



Řízení letového provozu České republiky

DODATEK Č. 5

K DOHODĚ O VZÁJEMNÉM POSKYTOVÁNÍ A VYUŽÍVÁNÍ PROVOZNÍCH DAT

uzavřené dne 14. 6. 2010 a doplněné Dodatkem č. 1 ze dne 3. 10. 2016, Dodatkem č. 2 ze dne 23. 7. 2018, Dodatkem č. 3 ze dne 10. 11. 2021 a Dodatkem č. 4 ze dne 17. 2. 2022

(dále jen „**dodatek**“)

1. Smluvní strany

Řízení letového provozu České republiky, státní podnik (ŘLP ČR, s. p.)

se sídlem: Navigační 787, 252 61 Jeneč



IČO: 49710371

DIČ: CZ699004742

bankovní spojení: Komerční banka, a.s.

číslo účtu: 1162200106/0100

zapsaný v obchodním rejstříku vedeném Městským soudem v Praze v oddíle A, vložce 10771,

(dále jen „**ŘLP ČR**“)

a

AERO Vodochody AEROSPACE a.s.

se sídlem U Letiště 374, 250 70 Odolena Voda – Dolínek



IČO: 24194204

DIČ: CZ24194204

bankovní spojení: Komerční banka, a.s.



zapsaná v obchodním rejstříku vedeném Městským soudem v Praze, oddíl B, vložka 17749,

(dále jen „**AERO**“)

(ŘLP ČR a AERO dále společně jen „**smluvní strany**“)

2. Preambule

- 2.1 Společnost Letiště Vodochody, a.s. (dále jen „**Letiště**“) a ŘLP ČR spolu uzavřely dne 14. 6. 2010 Dohodu o vzájemném poskytování a využívání provozních dat (dále jen „**Dohoda**“).
- 2.2 Dne 15. 12. 2015 byla mezi společnostmi AERO, ŘLP ČR a Letiště uzavřena trojstranná Dohoda o postoupení Dohody o vzájemném poskytování a využívání provozních dat, ev. č. ŘLP ČR.: 484/2015/PS/088 s účinností k 1. lednu 2016. Touto dohodou Letiště převedlo na AERO svá práva a povinnosti z Dohody s účinky k částem plnění, které ještě nebyly splněny a AERO vstoupilo do všech práv a povinností Letiště vyplývajících z Dohody.
- 2.3 Výše uvedená Dohoda byla následně doplněna Dodatkem č. 1 ze dne 3. 10. 2016, Dodatkem č. 2 ze dne 23. 7. 2018, Dodatkem č. 3 ze dne 10. 11. 2021 a Dodatkem č. 4 ze dne 17. 2. 2022.
- 2.4 Smluvní strany se dohodly na aktualizaci Přílohy č. 1, Přílohy č. 4, Přílohy č. 5 a Přílohy č.7 Dohody, proto za tím účelem uzavírají tento dodatek č. 5 Dohody.

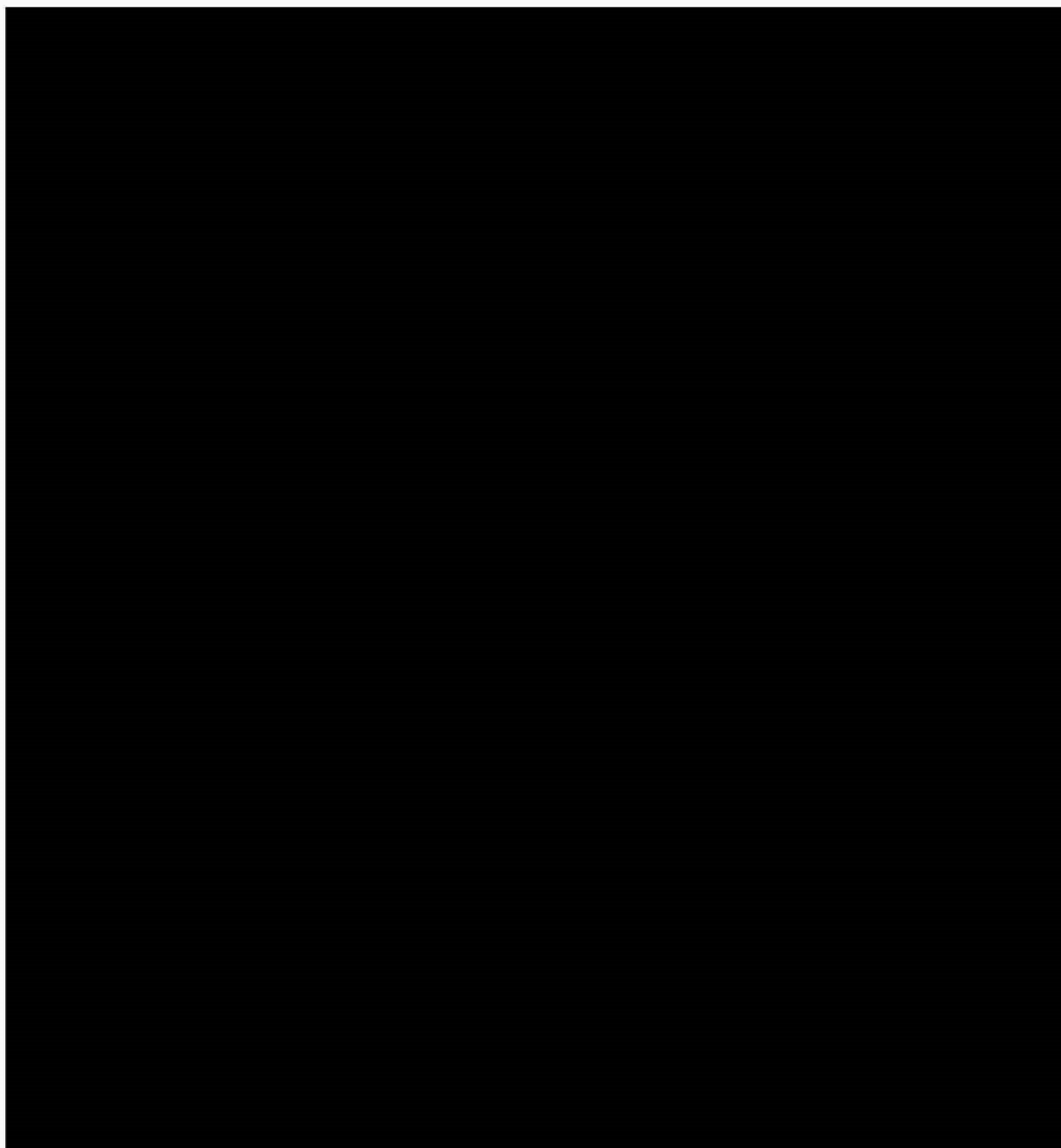
3. Předmět dodatku

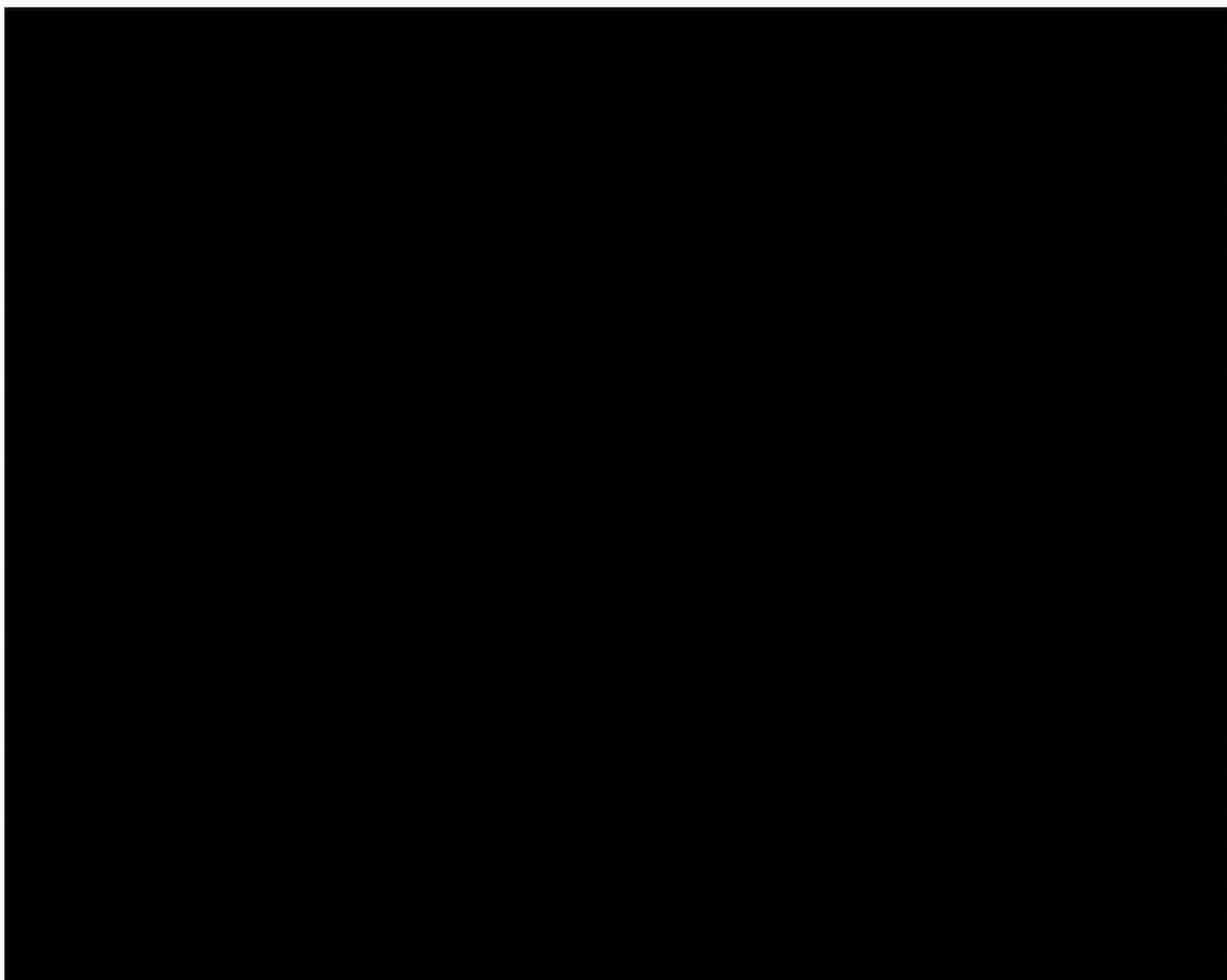
- 3.1 Obě smluvní strany se dohodly, že stávající přílohy č. 1, 4, 5 a 7 Dohody se ruší a nahrazují se novými, které jsou nedílnou součástí Dohody a tohoto dodatku.

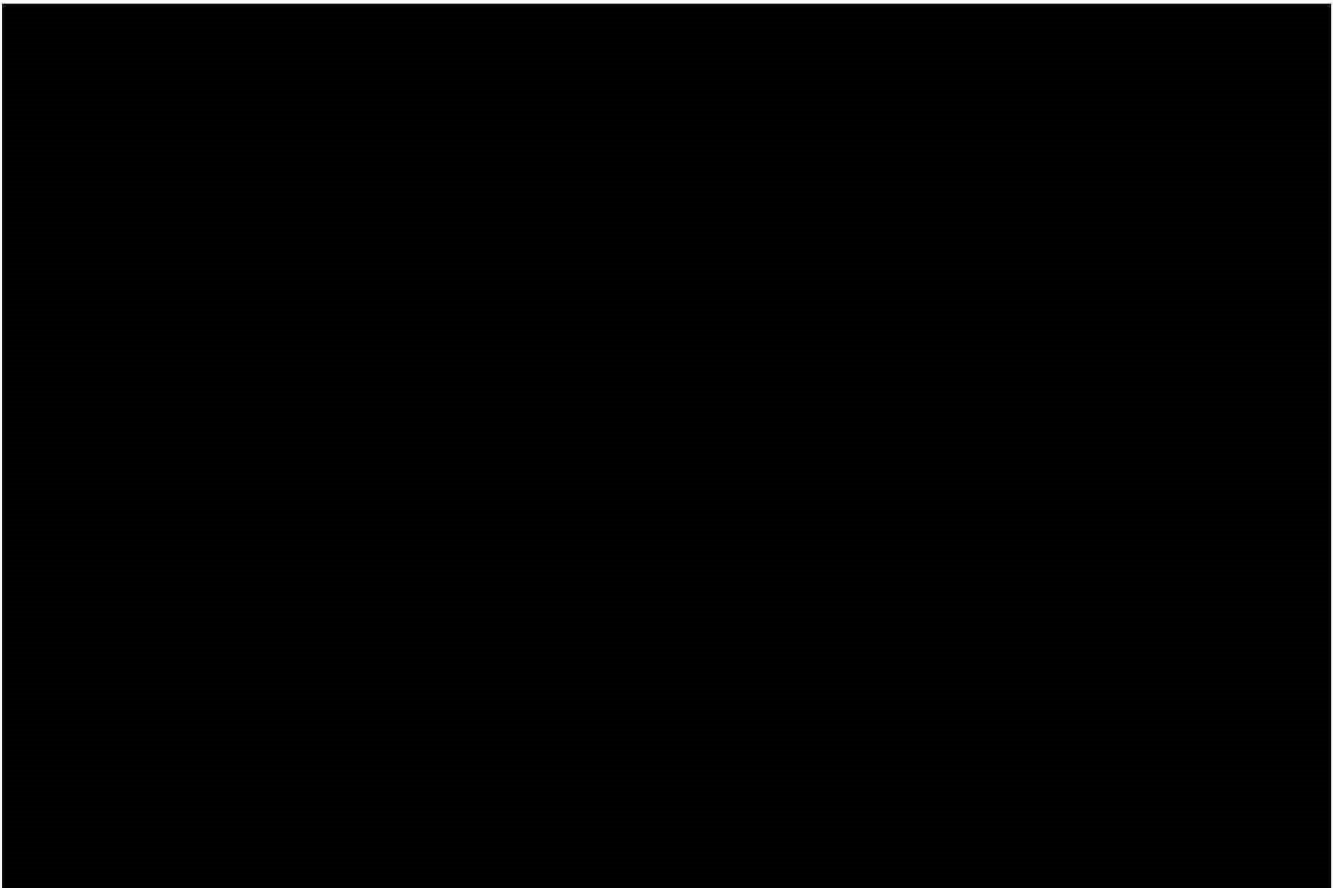
4. Závěrečná ustanovení

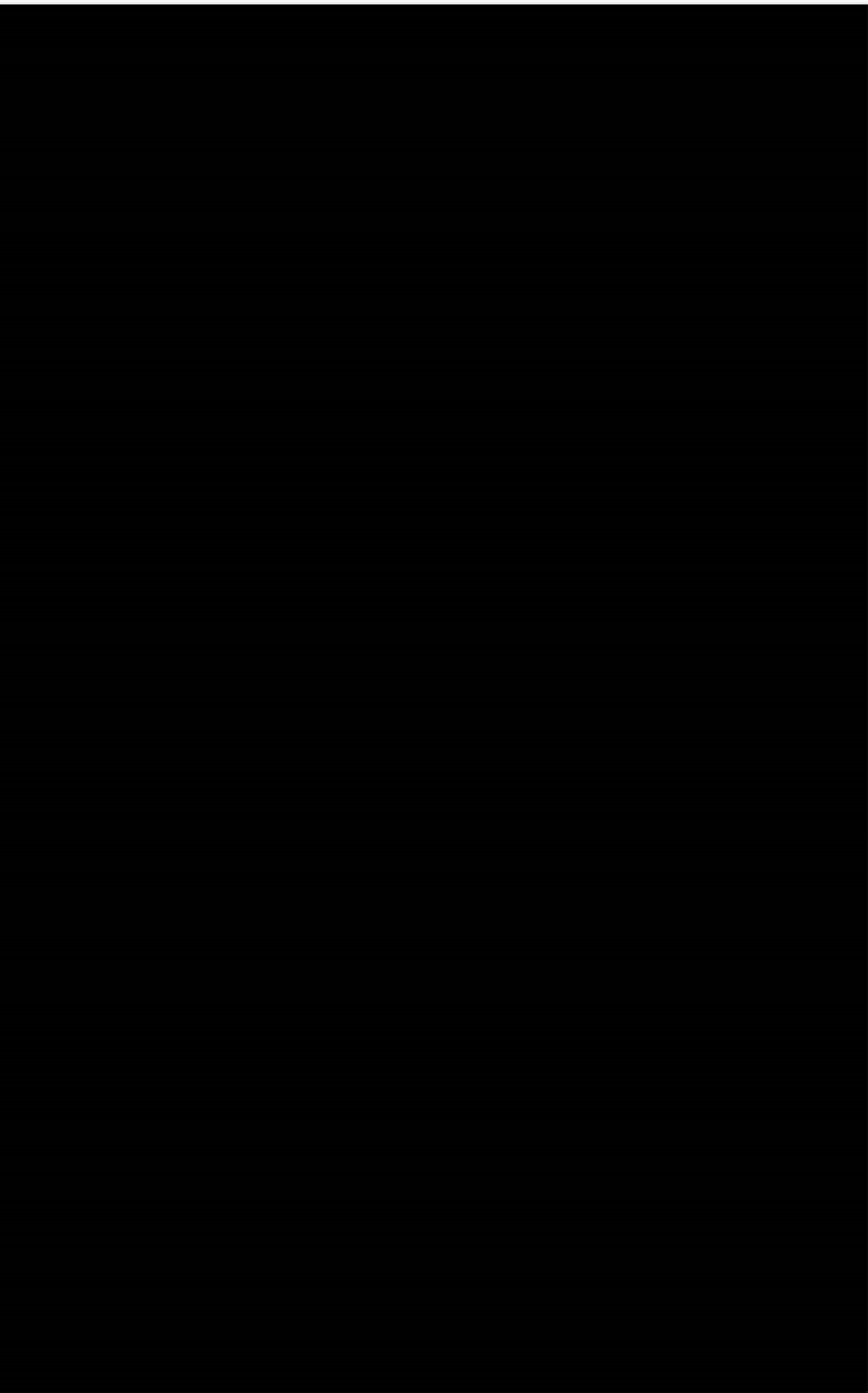
- 4.1 Ostatní ustanovení Dohody, která nejsou dotčena tímto dodatkem, zůstávají v platnosti beze změn.
- 4.2 Tento dodatek nabývá platnosti dnem podpisu oběma smluvními stranami a účinnosti dnem jeho uveřejnění v registru smluv.
- 4.3 AERO bere na vědomí, že ŘLP ČR je povinno uveřejnit tento dodatek ve smyslu zákona č. 340/2015 Sb., o zvláštních podmínkách účinnosti některých smluv, uveřejňování těchto smluv a o registru smluv (zákon o registru smluv), ve znění pozdějších předpisů.

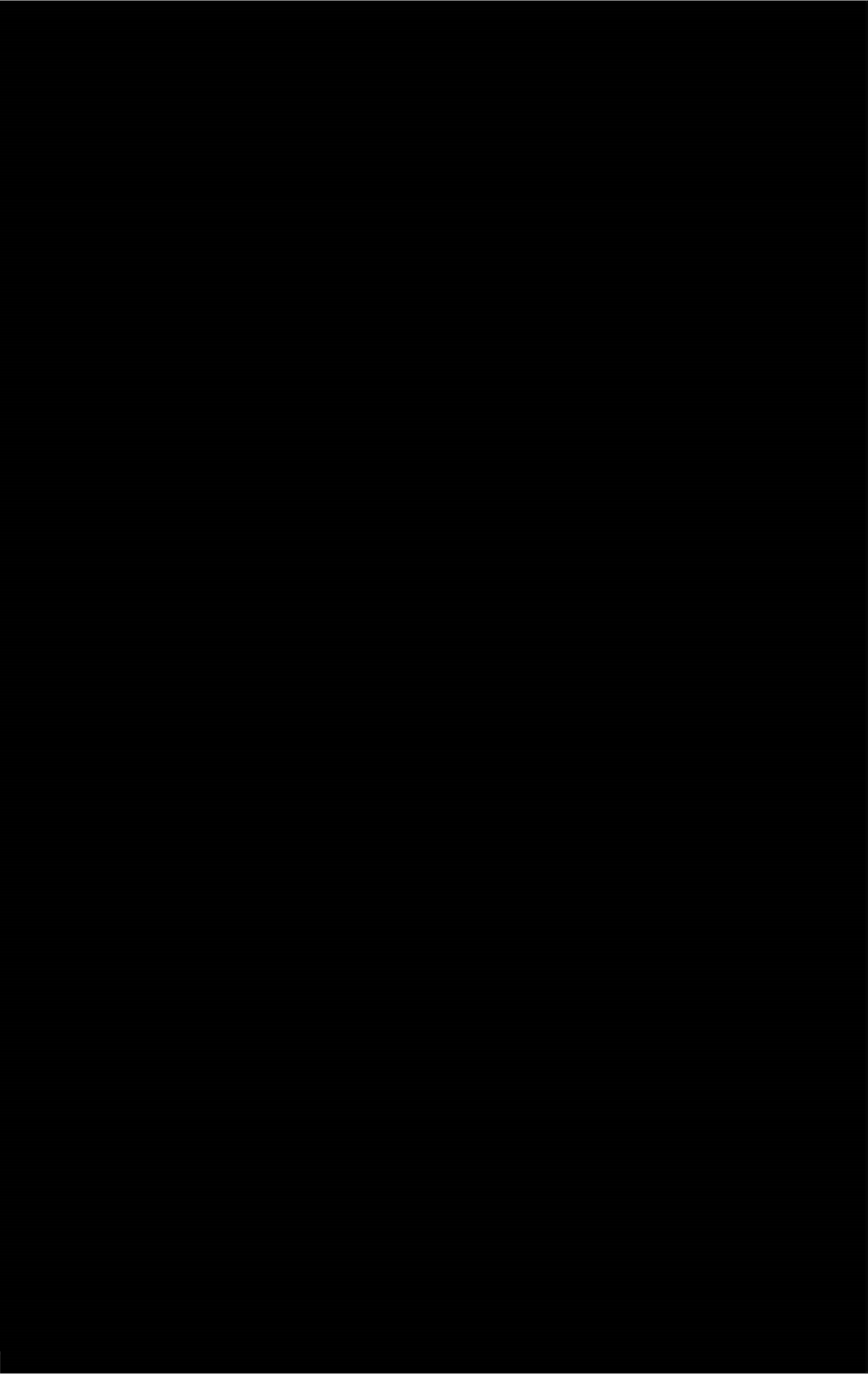
4.4 Tento dodatek se uzavírá elektronicky, a to pouze v jednom elektronickém vyhotovení.

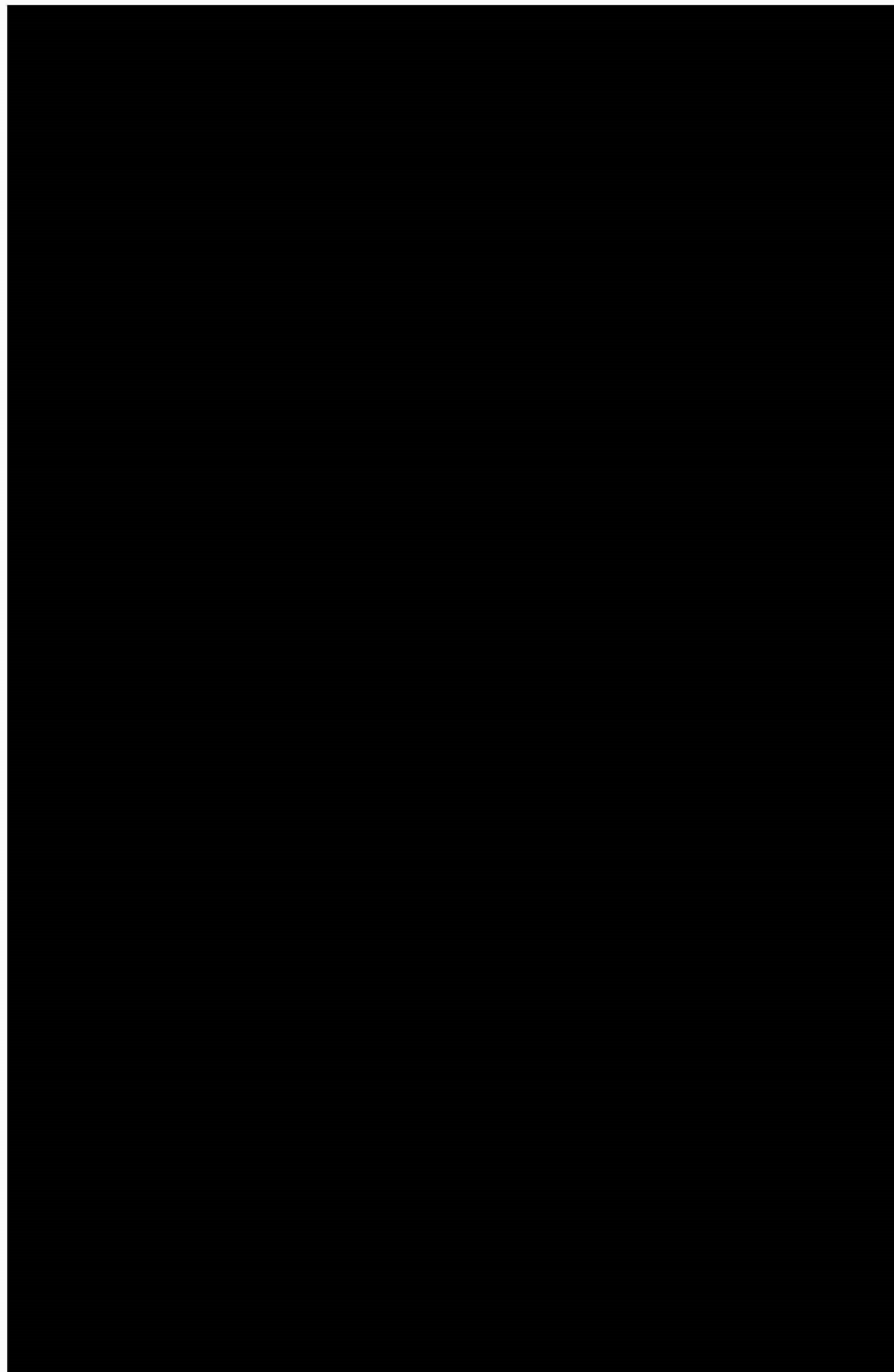






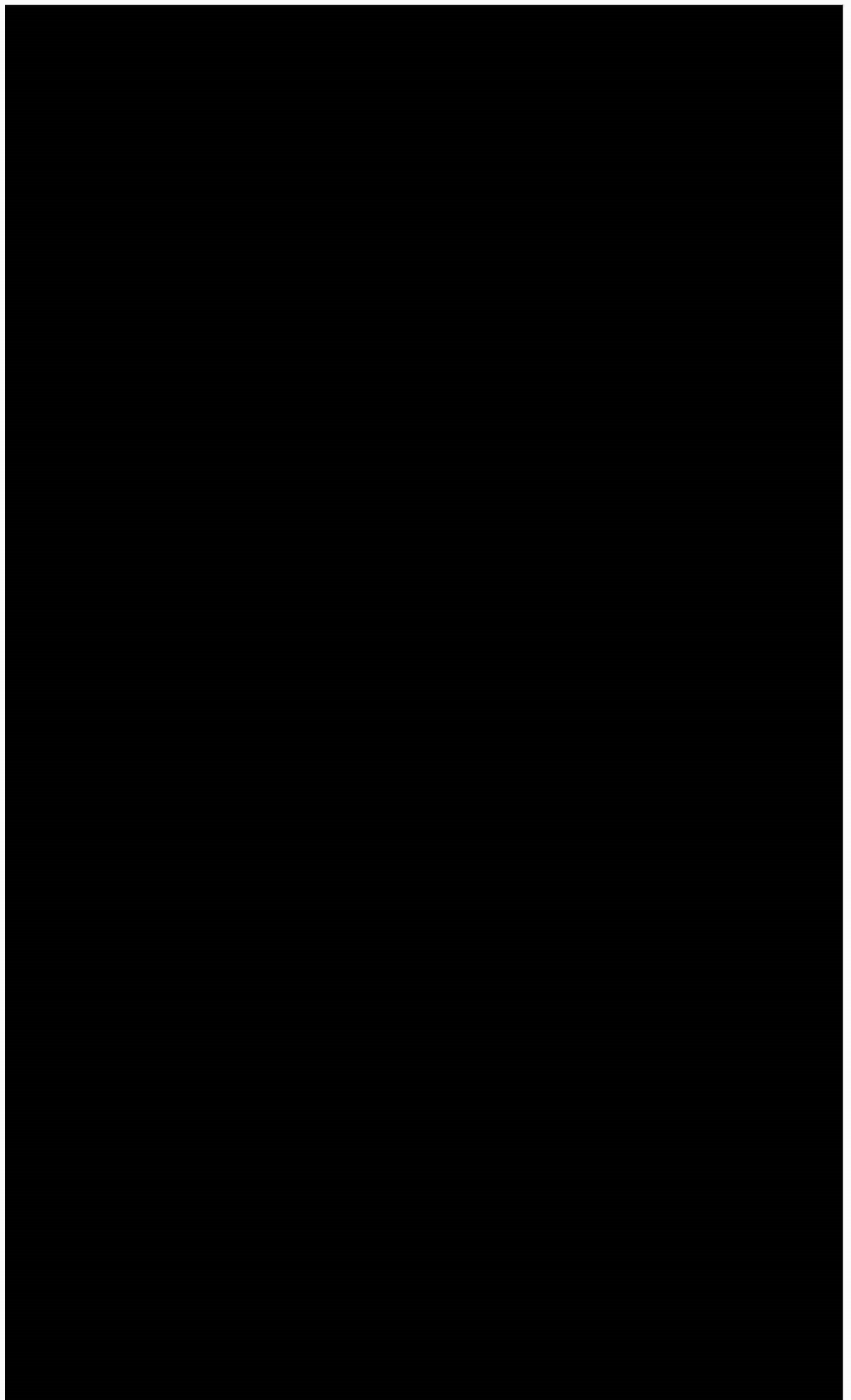


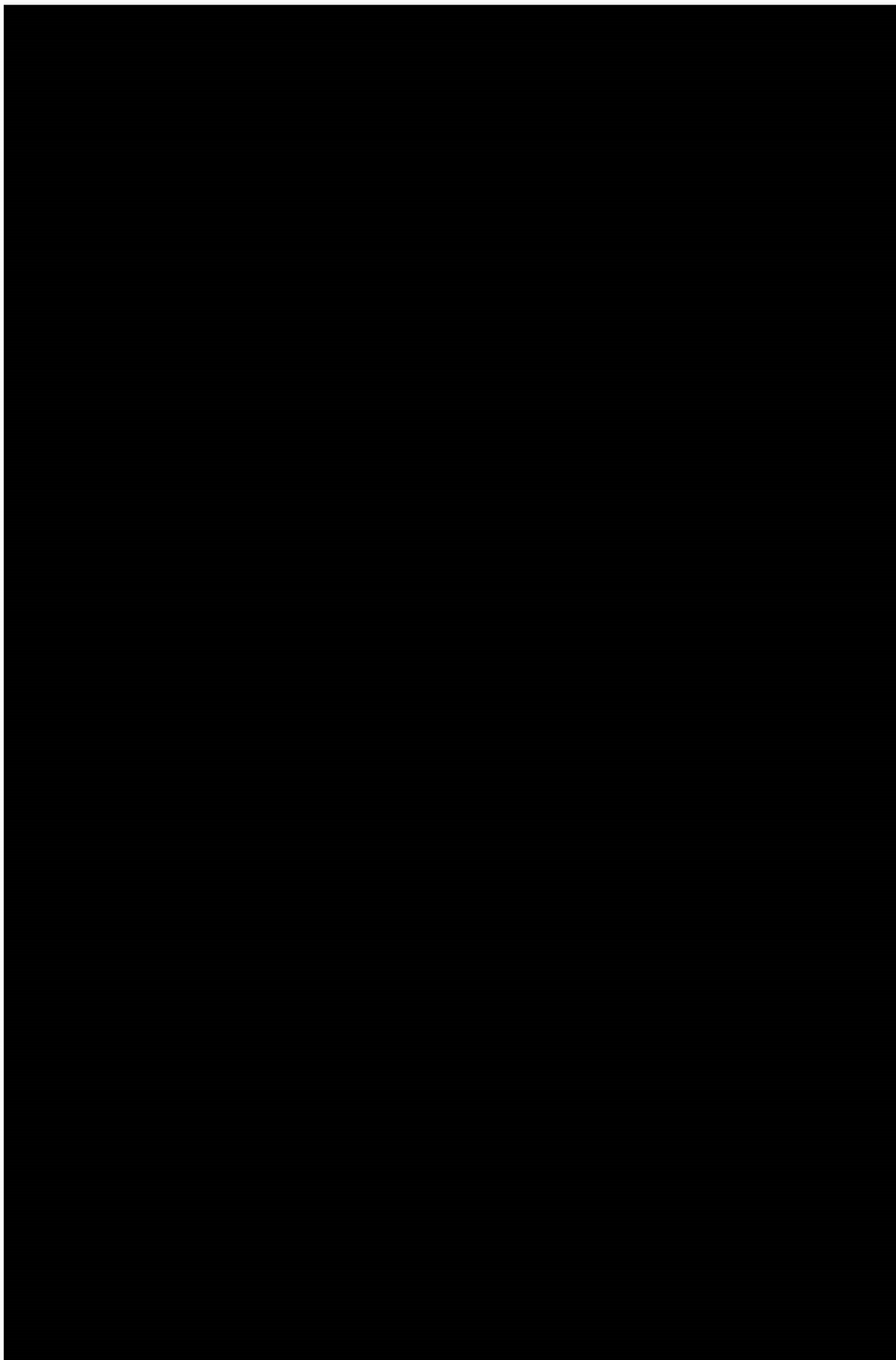


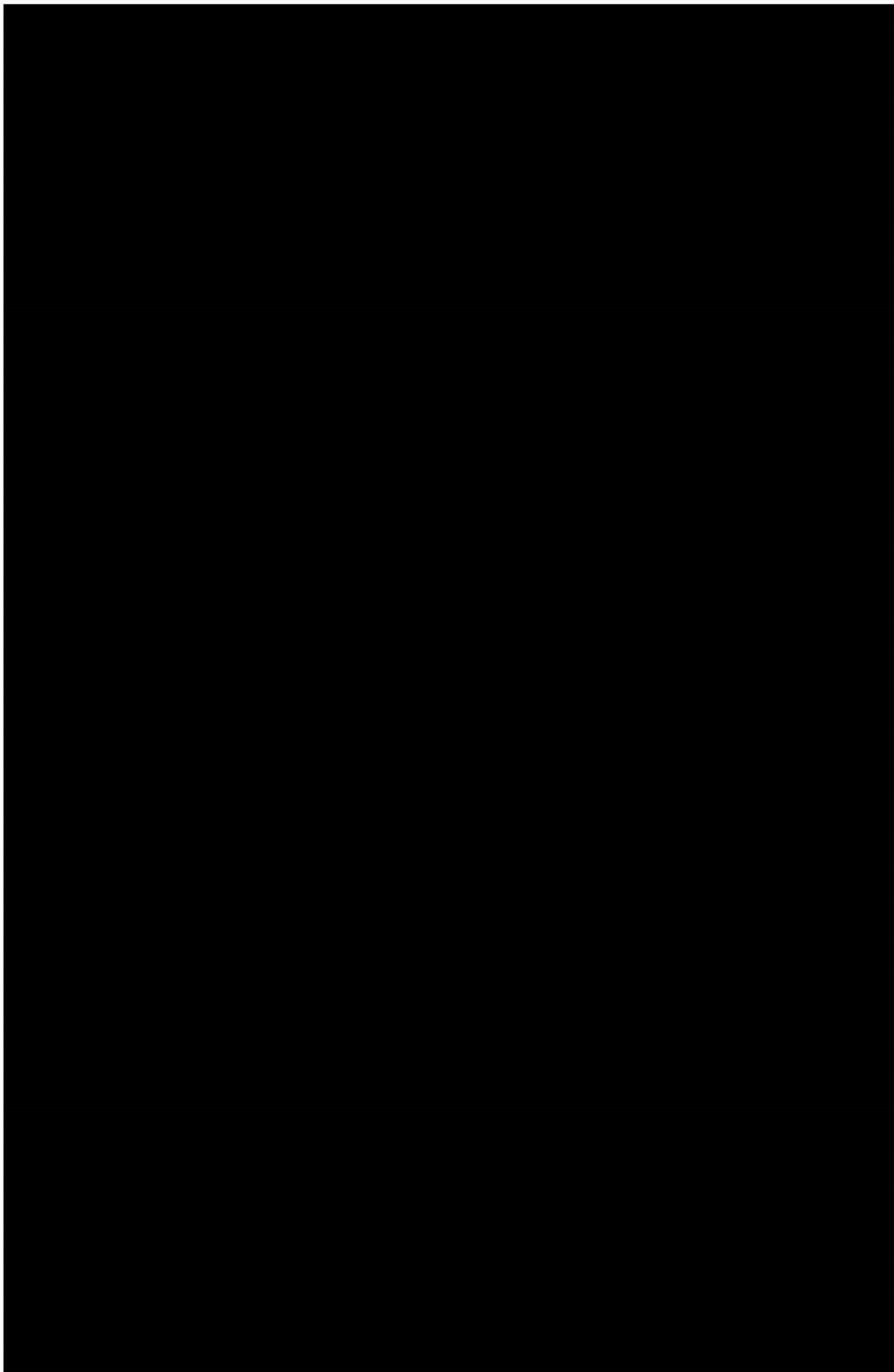


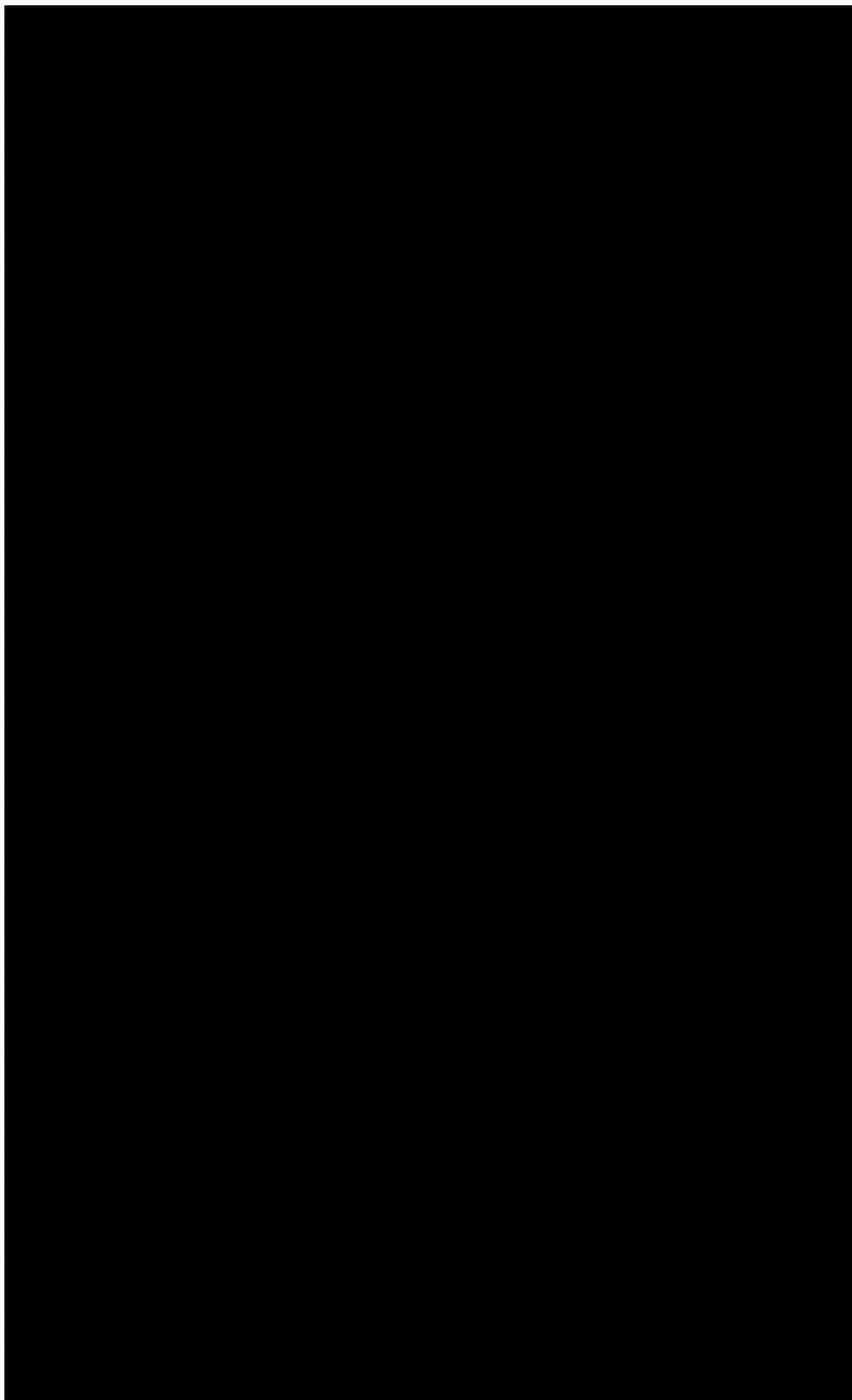


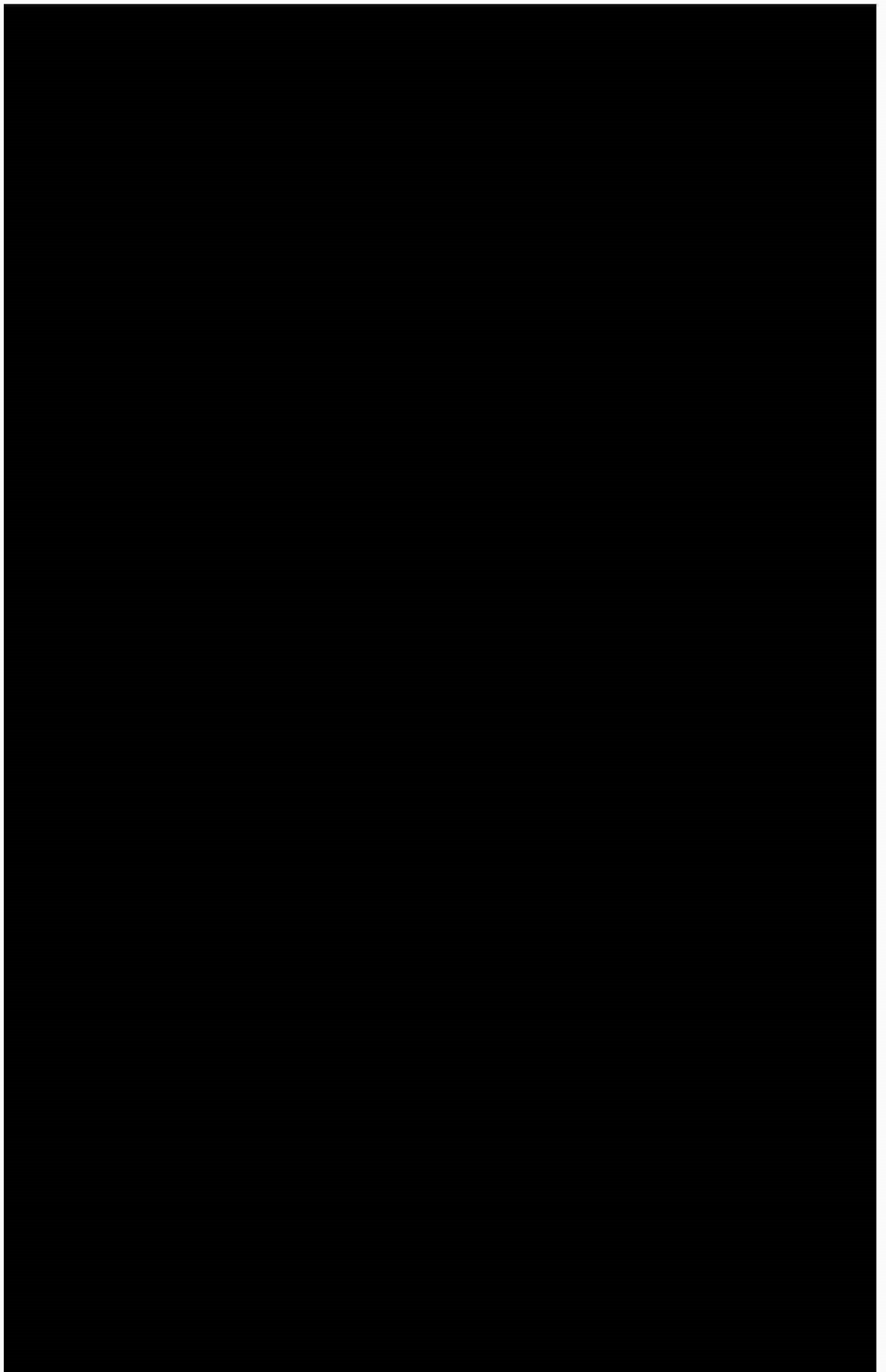
[The page contains a large, solid black rectangular area, likely representing redacted content or a placeholder for an image.]

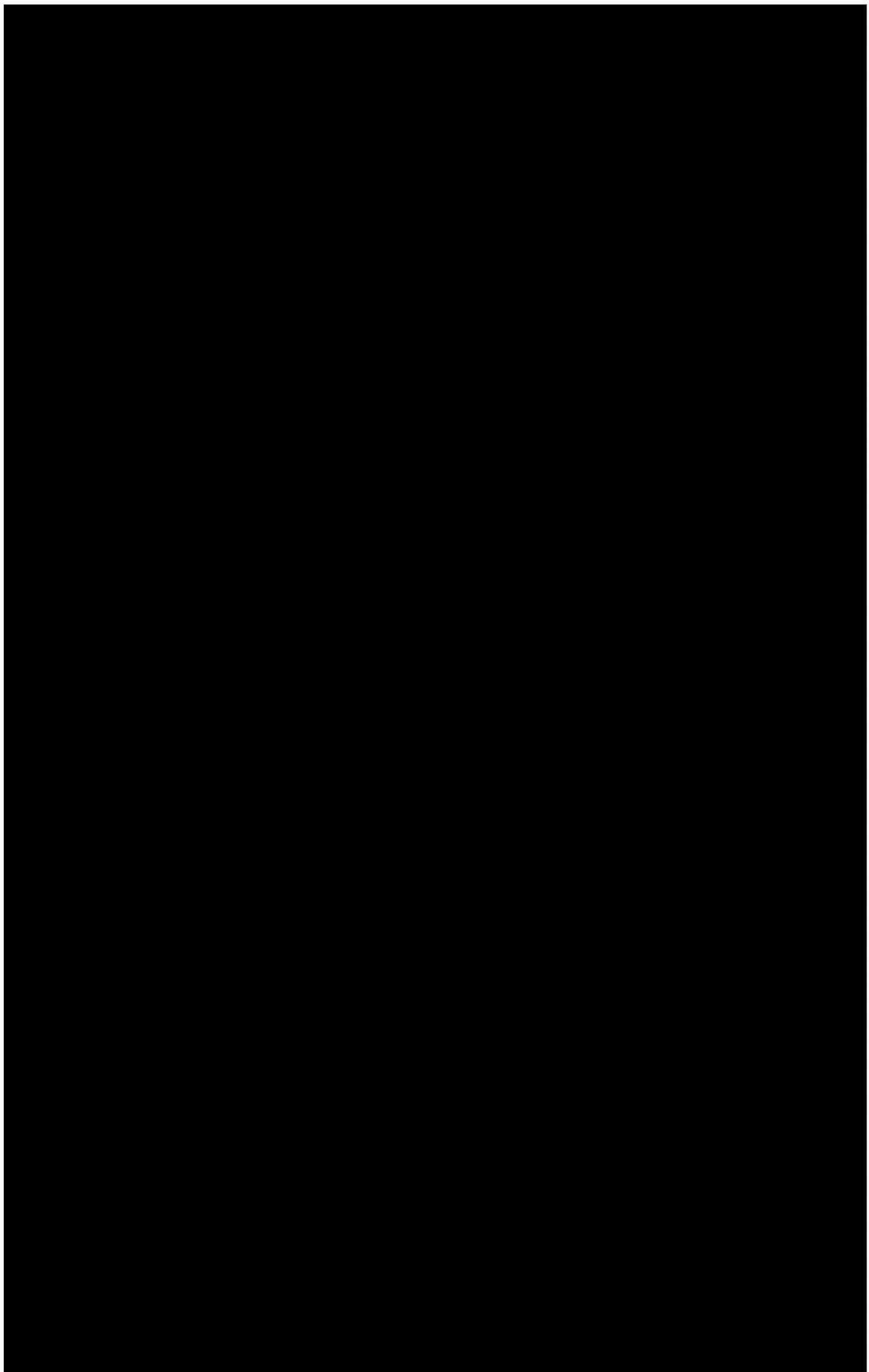


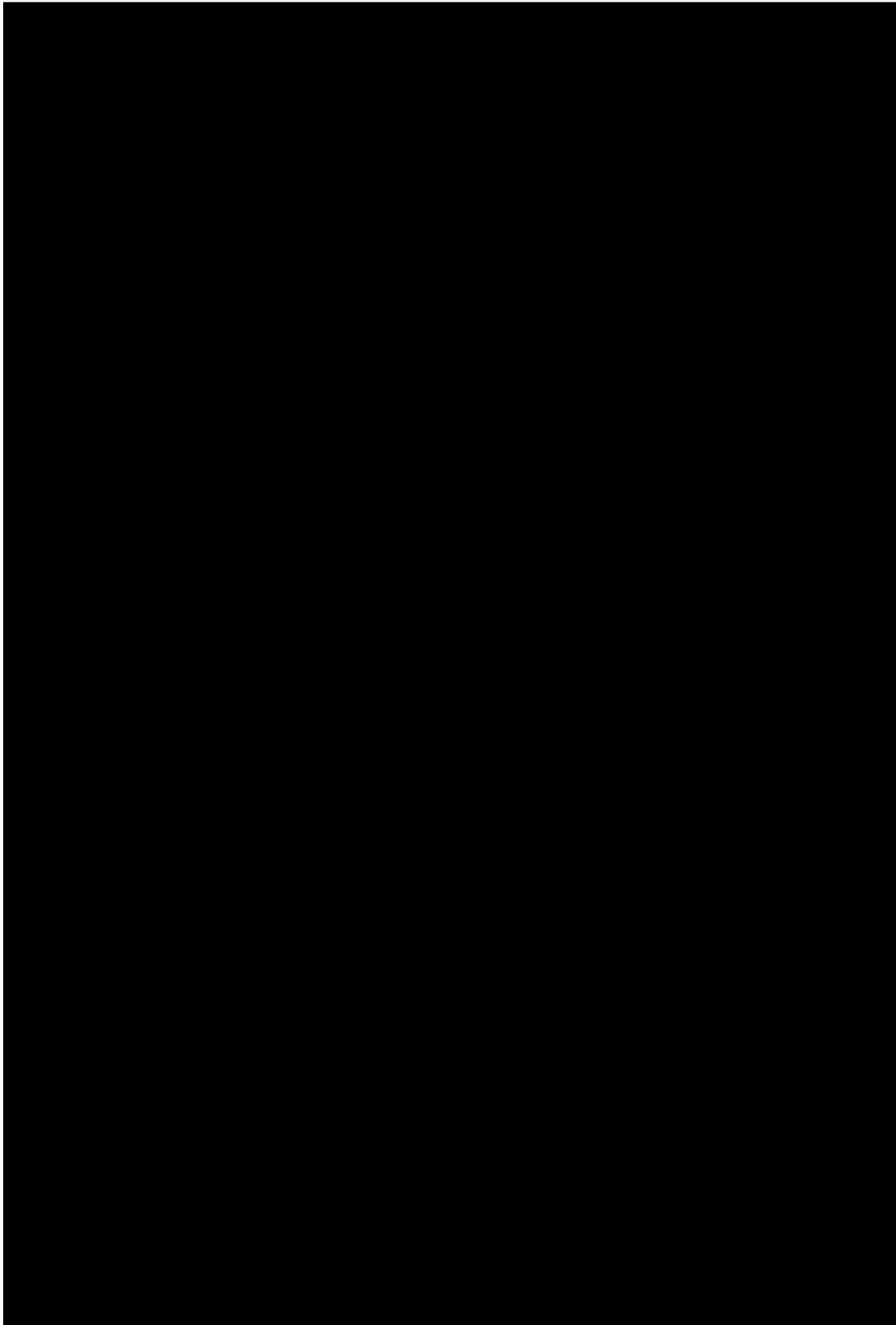


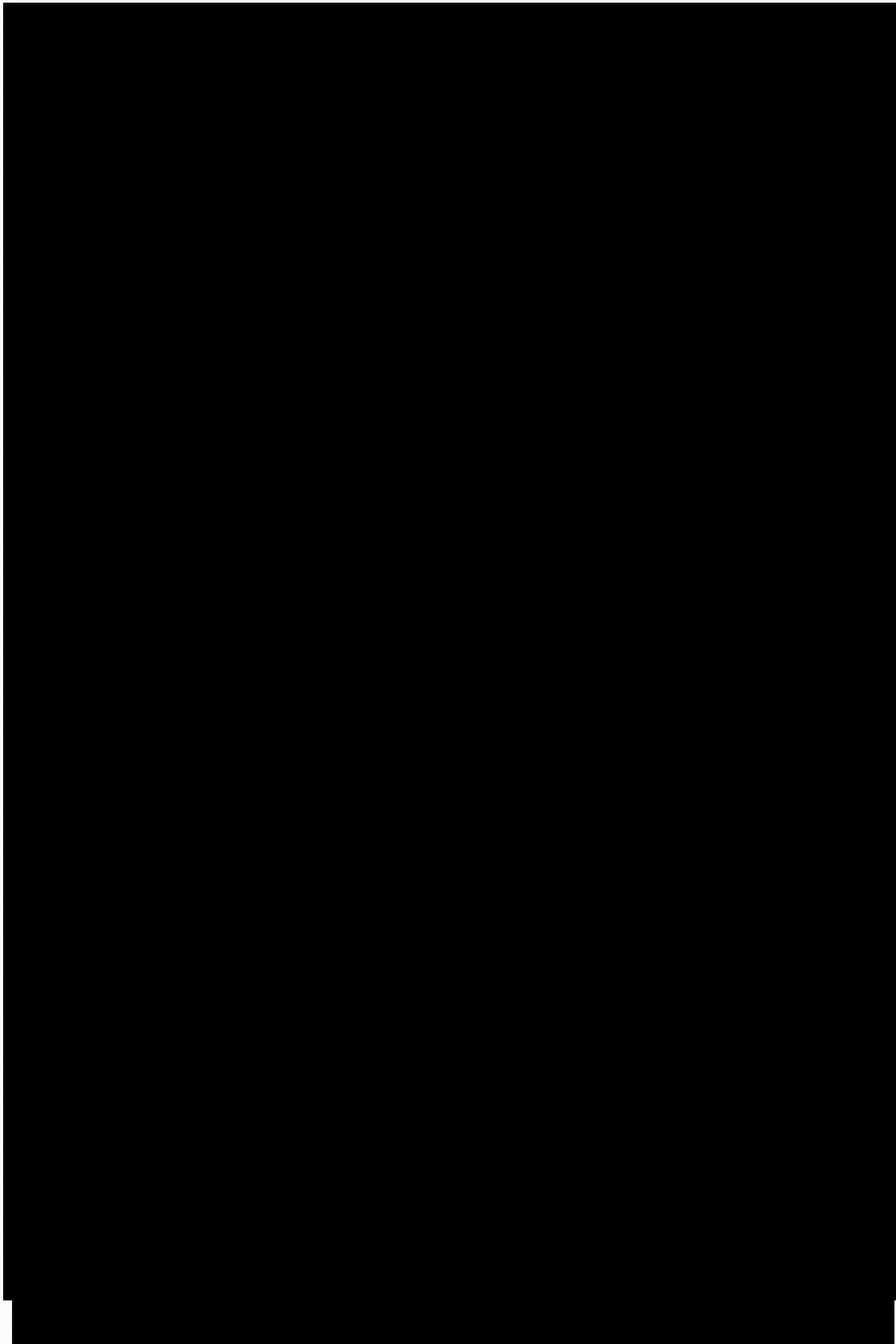












the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (1999–2010).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that the public expect. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of public sector organisations, including the introduction of performance targets and the use of benchmarking.

One of the most common methods of benchmarking is the use of league tables. These are tables that rank organisations according to a number of performance indicators. They are often used to compare the performance of organisations within a particular sector.

There are a number of advantages to using league tables. They provide a simple and easy way to compare the performance of organisations. They also provide a way to identify areas where organisations are performing well and areas where they need to improve.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages to using league tables. They can be misleading, as they often only provide a snapshot of performance at a single point in time. They can also be used to encourage organisations to focus on short-term performance at the expense of long-term performance.

One of the most common criticisms of league tables is that they encourage organisations to focus on short-term performance at the expense of long-term performance. This is because organisations are often ranked according to performance over a short period of time, such as a year.

Another criticism is that league tables can be used to encourage organisations to focus on short-term performance at the expense of long-term performance. This is because organisations are often ranked according to performance over a short period of time, such as a year.

There are a number of ways to overcome the disadvantages of league tables. One way is to use a longer period of time to calculate performance. Another way is to use a number of different performance indicators.

One of the most common ways to overcome the disadvantages of league tables is to use a longer period of time to calculate performance. This is because it provides a more accurate picture of an organisation's performance over time.

Another way to overcome the disadvantages of league tables is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

There are a number of other ways to overcome the disadvantages of league tables. One way is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

Another way to overcome the disadvantages of league tables is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

There are a number of other ways to overcome the disadvantages of league tables. One way is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

Another way to overcome the disadvantages of league tables is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

There are a number of other ways to overcome the disadvantages of league tables. One way is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

Another way to overcome the disadvantages of league tables is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

There are a number of other ways to overcome the disadvantages of league tables. One way is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

Another way to overcome the disadvantages of league tables is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

There are a number of other ways to overcome the disadvantages of league tables. One way is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

Another way to overcome the disadvantages of league tables is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

There are a number of other ways to overcome the disadvantages of league tables. One way is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

Another way to overcome the disadvantages of league tables is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

There are a number of other ways to overcome the disadvantages of league tables. One way is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

Another way to overcome the disadvantages of league tables is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

There are a number of other ways to overcome the disadvantages of league tables. One way is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

Another way to overcome the disadvantages of league tables is to use a number of different performance indicators. This is because it allows organisations to be compared on a number of different aspects of their performance.

