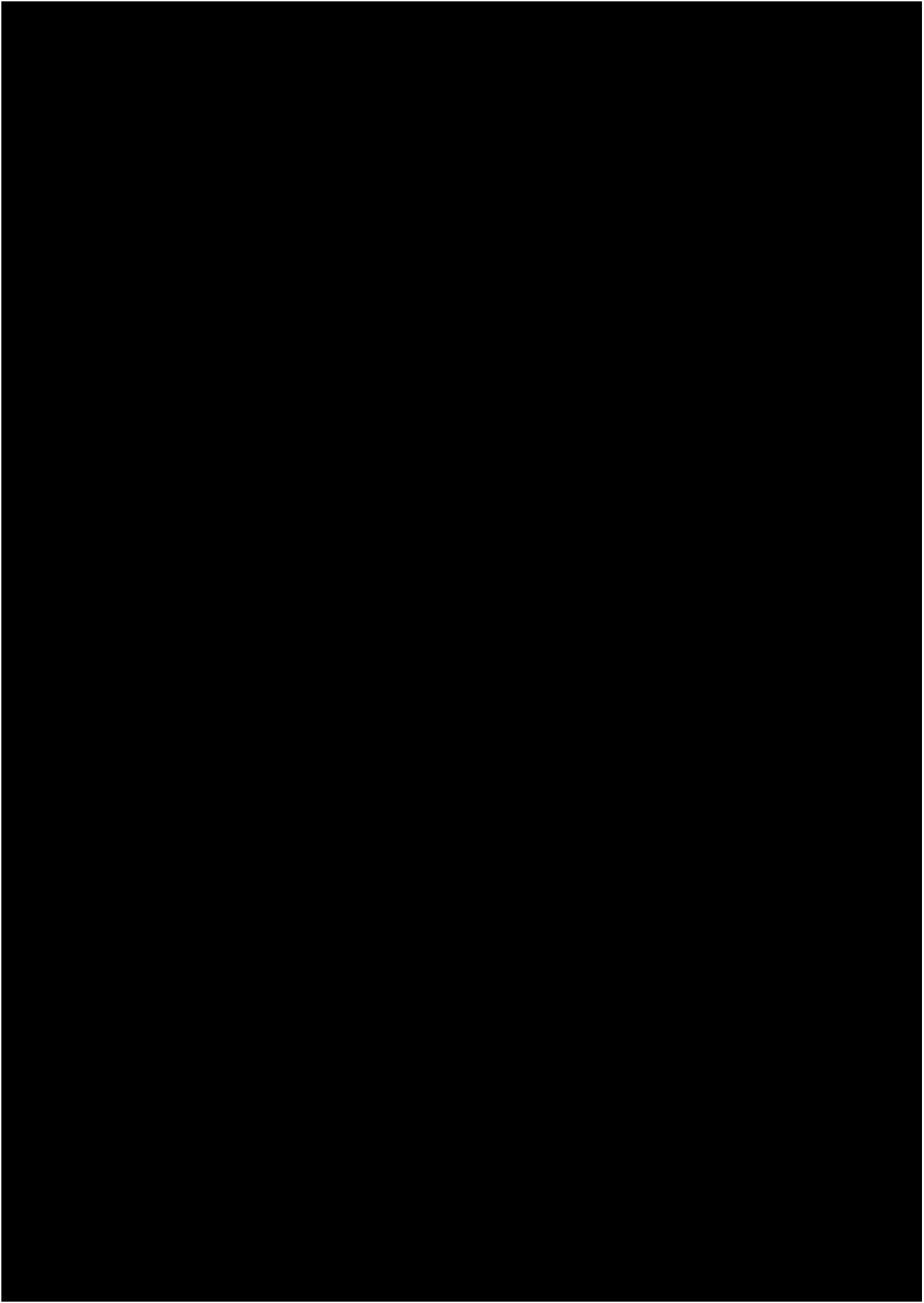


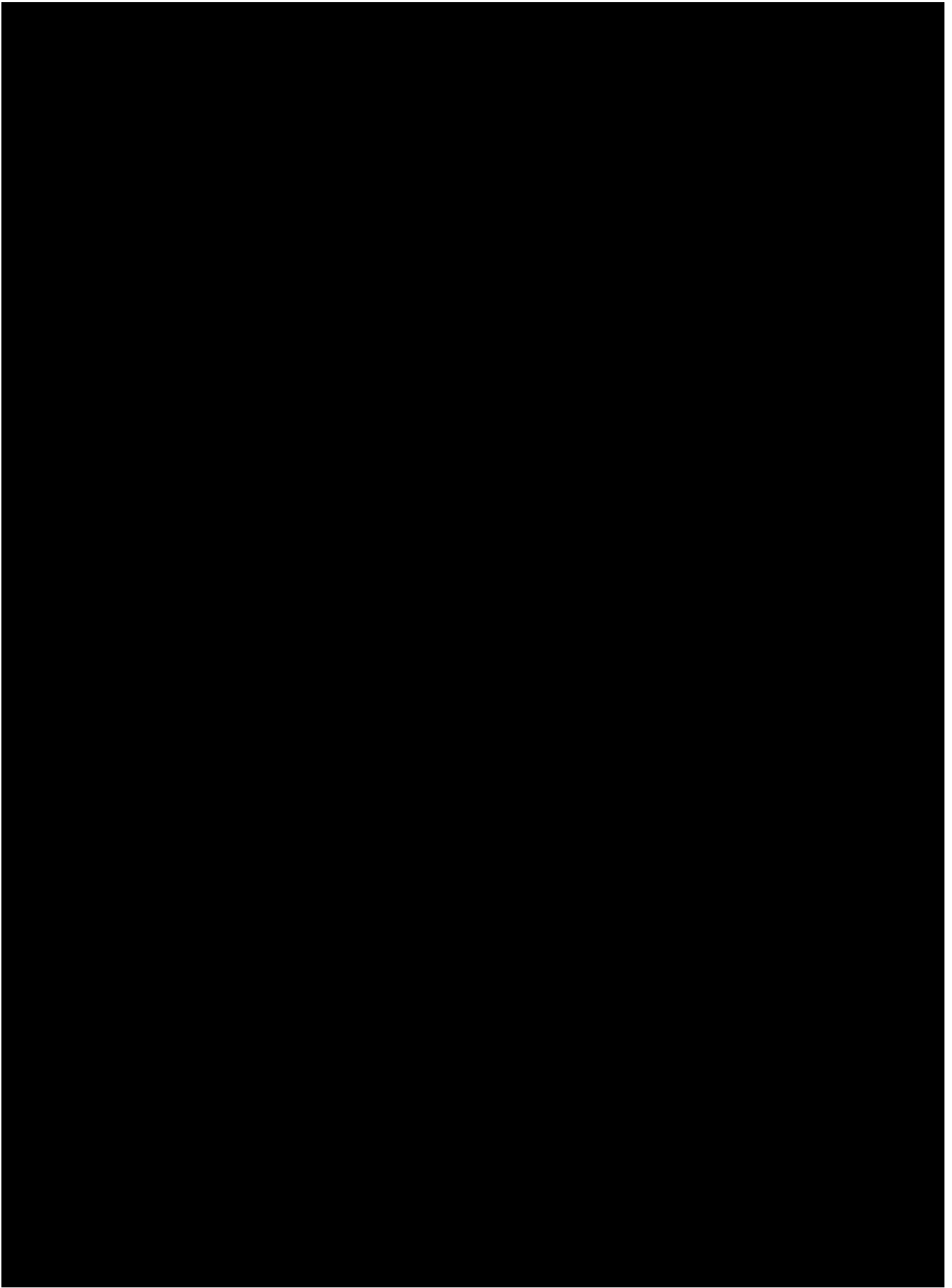


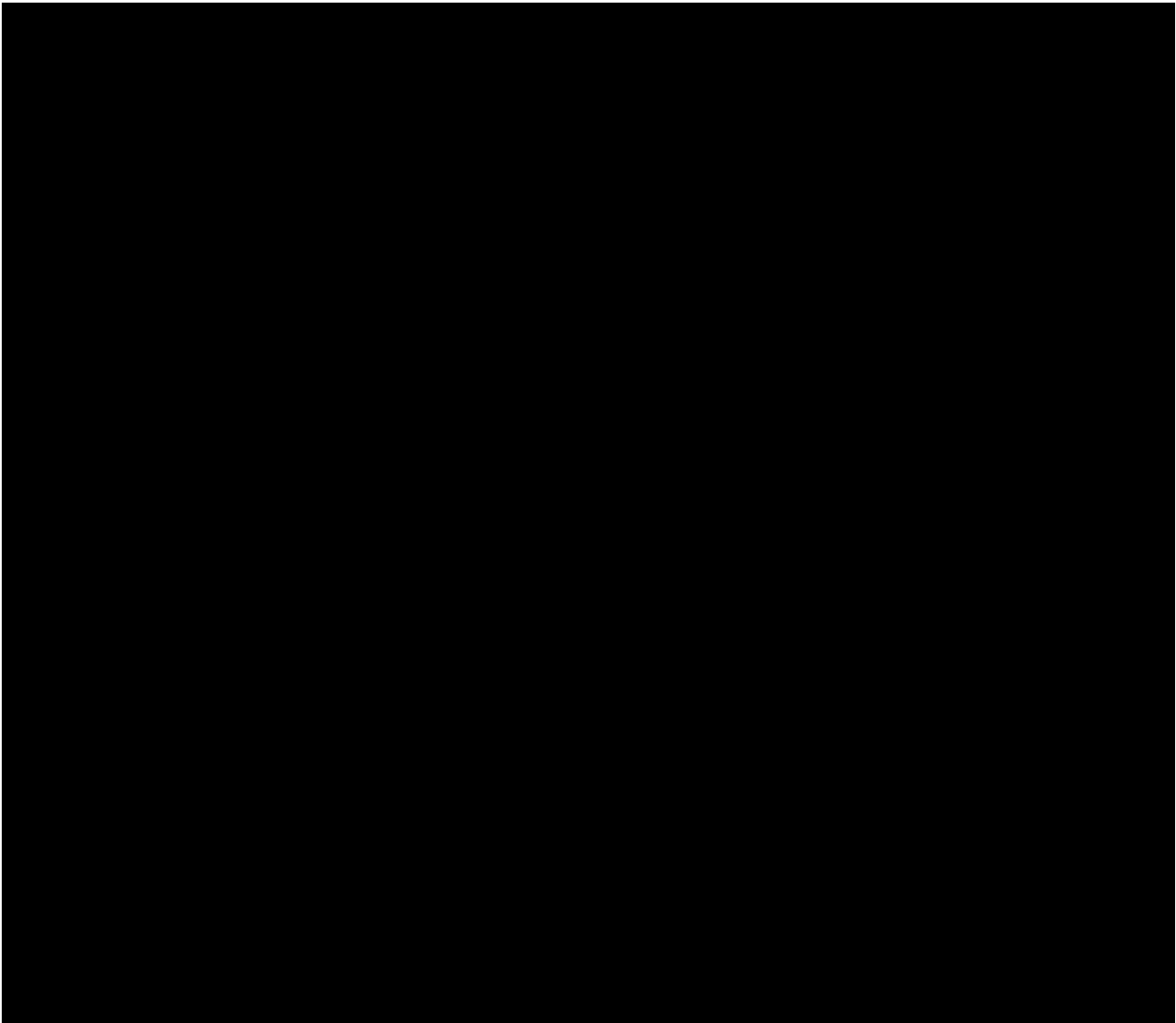
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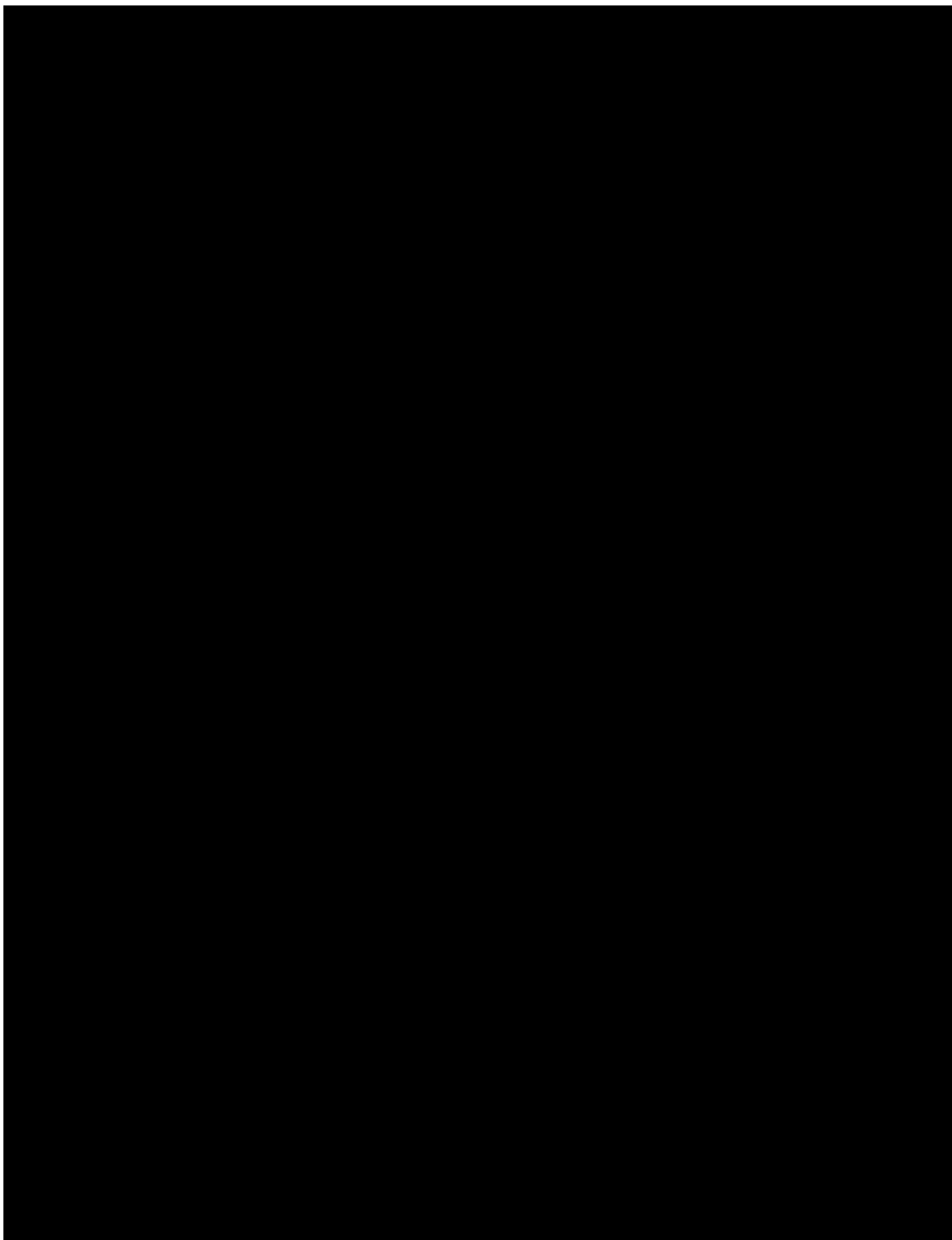


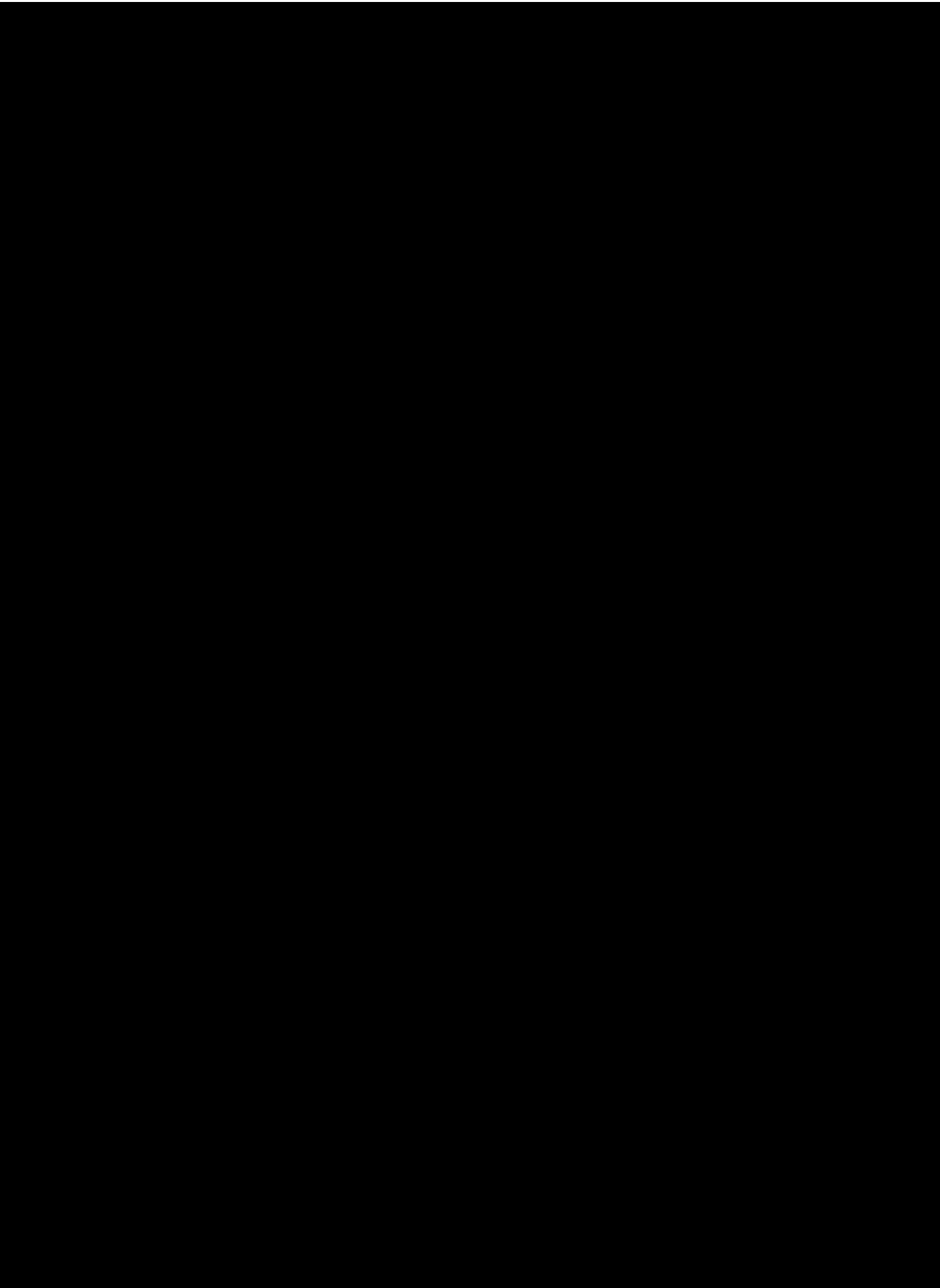


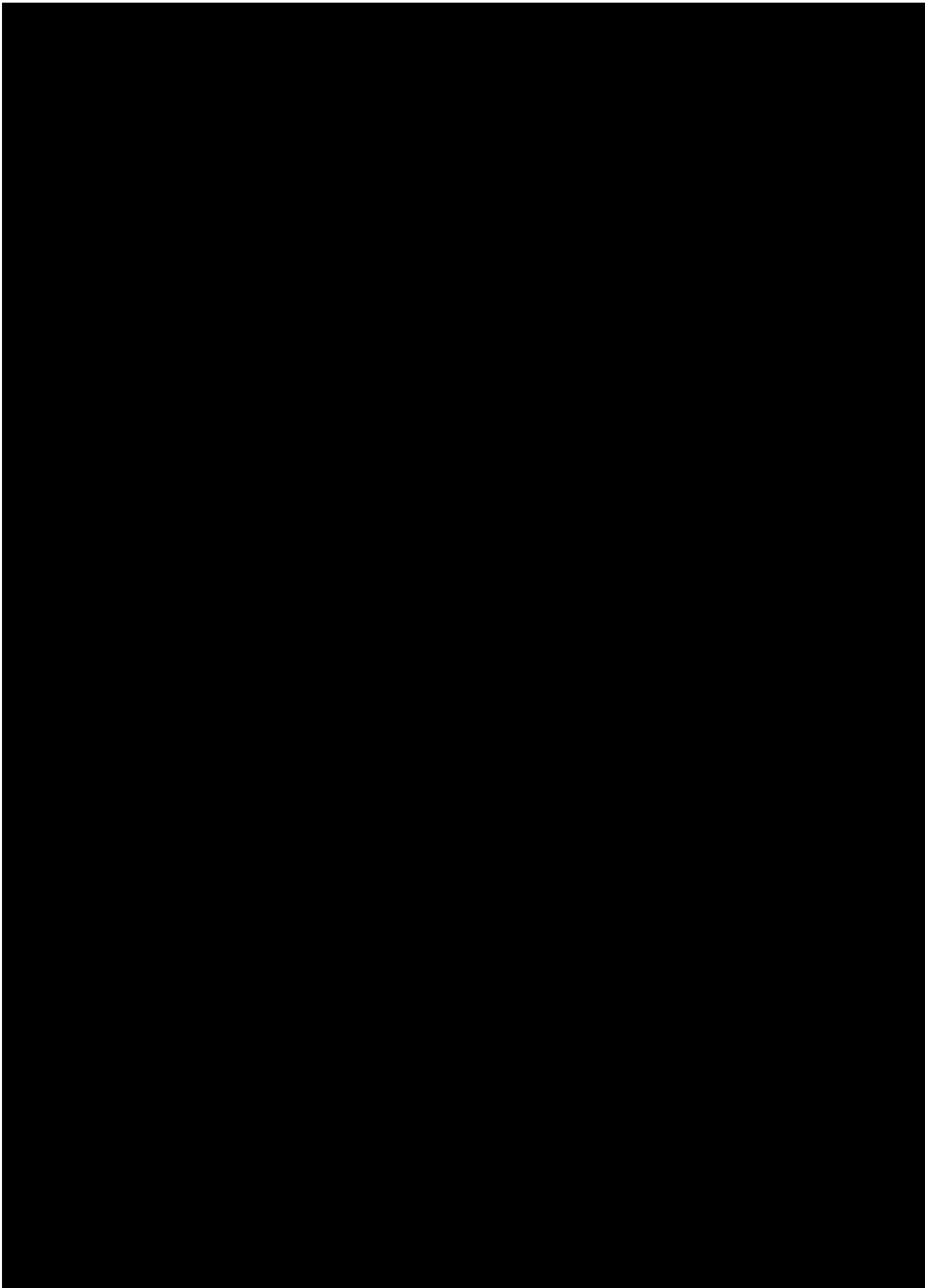


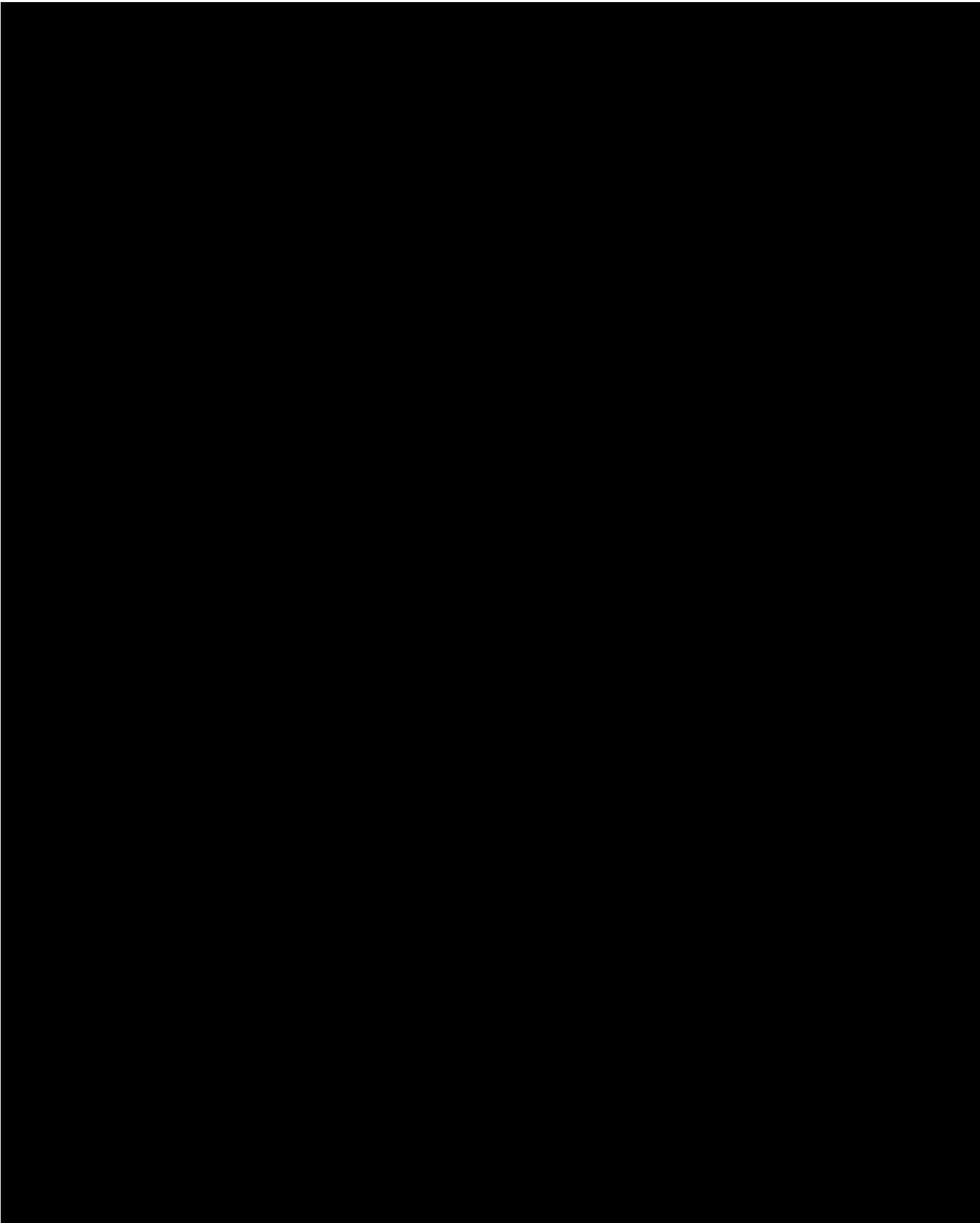


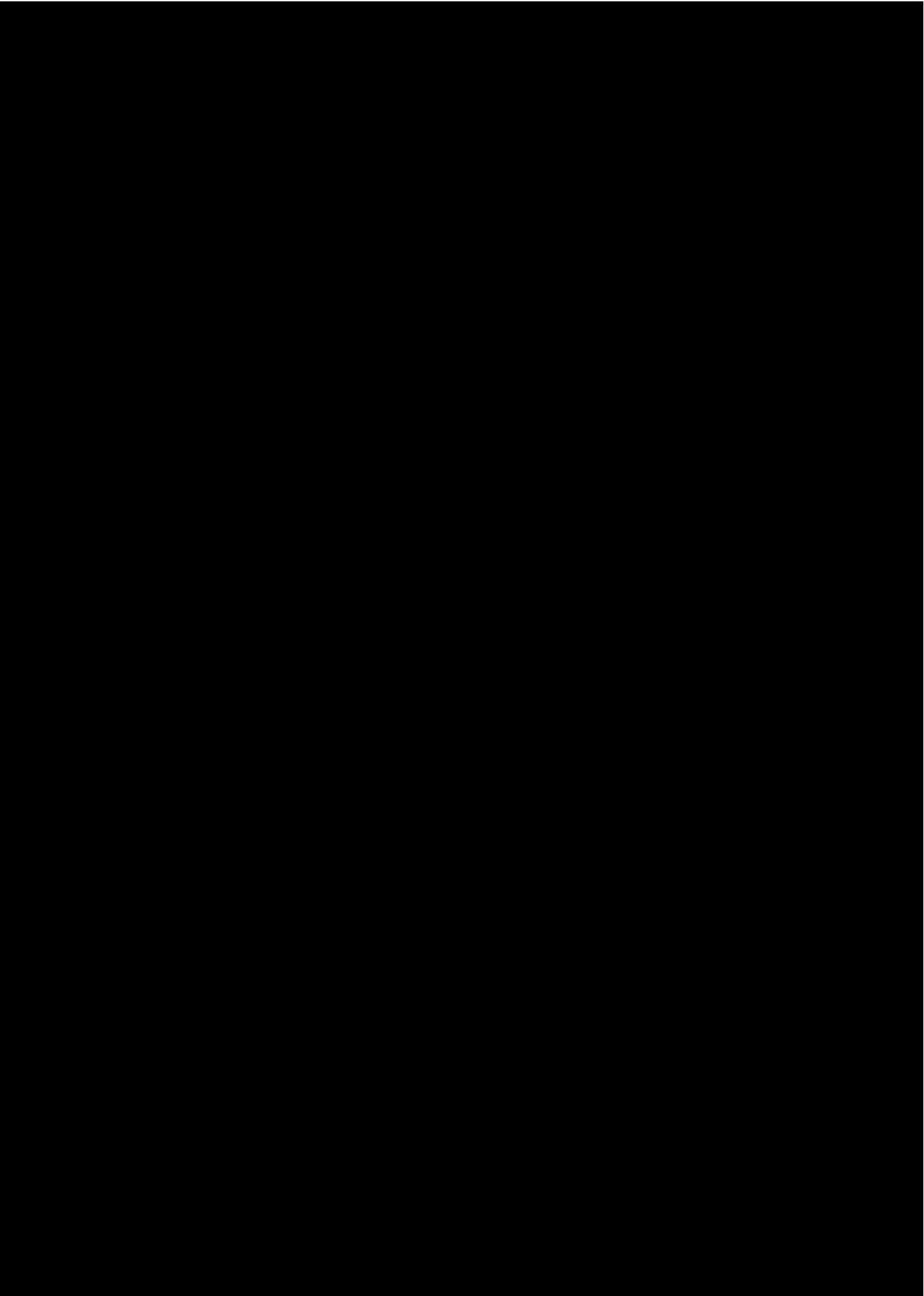
3 Souhrn energetického posudku

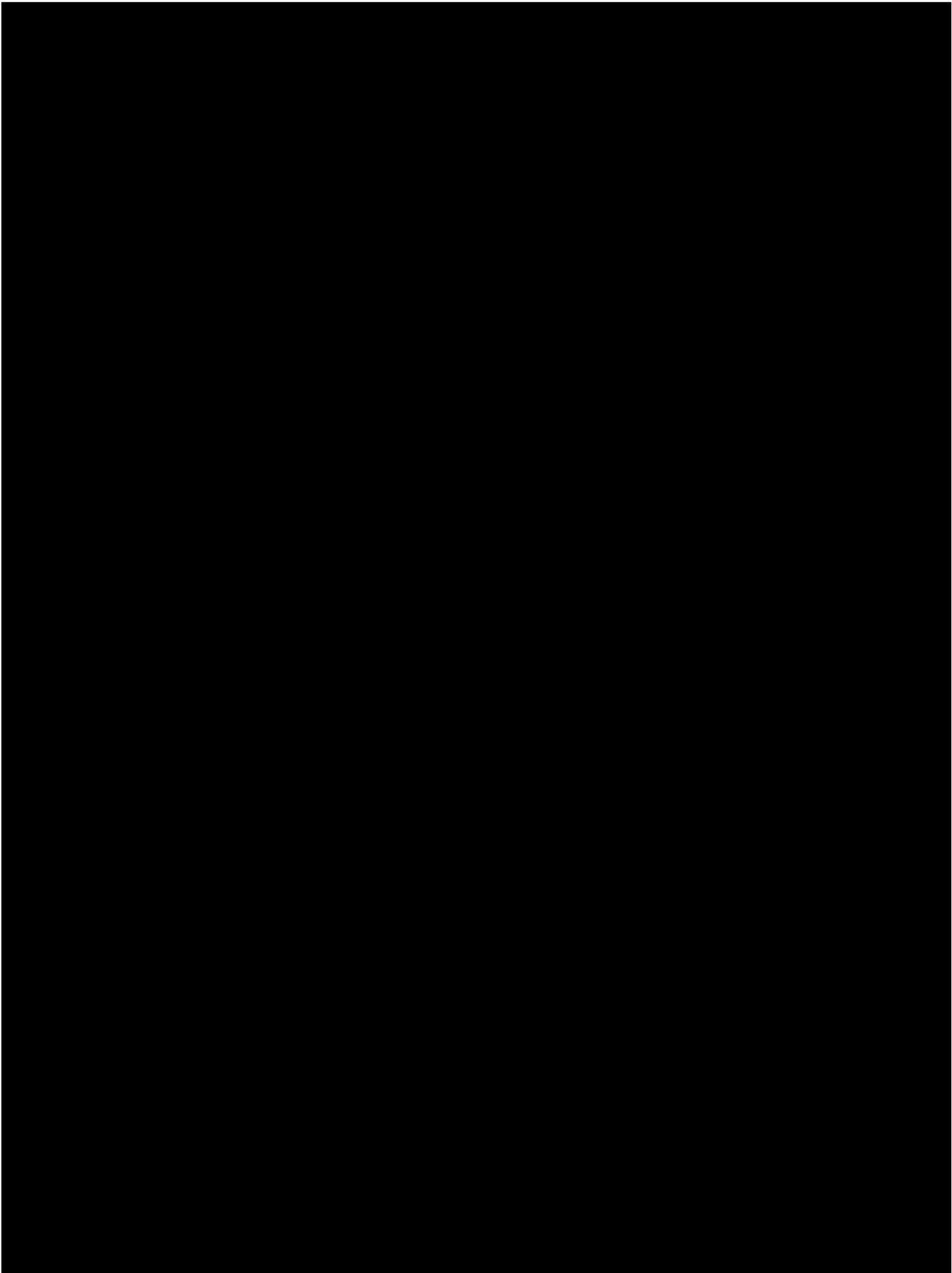


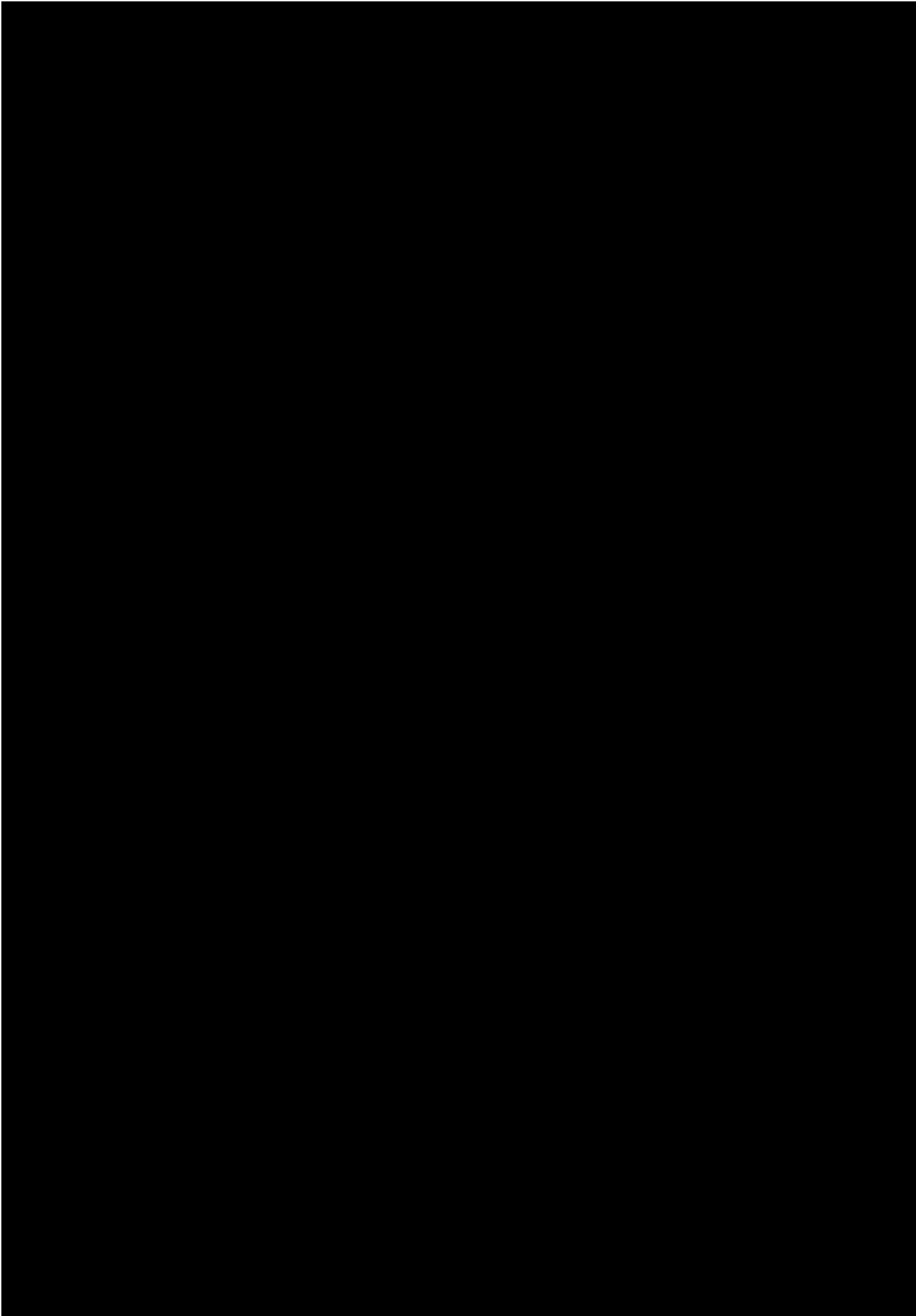


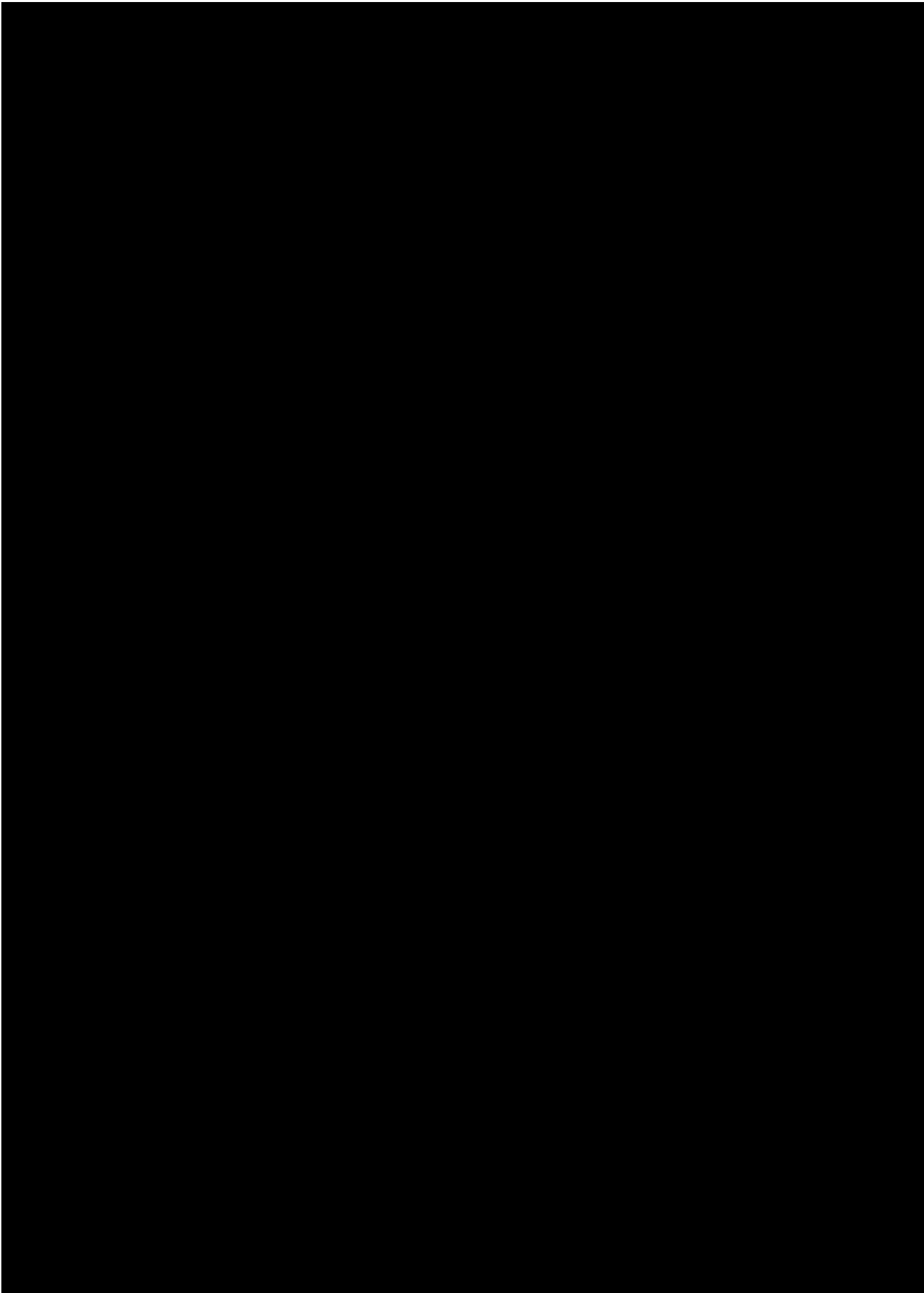


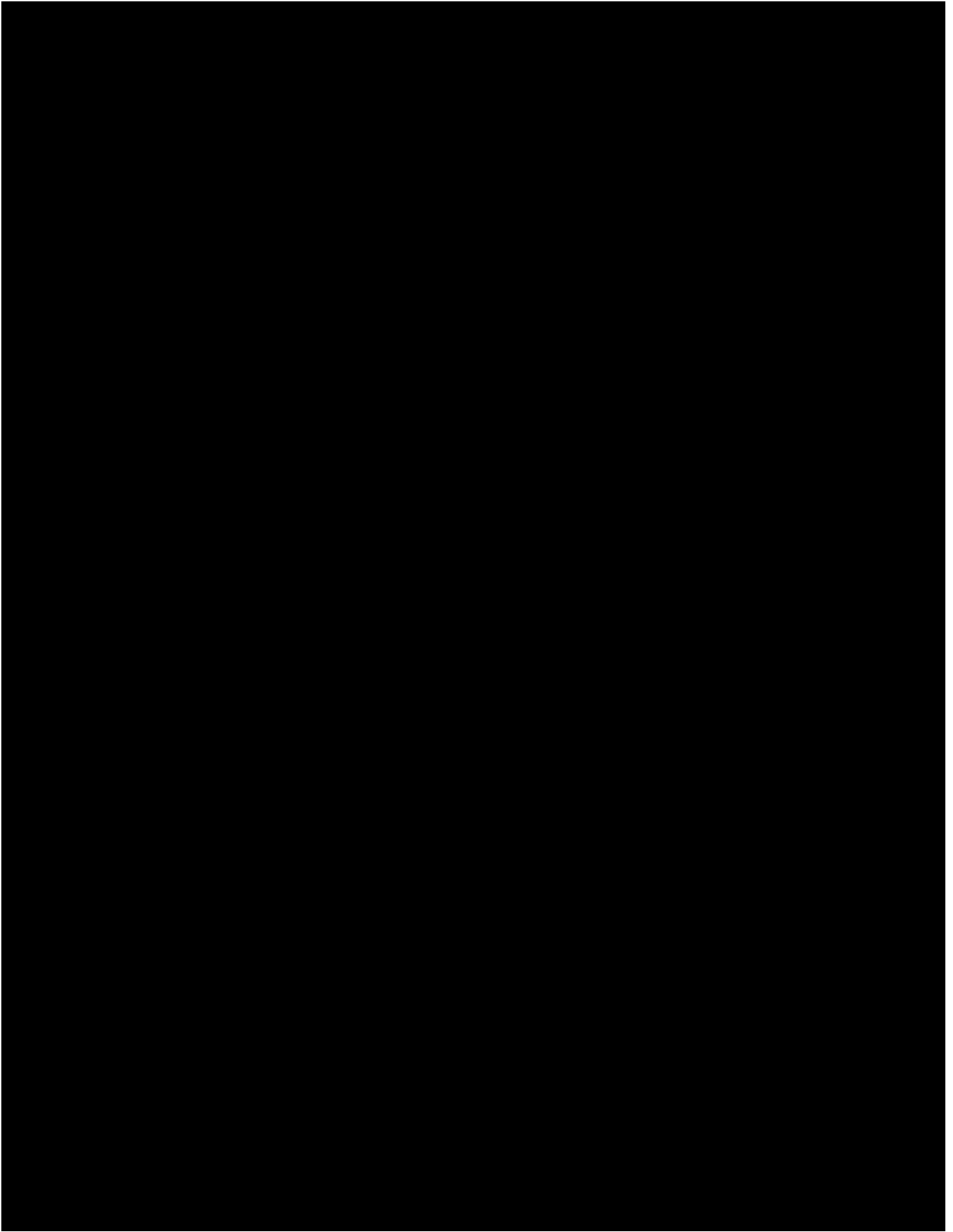


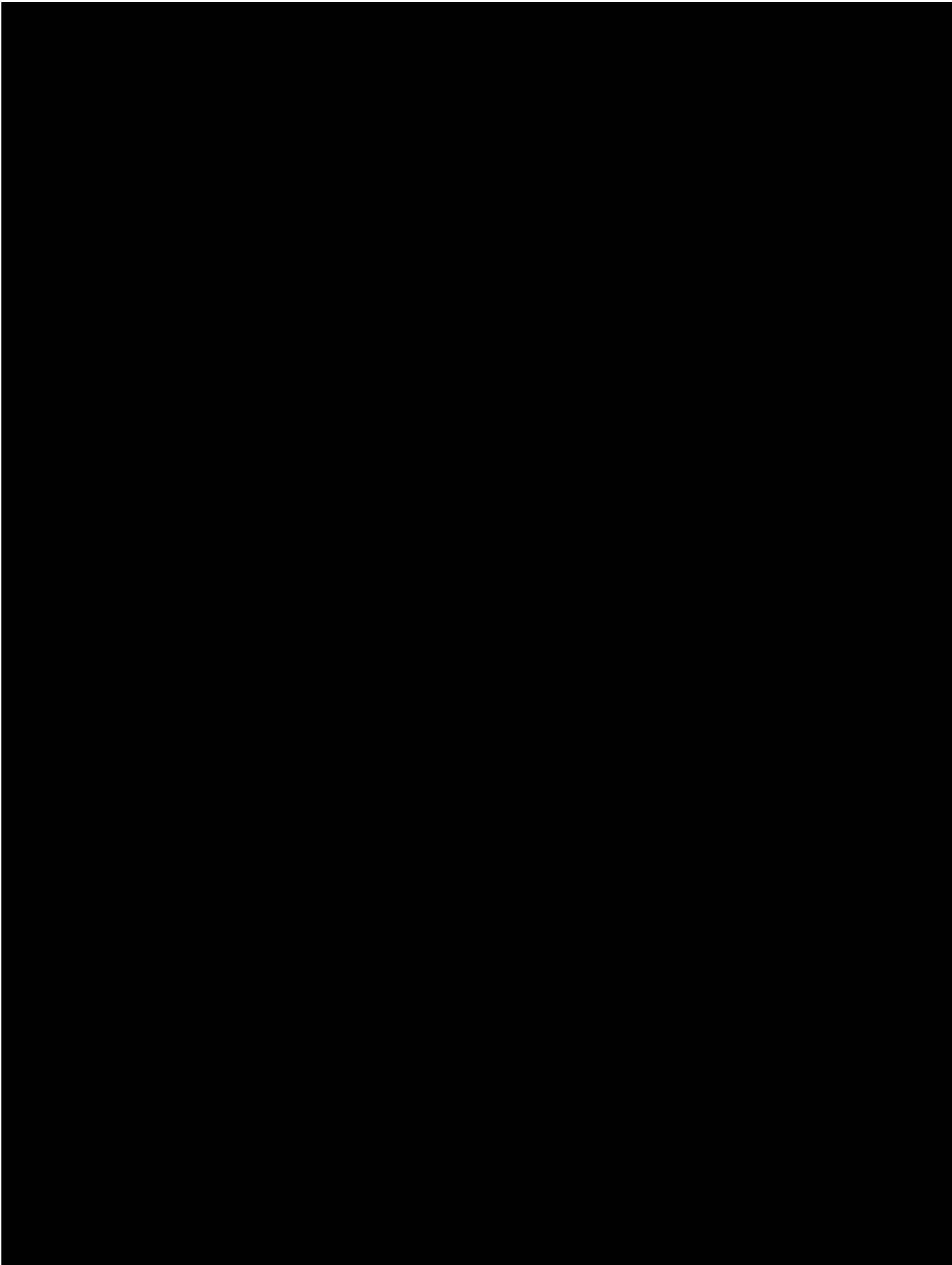


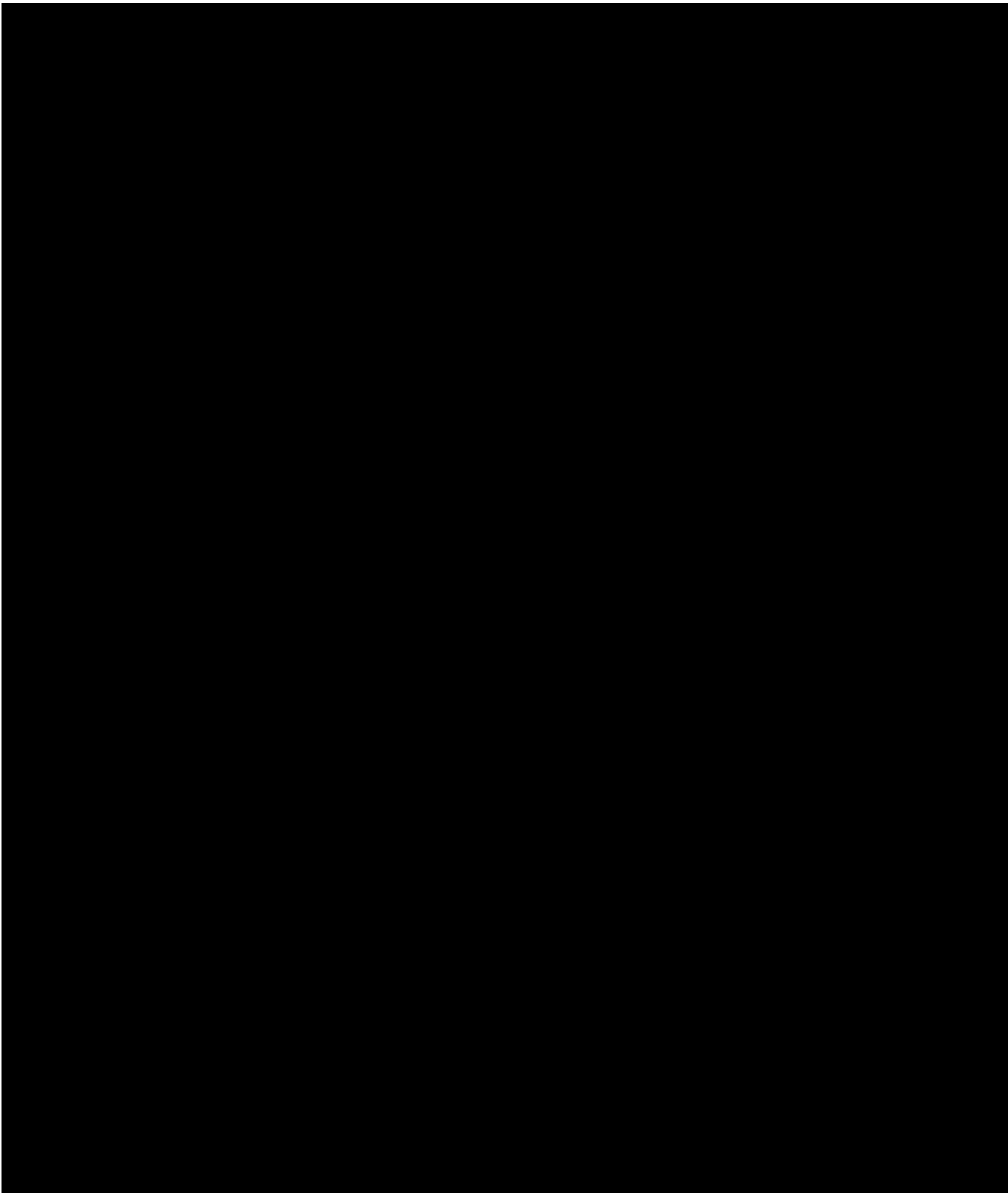


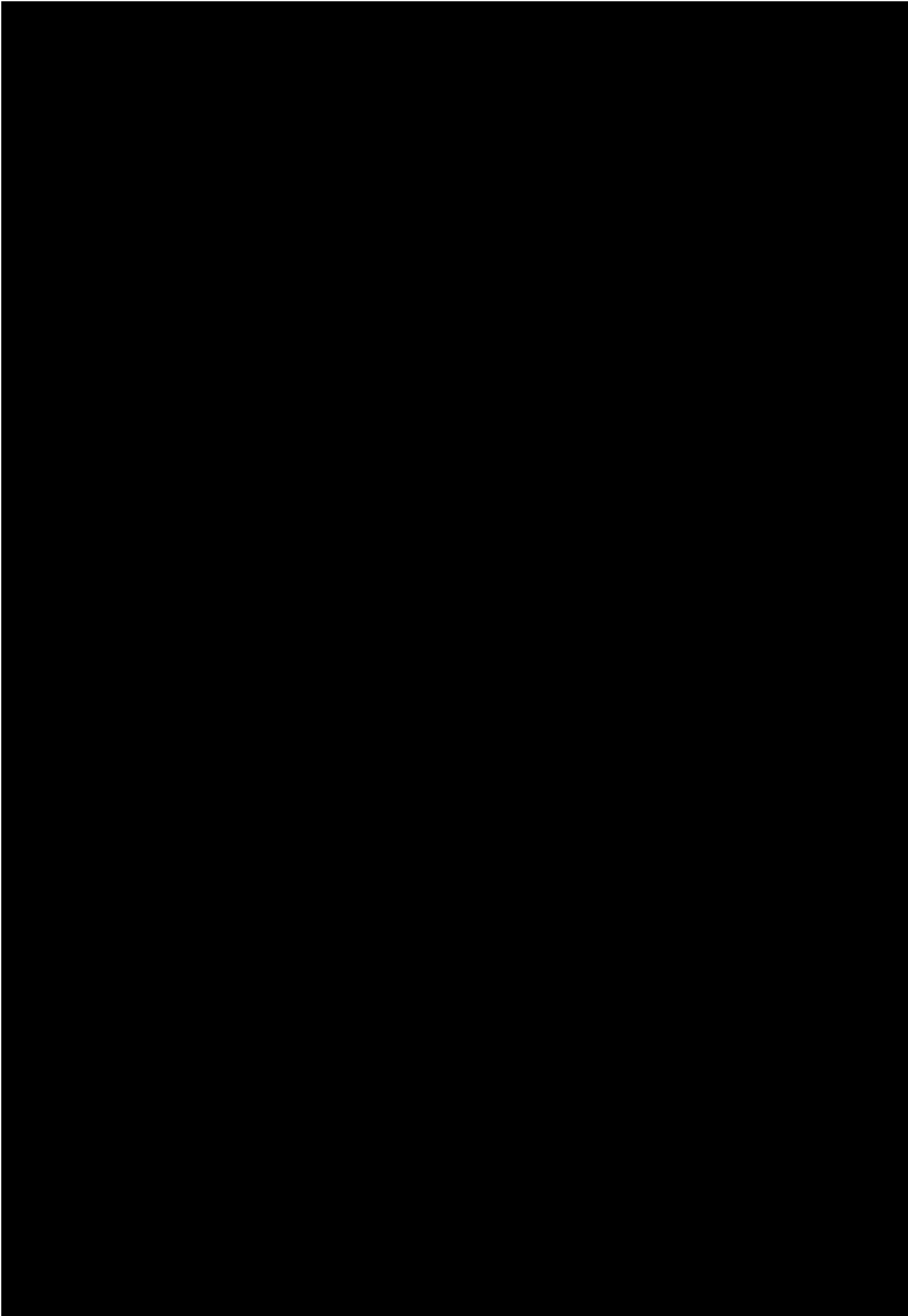


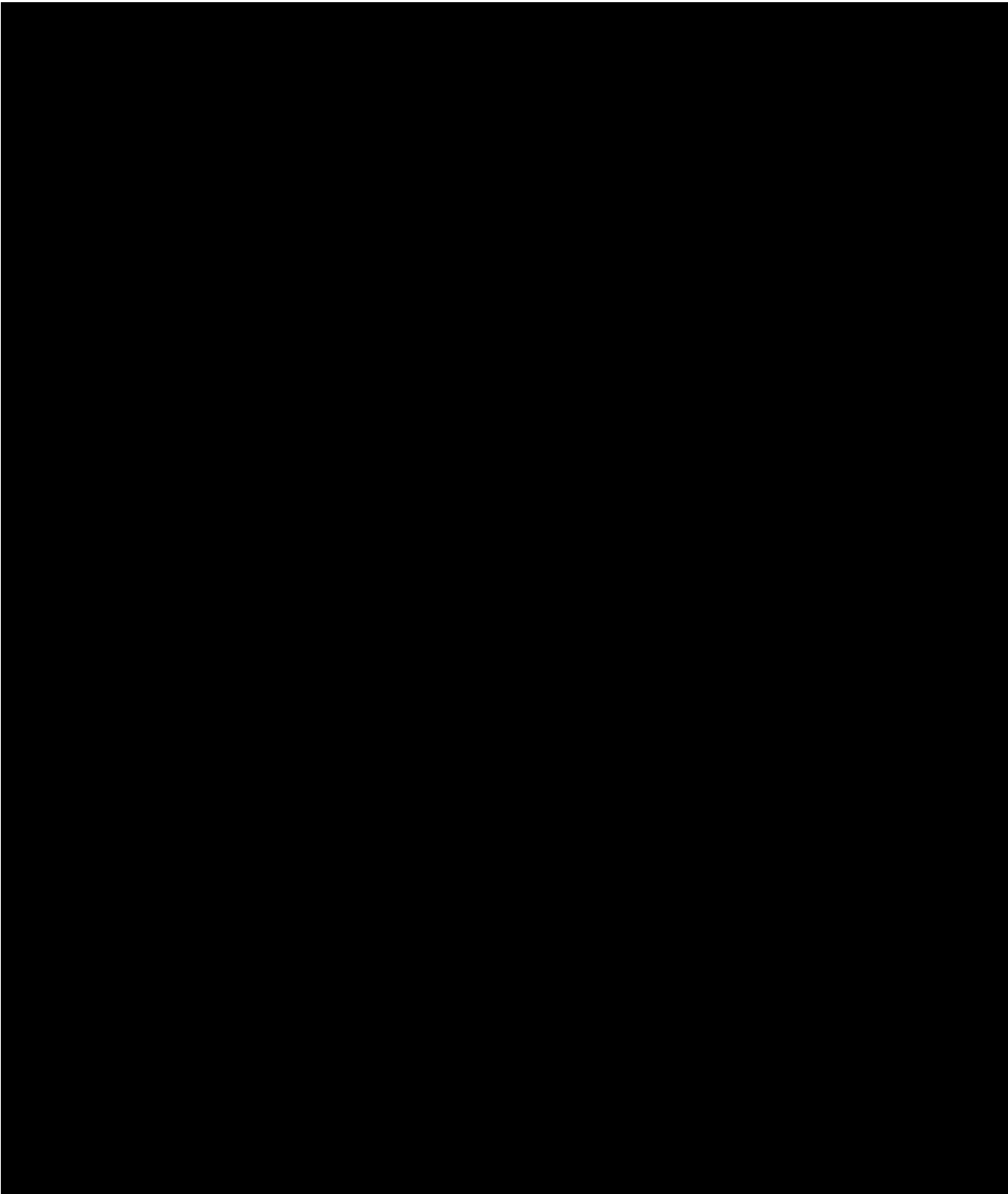


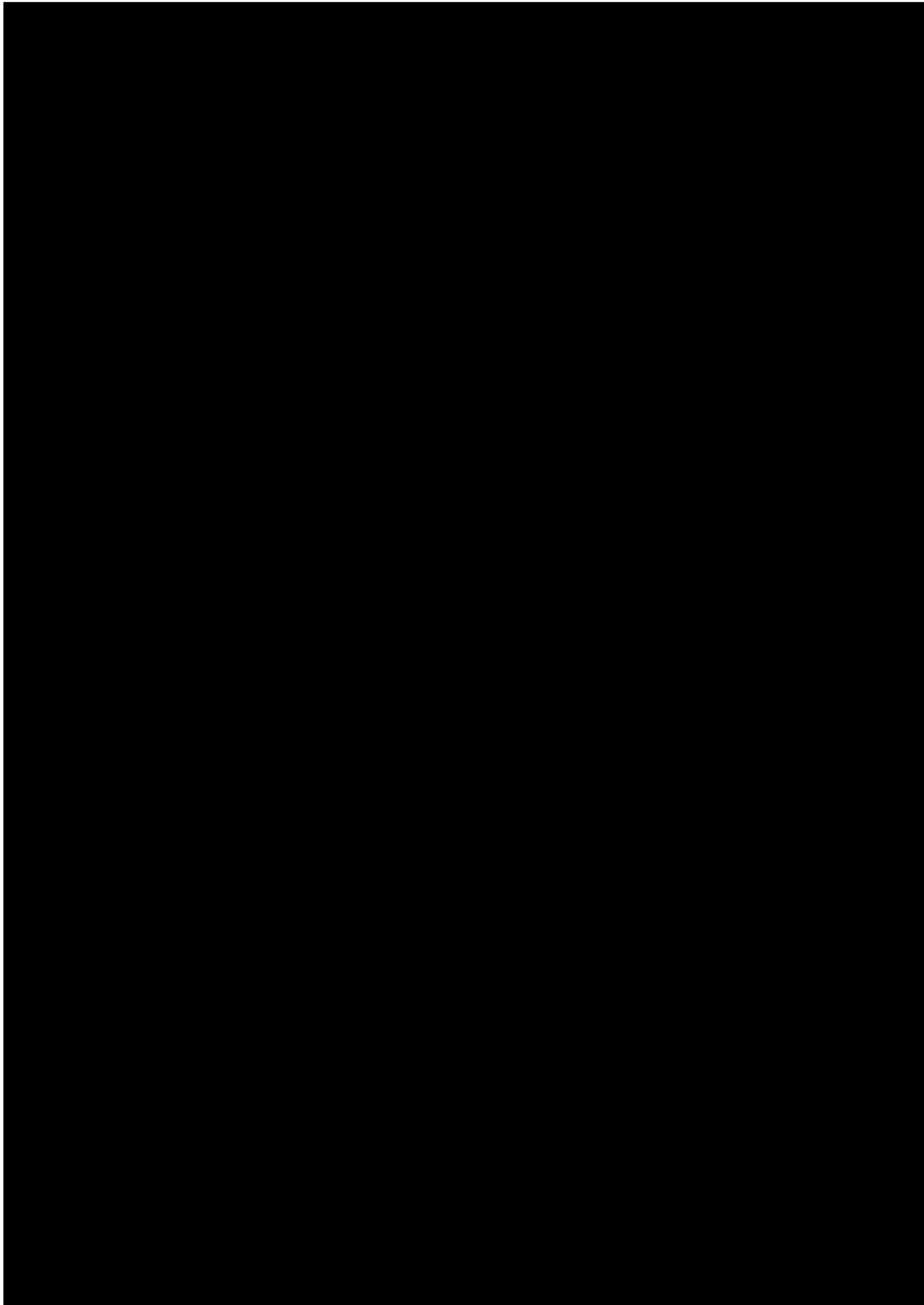


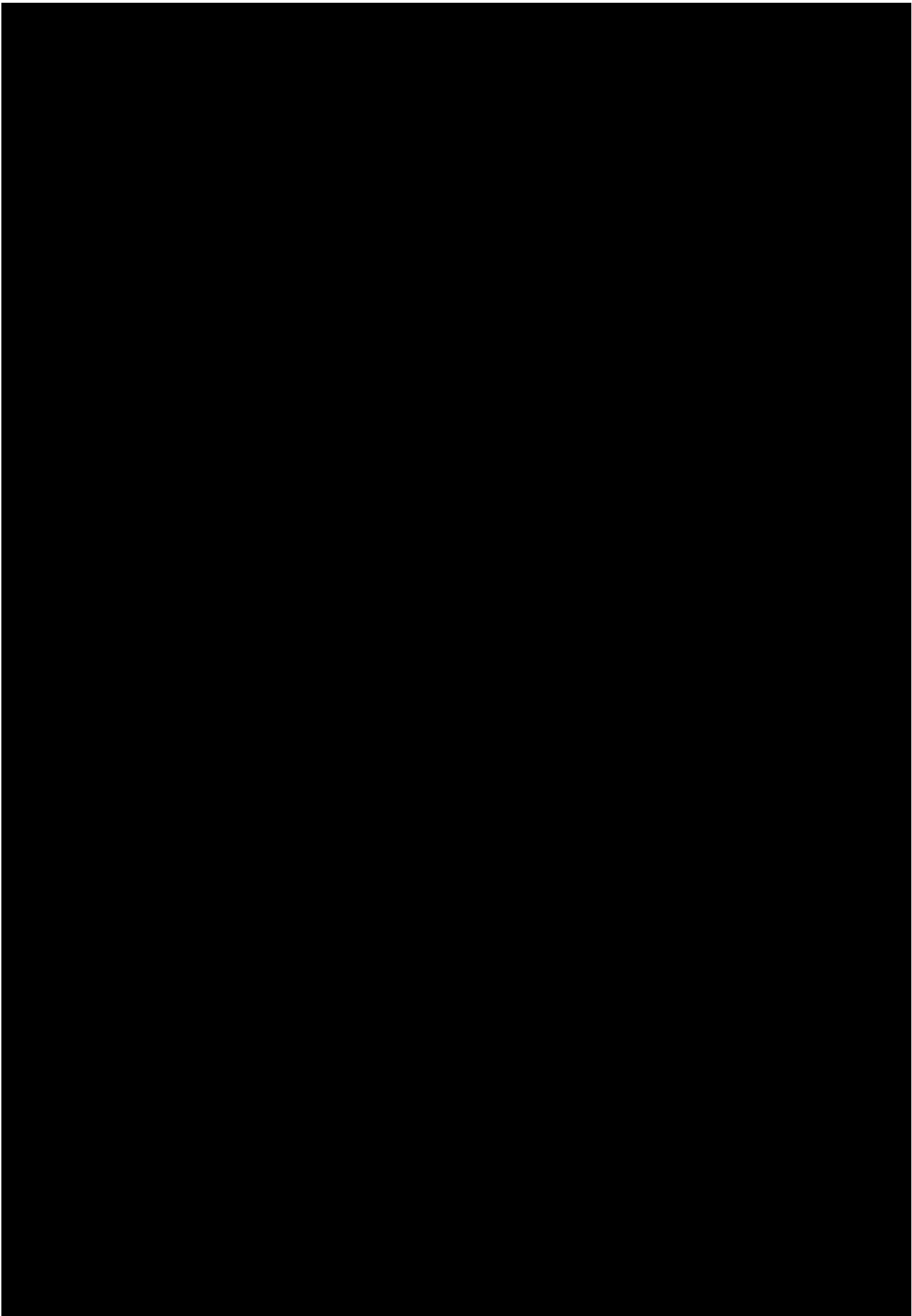


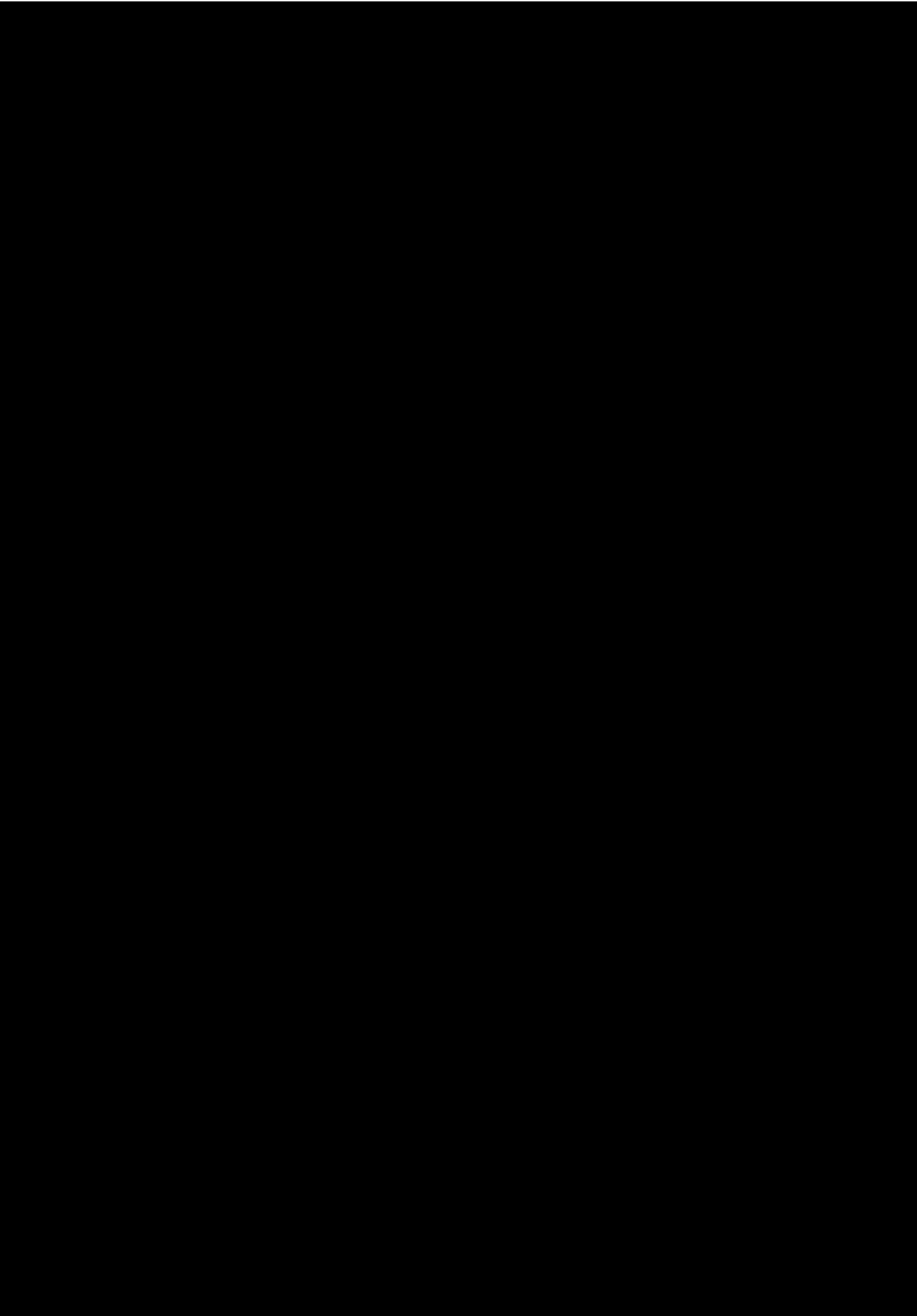


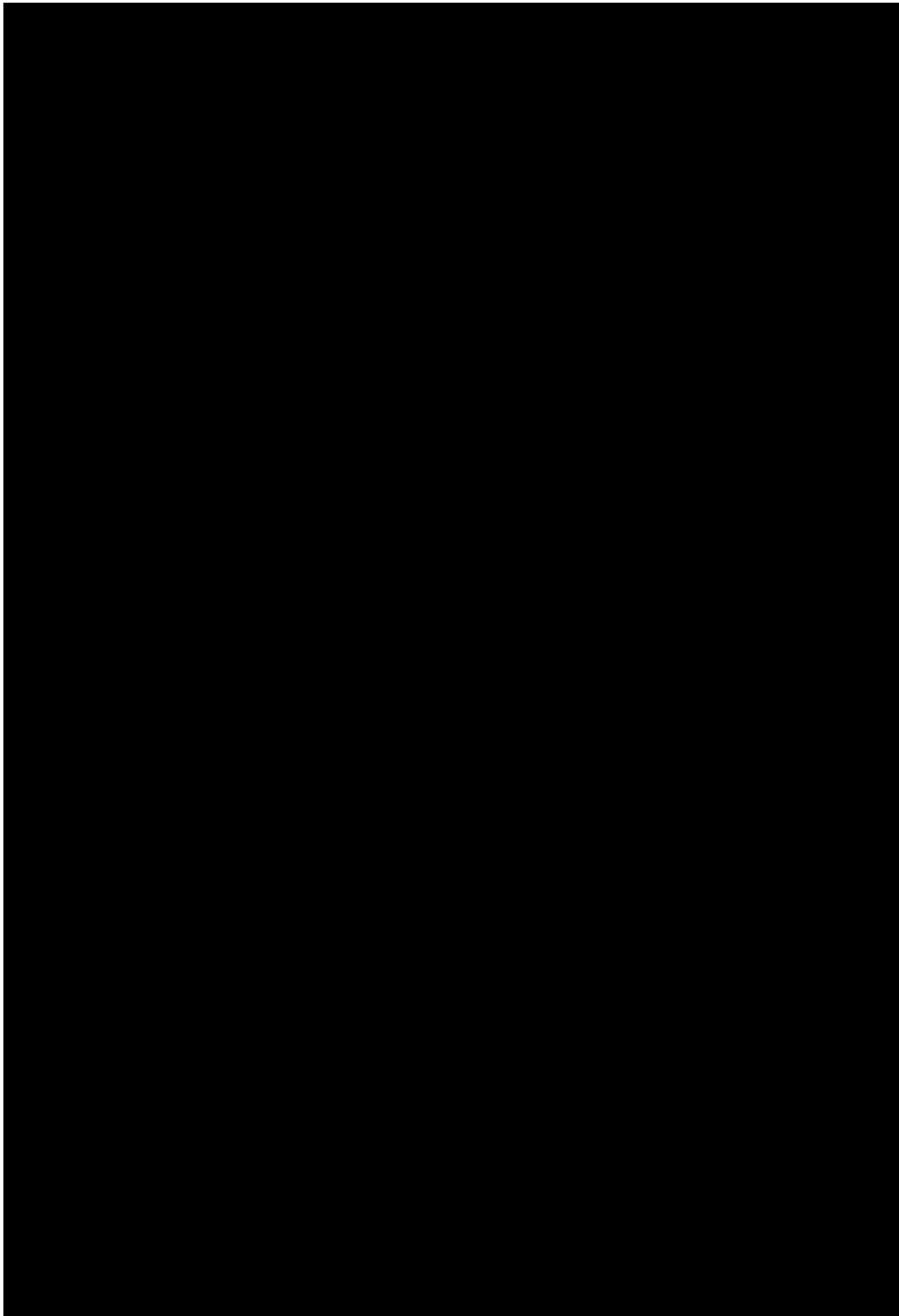


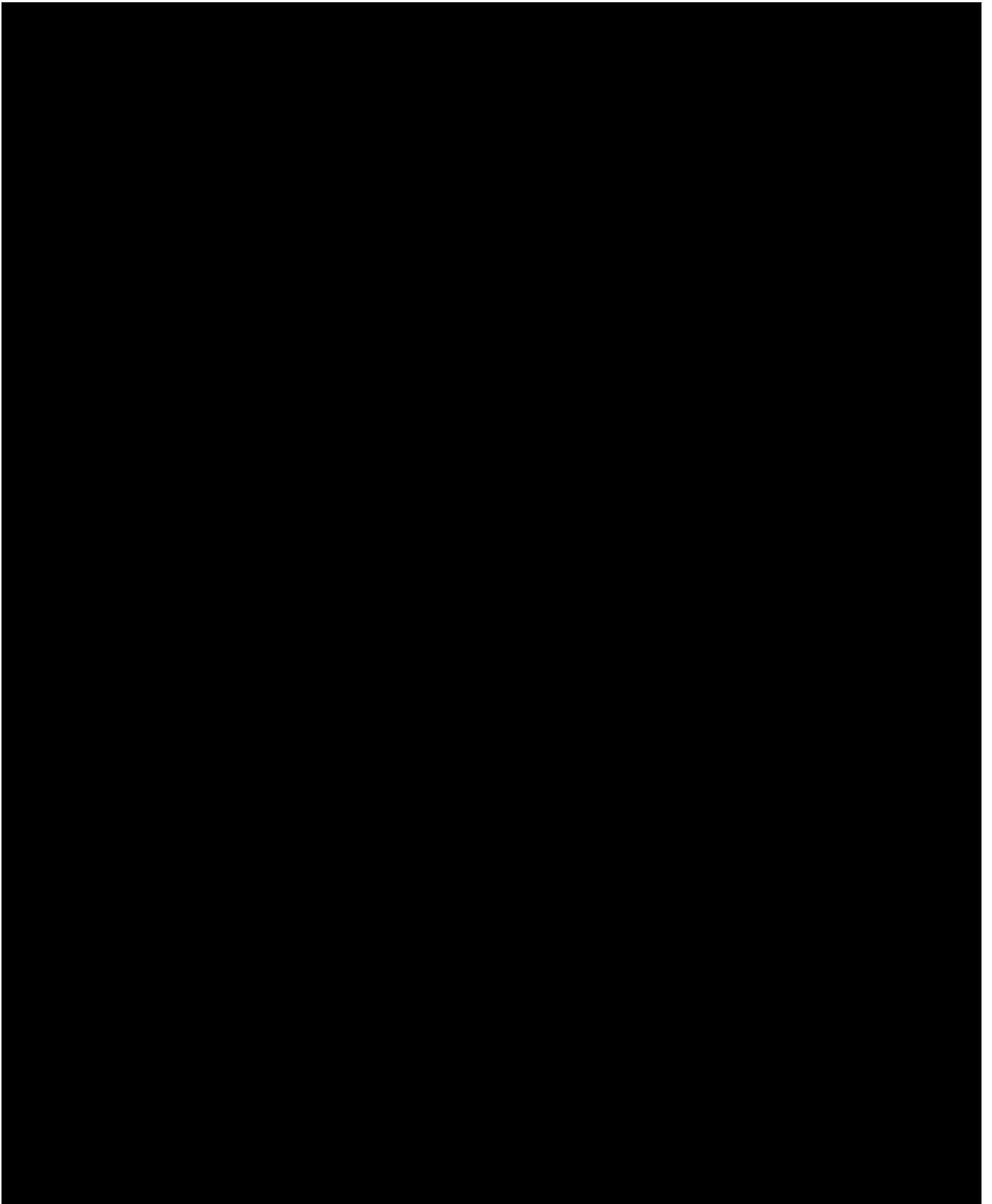




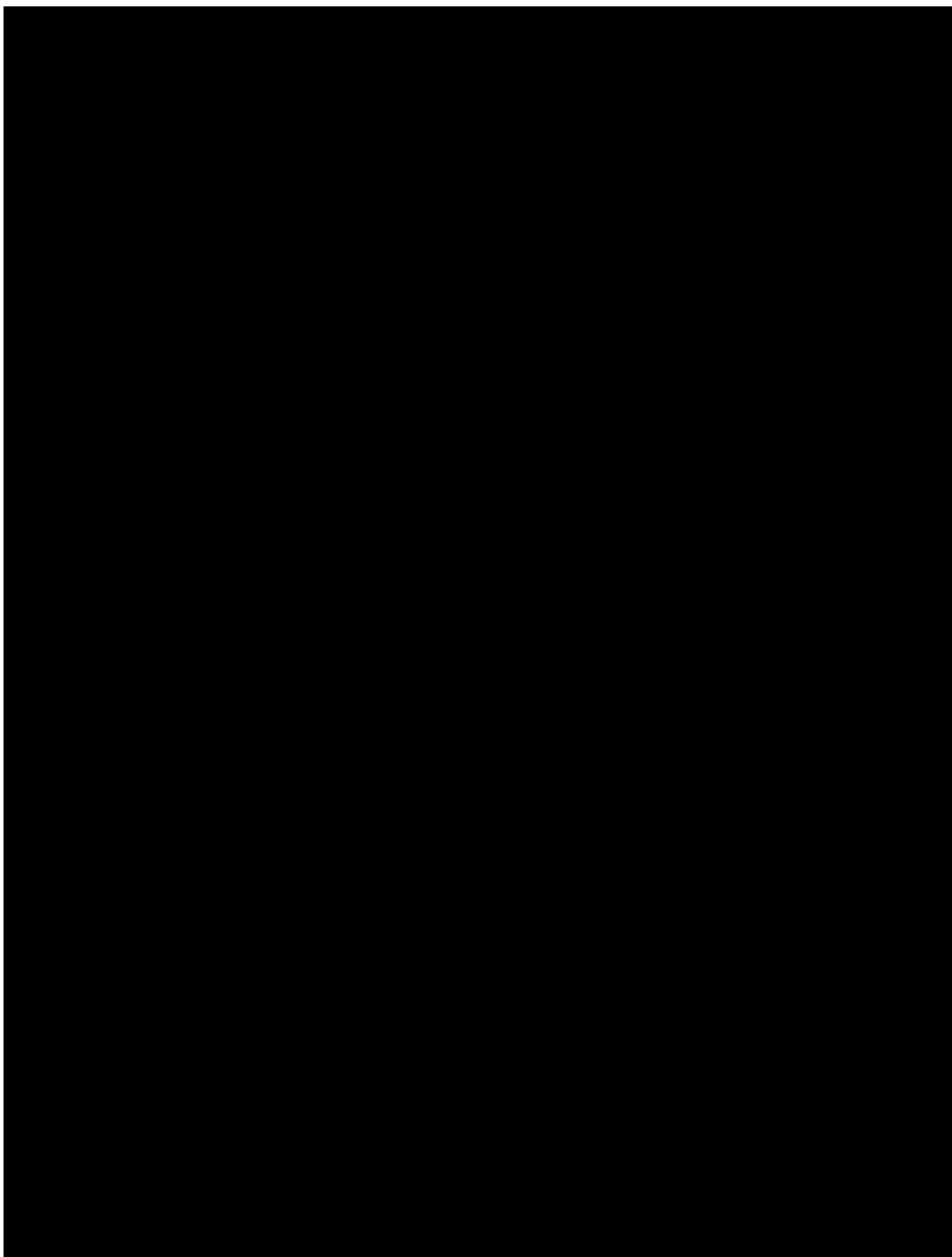


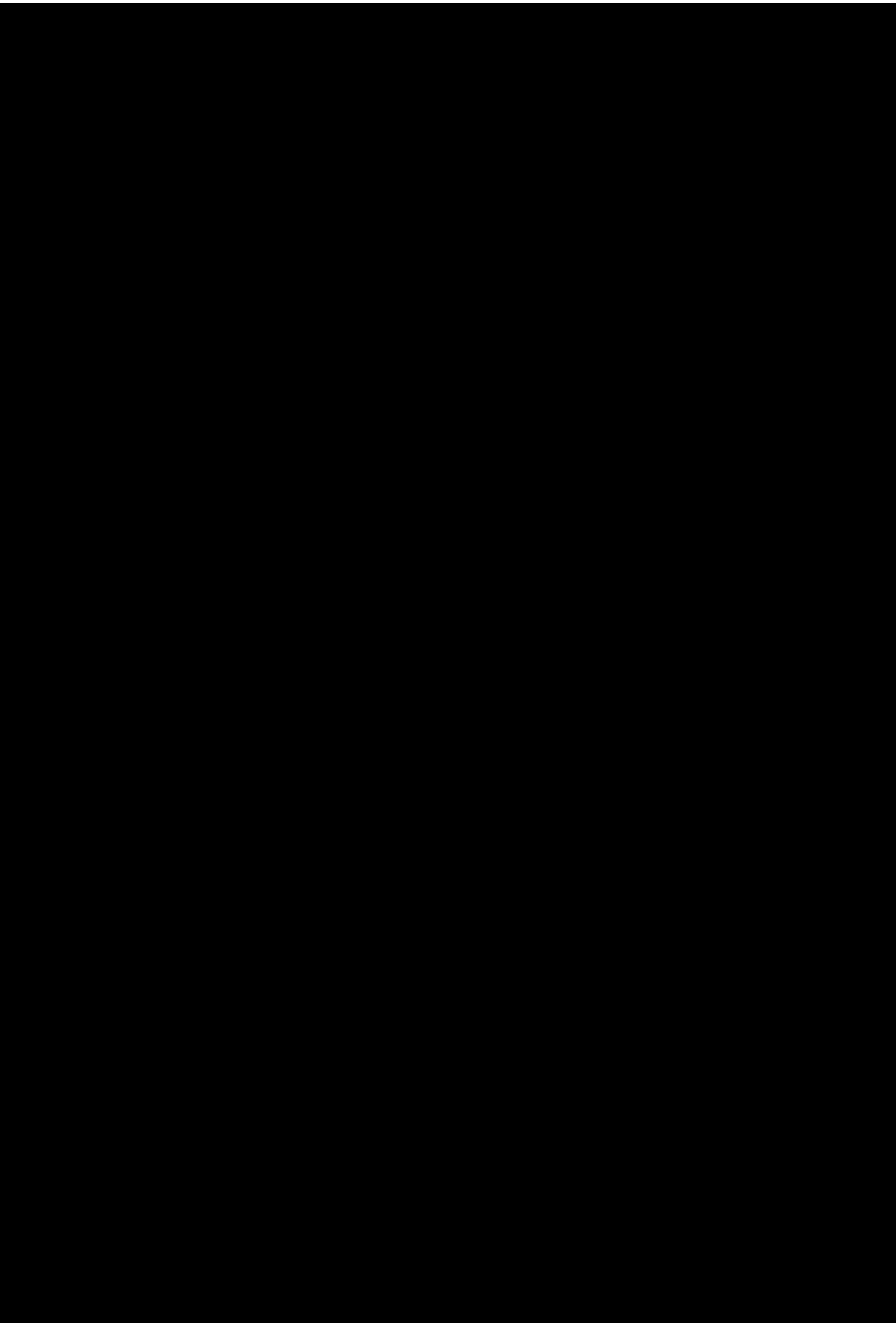


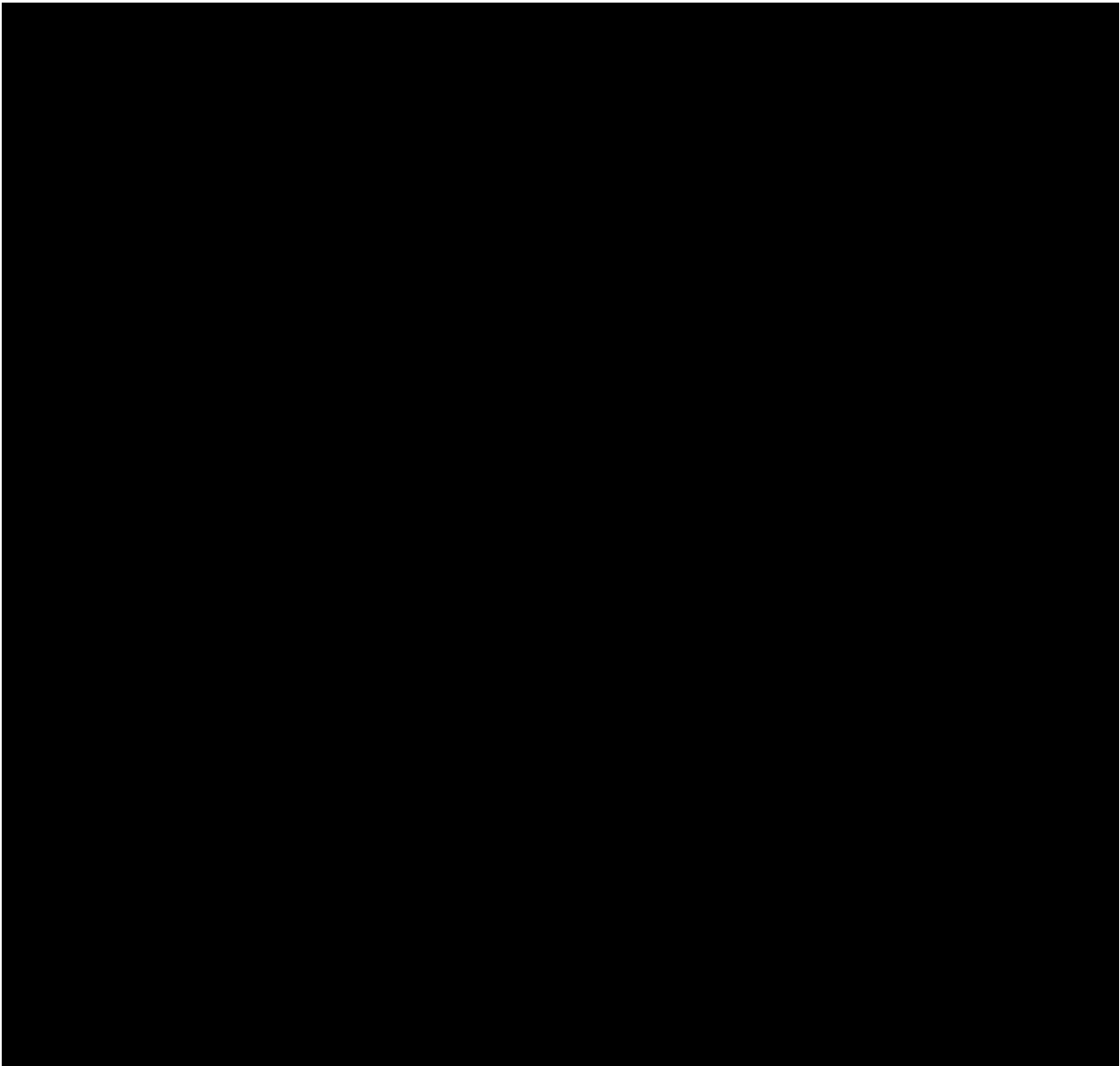


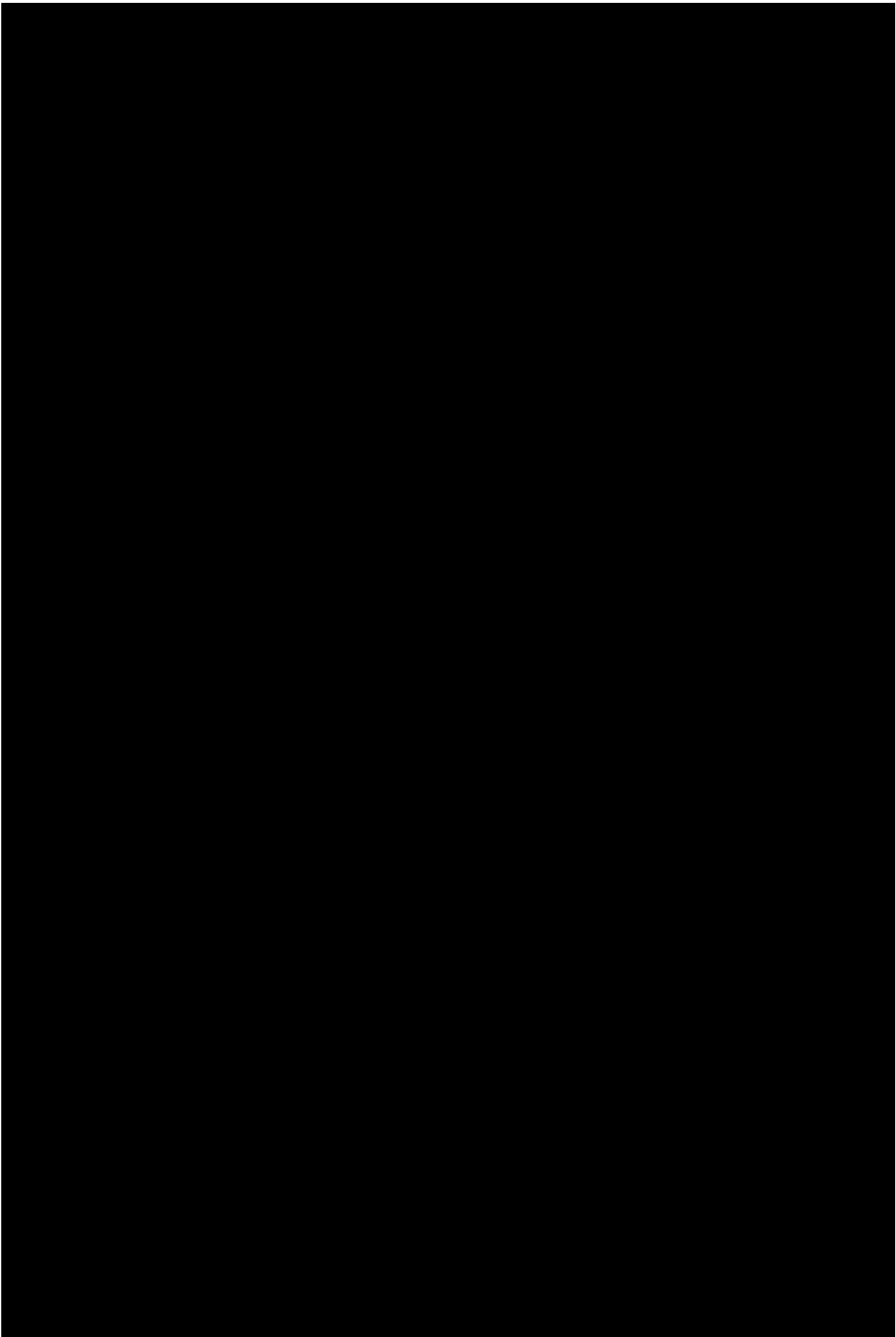


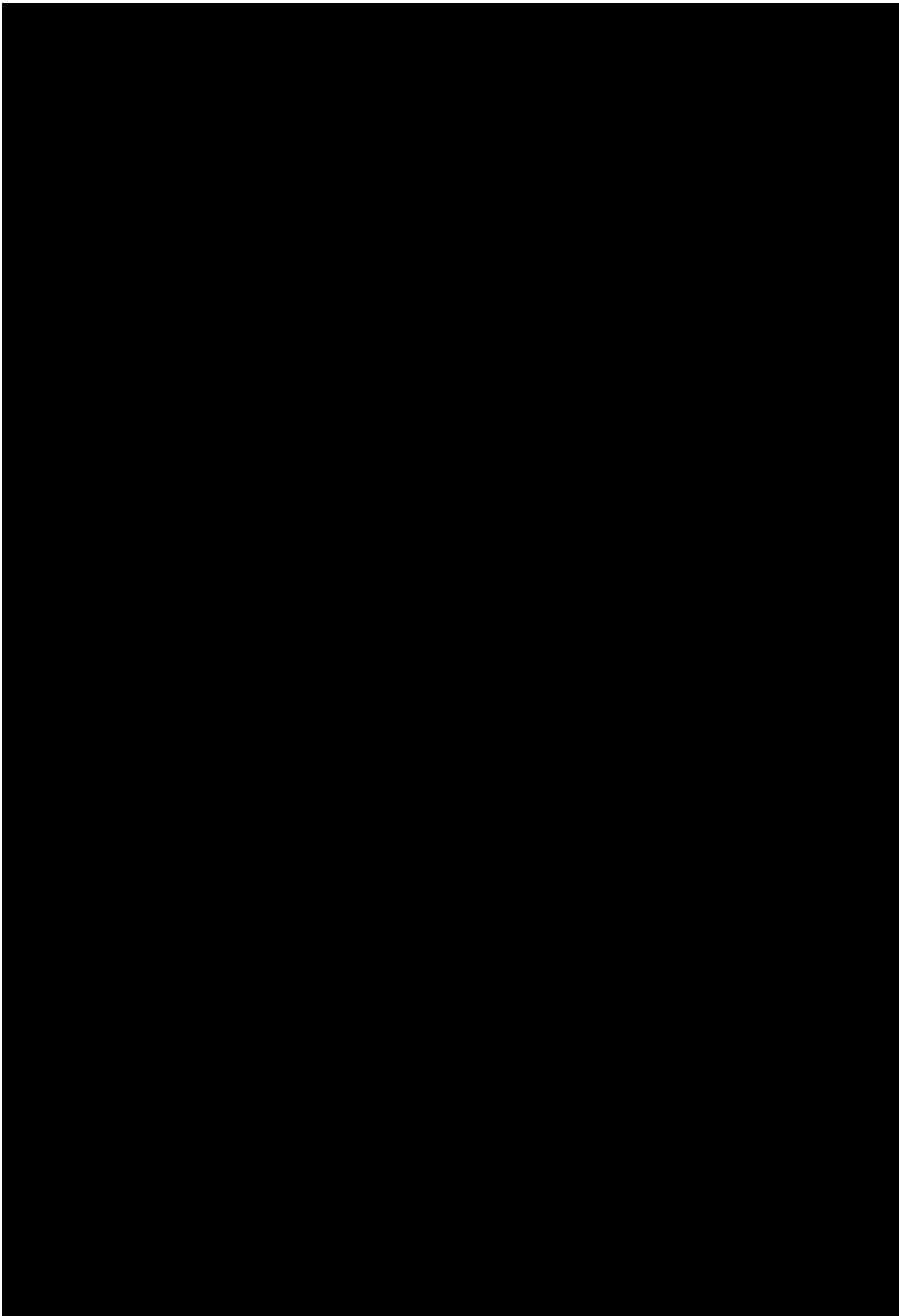
4 Souhrn energetického posudku podle §9 odst. 1 písm. d)



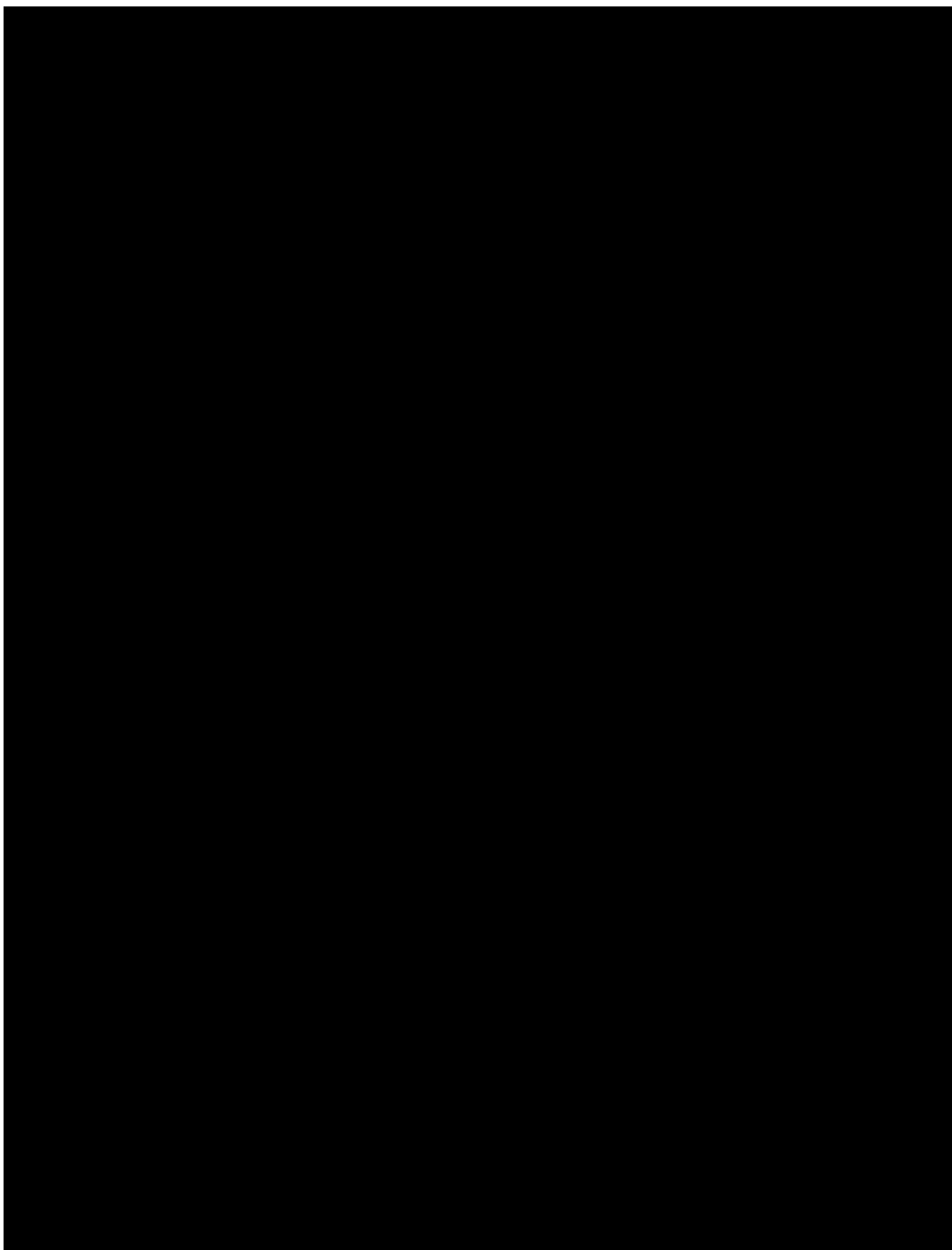


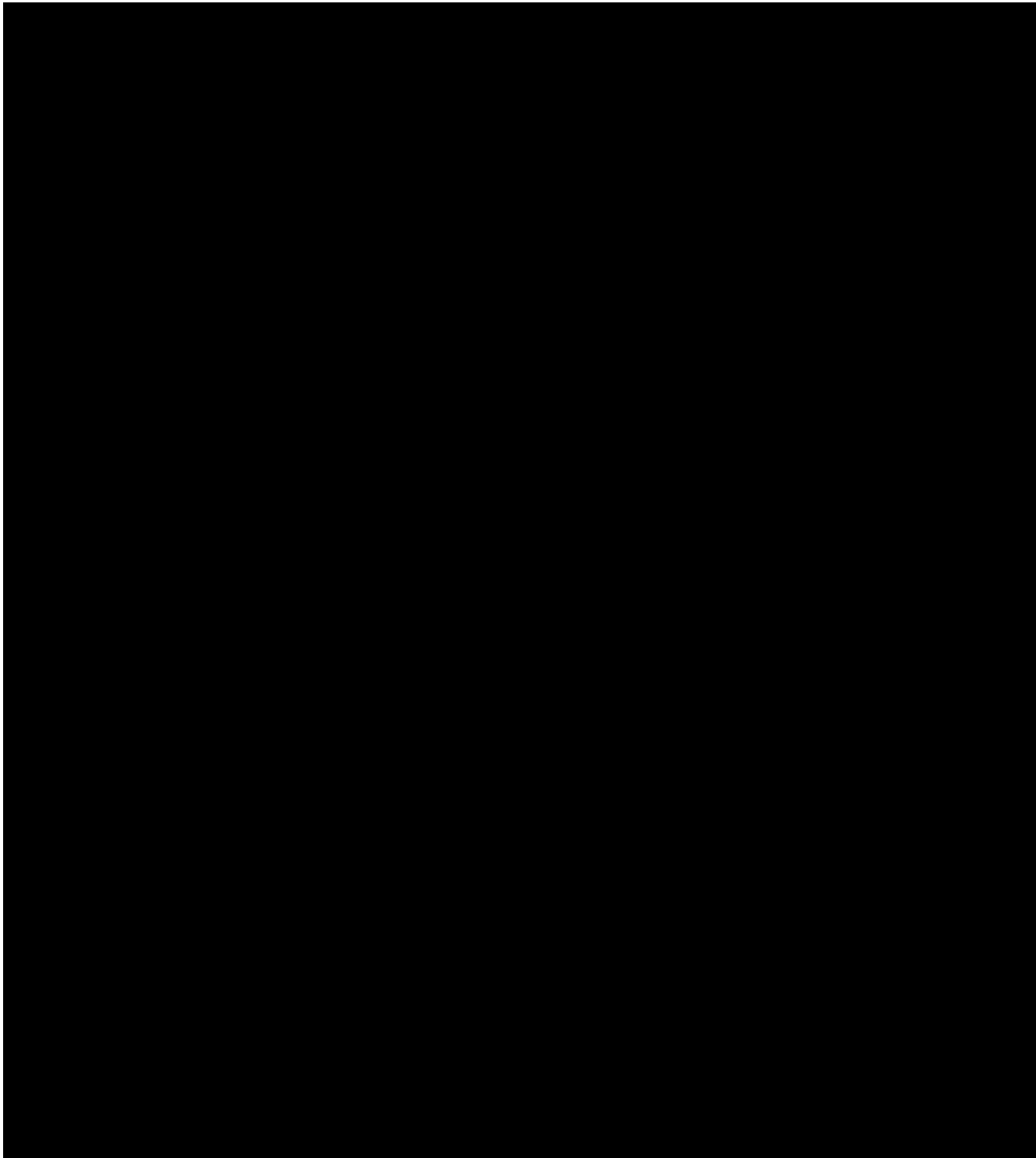


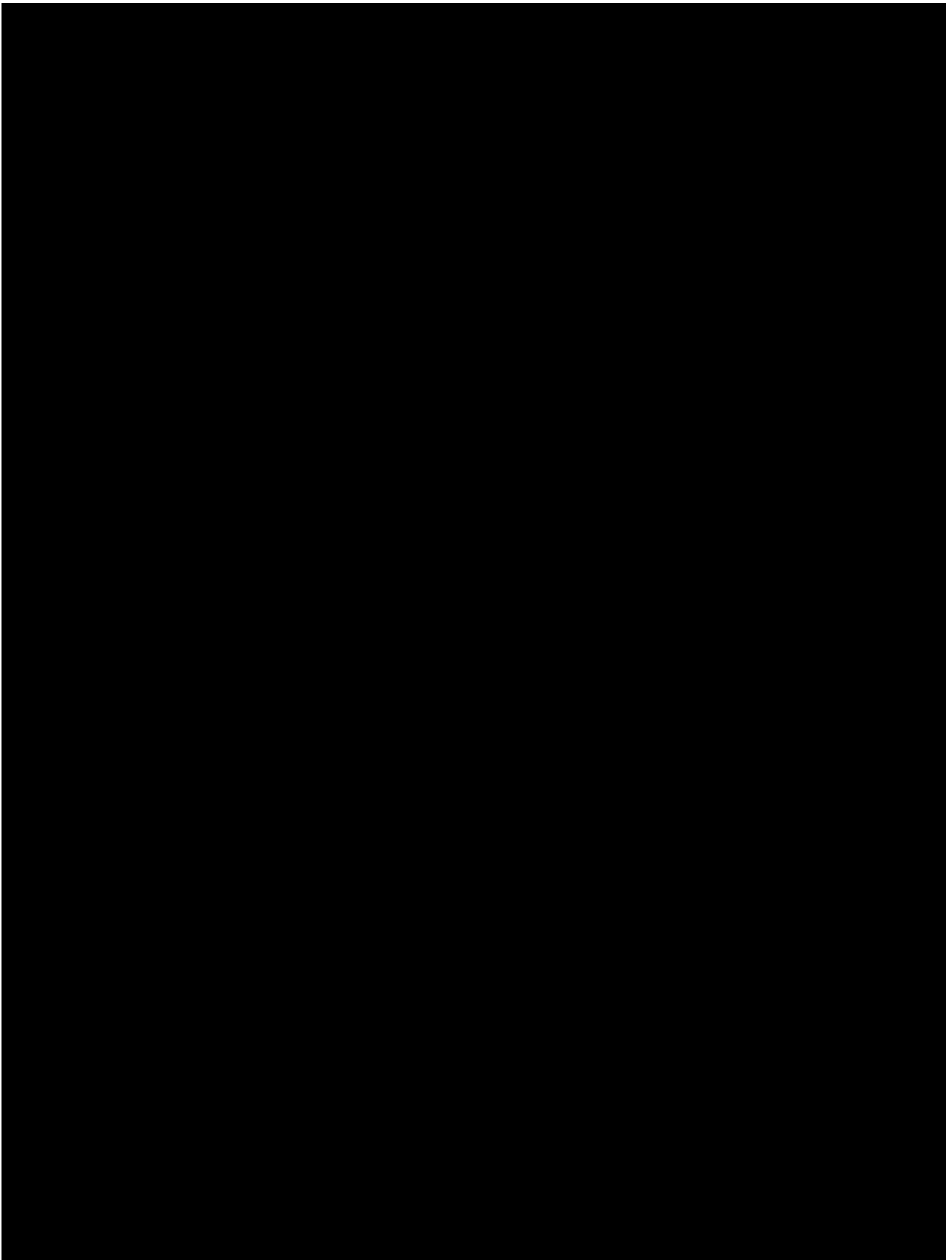


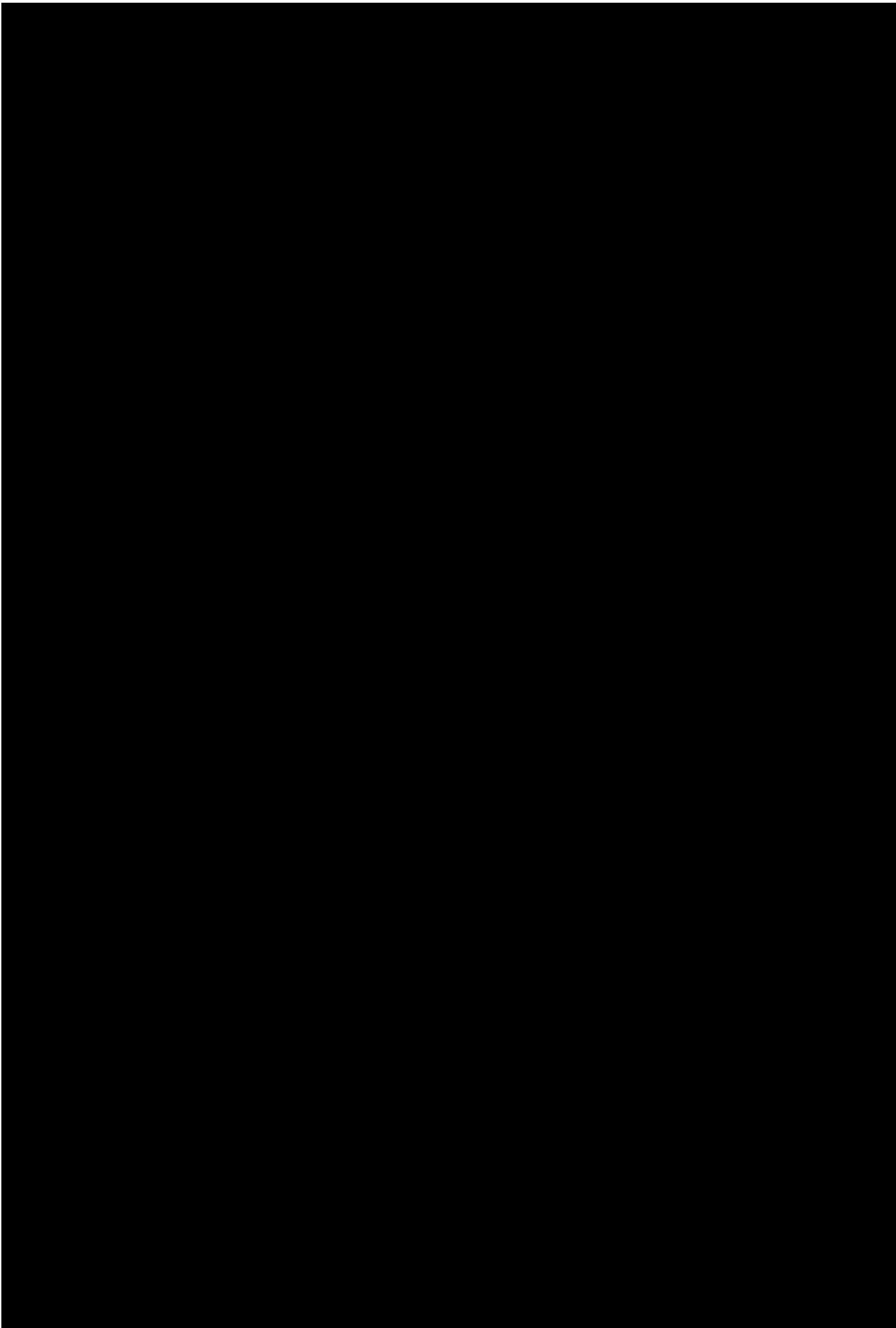


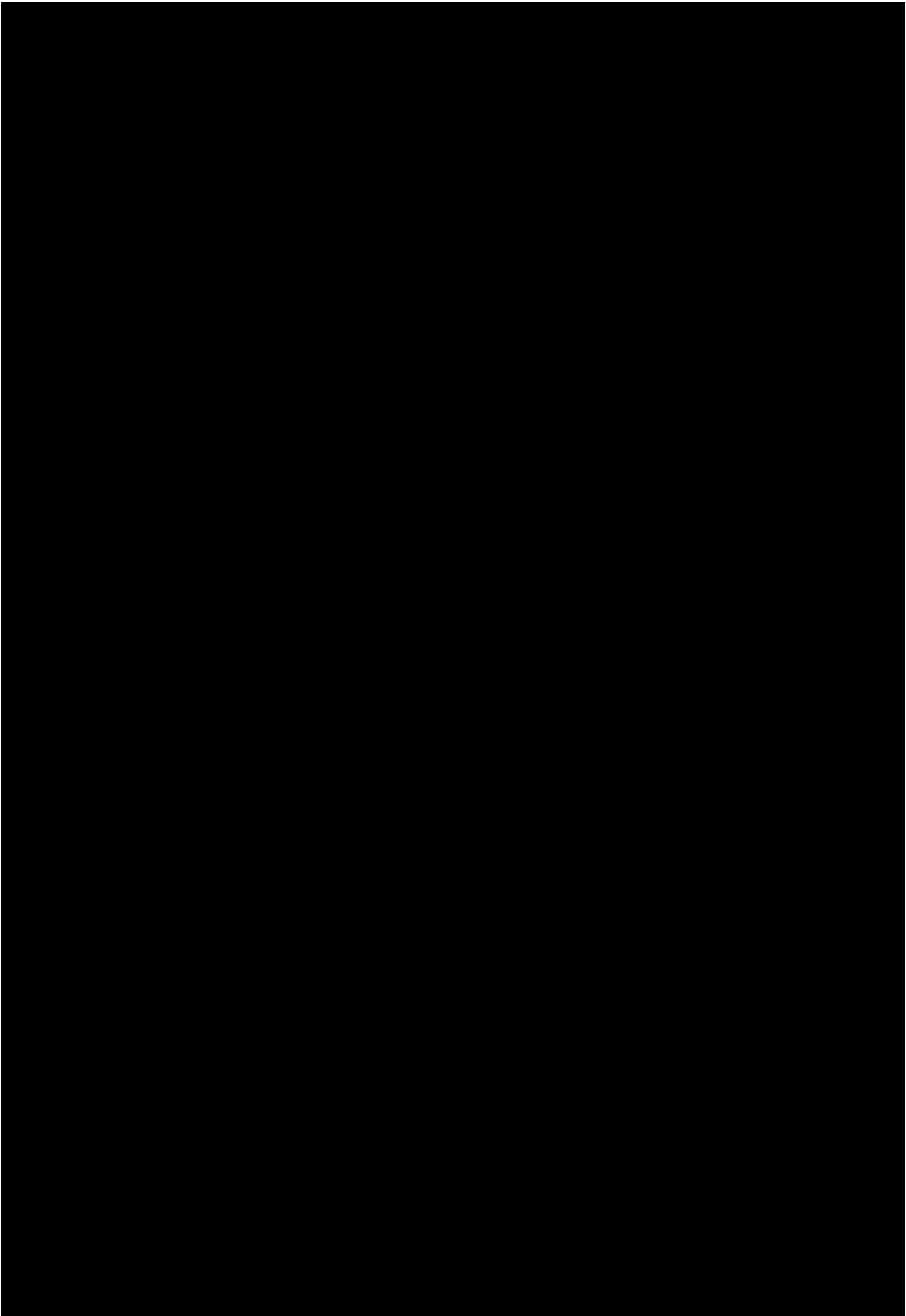
5 Podrobnosti energetického posudku

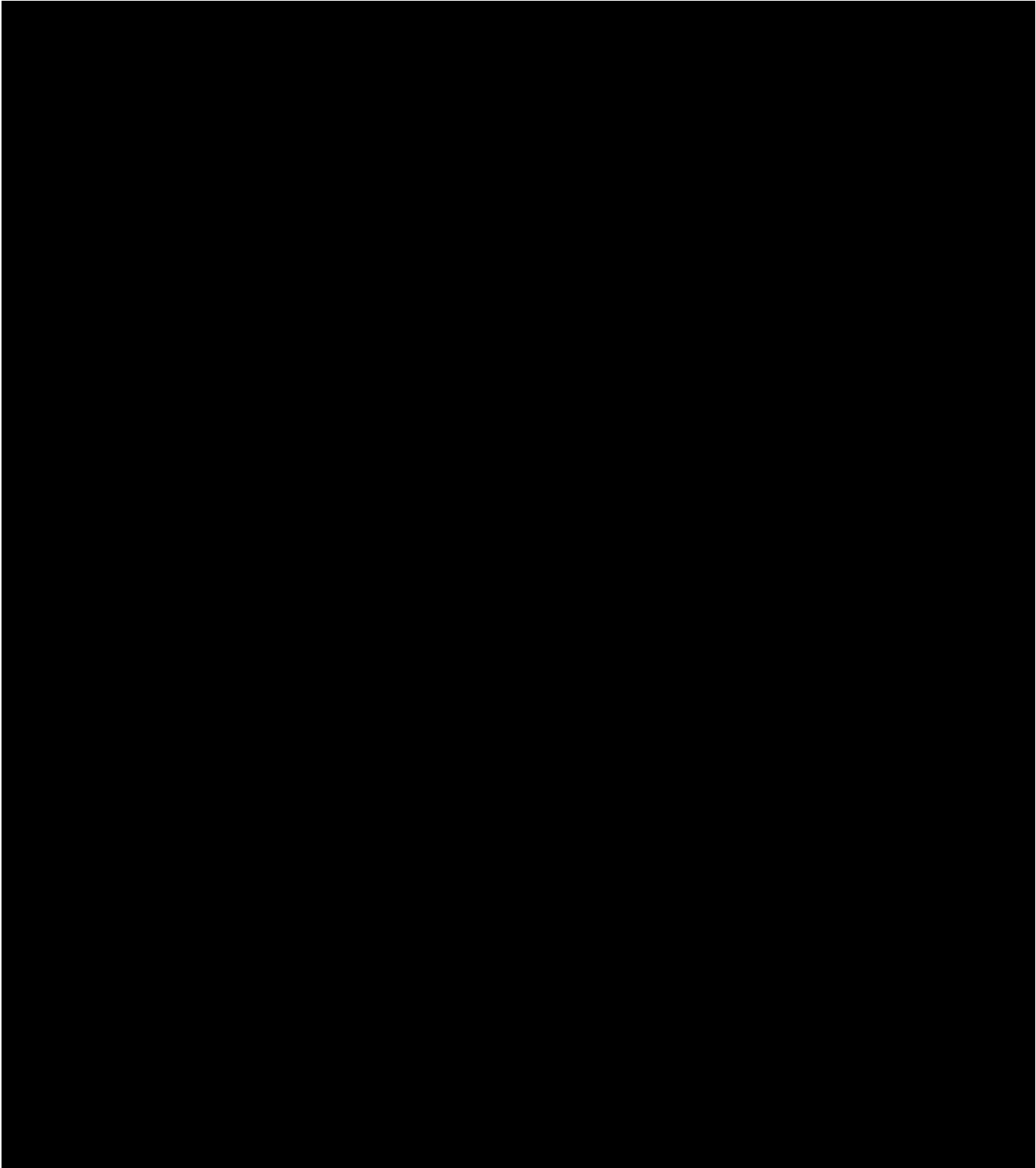


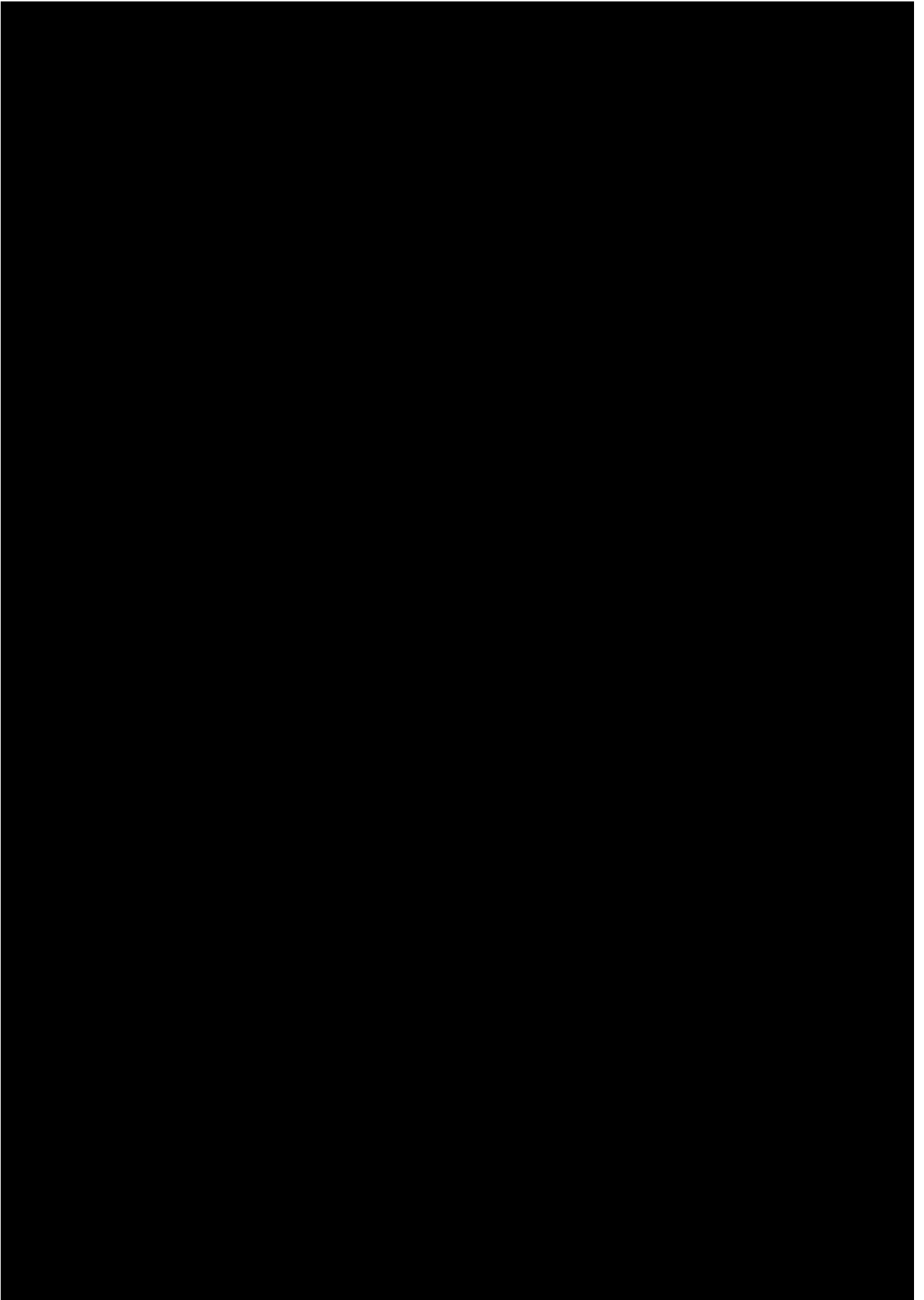


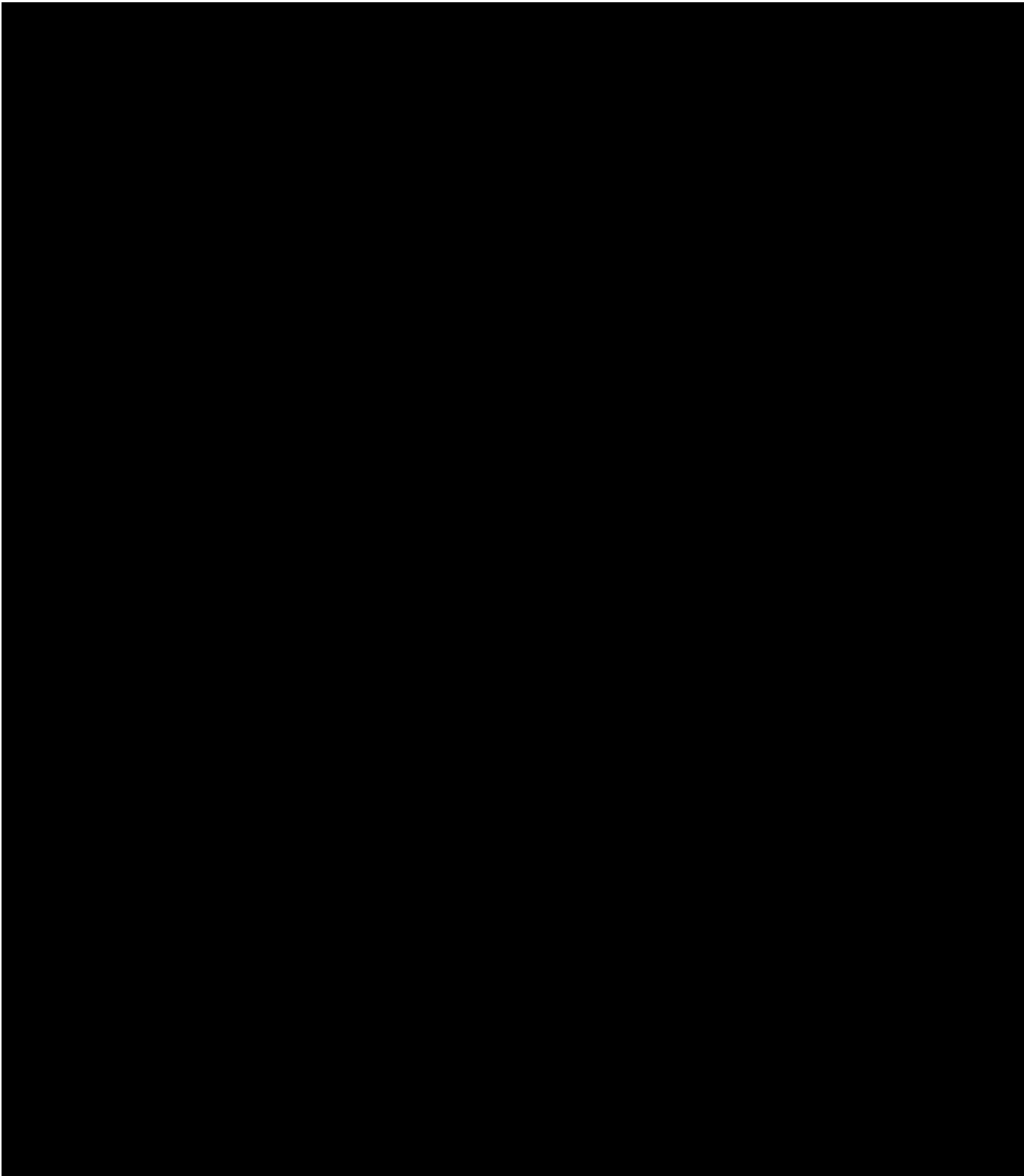


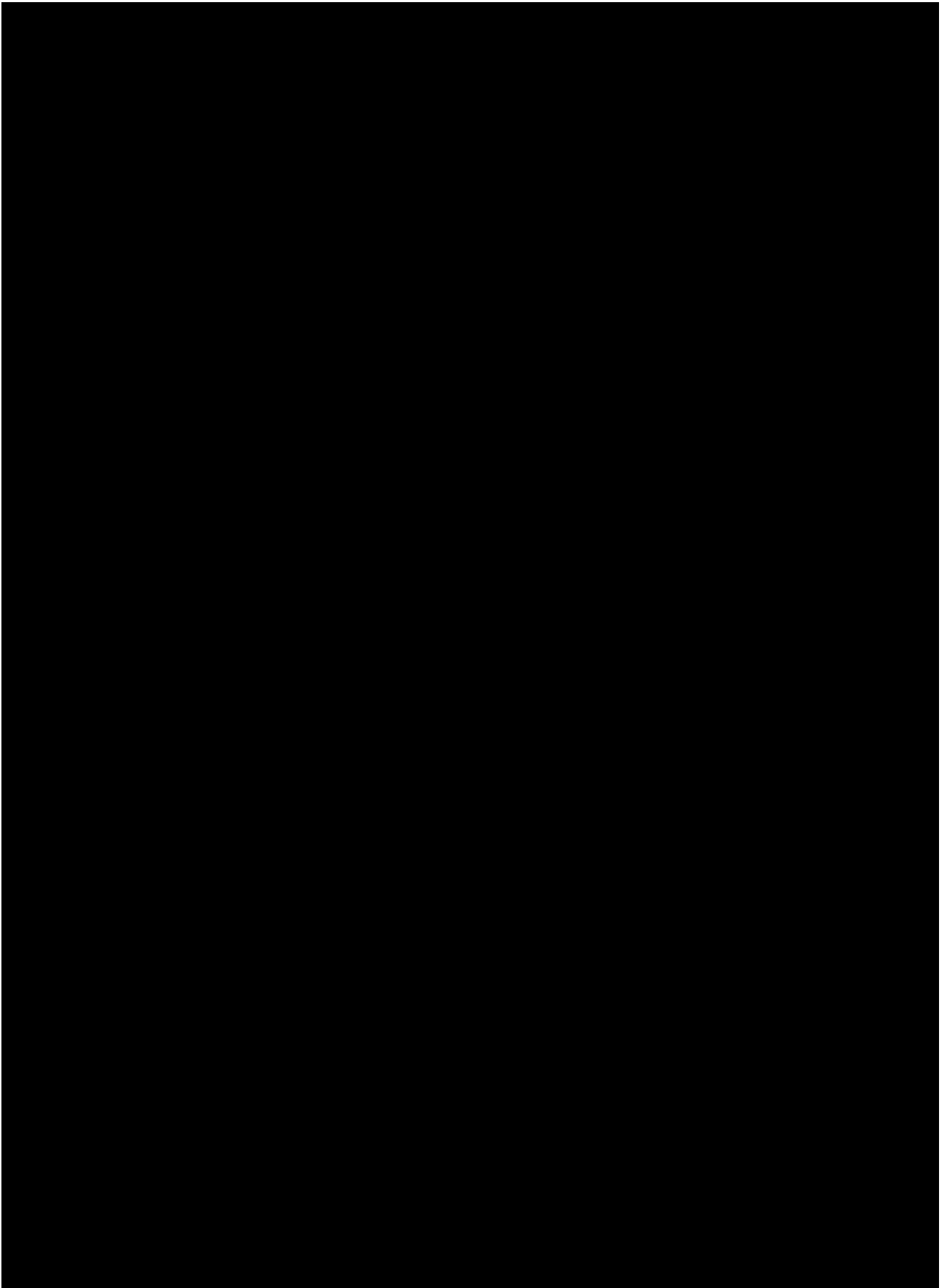


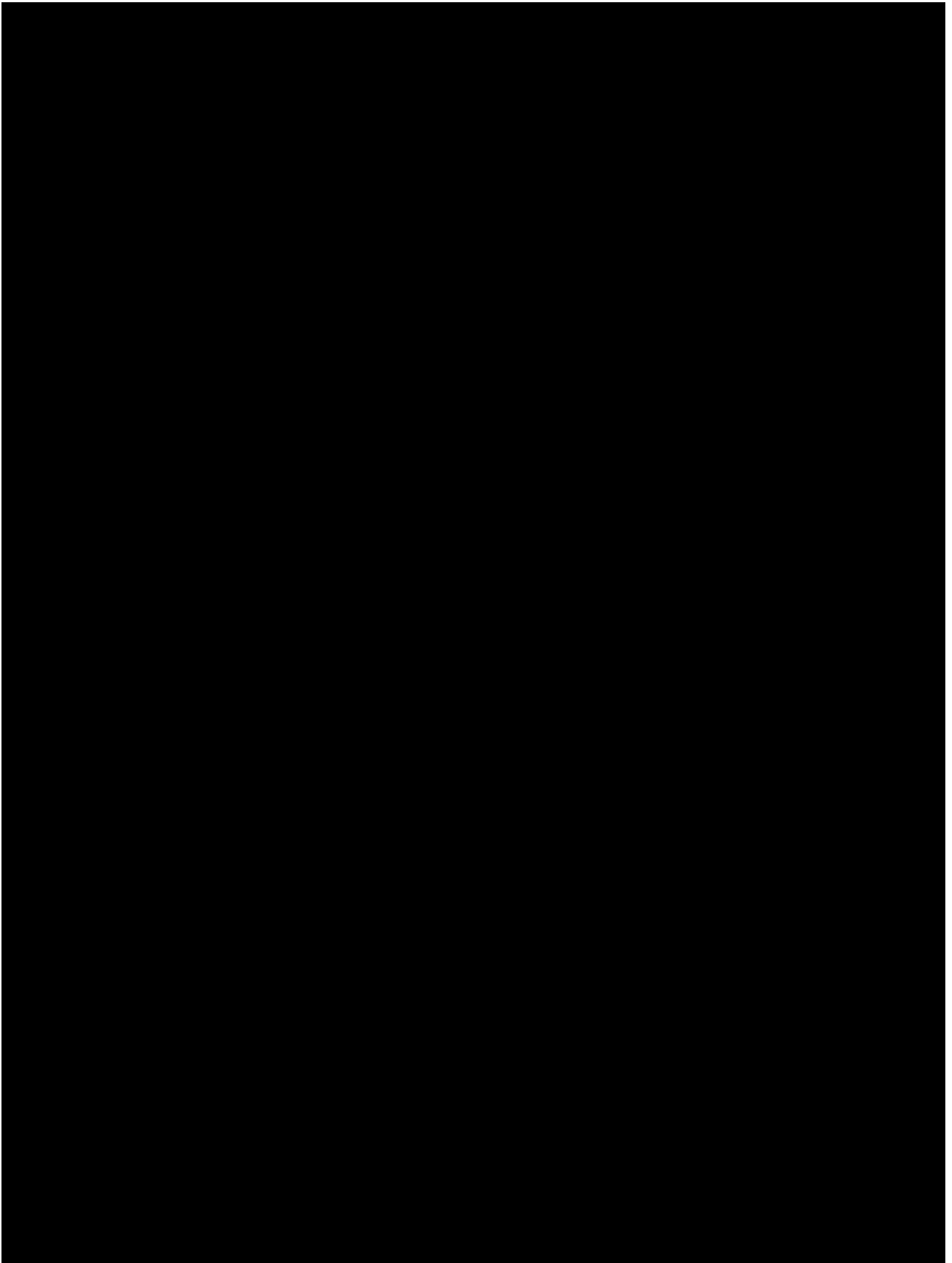


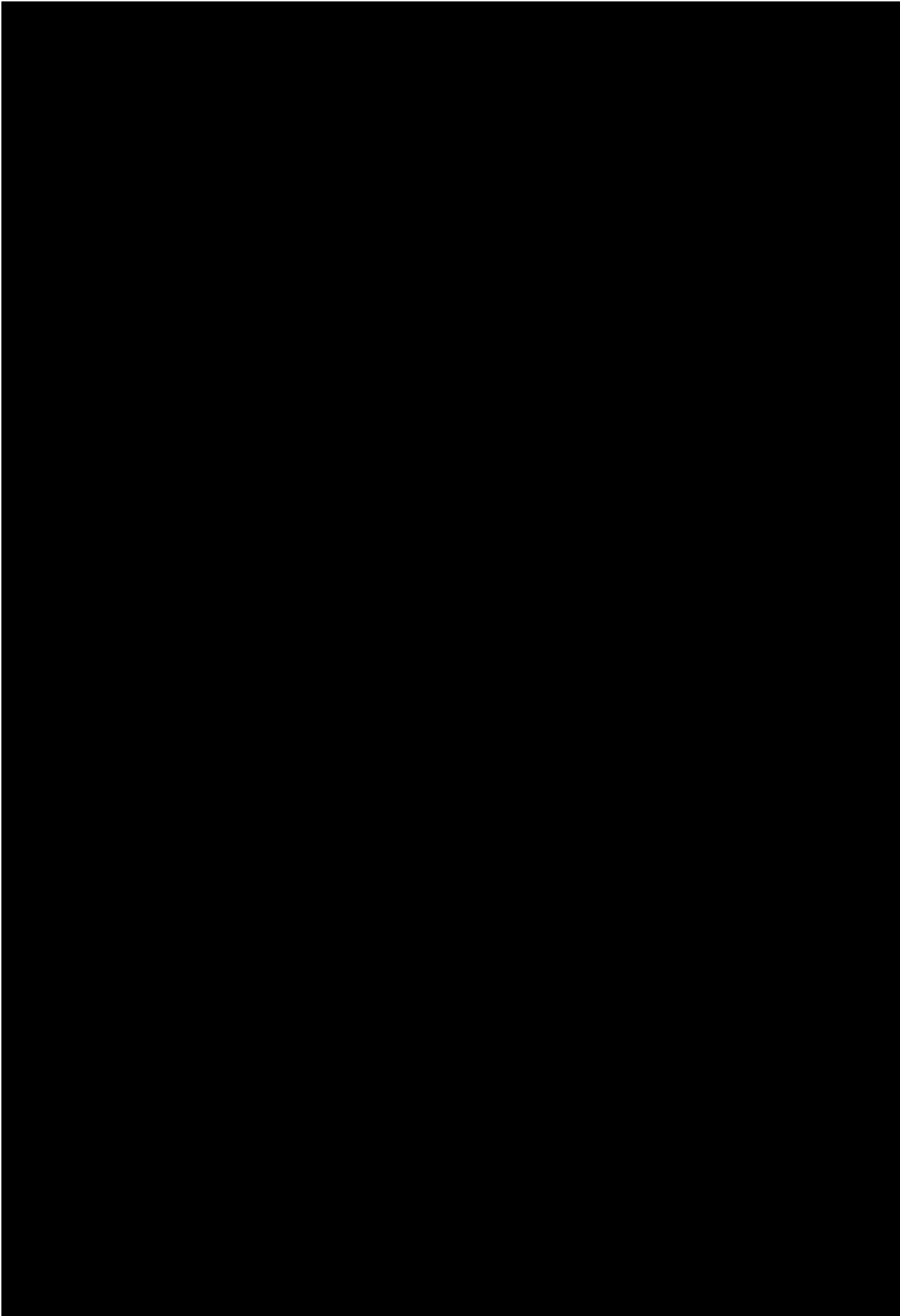


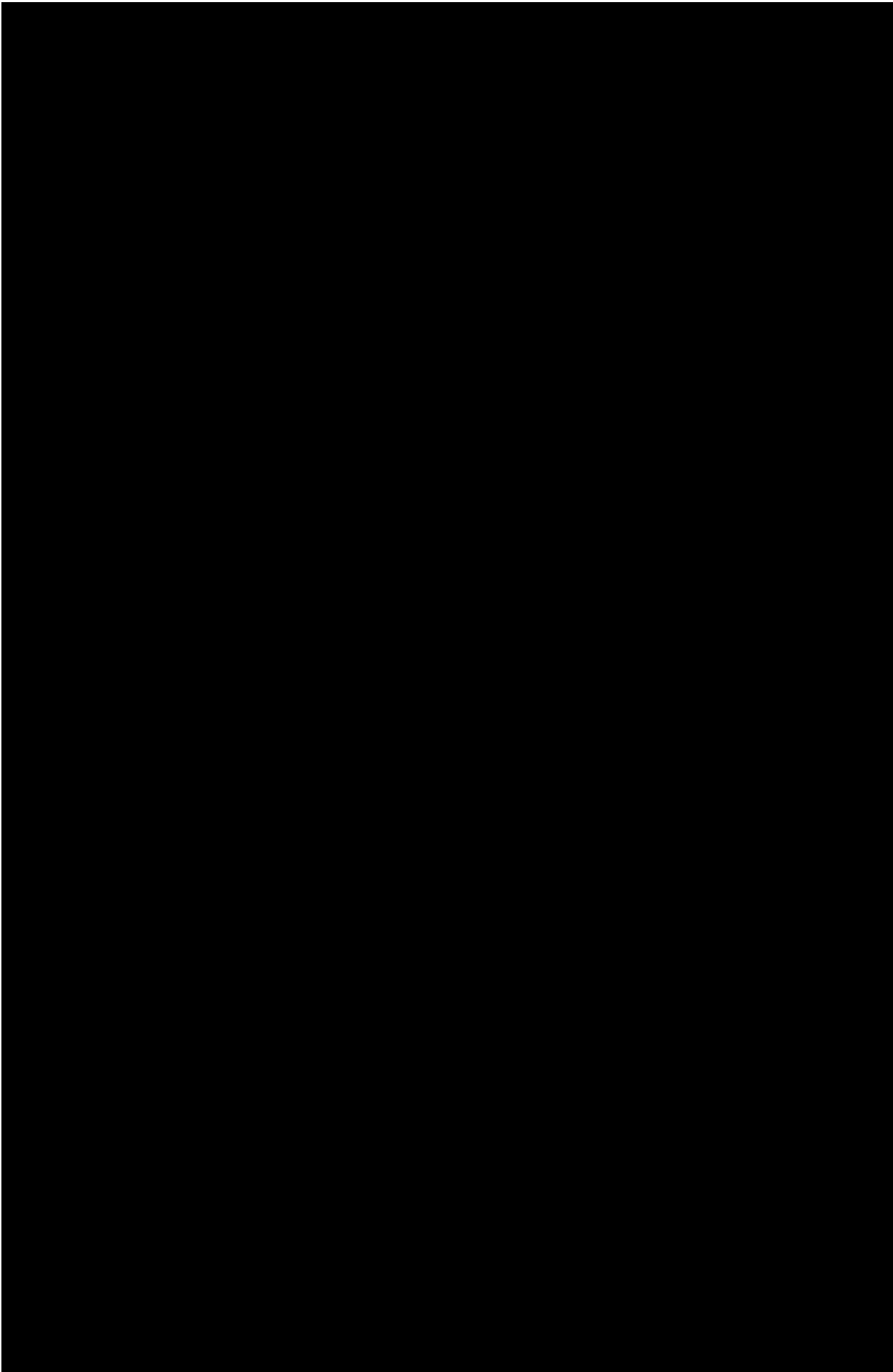


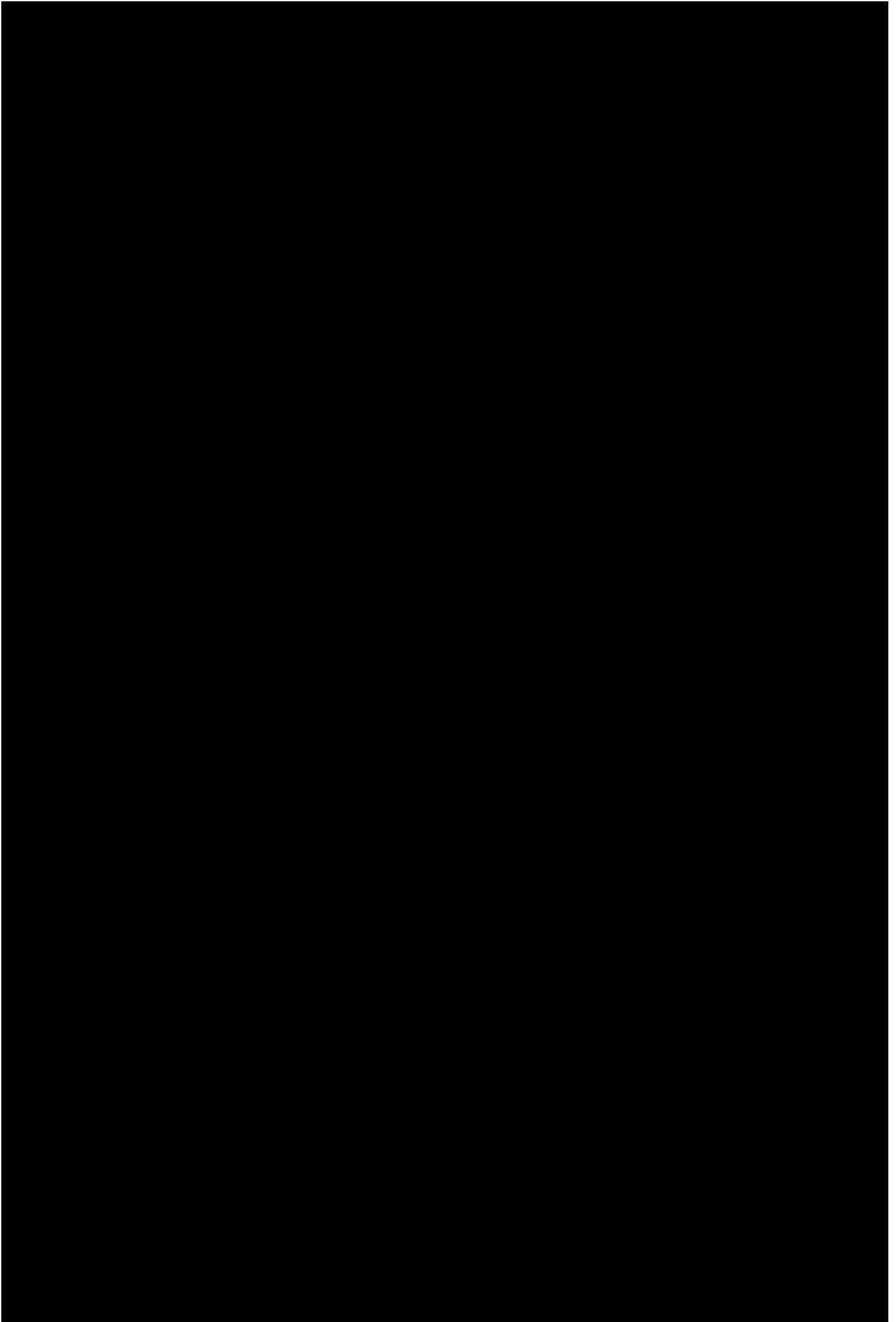


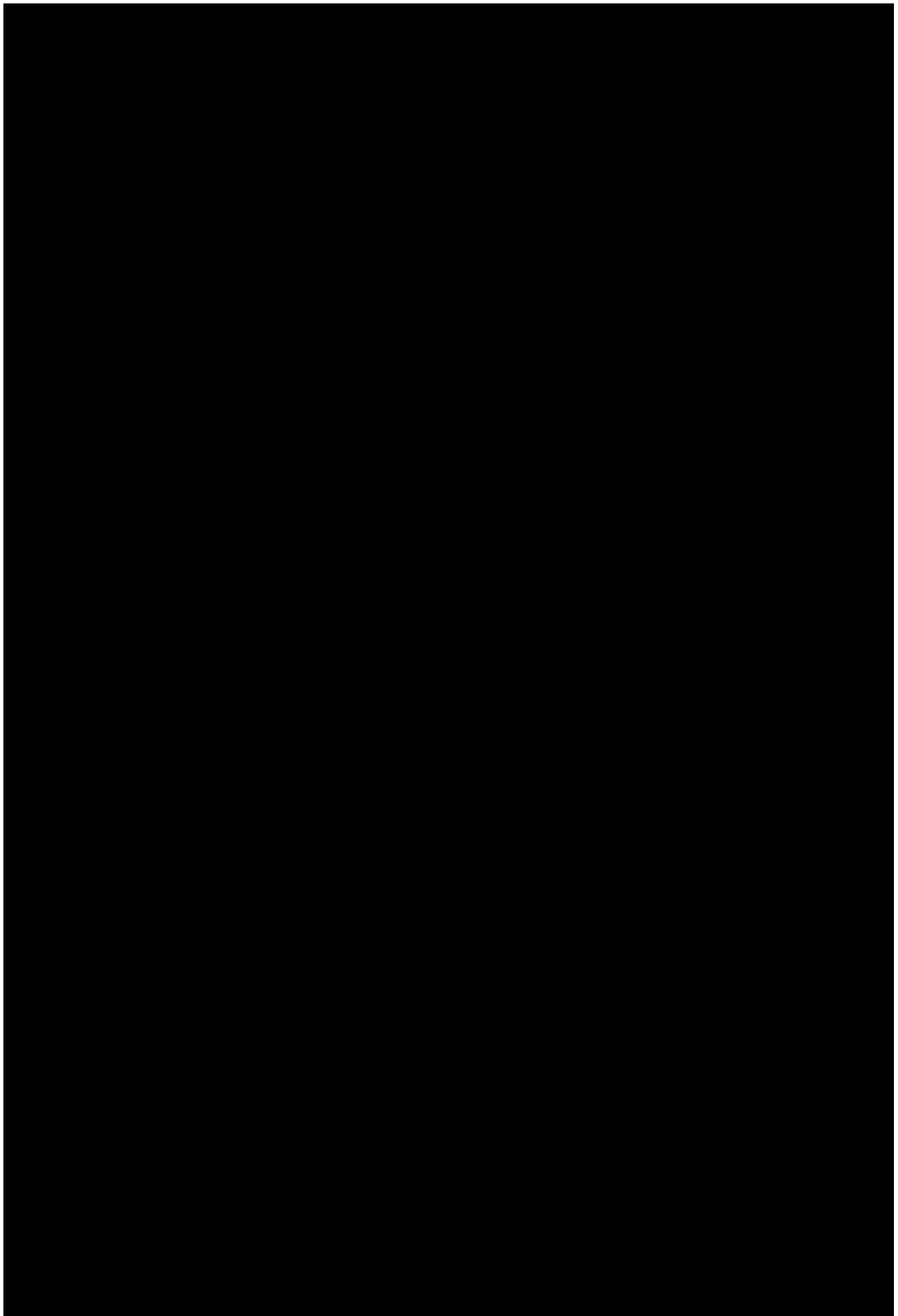


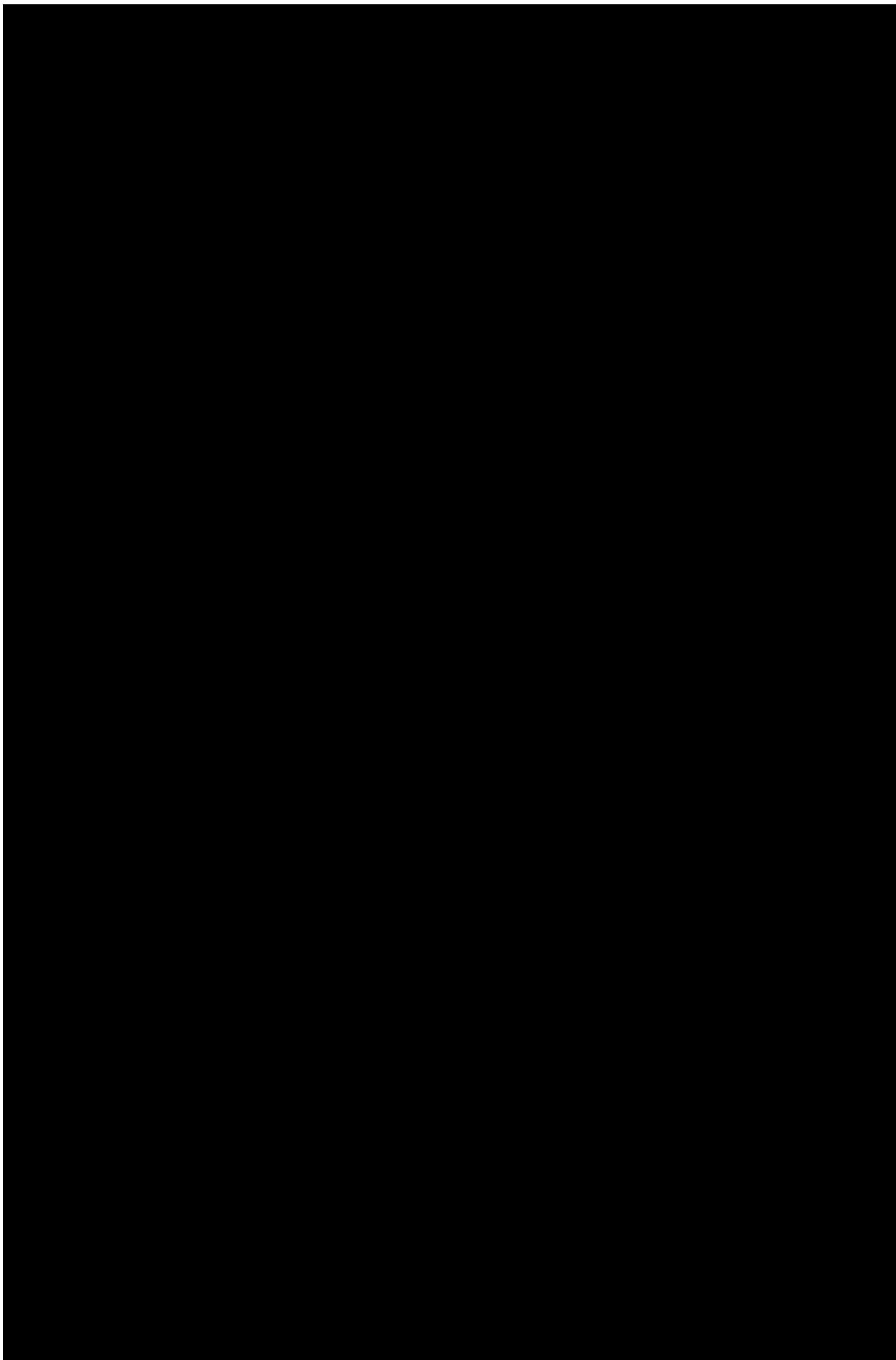


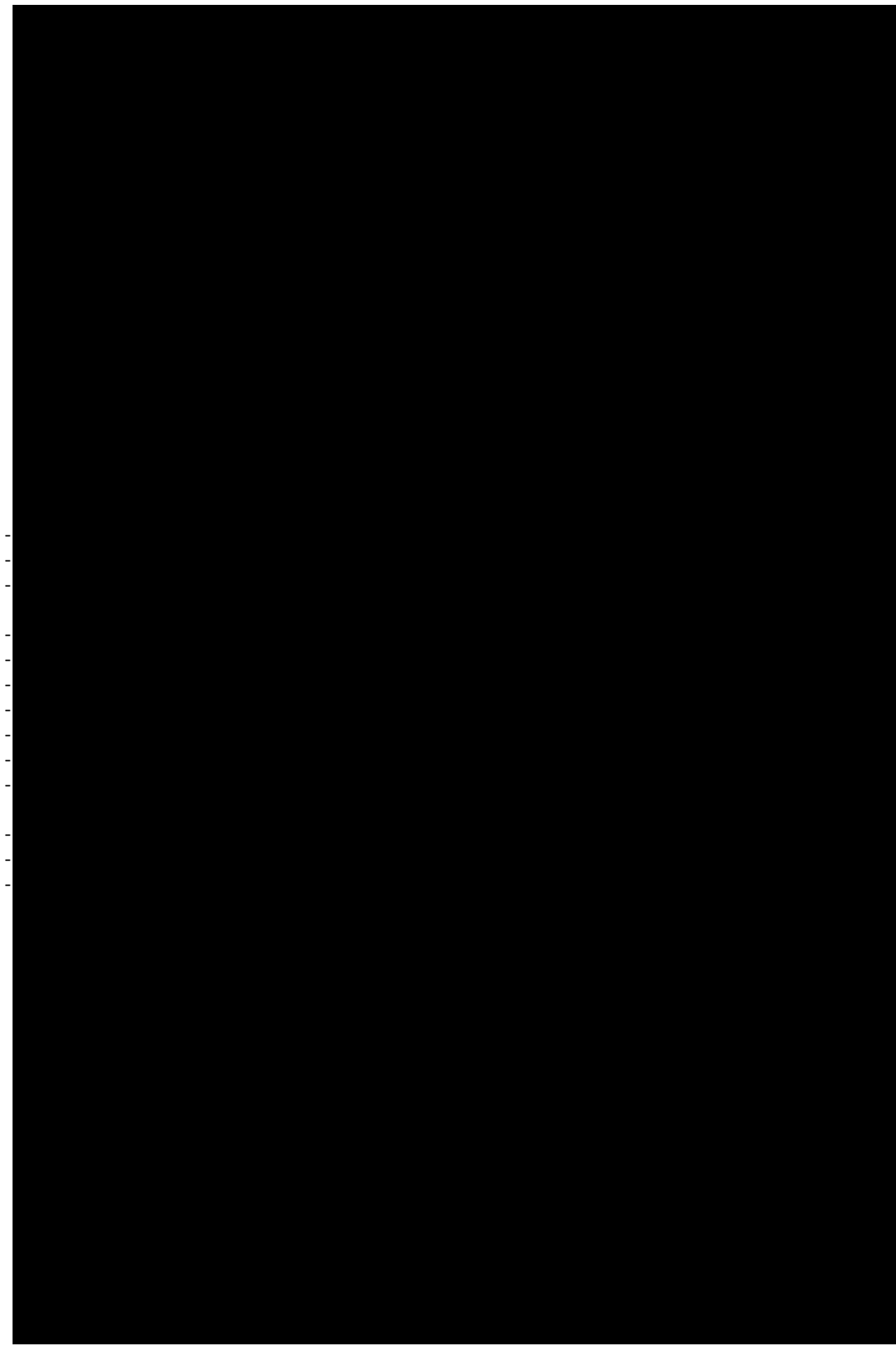


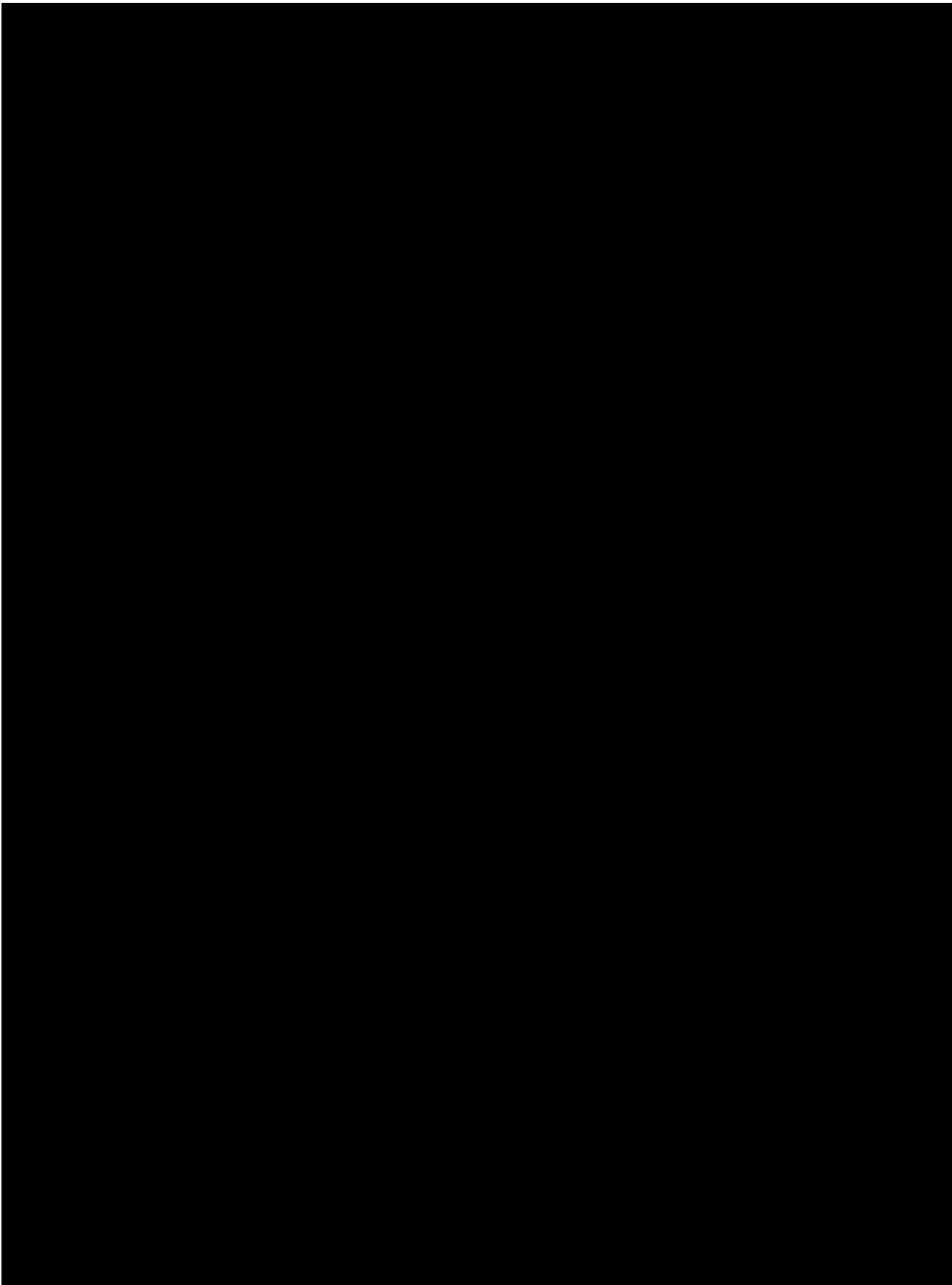


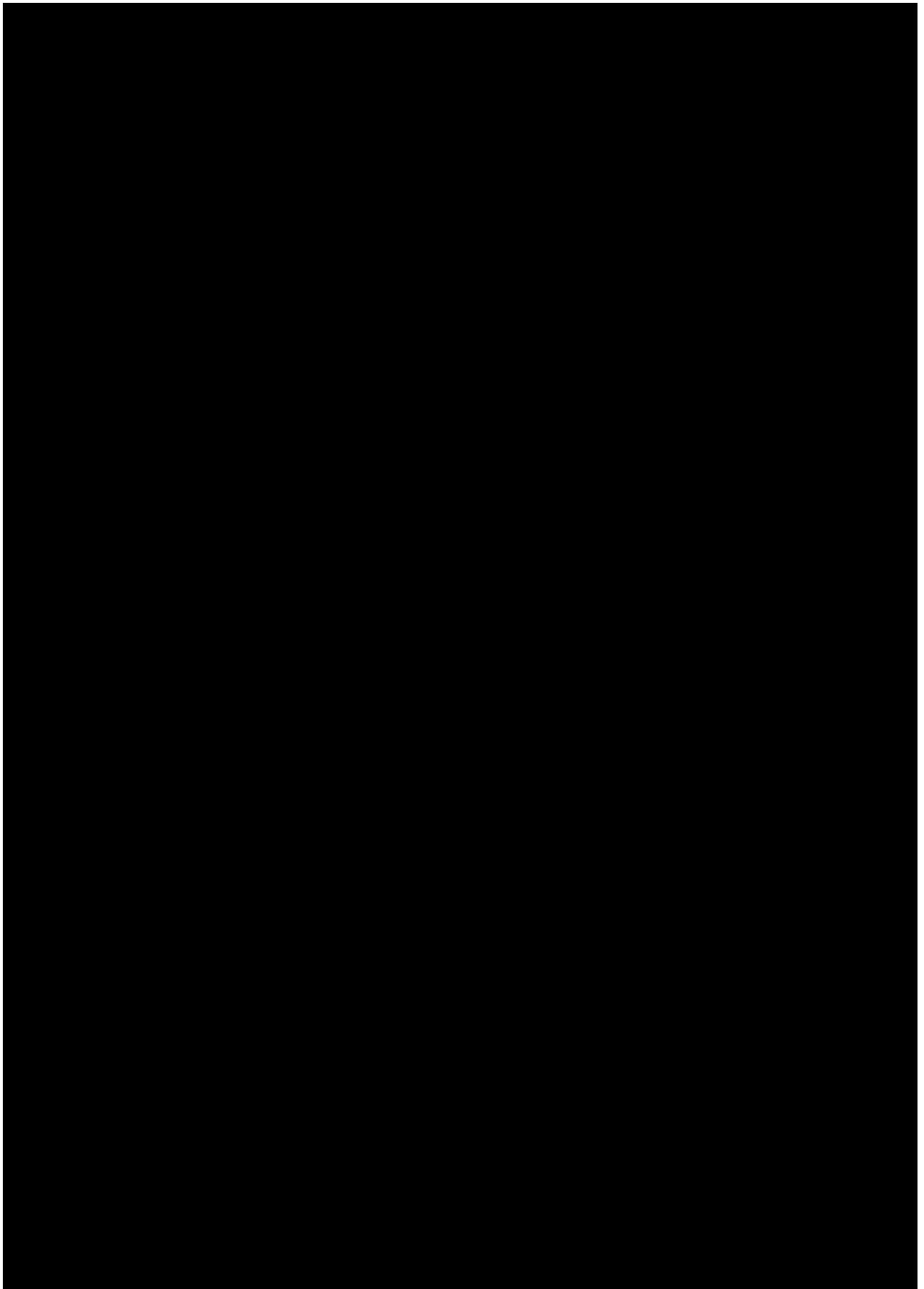


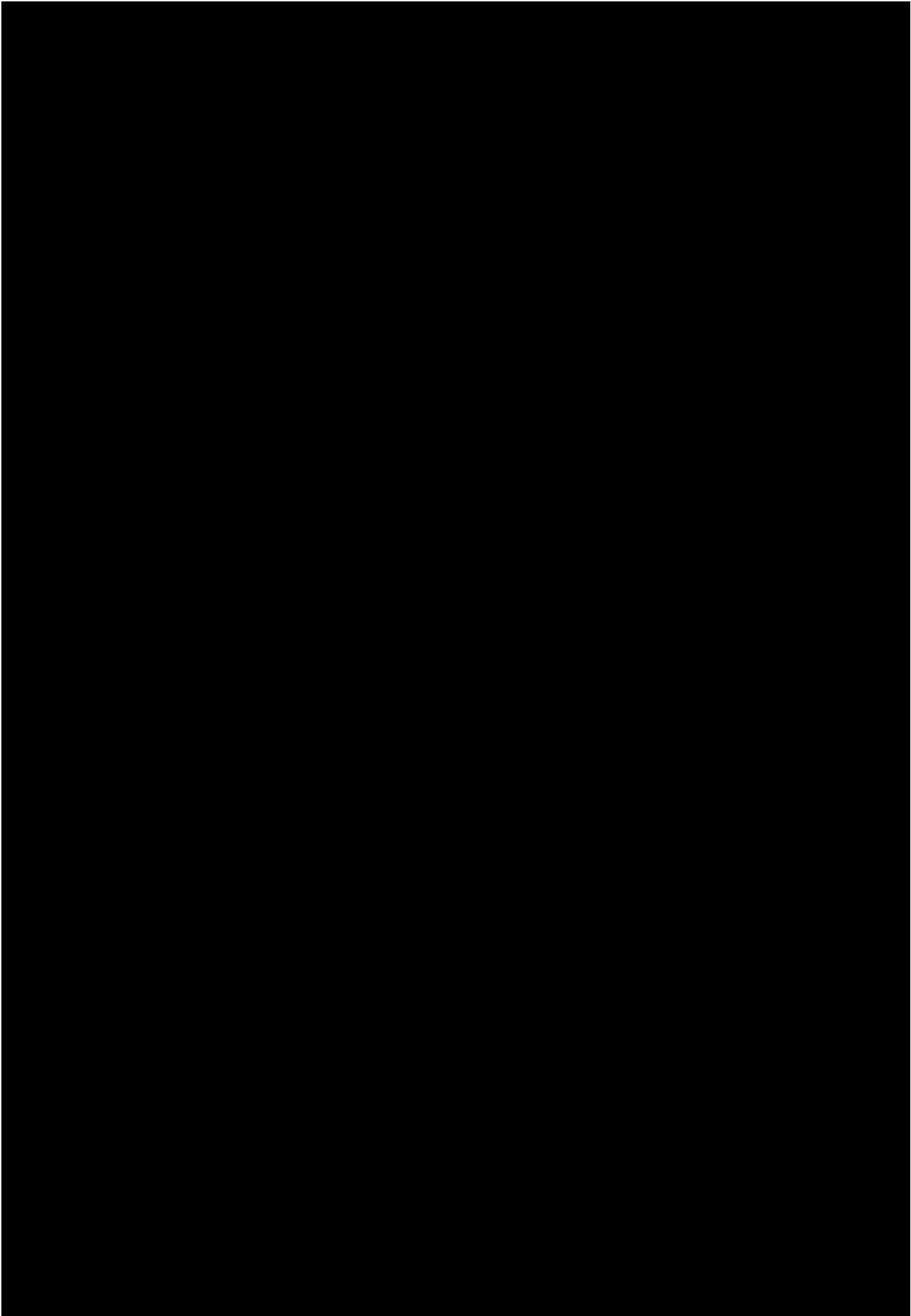


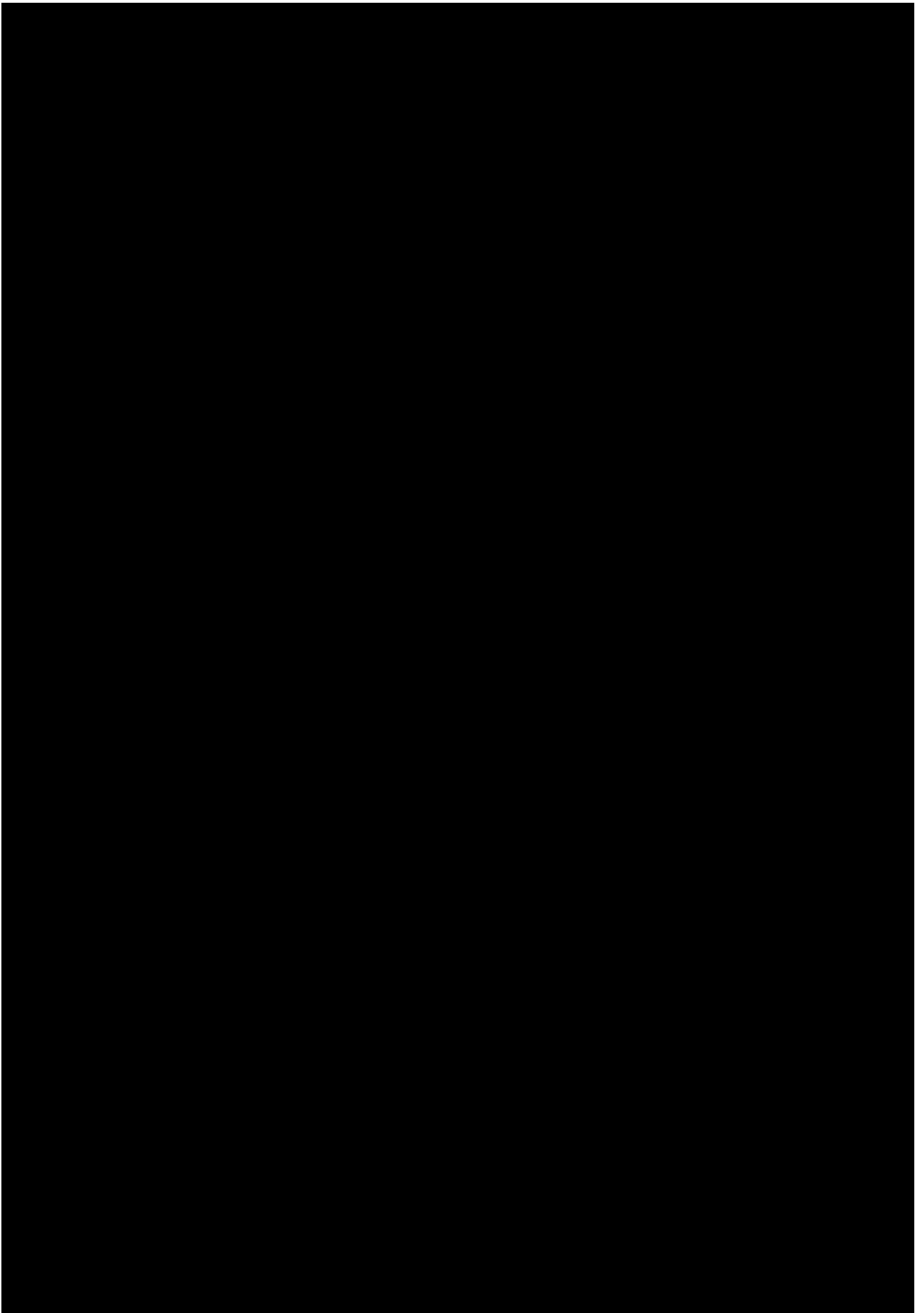


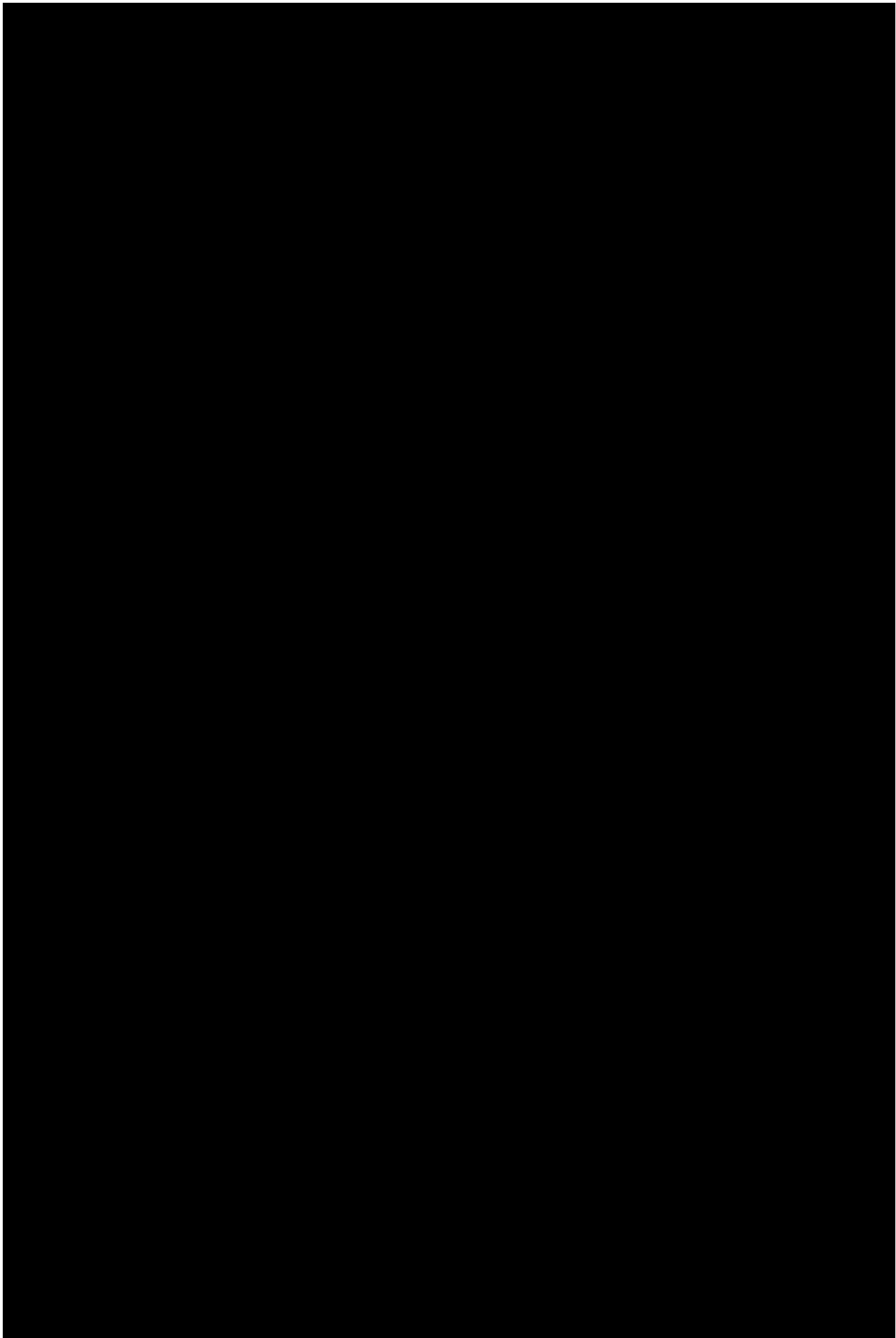


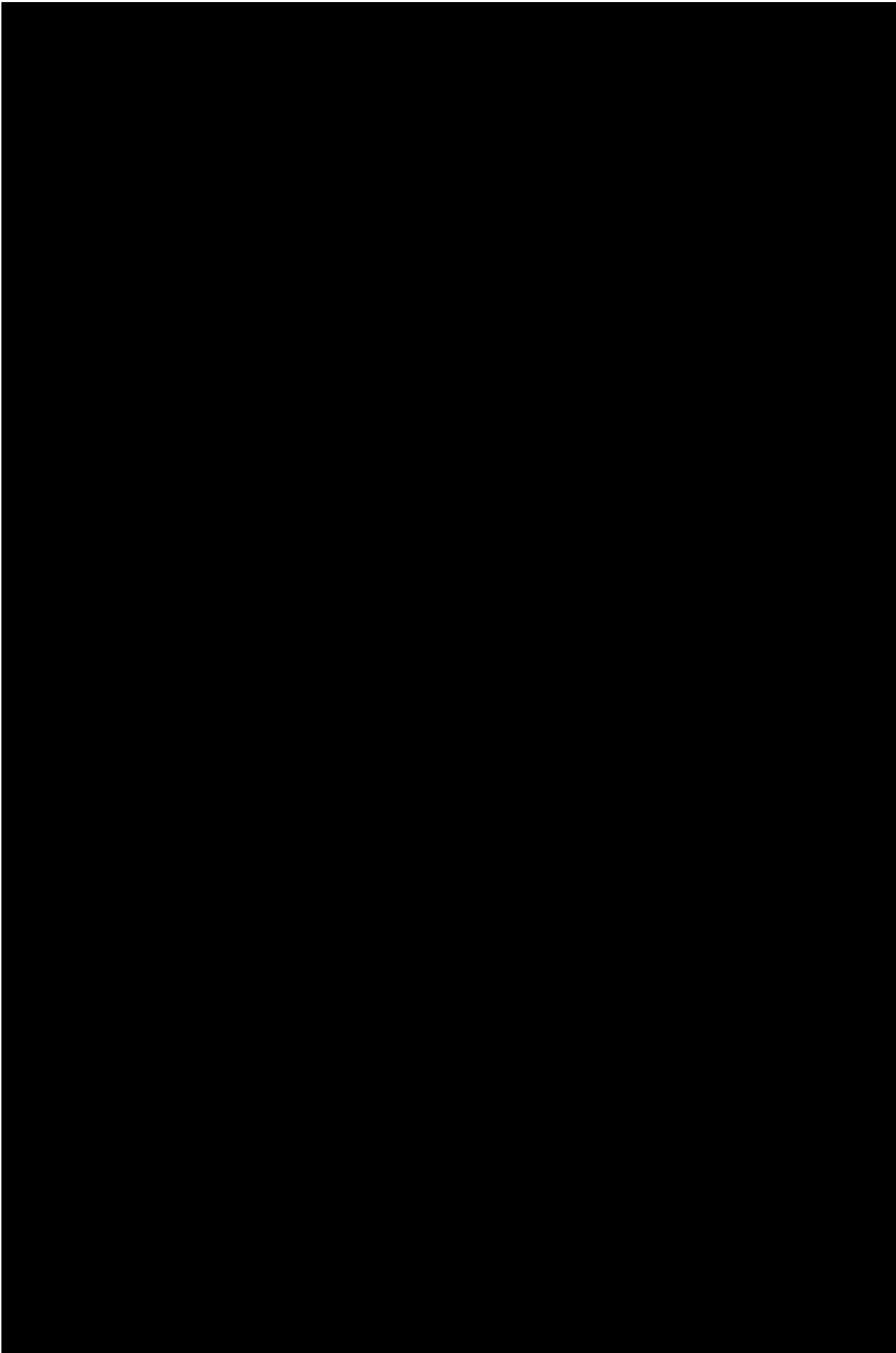


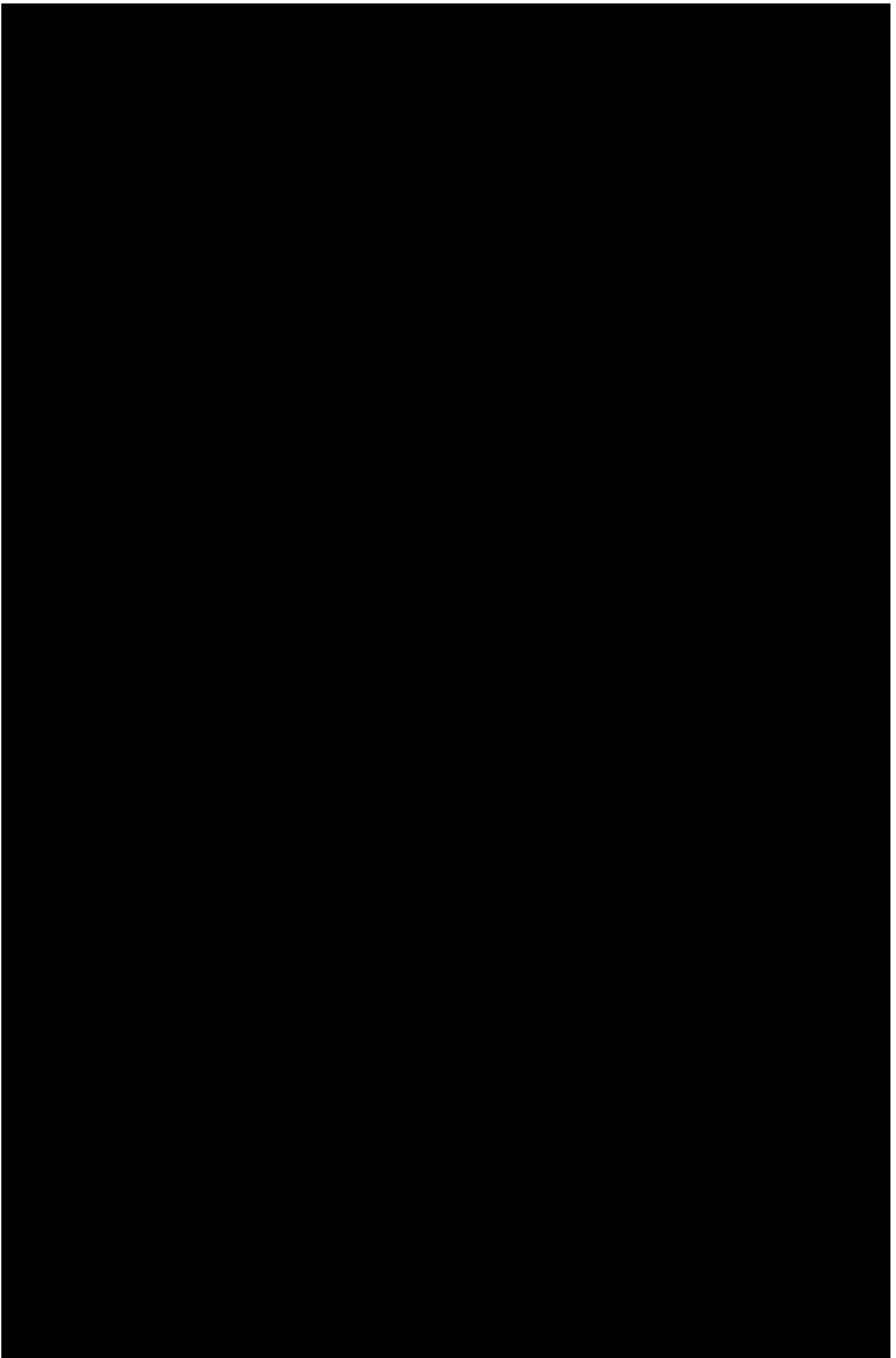


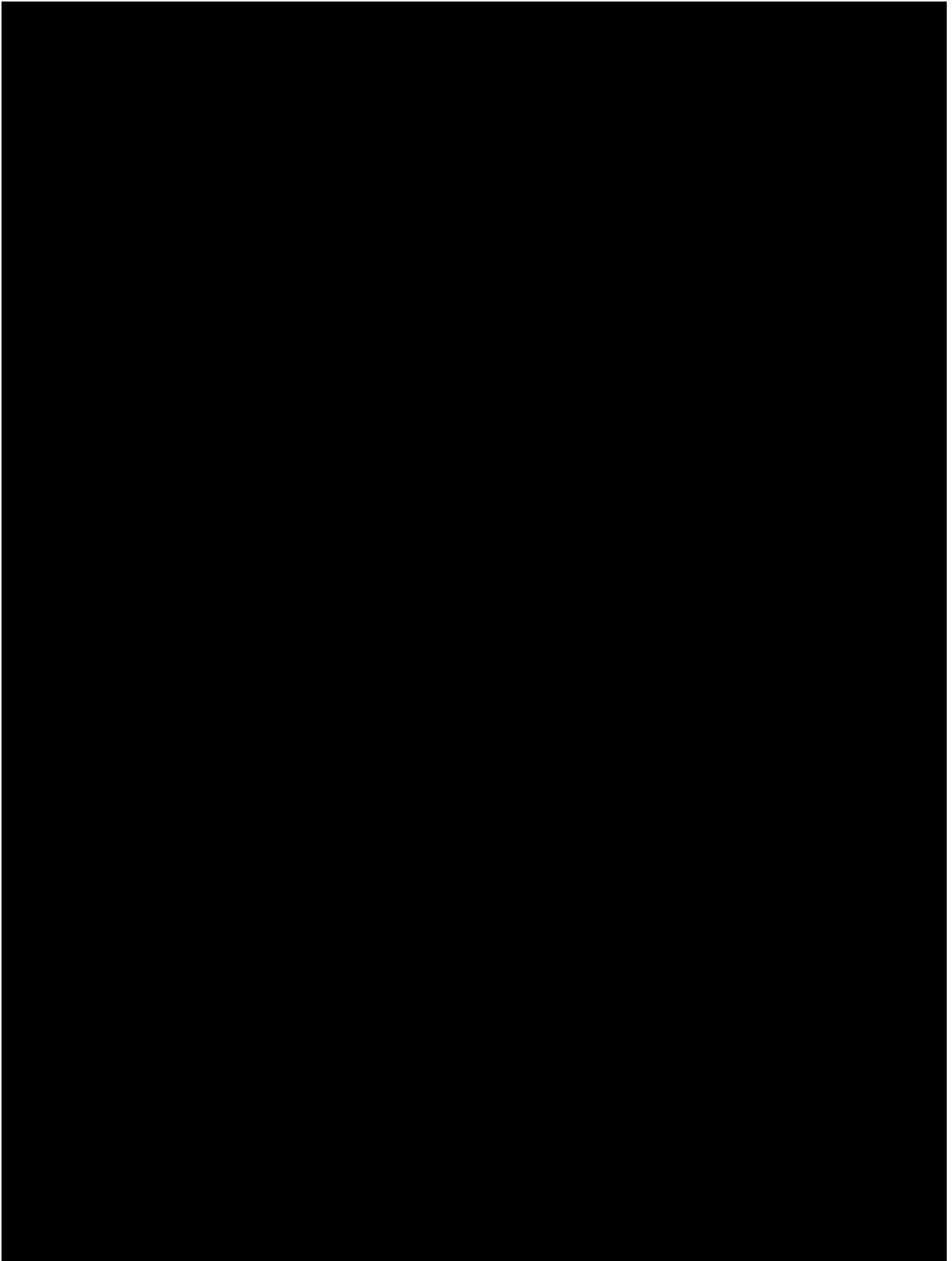


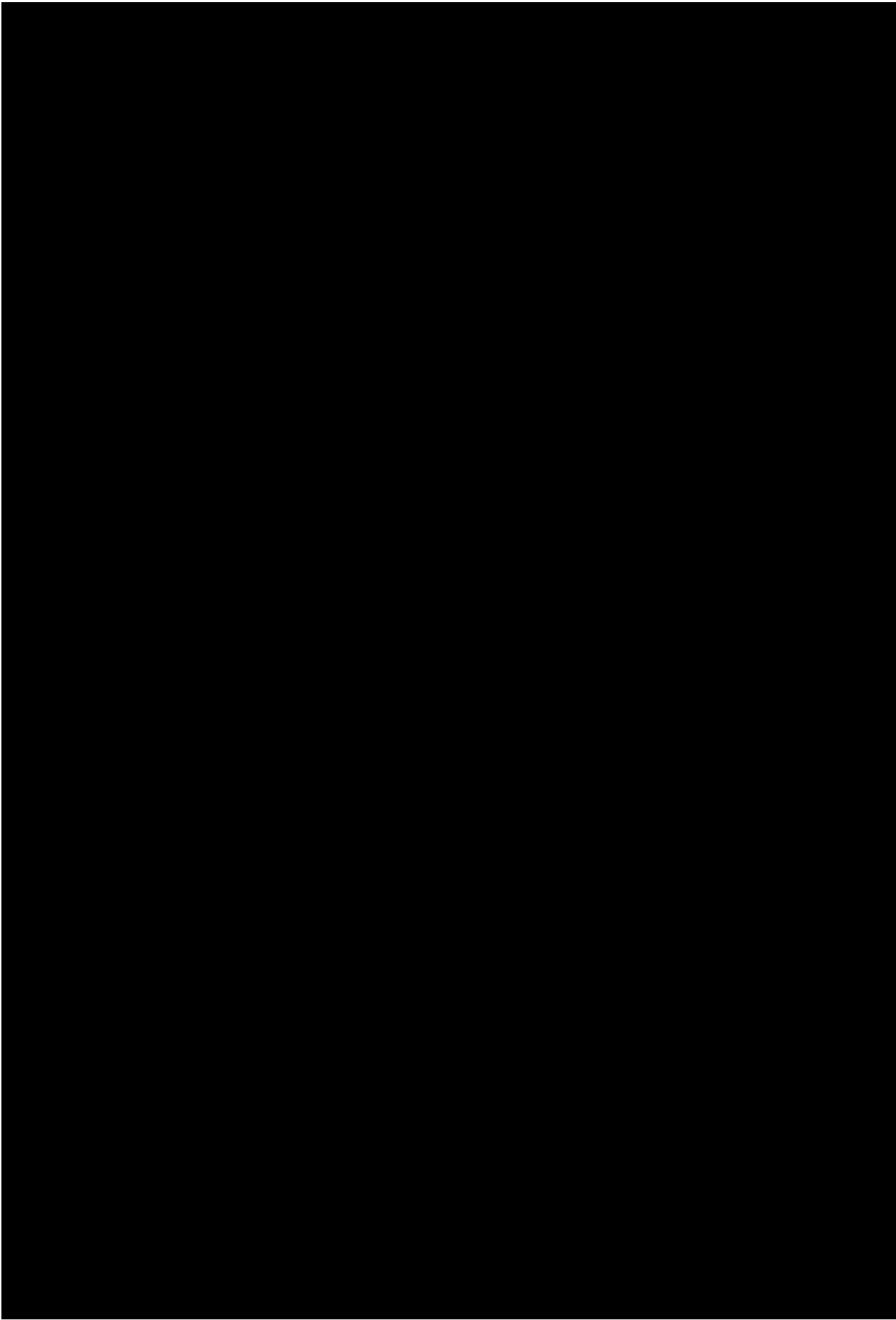


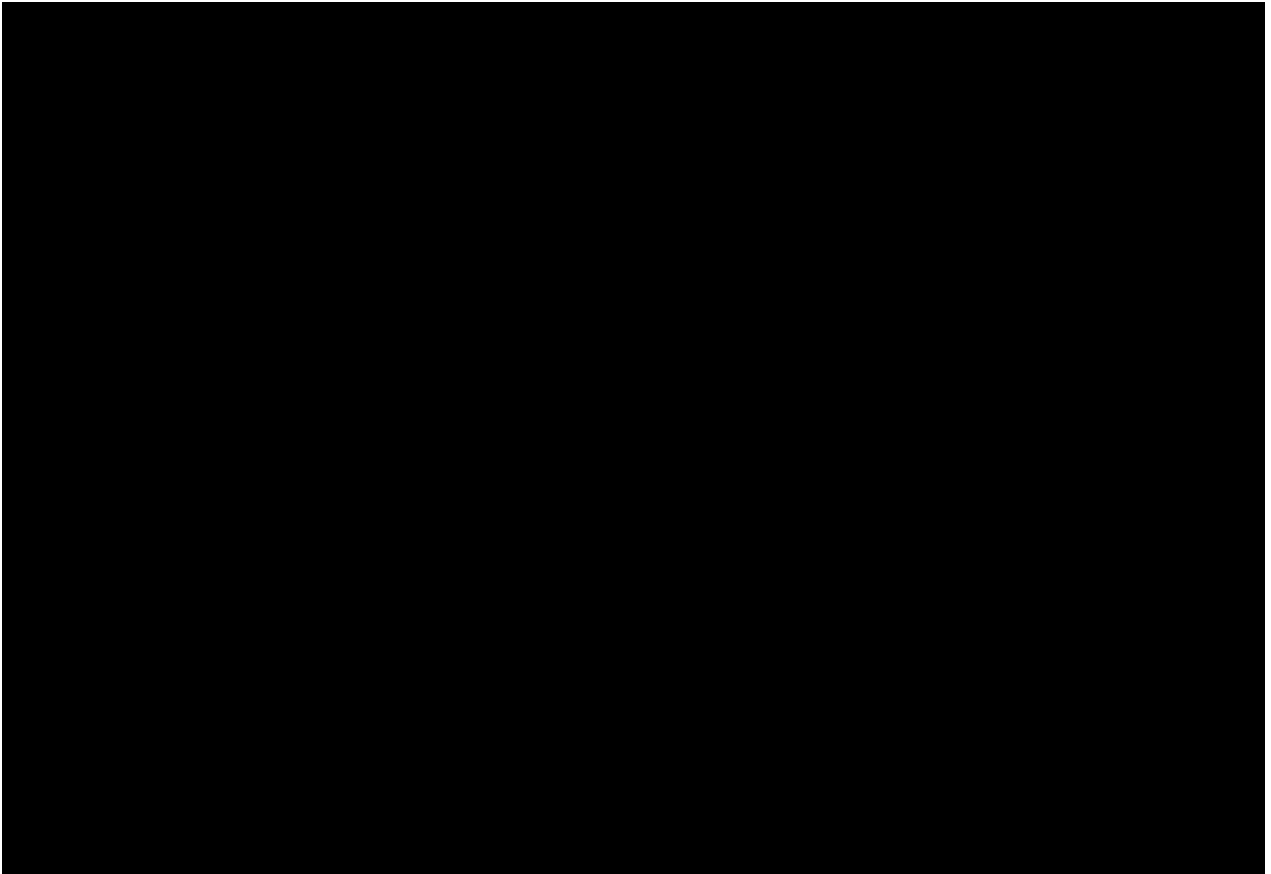


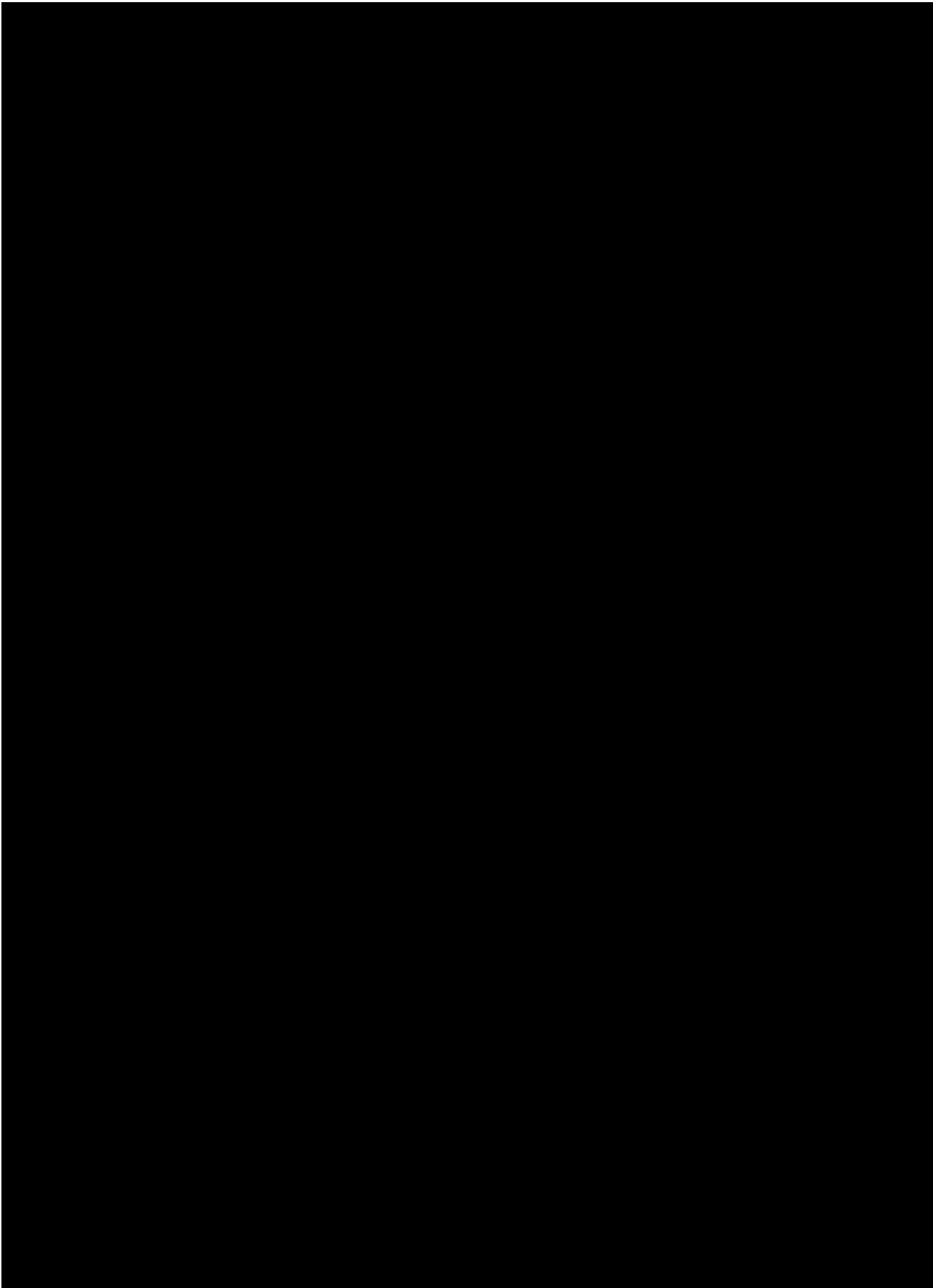


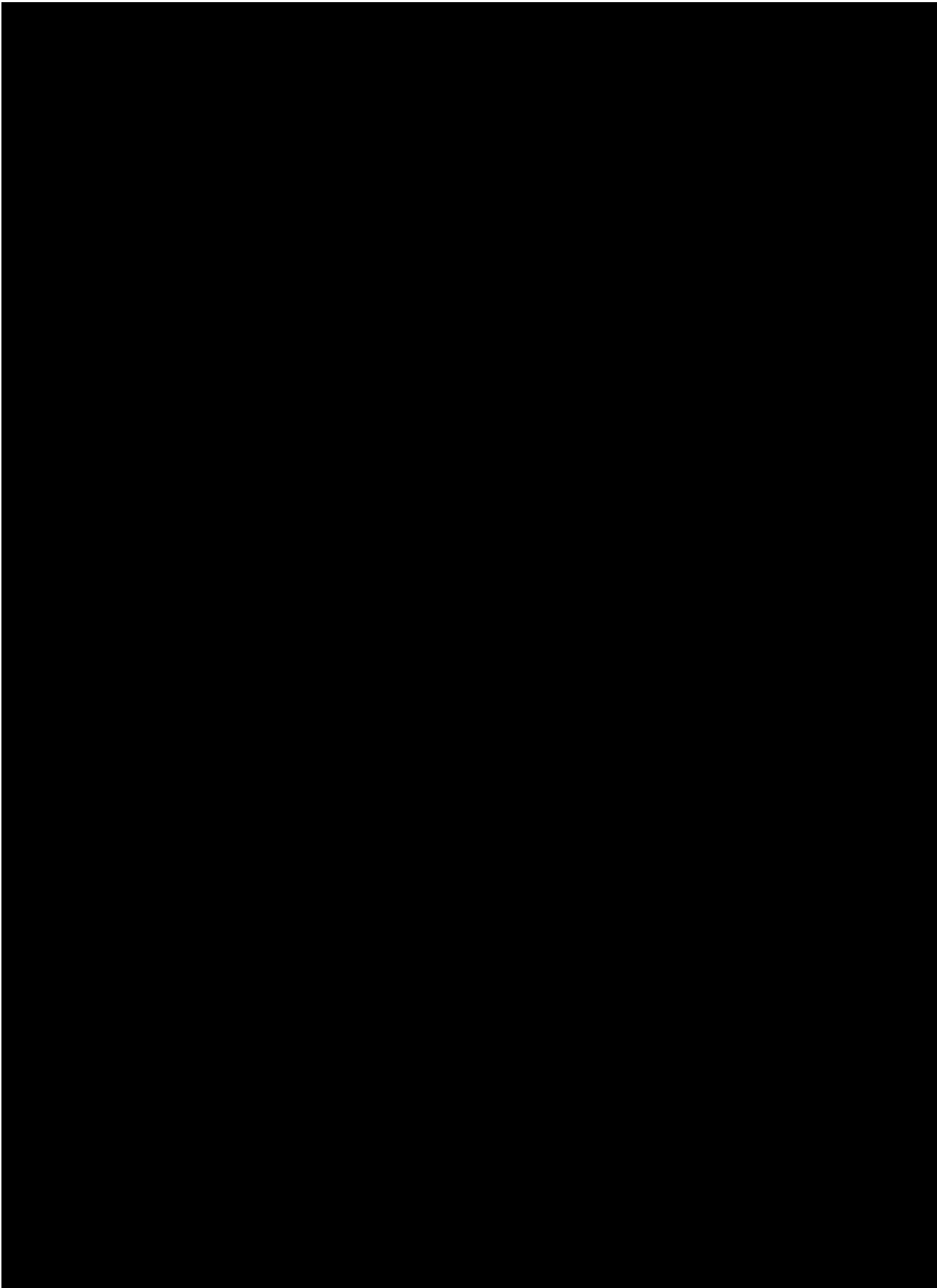


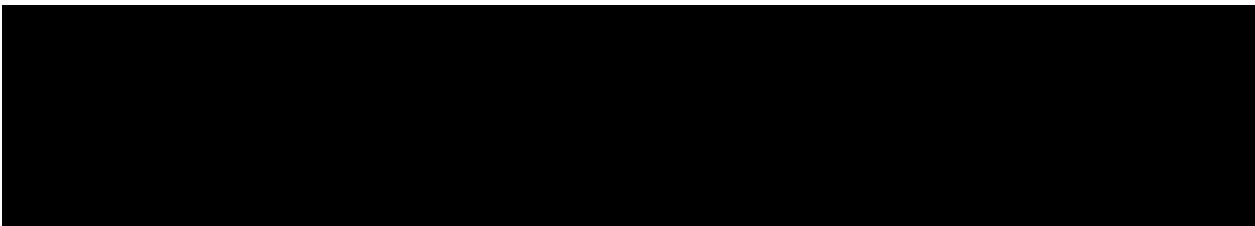




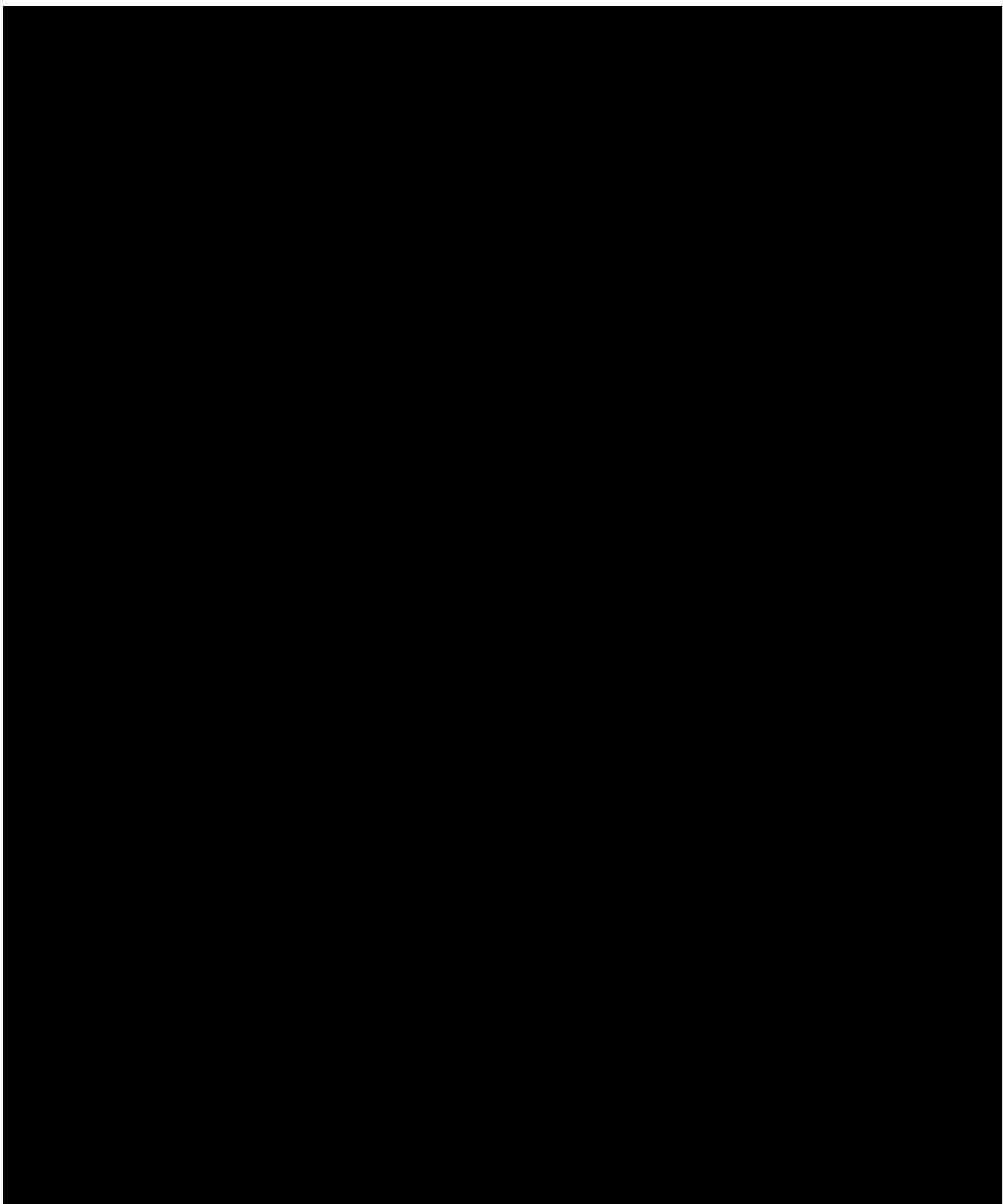


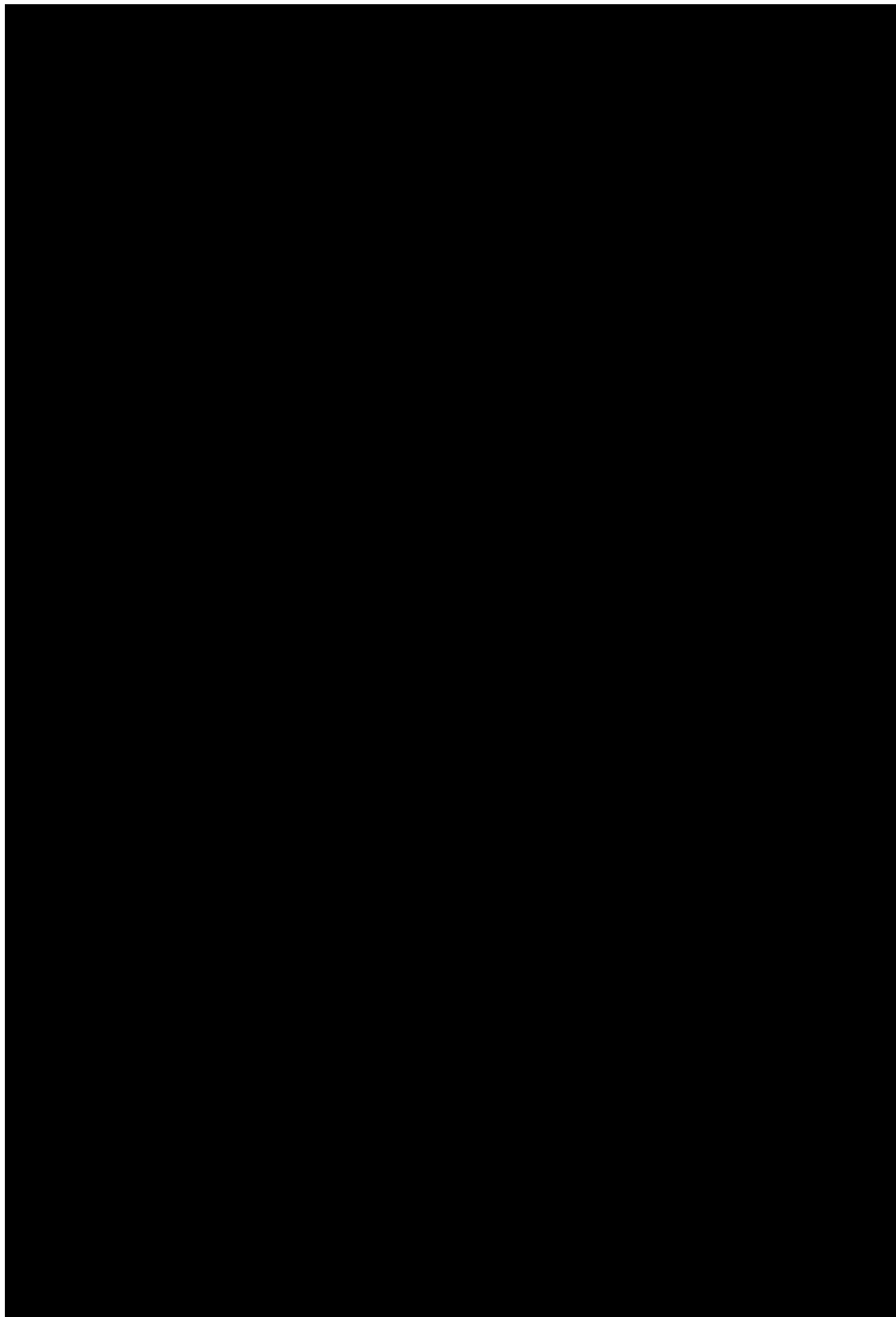


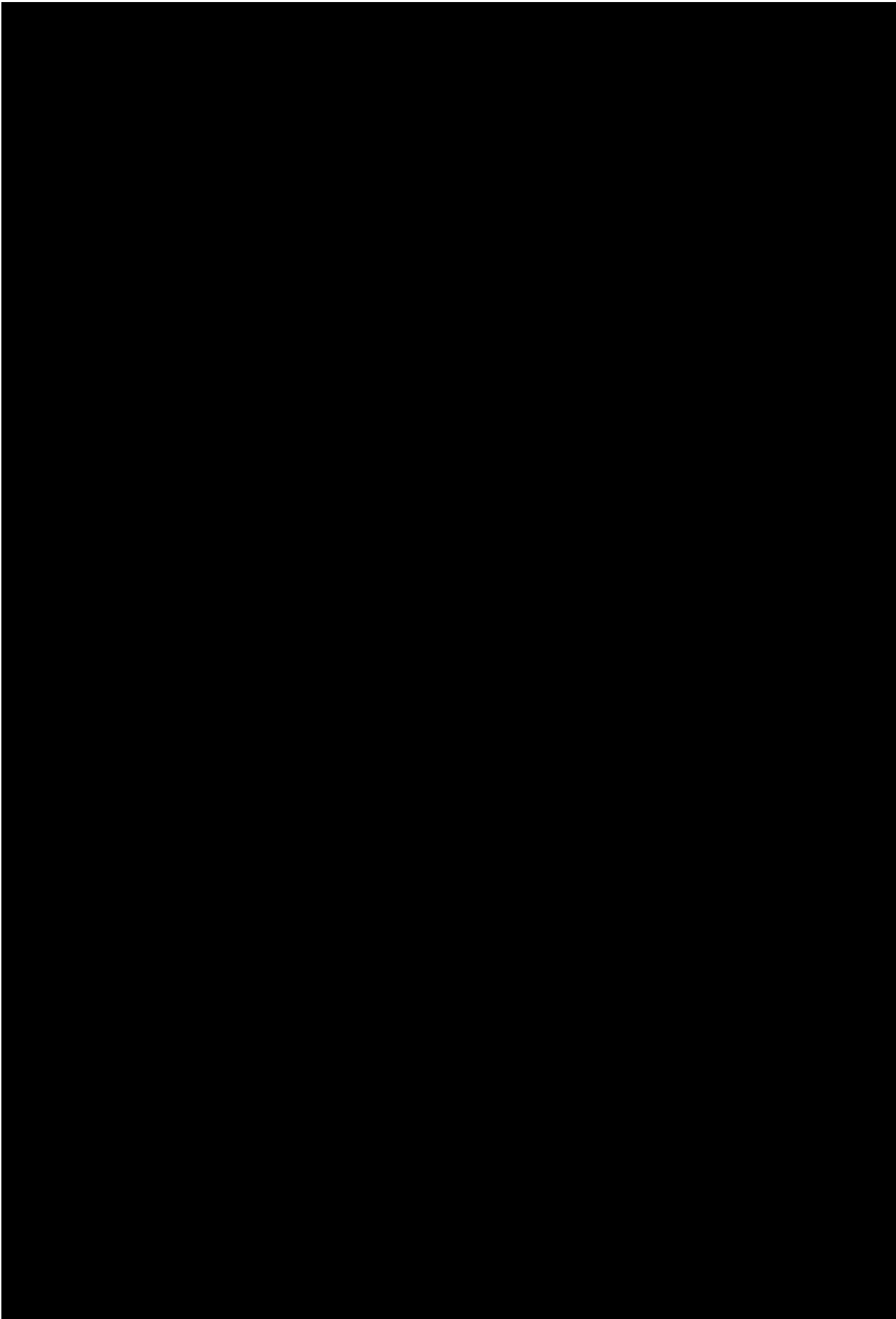


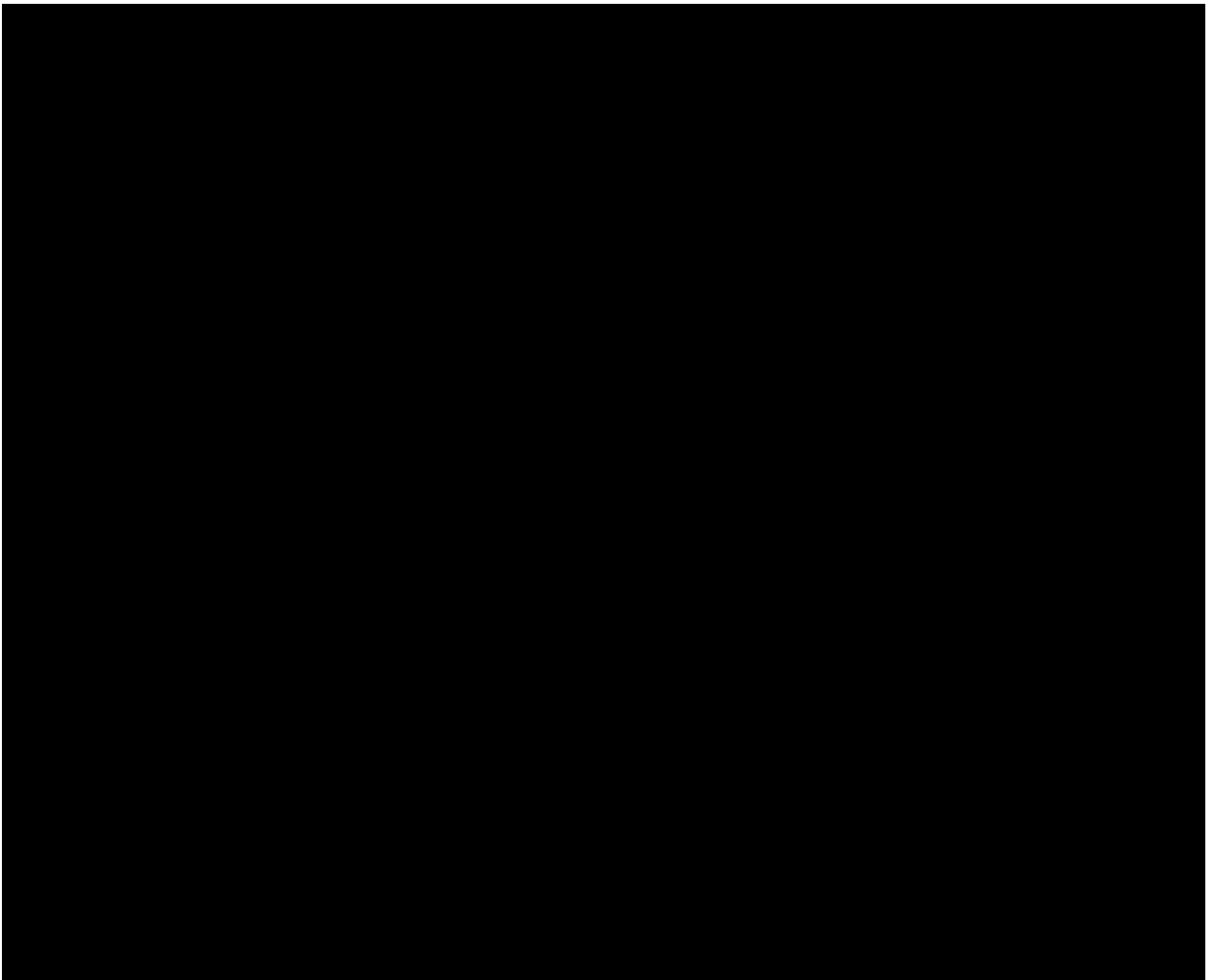


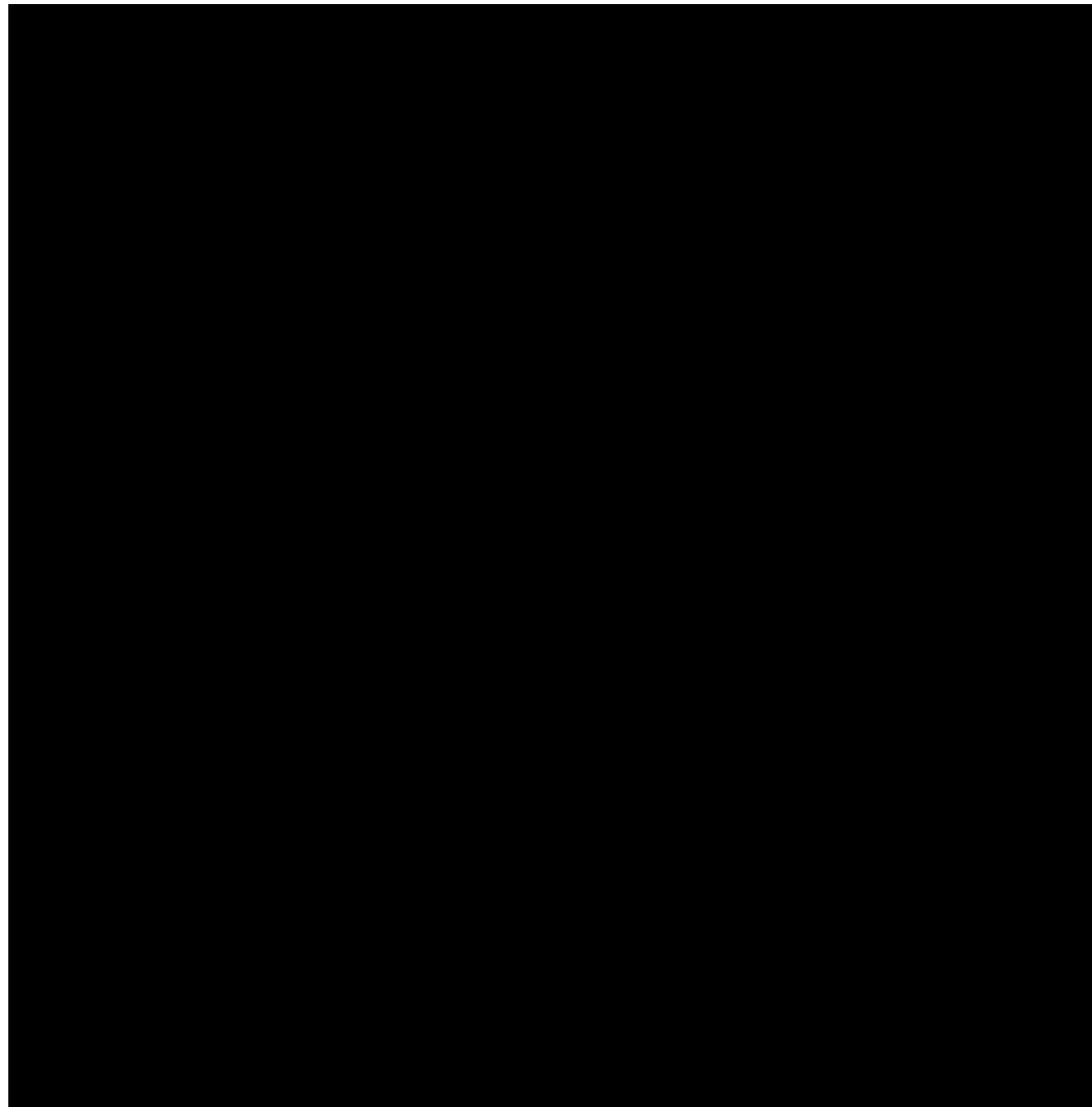
7 Kritéria programu podpory



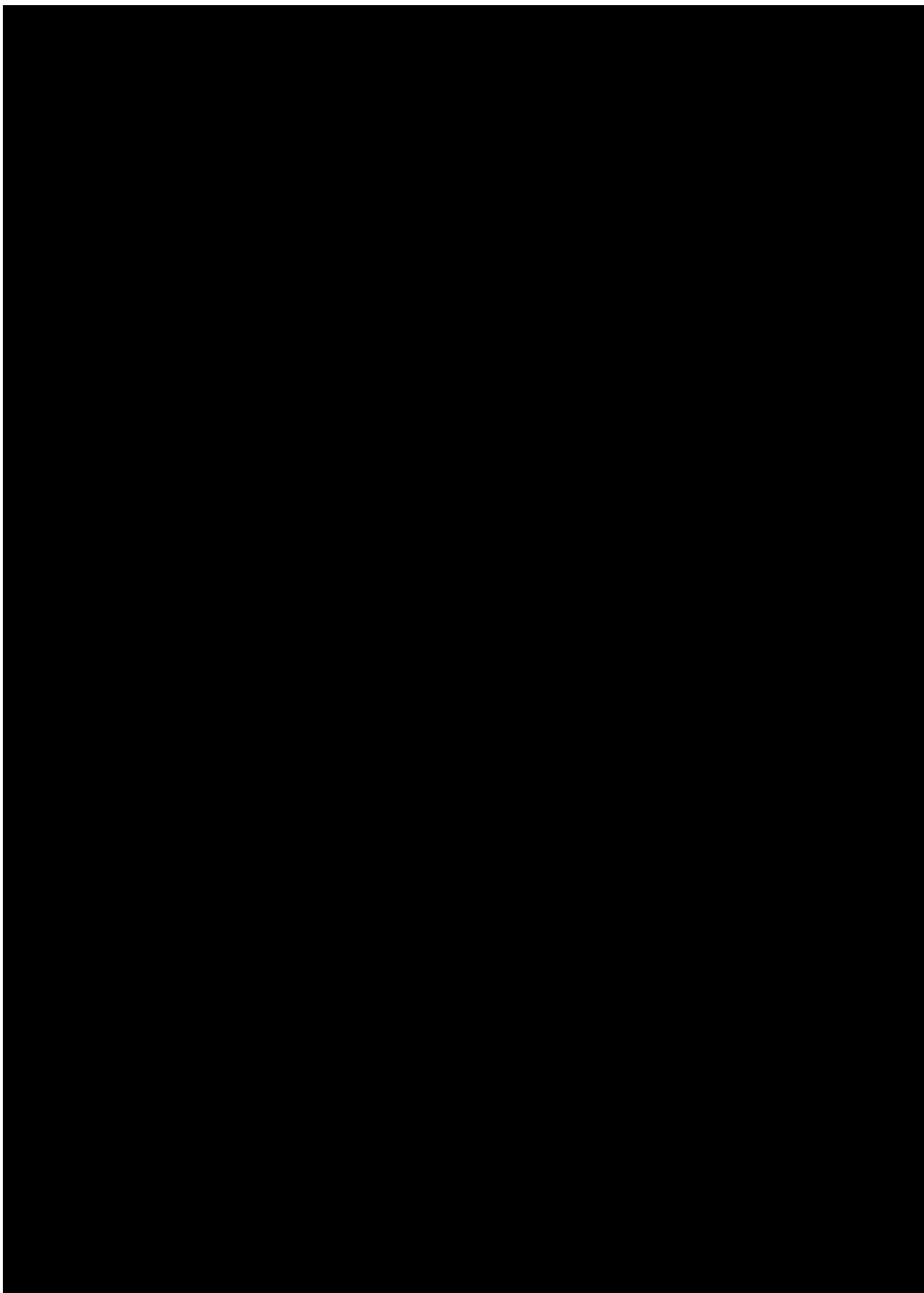


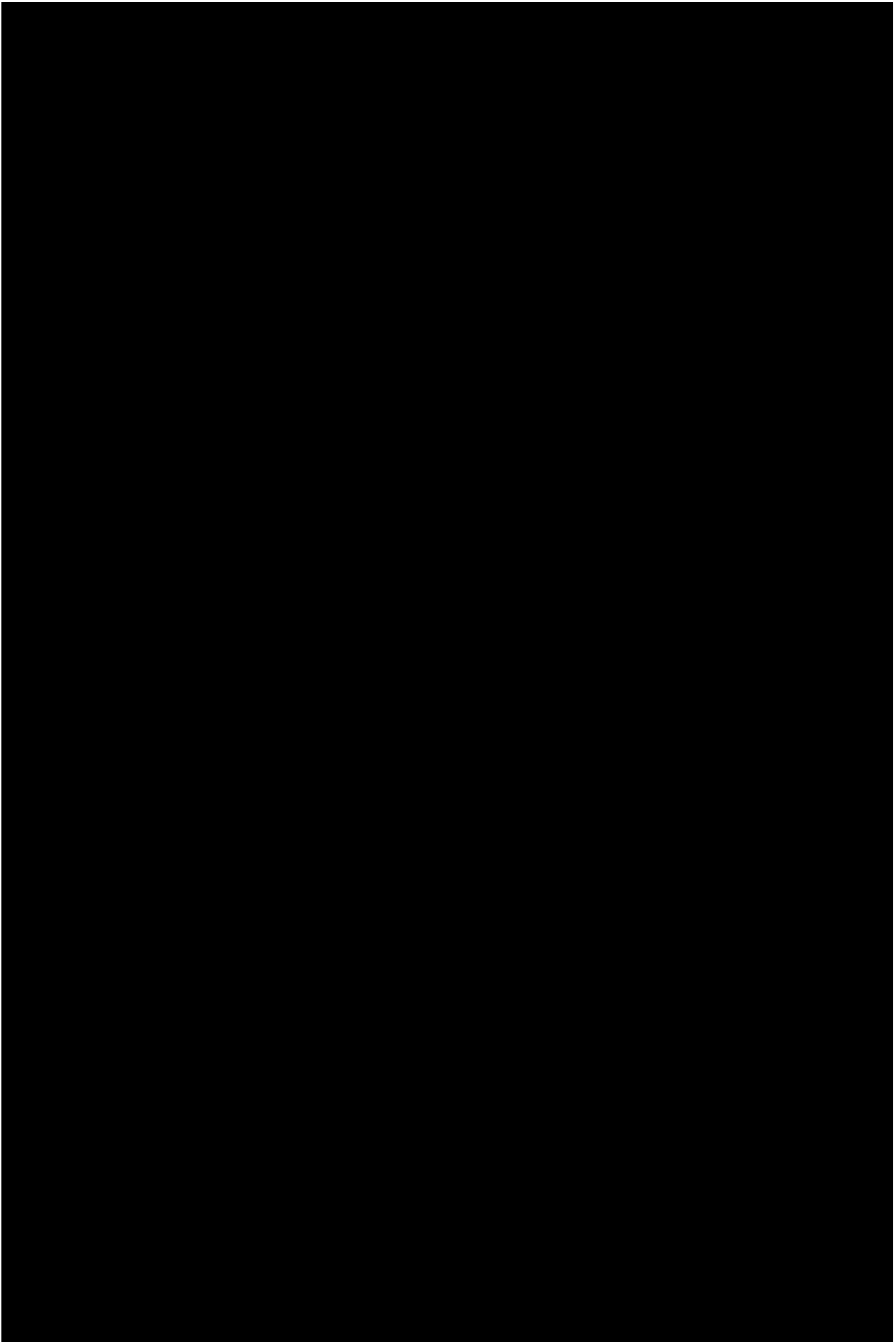


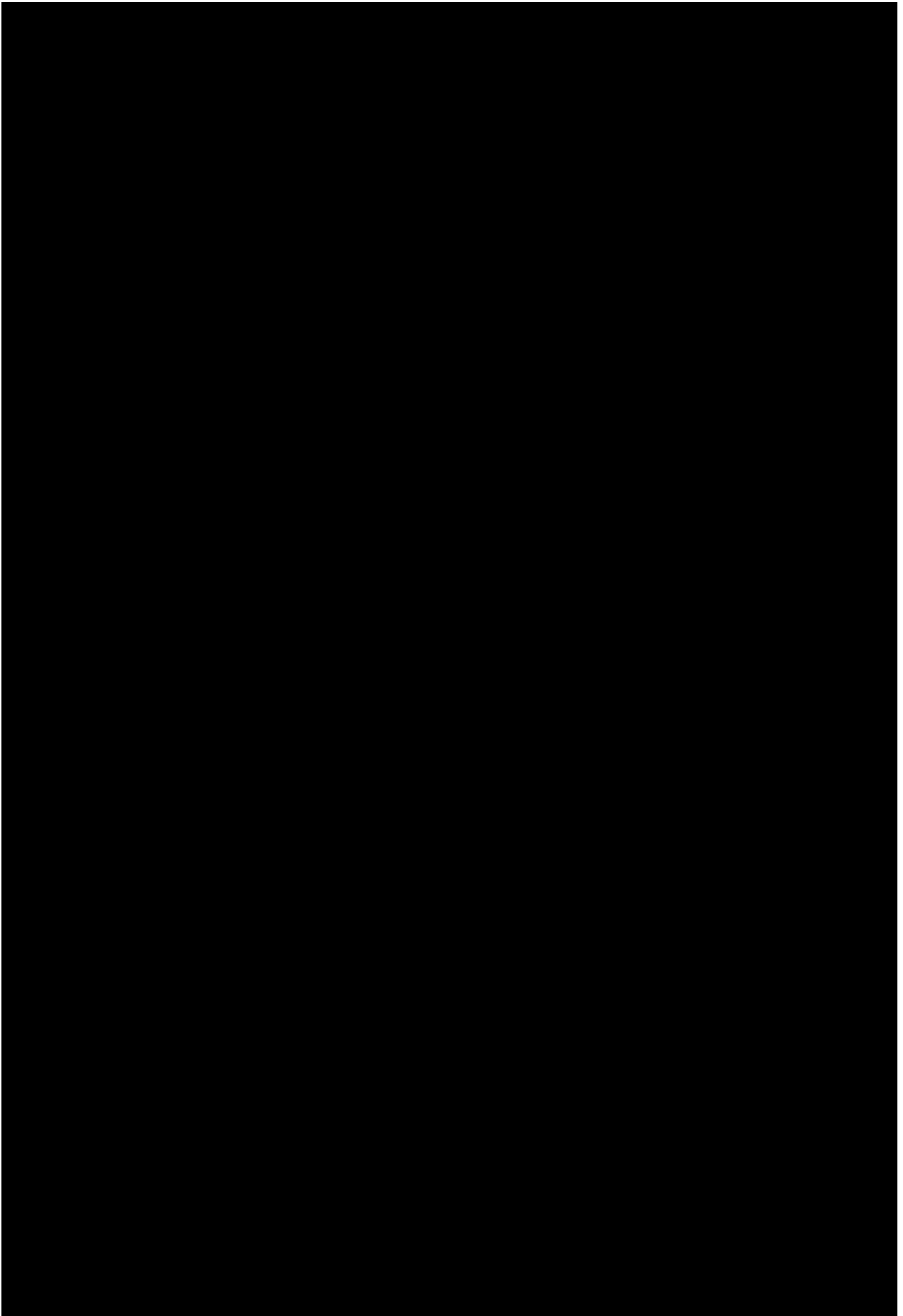




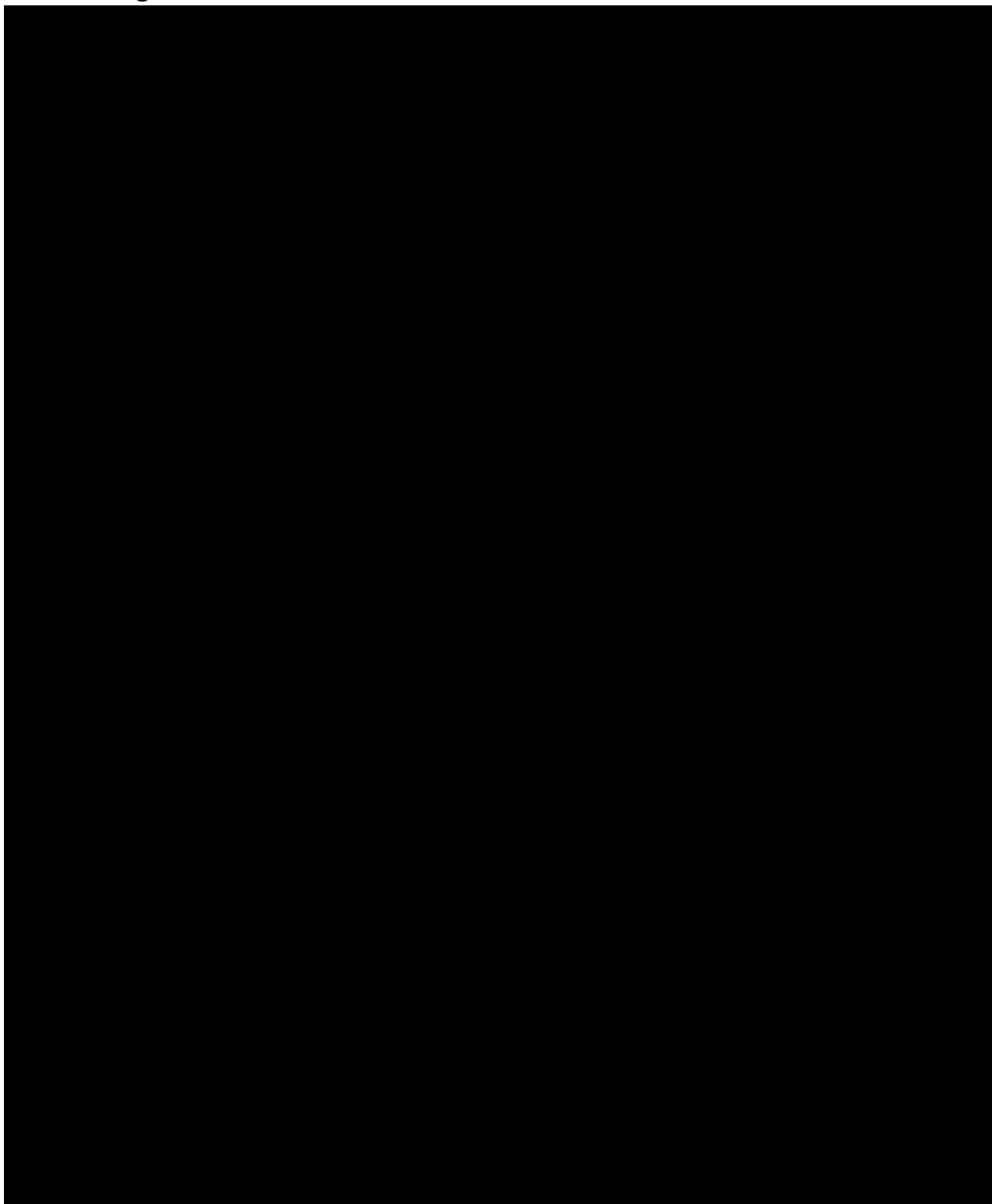
8 Ekonomické hodnocení

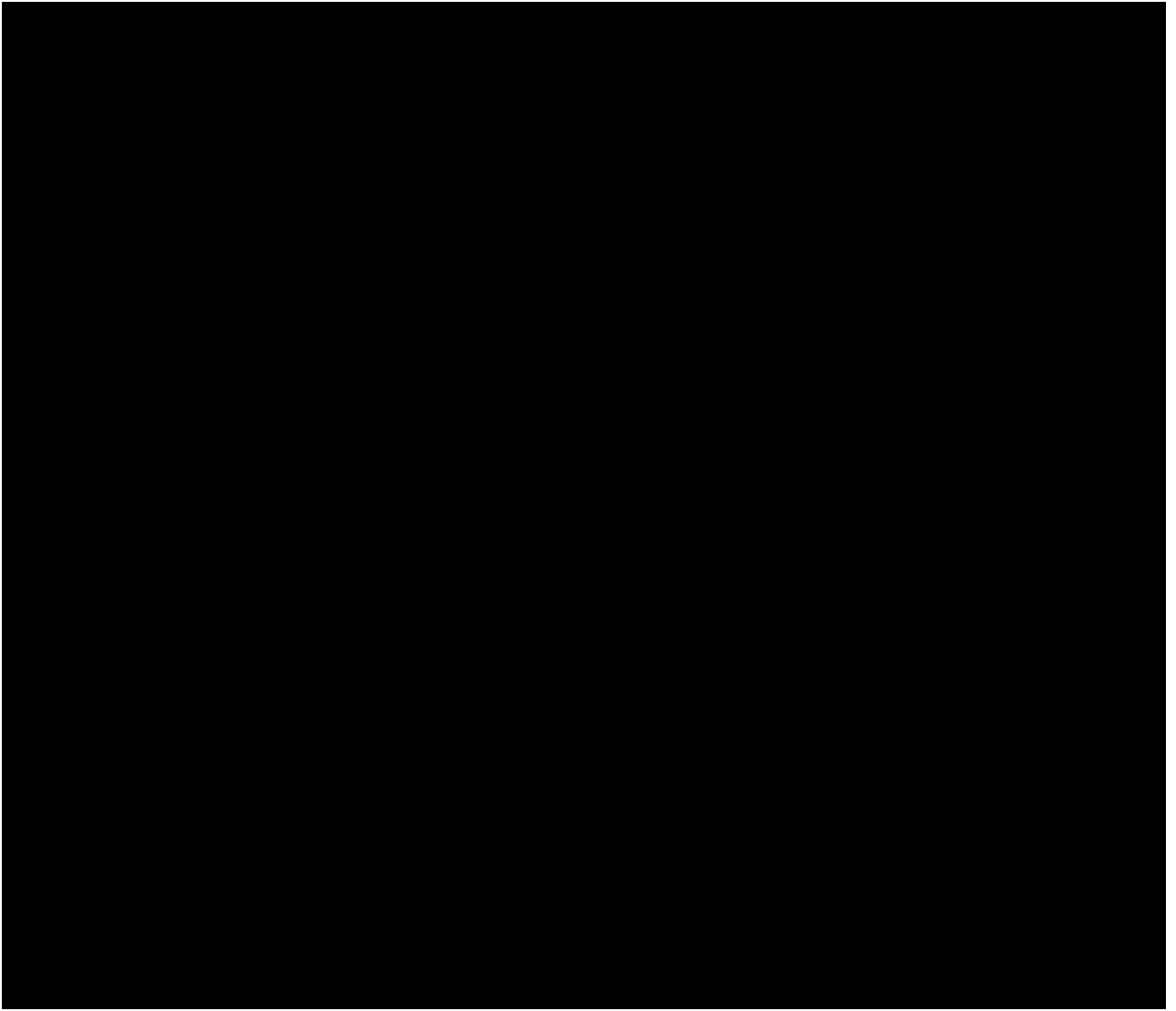




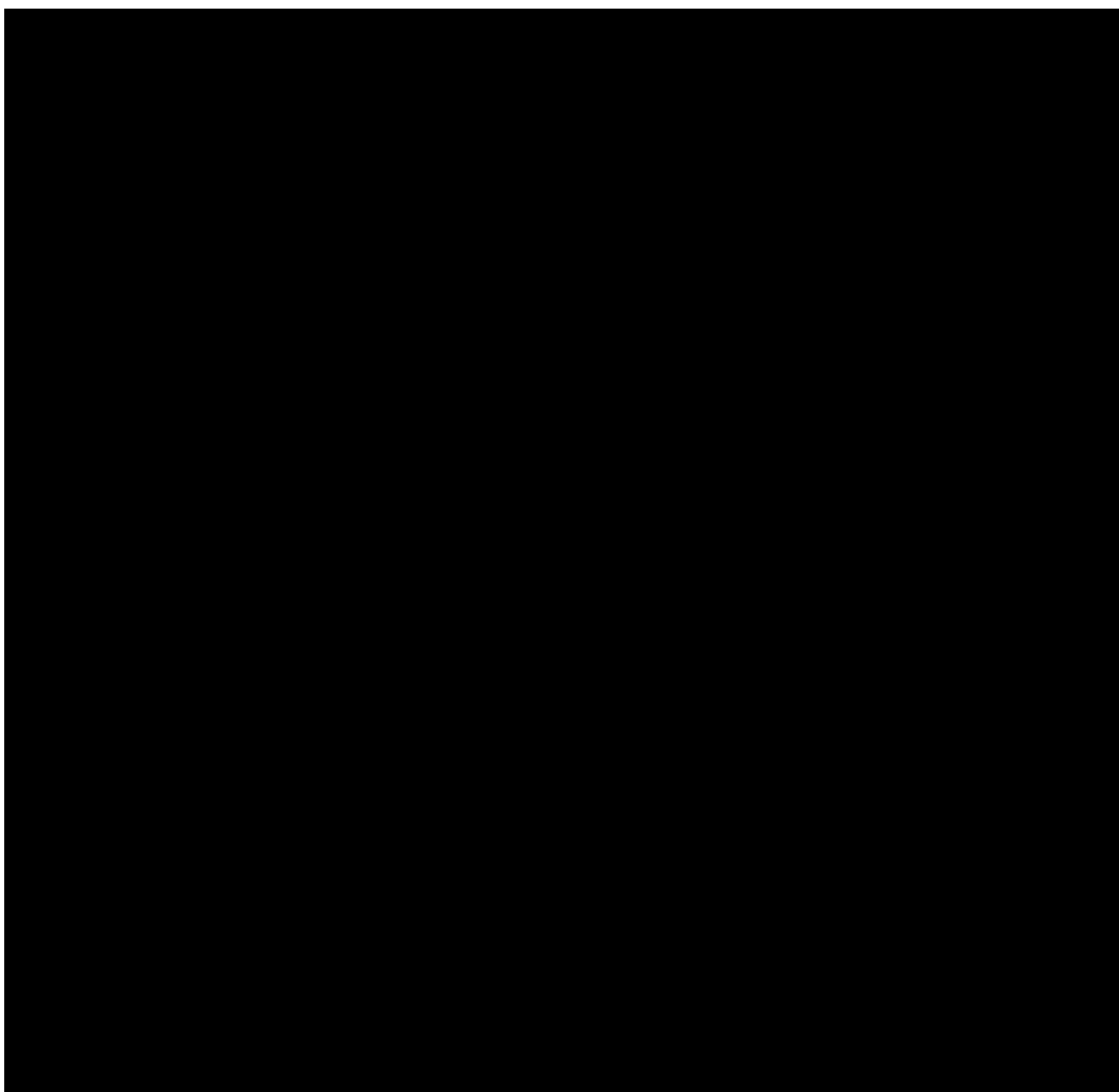


9 Ekologické hodnocení

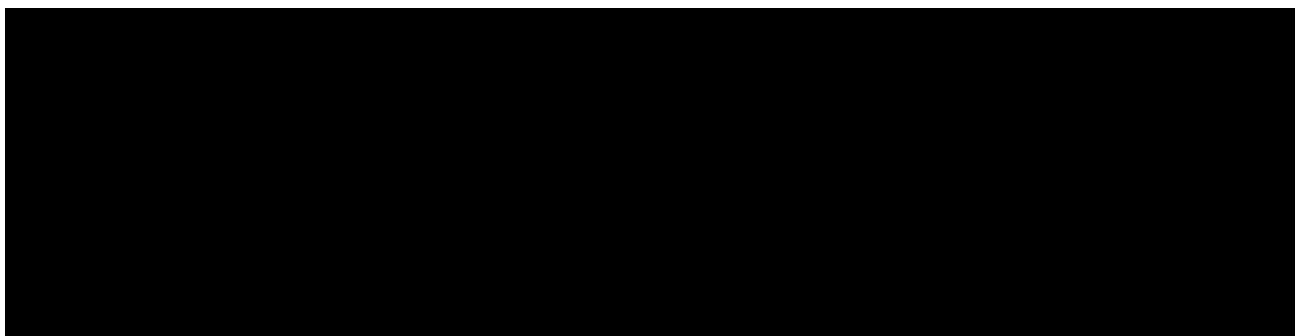




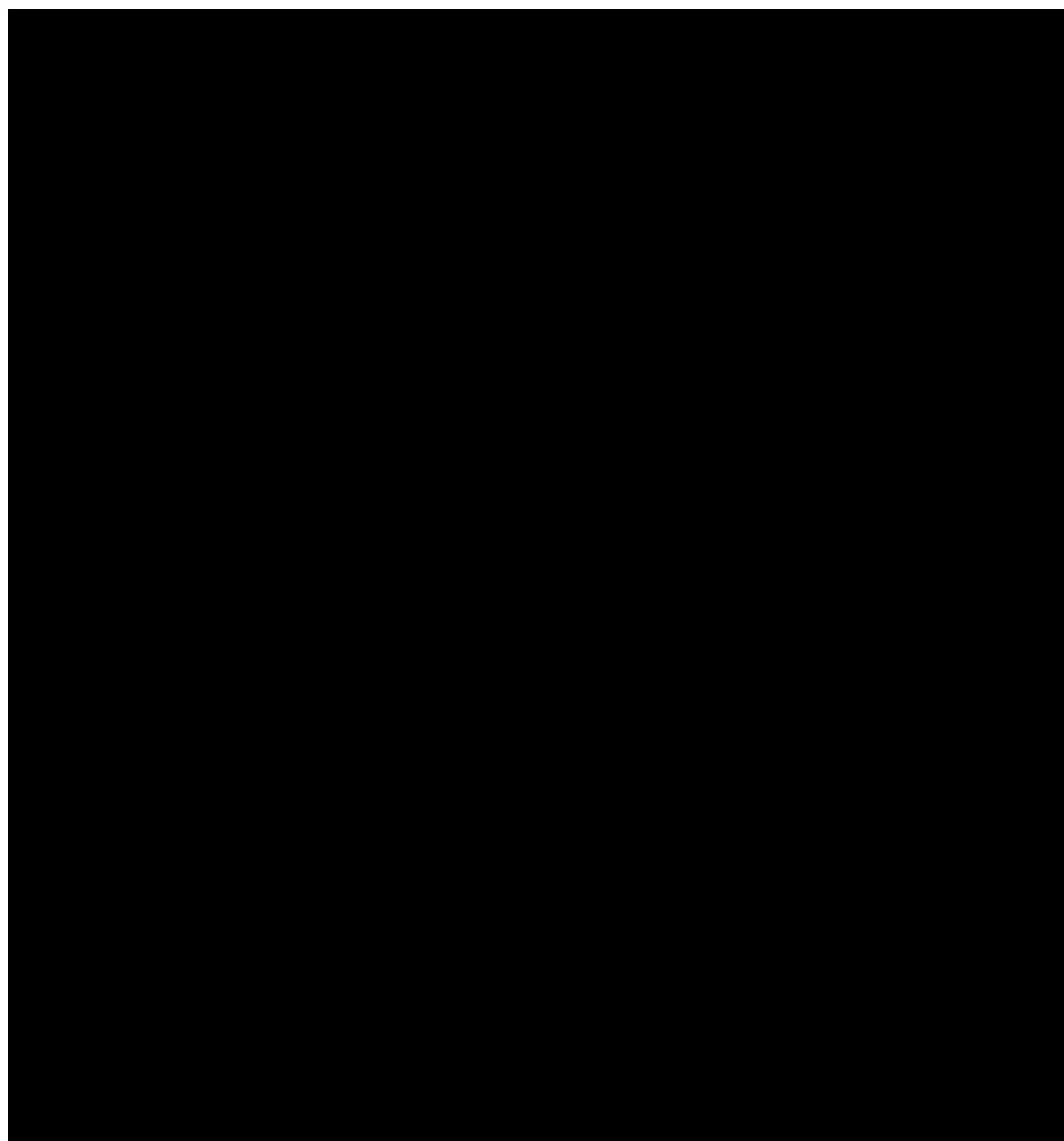
10 Závěr

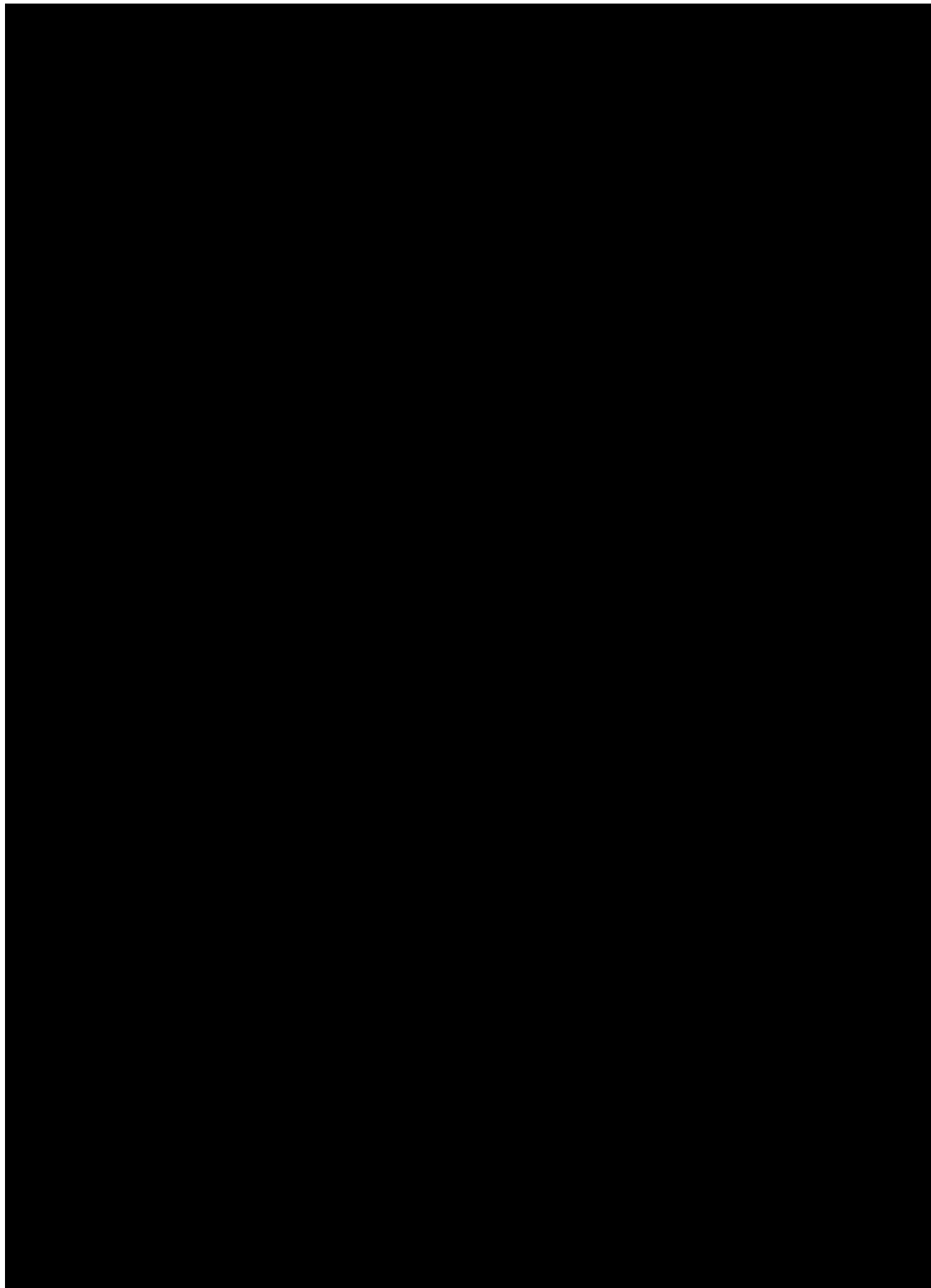


11 Výchozí podklady



12 Okrajové podmínky





The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable. The second is that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable. The third is that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable. The fourth is that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable. The fifth is that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable. The sixth is that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable. The seventh is that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable. The eighth is that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable. The ninth is that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable. The tenth is that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable.

[REDACTED]

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 1999. 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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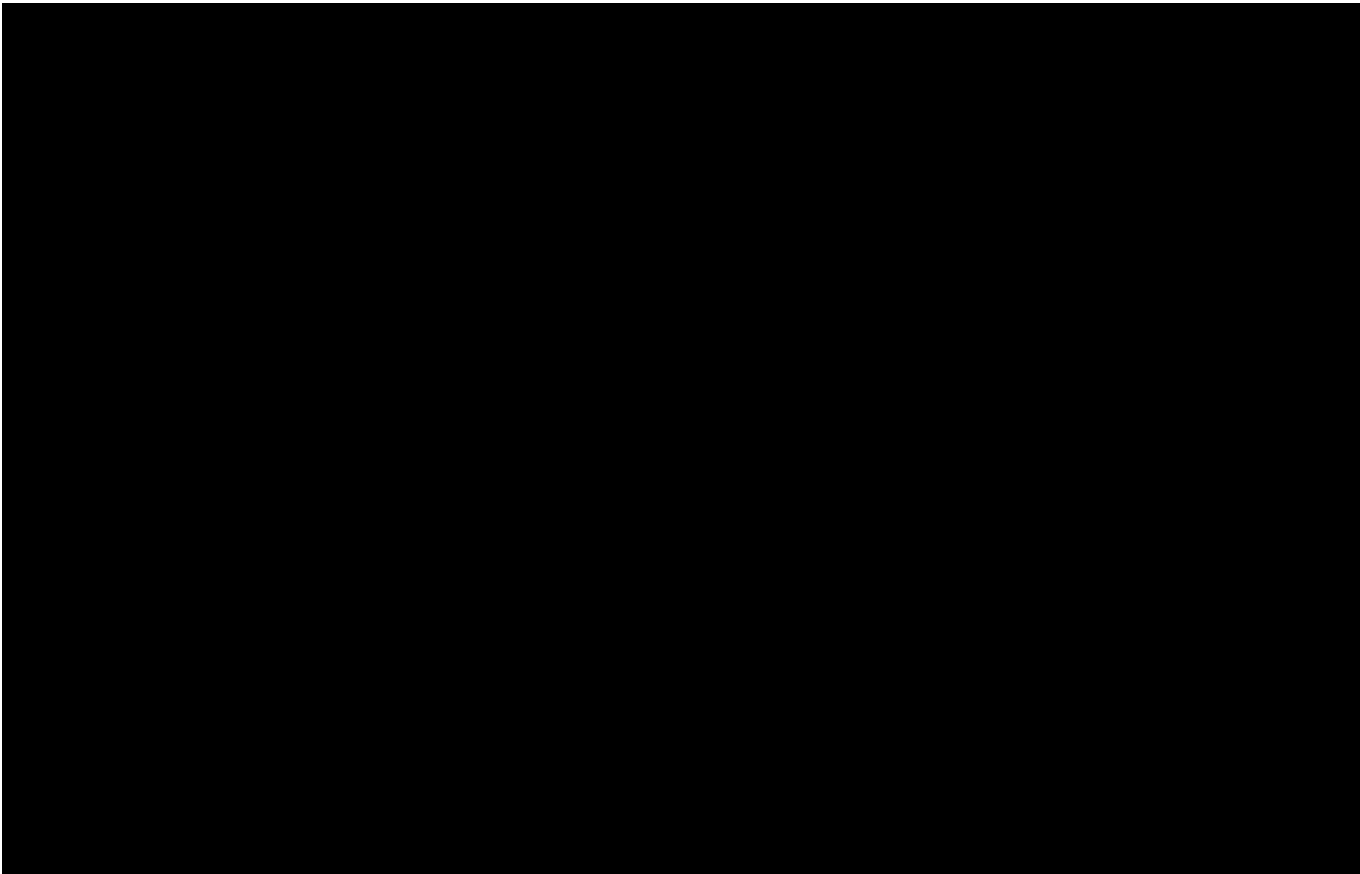
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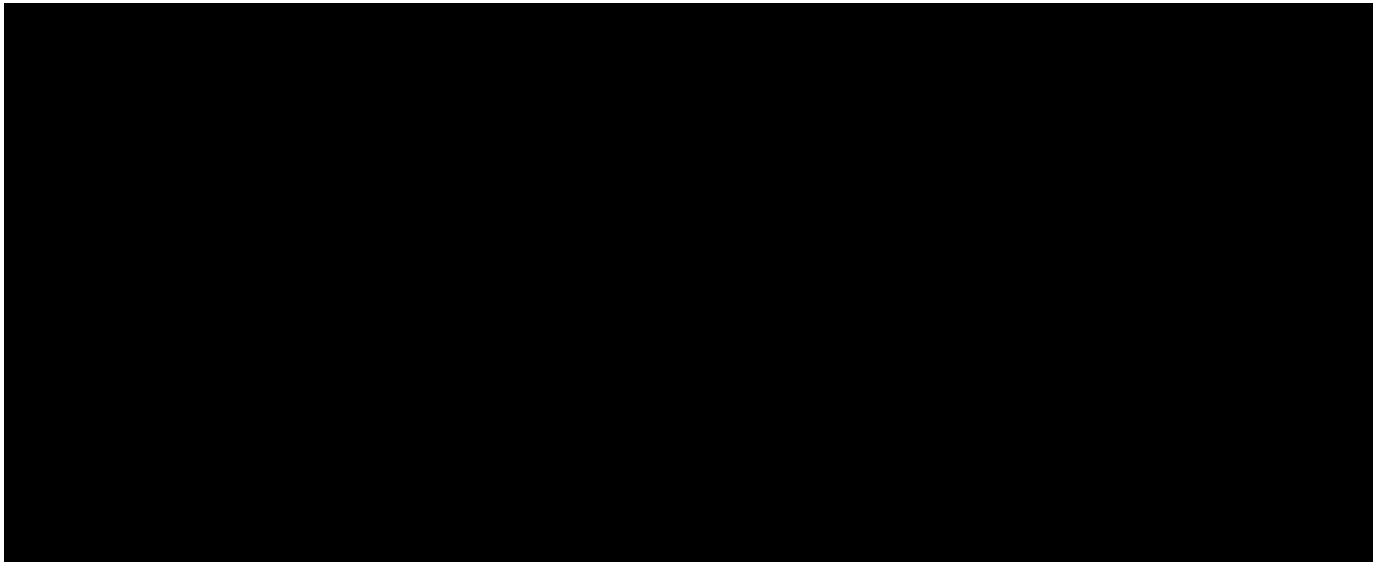


The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The methodology section describes the research design and the data collection process. The results section presents the findings of the study, and the conclusion section summarizes the main findings and provides recommendations for future research.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting. The participants were recruited from a local university and were assigned to two groups: the experimental group and the control group. The experimental group received the intervention, while the control group did not. The data were collected over a period of six weeks.

The results of the study show that the intervention had a significant positive effect on the outcome variable. The experimental group showed a significant improvement in the outcome variable compared to the control group. The findings suggest that the intervention is effective in improving the outcome variable.

The conclusion of the study is that the intervention is effective in improving the outcome variable. The findings suggest that the intervention is a promising approach for improving the outcome variable. Further research is needed to confirm the findings and to explore the long-term effects of the intervention.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of services. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the implementation of quality management systems, and the introduction of new management practices.

Another key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of services. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new management practices, the implementation of cost reduction measures, and the introduction of new technologies.

Finally, a key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the transparency of services. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new management practices, the implementation of transparency measures, and the introduction of new technologies.

In conclusion, the public sector is facing a number of challenges, including the need to improve the quality of services, the need to improve the efficiency of services, and the need to improve the transparency of services. These challenges are being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the implementation of quality management systems, the introduction of new management practices, the implementation of cost reduction measures, and the introduction of new technologies.

The public sector is a complex and challenging environment, and it is essential that it is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This requires a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the implementation of quality management systems, the introduction of new management practices, the implementation of cost reduction measures, and the introduction of new technologies.

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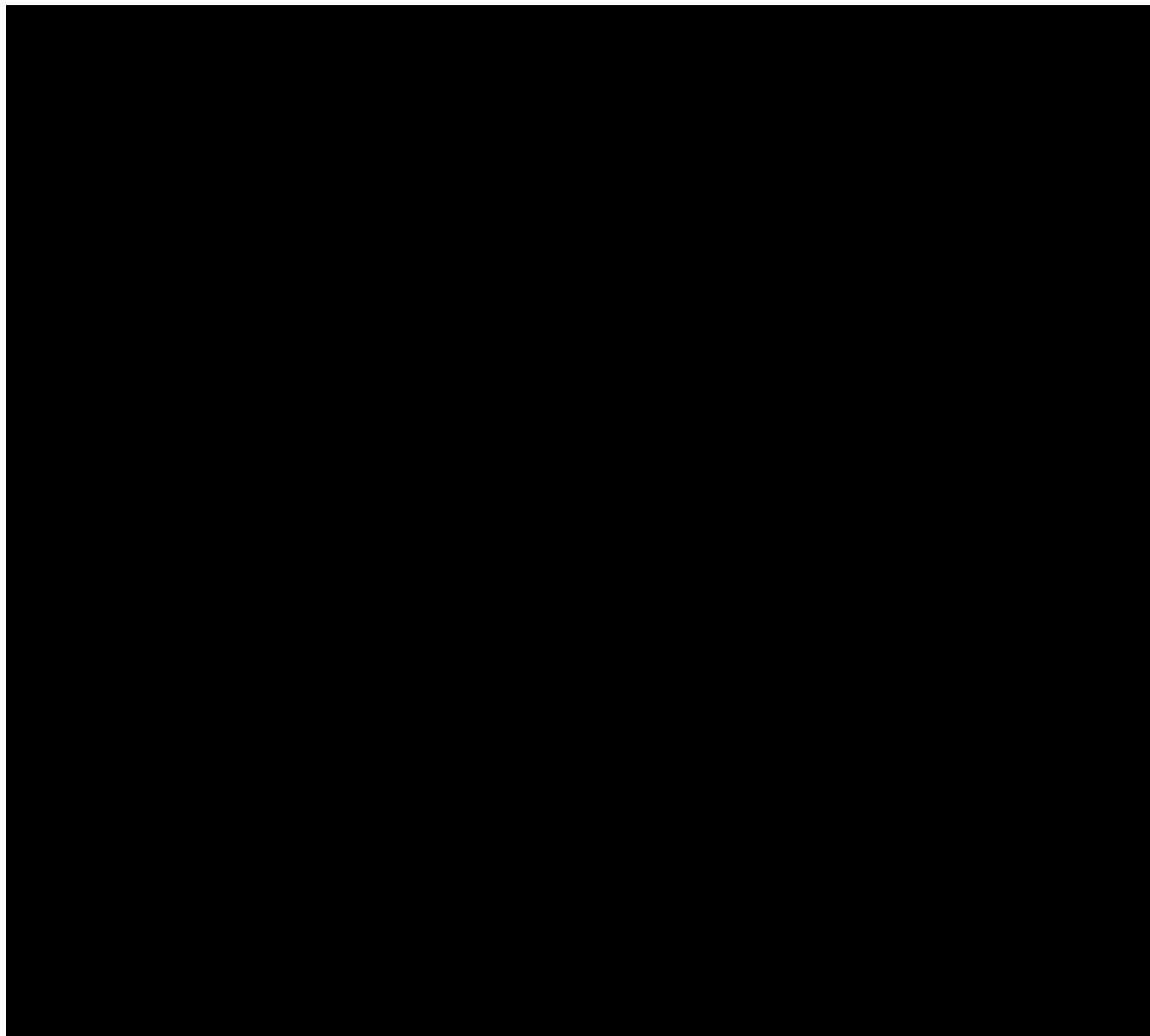
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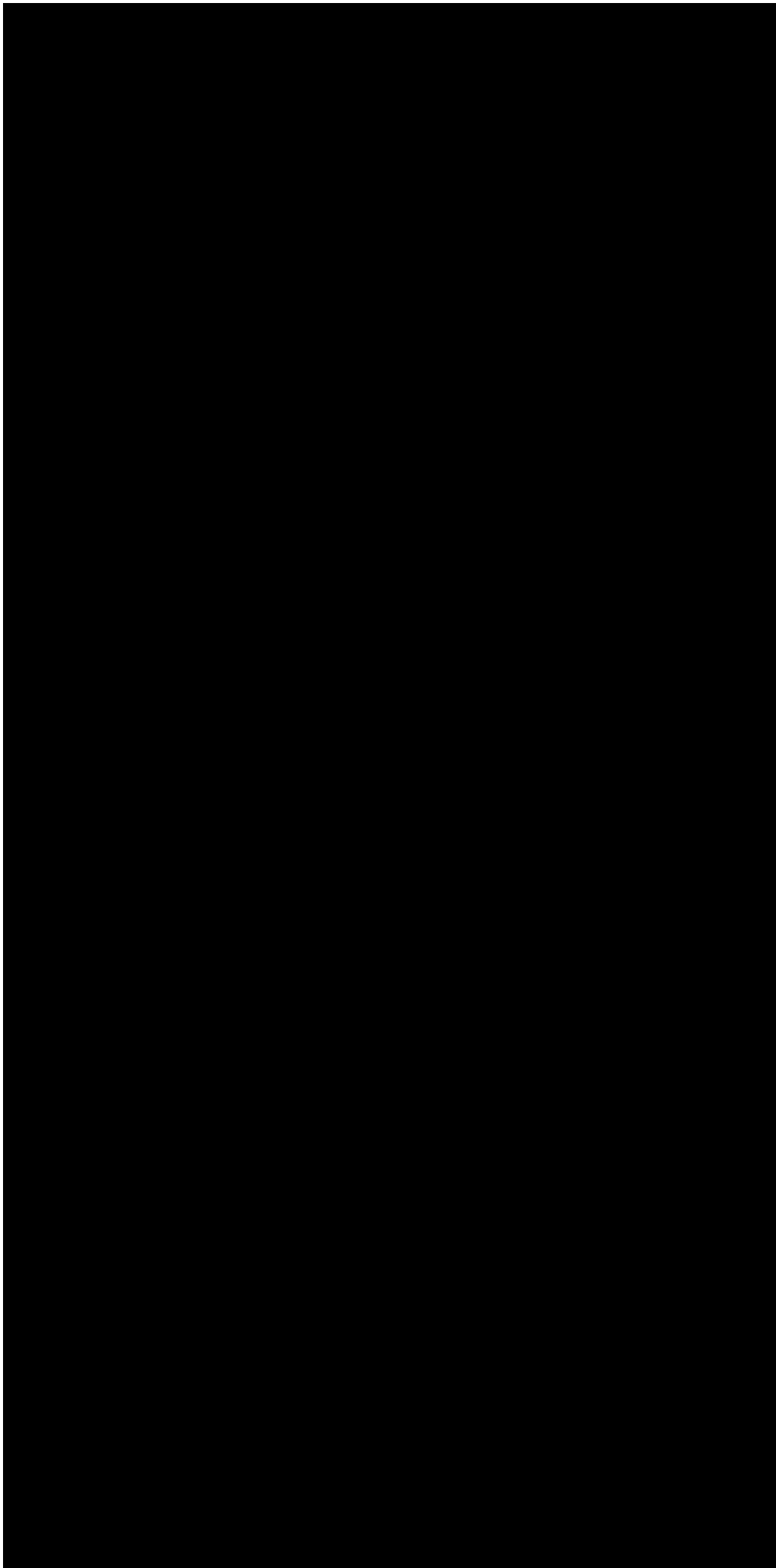
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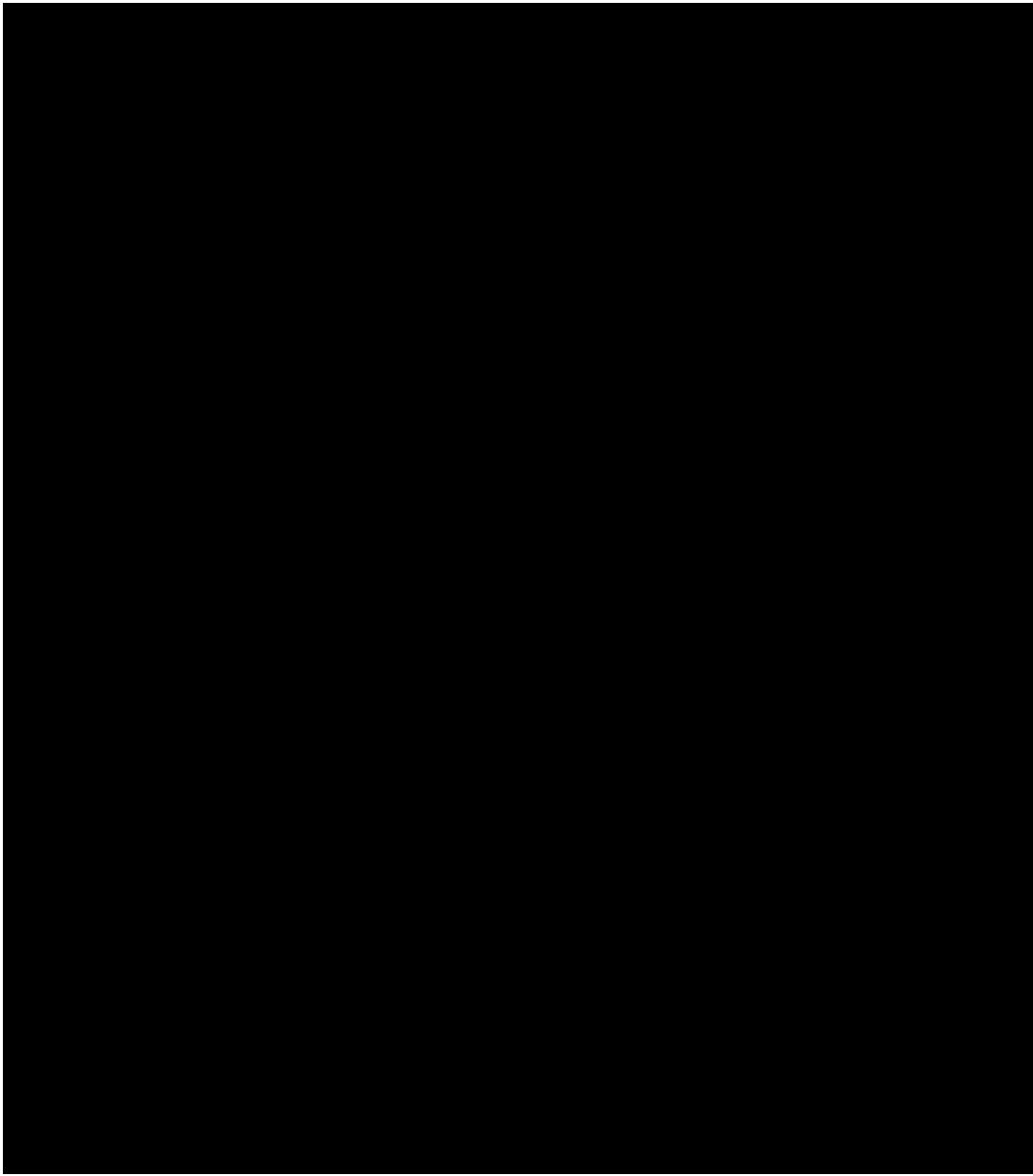
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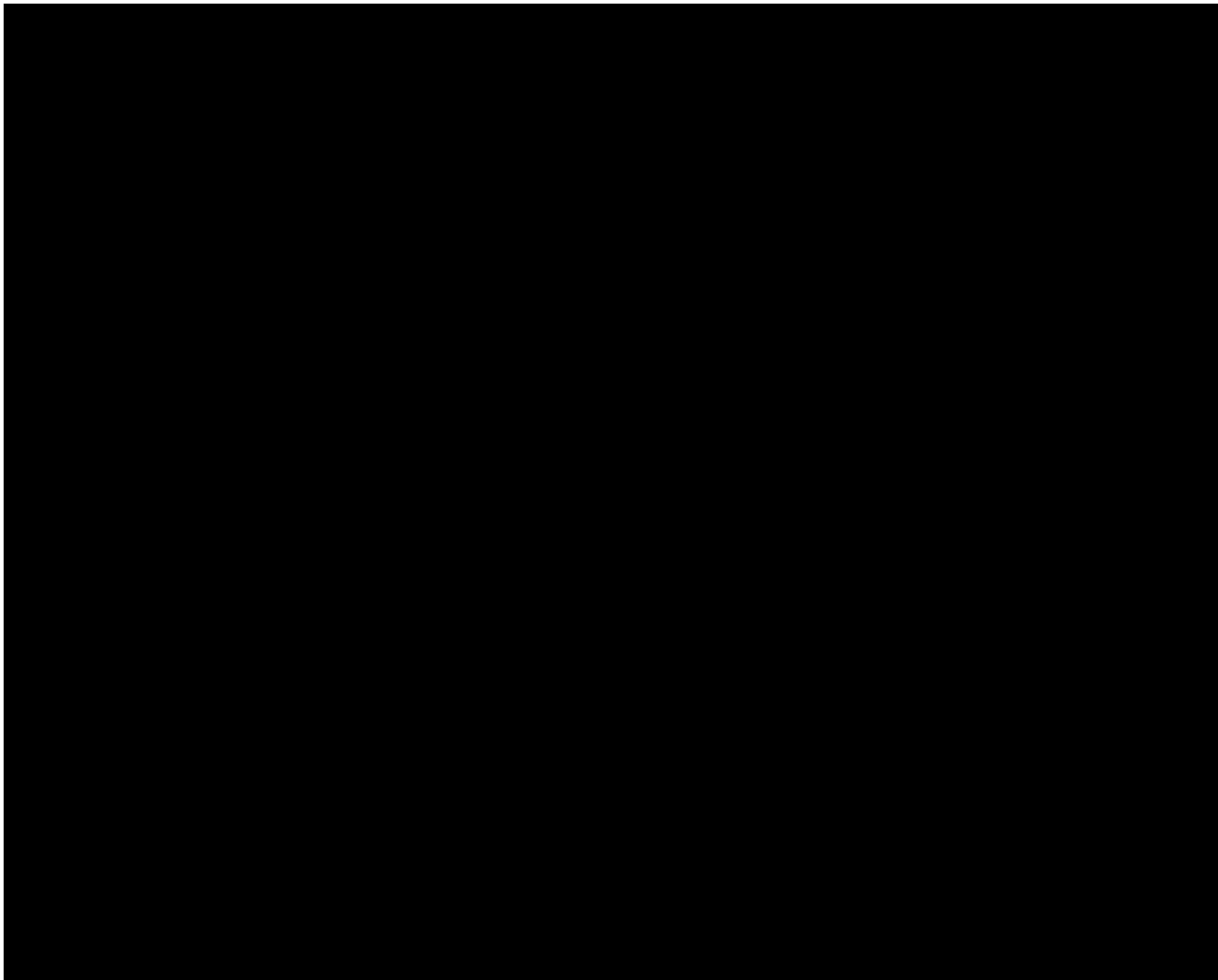
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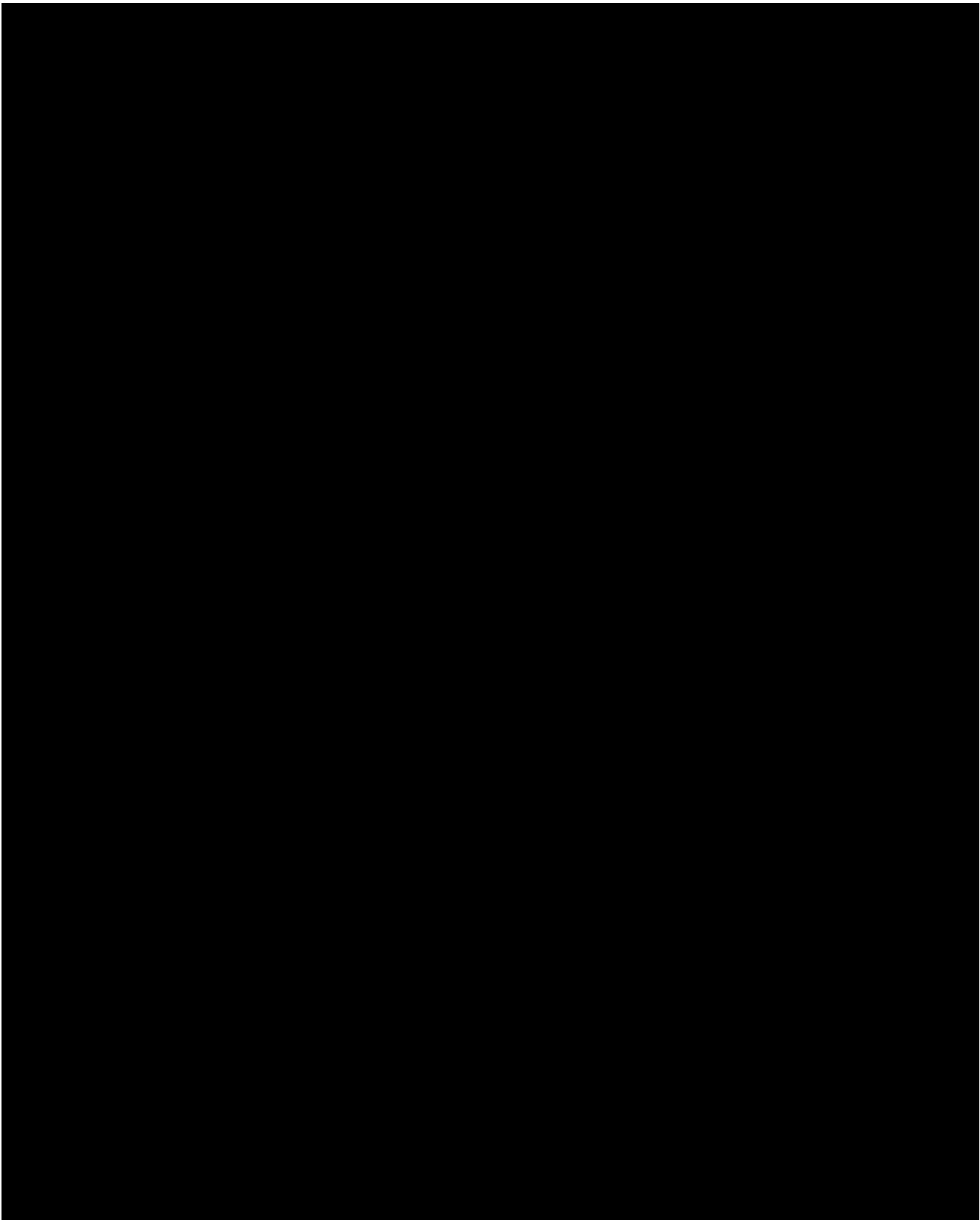
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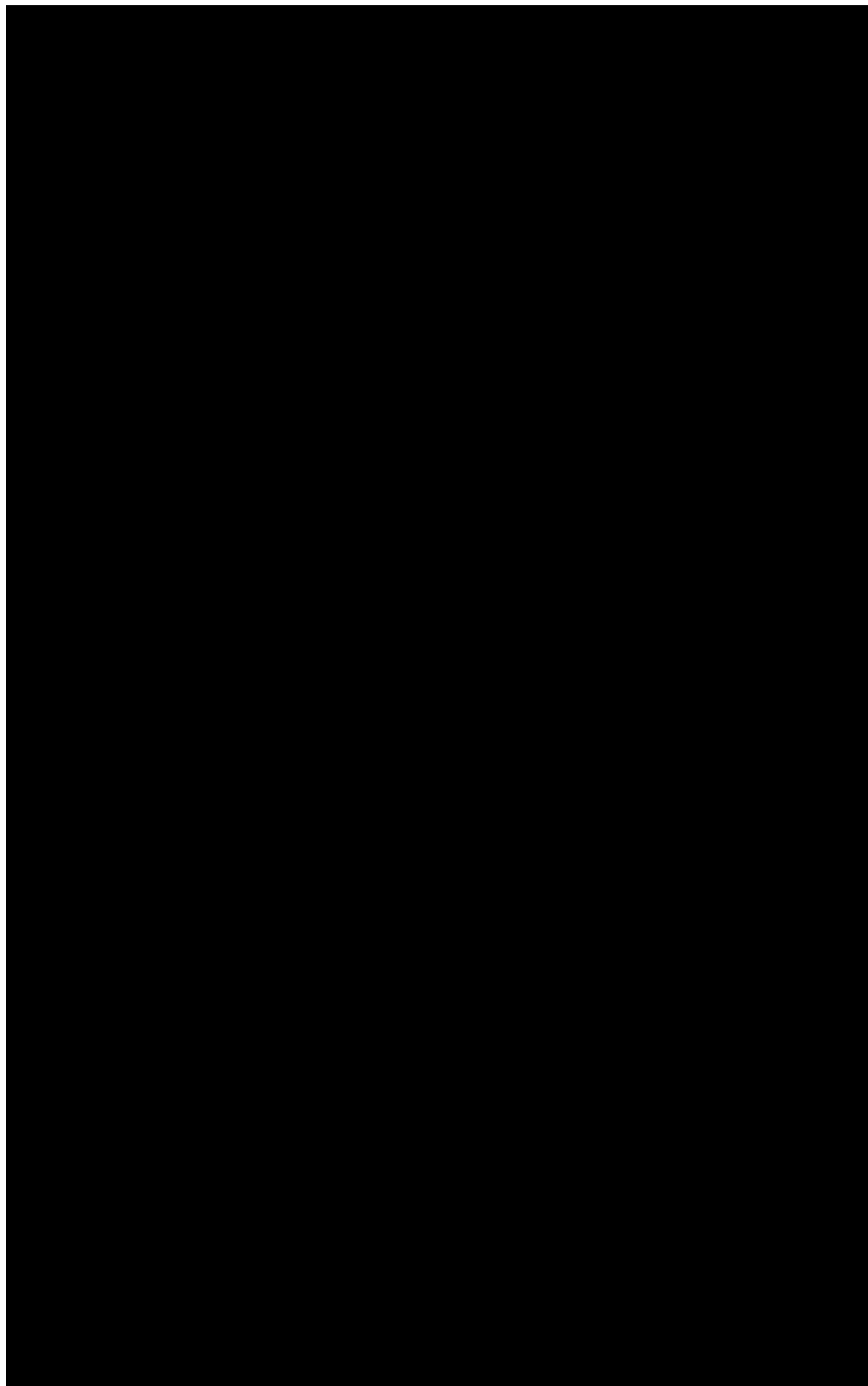














the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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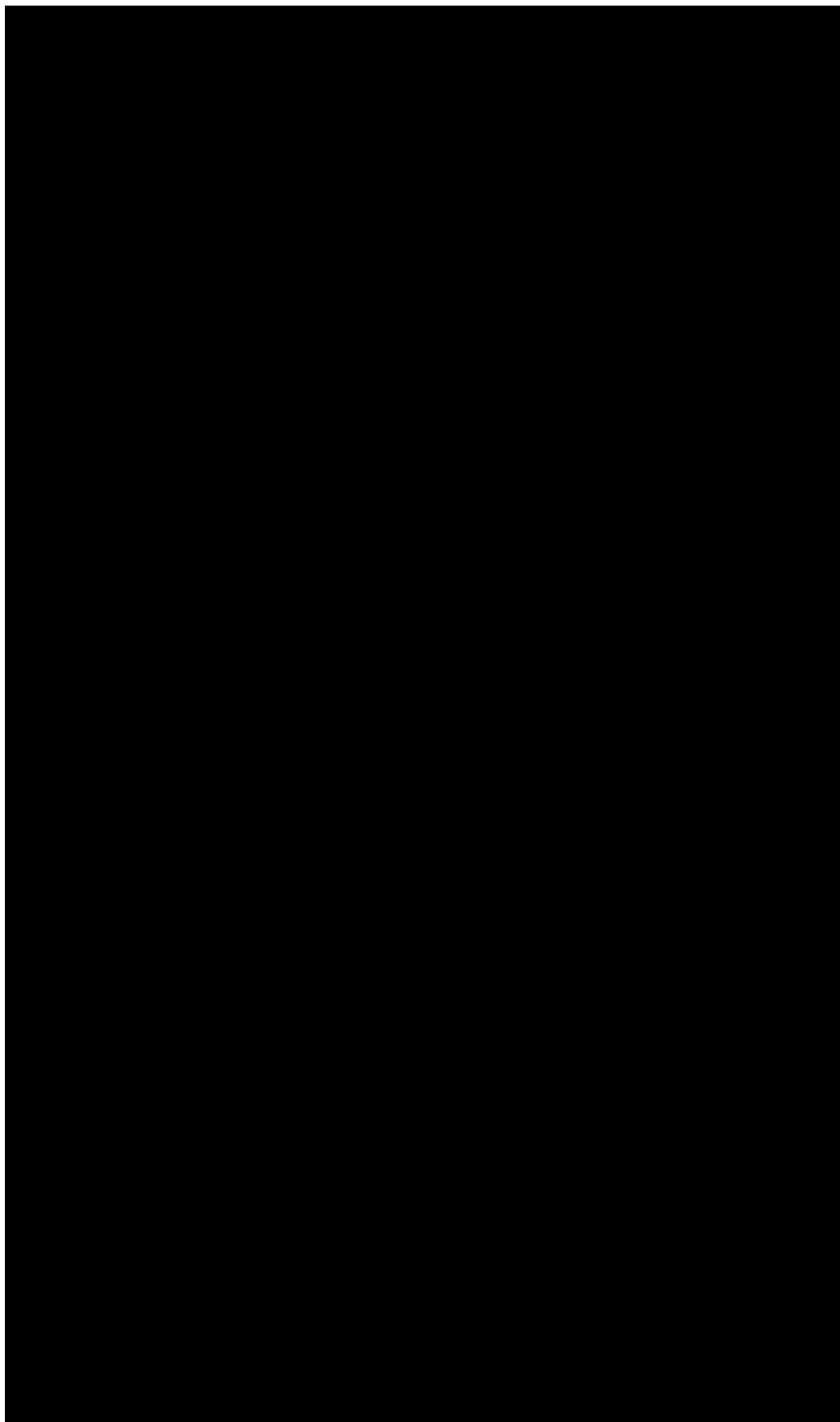
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