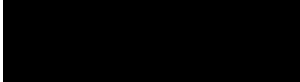
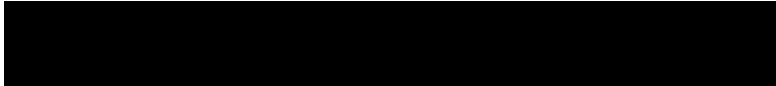


SMLOUVA

o využívání dopravní cesty „Vojenská vlečka č. 10 – Čáslav“
uzavřená podle ustanovení § 1746 odst. 2 zákona č. 89/2012 Sb., občanský zákoník,
ve znění pozdějších předpisů

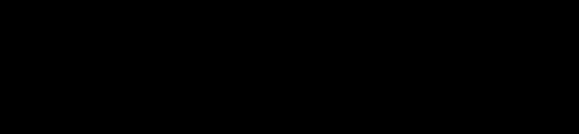
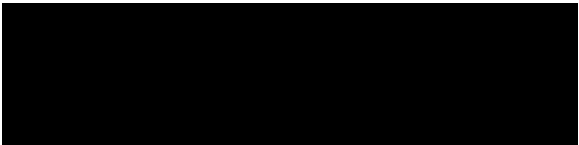
Armádní Servisní, příspěvková organizace

Sídlo: Podbabská 1589/1, 160 00 Praha 6 – Dejvice
Zapsaná: v obchodním rejstříku u Městského soudu v Praze, sp.zn. 1342
Zastoupená: Ing. Martin Lehkým, ředitelem
IČ: 604 605 80
DIČ: CZ60460580
ID datové schránky: dugmkm6
Bankovní spojení: 
Číslo účtu: 
Oprávněn jednat:
- ve věcech smluvních: Ing. Martin Lehký, tel. č.: 973 204 090, fax: 973 204 092
- ve věcech technických: 

(dále také: „AS-PO“)

a

UNIKOM, a.s.

Sídlo: Hrnčířská 193, 284 01 Kutná Hora
Zapsaný: v obchodním rejstříku vedeném M. soudem v Praze, vložka 1712
Zastoupený: 
IČO: 46355821
DIČ: CZ46355821
Datová schránka: jgygsty
Bankovní spojení: 
Číslo účtu: 
Oprávněn jednat:
- ve věcech smluvních: 
- ve věcech technických: 

(dále také: „spolu uživatel“)

I. Předmět smlouvy

Smlouva upravuje právní vztahy mezi AS-PO jako provozovatelem „Vojenské vlečky č. 10 – Čáslav“ (dále jen „vlečka“) a spoluuživatelem z hlediska obchodních a přepravních podmínek pro využívání dopravní cesty.

II. Podmínky spoluužívání a provozování drážní dopravy

1. Spoluuživatel si je vědom existence smlouvy uzavřené mezi ČD Cargo, a.s. a AS-PO, a to „Smlouvu o provozování drážní dopravy na vlečce“, kterou se umožňuje vstup dopravce ČD Cargo, a.s. na dopravní cestu vlečky – příloha č. 1 této smlouvy.
2. Spoluuživatel si je vědom existence „Smlouvy o technických podmínkách styku drah“ uzavřenou mezi Správou železnic, s.o. (dále jen SŽ, s.o.) a AS-PO, kterou se zajišťuje plynulé a bezpečné organizování a řízení drážní dopravy na styku drah – příloha č. 2 této smlouvy.
3. Spoluuživatel prohlašuje, že:
 - a. se podrobně seznámil se **„Směrnicí č. 106/2014 - Vnitřní předpis o provozování dráhy a organizování drážní dopravy a o odborné způsobilosti osob zajišťující provozování dráhy na vojenských vlečkách“** - příloha č. 3 této smlouvy,
 - b. pro sledování a vyhodnocování pobytu vozů na vlečce a pro vyúčtování vlečkových poplatků má samostatný vlečkový účet podle smlouvy uzavřené s ČD Cargo, a.s.
4. Spoluuživatel má základní zásady zabezpečení jízd na styku obou drah zpracovány formou samostatné kapitoly „Předpisu pro provozování vlečky Unikom, a. s. – vlečka Čáslav“, který tvoří přílohu č. 4 této smlouvy.
5. Spoluuživatel se zavazuje:
 - a. provádět objednávku vozů k nakládce přímo u smluvního dopravce,
 - b. informovat železniční stanici Čáslav o příchystání vozů k odsunu z vlečky,
 - c. při odeslání vozů zajistit jejich řádné označení, zaplombování a vyplnění potřebných dokladů v souladu s přepravním řádem a řádem pro mezinárodní železniční přepravu nebezpečných věcí (RID),
 - d. v případě ekologické havárie, která vznikla z jeho viny při využívání dopravní cesty a manipulační plochy vlečky, tuto předepsaným způsobem v souladu s vlastním „Provozním řádem UNIKOM pro využívání vojenské vlečky č. 10 – Čáslav“ nahlásit všem kompetentním orgánům a zahájit okamžitě realizaci opatření k likvidaci následků. Spoluuživatel o ekologické havárii a postupu její likvidace bude průběžně informovat AS-PO:
[redacted] zástupce ředitele – vedoucí OPVV
 - e. přizvat zástupce AS-PO:
[redacted] zástupce ředitele – vedoucí OPVV
do příslušné komise při šetření jakékoliv nehody nebo mimořádné události na vlečce.

6. Spoluuživatel odpovídá za:

- a. neprodlené ohlášení vzniku jakékoliv mimořádné události, která má za následek omezení provozu na vlečce (včetně vyšínutí nebo poškození železničního vozidla přecházejícího na železniční síť SŽ, s.o.), přípojové železniční stanice Čáslav a AS-PO,
- b. škody, které způsobil zaviněně na drážních vozidlech ČD Cargo, a.s. nebo jiného dopravce,
- c. škody, které zaviněně způsobil AS-PO na zařízení vlečky.

7. Vozové zásilky pro spoluuživatele budou adresovány přímo na jeho adresu do přípojové železniční stanice s doplněním „Určeno na vlečku UNIKOM“.

8. Spoluuživatel se zavazuje:

- a. v případě mimořádných potřeb AČR odstranit z vlečky veškeré drážní vozy v termínu do 4 dnů od výzvy zaslané prostřednictvím AS-PO e-mailem nebo datovou zprávou,
- b. projednávat s uživatelem vlečky prostřednictvím správce vlečky:
telefon: [REDACTED]
v případě mimořádné zásilky (tj. v mimopracovní době) přistavbu a odsun železničních vozů z místa odevzdávky na vlečce, a to v souladu s rozhodnutím velitele [REDACTED] Čáslav,

9. Uživatelem vlečky je v souladu se „Smlouvou č. VD-046-00/14 o předání vojenské vlečky, kterou je příslušná hospodařit AS-PO Praha, do dočasného užívání uživateli vlečky“ ze dne 10. února 2014 vojenský útvar [REDACTED] Čáslav.

III. Platební podmínky

1. Spoluuživatel se zavazuje uhradit AS-PO za využívání dopravní cesty vlečky roční poplatek ve výši 45 400,00 Kč bez DPH (slovy: čtyřicetpěttisícčtyřistakorunčeských) jako podíl stálých poplatků hrazených dalším subjektům dle uzavřených smluv (nájemné, měření, dohled a údržba dopravní cesty).
2. Platby se budou prováděny vždy čtvrtletně ve výši 11 350,00 Kč (bez DPH) na základě vystavených faktur, a to vždy k 1. březnu, 1. červnu, 1. září a 1. prosinci příslušného kalendářního roku.
3. DPH bude připočteno k ceně v sazbě platné ke dni uskutečnění zdanitelného plnění.
4. Spoluuživatel souhlasí, aby Odúčtovna přepravních tržeb Olomouc 1x měsíčně poskytla AS-PO informaci o počtu vozů na vlečce.
5. Pro případ prodlení při úhradě plateb dle této smlouvy se smluvní strany dohodly na zákonném úroku z prodlení.

IV. Závěrečná ustanovení

1. Smlouva se sjednává na dobu určitou do 30. června 2029.
2. Smlouva může být vypovězena kteroukoli ze smluvních stran s výpovědní lhůtou 3 měsíce, která začíná plynout prvním dnem měsíce následujícího po dni, v němž byla druhé smluvní straně doručena.
3. Smlouva může být vypovězena provozovatelem s okamžitou platností bez výpovědní lhůty v případě vyhlášení mimořádných opatření na území státu vládou ČR, Parlamentem nebo Bezpečnostní radou státu.
4. Tato smlouva obsahuje úplné ujednání o předmětu smlouvy a všech náležitostech, které strany měly a chtěly ve smlouvě ujednat, a které považují za důležité pro závaznost této smlouvy. Žádný projev strany učiněný při jednání o této smlouvě ani projev učiněný po uzavření této smlouvy nesmí být vykládán v rozporu s výslovnými ustanoveními této smlouvy a nezakládá žádný závazek žádné ze stran.
5. Smluvní strany prohlašují, že práva a povinnosti založená touto smlouvou jsou pro ně závazná již od dne 1. července 2025. Smluvní strany berou na vědomí, že tato smlouva podléhá uveřejnění v registru smluv dle zák. 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. Spoluuživatel bere na vědomí, že uveřejnění smlouvy v plném znění v tomto registru zajistí AS-PO.
6. Smlouvu lze měnit a doplňovat po dohodě smluvních stran formou vzestupně číslovaných elektronických dodatků k této smlouvě, podepsaných oběma smluvními stranami.
7. Smlouva je vyhotovena v elektronické podobě v jednom vyhotovení v českém jazyce s elektronickými podpisy obou smluvních stran v souladu se zákonem č. 297/2016 Sb., o službách vytvářejících důvěru pro elektronické transakce, ve znění pozdějších předpisů.
8. Smluvní strany smlouvu přečetly, s jejím obsahem souhlasí, což stvrzují svými podpisy.
9. Tato smlouva se řídí zákonem č. 89/2012 Sb., občanský zákoník, ve znění pozdějších předpisů.

Přílohy:

- Příloha č. 1 - „Smlouva o provozování drážní dopravy na vlečce“ – VD-156-00/25
Příloha č. 2 - „Smlouva o technických podmínkách styku drah“ – VD-117-00/25
Příloha č. 3 - „Směrnice AS-PO č. 106/2014“
Příloha č. 4 - „Předpis pro provozování vlečky Unikom, a. s. – vlečka Čáslav“
Příloha č. 5 - „Plná moc, kterou se zmocňuje [redacted] k zatupování a veškerému právnímu jednání v obchodním styku“

Za AS-PO:

.....

Armádní Servisní, p.o.
Ing. Martin Lehký
ředitel

Za spoluuživatele:

[redacted]

Unikom, a. s., závod Unikom Čáslav
[redacted]
ředitel.

Smlouva o provozování drážní dopravy na dráze - vlečce „Vojenská vlečka č. 10 – Čáslav“

uzavřená podle ustanovení § 1746 zákona č. 89/2012 Sb., občanský zákoník, § 24 a § 24a
odst. 2 zákona č. 266/1994 Sb., o dráhách, ve znění pozdějších předpisů mezi

Armádní Servisní, příspěvková organizace

Sídlo: Podbabská 1589/1, 160 00 Praha 6 - Dejvice
Zapsaná: v obchodním rejstříku u Městského soudu v Praze, sp.zn. Pr 1342
Zastoupená: Ing. Martinem Lehkým, ředitelem
IČ: 60460580
DIČ: CZ60460580
Oprávněn jednat:
- ve věcech smluvních: Ing. Martin Lehký, tel. 973 204 090, fax: 973 204 092
- ve věcech technických: [REDACTED]

(dále také „provozovatel“ nebo „AS-PO“)

a

České dráhy, a.s.

Sídlo: nábr. L. Svobody 1222, 110 00 Praha 1
Zapsaný: v obchodním rejstříku u Městského soudu v Praze, oddíl B, vložka 8039
Zastoupený: [REDACTED] ředitelem Odboru zákaznického servisu a
přepravní technologie
IČ: 70992426
DIČ: CZ70992426
Oprávněn jednat:
- ve věcech technických: [REDACTED]
- ve věcech smluvních: [REDACTED]

(dále „dopravce“ nebo „ČD, a.s.“)

I. Předmět smlouvy

1. Předmětem smlouvy je úprava vzájemných práv a povinností při provozování drážní dopravy na dráze – vlečce „Vojenská vlečka č. 10 – Čáslav“ (dále jen „vlečka“) provozované AS-PO.

2. Provozovatel se touto smlouvou, za podmínek dále uvedených, zavazuje umožnit dopravci provozovat drážní dopravu na vlečce a dopravce se zavazuje zmíněnou dopravu provozovat v souladu s udělenou licencí, touto smlouvou, obecně závaznými právními předpisy a vnitřními předpisy provozovatele vlečky.

II. Prohlášení smluvních stran

1. Provozovatel provozuje vlečku na základě Úředního povolení k provozování dráhy na „Vojenské vlečce č. 10 – Čáslav“ ev. č. ÚP/2013/4812 vydaného Drážním úřadem příspěvkové organizaci Armádní Servisní.
2. Dopravce provozuje drážní dopravu na vlečce na základě licence č. L/2003/9000 udělené rozhodnutím Drážního úřadu č.j. 3-2169/03-DÚ/Bp ze dne 17. 9. 2003 a osvědčení dopravce evropské identifikační číslo (EIN) CZ1020230021 vydaného Drážním úřadem dne 30.01.2023.
3. Dopravce provozuje drážní dopravu na vlečce za účelem přepravy osob, a to v souladu s podmínkami uvedenými v licenci.
4. Provozovatel se zavazuje, že předá dopravci veškerá rozhodnutí o změnách Úředního povolení k provozování vlečky. Dopravce se zavazuje, že předá provozovateli veškerá rozhodnutí o změnách licence k provozování drážní dopravy vztahující se k jízdám na vlečce, a to ihned po jejich nabytí právní moci.

III. Popis dráhy

1. Vlečka je zaústěna do celostátní dráhy v železniční stanici Čáslav do koleje č. 201 výhybkou č. 202 v km 0,161 (= km 0,000 vlečky) trati Čáslav – Třemošnice.
2. Technické parametry vlečky a jejího provozního zařízení jsou vedeny ve „Směrnici č. 106/2014 - Vnitřní předpis o provozování dráhy a organizování drážní dopravy a o odborné způsobilosti osob zajišťujících provozování dráhy na vojenských vlečkách“.

IV. Provozování drážní dopravy

1. Uživatelem vlečky je Vojenský útvar ██████████ Čáslav. Pro organizování a provozování drážní dopravy na vlečce platí „Směrnice č. 106/2014 - Vnitřní předpis o provozování dráhy a organizování drážní dopravy a o odborné způsobilosti osob zajišťujících provozování dráhy na vojenských vlečkách“. Provozovatel se zavazuje jej předat elektronicky na kontaktní adresu bez zbytečného odkladu při každé jeho změně.
2. Při organizování a řízení drážní dopravy na styku vzájemně zaústěných drah a na vlečce se postupuje podle „Přípojového provozního řádu pro dráhu – vlečku – Vojenská vlečka č. 10 – Čáslav“ v platném znění, který je přístupný na Portálu provozování dráhy Správy železnic, státní organizací.
3. Jízda vozidel mezi dráhami je prováděna jako jízda posunujícího dílu.
4. Není-li v této smlouvě nebo její příloze uvedeno jinak, lze na vlečce provozovat drážní dopravu drážními vozidly, která jsou schválena k provozování drážní dopravy na dráze celostátní a dráhách regionálních v majetku České republiky, k nimž má právo hospodaření Správa železnic, státní organizace.

V. Práva a povinnosti dopravce

1. Drážní doprava dle této smlouvy může být dopravcem provozována při příležitosti Dne otevřených dveří u ██████████ Čáslav dne 17. května 2025.

2. Výše uvedený termín se může změnit v závislosti na záměrech pořadatele, přičemž termíny po takové změně jsou považovány za termíny dle této smlouvy. Jízdy vozidel dopravce na vlečku v jiných dnech, než jsou dny konání akce, se nepřipouštějí s výjimkou předem odsouhlasených zkušebních jízd na účelem seznámení zaměstnanců dopravce s místními poměry.
3. Dopravce je povinen při provozování drážní dopravy na vlečce uposlechnout všech pokynů zaměstnanců provozovatele, které budou udělovány v zájmu zachování bezpečnosti přepravovaných osob i osob pohybujících se v obvodu vlečky.
4. Dopravce odpovídá za bezpečnost osob, které po vlečce ve svých vlcích přepravuje, a to od okamžiku nástupu až do okamžiku výstupu do/z vozidel.
5. Bude-li dopravce vykonávat činnosti dle této smlouvy jinými osobami, než svými zaměstnanci, vztahují se na tyto osoby stejná práva a povinnosti jako na zaměstnance dopravce.

VI. Práva a povinnosti provozovatele

1. Provozovatel je povinen v přiměřeném předstihu před zahájením provozování drážní dopravy dopravcem na vlečce ověřit její technický stav a dopravce upozornit na případná omezení plynoucí z aktuálního technického stavu vlečky. Provozovatel je rovněž povinen dopravci v dostatečném předstihu oznámit každou změnu na vlečce, která znemožňuje provozování drážní dopravy dopravcem.
2. Provozovatel osvobozuje dopravce od vlečkových poplatků.
3. V případě omezení licence dopravce si provozovatel vyhrazuje právo omezit dopravci provozování drážní dopravy na vlečce v souladu s takovým omezením.

VII. Mimořádné události

1. Vznik mimořádné události s účastí dopravce ohlásí kontaktní osoba dopravce kontaktní osobě provozovatele: [REDACTED]
2. Opatření na místě vzniku mimořádné události zajistí podle příslušných ustanovení vyhlášky č. 376/2006 Sb., o systému bezpečnosti provozování dráhy a drážní dopravy a postupech při vzniku mimořádných událostí na dráhách, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (dále jen „vyhláška č. 376/2006 Sb.“), pověřená odborně způsobilá osoba dopravce ve spolupráci s provozovatelem. Zjištění příčin a okolností vzniku mimořádné události a odpovědnosti za její vznik ve smyslu příslušných ustanovení vyhlášky č. 376/2006 Sb. provedou společně pověřené odborně způsobilé osoby dopravce a provozovatele.
3. Zaslání dokumentace „Vyhodnocení příčin a okolností vzniku závažné nehody, nehody a ohrožení“ po odsouhlasení kontaktními osobami Drážní inspekci a Drážnímu úřadu podle příslušných ustanovení vyhlášky č. 376/2006 Sb. provede dopravce.
4. Odstranit následky mimořádné události pro obnovení provozování dráhy a drážní dopravy jsou podle příslušných ustanovení zákona č. 266/1994 Sb., o dráhách, ve znění pozdějších předpisů, povinni provozovatel a dopravce. Pokud k tomuto účelu budou použity po dohodě smluvních stran pomocné nehodové prostředky jiných subjektů než provozovatele a dopravce, zajistí jejich objednání pověřená odborně způsobilá osoba dopravce. Náklady na použití pomocných nehodových prostředků hradí ten účastník mimořádné události, který je nositelem

odpovědnosti. V případě odpovědnosti obou smluvních stran nese každá z nich náklady dle předchozí věty poměrně, pokud žádná ze smluvních stran za mimořádnou událost neodpovídá, hradí každá z nich tyto náklady rovným dílem. Případné nároky smluvních stran na náhradu nákladů dle tohoto odstavce vůči třetím osobám nejsou tímto odstavcem dotčeny.

5. Náhrada škody na životech, zdraví nebo majetku způsobená v souvislosti s mimořádnou událostí bude provedena v souladu s příslušnými obecně závaznými právními předpisy podle míry odpovědnosti účastníků.

6. Šetření, evidenci a registraci pracovních úrazů vzniklých při provozování dráhy a drážní dopravy na vlečce zabezpečuje u svých zaměstnanců každá smluvní strana v souladu s nařízením vlády č. 201/2010 Sb., o způsobu evidence úrazů, hlášení a zasílání záznamu úrazů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů.

VIII. Odstoupení od smlouvy

1. Smluvní strany si vyhrazují právo okamžitého odstoupení od smlouvy v případě ukončení platnosti úředních povolení nebo licencí vydaných Drážním úřadem.

2. Oznámení o odstoupení musí být provedeno písemnou formou a jeho účinky nastávají dnem doručení druhé smluvní straně.

3. Odstoupením od smlouvy zanikají všechna práva a povinnosti smluvních stran podle smlouvy. Odstoupení od smlouvy se však netýká nároků na náhradu škody, která vznikla porušením této smlouvy. Smluvní strany jsou povinny si neprodleně vypořádat závazky pro ně z této smlouvy vyplývající.

4. V případě omezení licence nebo úředního povolení si druhá smluvní strana vyhrazuje právo okamžitě omezit plnění smlouvy ve shodě s omezením licence nebo úředního povolení.

IX. Závěrečná ustanovení

1. Provozovatel uzavírá tuto smlouvu za účelem propagace Armády ČR na veřejnosti v rámci pořádání Dne otevřených dveří u [REDAKCE] Čáslav.

2. Tato smlouva se uzavírá na dobu určitou, a to do 31. 12. 2025, a nabývá platnosti a účinnosti dnem podpisu obou smluvních stran.

3. Pro případ, že se kterékoli z ustanovení této smlouvy ukáže nebýt právním jednáním či být neplatným, nevykonatelným nebo být v rozporu s obecně závaznými právními předpisy nebo rozhodovací praxí orgánu veřejné moci, a to z jakéhokoli důvodu, se smluvní strany dohodly, že dotčené ustanovení nahradí novým, bezvadným, které se bude svým hospodářským účelem a právními důsledky podobat ustanovení nahrazovanému. Pokud by se sama smlouva ukázala nebýt právním jednáním nebo být neplatnou, je tento odstavec samostatnou dohodou, na jejíž právní charakter či platnost a účinnost nemá charakter nebo případná neplatnost či neúčinnost smlouvy jako celku či jejích jednotlivých částí vliv. Absence charakteru právního jednání, neplatnost či nevykonatelnost kteréhokoli ustanovení této smlouvy nemá vliv na její ostatní ustanovení, jejich charakter coby právního jednání, neplatnost či nevykonatelnost.

4. Změny této smlouvy se mohou provádět pouze vzestupně číslovanými písemnými dodatky. Veškeré změny nebo doplnění této smlouvy musí být učiněno formou dodatku podepsaného oprávněnými zástupci obou smluvních stran, jinak je taková změna nebo doplnění smlouvy neplatné, přičemž pro vyloučení pochybností smluvní strany konstatují, že písemná forma není

zachována při právním jednání učiněném elektronickými nebo technickými prostředky ve smyslu ust. § 562 občanského zákoníku. Za písemnou formu se považuje pouze forma listinná.

5. Jakékoliv jiné písemnosti, včetně e-mailové korespondence, jsou bez právního významu, není-li ve smlouvě výslovně stanoveno jinak.

7. Smluvní strany prohlašují, že veškeré podmínky plnění, zejména práva a povinnosti, které byly mezi nimi v souvislosti s předmětem plnění ujednány, jsou obsaženy v textu této Smlouvy.

8. Smluvní strany výslovně prohlašují, že ke dni uzavření této smlouvy se ruší veškerá případná ujednání a dohody, které by se týkaly shodného předmětu plnění a tyto jsou v plném rozsahu nahrazeny ujednáními obsaženými v této smlouvě, tj. neexistuje žádné jiné ujednání, které by tuto smlouvu doplňovalo nebo měnilo.

9. Smluvní strany se spory mezi sebou pokusí řešit nejprve smírnou cestou, a teprve po marném pokusu se obrátí na příslušný orgán veřejné moci.

10. Smlouva je vyhotovena v elektronické podobě v jednom vyhotovení v českém jazyce s elektronickými podpisy obou smluvních stran v souladu se zákonem č. 297/2016 Sb., o službách vytvářejících důvěru pro elektronické transakce, ve znění pozdějších předpisů.

11. Tato smlouva nabývá platnosti a účinnosti připojením elektronického podpisu poslední smluvní strany.

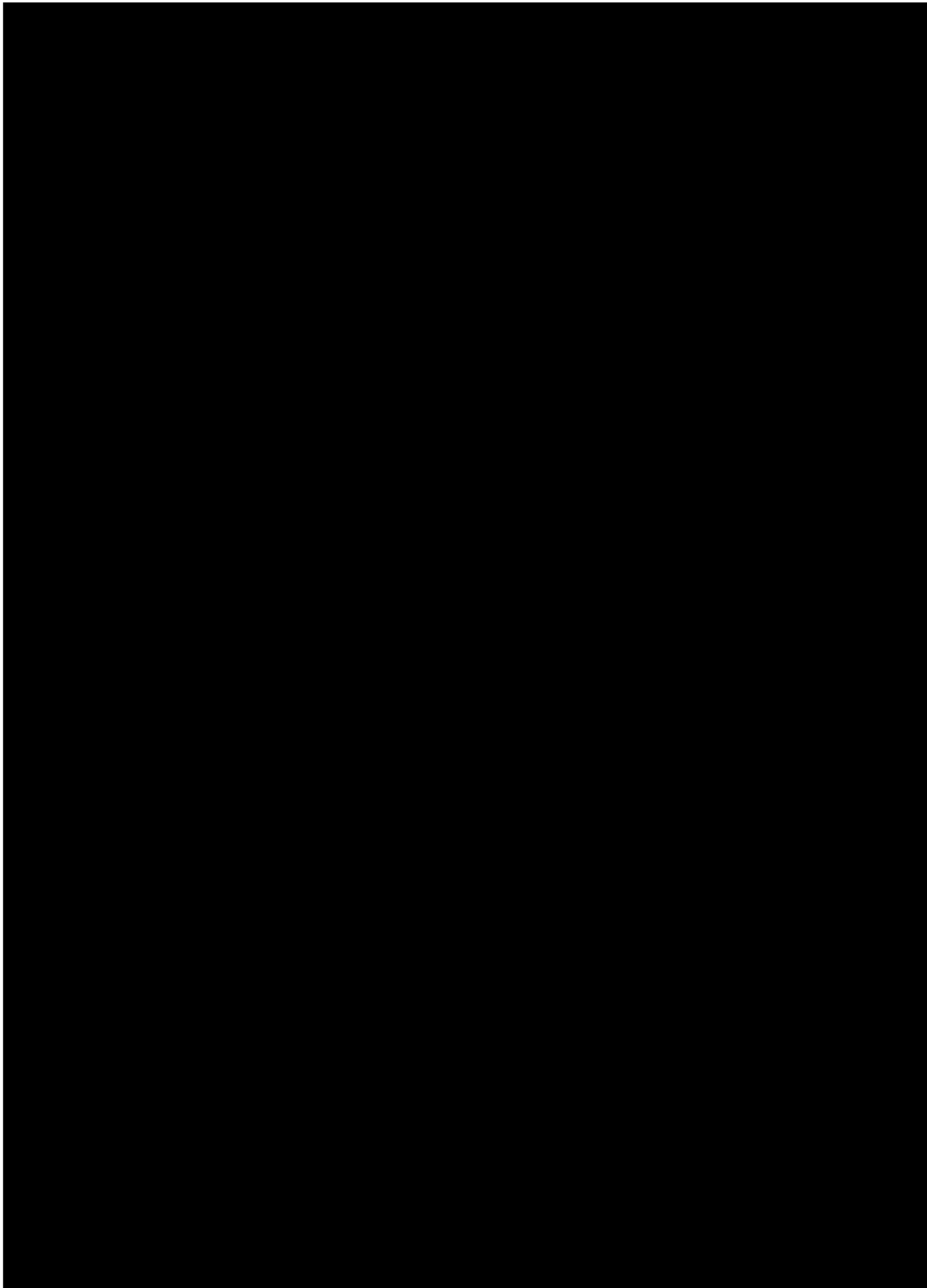
12. Smluvní strany prohlašují, že si smlouvu přečetly, s jejím obsahem souhlasí, což stvrzují svými podpisy.

13. Tato smlouva se řídí zákonem č. 89/2012 Sb., občanský zákoník, ve znění pozdějších předpisů.

Armádní Servisní, příspěvková organizace
Ing. Martin Lehký
ředitel

České dráhy, a.s.
[redacted]
ředitel Odboru zákaznického servisu
a přepravní technologie

	Název dokumentu: Směrnice číslo 106/2014 – Vnitřní předpis o provozování dráhy			Číslo jednací: 148-106/2014-5700
Platnost od: 1. ledna 2025	Vydání č.: 5	Změna č.: 4	Počet stran: 204	Strana č.: 1



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.

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

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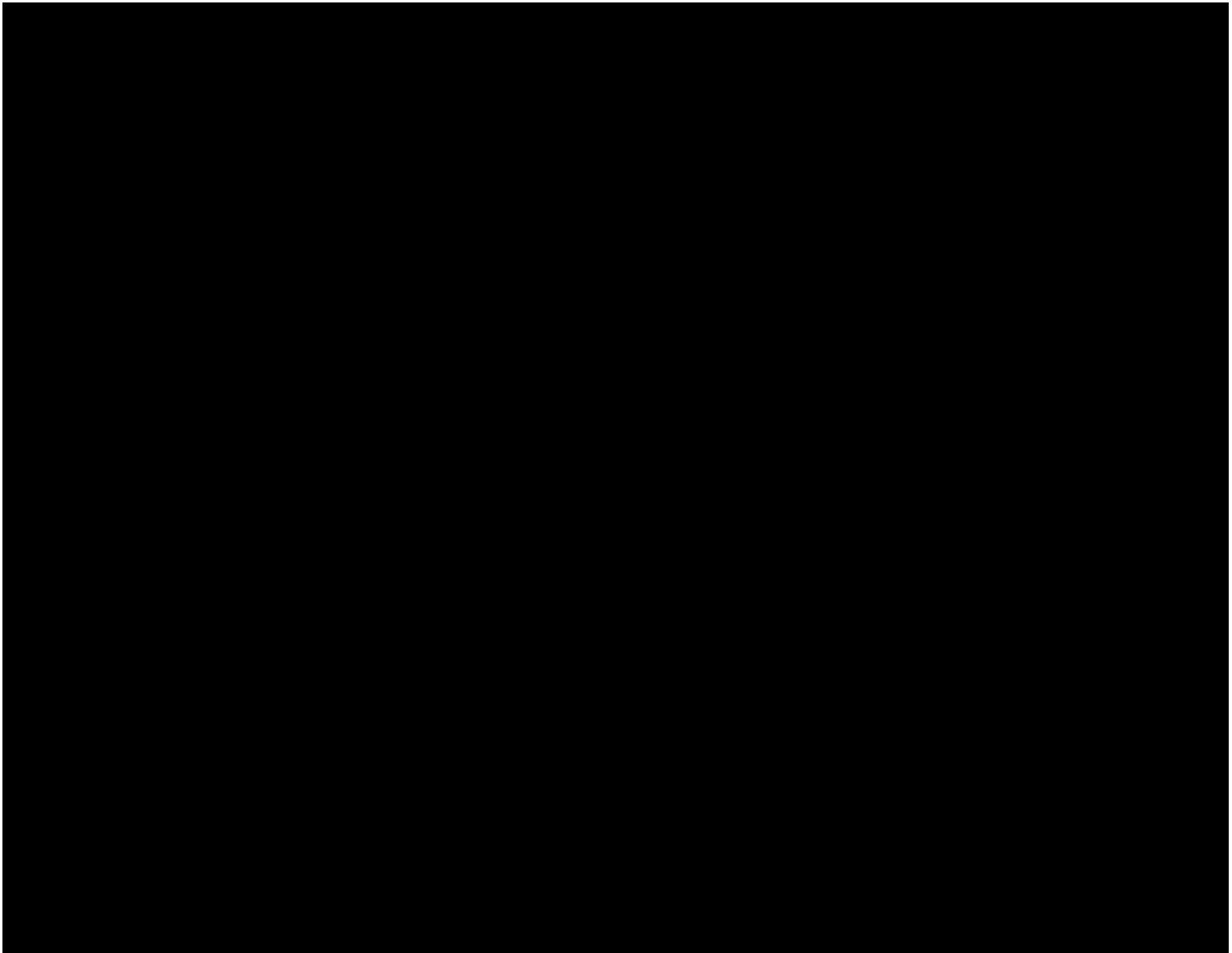
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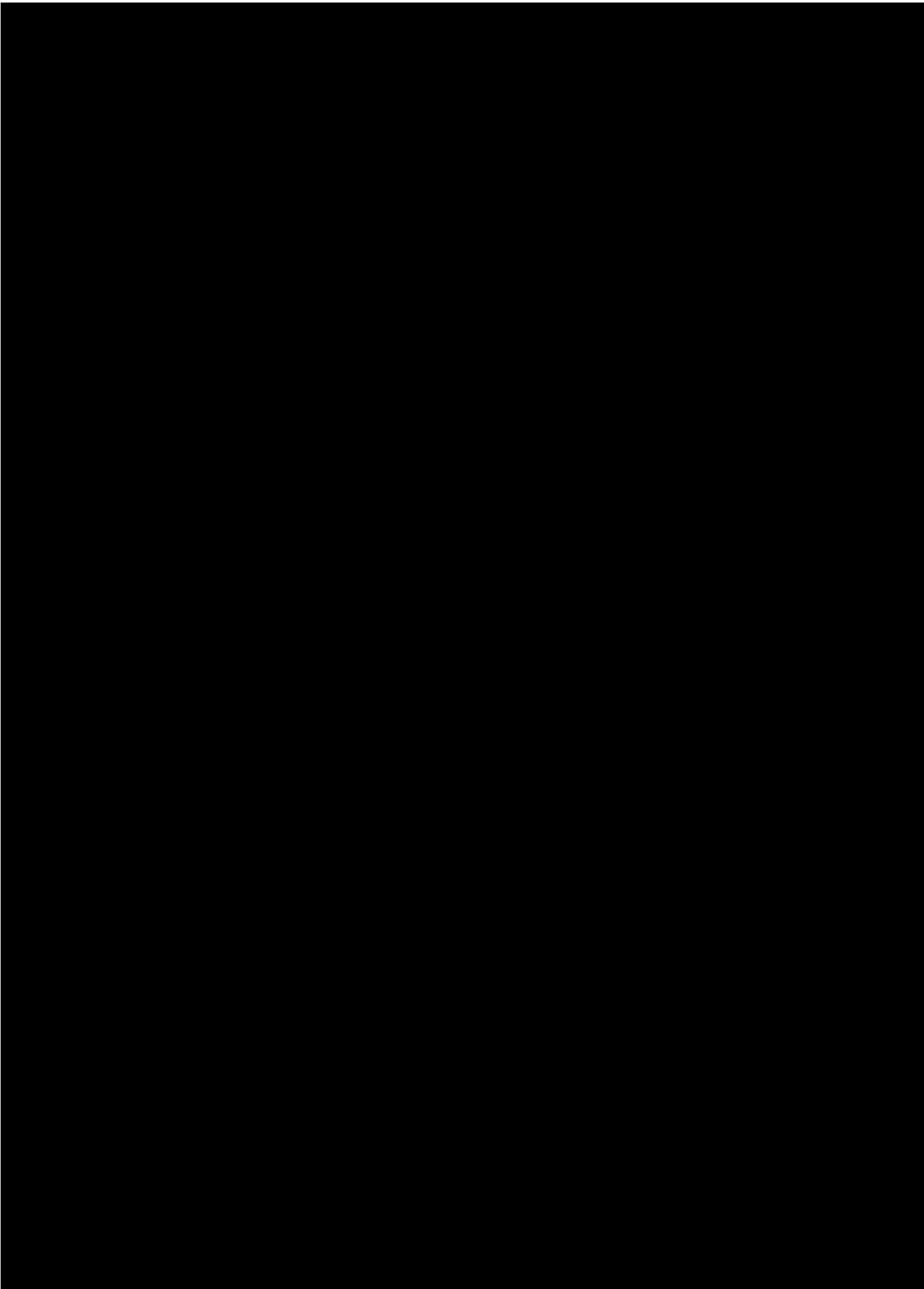
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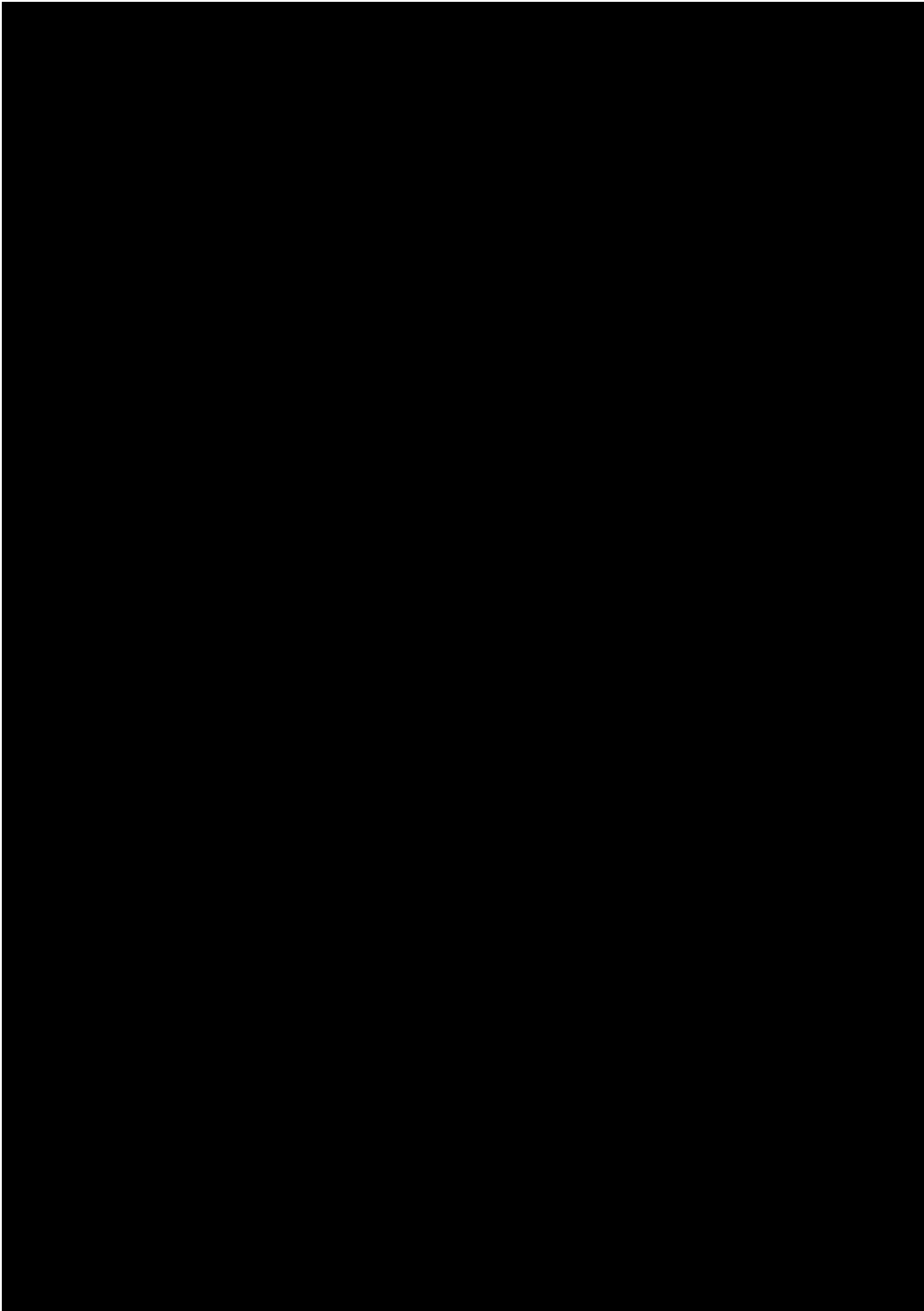
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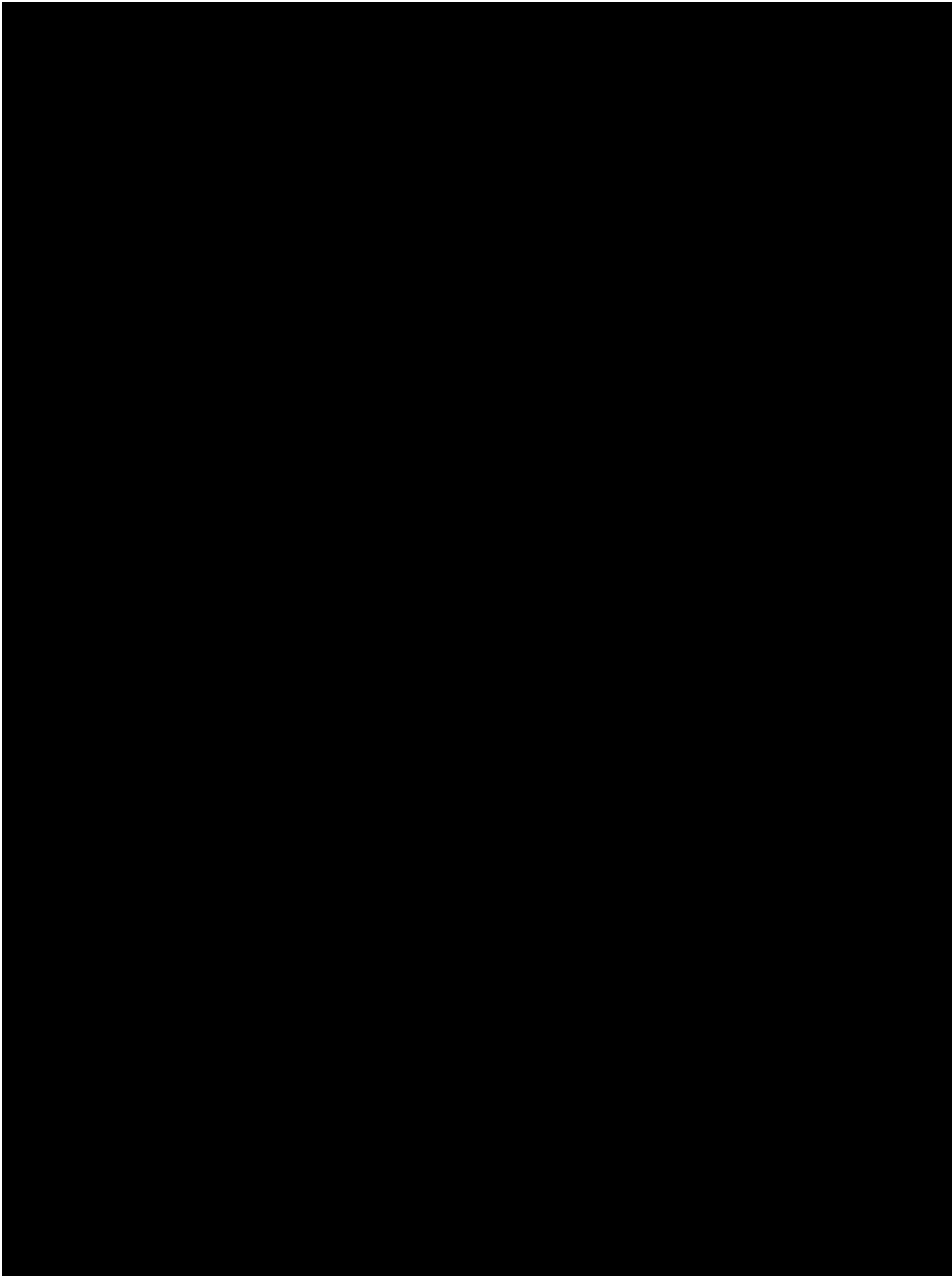
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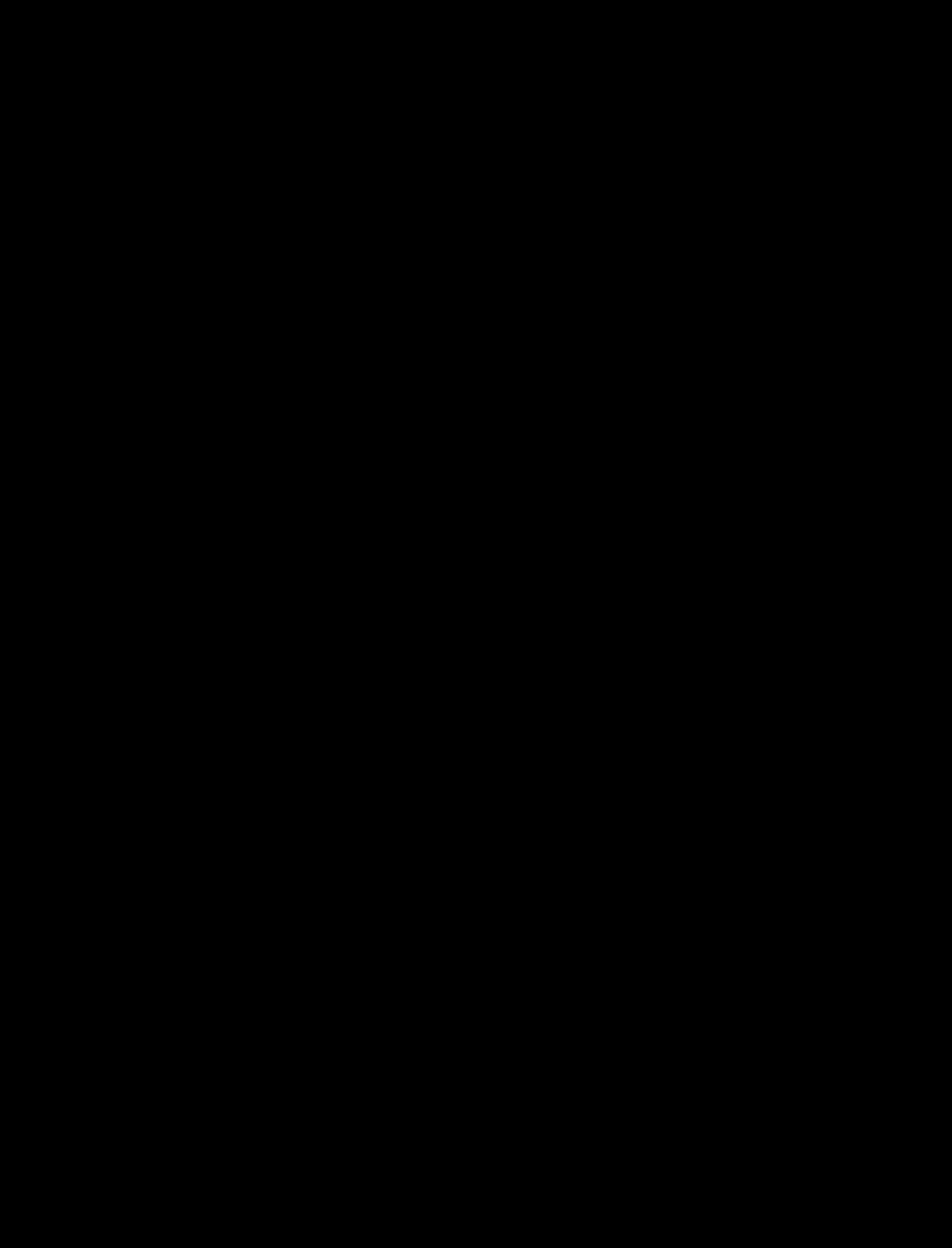
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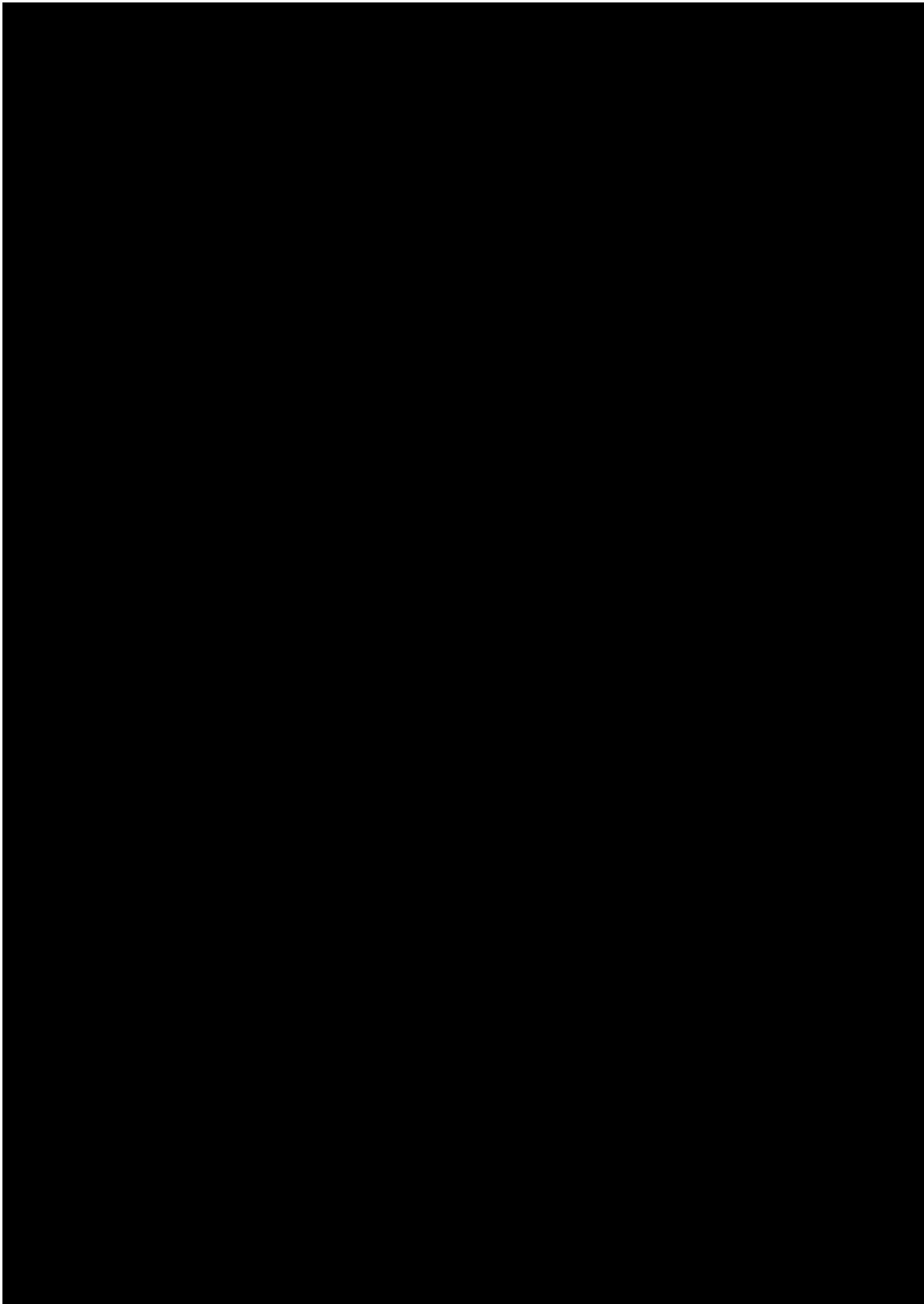


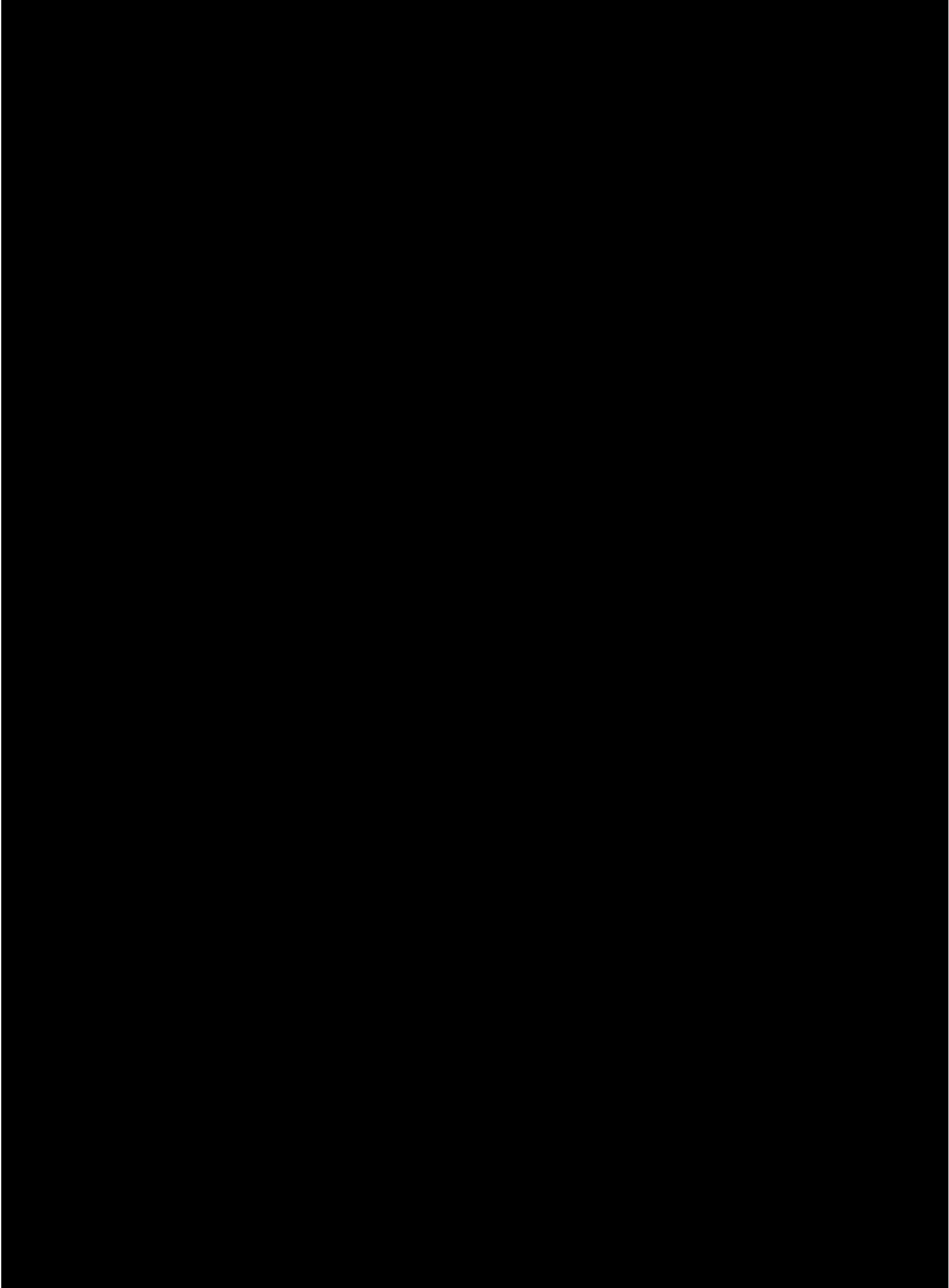


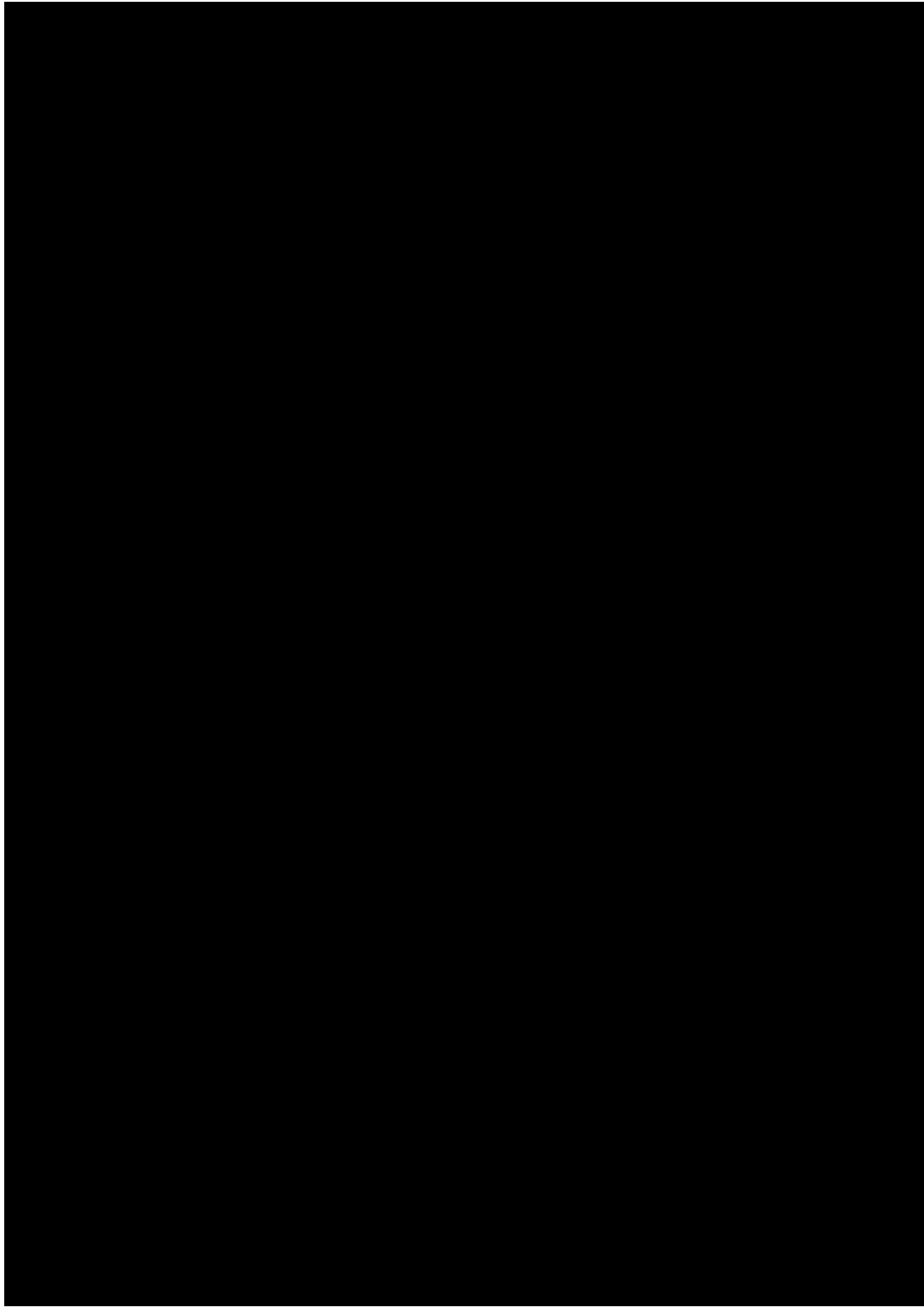


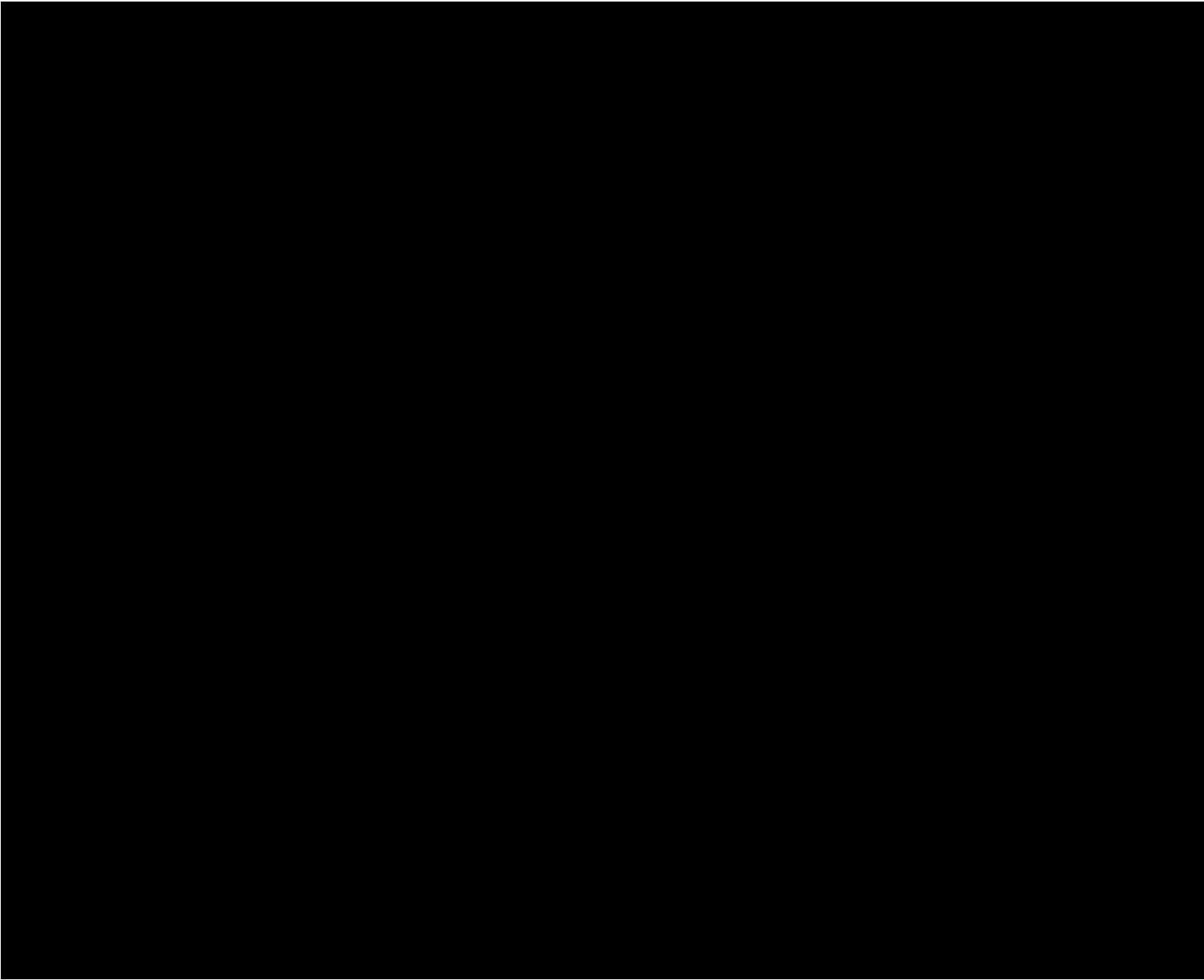


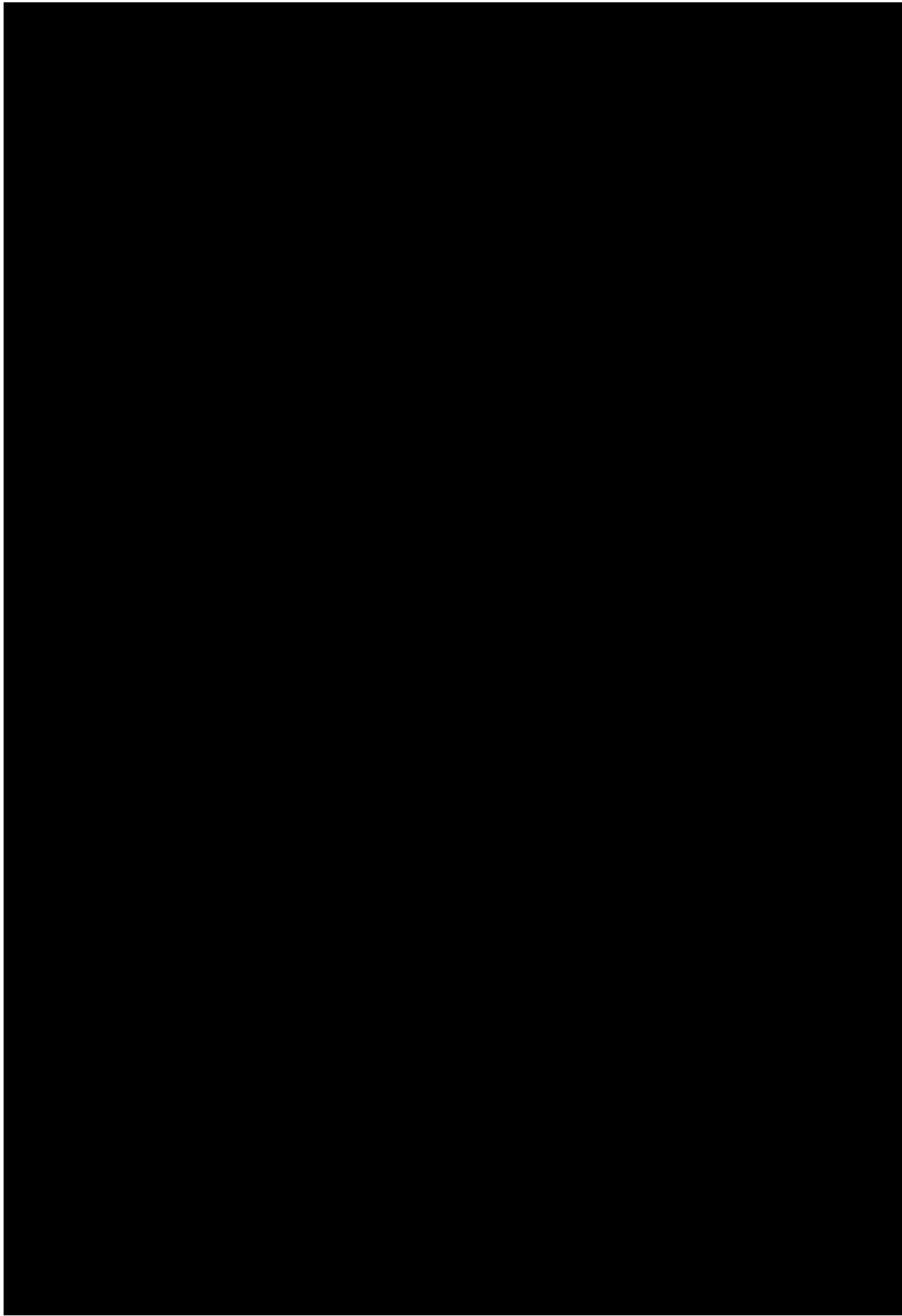


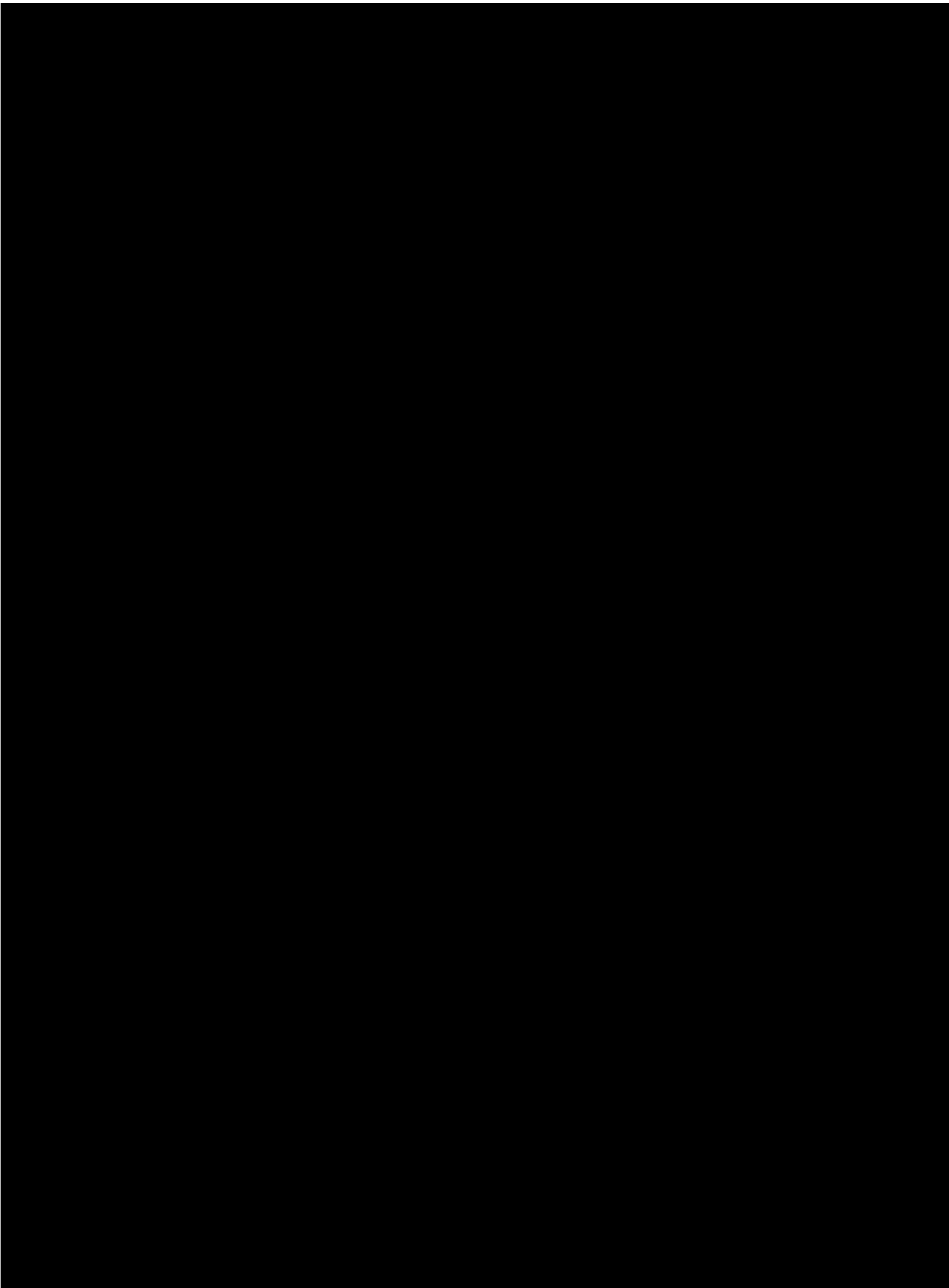


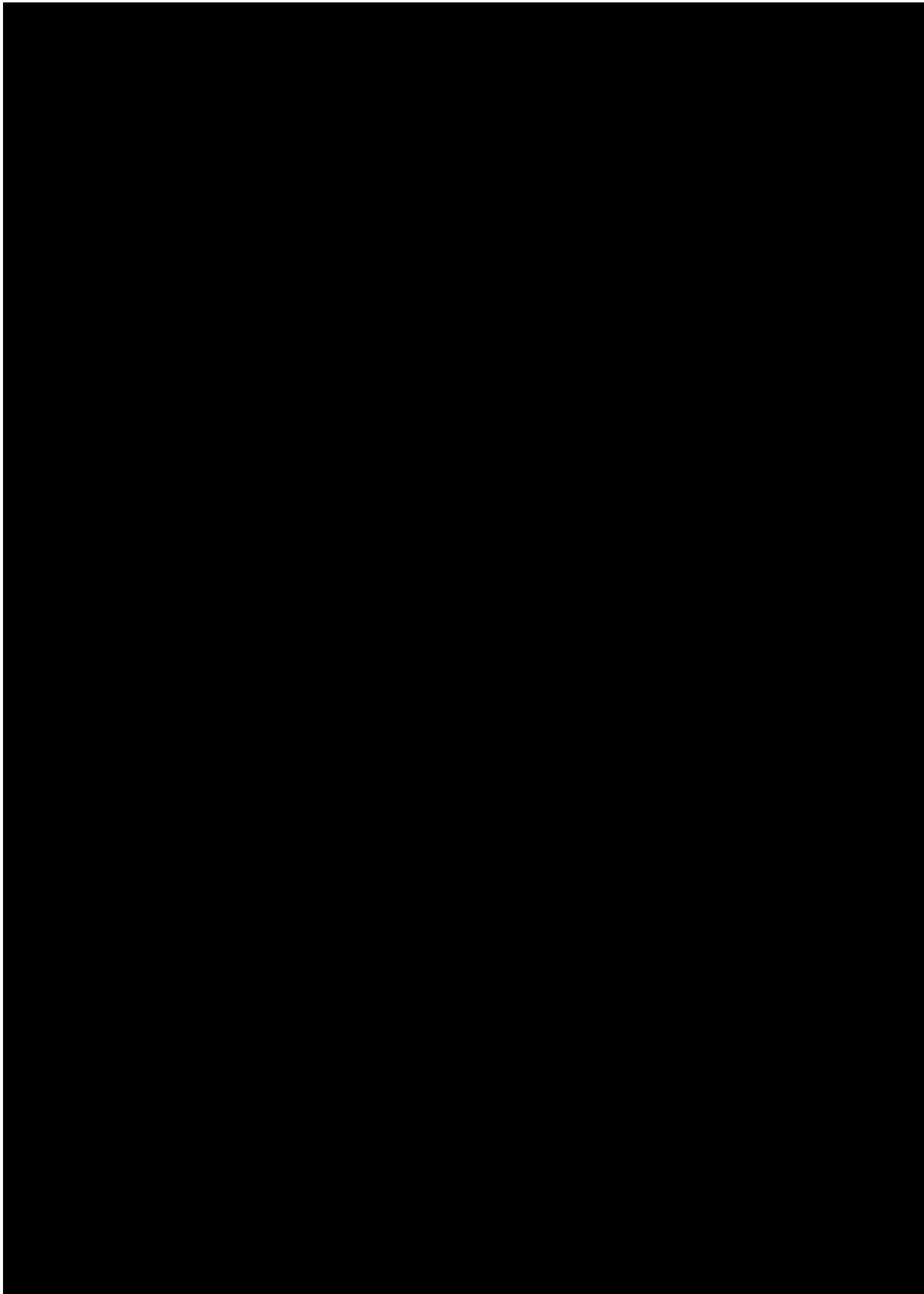












the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The number of children in the world is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to protect children from the negative effects of violence. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) states that children have the right to be protected from violence. The Convention also states that children have the right to be educated and to participate in cultural activities. The Convention is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world, with over 110 countries having signed it.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided in the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care providers. The Act also sets out the requirements for the registration of health care providers and the monitoring of their performance.

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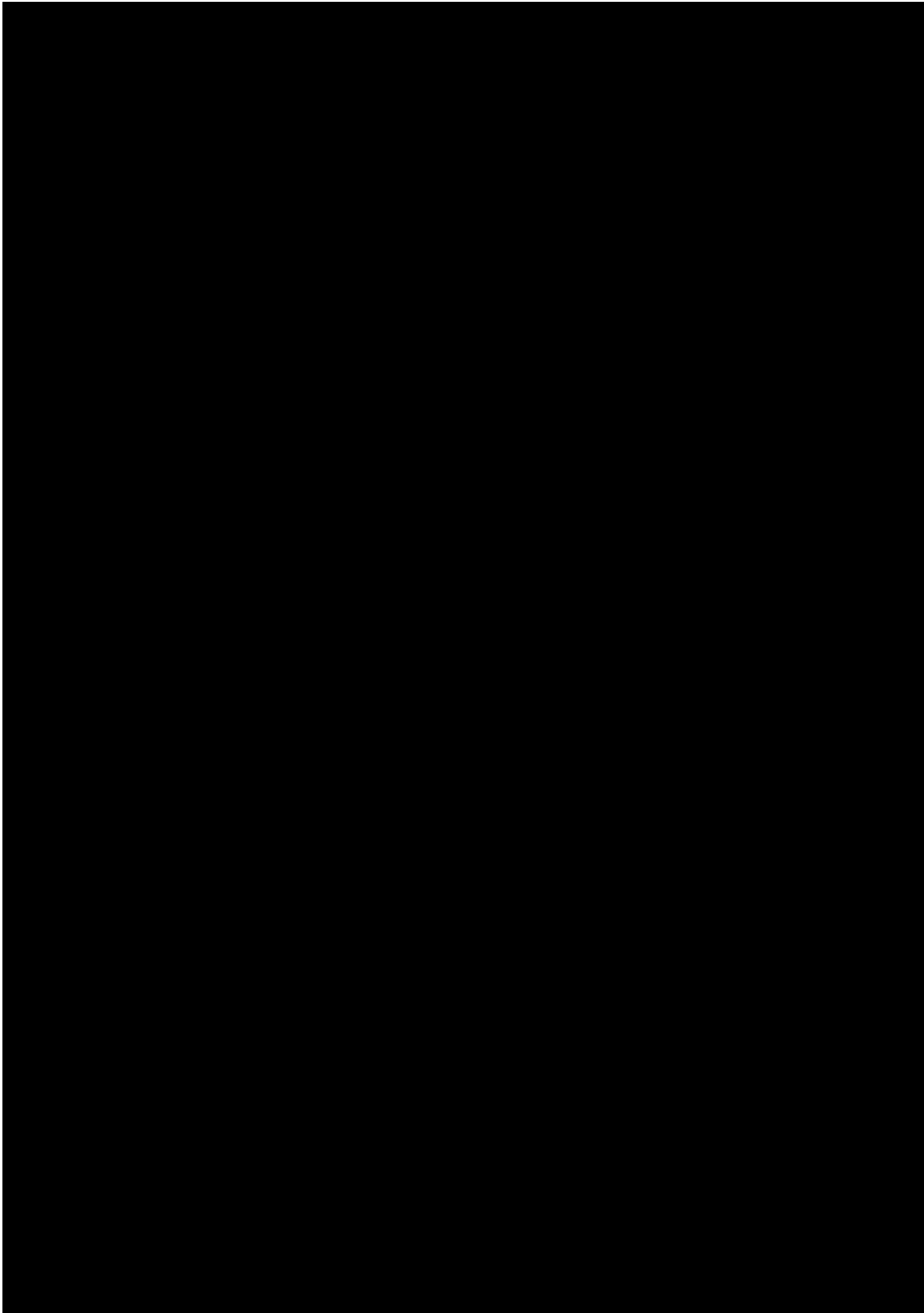
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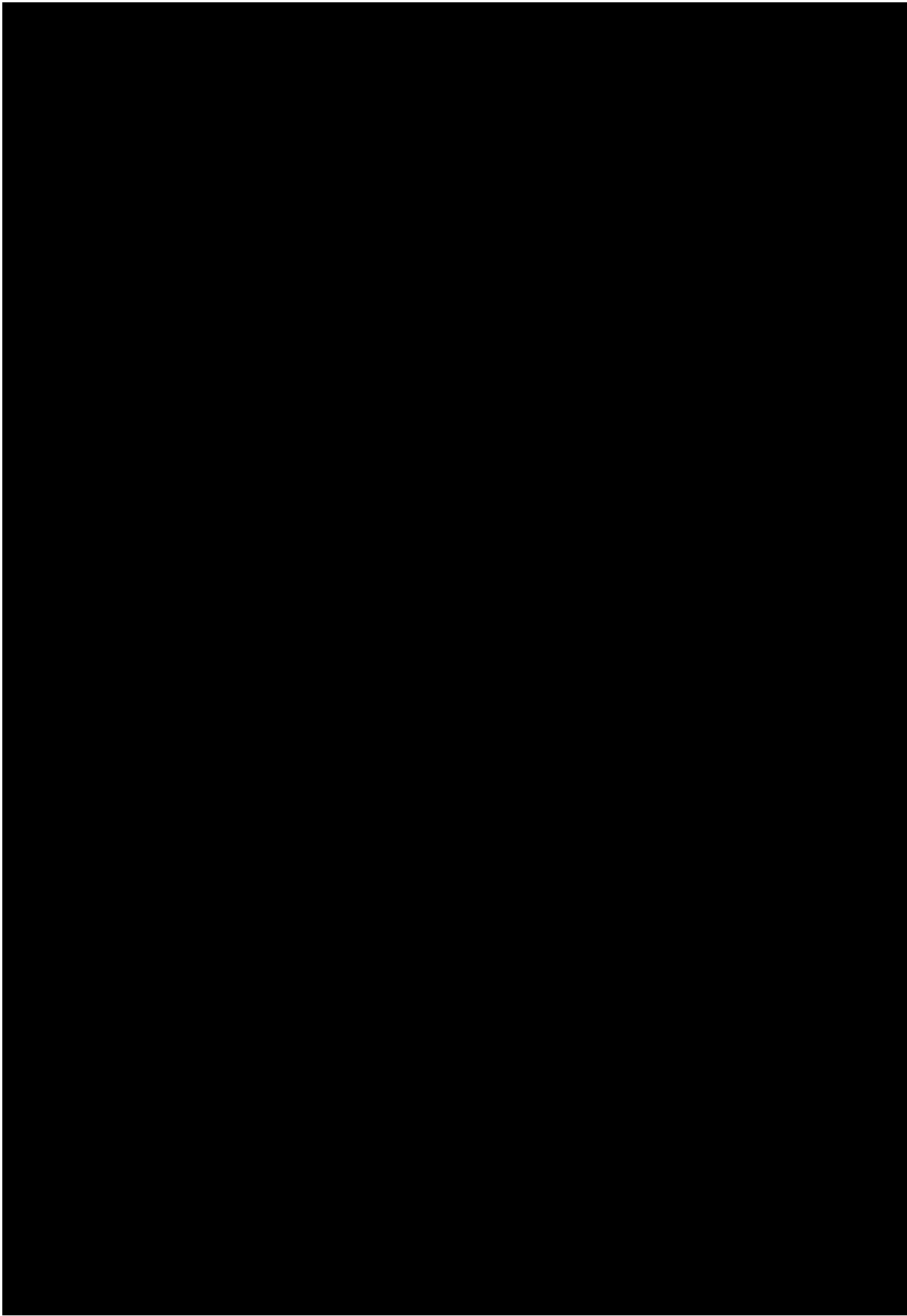
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply.

One way to meet this demand is to increase the amount of food that is produced. This can be done by using more land for agriculture or by using more intensive farming methods.

Another way to meet this demand is to reduce the amount of food that is wasted. This can be done by improving food storage and distribution systems.

There are many other ways to meet this demand, and it is important that we find ways to do so that do not harm the environment or the world's food supply.

One of the most important things we can do is to make sure that we have enough food to feed everyone. This means that we need to make sure that we have enough land for agriculture and that we have enough food to feed everyone.

There are many ways to do this, and it is important that we find ways to do so that do not harm the environment or the world's food supply.

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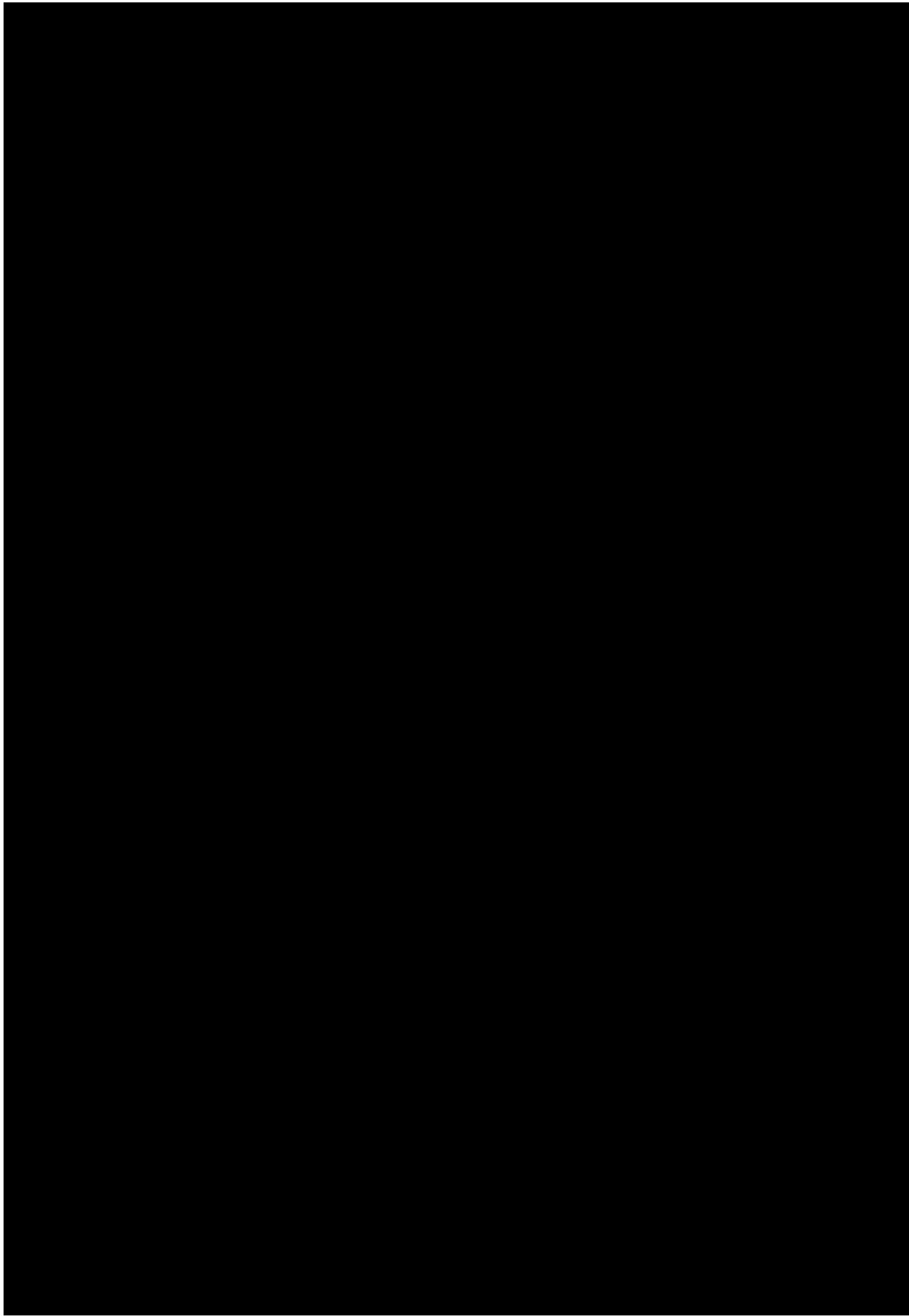
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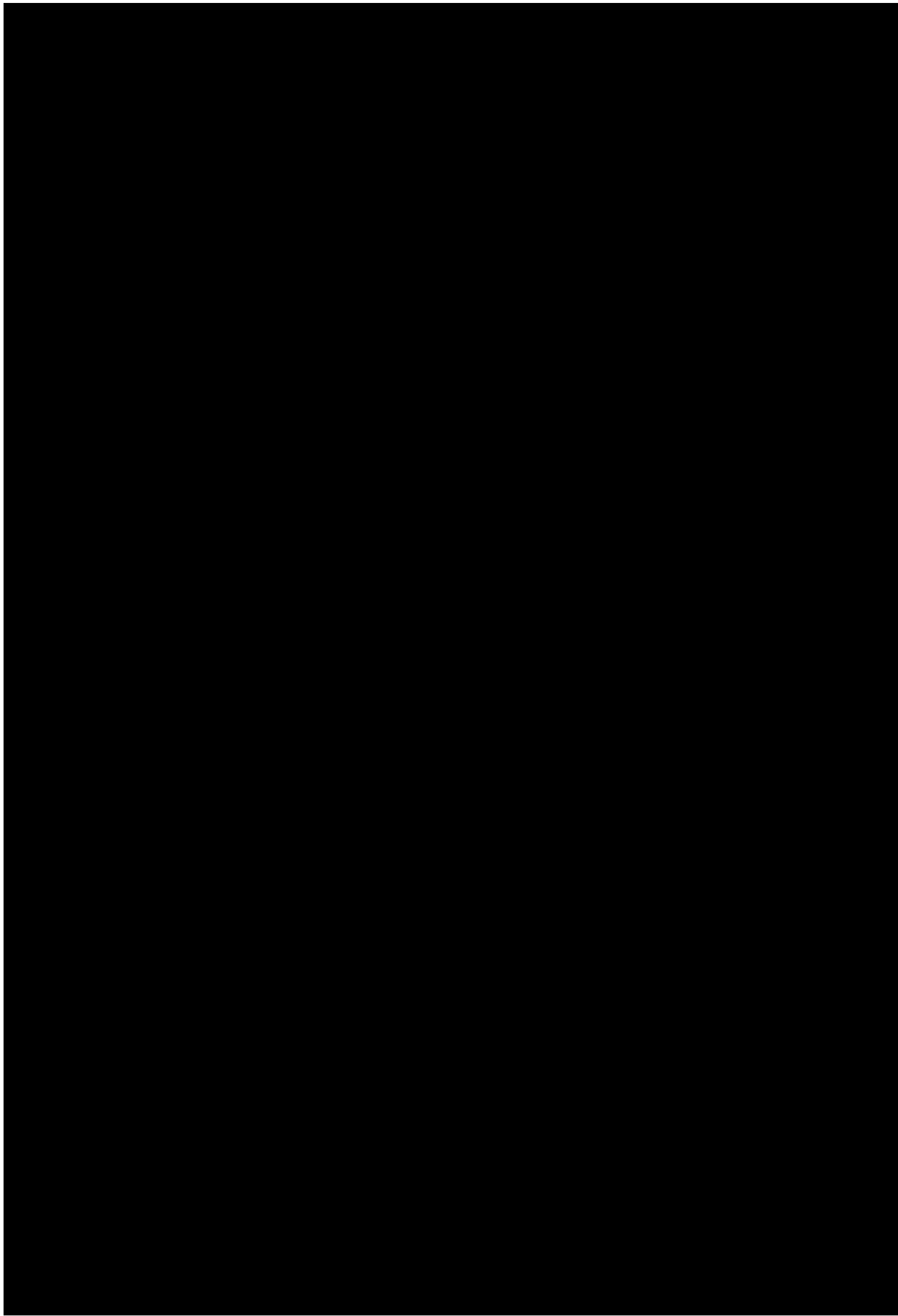
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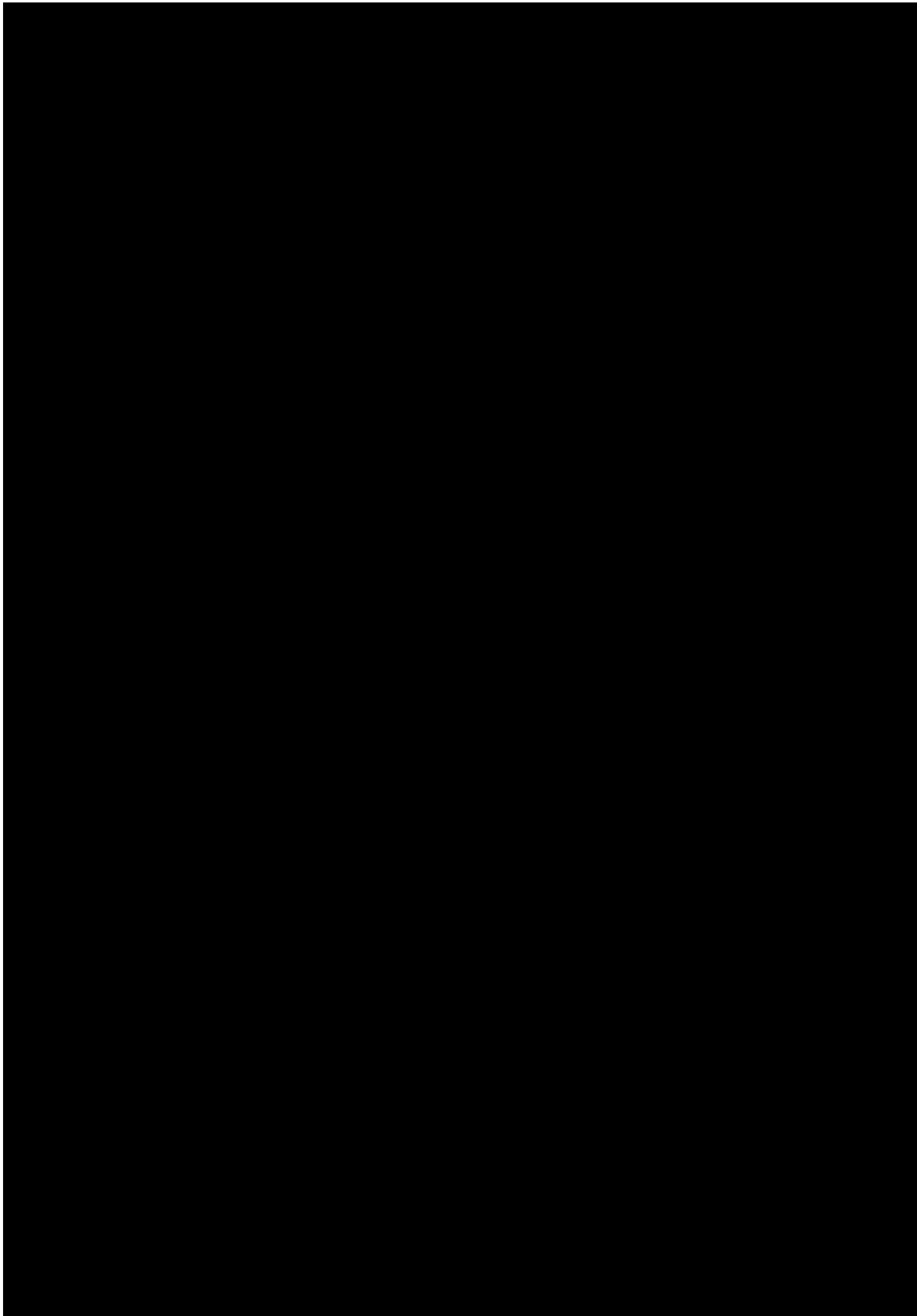
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study and discusses the implications of the findings. The final part of the paper concludes the study and provides recommendations for future research.

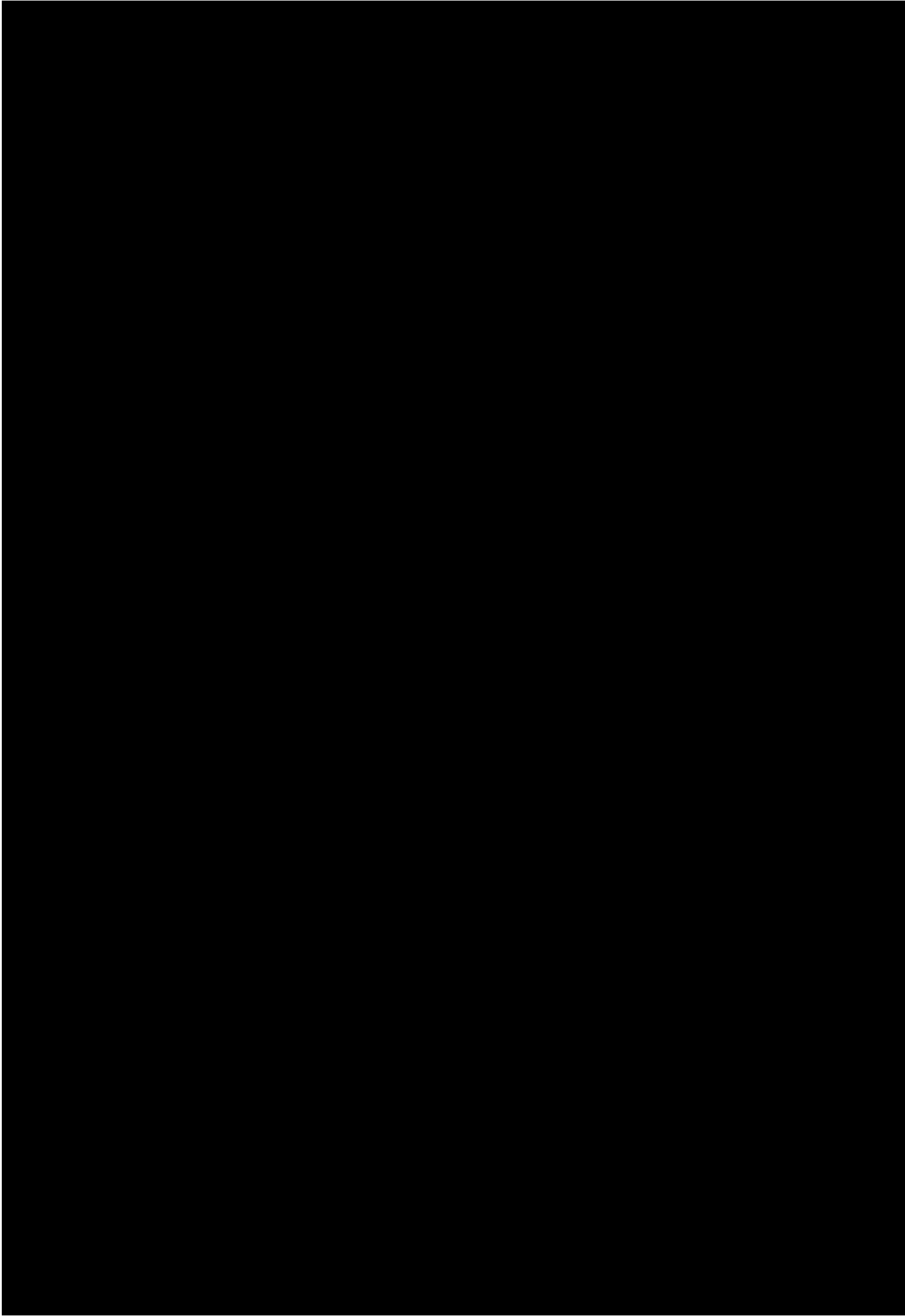
The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, with data collected from a sample of participants. The data was then analyzed using statistical methods to identify patterns and trends. The results of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. This finding has important implications for the field of research and may lead to further exploration of the topic.

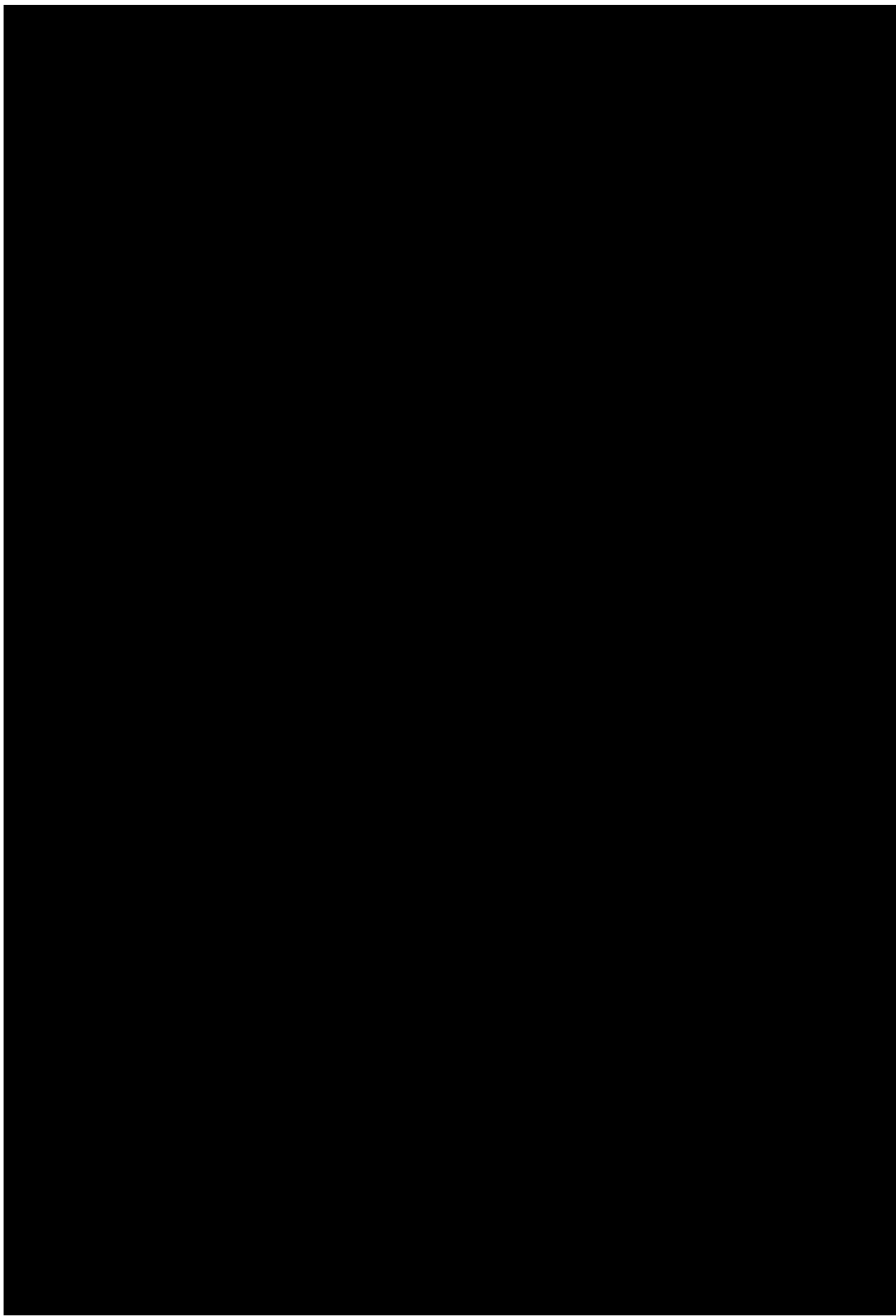
In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the research topic and has identified areas for further investigation. The findings suggest that there is a need for more research in this area, and the results may be useful for practitioners and researchers alike.

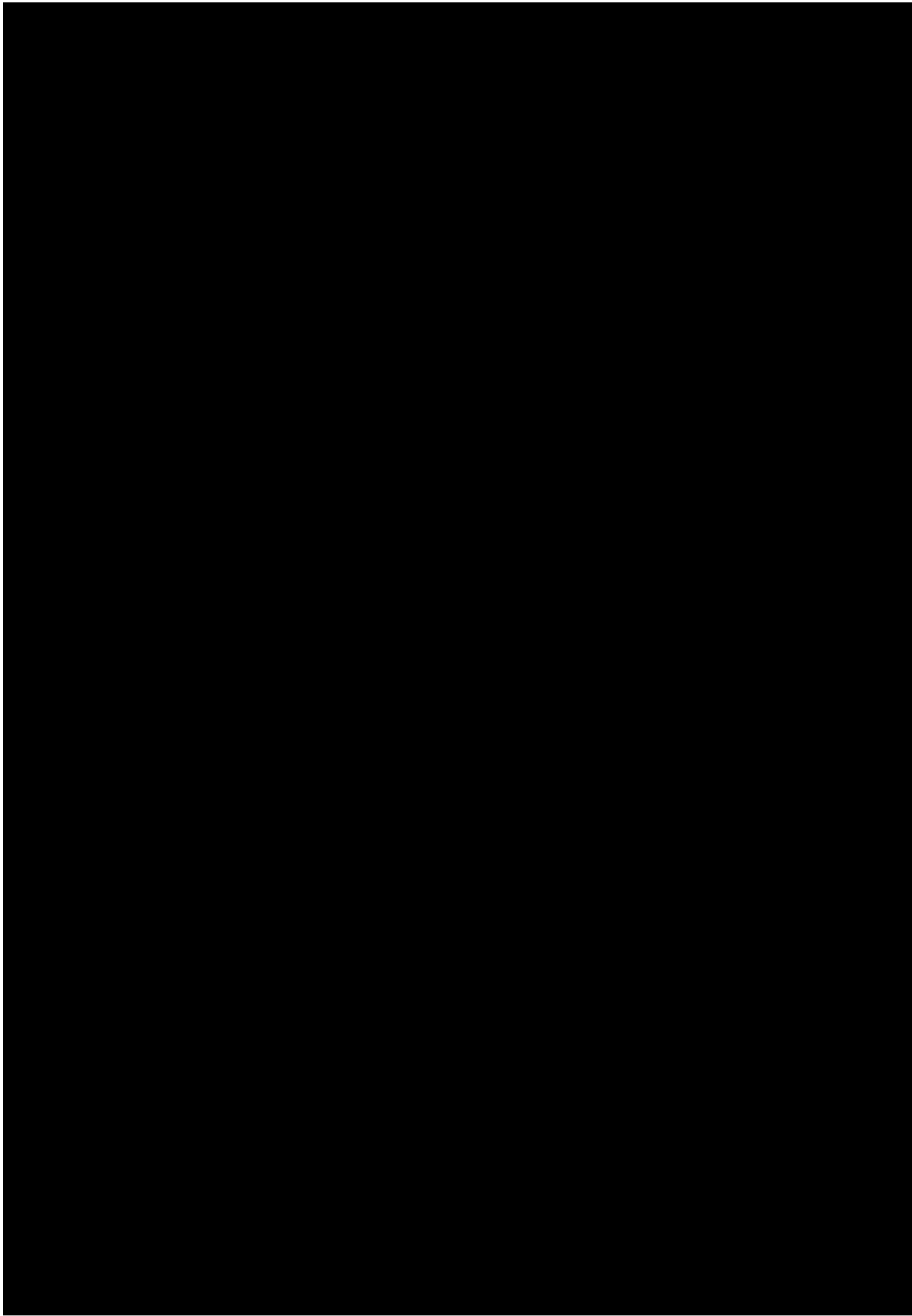
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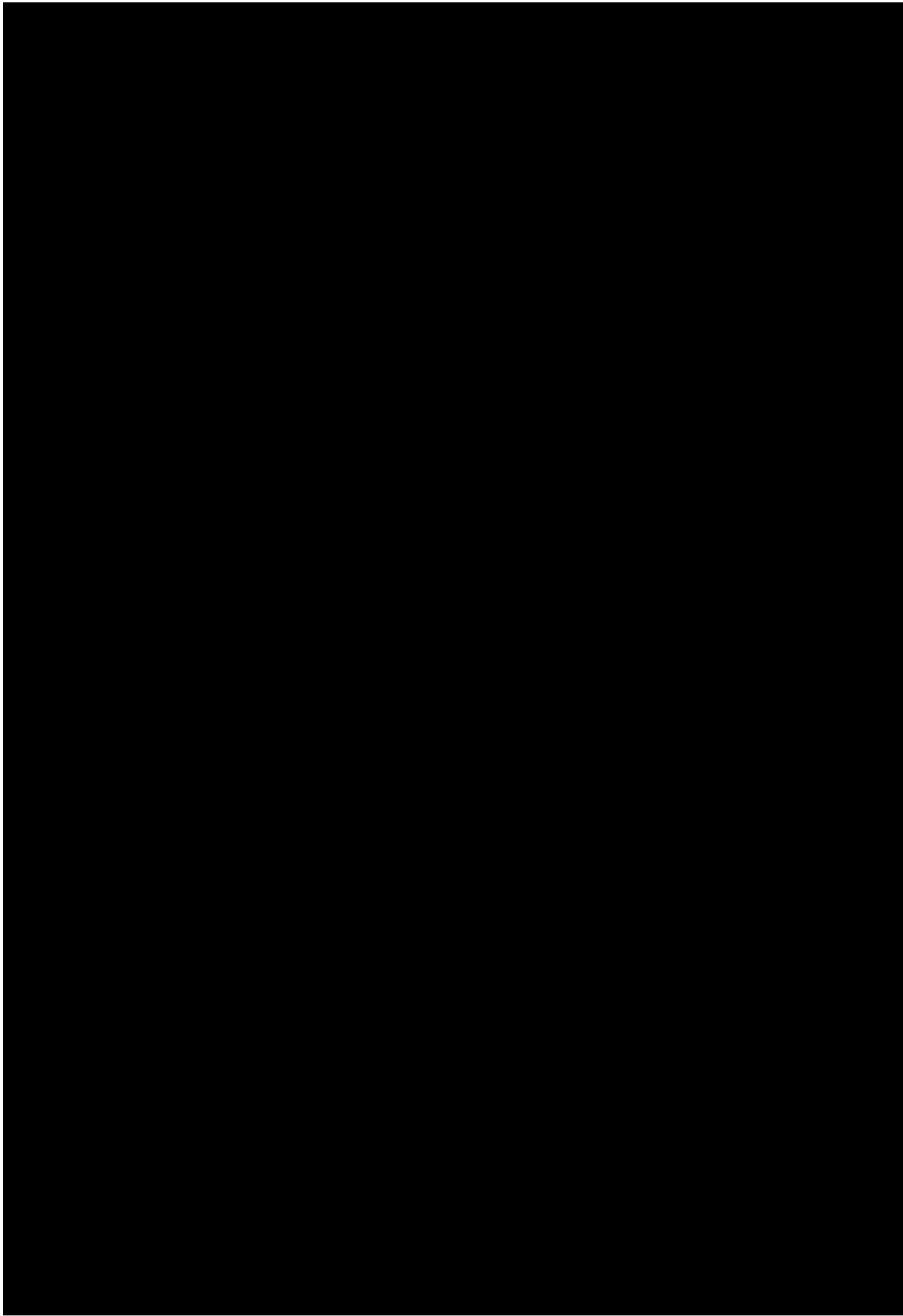


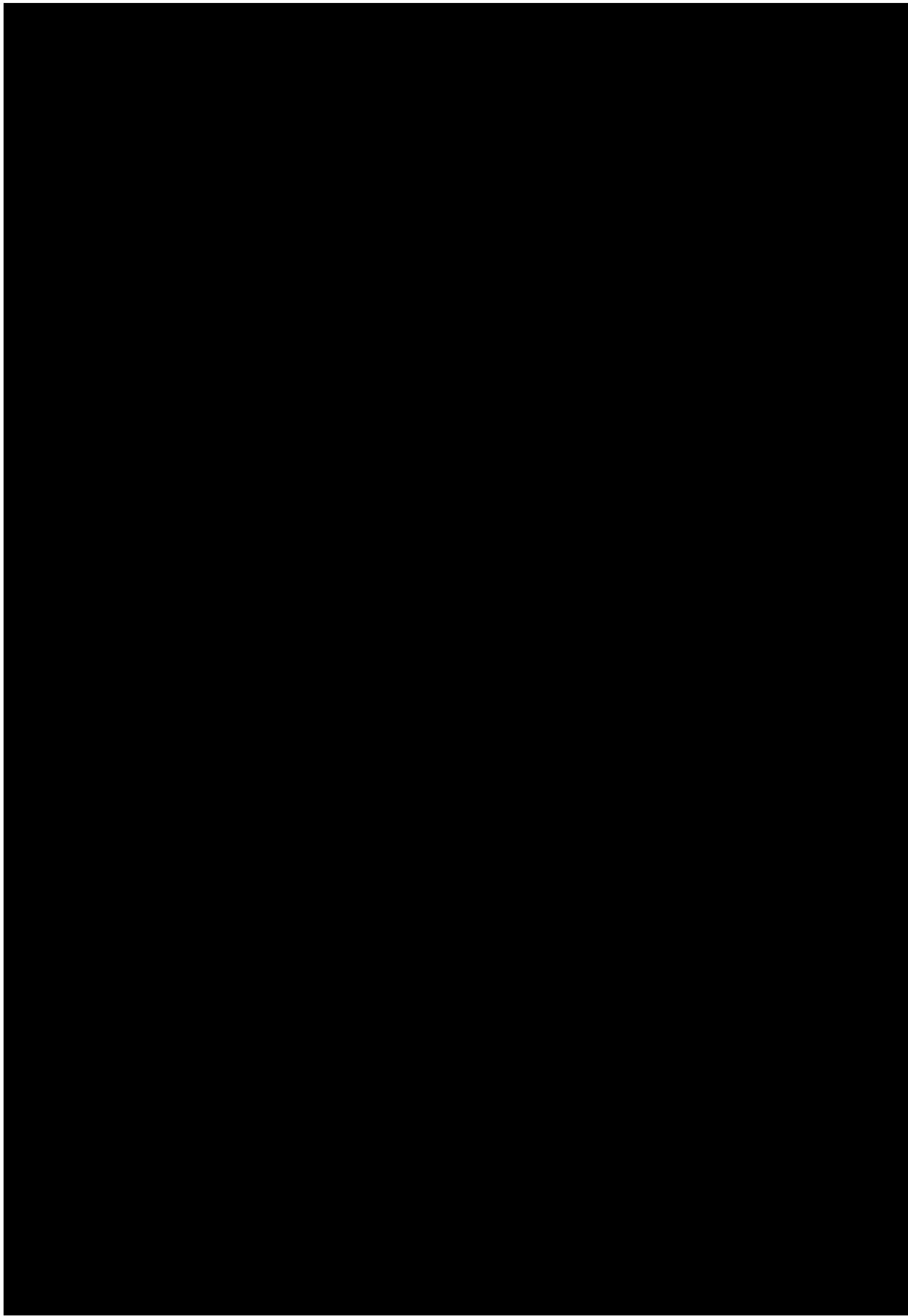
PŘÍLOHY

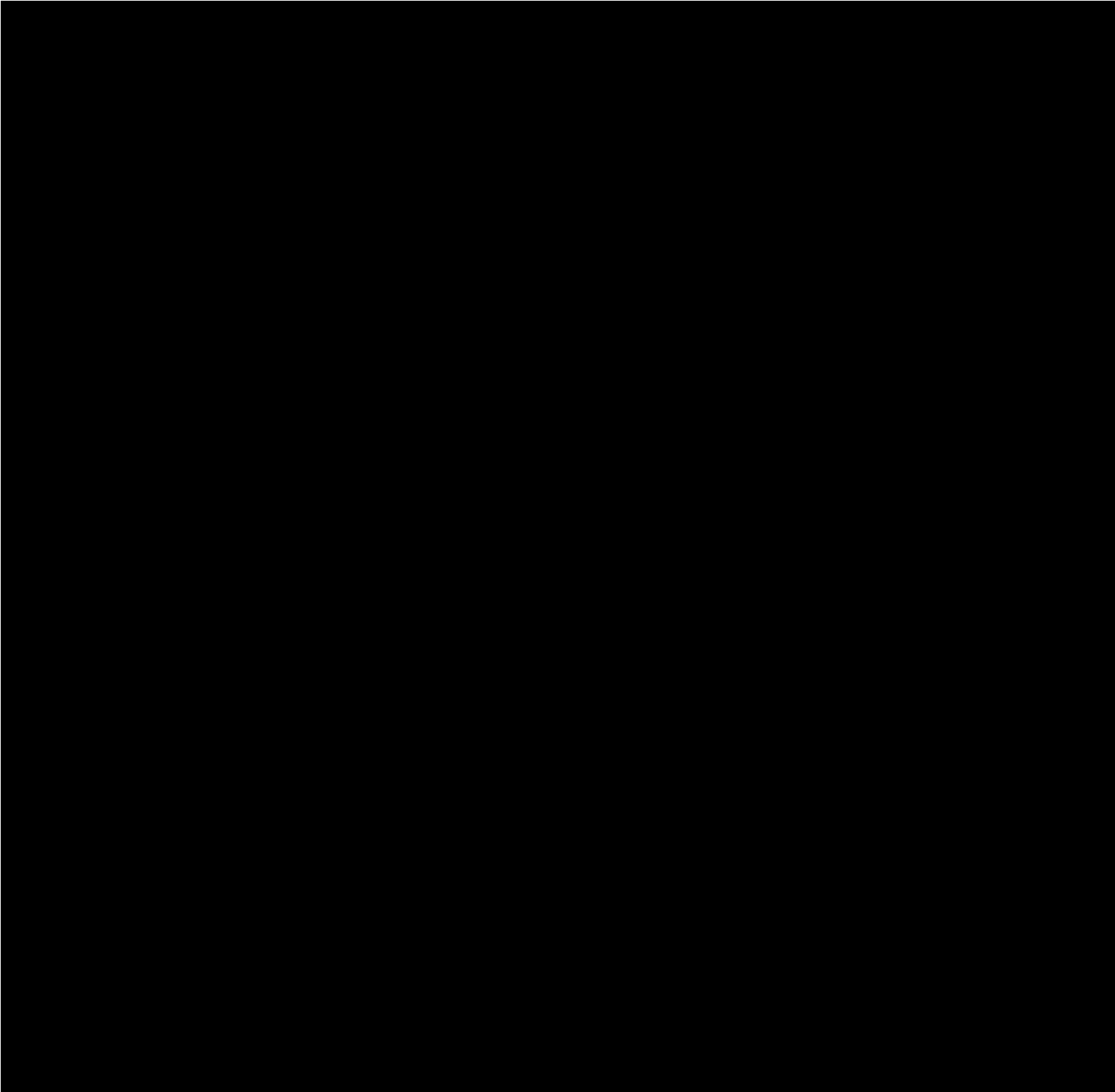


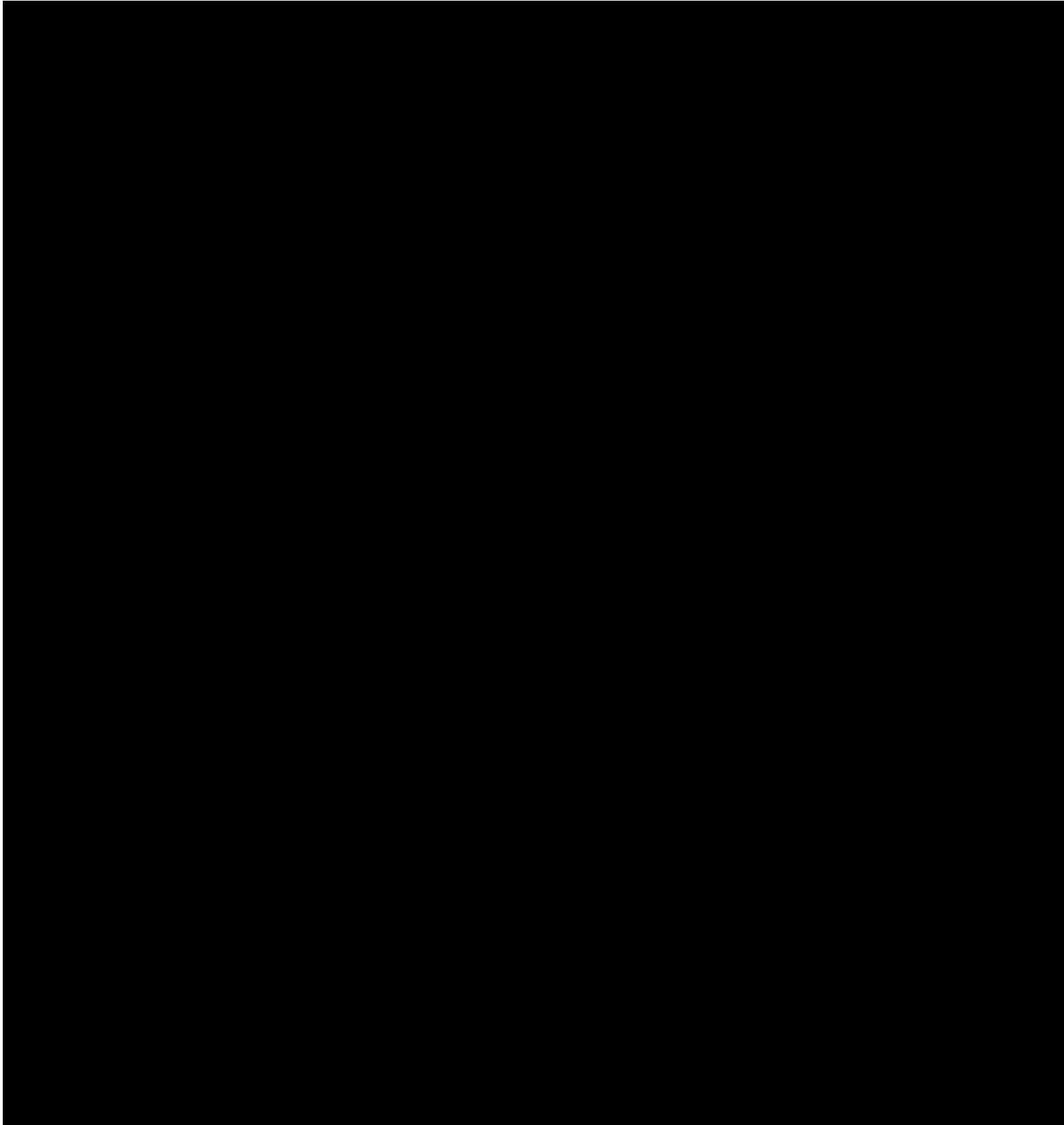


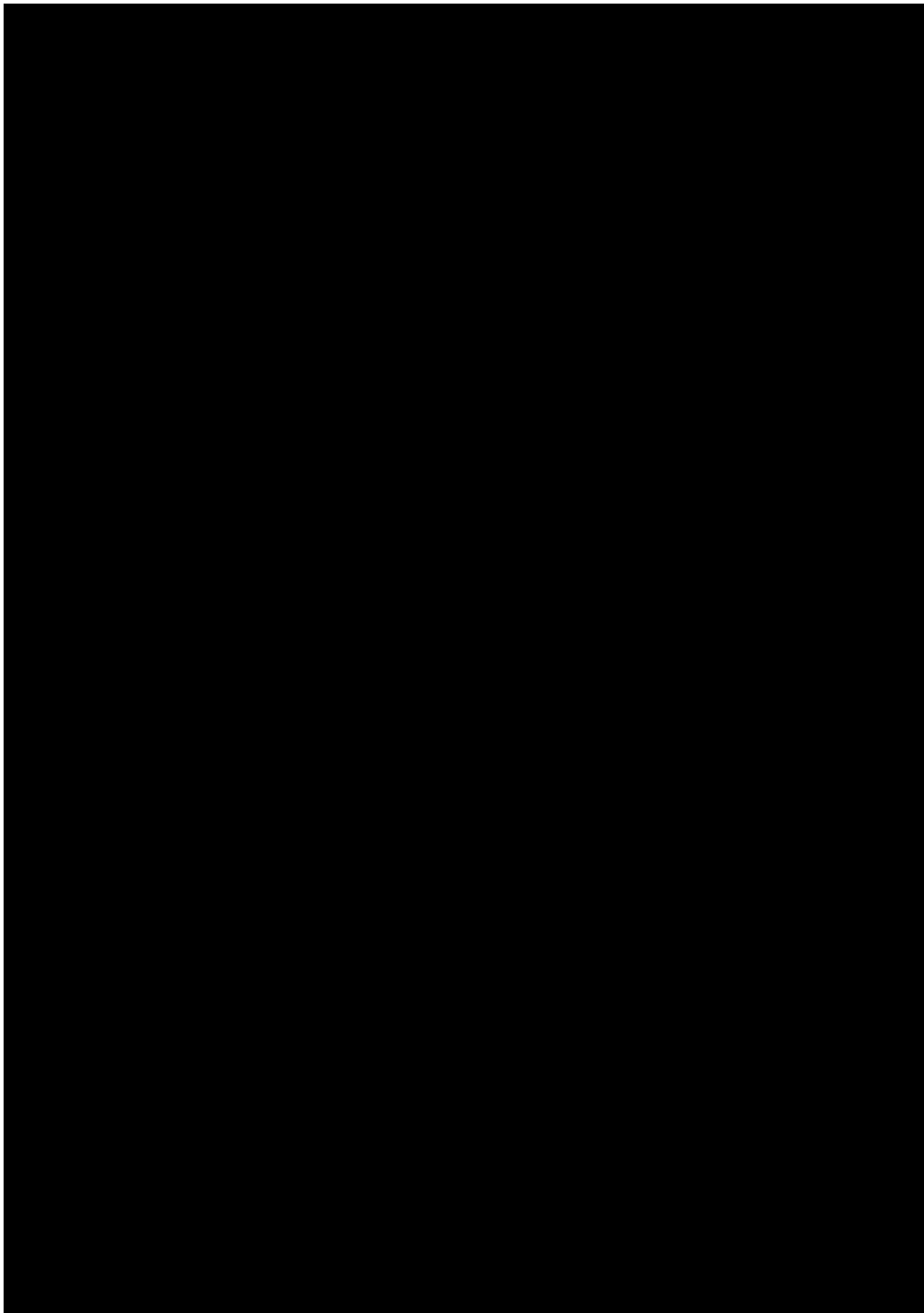


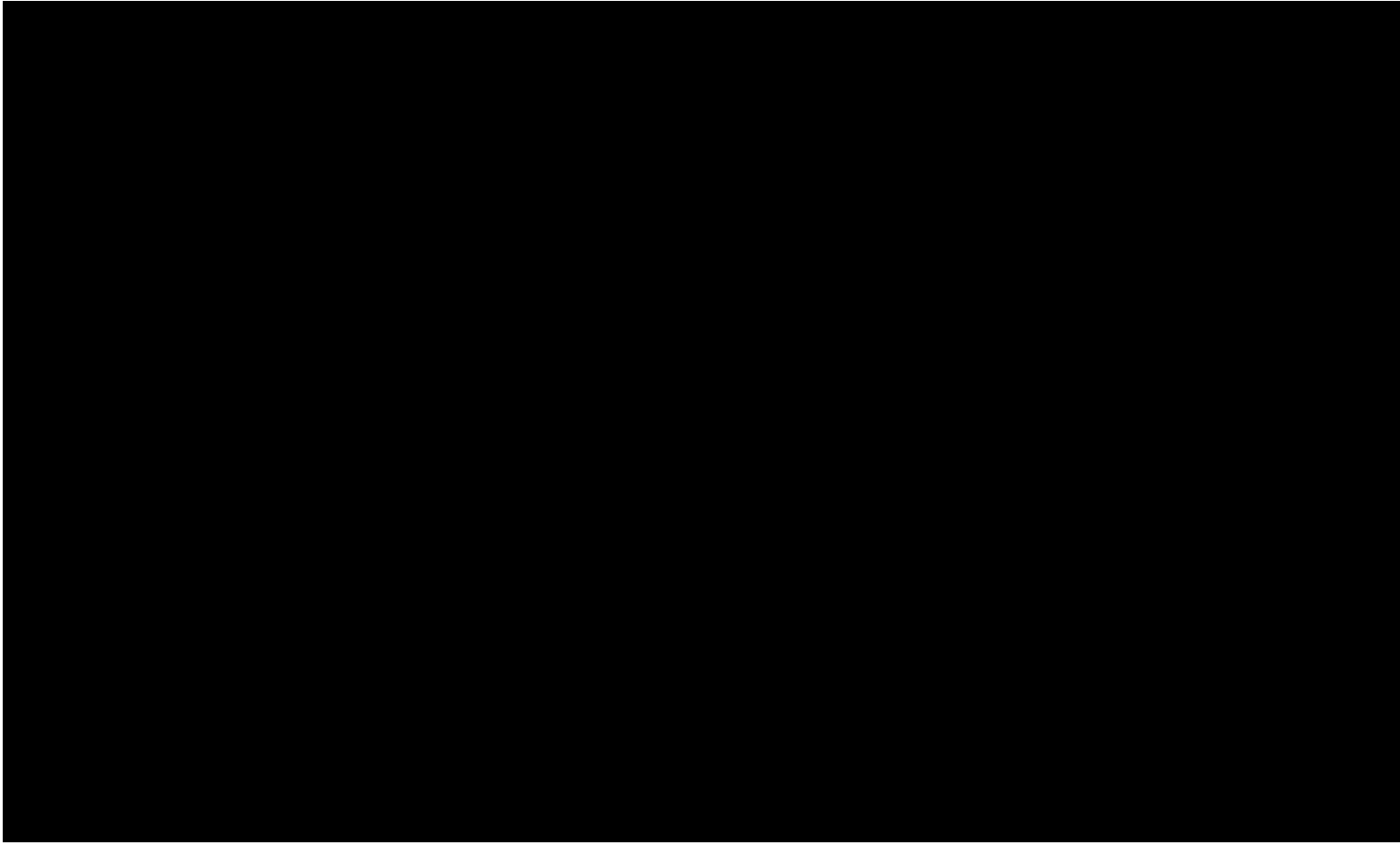


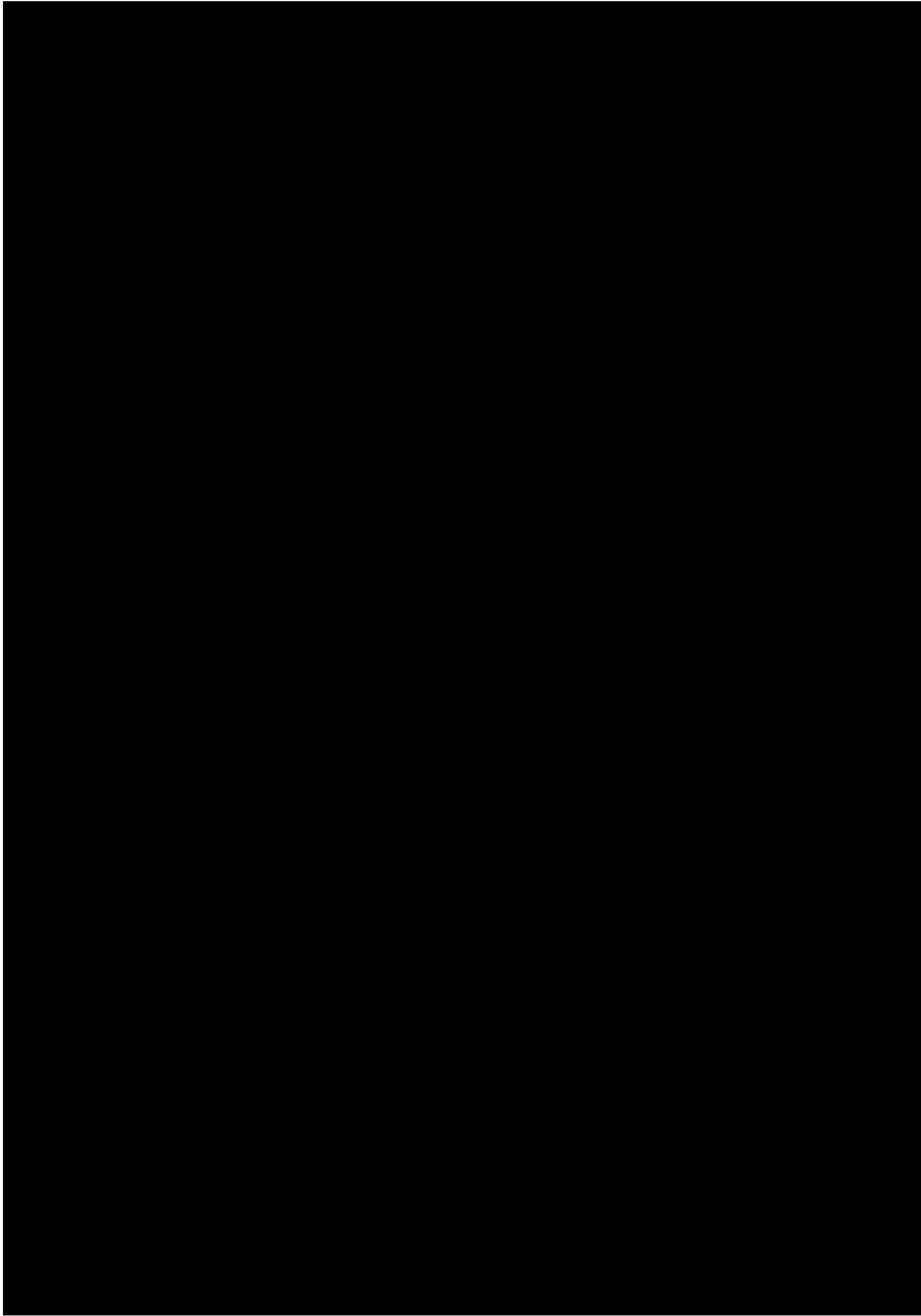


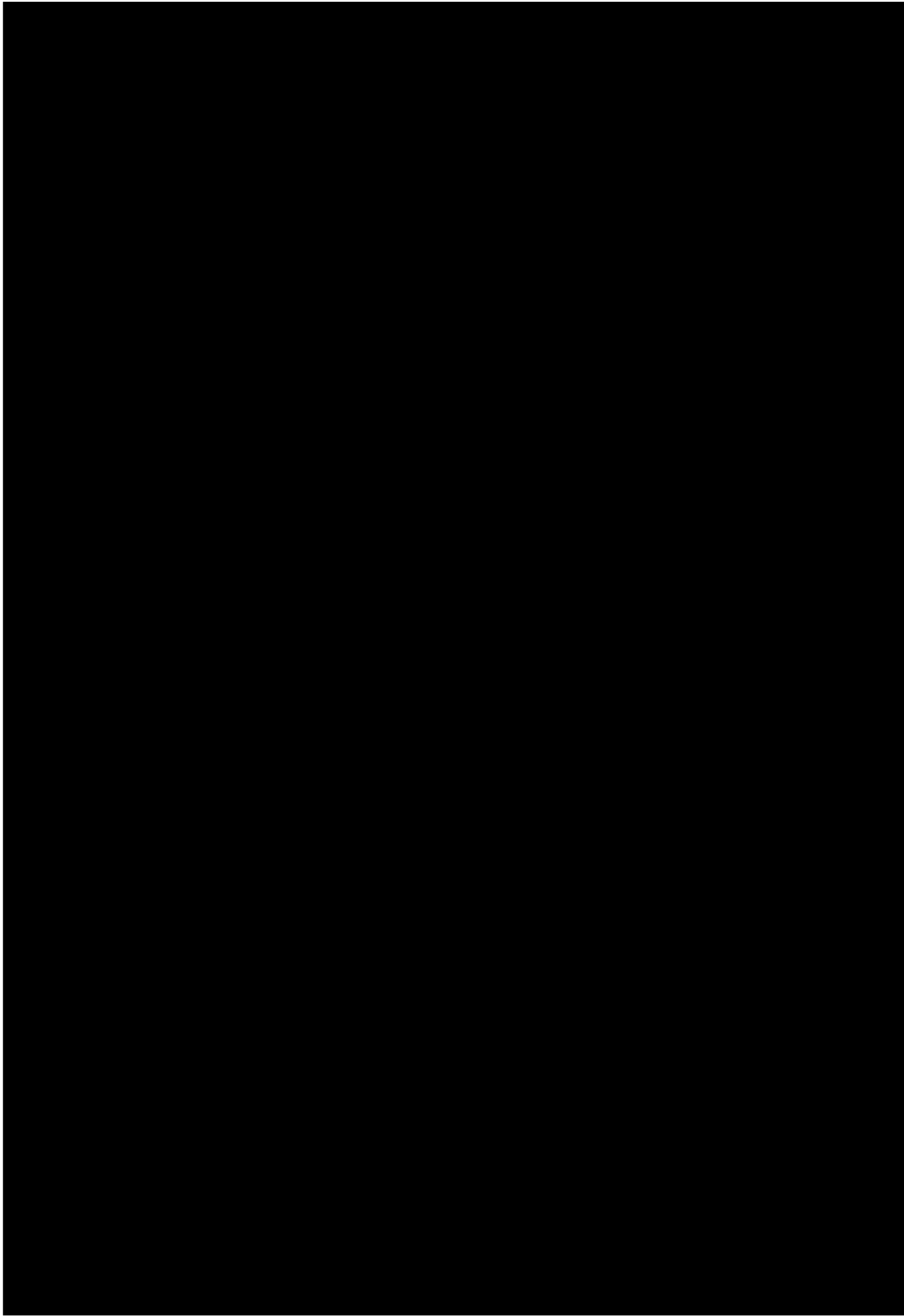




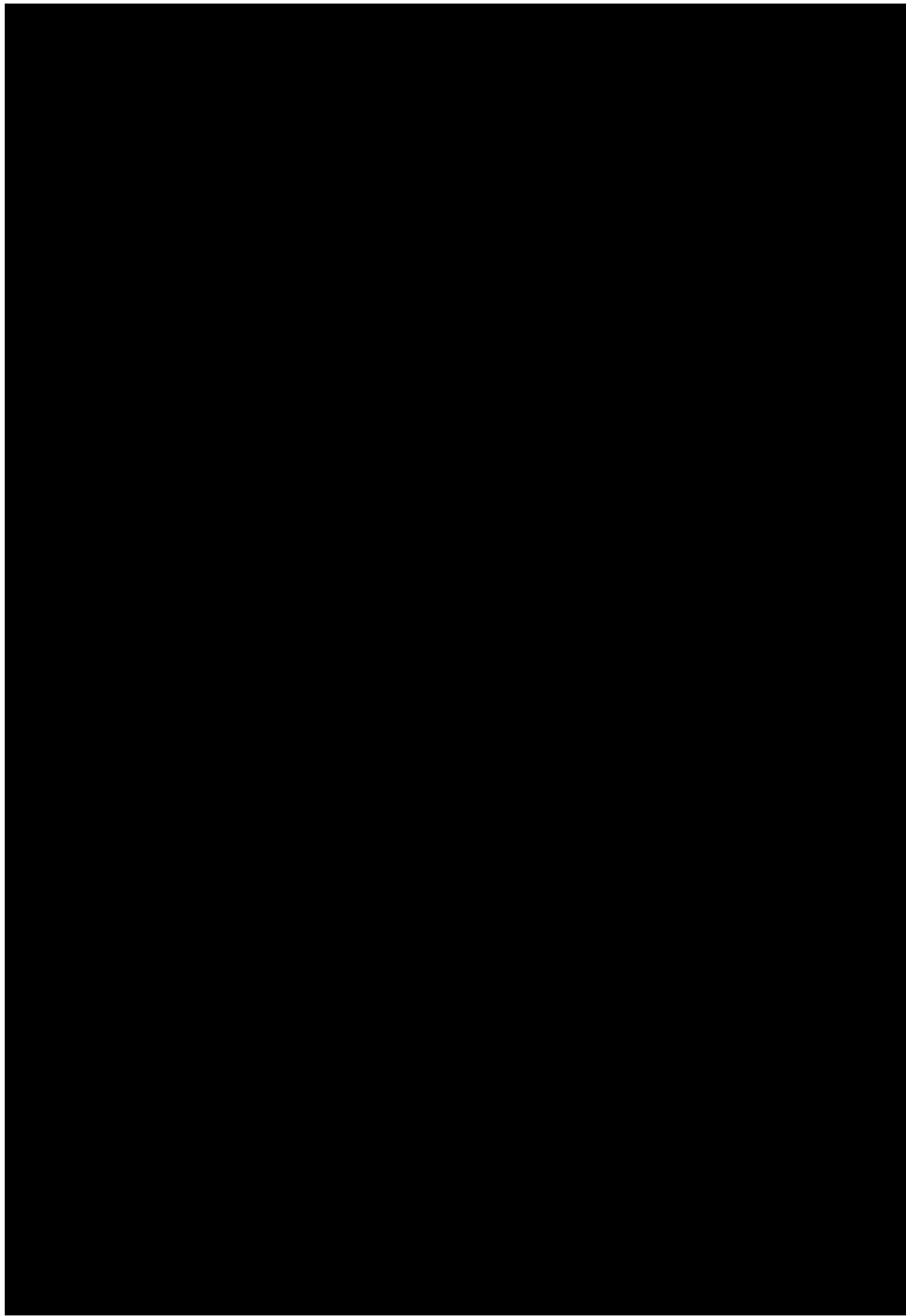


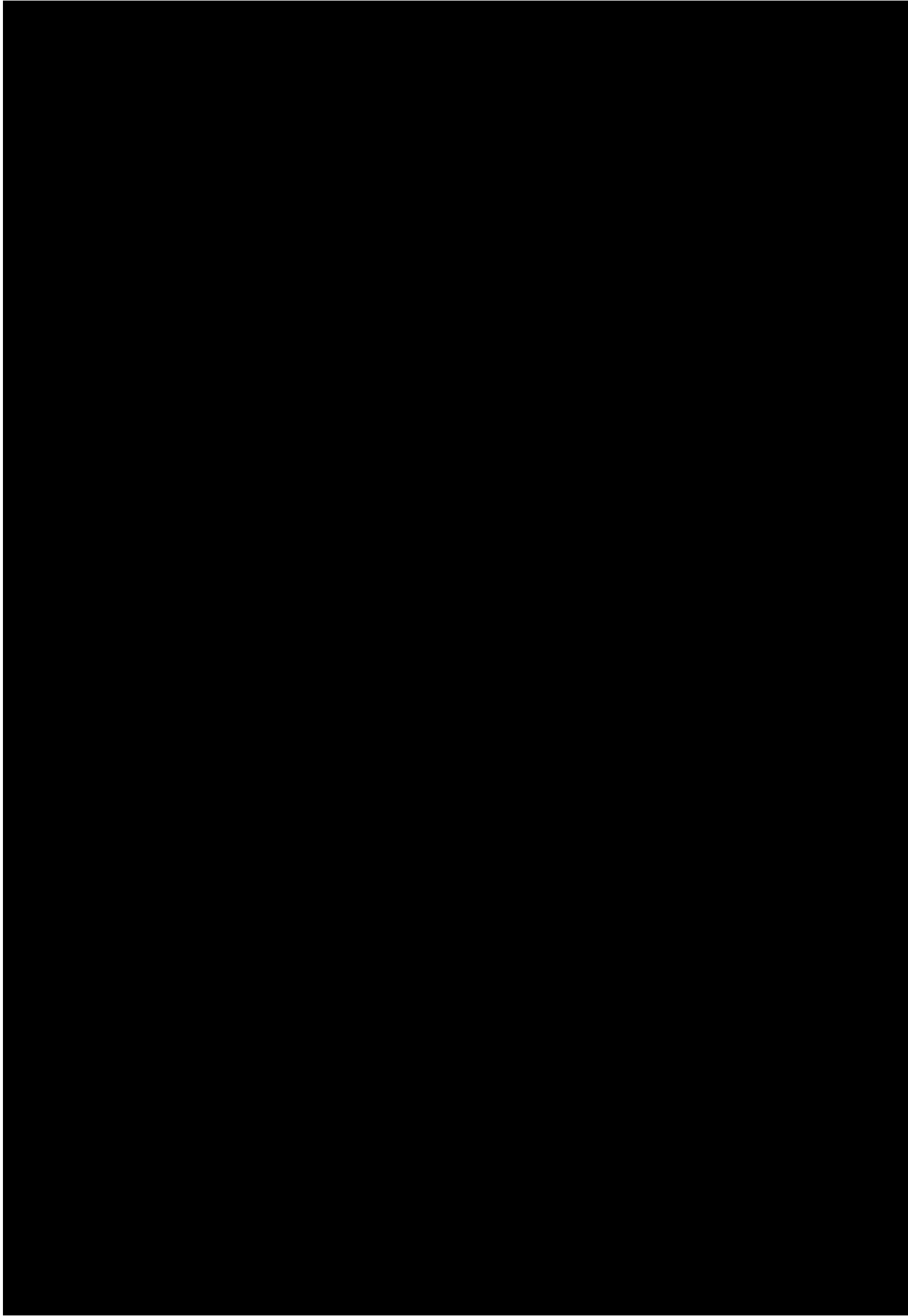


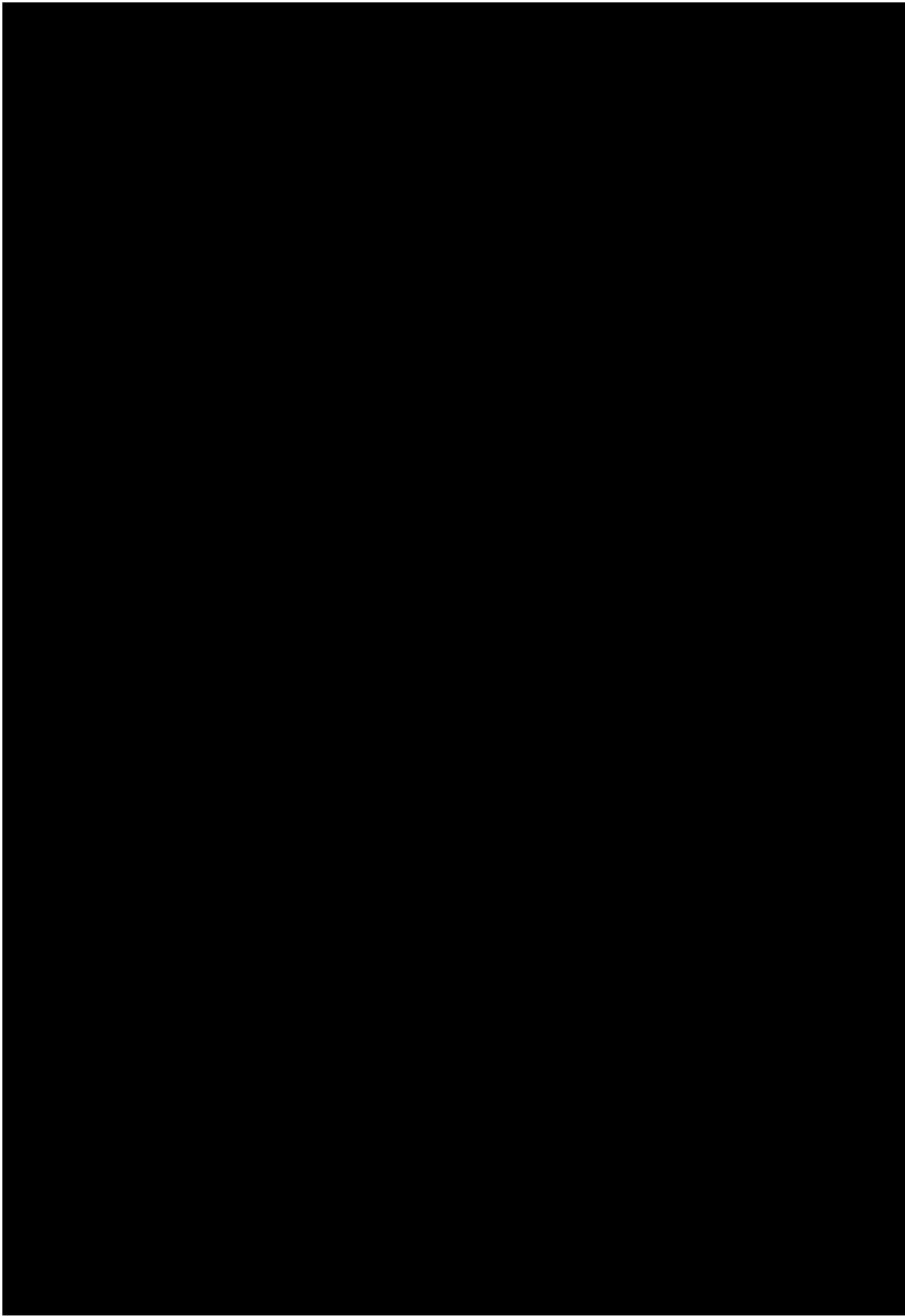




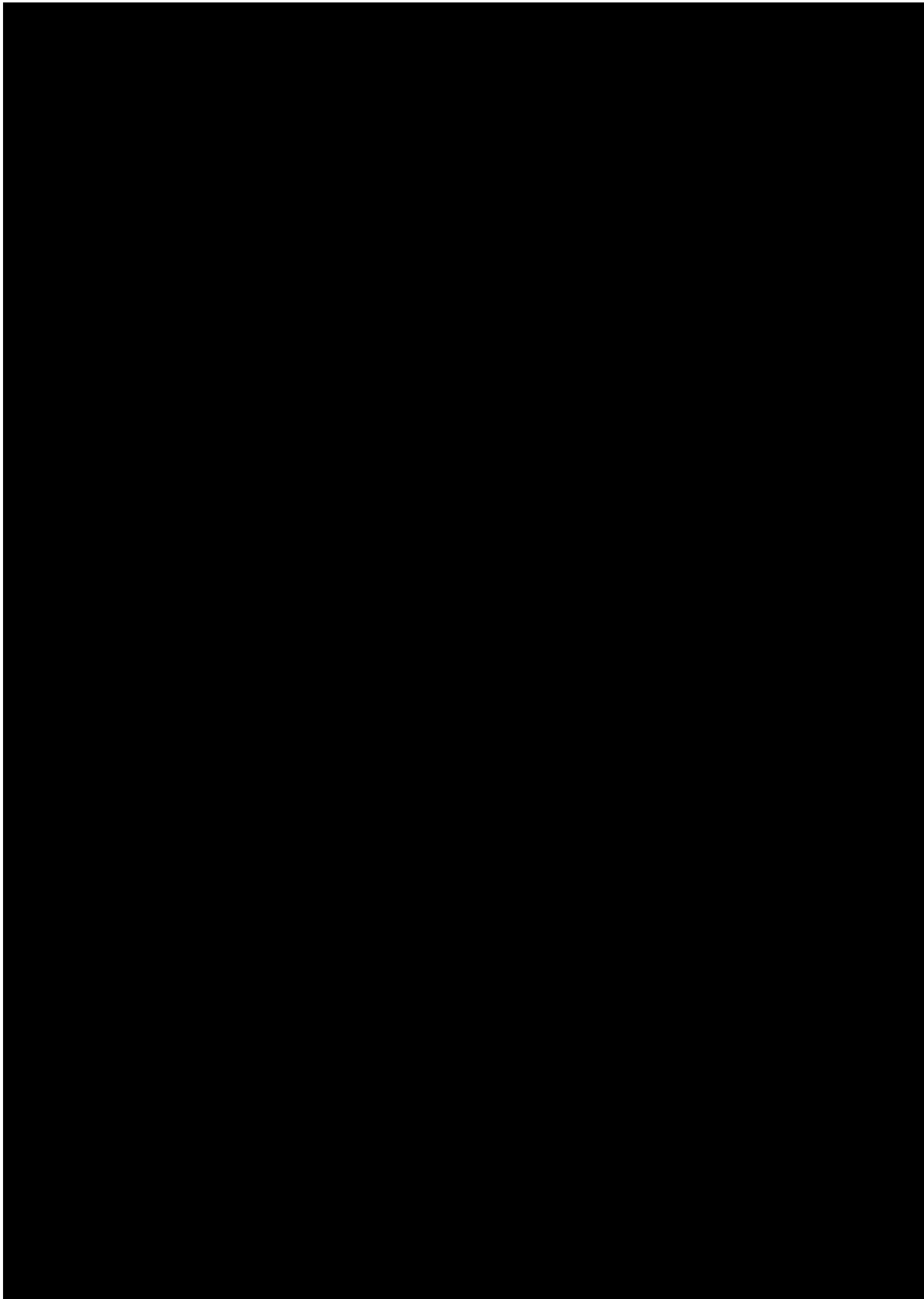
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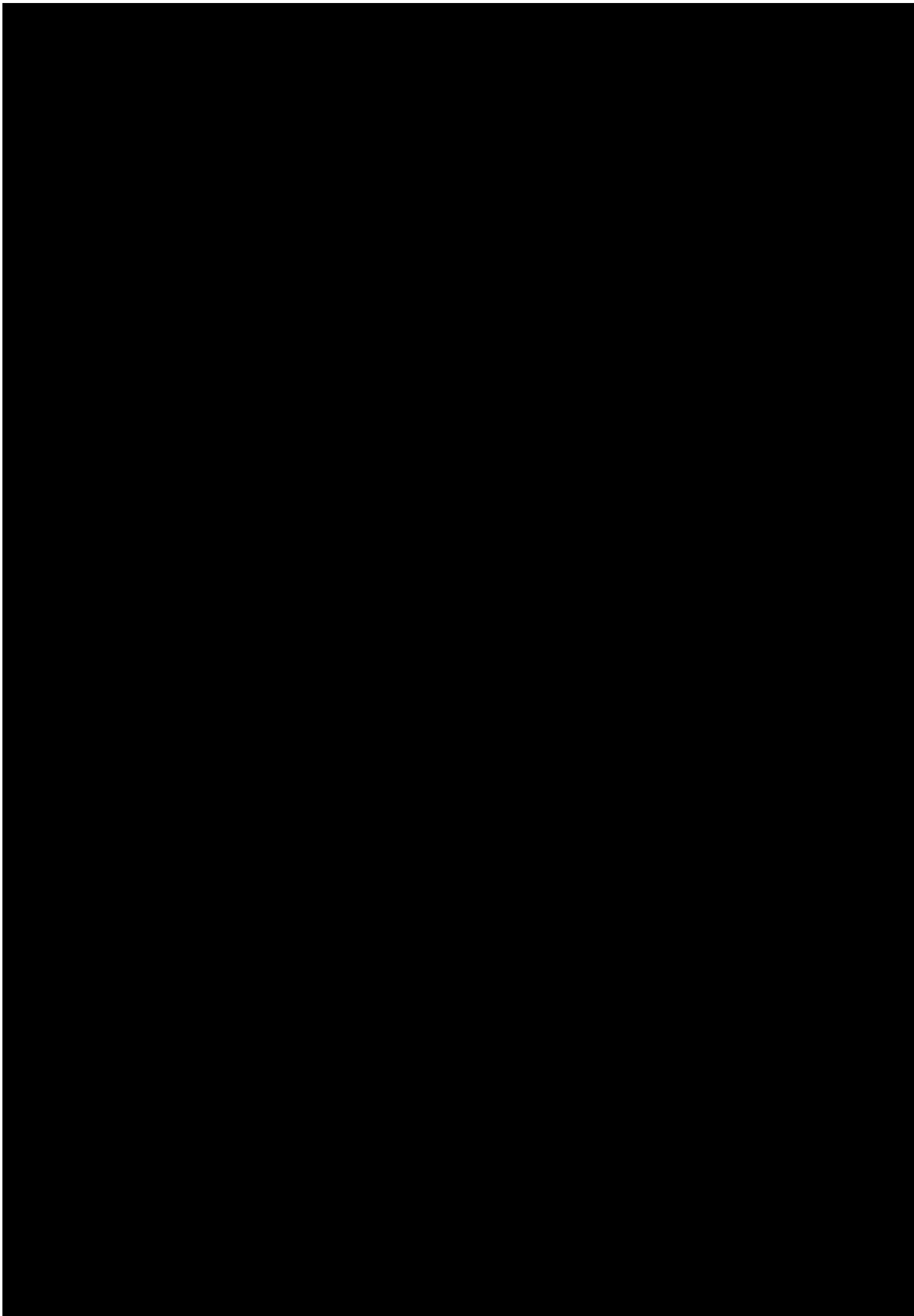






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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor 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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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply.

One way to meet this demand is to increase the amount of food that is produced. This can be done by using more land for agriculture.

Another way to meet this demand is to increase the efficiency of food production. This can be done by using better farming techniques.

There are many ways to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is up to us to decide which way is best.

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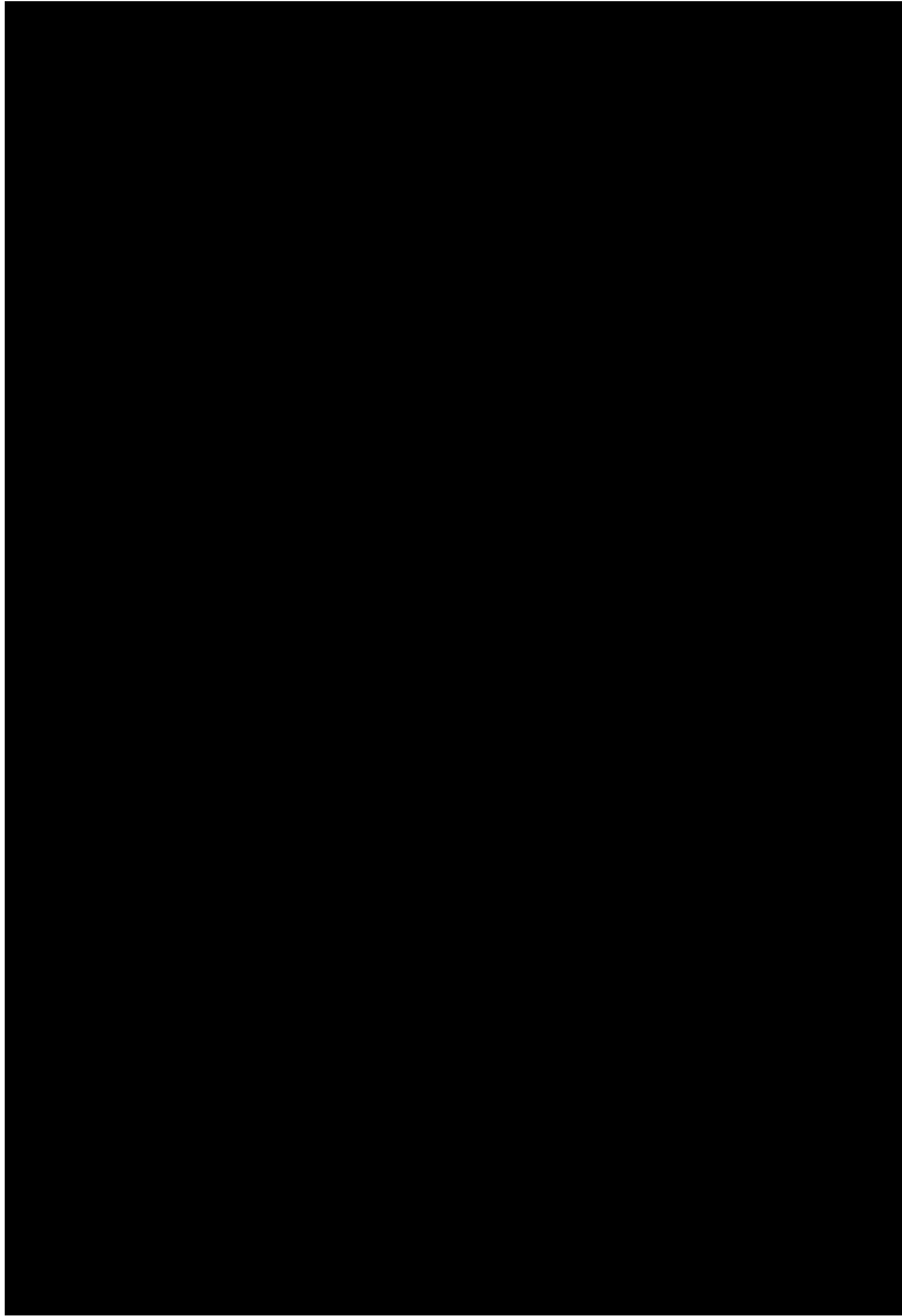
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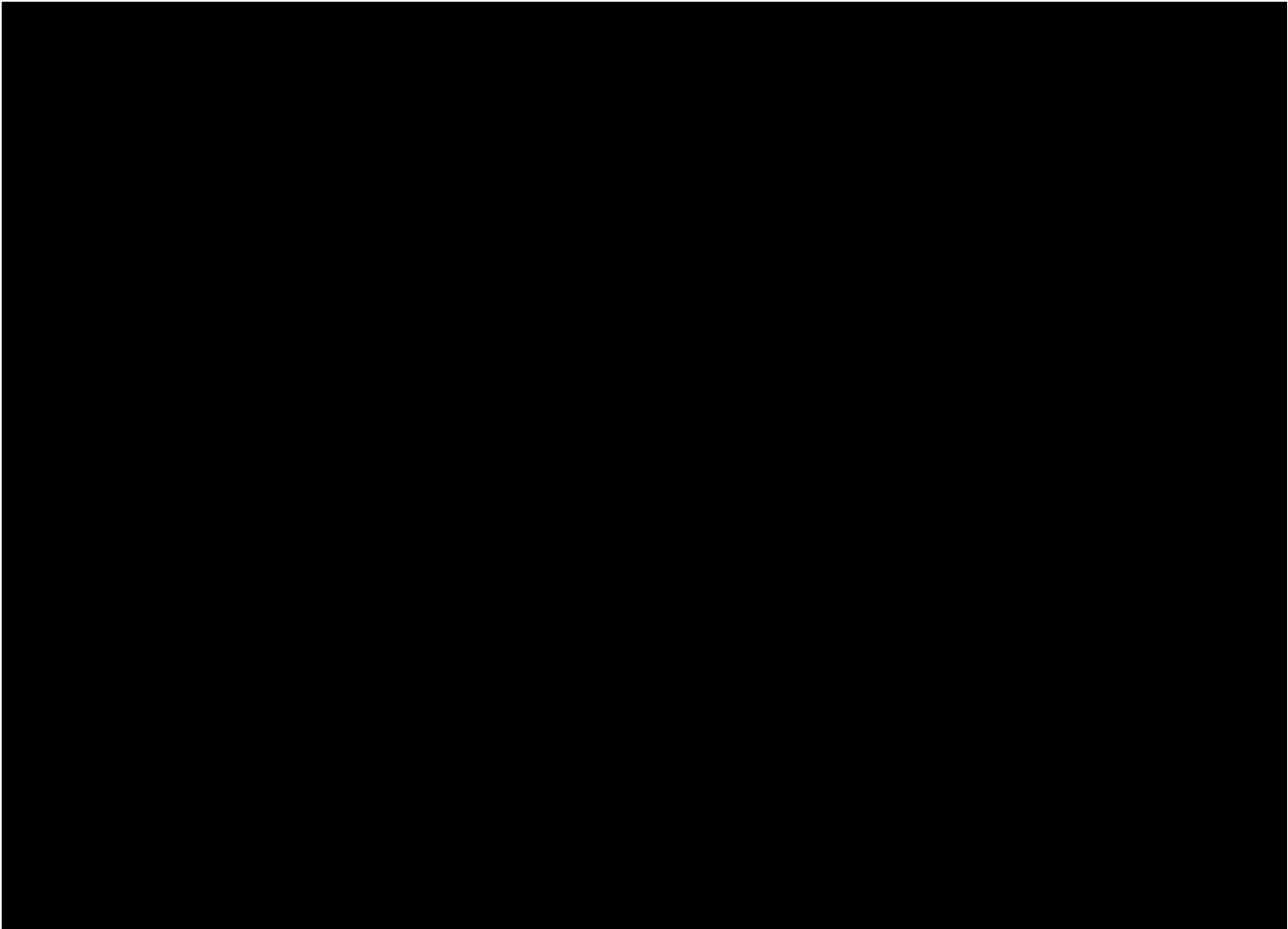
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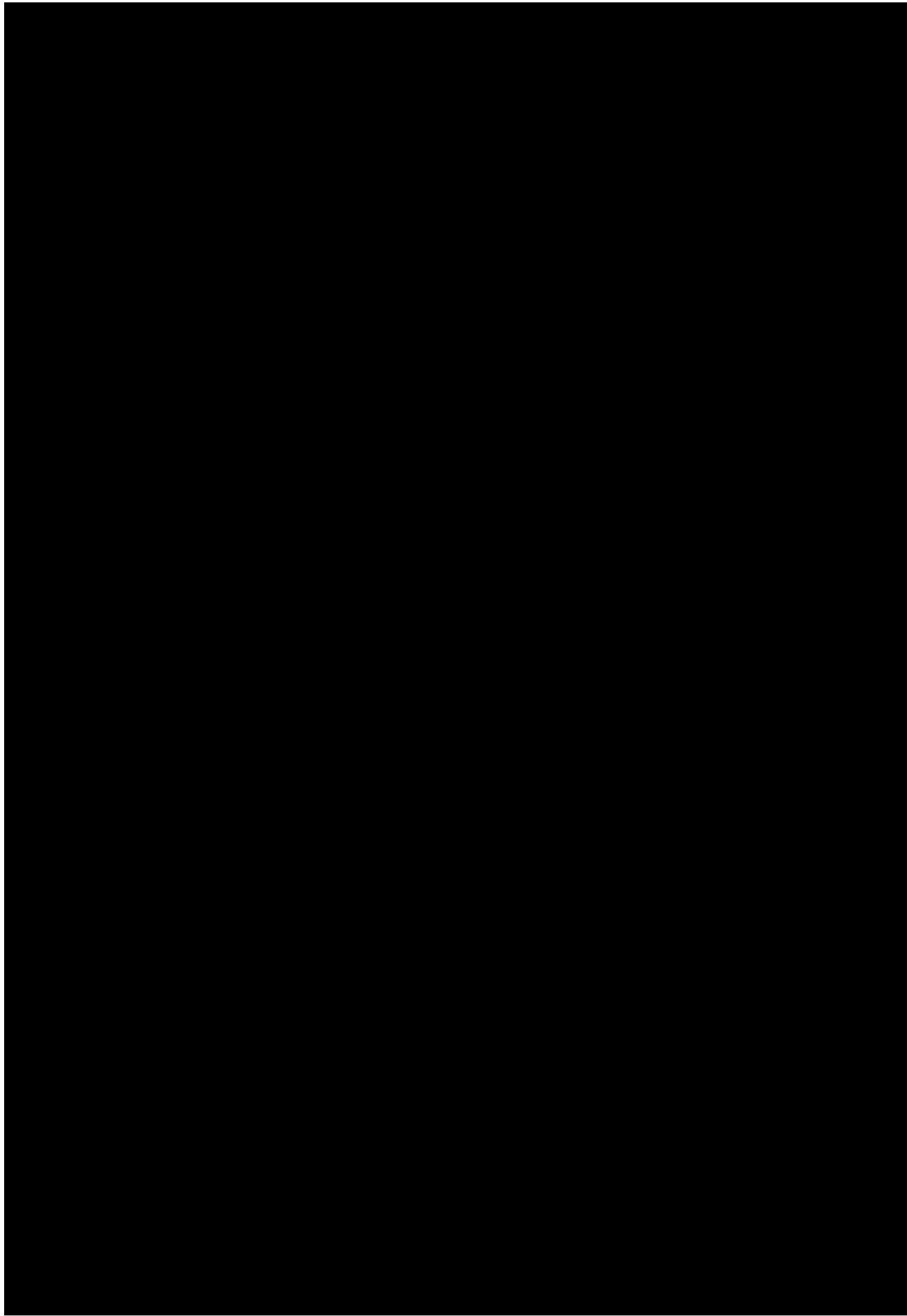
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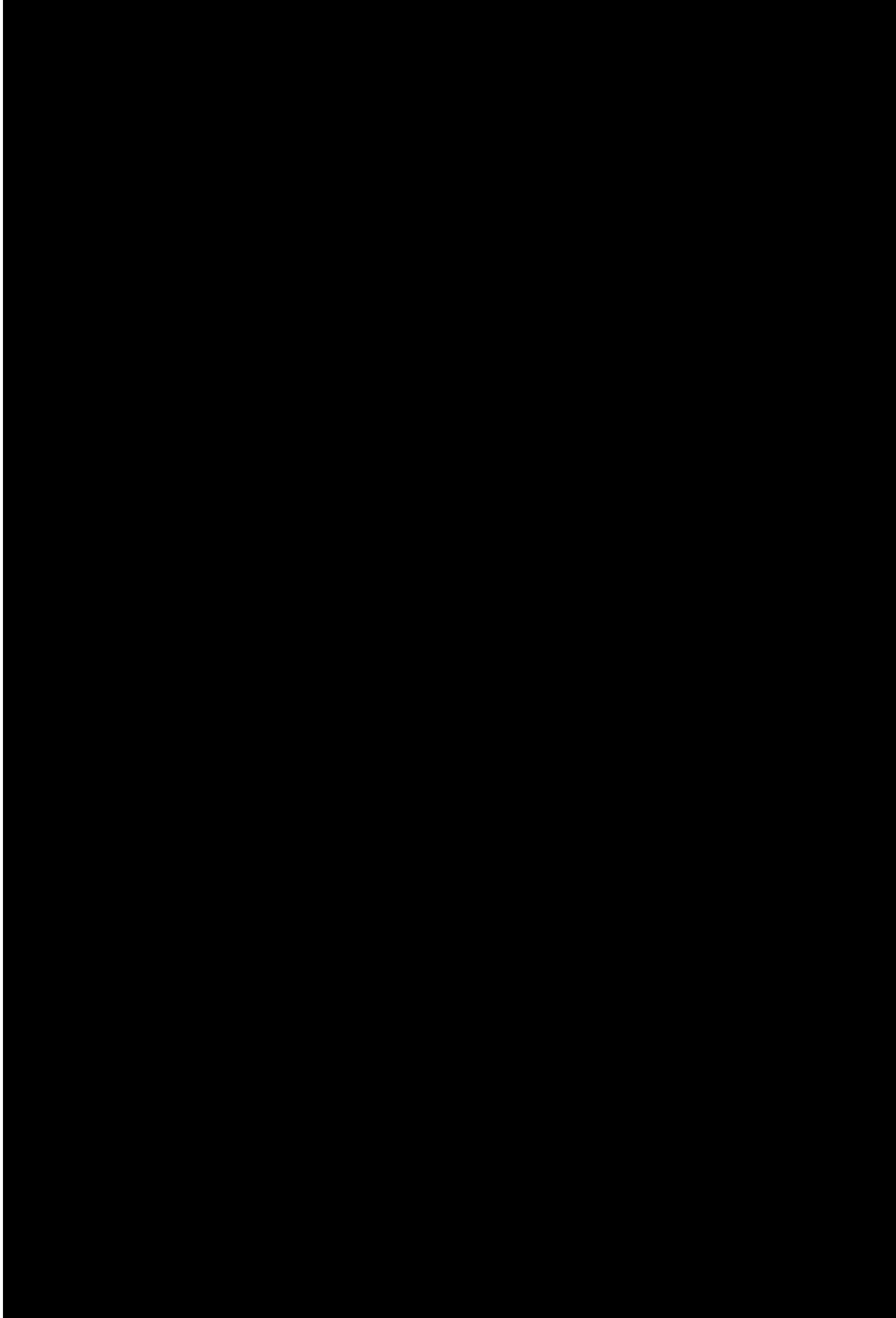
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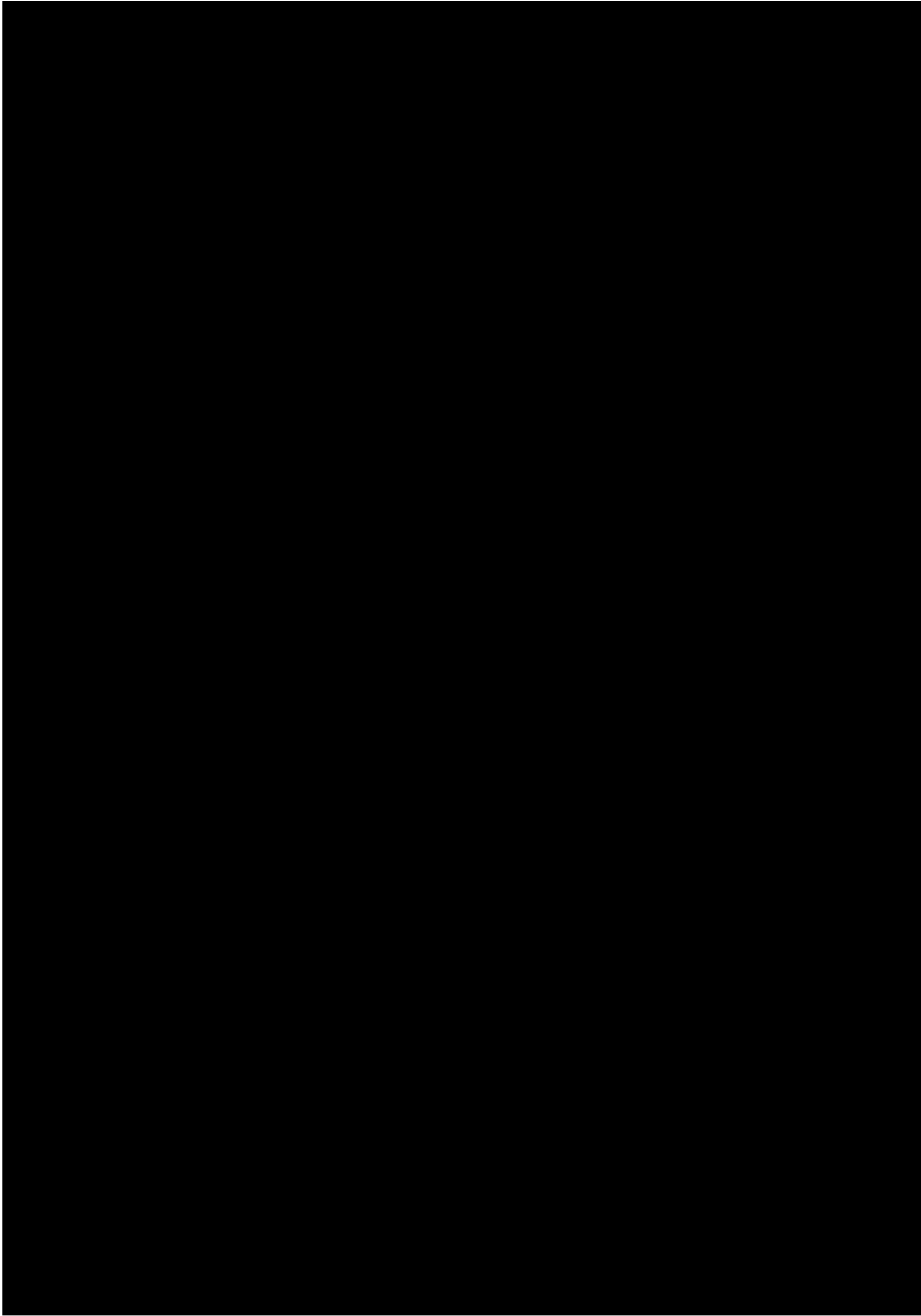
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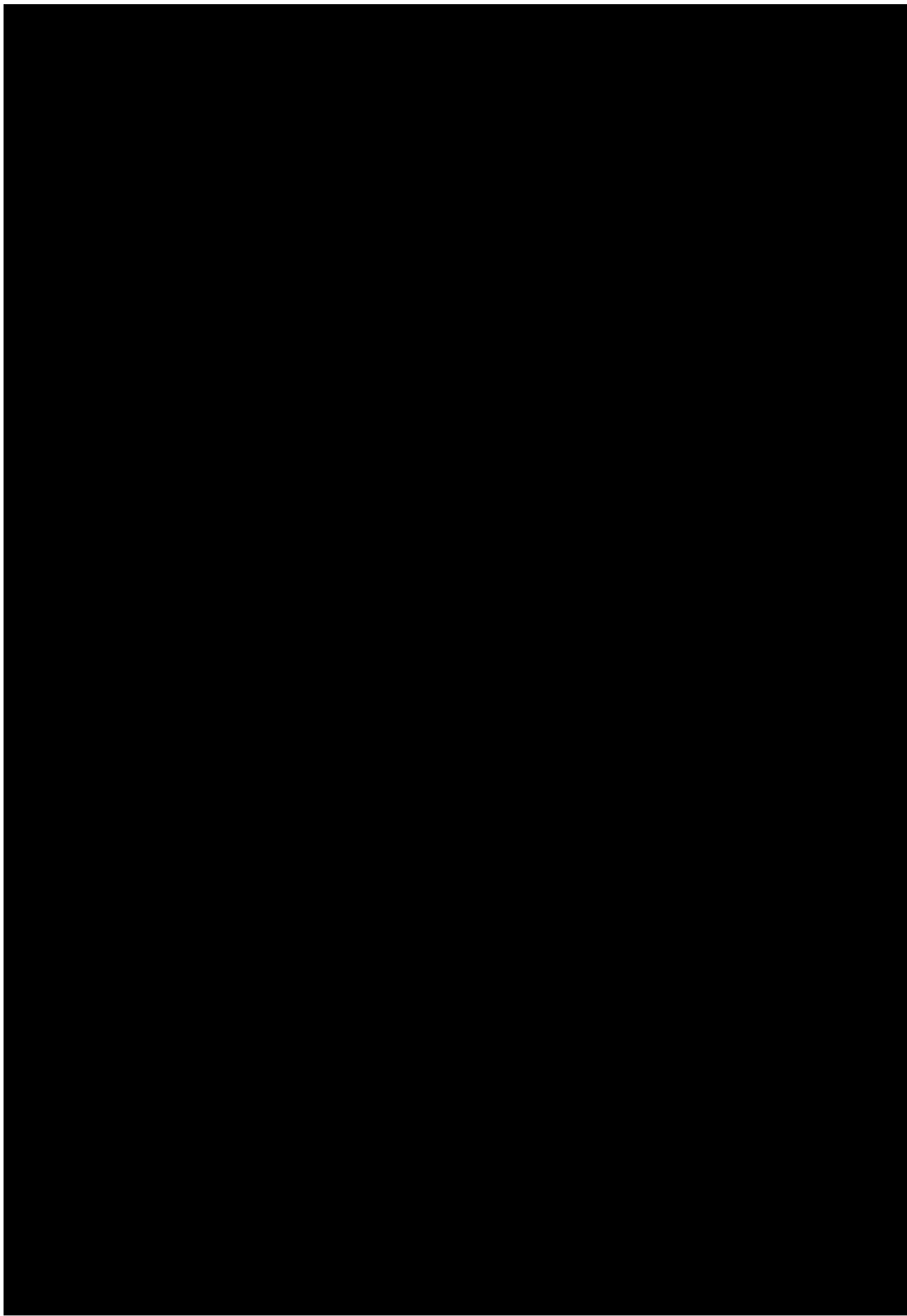


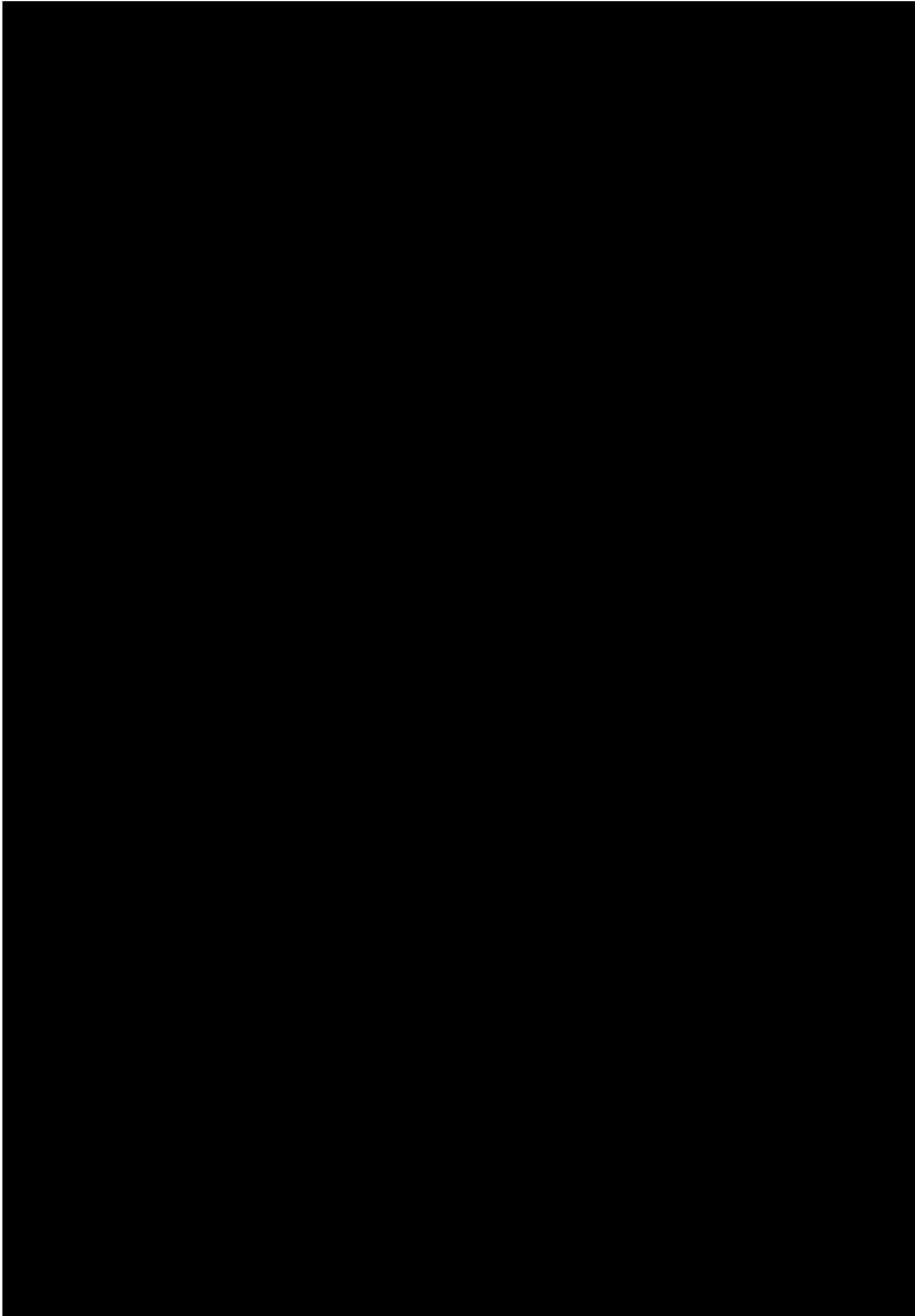


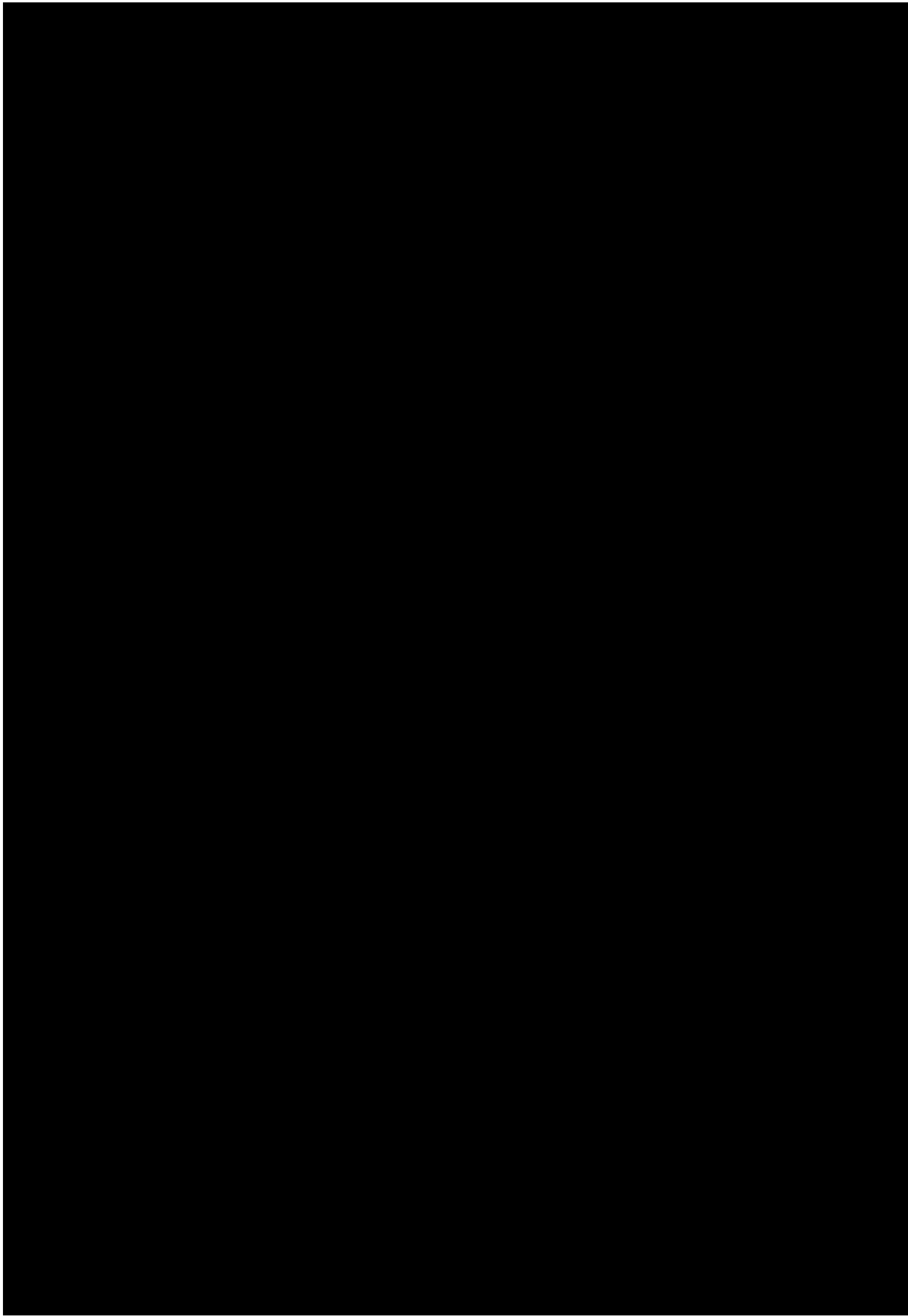


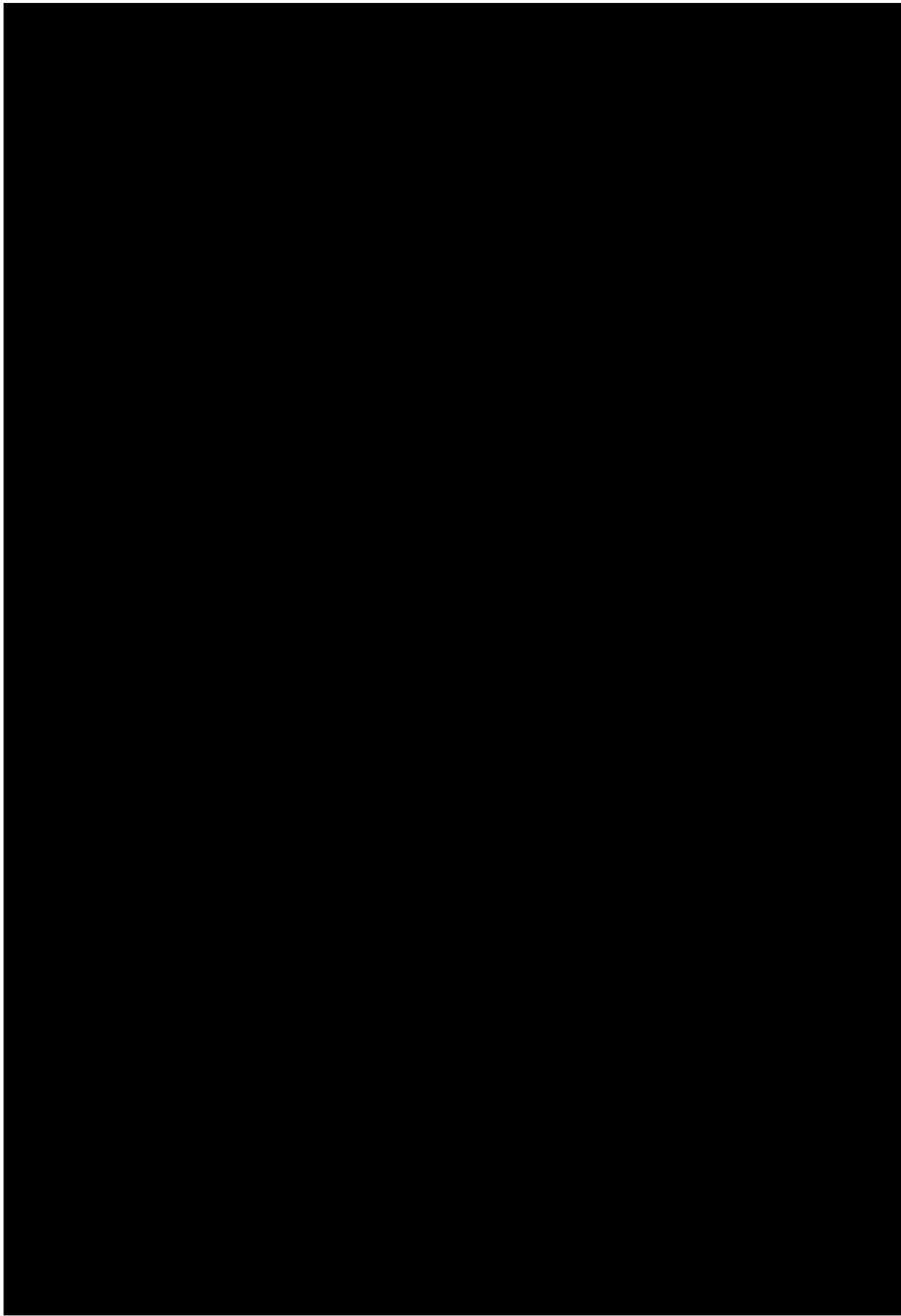












[The following text is a dense, continuous block of characters and symbols, appearing to be a corrupted or heavily redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 75 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 5 million to 7 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 85 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 3 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 95 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 1 million to 2 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 100 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 105 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 105 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 110 years of age or older is projected to increase from 250,000 to 500,000.

As the number of people in the United States who are 110 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 115 years of age or older is projected to increase from 125,000 to 250,000.

As the number of people in the United States who are 115 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 120 years of age or older is projected to increase from 62,500 to 125,000.

As the number of people in the United States who are 120 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 125 years of age or older is projected to increase from 31,250 to 62,500.

As the number of people in the United States who are 125 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 130 years of age or older is projected to increase from 15,625 to 31,250.

As the number of people in the United States who are 130 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 135 years of age or older is projected to increase from 7,812 to 15,625.

As the number of people in the United States who are 135 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 140 years of age or older is projected to increase from 3,906 to 7,812.

As the number of people in the United States who are 140 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 145 years of age or older is projected to increase from 1,953 to 3,906.

As the number of people in the United States who are 145 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 150 years of age or older is projected to increase from 976 to 1,953.

As the number of people in the United States who are 150 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 155 years of age or older is projected to increase from 488 to 976.

As the number of people in the United States who are 155 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 160 years of age or older is projected to increase from 244 to 488.

As the number of people in the United States who are 160 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 165 years of age or older is projected to increase from 122 to 244.

As the number of people in the United States who are 165 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 170 years of age or older is projected to increase from 61 to 122.

As the number of people in the United States who are 170 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 175 years of age or older is projected to increase from 30 to 61.

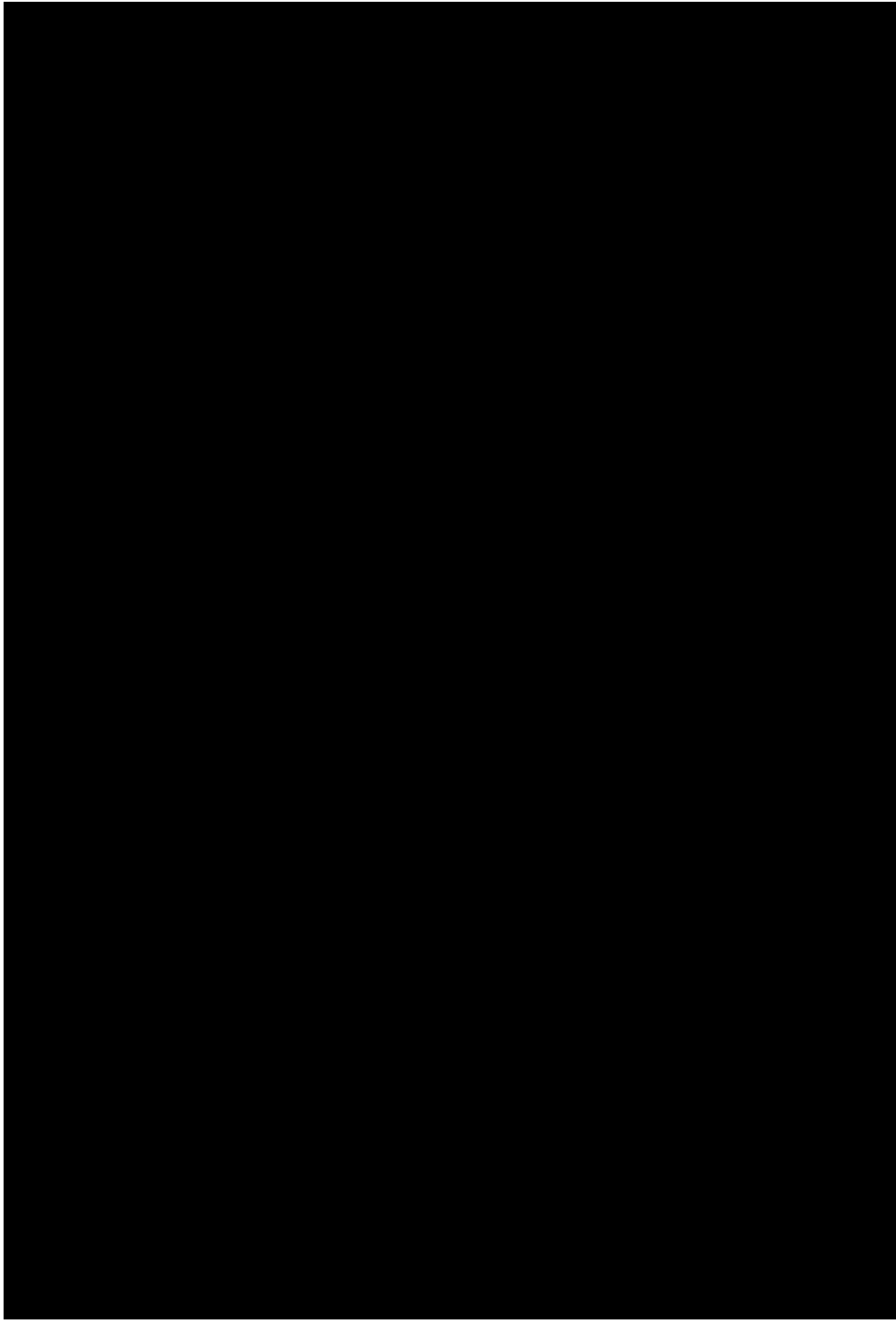
As the number of people in the United States who are 175 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 180 years of age or older is projected to increase from 15 to 30.

As the number of people in the United States who are 180 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 185 years of age or older is projected to increase from 7 to 15.

As the number of people in the United States who are 185 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 190 years of age or older is projected to increase from 3 to 7.

As the number of people in the United States who are 190 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 195 years of age or older is projected to increase from 1 to 3.

As the number of people in the United States who are 195 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 200 years of age or older is projected to increase from 0 to 1.



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 it is only by looking at the whole that we can understand it. This is the first principle of the system: the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

The second principle is that the system is dynamic. It is not a static system, and it is not a system that can be understood by looking at a single point in time. The system is a system that changes, and it is only by looking at the system over time that we can understand it. This is the second principle of the system: the system is dynamic.

The third principle is that the system is a system of systems. It is not a single system, and it is not a system that can be understood by looking at a single system. The system is a system of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems that we can understand it. This is the third principle of the system: the system is a system of systems.

The fourth principle is that the system is a system of systems of systems. It is not a system of systems, and it is not a system of systems of systems. The system is a system of systems of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems of systems that we can understand it. This is the fourth principle of the system: the system is a system of systems of systems.

The fifth principle is that the system is a system of systems of systems of systems. It is not a system of systems of systems, and it is not a system of systems of systems of systems. The system is a system of systems of systems of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems of systems of systems that we can understand it. This is the fifth principle of the system: the system is a system of systems of systems of systems.

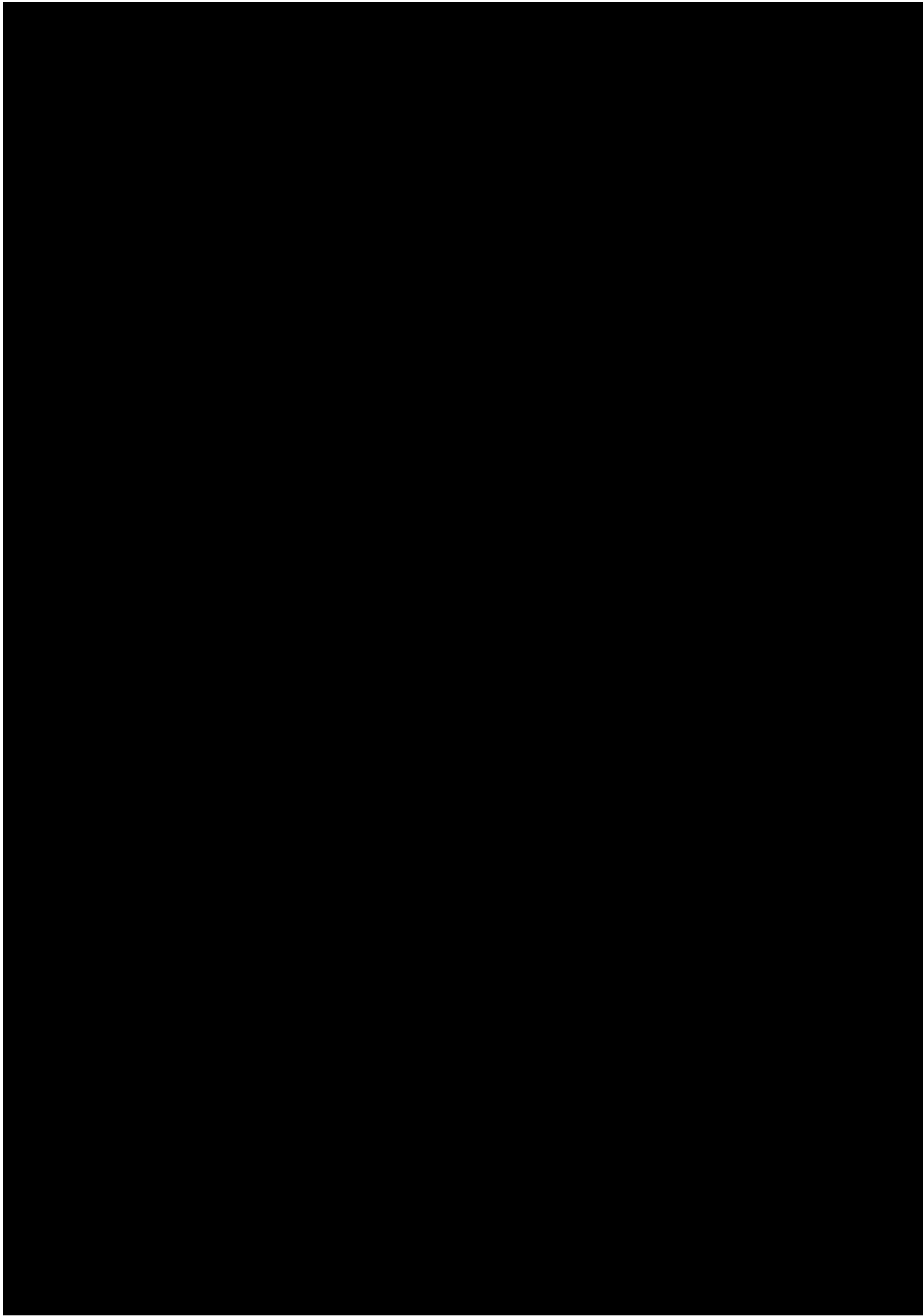
The sixth principle is that the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems. It is not a system of systems of systems of systems, and it is not a system of systems of systems of systems of systems. The system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems of systems of systems of systems that we can understand it. This is the sixth principle of the system: the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems.

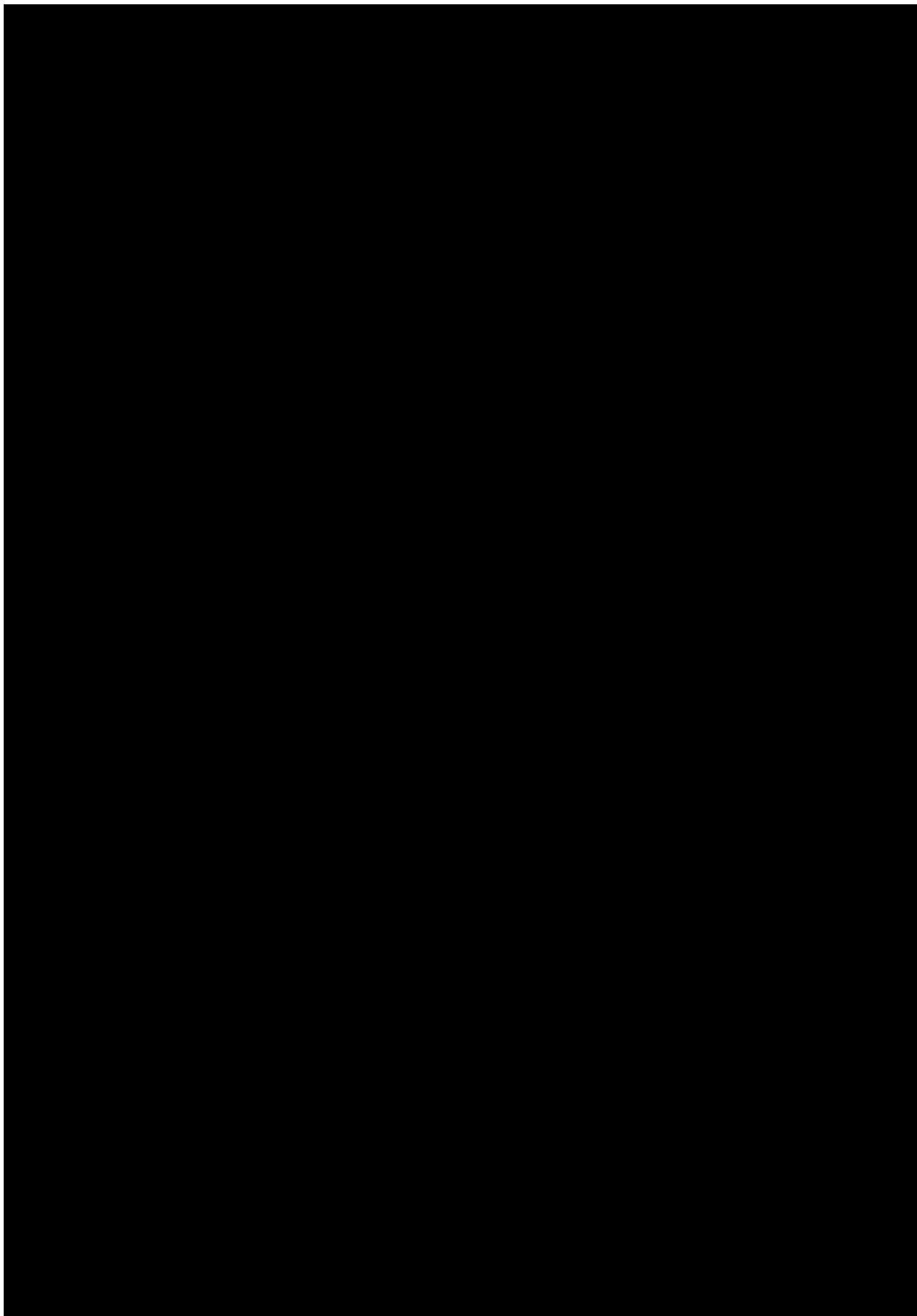
The seventh principle is that the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems. It is not a system of systems of systems of systems of systems, and it is not a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems. The system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems that we can understand it. This is the seventh principle of the system: the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems.

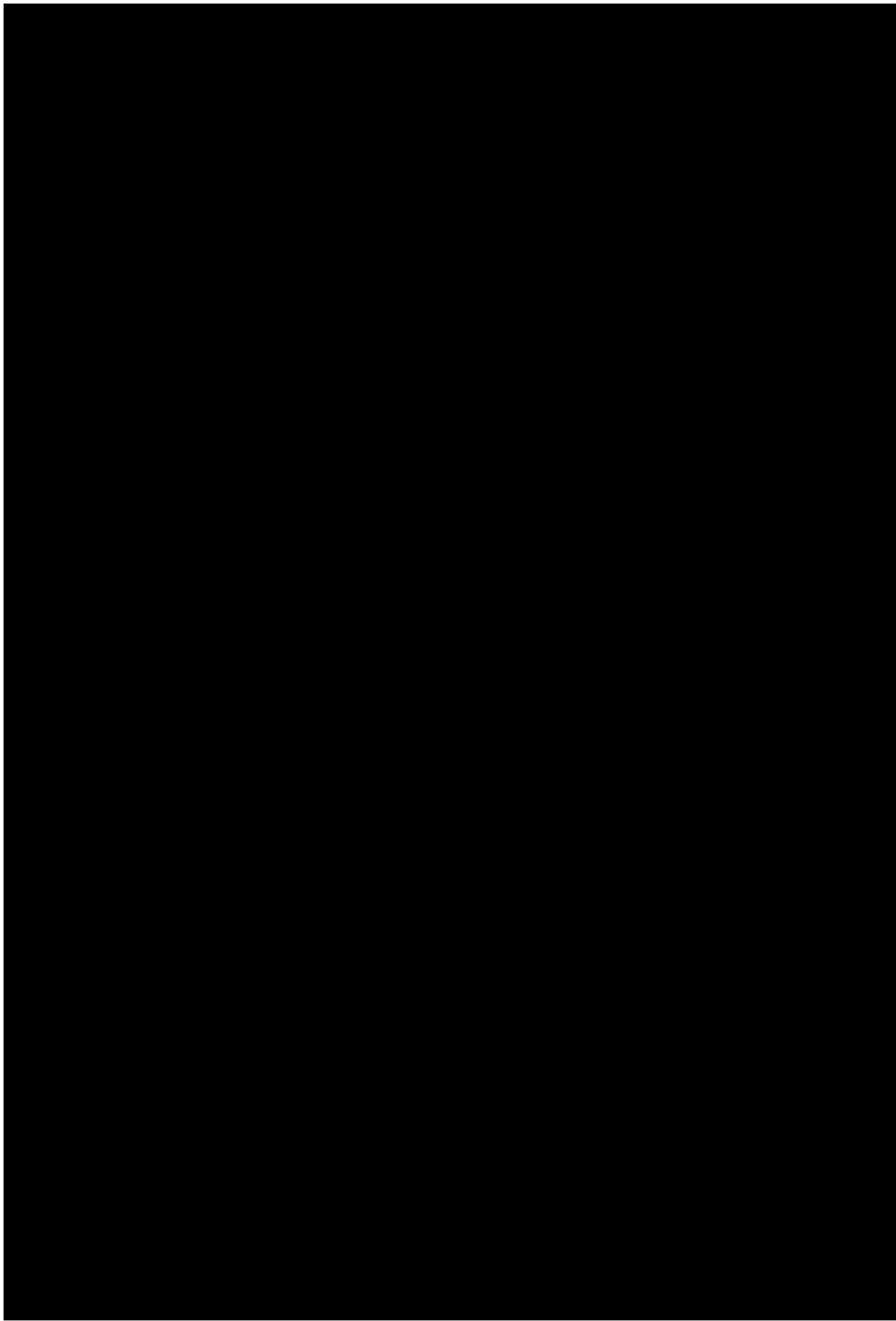
The eighth principle is that the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems. It is not a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems, and it is not a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems. The system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems that we can understand it. This is the eighth principle of the system: the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems.

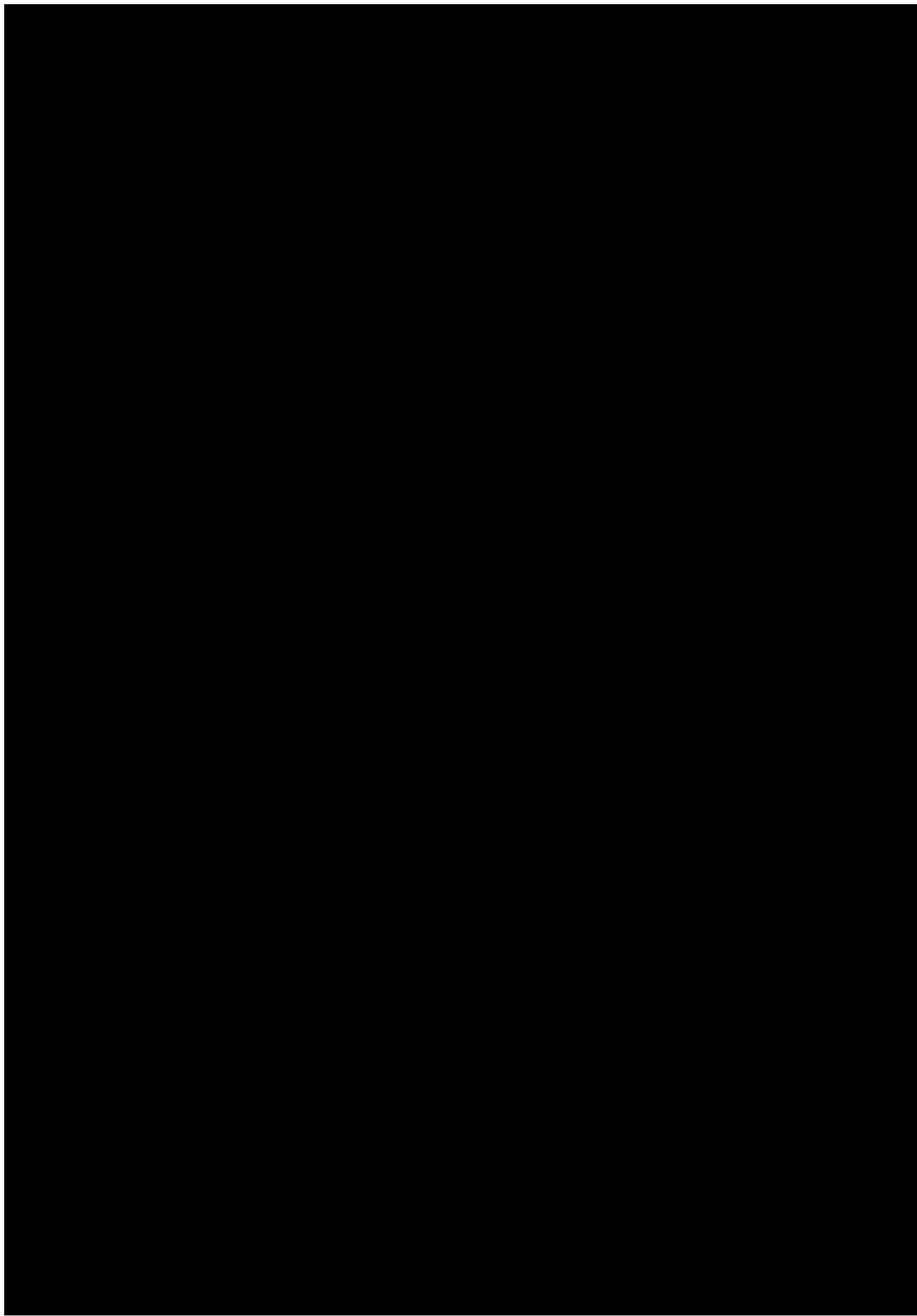
The ninth principle is that the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems. It is not a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems, and it is not a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems. The system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems that we can understand it. This is the ninth principle of the system: the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems.

The tenth principle is that the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems. It is not a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems, and it is not a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems. The system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems that we can understand it. This is the tenth principle of the system: the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems.









the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 75 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 5 million to 7 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 85 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 3 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 95 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 1 million to 2 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 100 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 105 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 105 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 110 years of age or older is projected to increase from 250,000 to 500,000.

As the number of people in the United States who are 110 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 115 years of age or older is projected to increase from 125,000 to 250,000.

As the number of people in the United States who are 115 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 120 years of age or older is projected to increase from 62,500 to 125,000.

As the number of people in the United States who are 120 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 125 years of age or older is projected to increase from 31,250 to 62,500.

As the number of people in the United States who are 125 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 130 years of age or older is projected to increase from 15,625 to 31,250.

As the number of people in the United States who are 130 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 135 years of age or older is projected to increase from 7,812 to 15,625.

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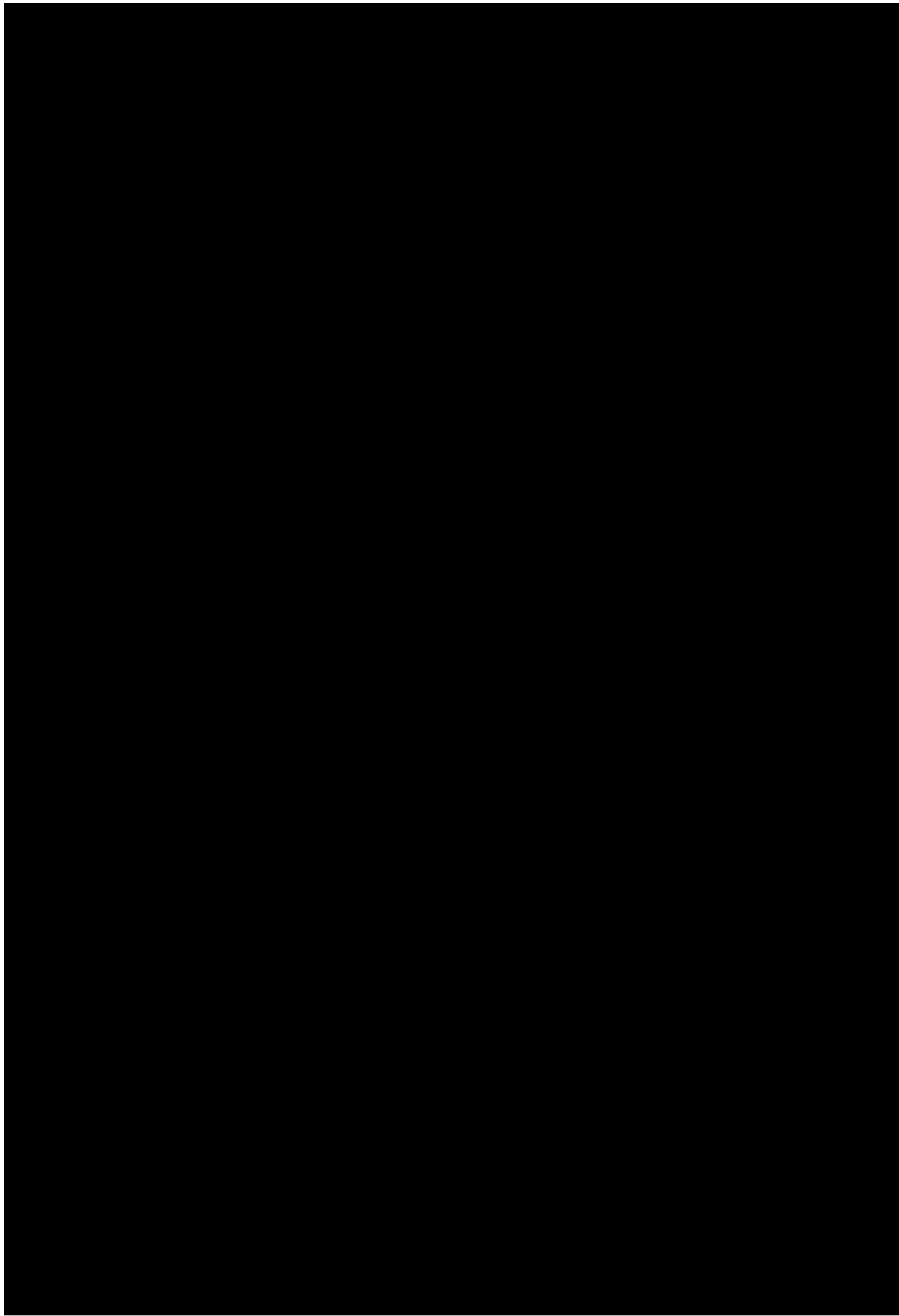
As the number of people in the United States who are 175 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 180 years of age or older is projected to increase from 15 to 31.

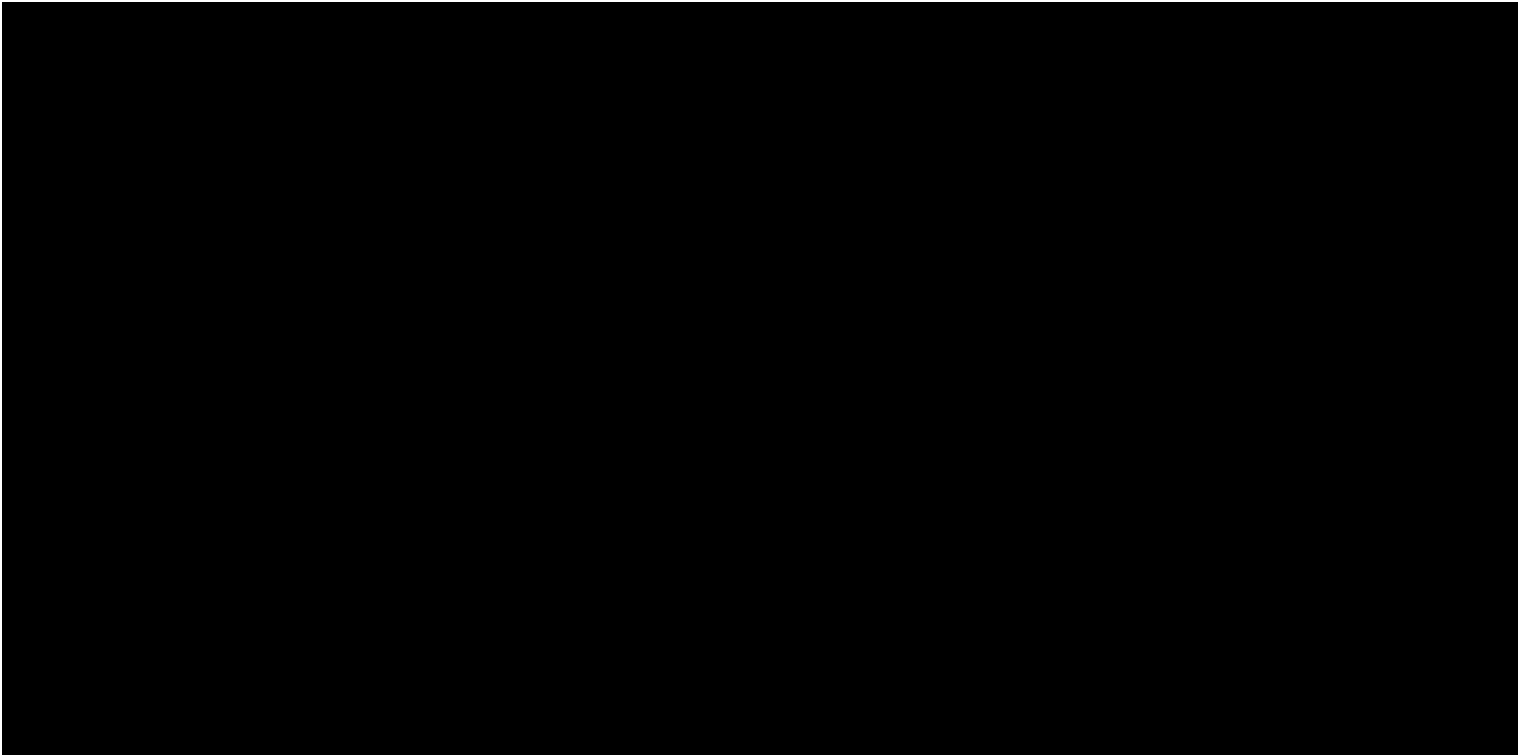
As the number of people in the United States who are 180 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 185 years of age or older is projected to increase from 8 to 15.

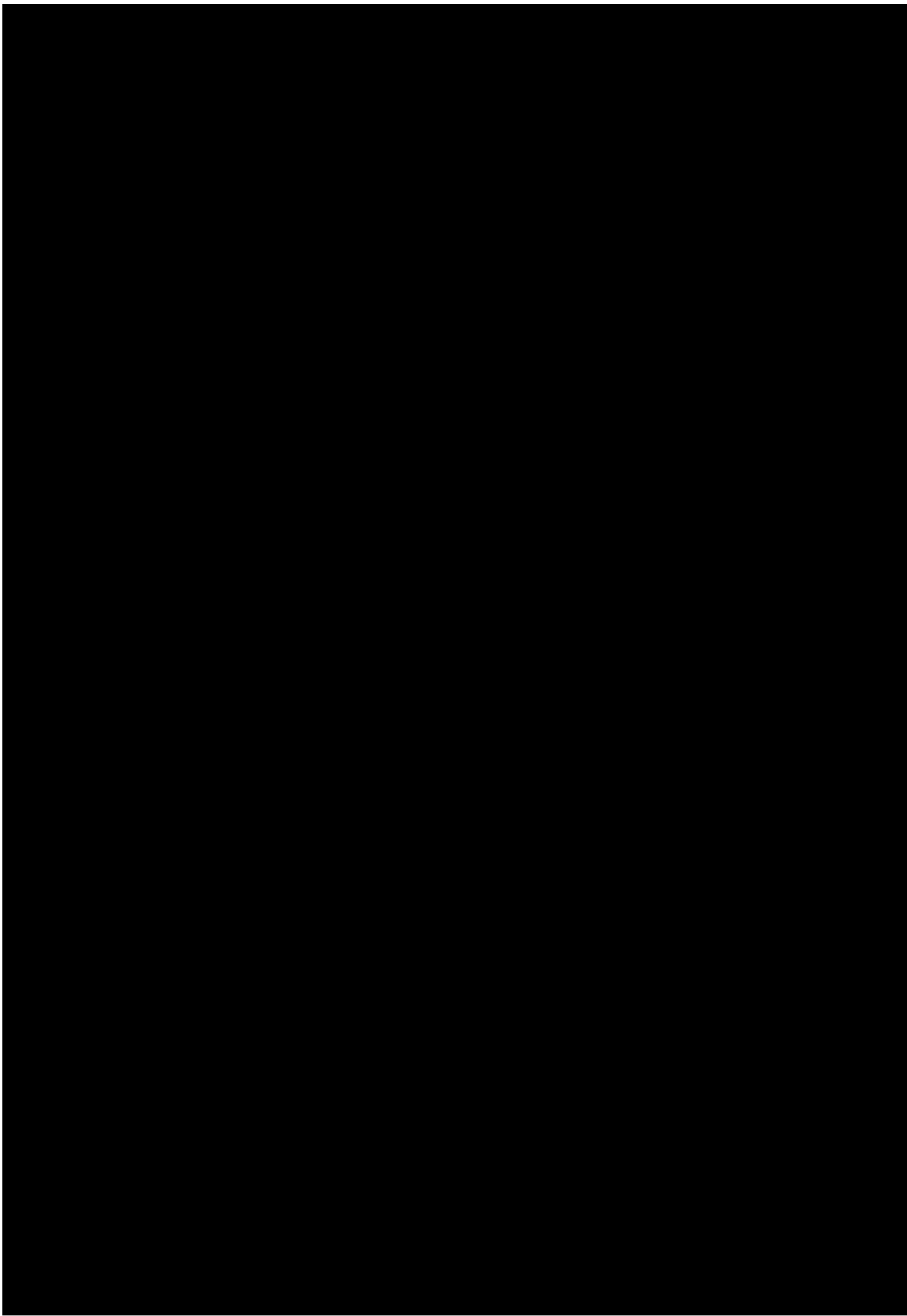
As the number of people in the United States who are 185 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 190 years of age or older is projected to increase from 4 to 8.

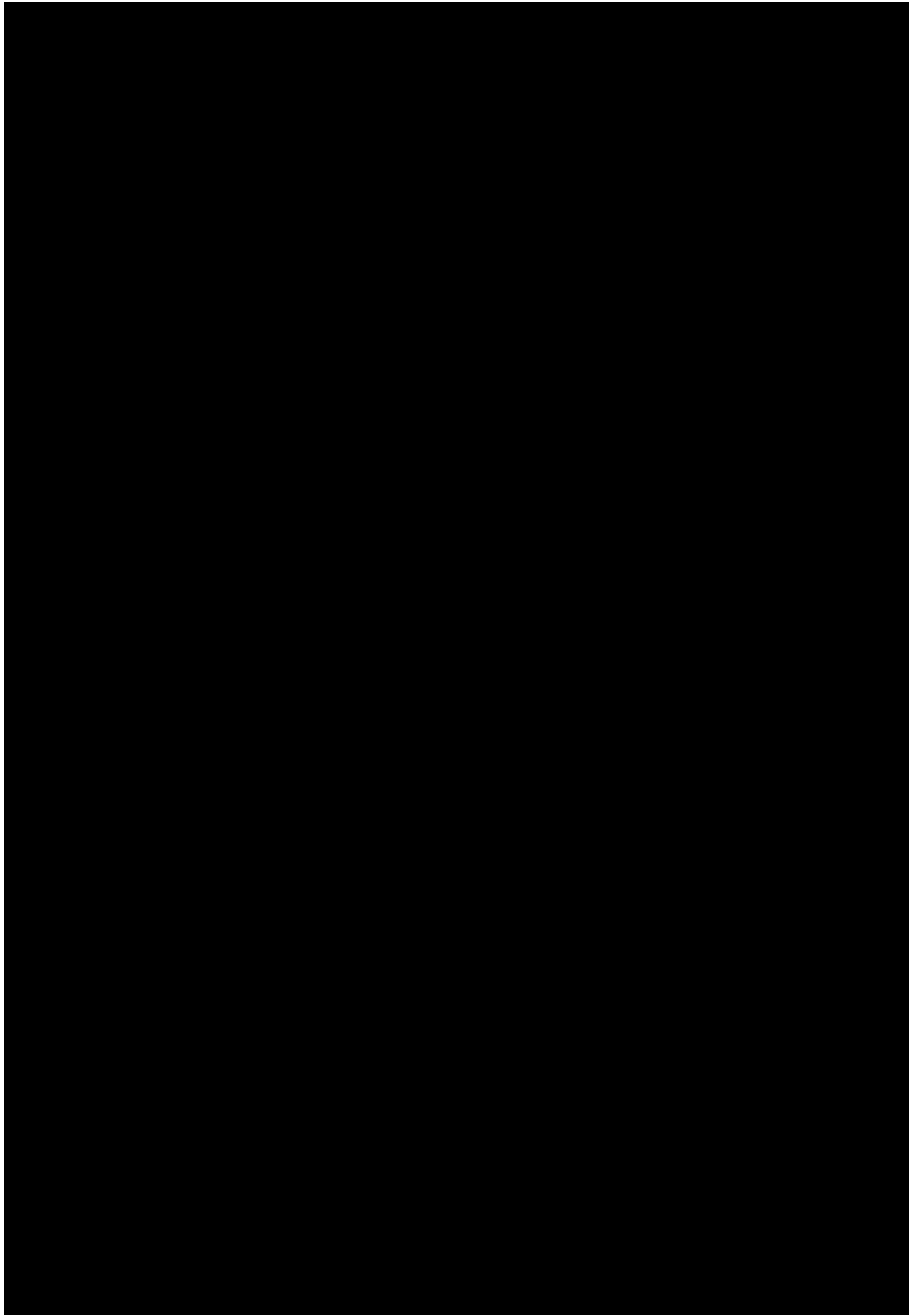
As the number of people in the United States who are 190 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 195 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 to 4.

As the number of people in the United States who are 195 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 200 years of age or older is projected to increase from 1 to 2.









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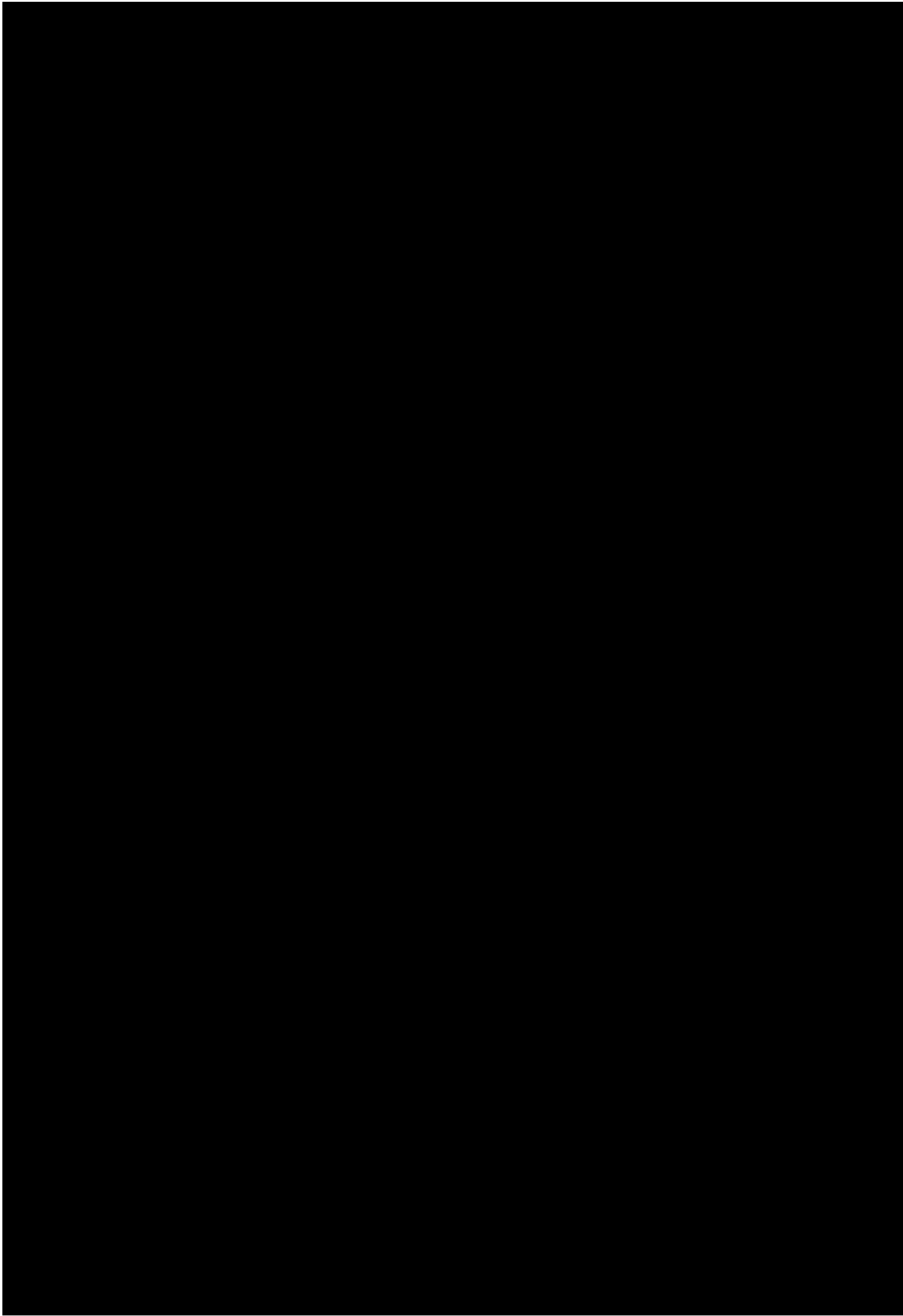
As the number of people in the United States who are 175 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 180 years of age or older is projected to increase from 15 to 30.

As the number of people in the United States who are 180 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 185 years of age or older is projected to increase from 7 to 15.

As the number of people in the United States who are 185 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 190 years of age or older is projected to increase from 3 to 7.

As the number of people in the United States who are 190 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 195 years of age or older is projected to increase from 1 to 3.

As the number of people in the United States who are 195 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 200 years of age or older is projected to increase from 0 to 1.



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.

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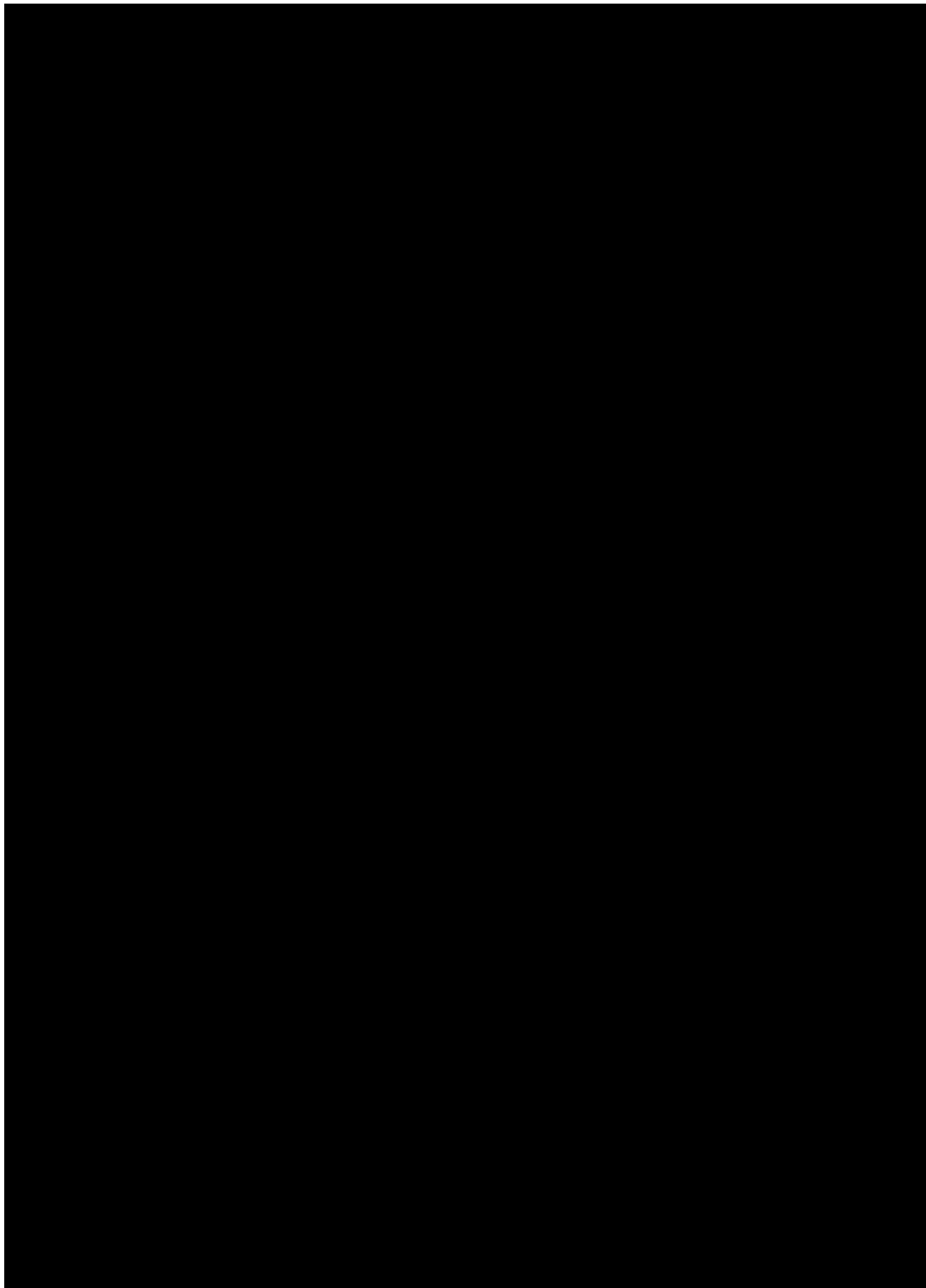
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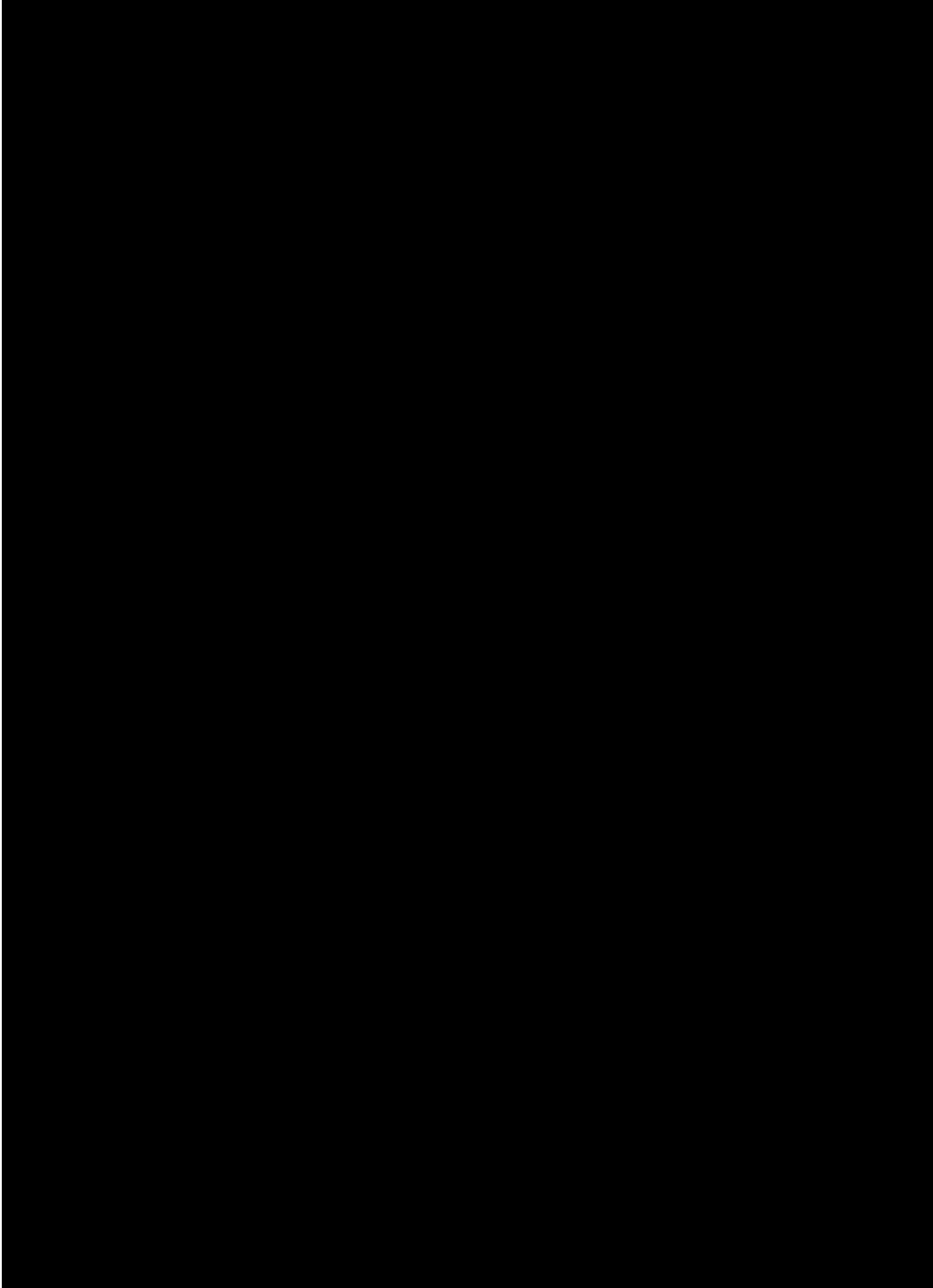
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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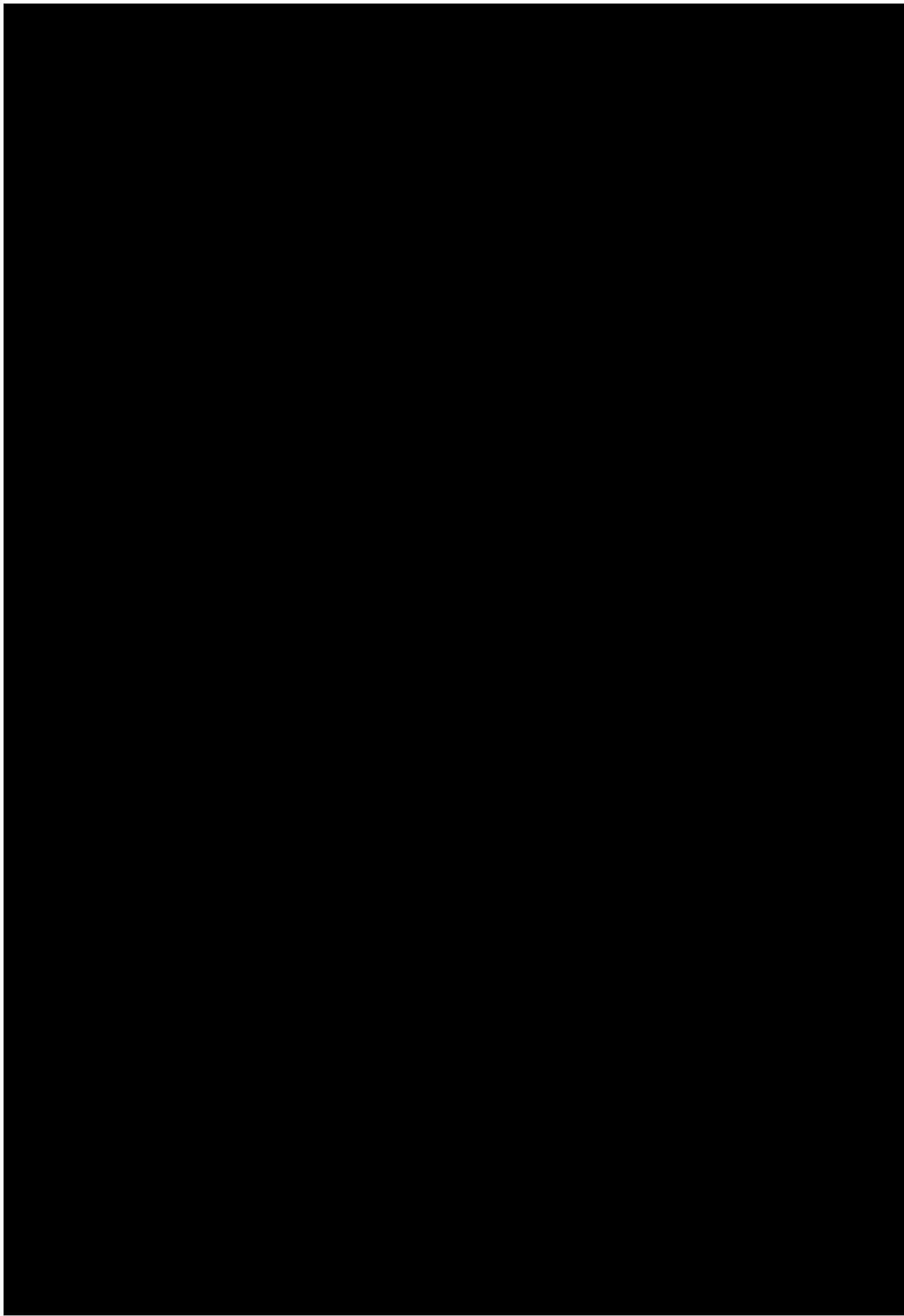
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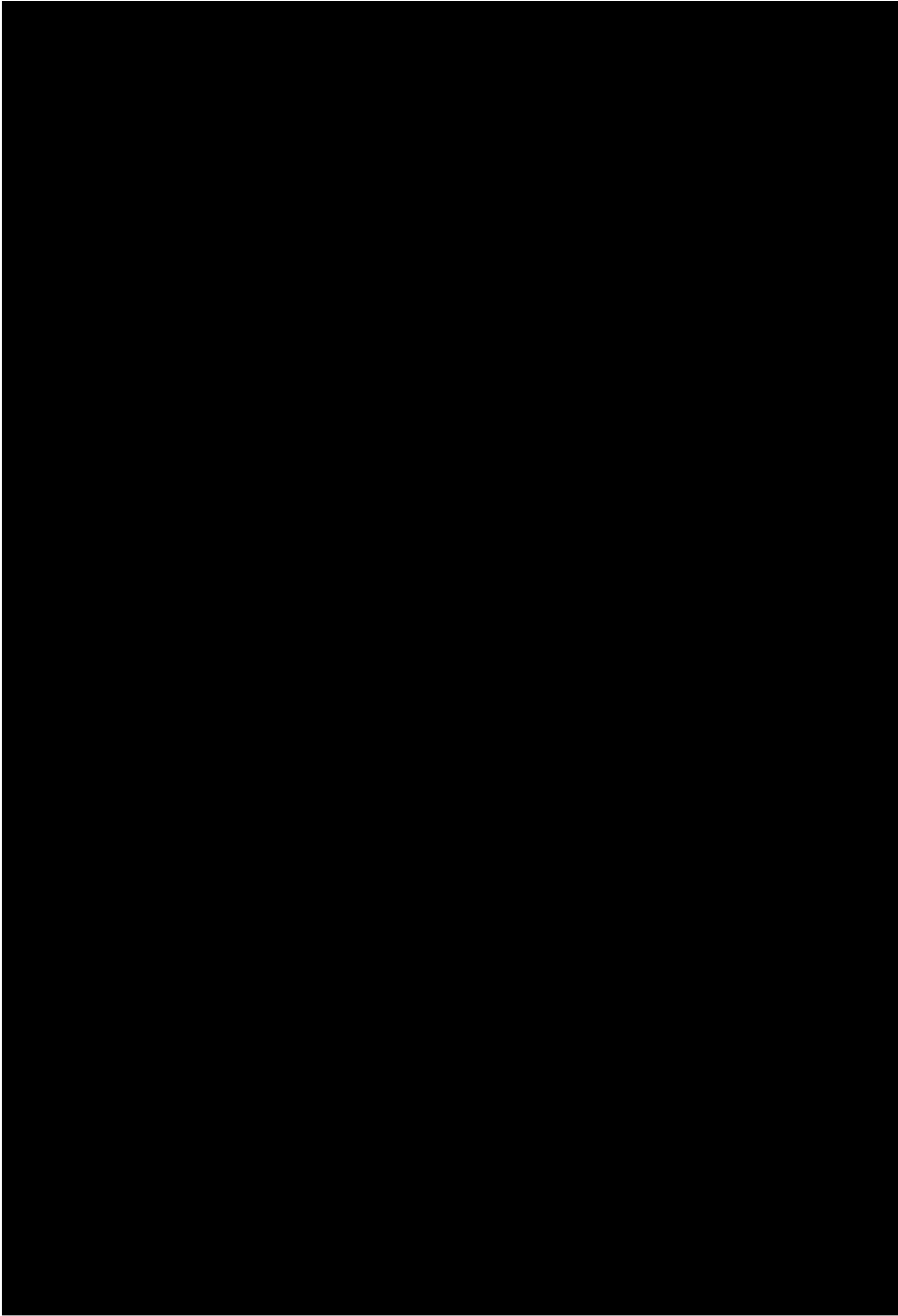
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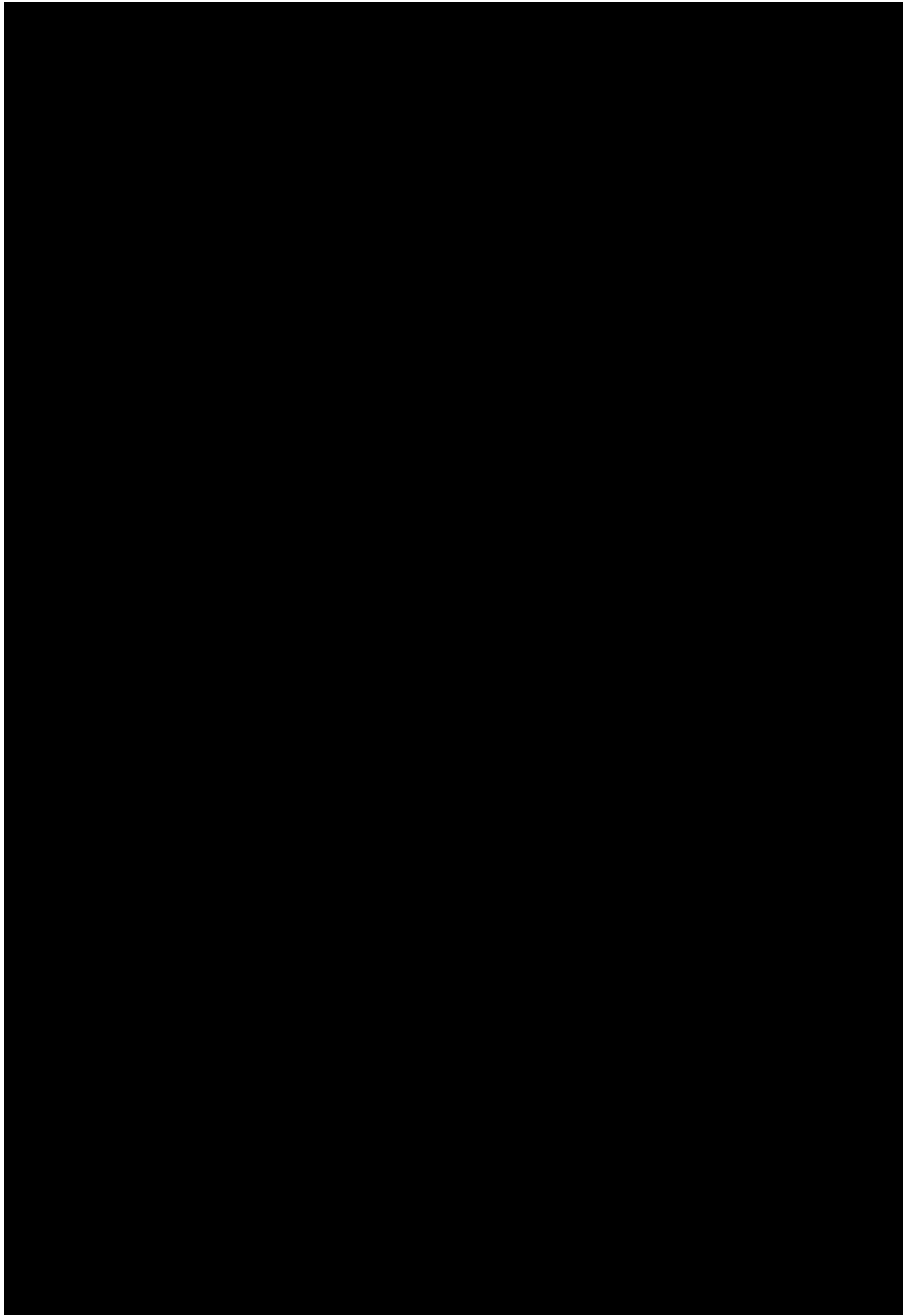
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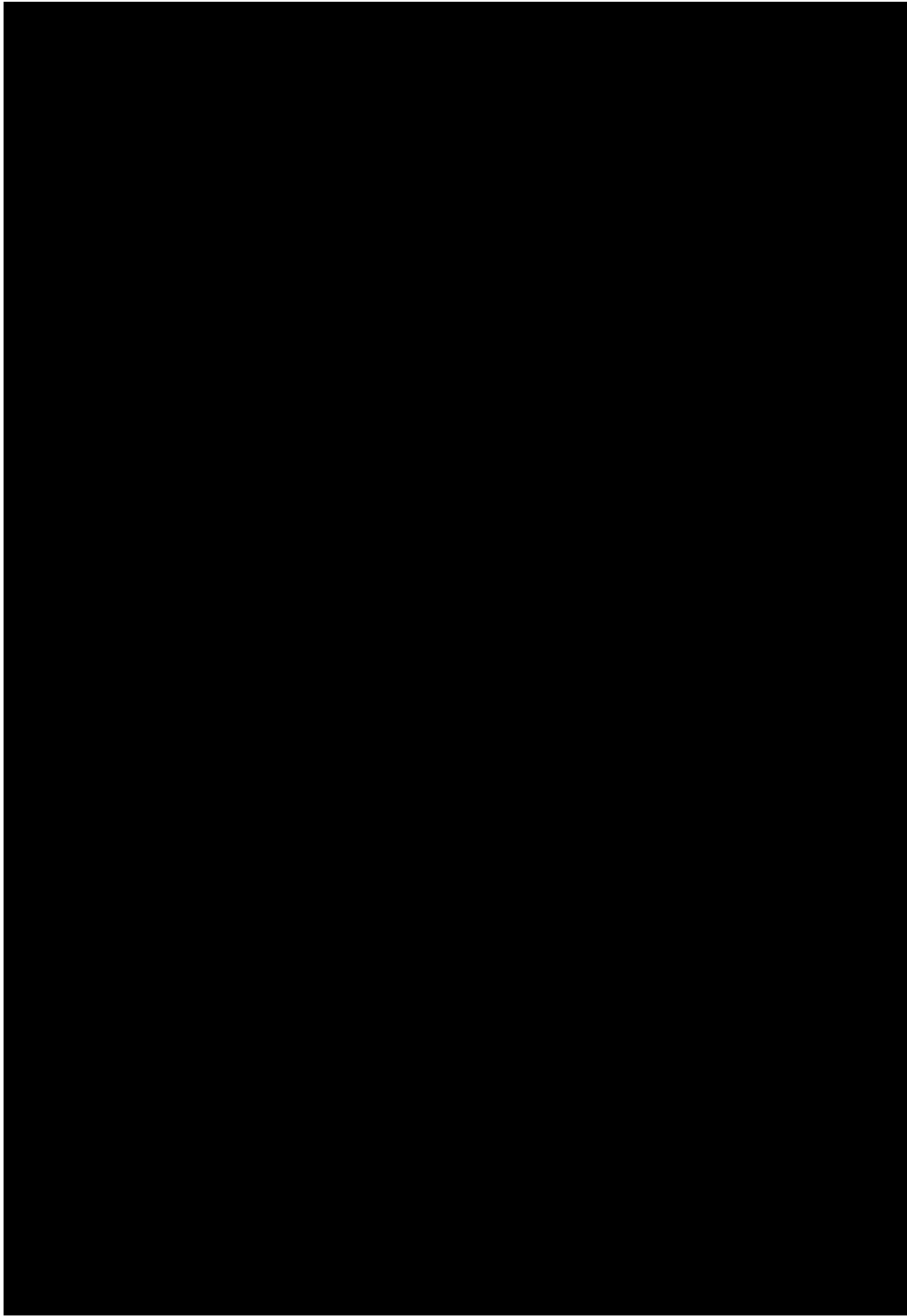
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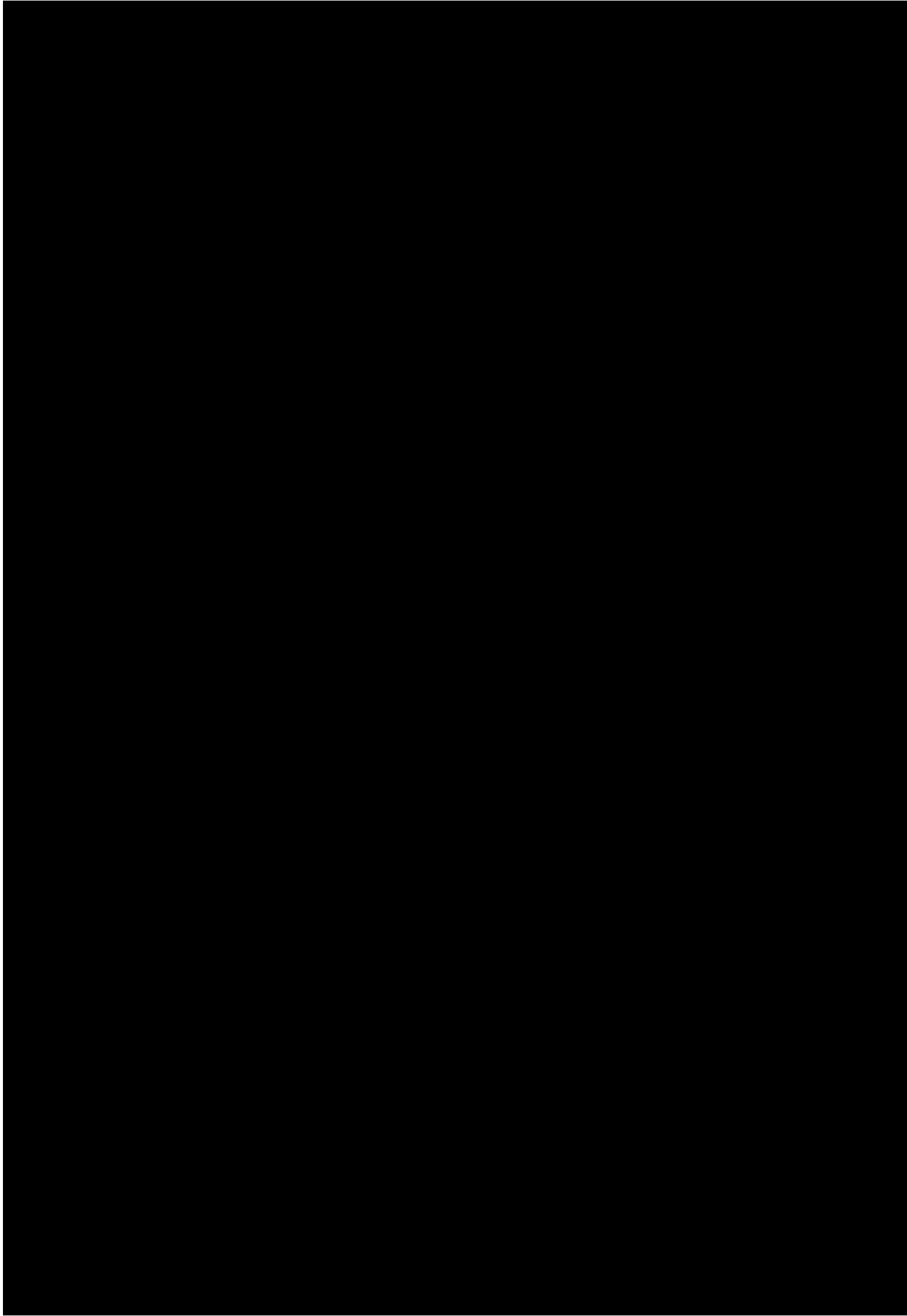
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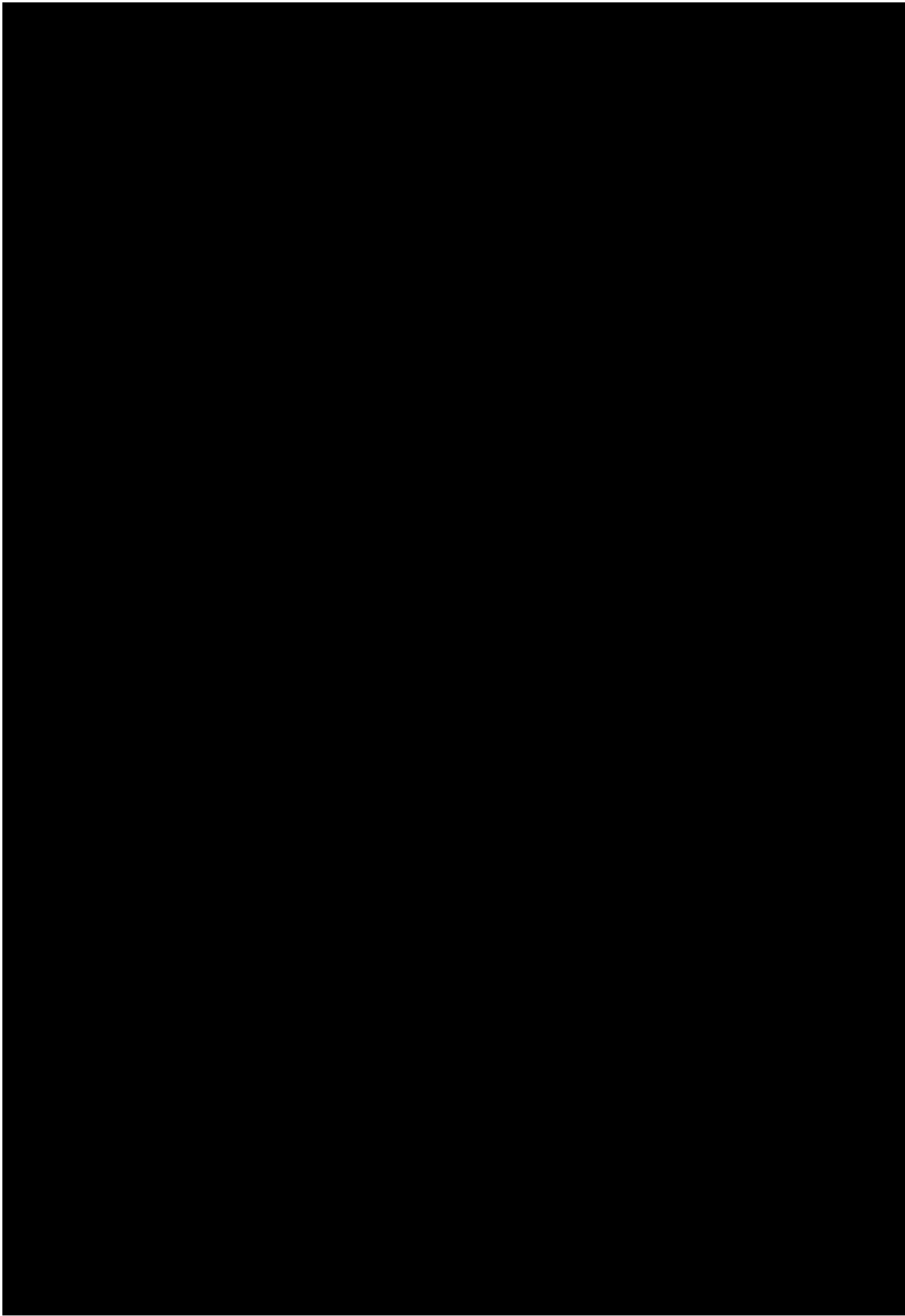
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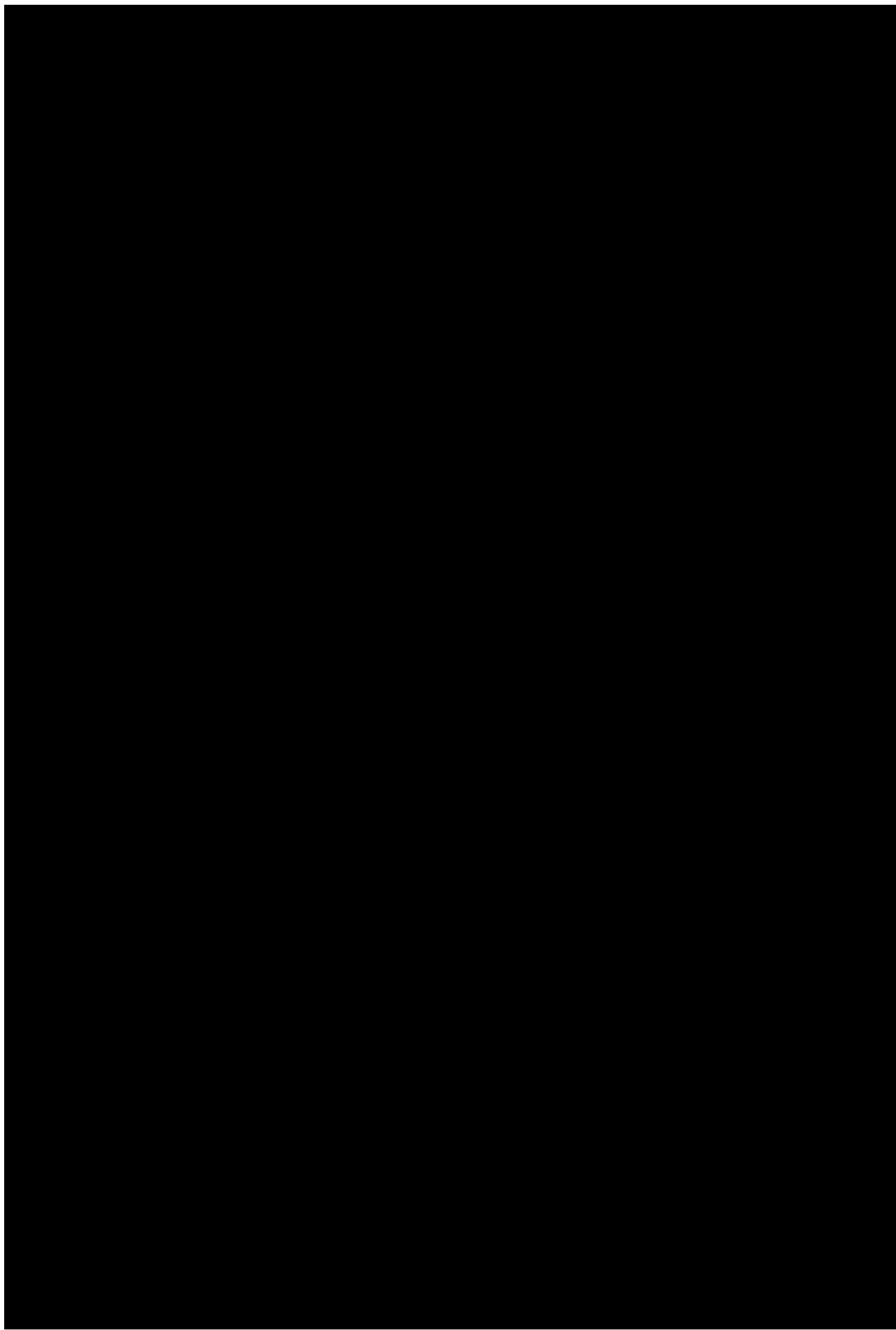
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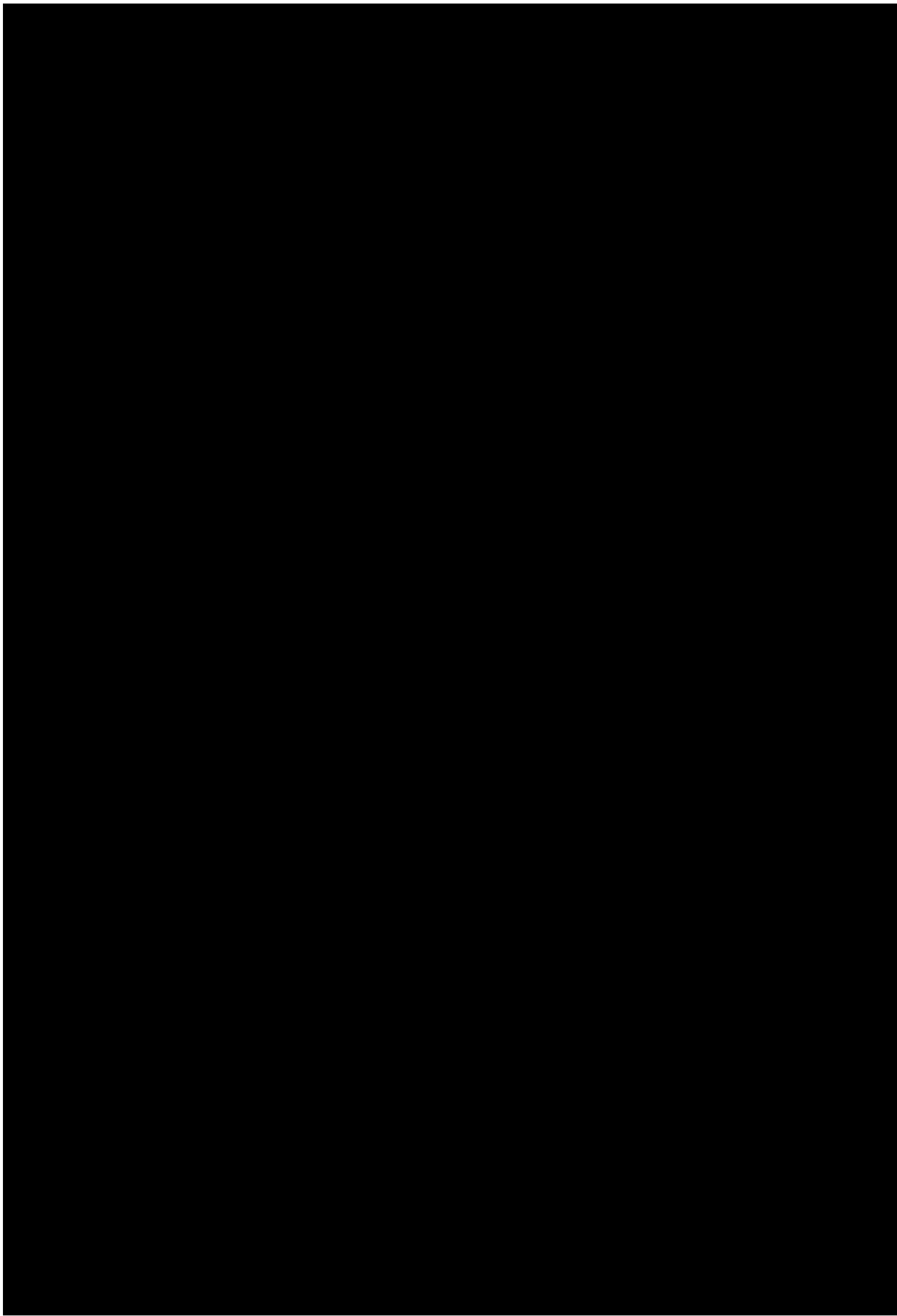
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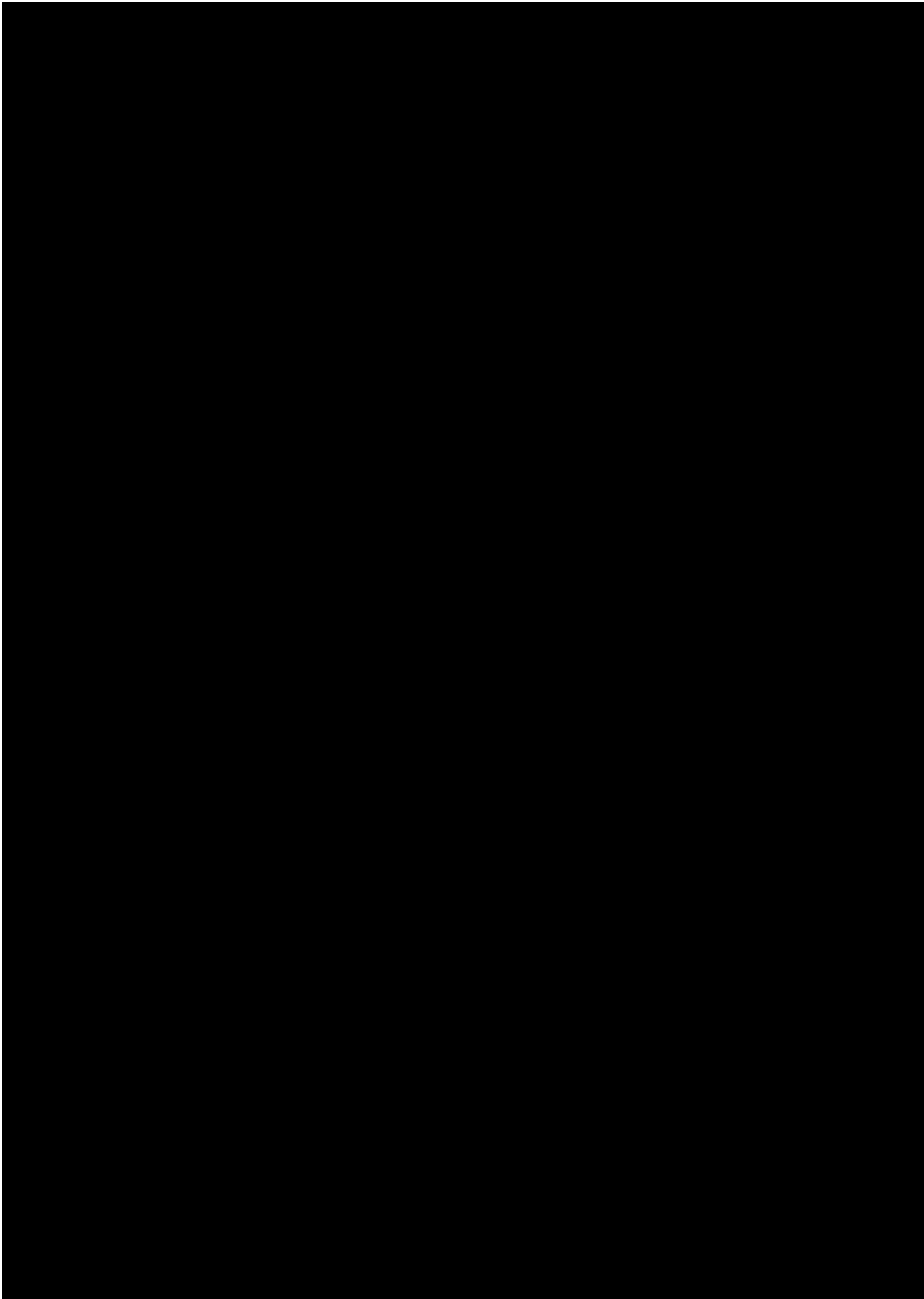


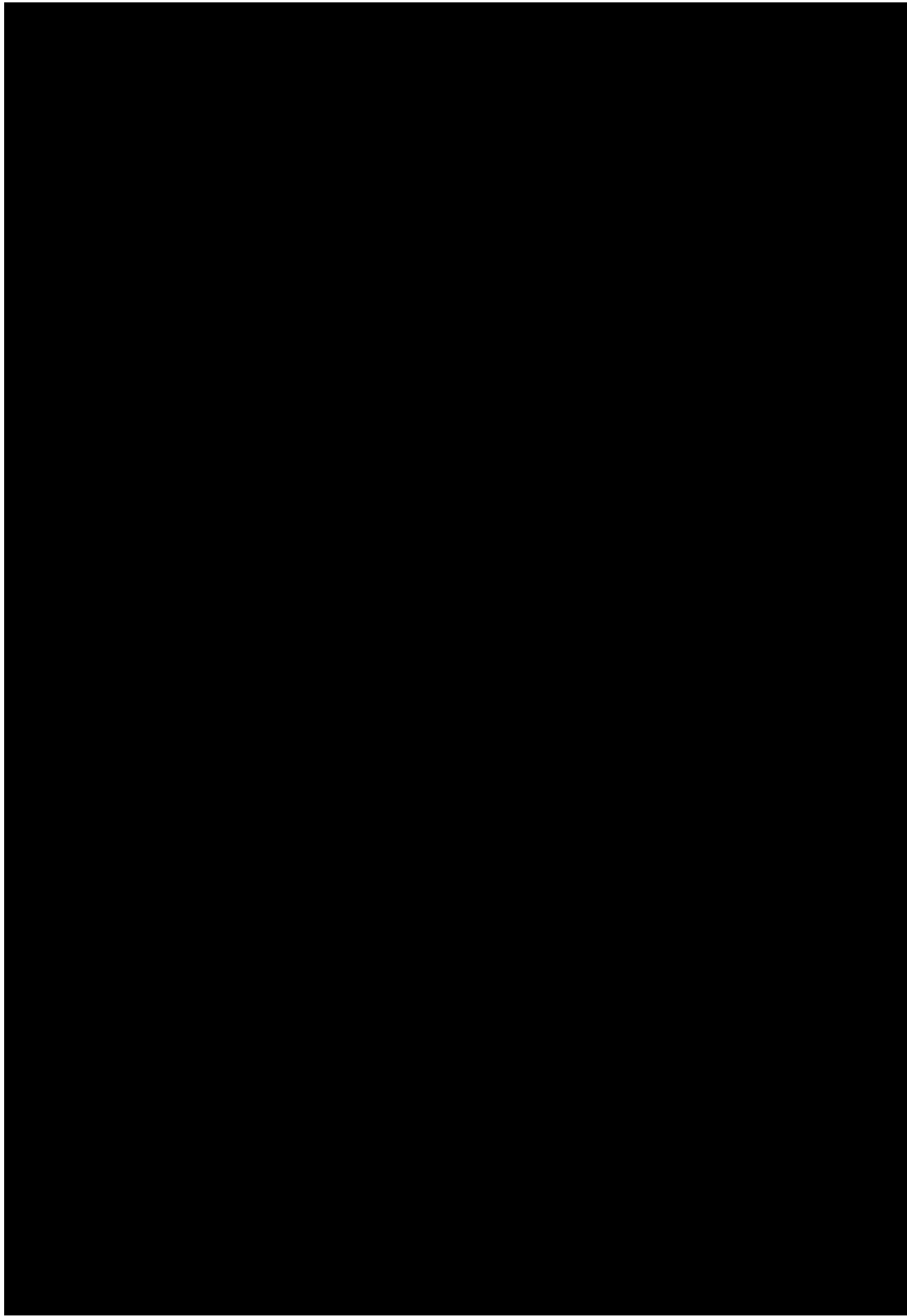


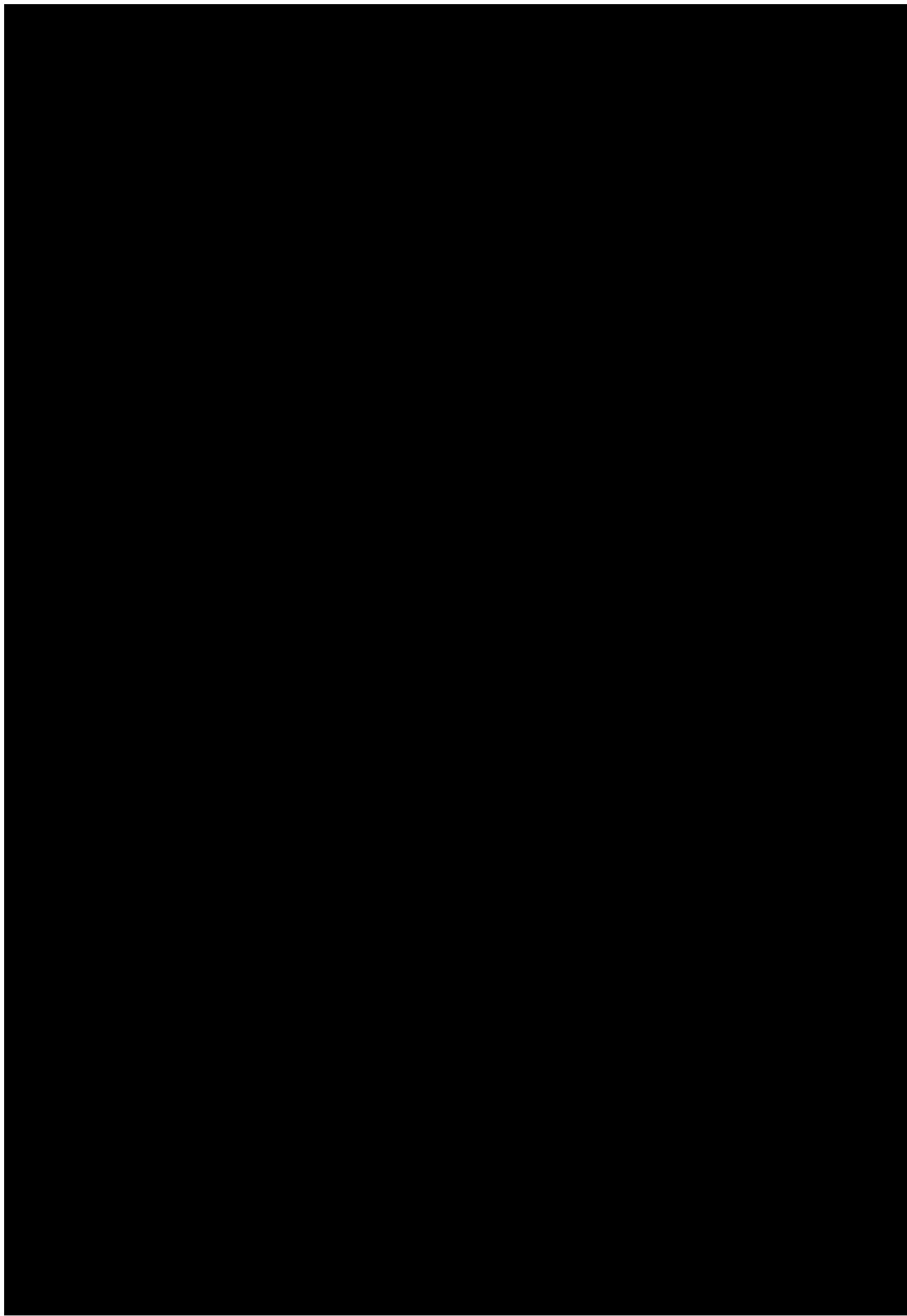


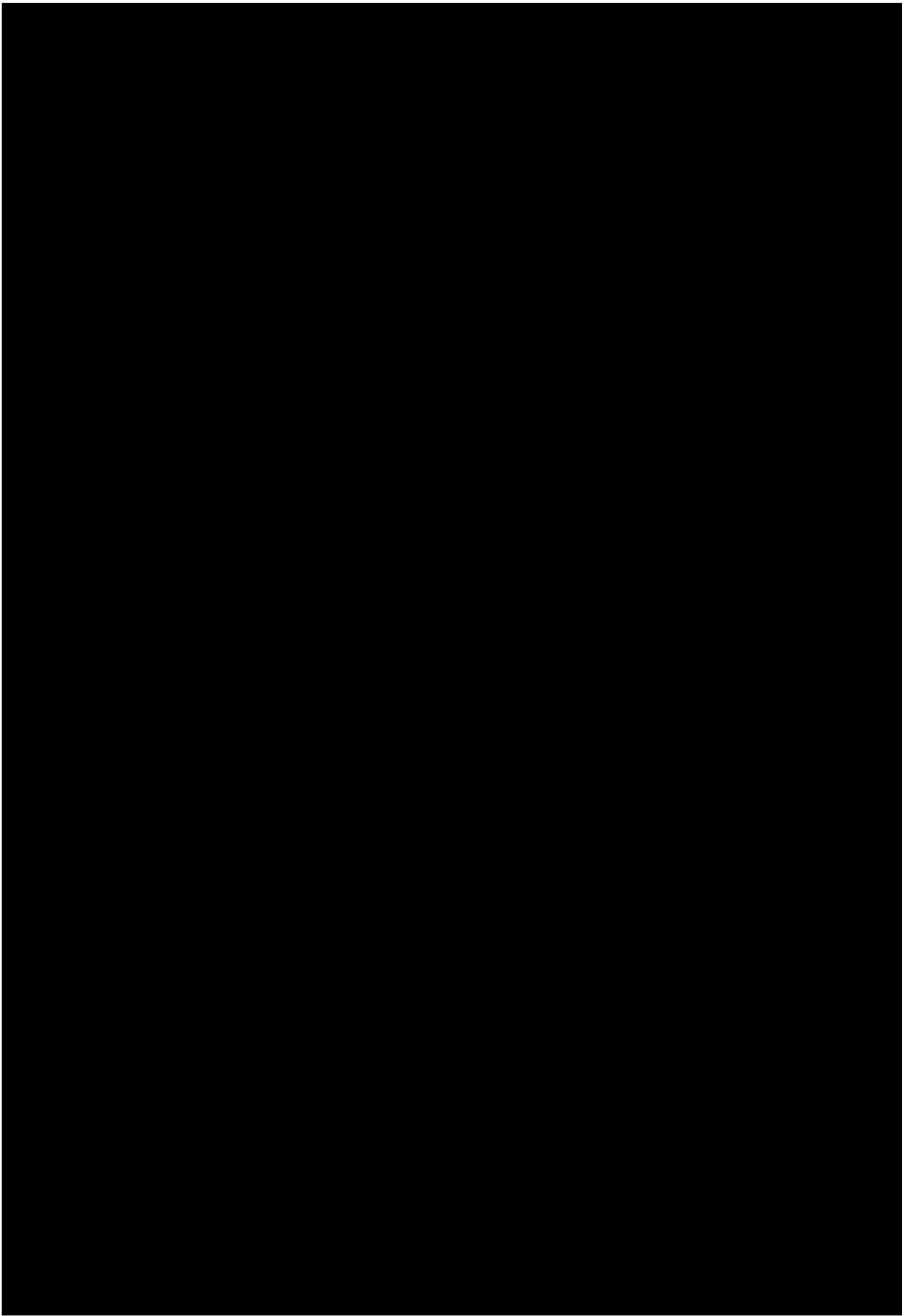


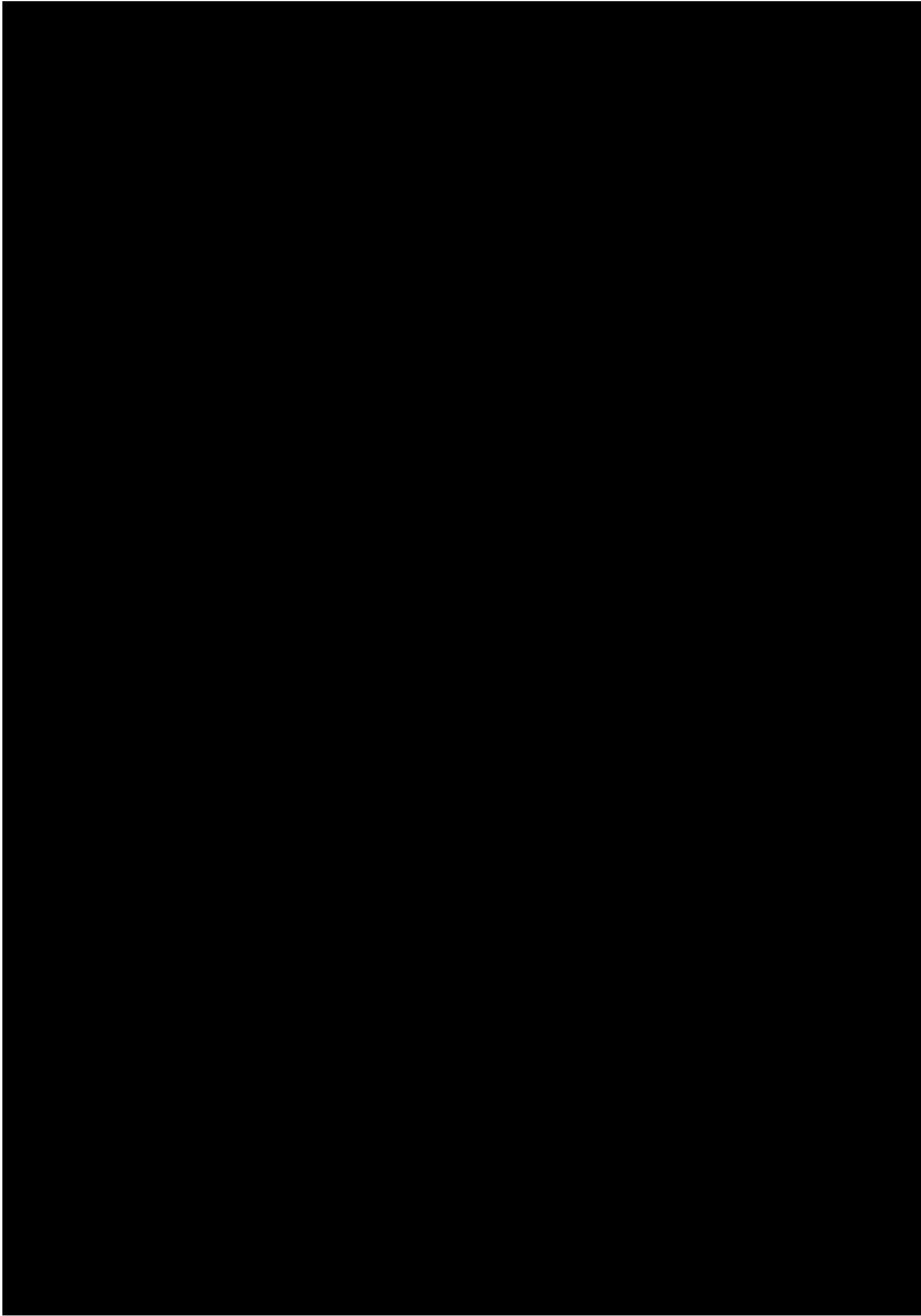


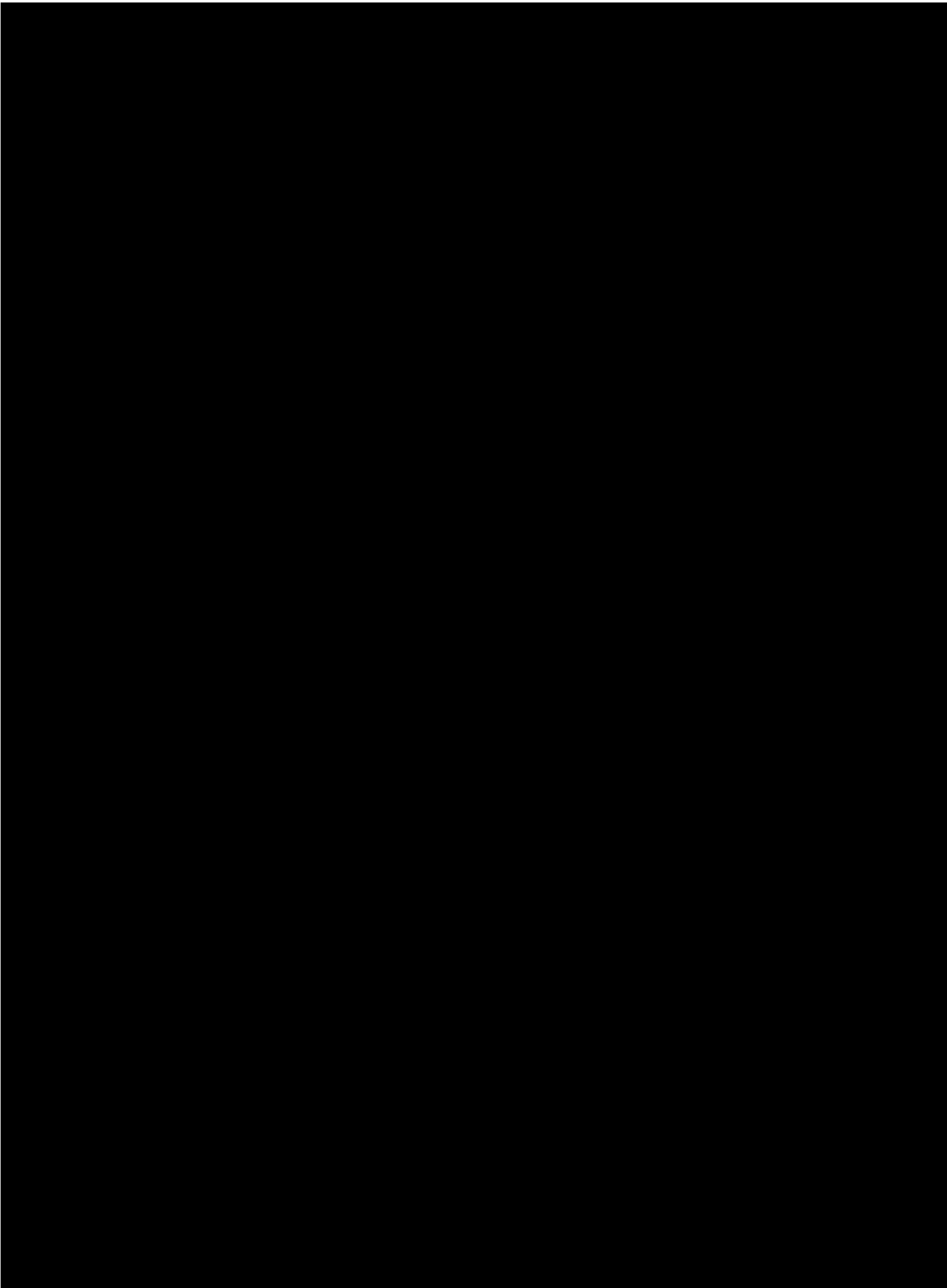


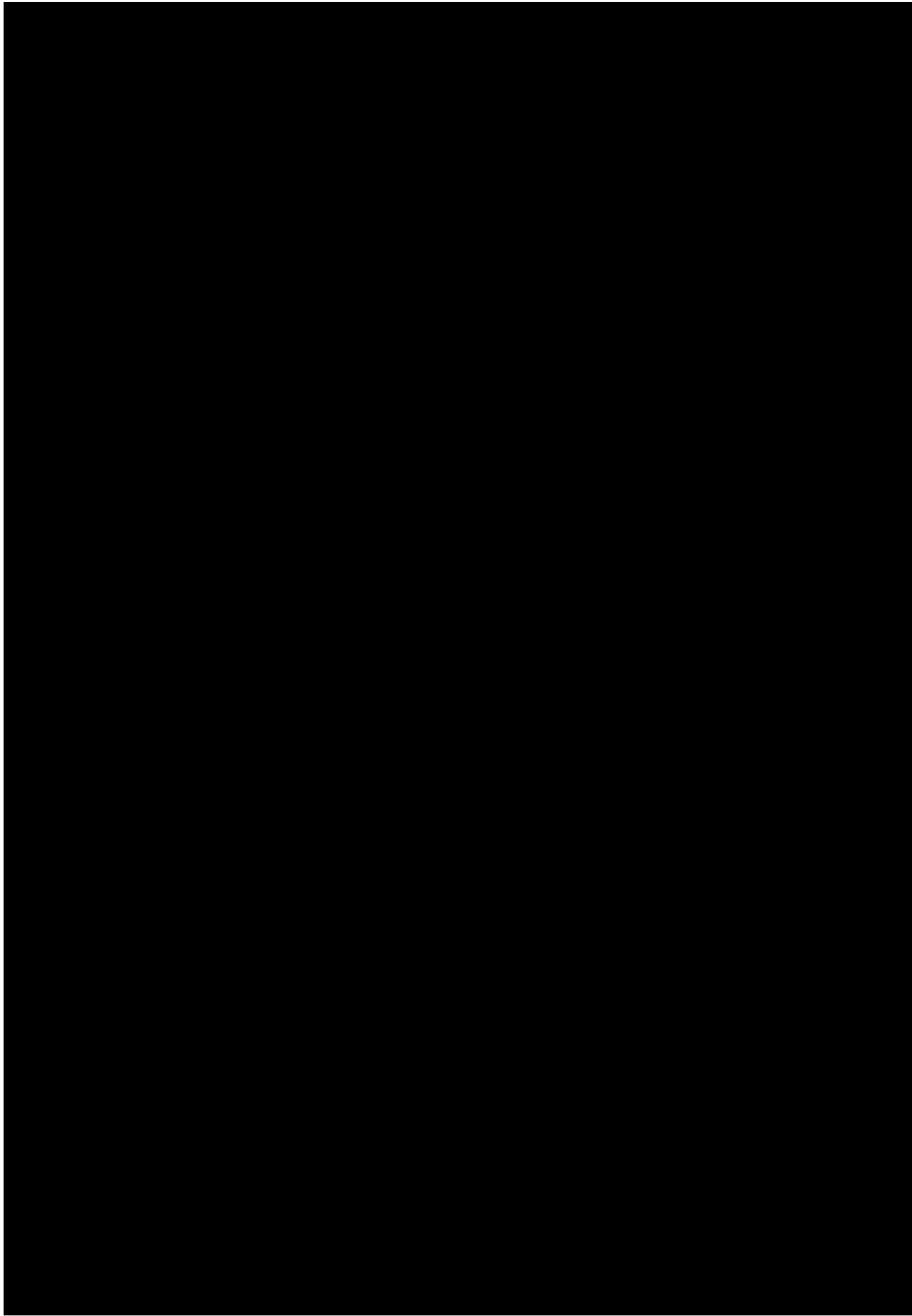












[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of lines of text. Due to the low resolution and potential noise in the scan, the specific words and punctuation are difficult to discern accurately. The text is oriented vertically on the page.]

the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

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The 'information systems' field is defined as:

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The 'information management' field is defined as:

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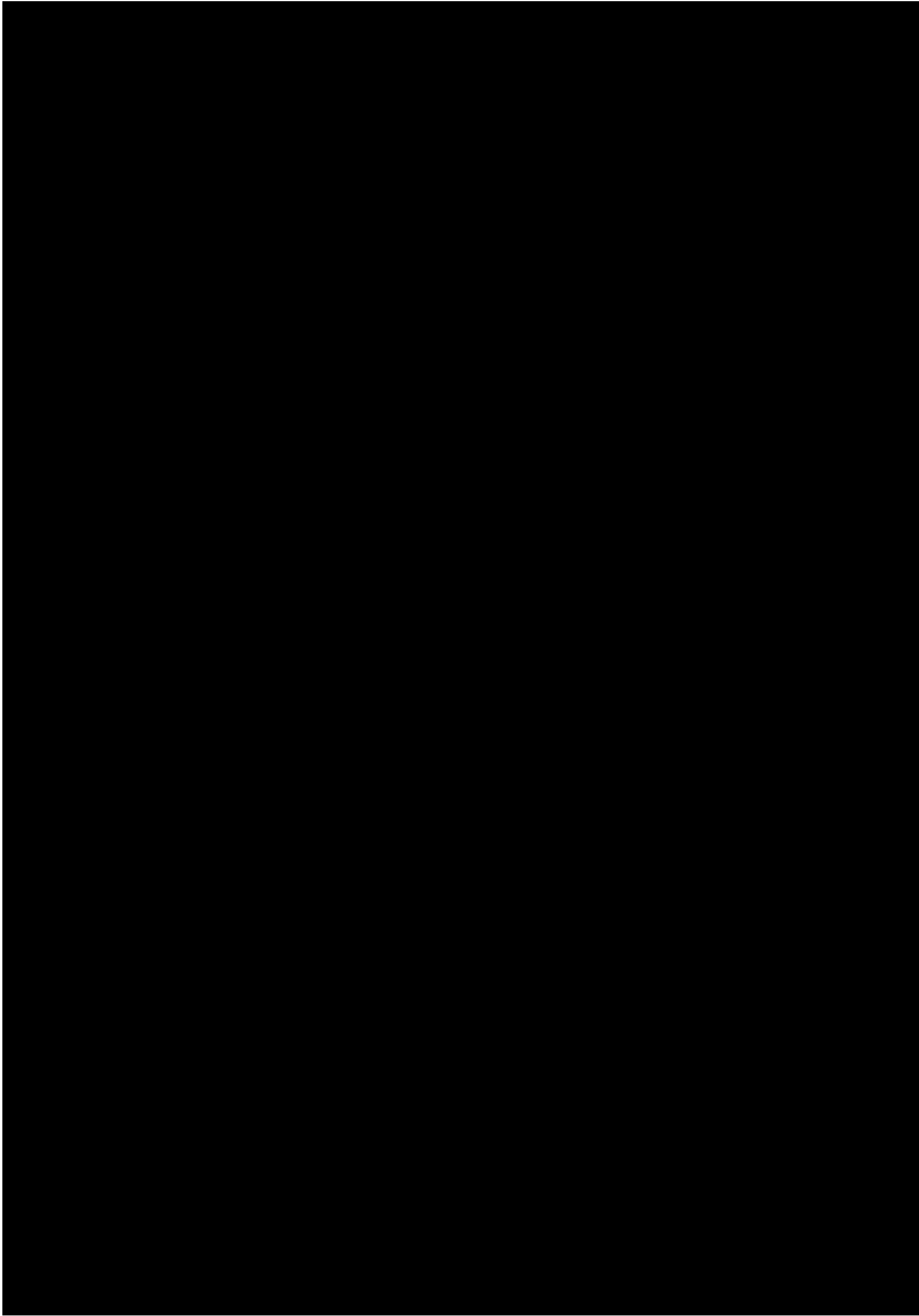
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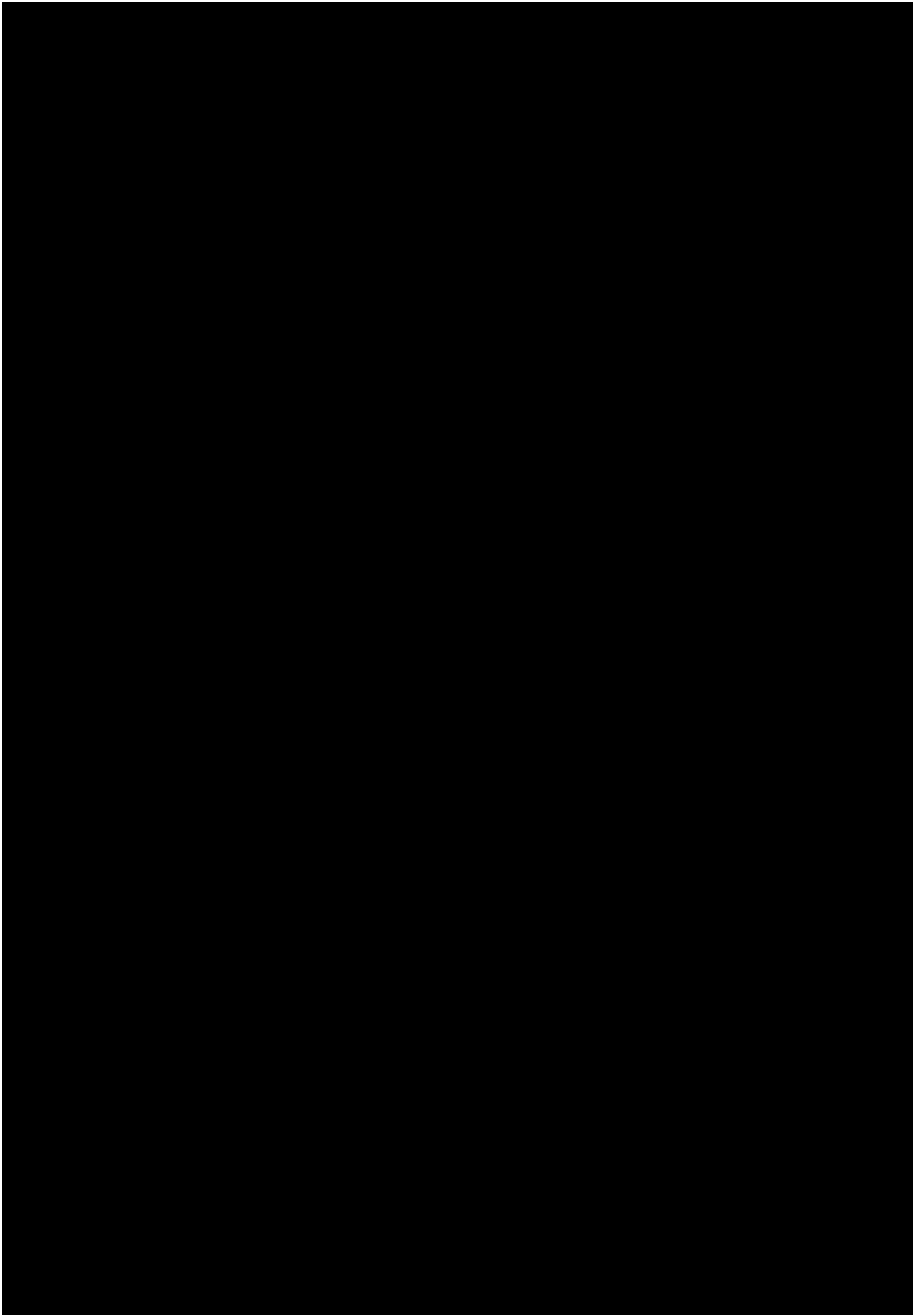
The 'information law' field is defined as:

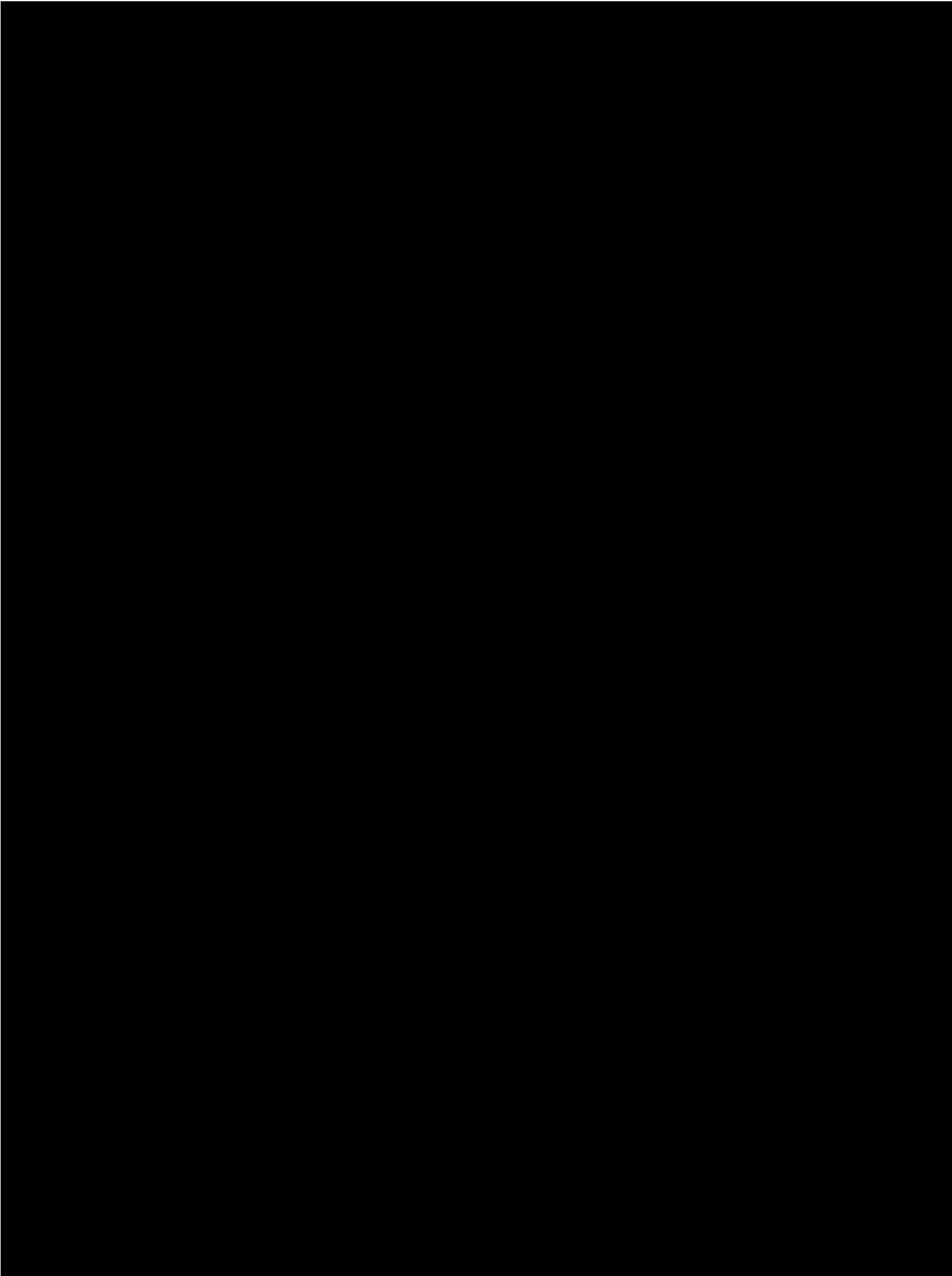
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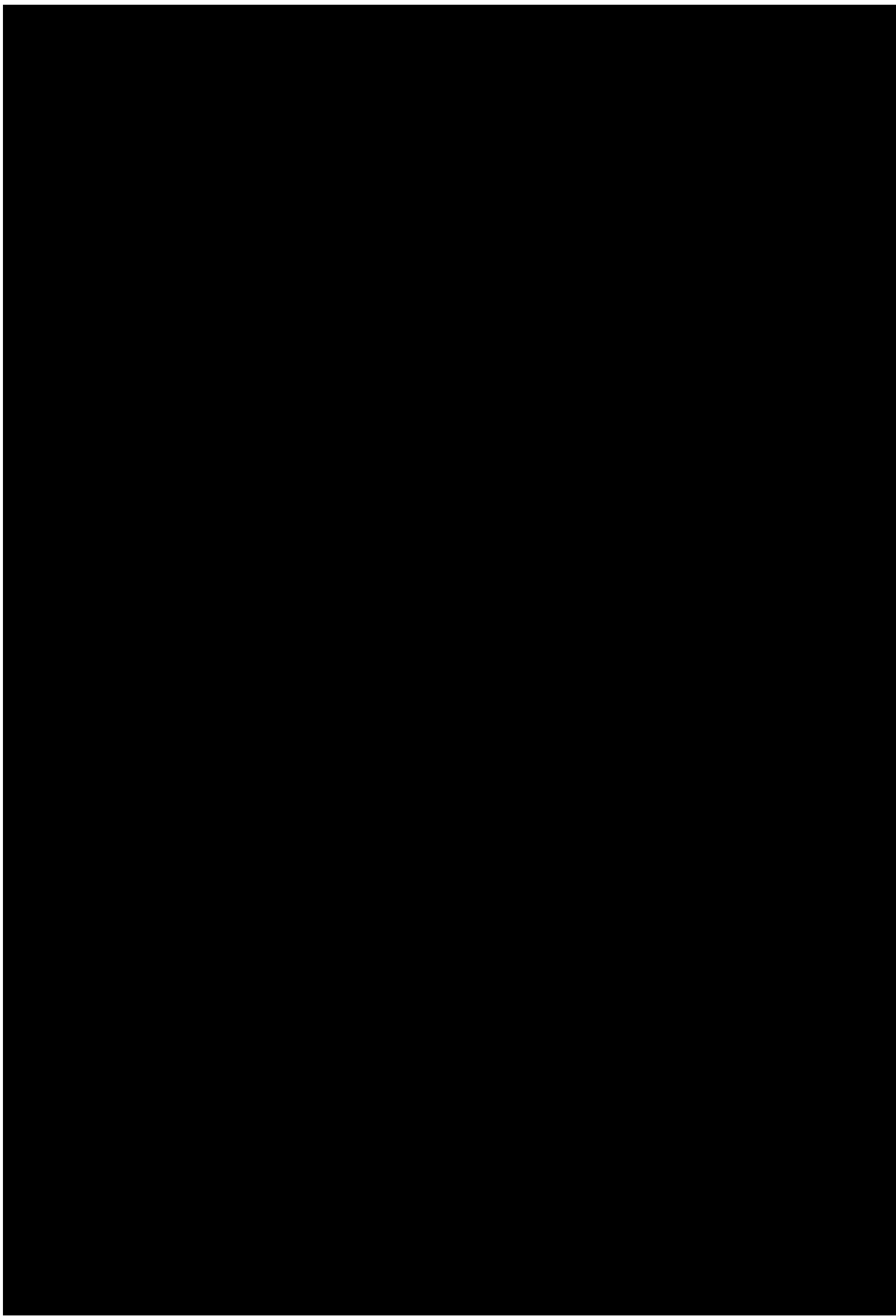
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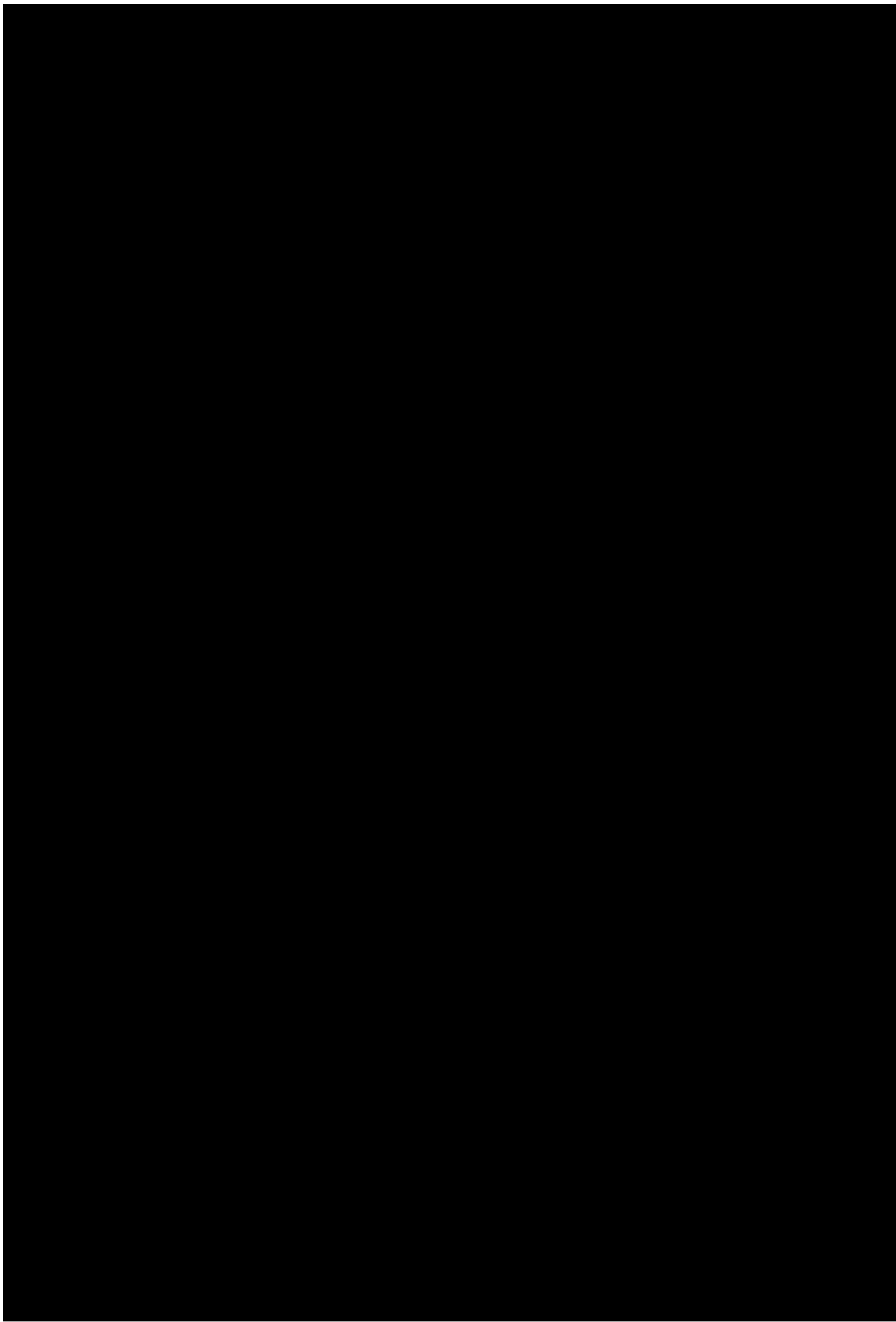




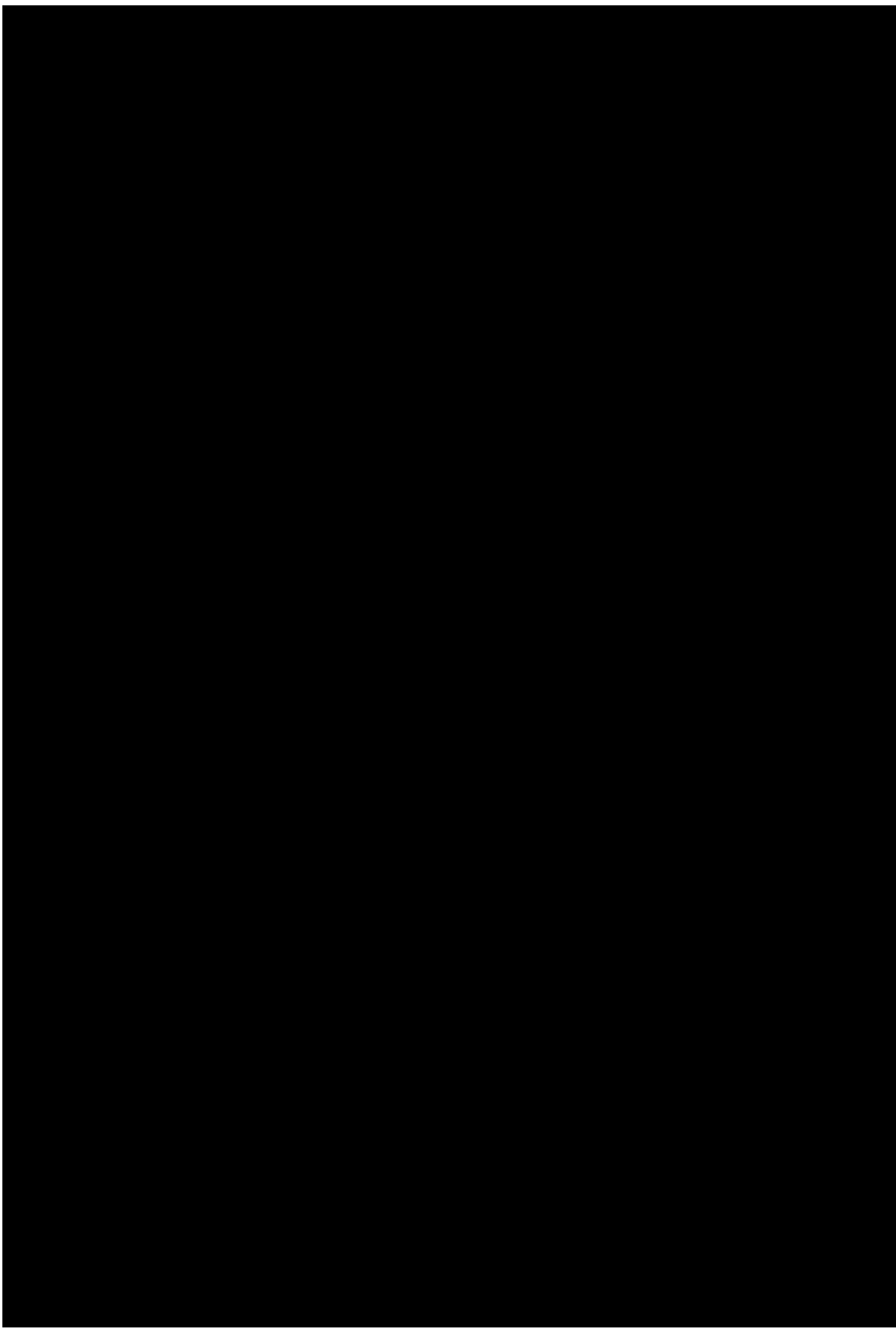


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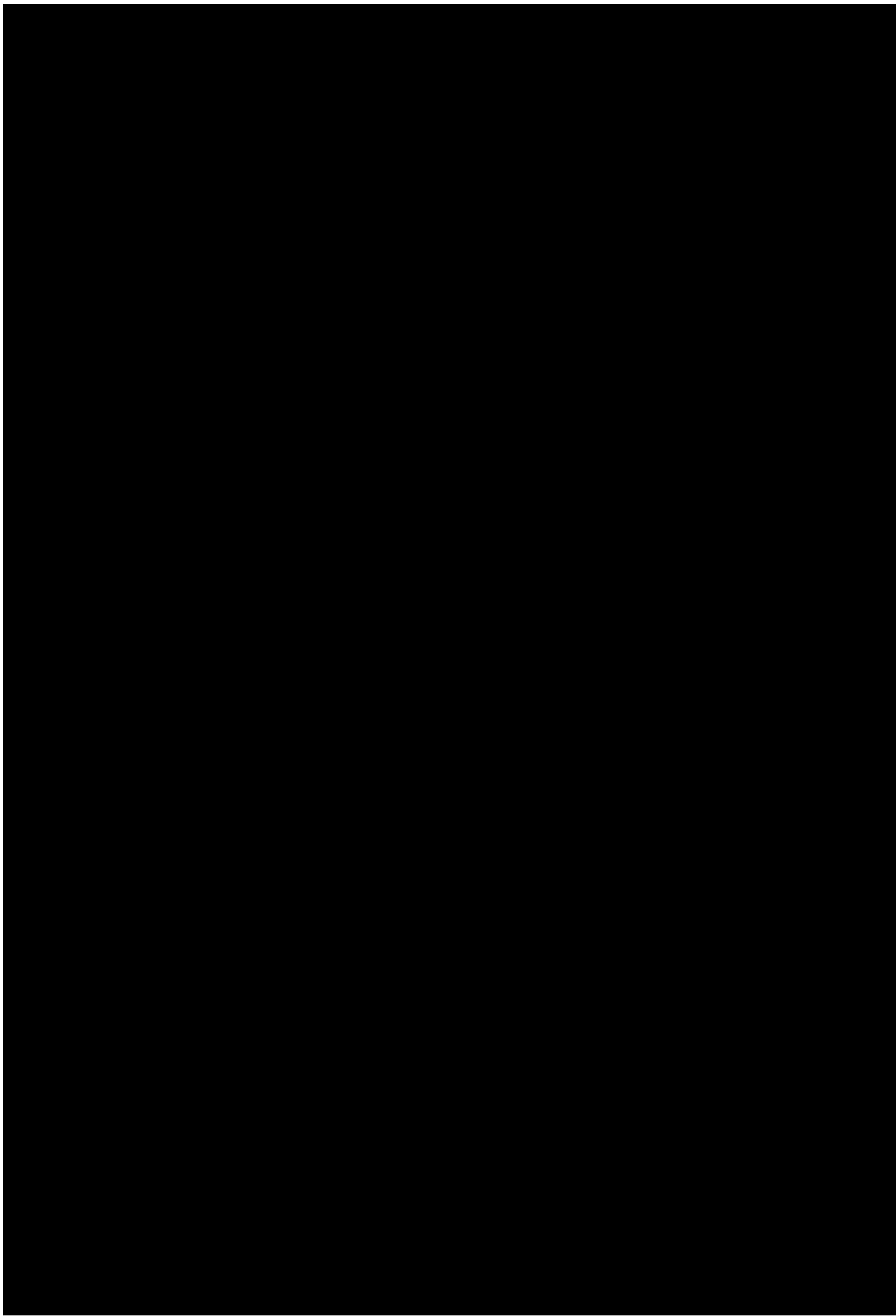


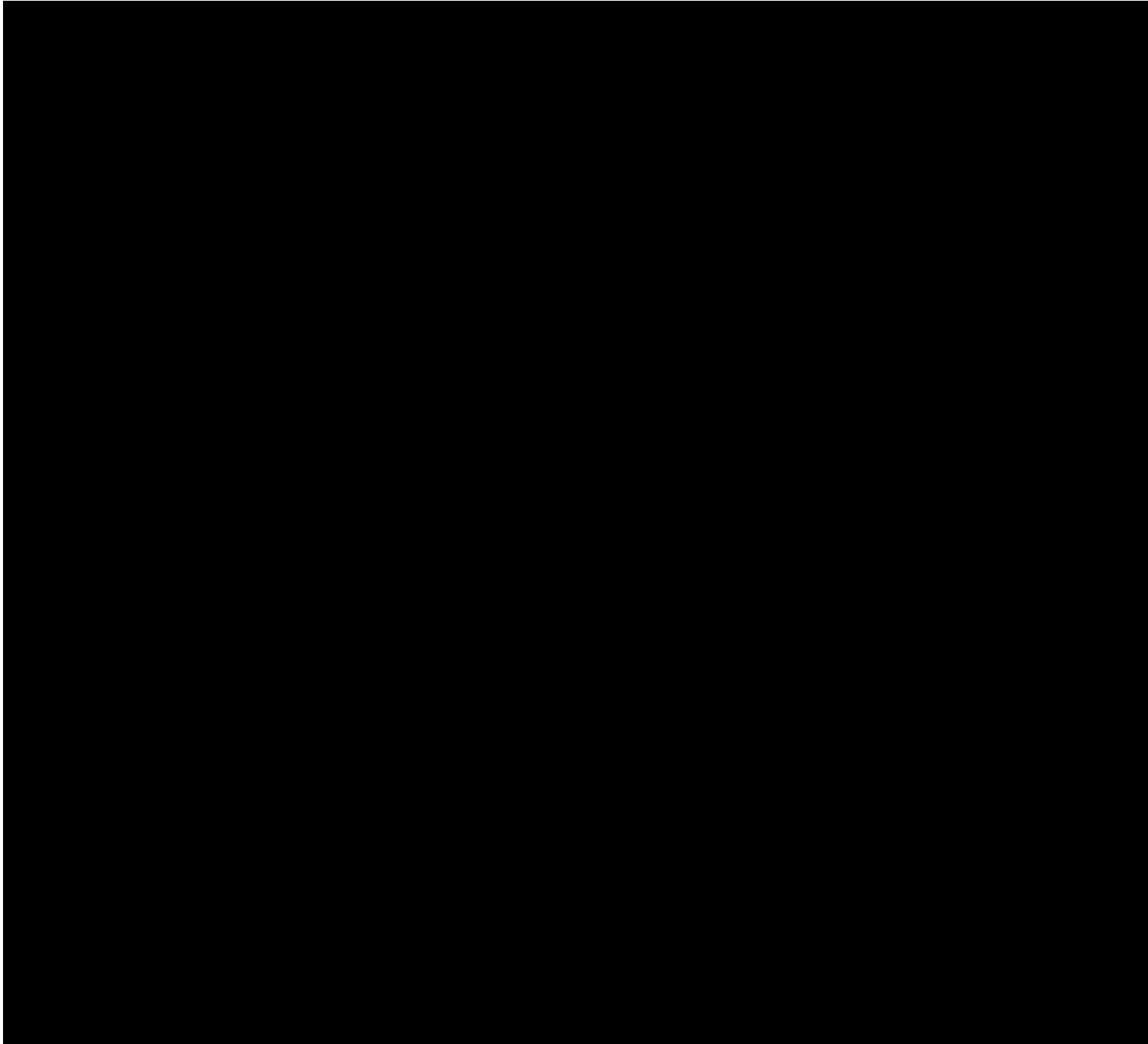
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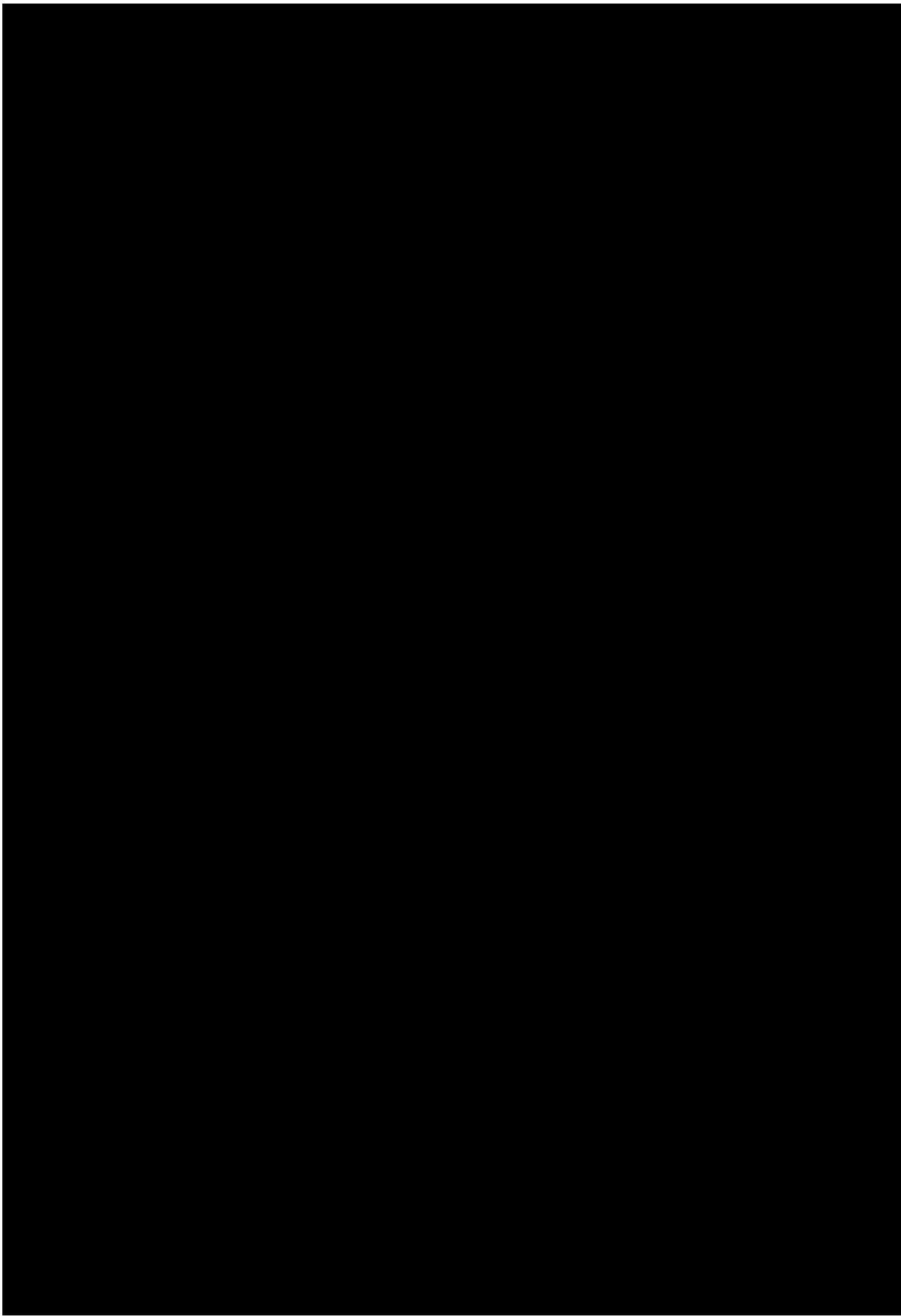


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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted or redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]







the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 75 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 5 million to 7 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 85 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 3 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 95 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 1 million to 2 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 100 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 105 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 105 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 110 years of age or older is projected to increase from 250,000 to 500,000.

As the number of people in the United States who are 110 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 115 years of age or older is projected to increase from 125,000 to 250,000.

As the number of people in the United States who are 115 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 120 years of age or older is projected to increase from 62,500 to 125,000.

As the number of people in the United States who are 120 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 125 years of age or older is projected to increase from 31,250 to 62,500.

As the number of people in the United States who are 125 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 130 years of age or older is projected to increase from 15,625 to 31,250.

As the number of people in the United States who are 130 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 135 years of age or older is projected to increase from 7,812 to 15,625.

As the number of people in the United States who are 135 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 140 years of age or older is projected to increase from 3,906 to 7,812.

As the number of people in the United States who are 140 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 145 years of age or older is projected to increase from 1,953 to 3,906.

As the number of people in the United States who are 145 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 150 years of age or older is projected to increase from 976 to 1,953.

As the number of people in the United States who are 150 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 155 years of age or older is projected to increase from 488 to 976.

As the number of people in the United States who are 155 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 160 years of age or older is projected to increase from 244 to 488.

As the number of people in the United States who are 160 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 165 years of age or older is projected to increase from 122 to 244.

As the number of people in the United States who are 165 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 170 years of age or older is projected to increase from 61 to 122.

As the number of people in the United States who are 170 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 175 years of age or older is projected to increase from 30 to 61.

As the number of people in the United States who are 175 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 180 years of age or older is projected to increase from 15 to 30.

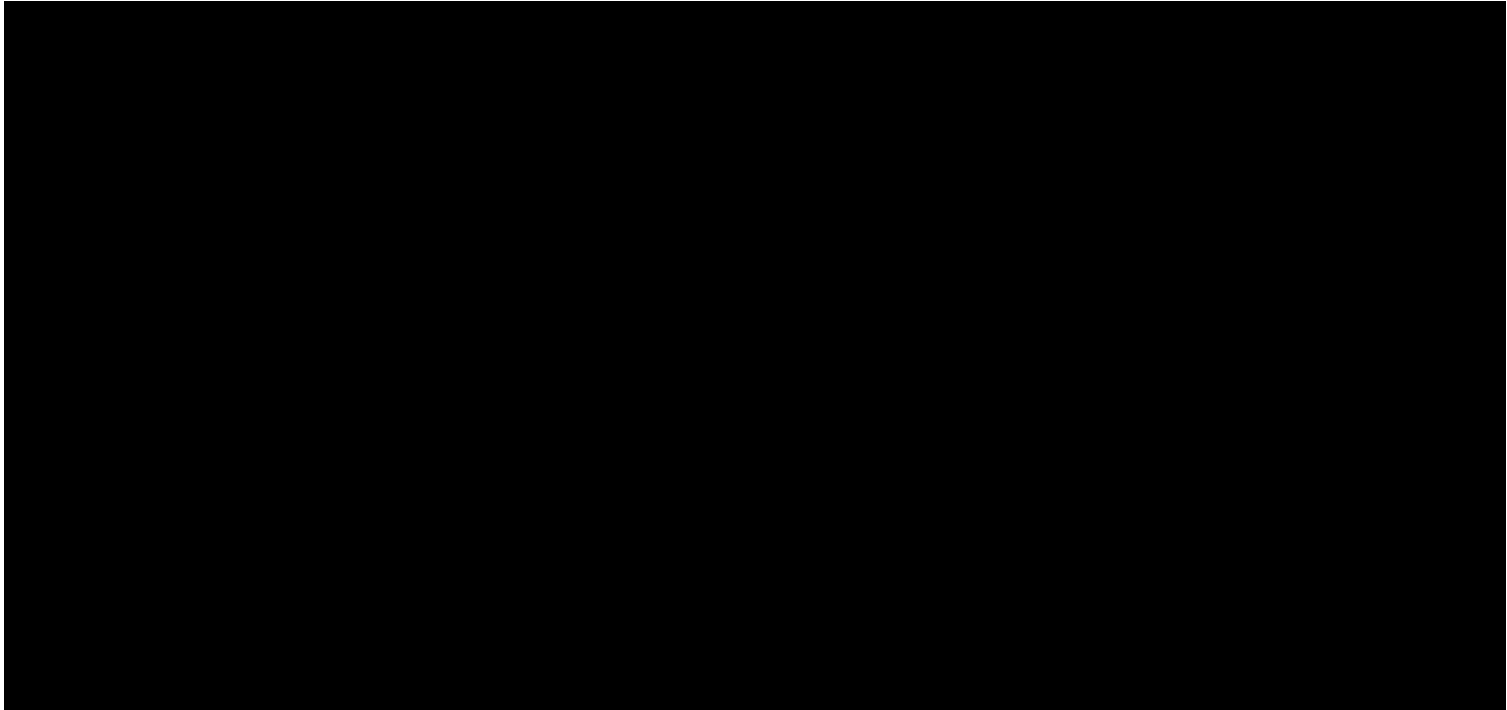
As the number of people in the United States who are 180 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 185 years of age or older is projected to increase from 7 to 15.

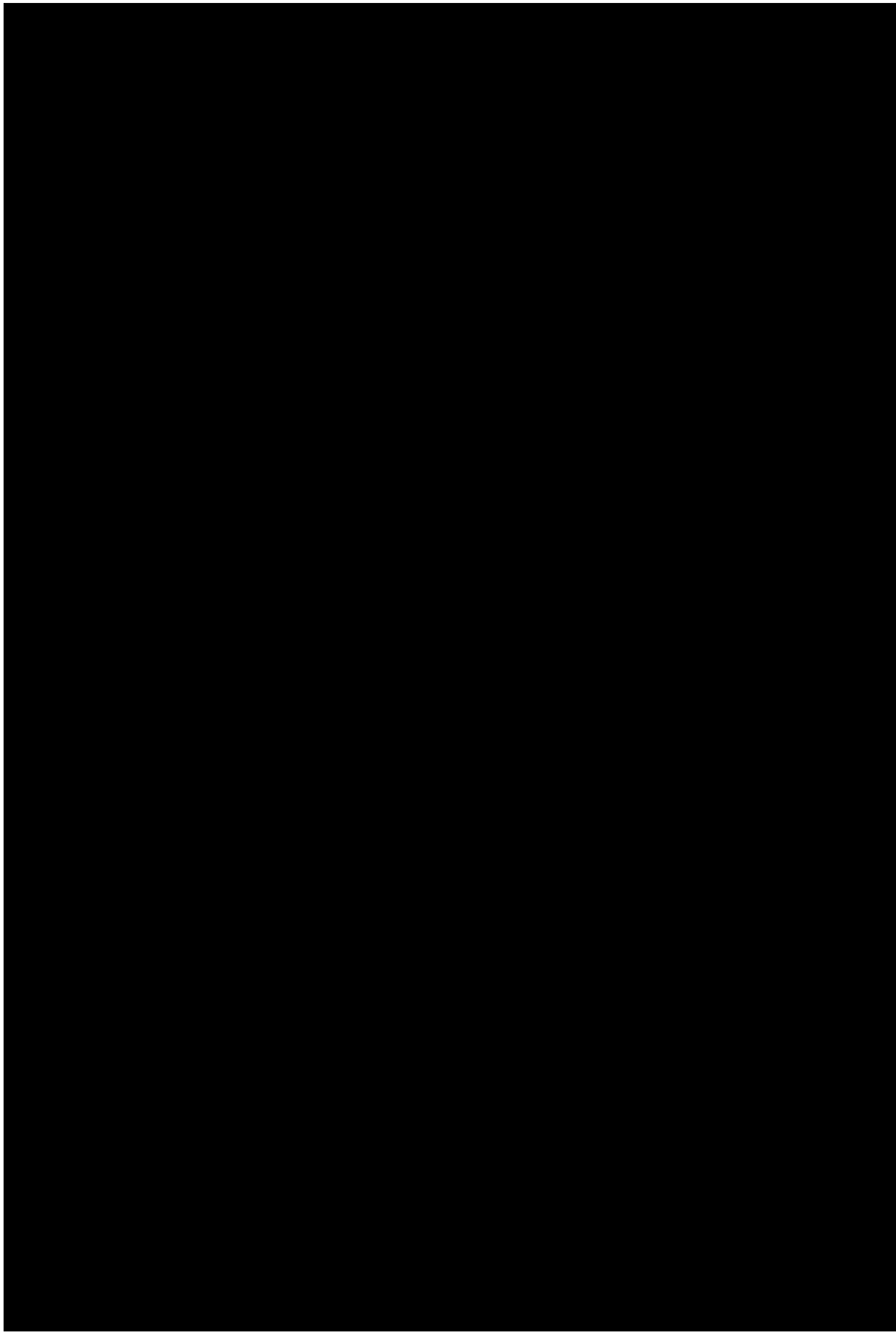
As the number of people in the United States who are 185 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 190 years of age or older is projected to increase from 3 to 7.

As the number of people in the United States who are 190 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 195 years of age or older is projected to increase from 1 to 3.

As the number of people in the United States who are 195 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 200 years of age or older is projected to increase from 0 to 1.

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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 1999). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 3.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1999, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1999, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1999, the average salary of a public sector employee was £20,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

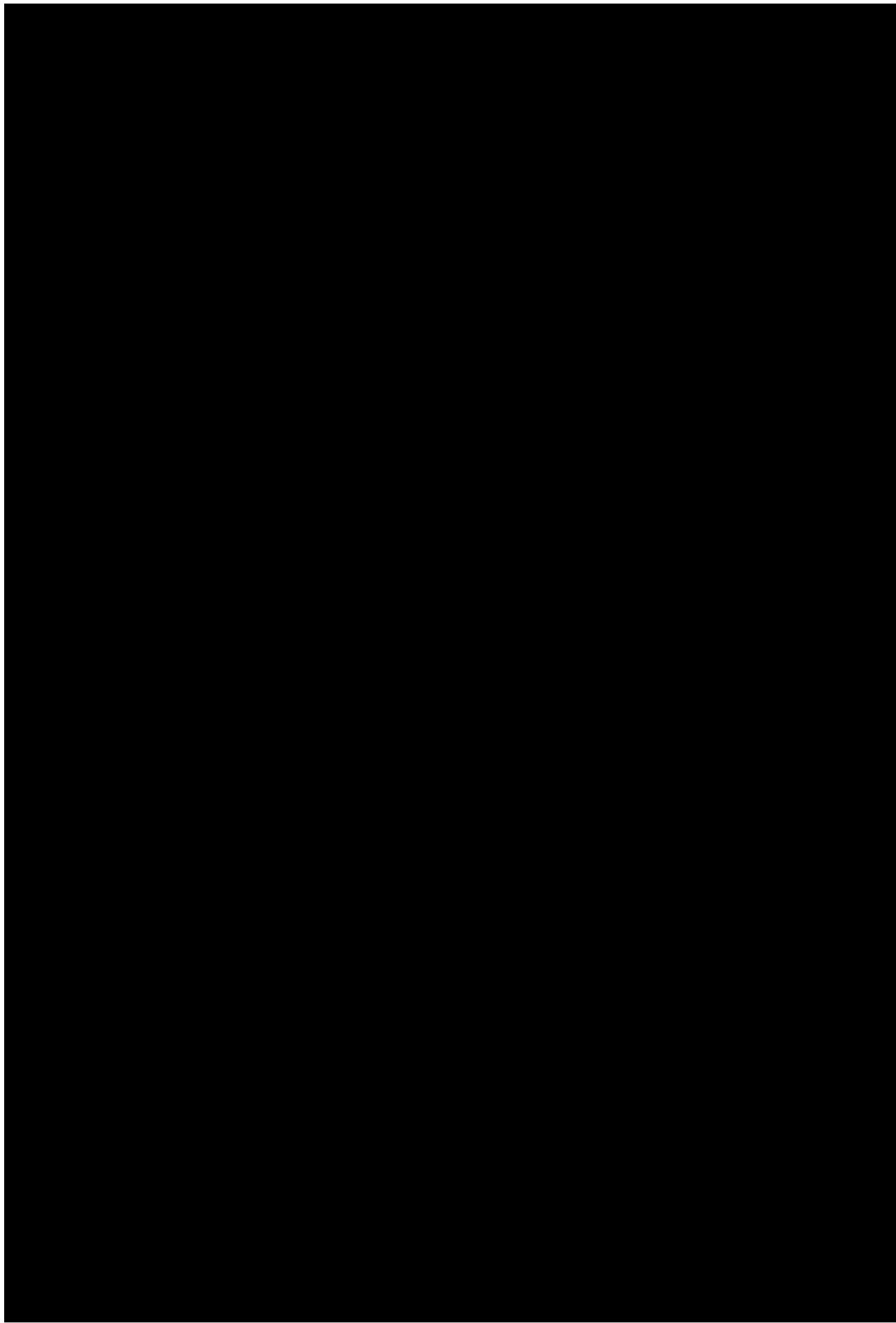
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[The page contains a large black redaction box covering the majority of the text.]

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights how cultural differences can influence the interpretation of data and the design of the study. The author emphasizes the need for researchers to be sensitive to these differences and to adapt their methods accordingly.

The second part of the paper focuses on the challenges of conducting research in a multicultural environment. It discusses the difficulties of finding a common ground between different cultural perspectives and the potential for bias in the research process. The author suggests that researchers should strive for transparency and openness in their work, acknowledging the limitations of their study and the influence of their own cultural background.

The third part of the paper explores the role of the researcher in the research process. It discusses the importance of the researcher's position and the impact of their choices on the results of the study. The author argues that researchers should be aware of their own biases and should work to minimize their influence on the research.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of ethical considerations in research. It highlights the need for researchers to follow ethical guidelines and to be transparent about their methods and findings. The author emphasizes the importance of protecting the rights and privacy of the participants in the study.

The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of communication in research. It highlights the need for researchers to communicate their findings clearly and effectively to their audience. The author suggests that researchers should use a variety of communication methods, including written reports, presentations, and public outreach, to ensure that their research is accessible to a wide range of people.

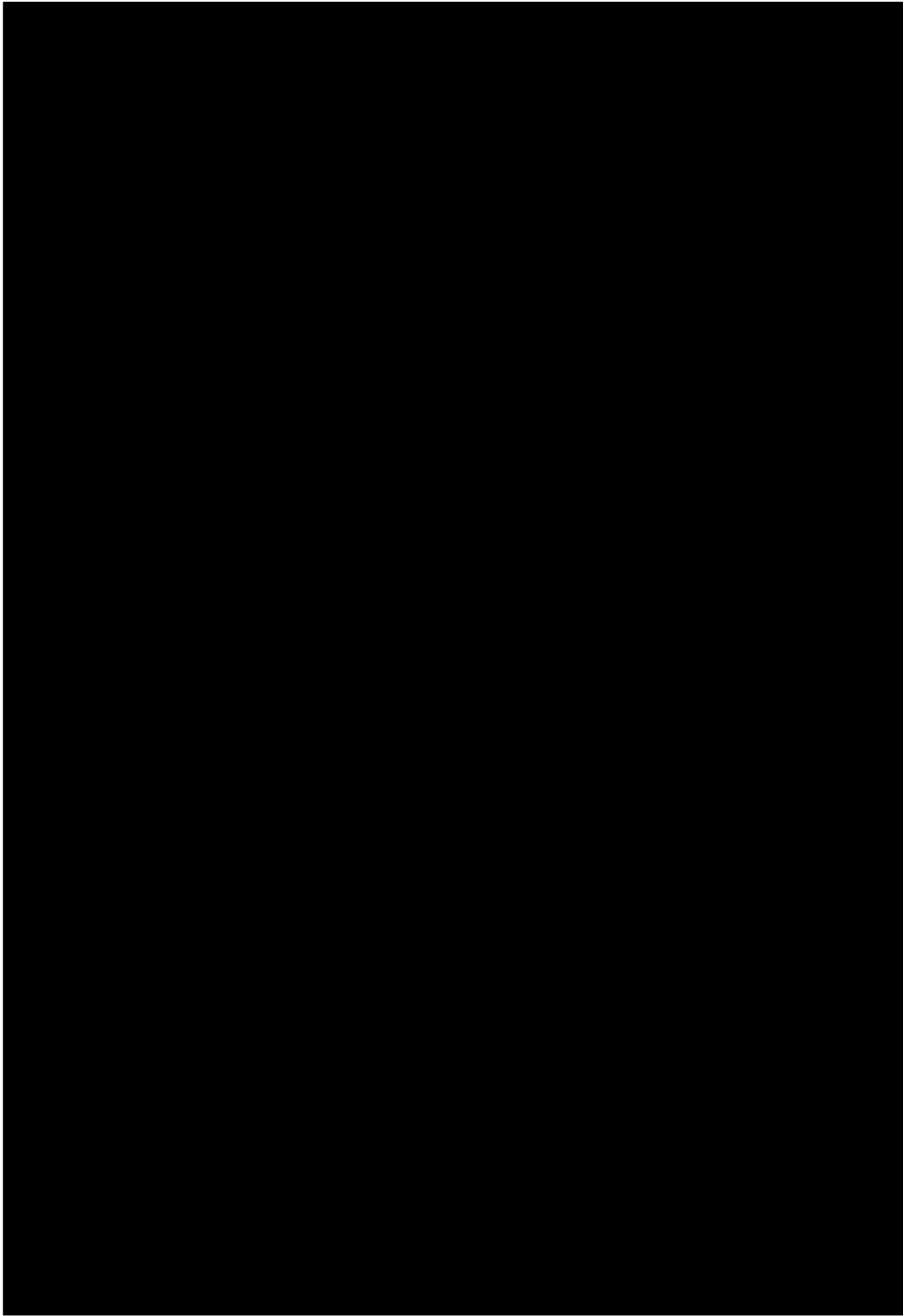
The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of collaboration in research. It highlights the need for researchers to work together and to share their knowledge and resources. The author suggests that researchers should seek out collaborators from different cultural backgrounds and disciplines to ensure that their research is comprehensive and inclusive.

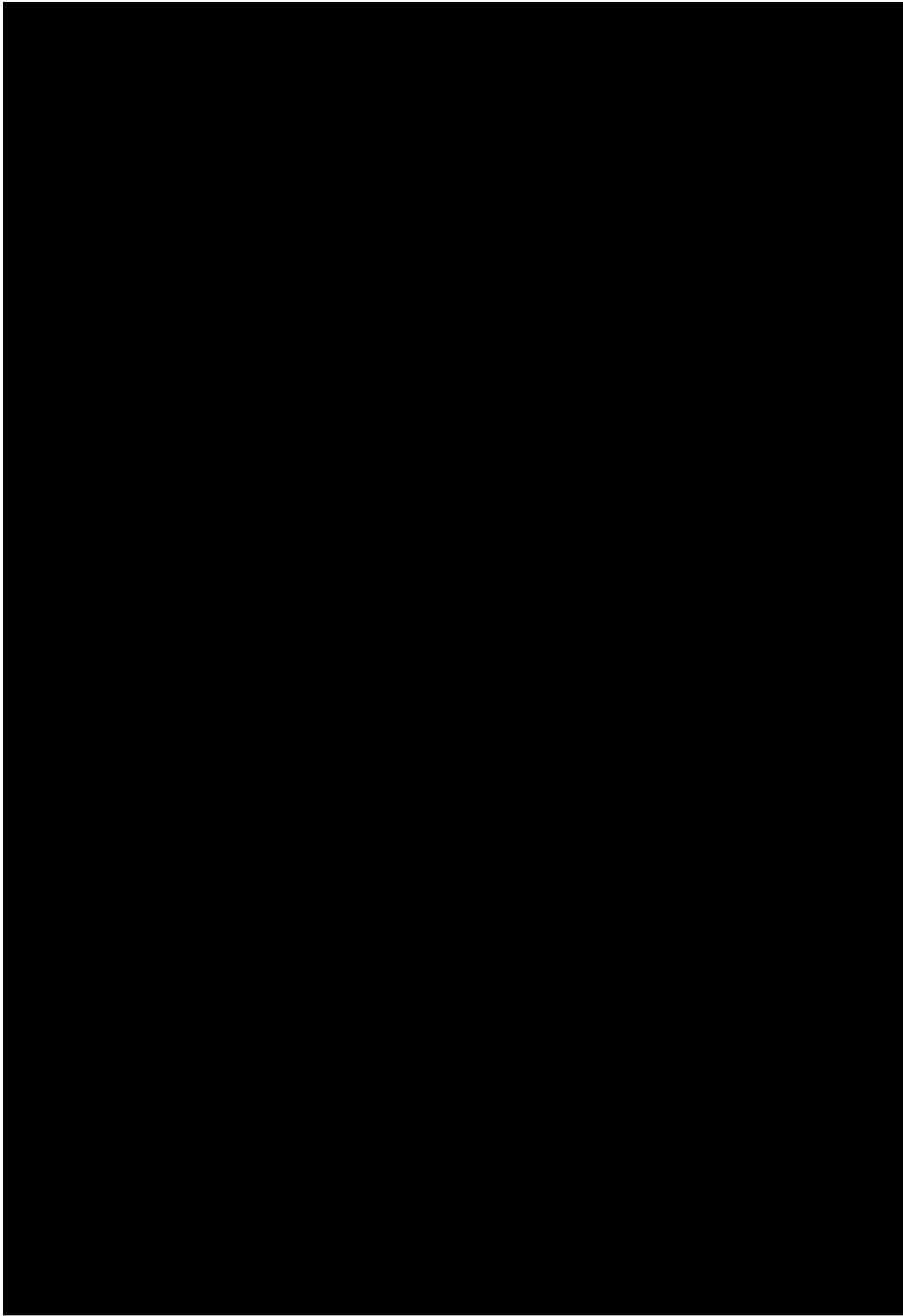
The seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of reflection in research. It highlights the need for researchers to reflect on their own work and to evaluate their progress. The author suggests that researchers should keep a journal or a log of their thoughts and feelings throughout the research process to help them stay focused and motivated.

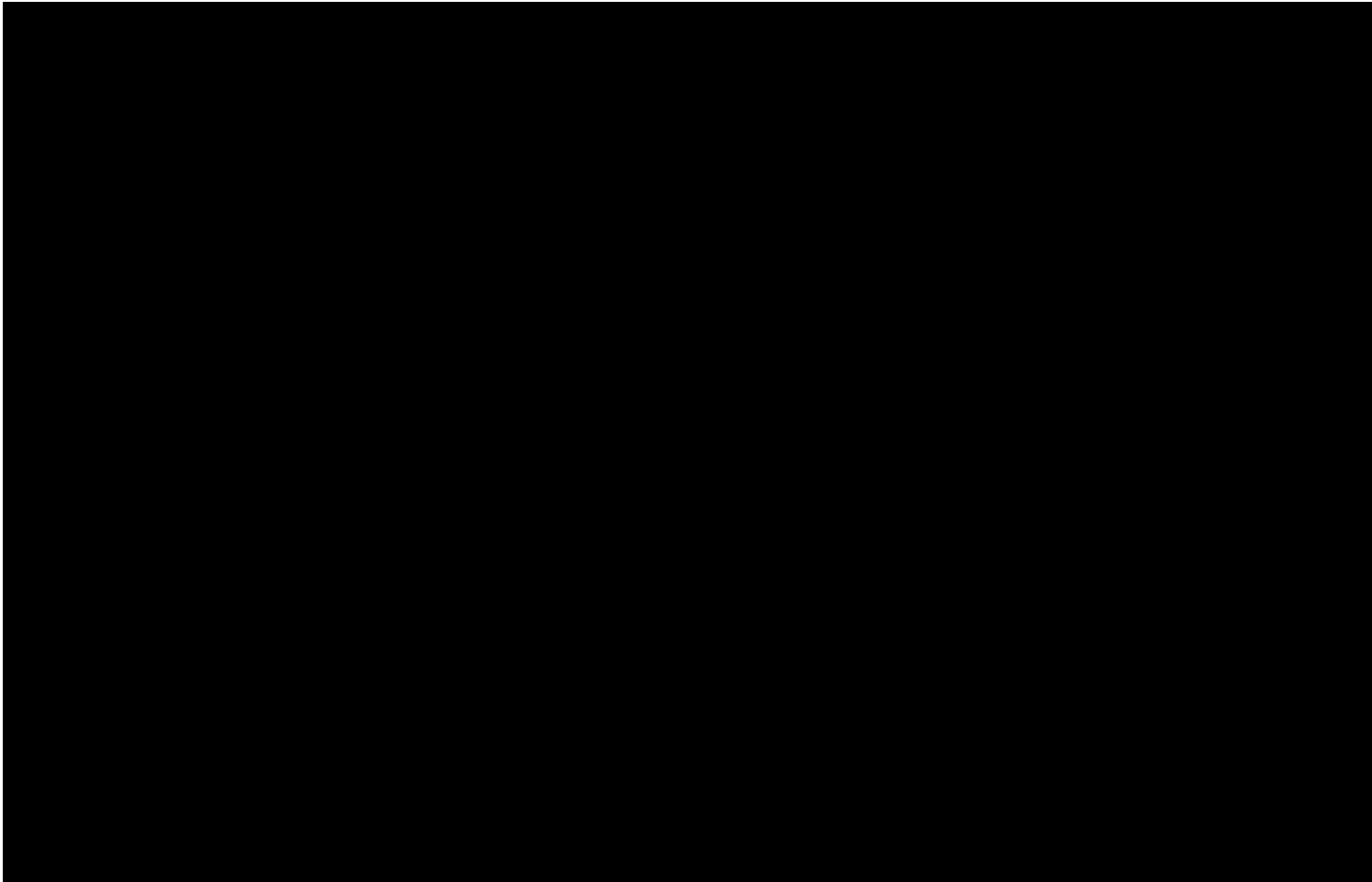
The eighth part of the paper discusses the importance of persistence in research. It highlights the need for researchers to be patient and to persevere through difficulties. The author suggests that researchers should set realistic goals and timelines for their work and should be prepared to adjust them as needed.

The ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of humility in research. It highlights the need for researchers to be open to new ideas and to acknowledge their own limitations. The author suggests that researchers should be willing to learn from others and to revise their work as they gain more knowledge and experience.

The tenth part of the paper discusses the importance of integrity in research. It highlights the need for researchers to be honest and to report their findings accurately. The author suggests that researchers should be transparent about their methods and findings and should be willing to accept criticism and feedback.







the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is projected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply.

One way to meet this demand is to increase the amount of food that is produced. This can be done by using more land for agriculture.

Another way to meet this demand is to increase the efficiency of food production. This can be done by using better farming techniques.

Both of these methods have their own problems. Increasing the amount of land used for agriculture can lead to deforestation and loss of biodiversity.

Increasing the efficiency of food production can lead to the use of more pesticides and fertilizers, which can be harmful to the environment.

One solution is to use a combination of these methods. This would involve using better farming techniques on existing farmland.

Another solution is to use more land for agriculture, but in a way that is sustainable. This would involve using techniques that protect the environment.

There are many other ways to meet the world's growing demand for food. The key is to find a way that is sustainable and that protects the environment.

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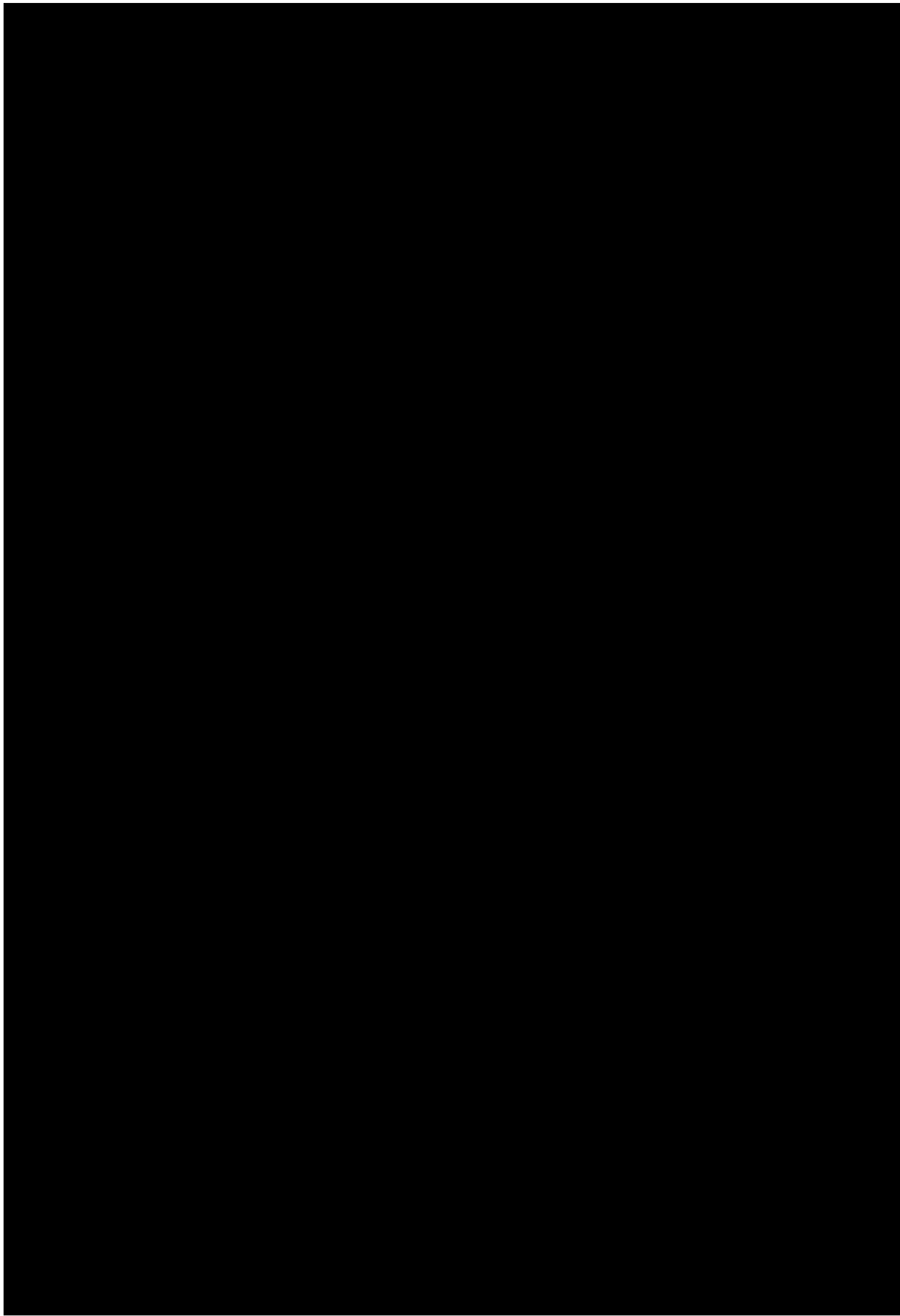
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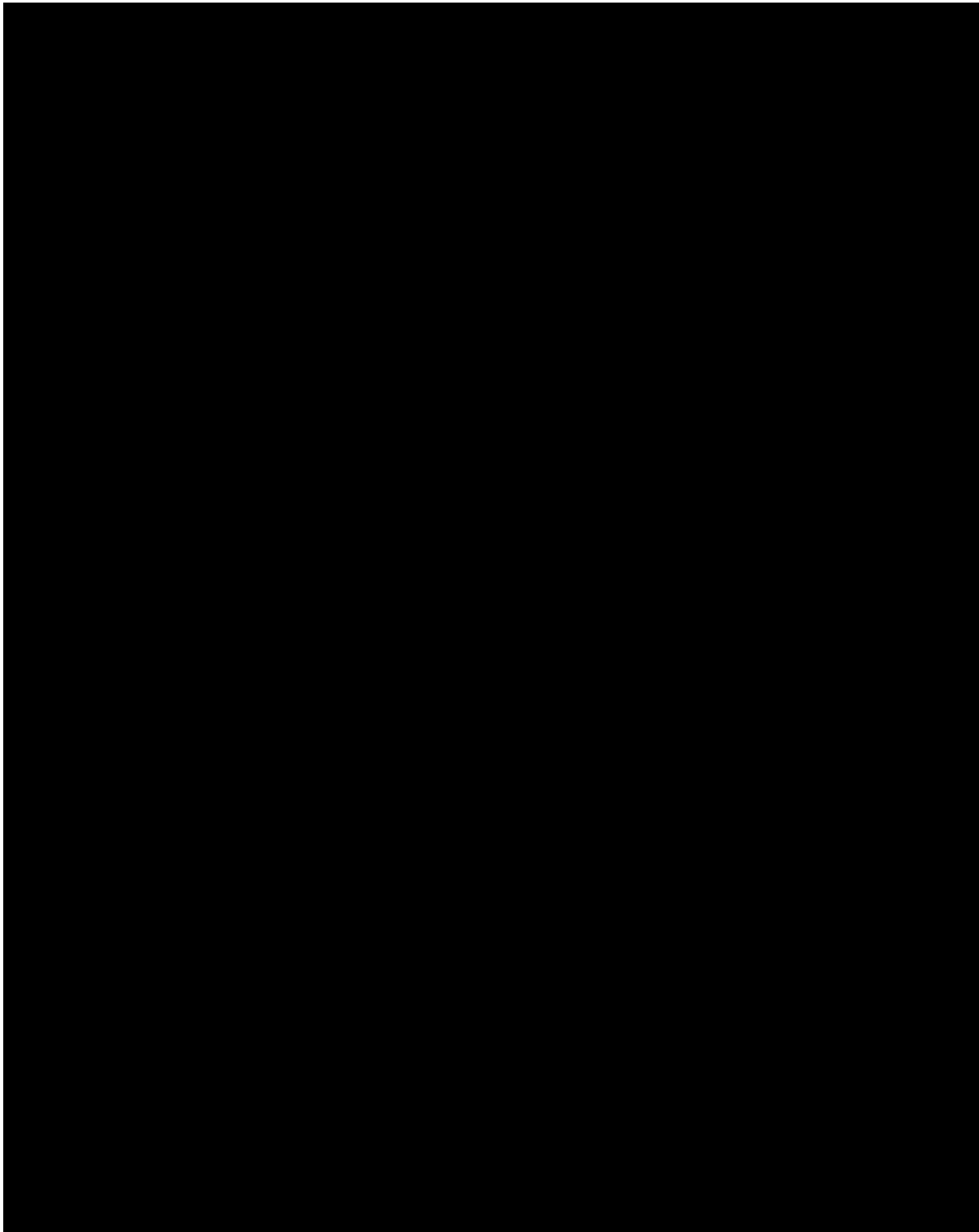
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 16.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These objectives are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key actions for the NHS to meet the needs of older people. These actions are: (1) to improve the health of older people; (2) to improve the social care of older people; (3) to improve the housing of older people; and (4) to improve the transport of older people.

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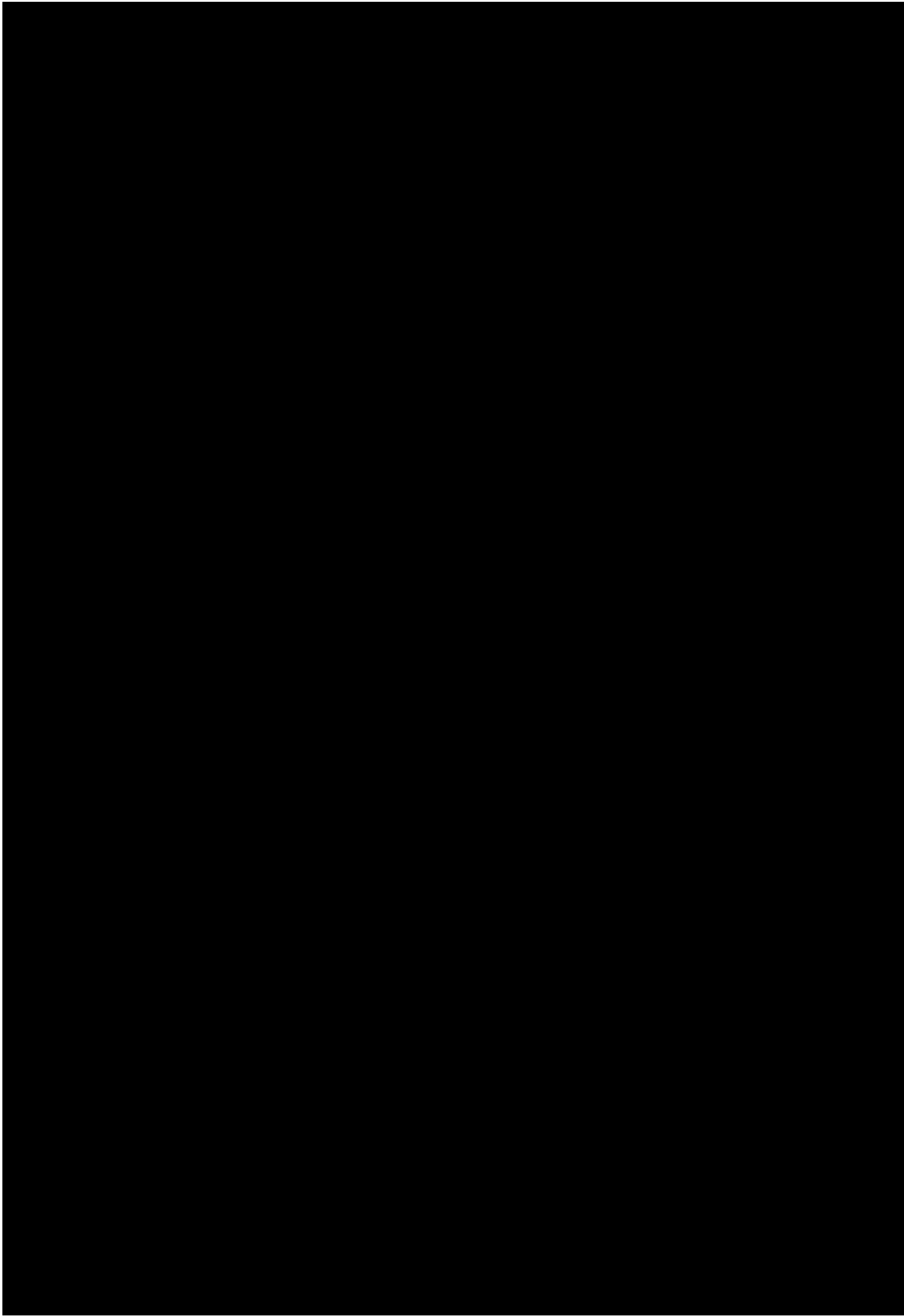
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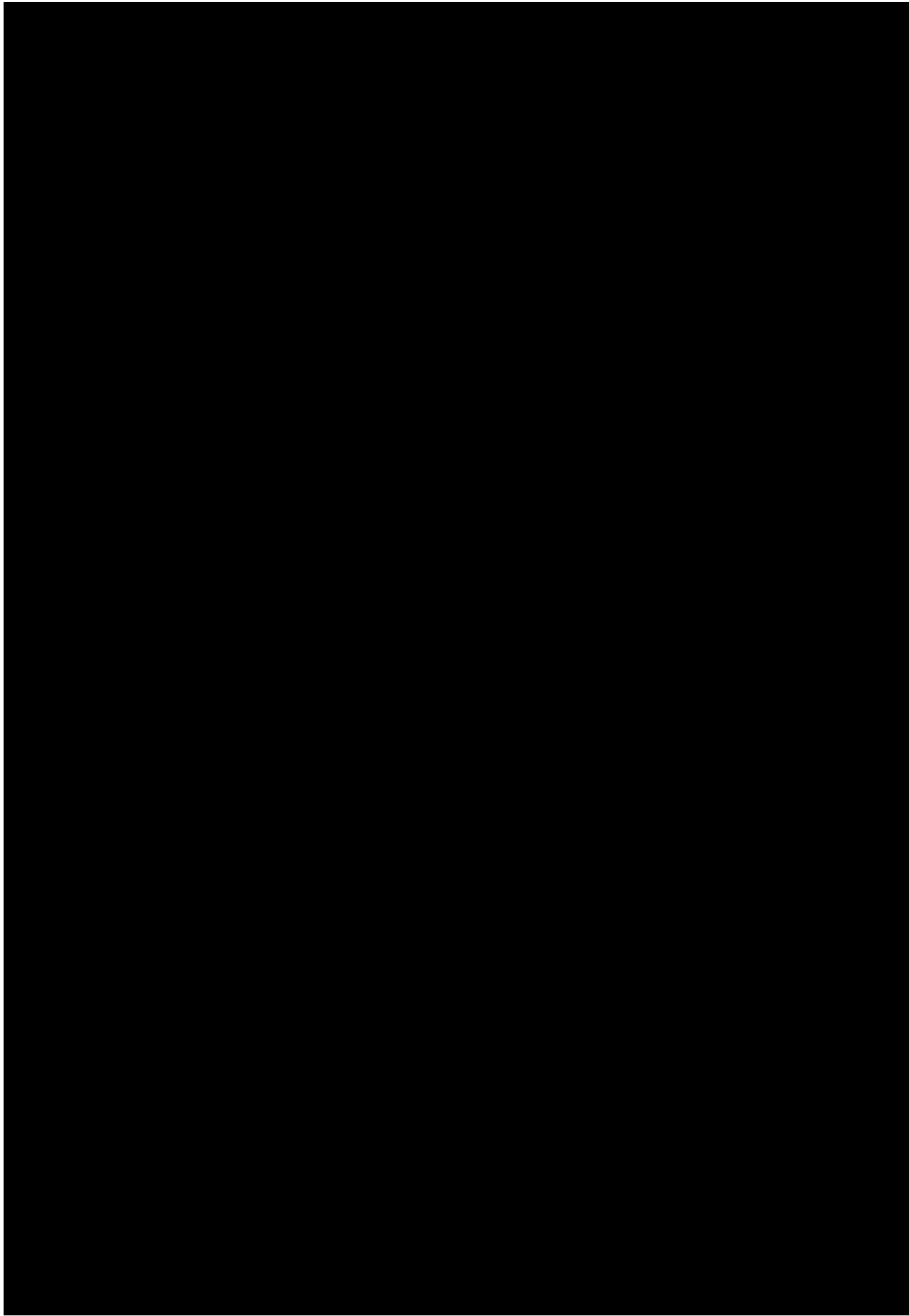
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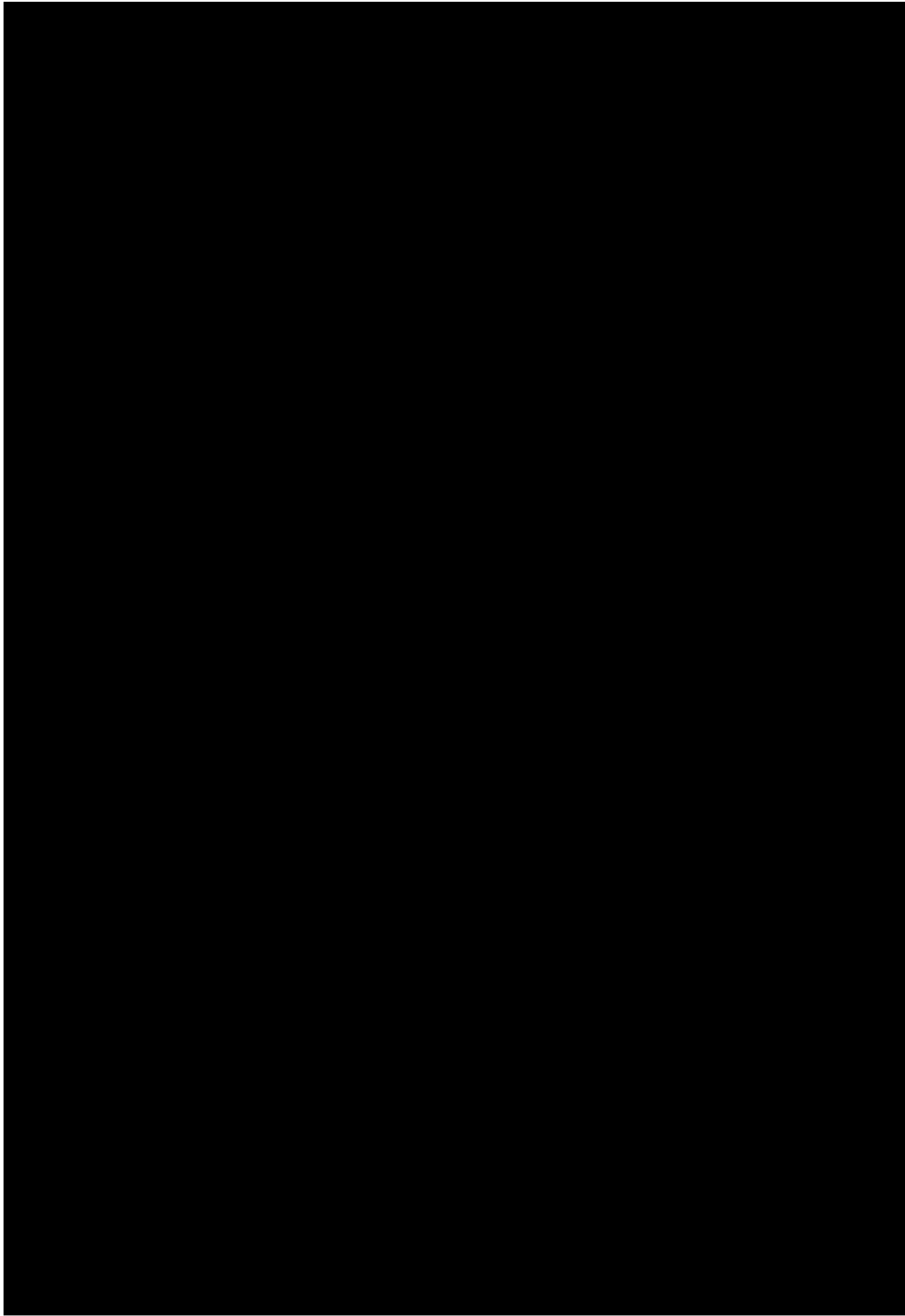
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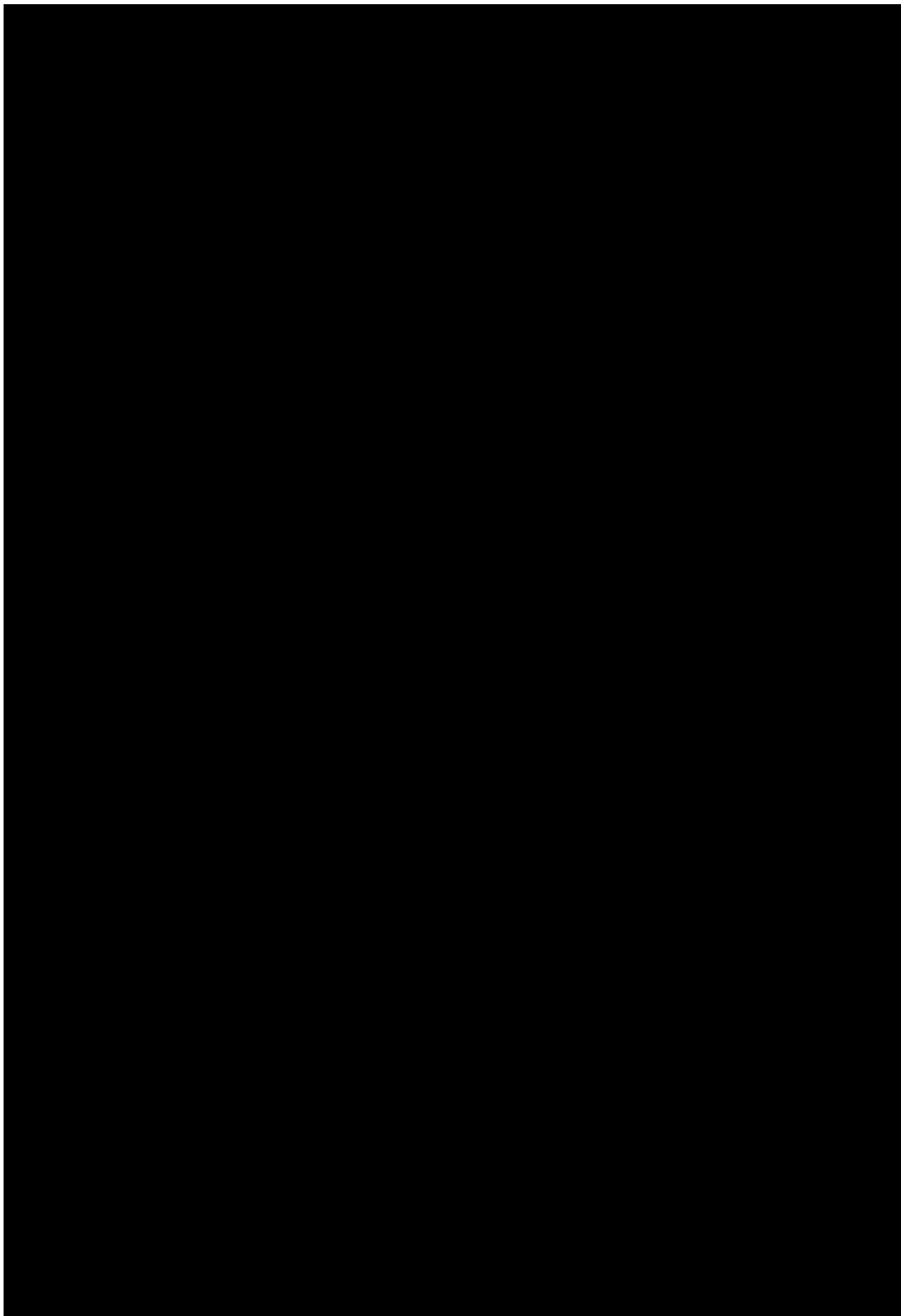
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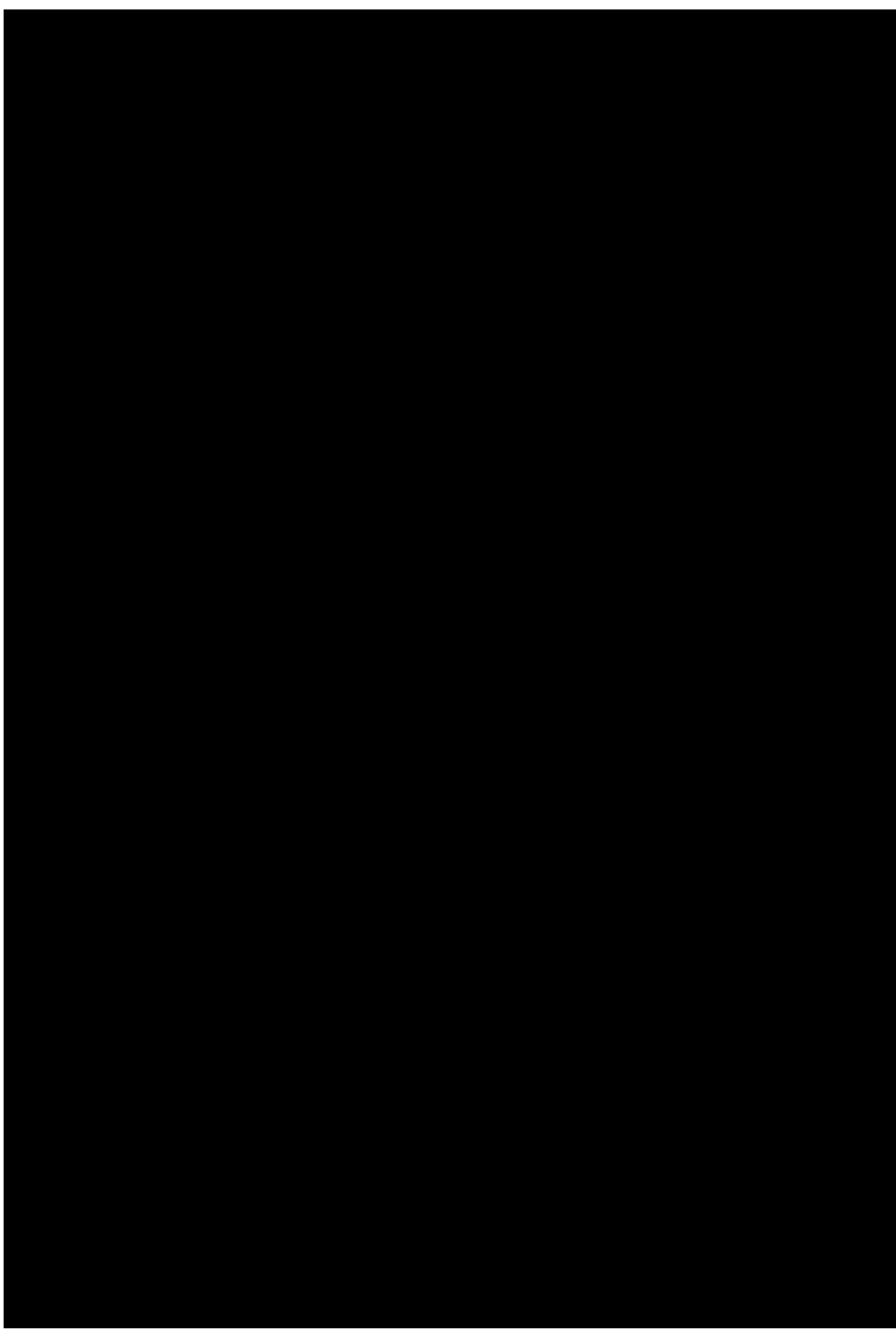
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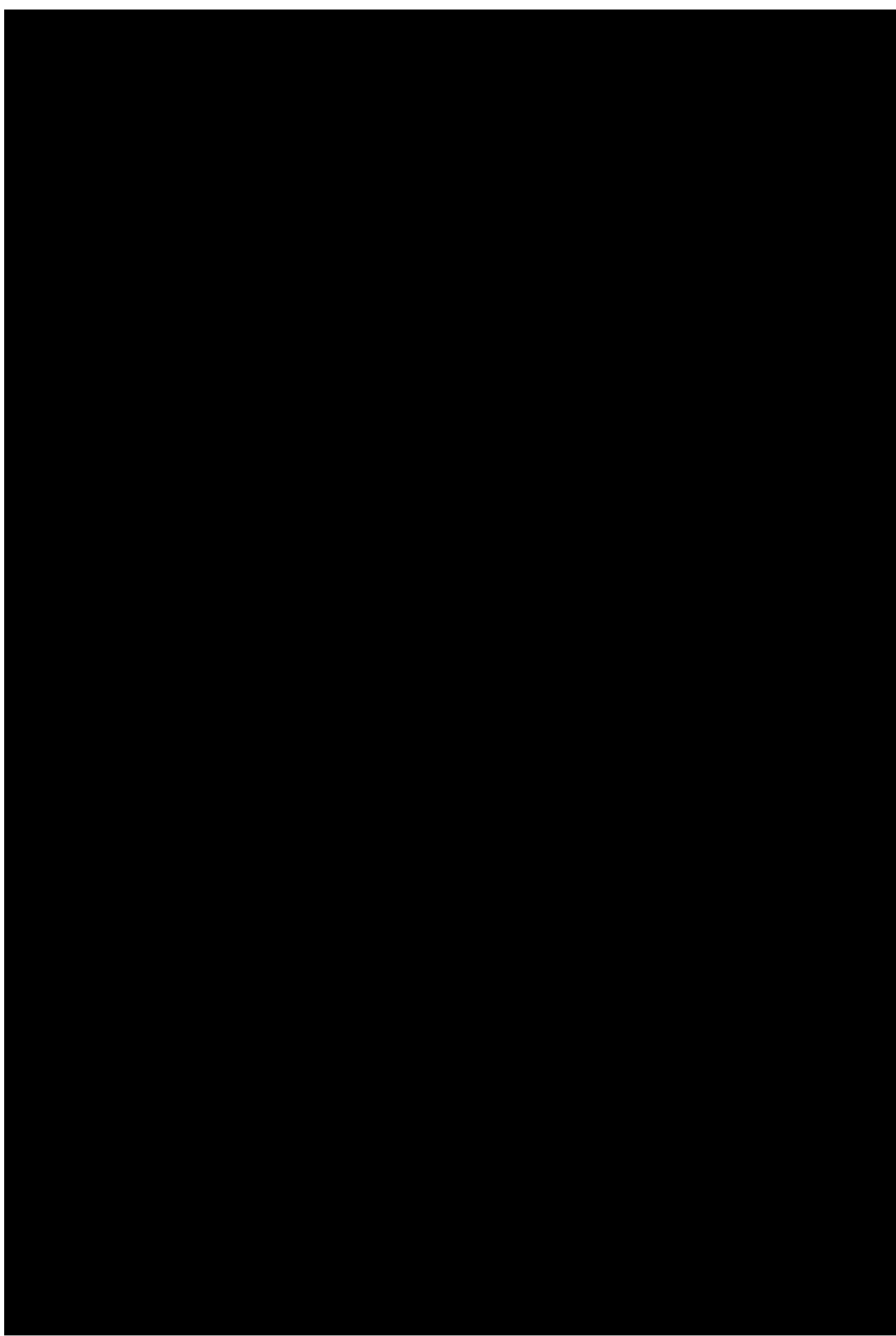


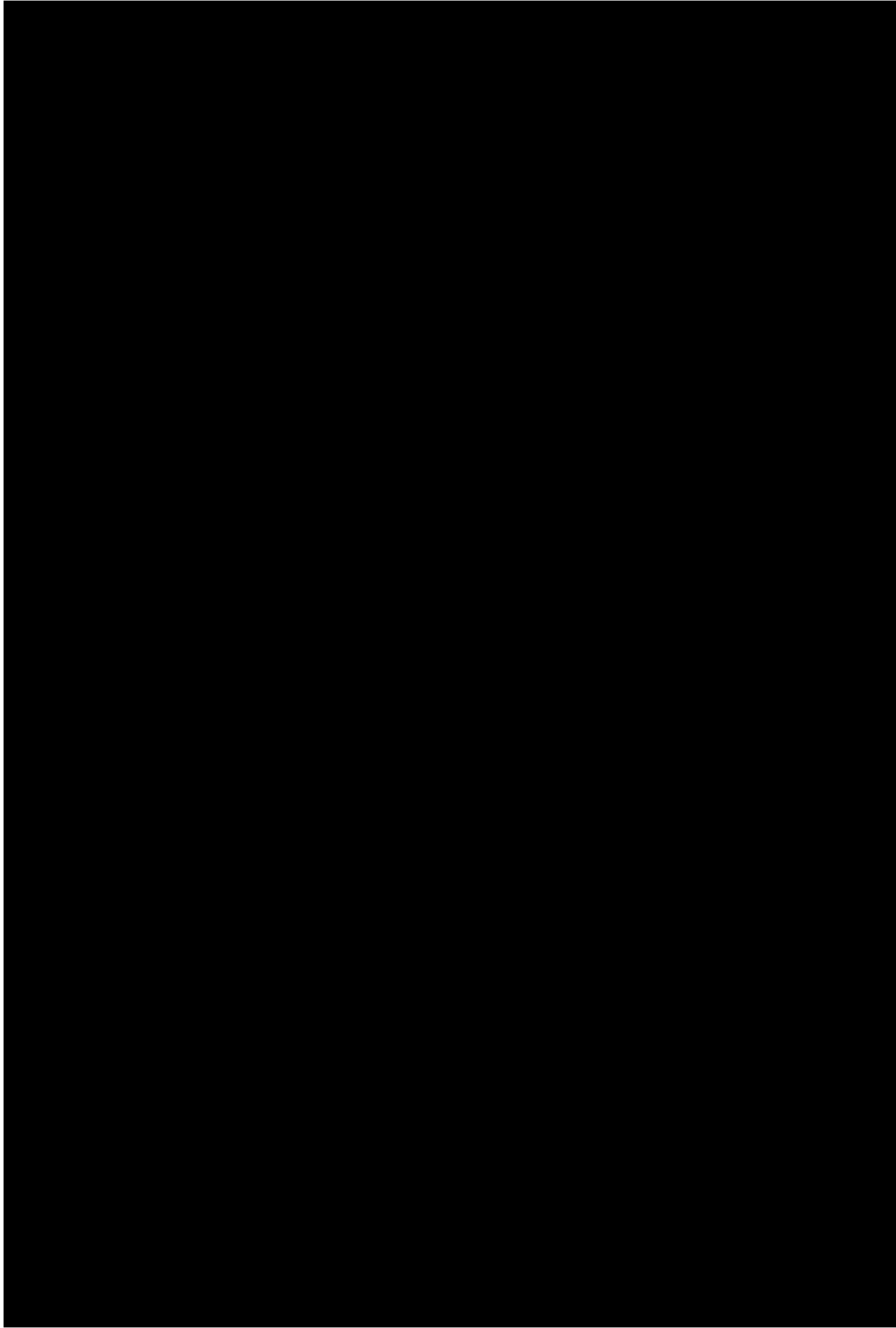


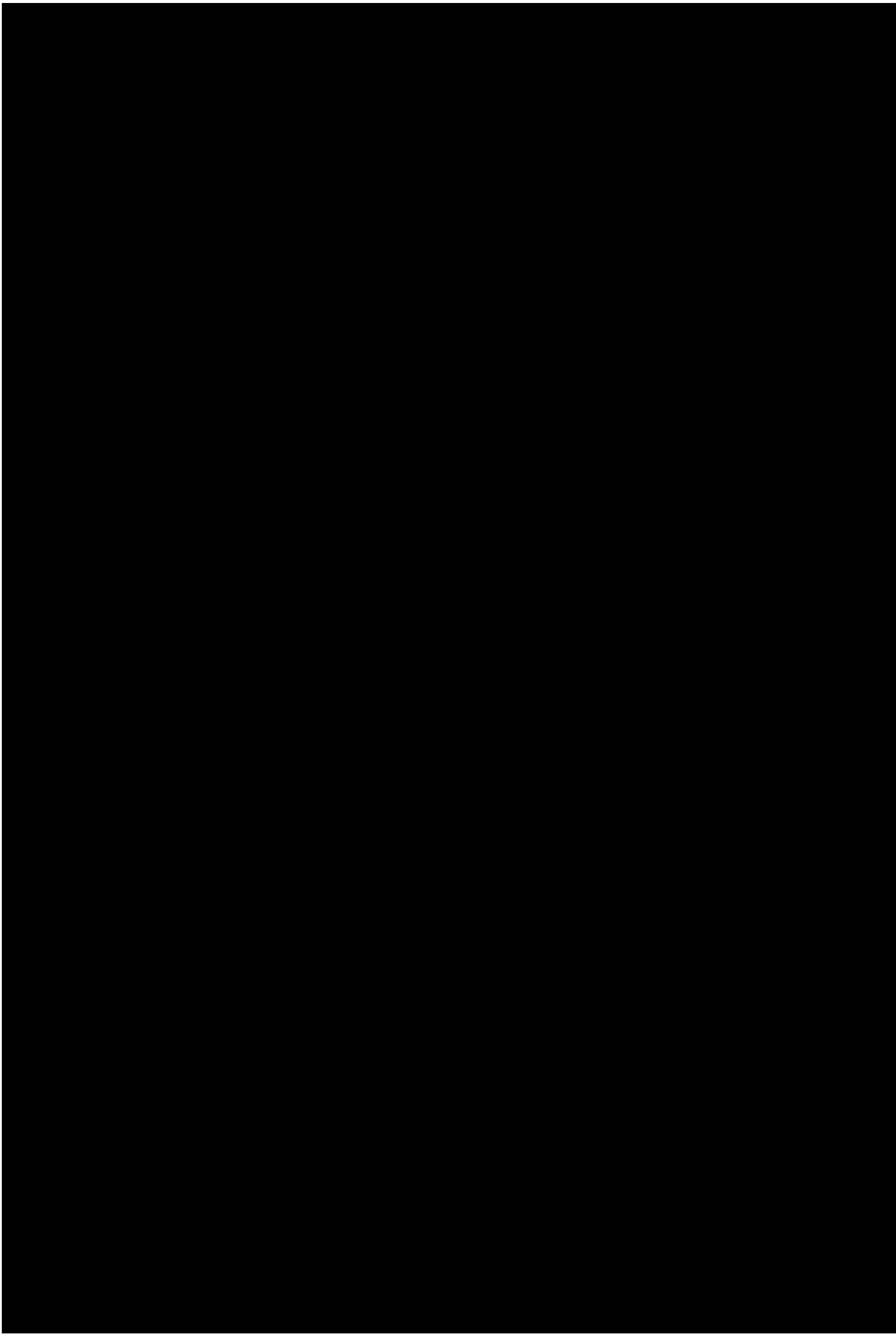












the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999) and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care providers. The Act also sets out the requirements for the registration of health care providers and the monitoring of their performance.

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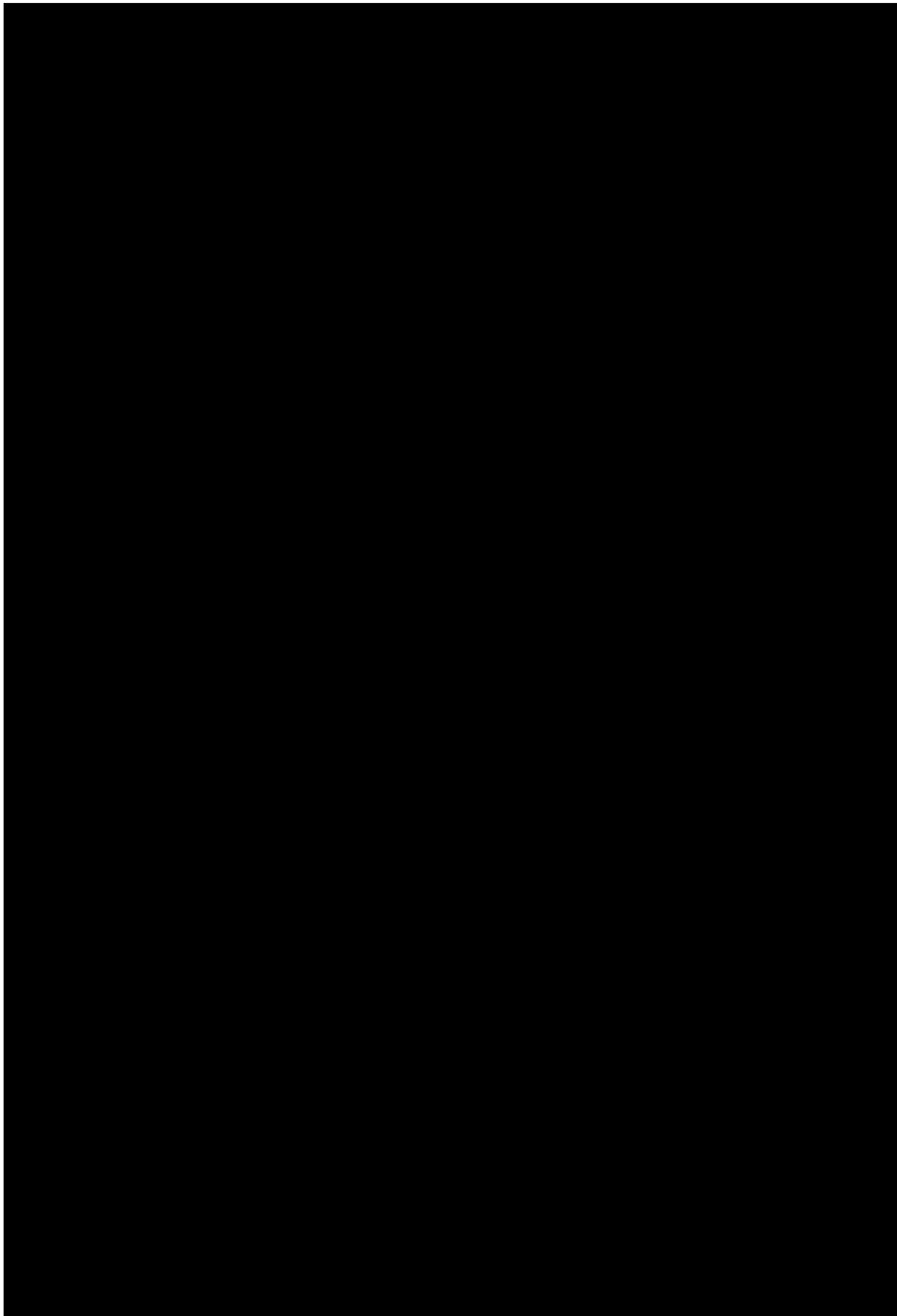
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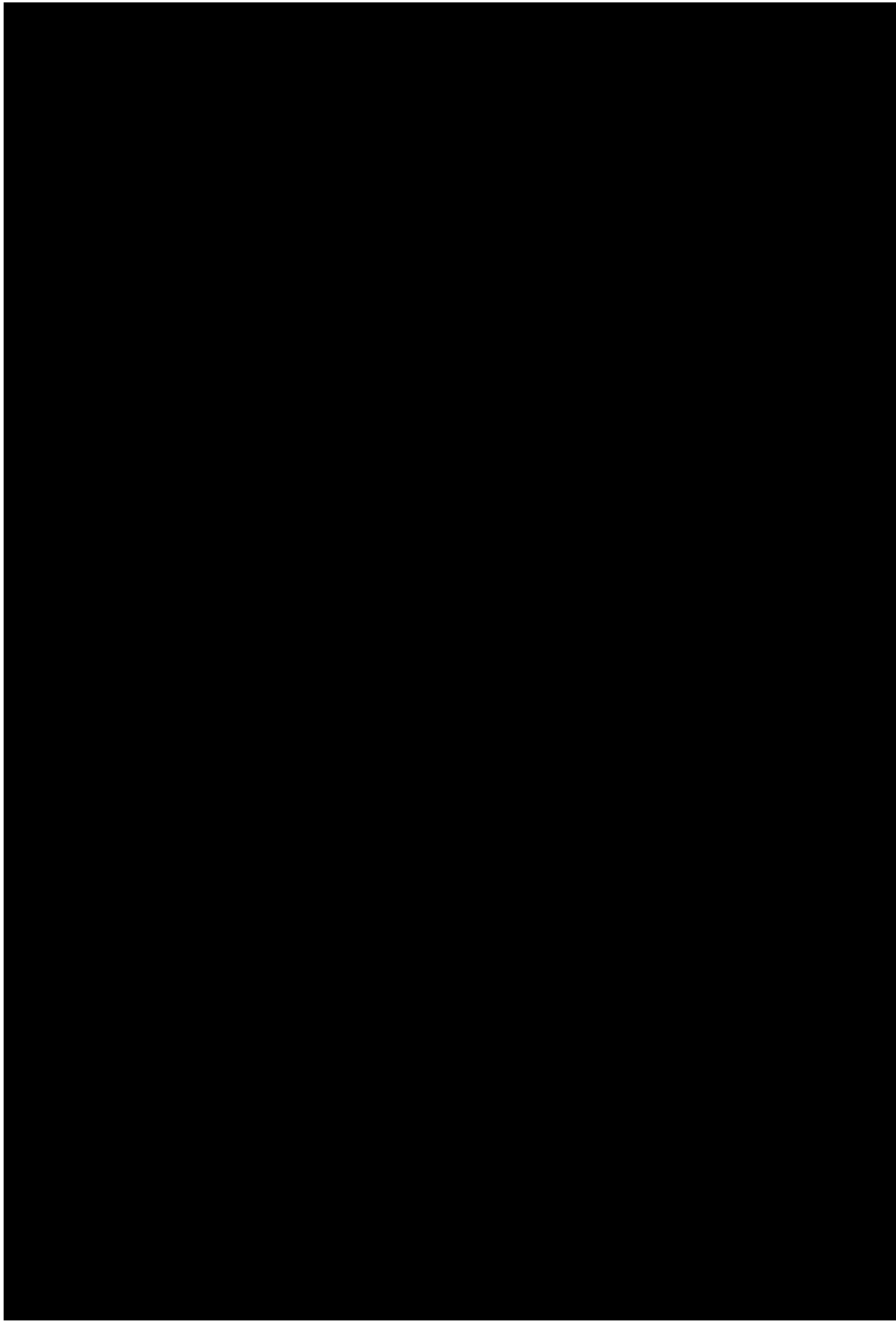
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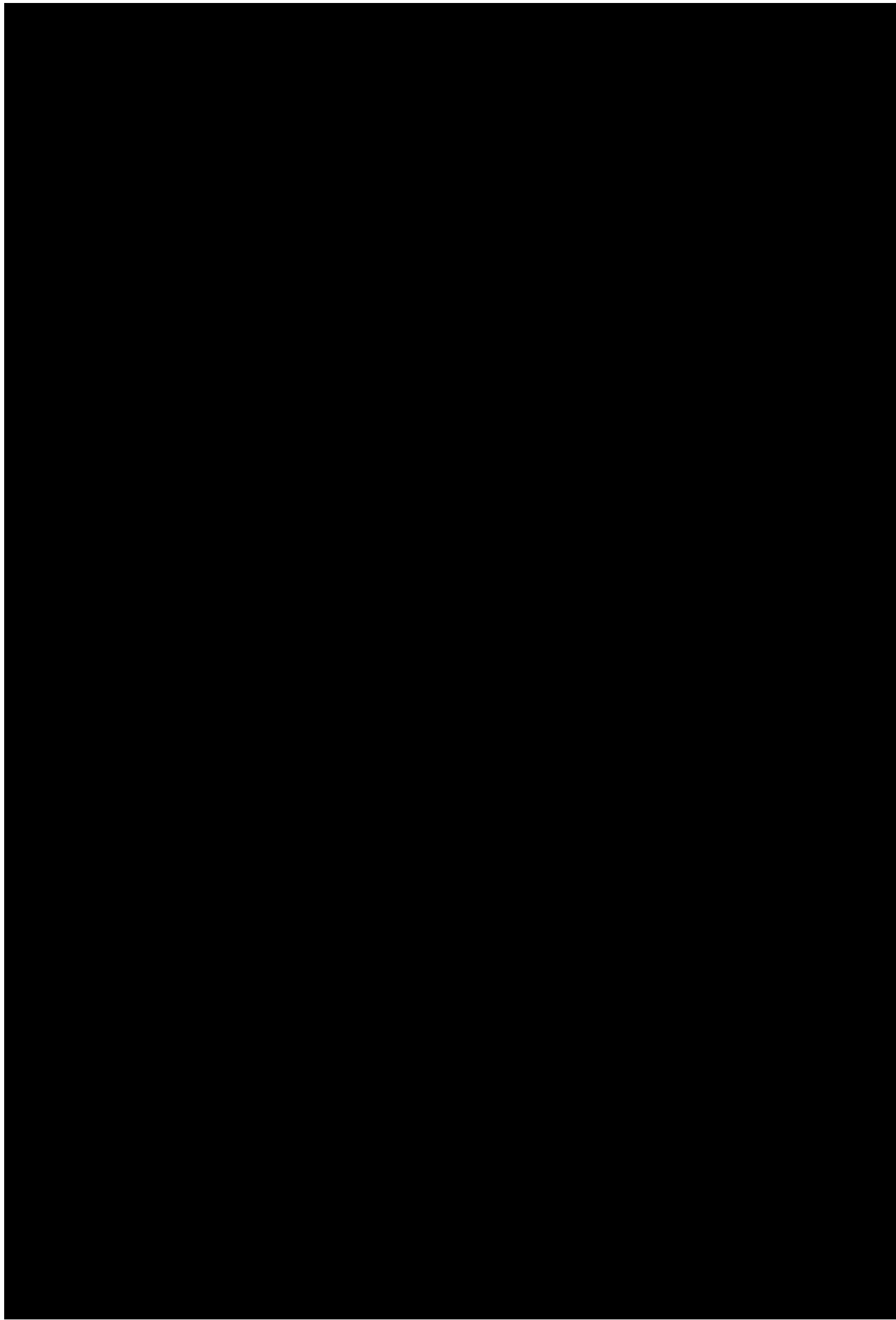
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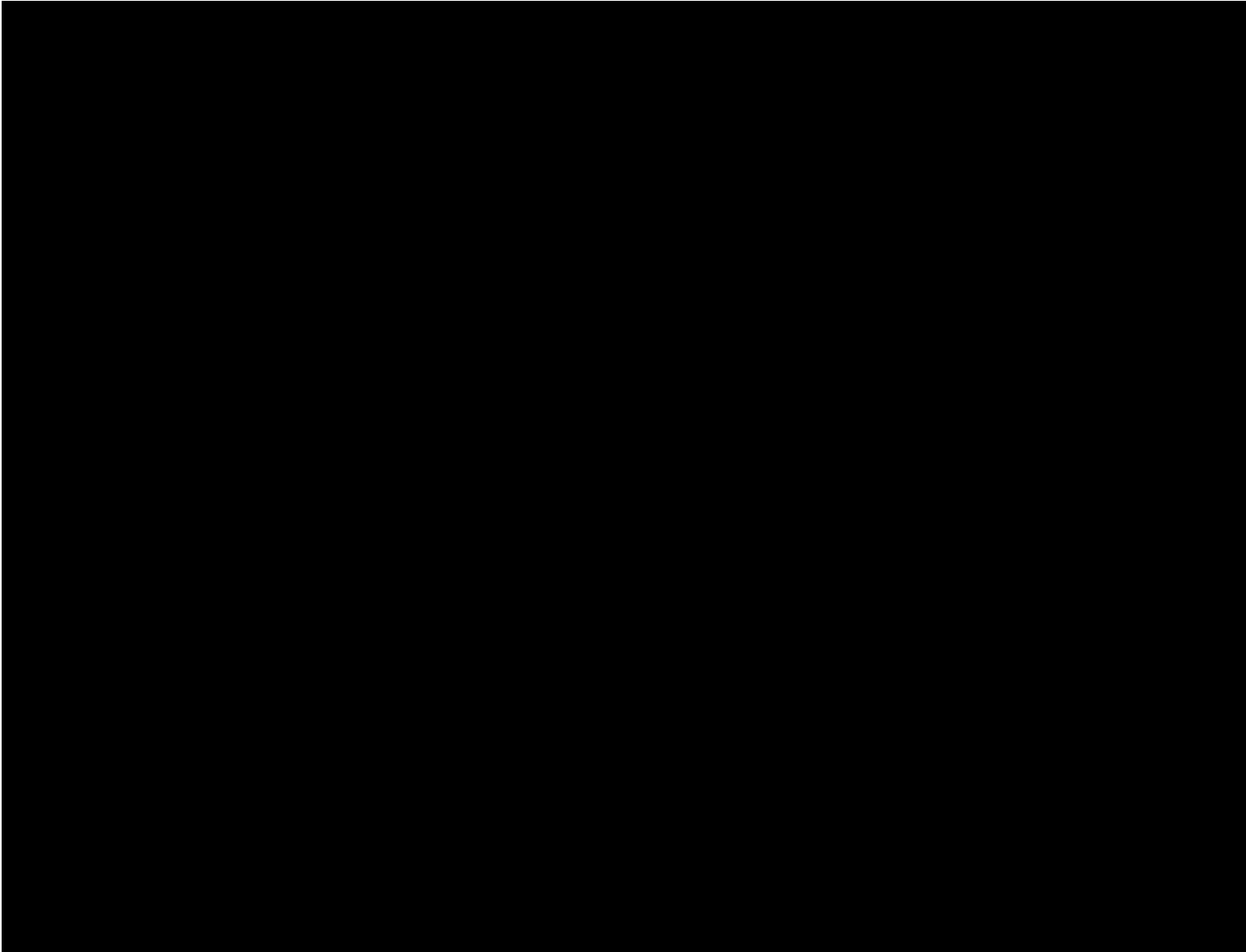
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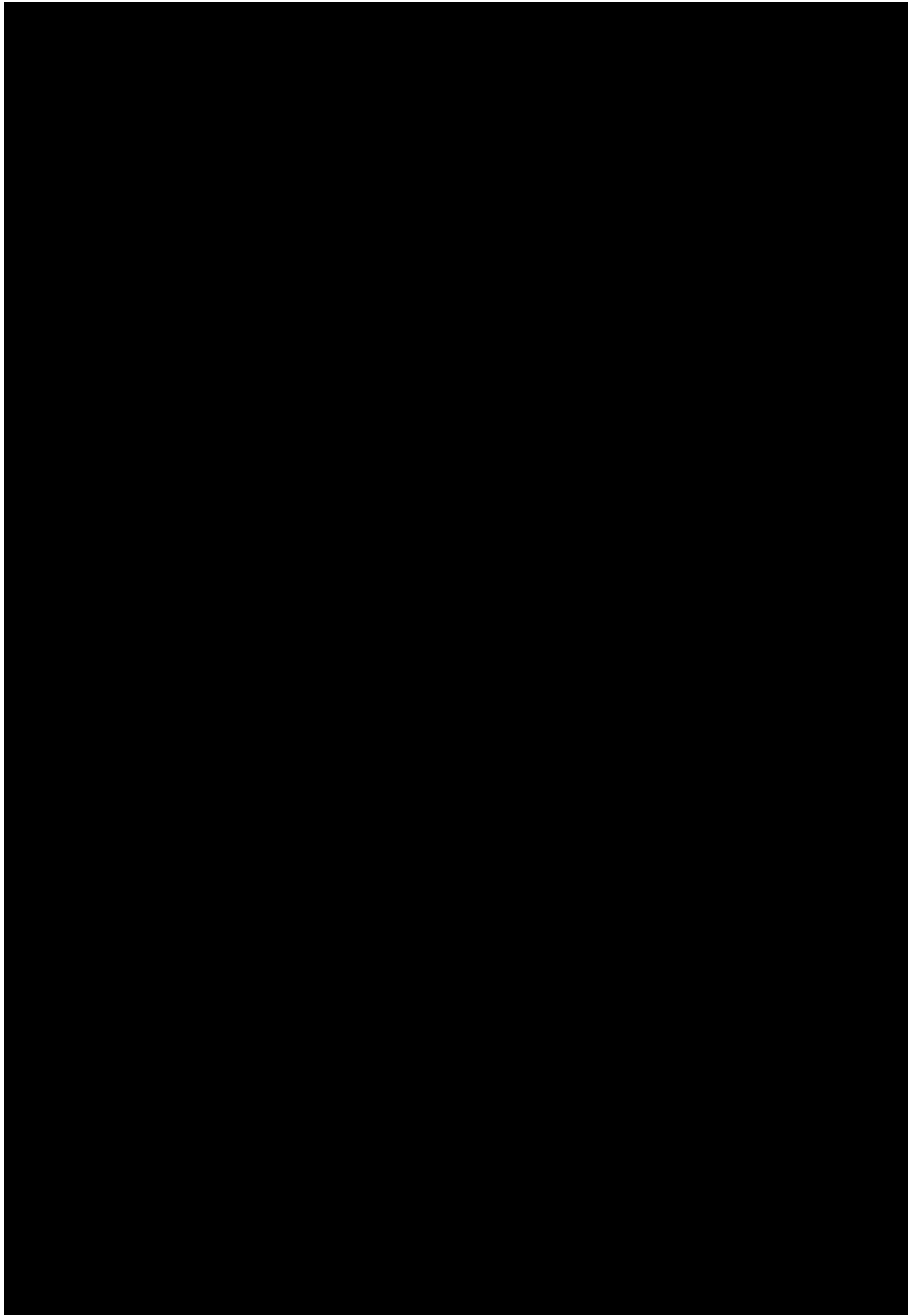
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor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

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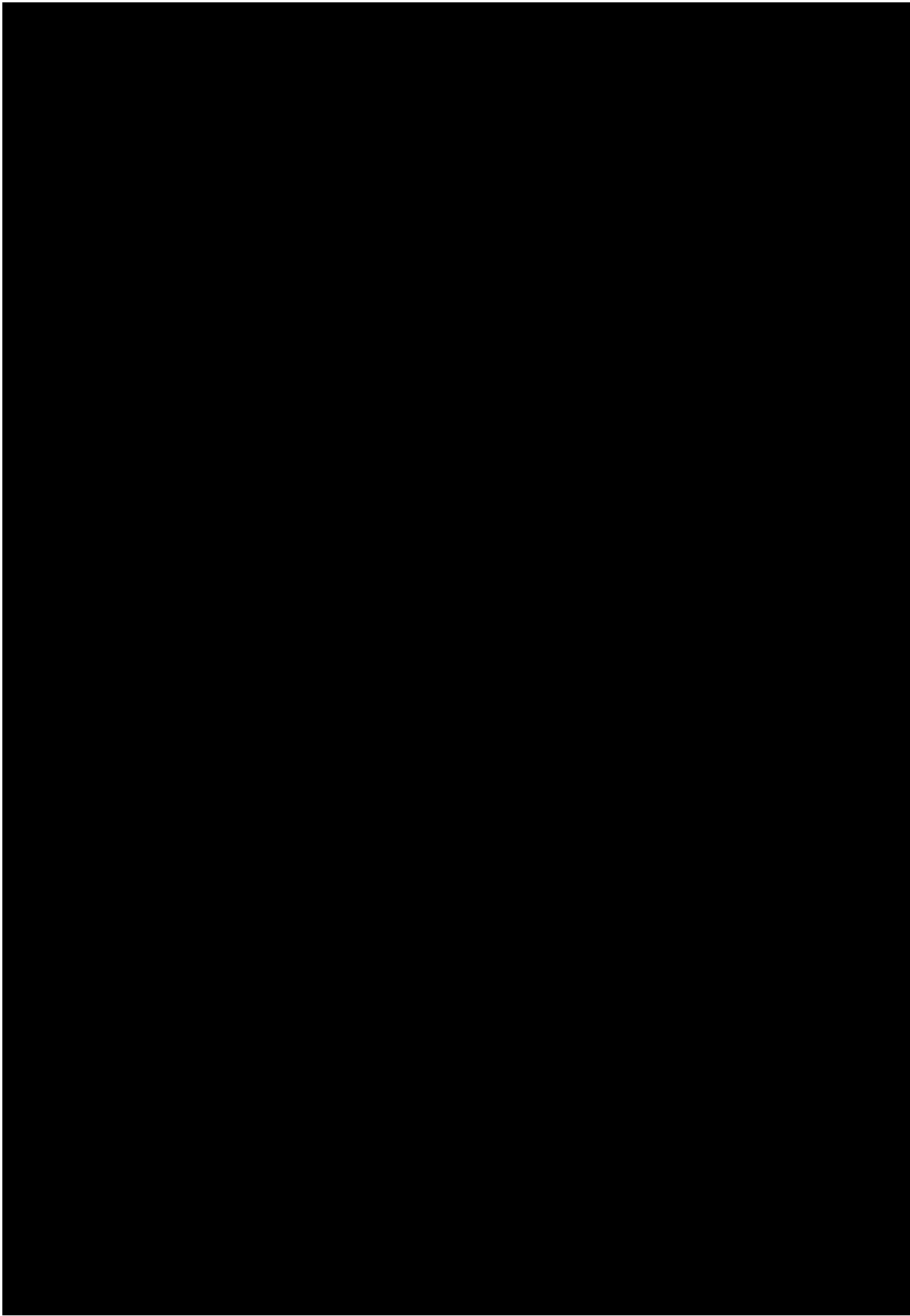
The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The methodology section describes the research design and the data collection process. The results section presents the findings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

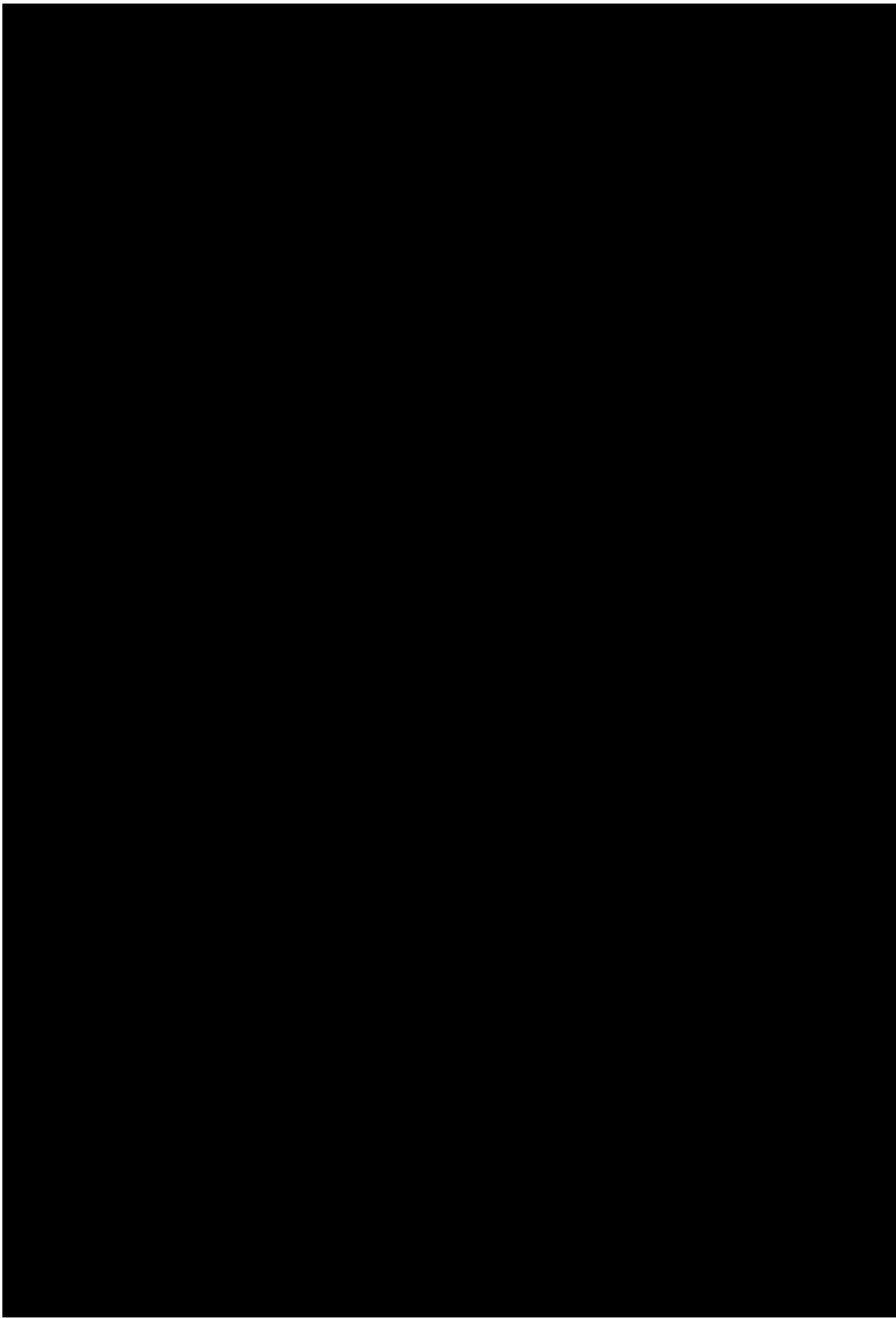
The study was conducted in a laboratory setting, and the data were collected using a series of questionnaires and interviews. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. The findings suggest that the research has important implications for the field of study.

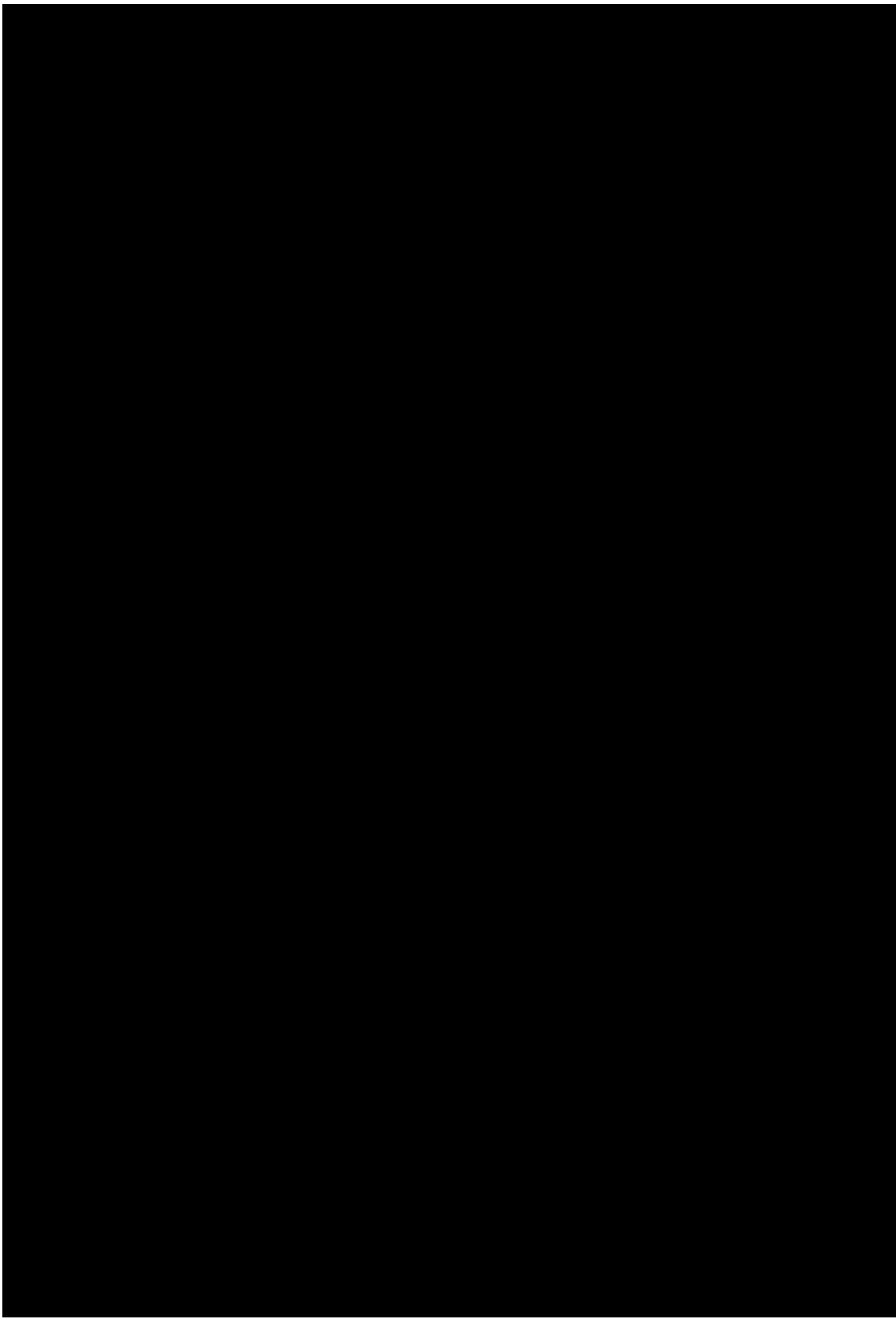
The study was limited by several factors, including the sample size and the scope of the research. Future research should aim to address these limitations and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the topic.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the research topic. The findings suggest that there is a need for further research in this area, and the results have important implications for the field of study.

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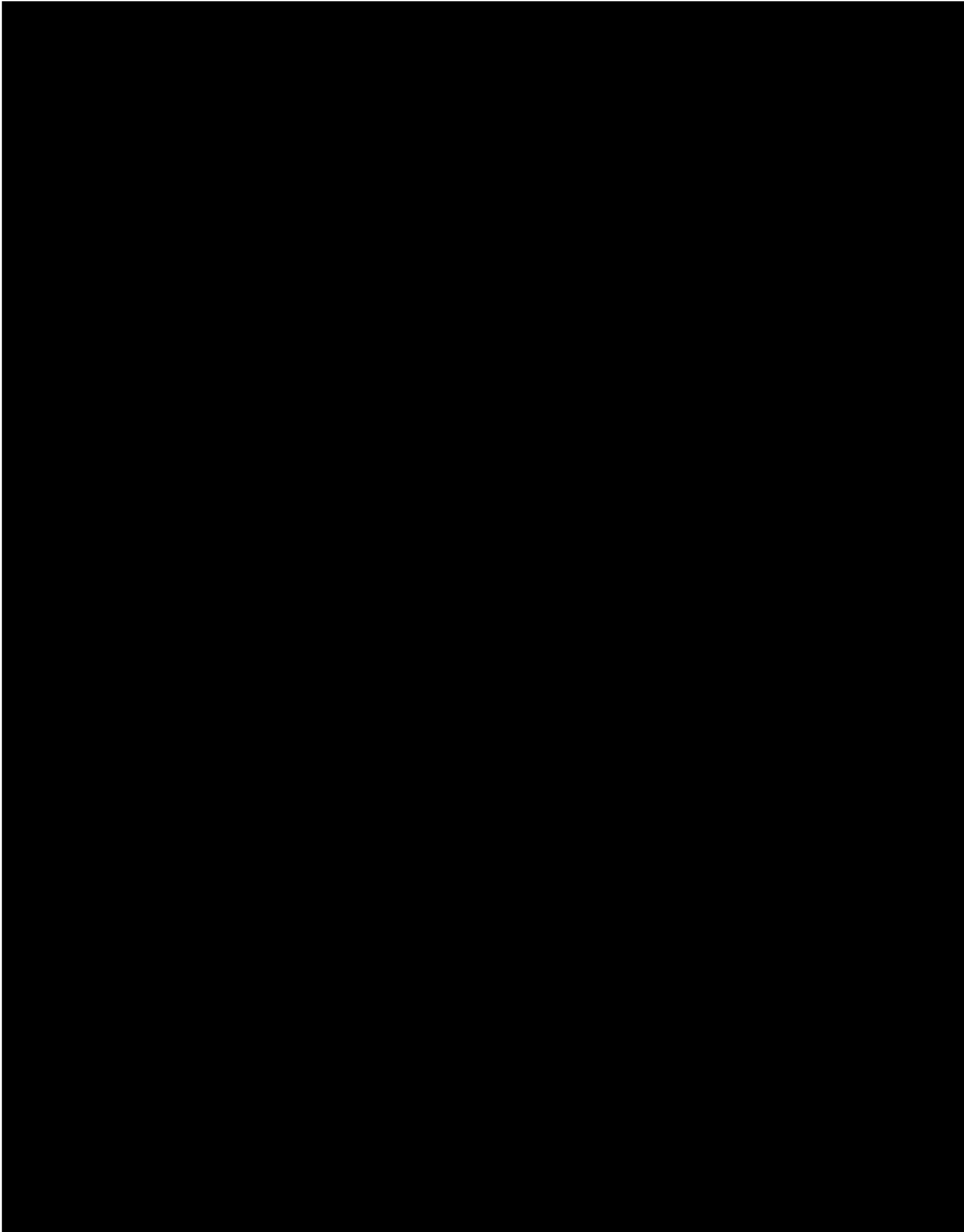


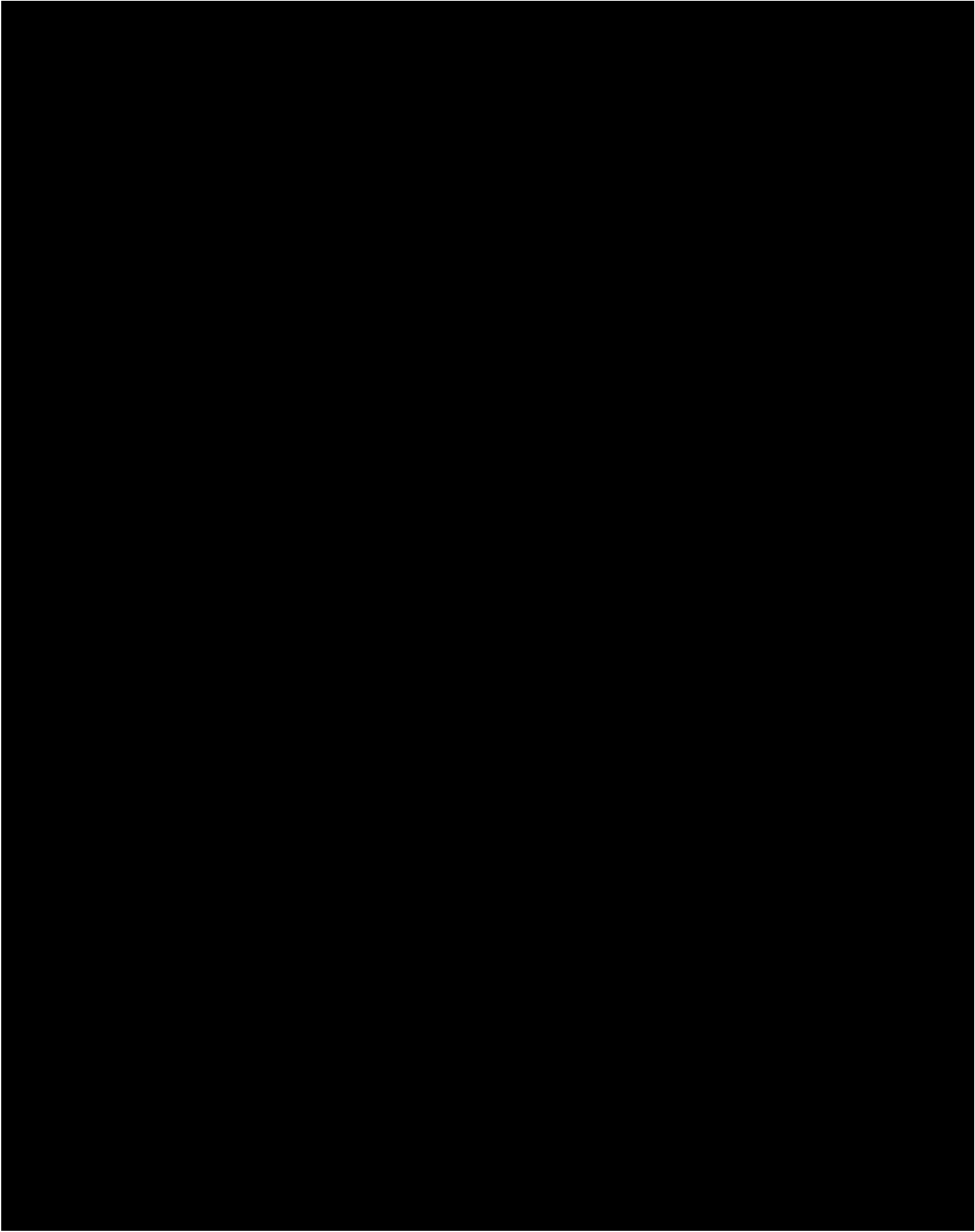
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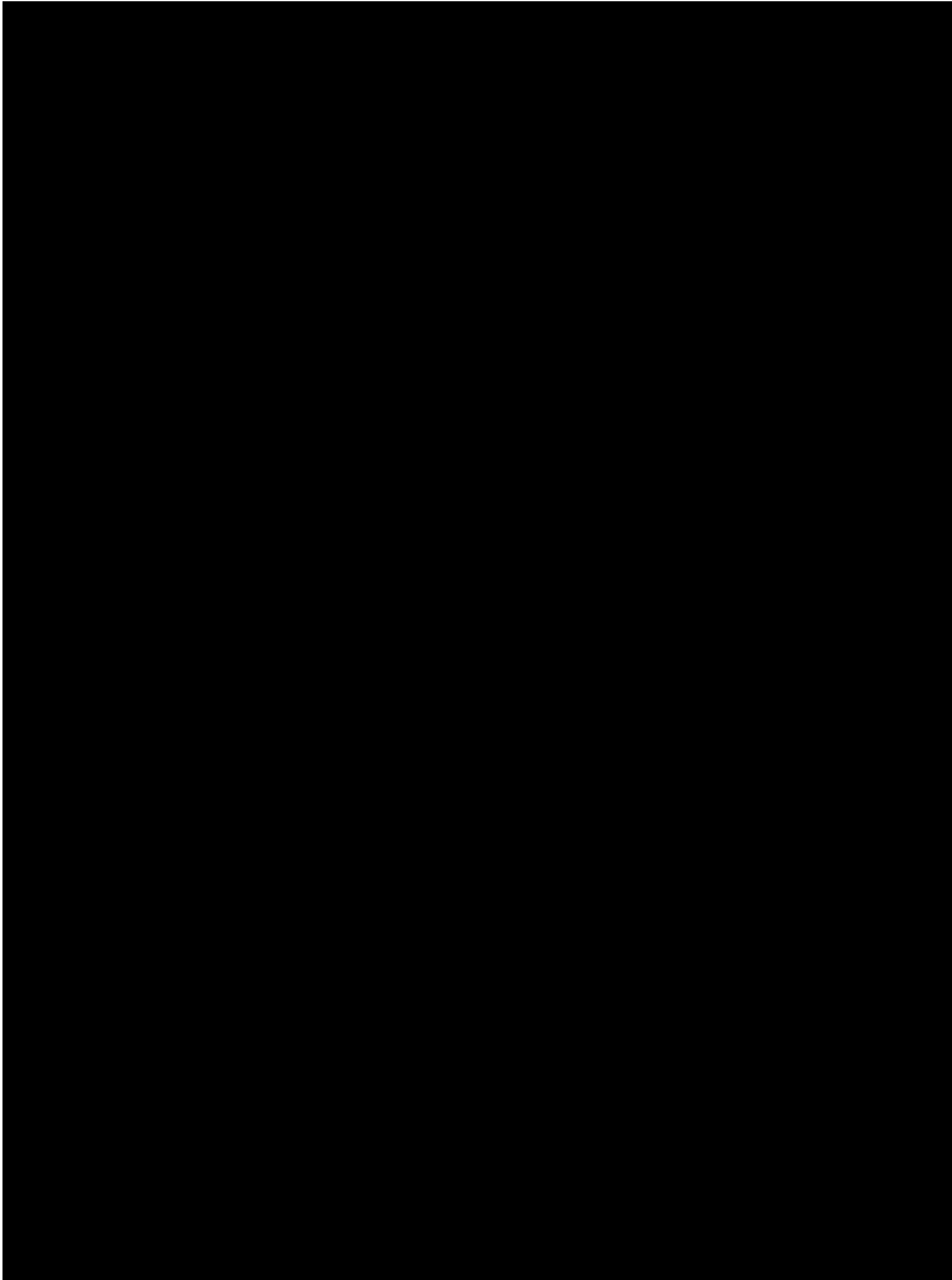
The study was conducted using a quantitative research design. Data was collected from a sample of 100 participants using a survey questionnaire. The data was then analyzed using statistical software to determine the relationships between the variables.

The results of the study show that there is a significant positive relationship between the variables. This finding is consistent with the previous research in the field. The study also found that there are several factors that influence the relationship between the variables.

The conclusions of the study suggest that the findings have important implications for practice and policy. Further research is needed to explore the relationships between the variables in more detail.







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 approaches.

The second of these is the fact that the system is not a static one. 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 approaches.

The third of these is the fact that the system is not a linear one. 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 approaches.

The fourth of these is the fact that the system is not a closed one. It is an open system, and it interacts with its environment. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering approaches.

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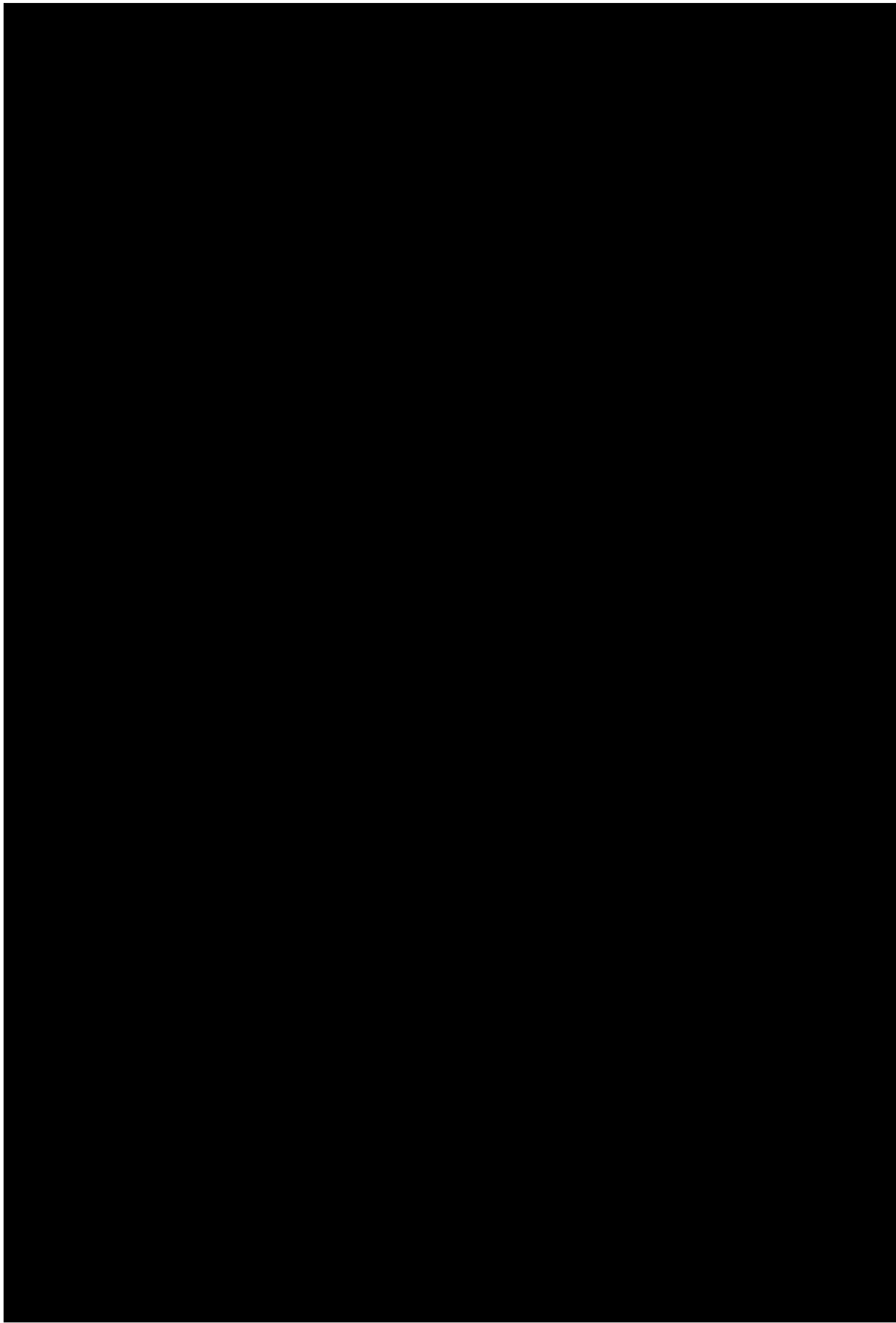
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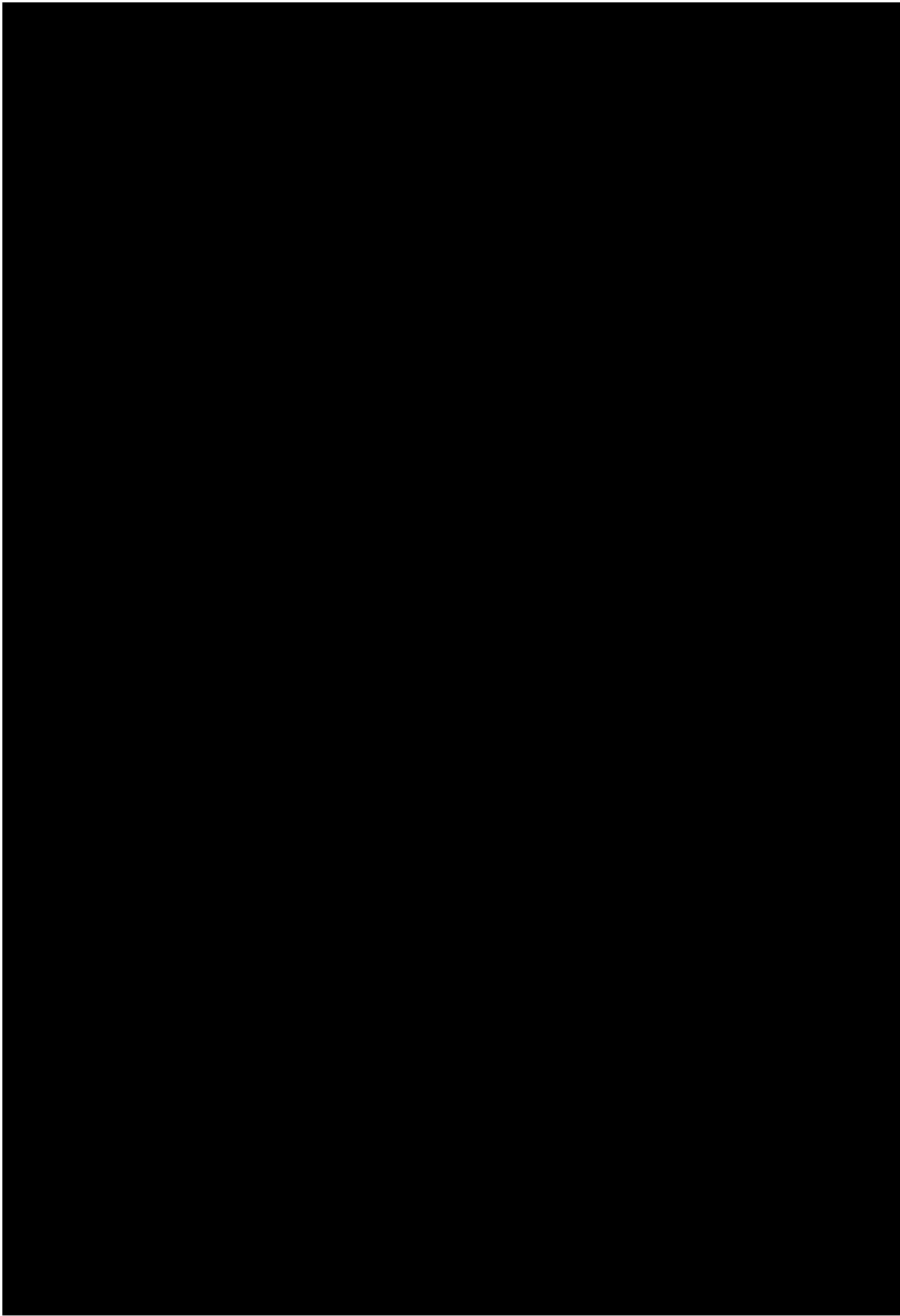
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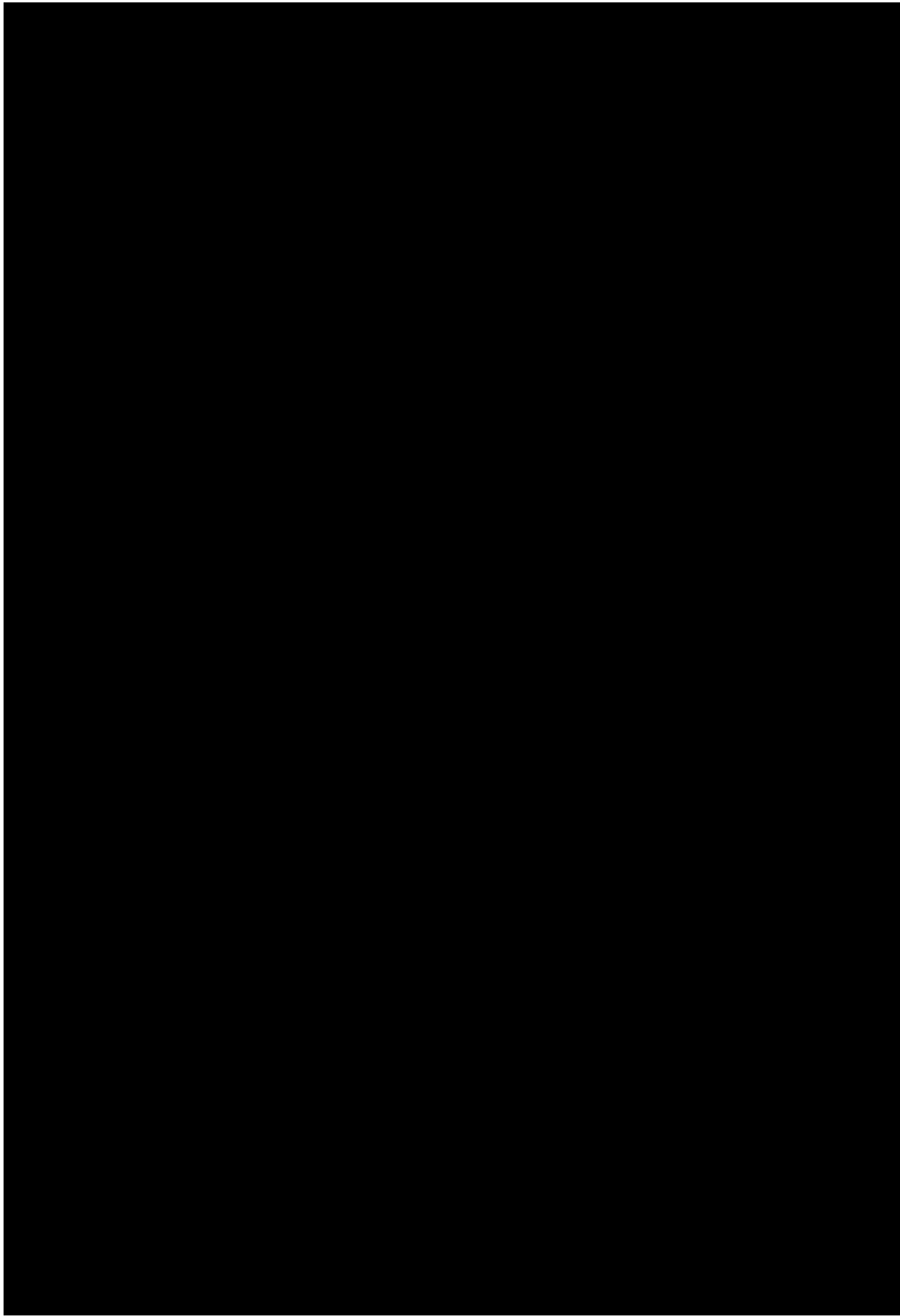


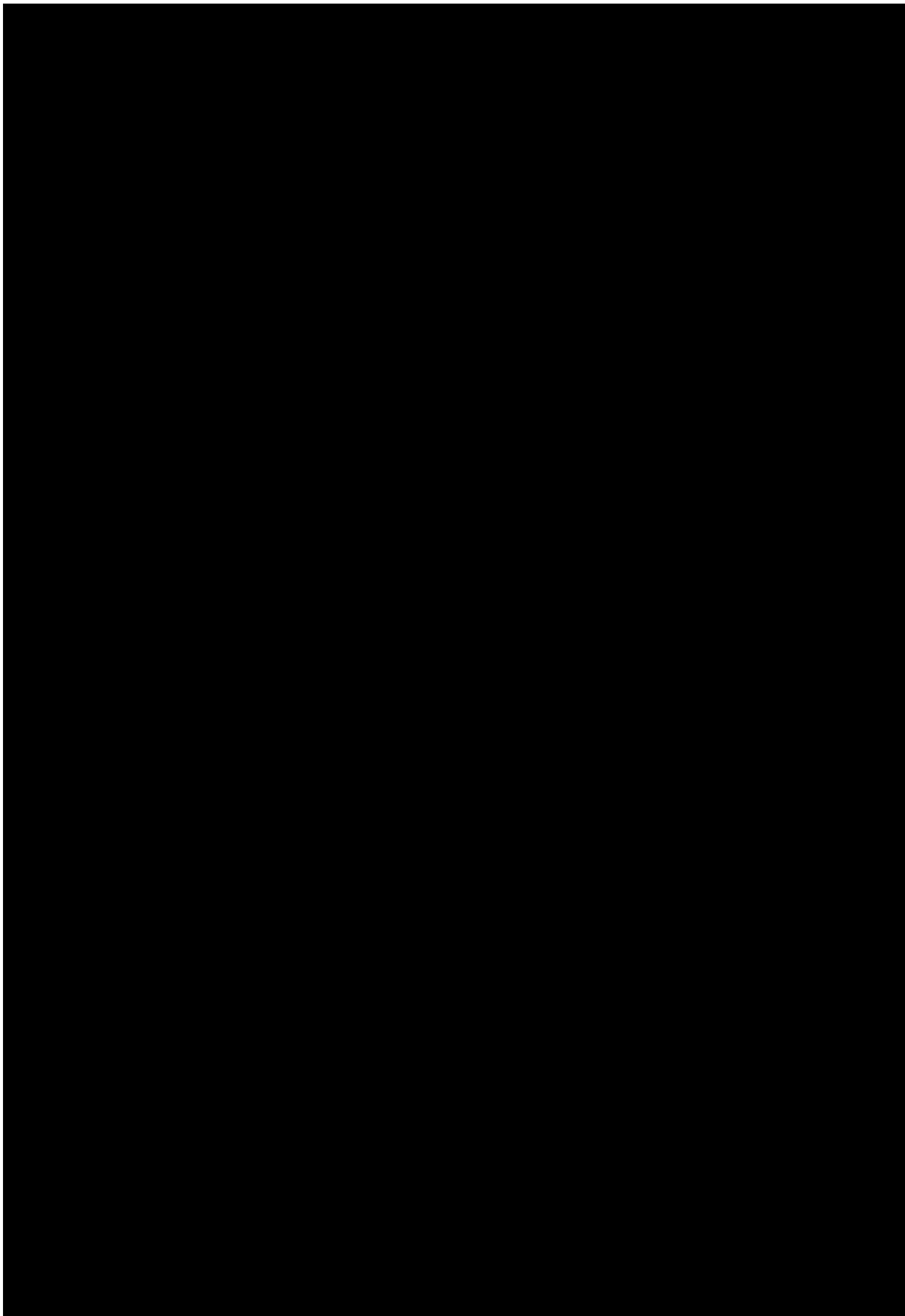
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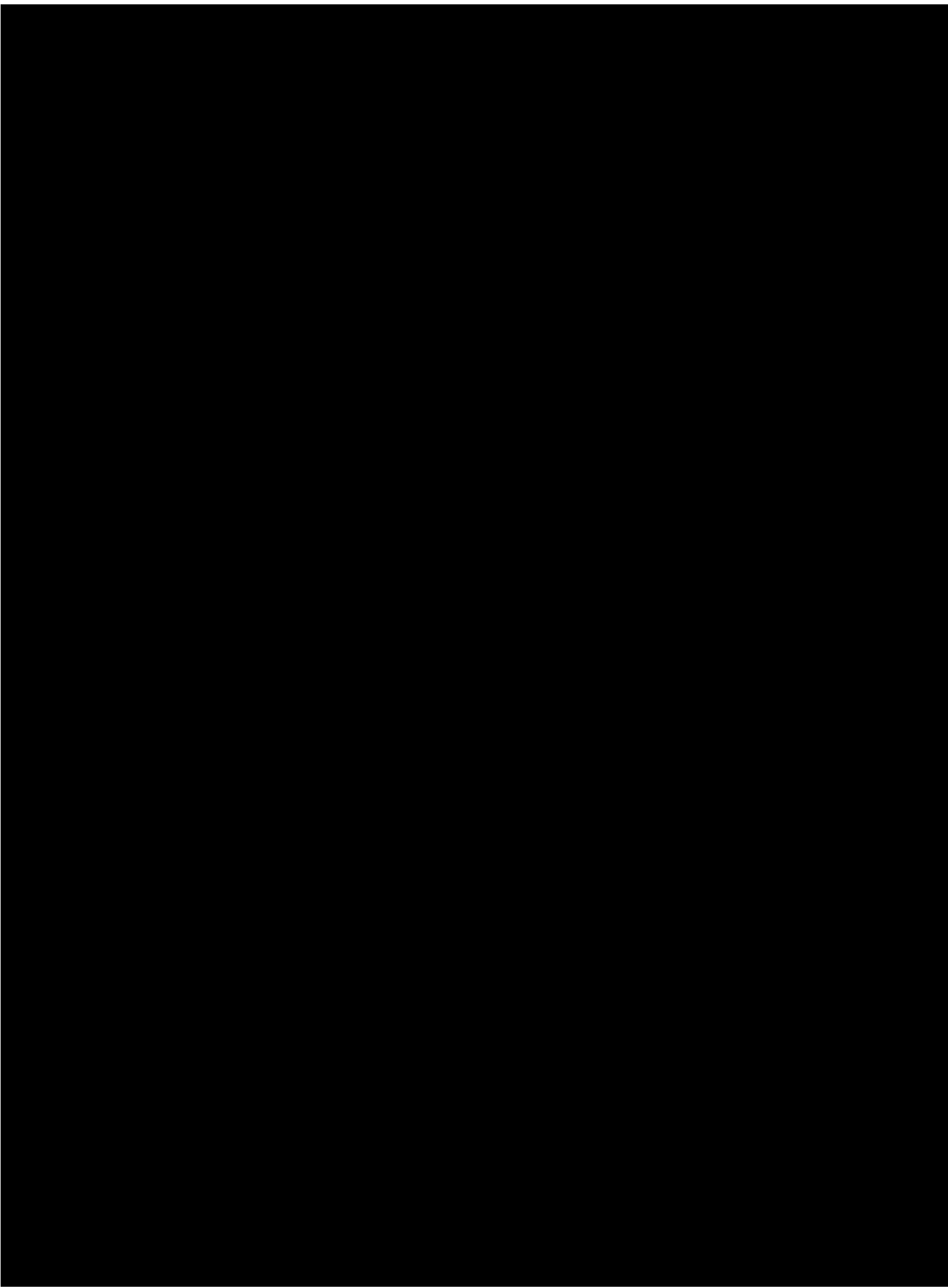
The study was conducted using a quantitative research design. Data was collected from a sample of 100 participants using a survey questionnaire. The data was then analyzed using statistical software to identify patterns and relationships between the variables.

The results of the study show that there is a significant positive correlation between the variables. This suggests that as one variable increases, the other variable also tends to increase. The findings have important implications for the field of study and may lead to further research in this area.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the relationship between the variables. The findings suggest that there is a strong positive correlation, which has implications for both theory and practice. Further research is needed to explore this relationship in more detail.





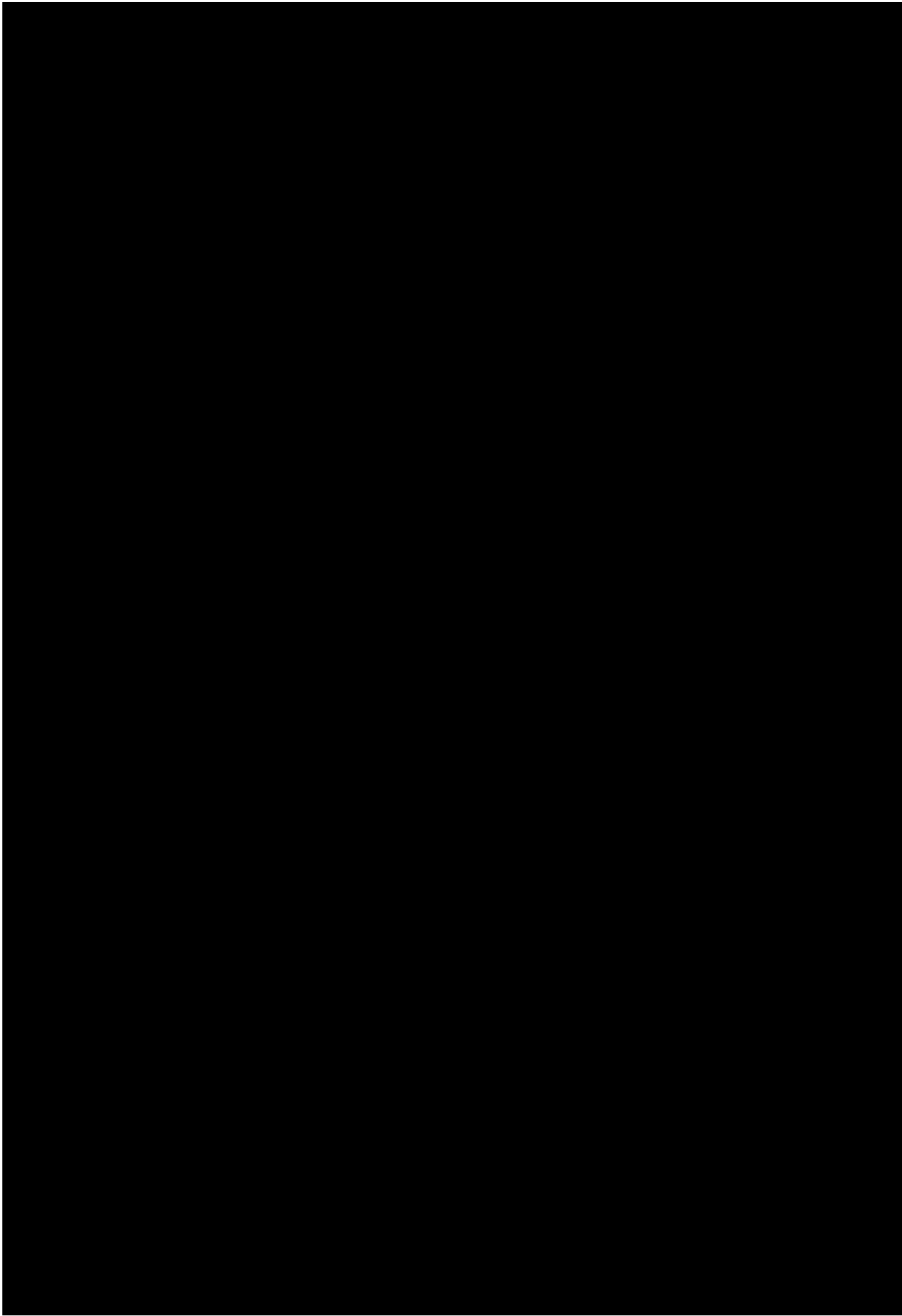


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The results of the study indicate that there is a significant positive relationship between the variables of interest. This finding is consistent with the previous research in the field. The implications of these findings suggest that the variables of interest are important factors in the study of the topic.

In conclusion, the study has shown that the variables of interest are important factors in the study of the topic. The findings of the study have implications for future research in the field.



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.4 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply.

One way to meet this demand is to increase the amount of food that is produced. This can be done by using more land for agriculture.

Another way to meet this demand is to increase the efficiency of food production. This can be done by using better farming techniques.

There are many other ways to meet this demand, but the most important is to ensure that the world's food supply is sustainable.

This means that the world's food supply must be able to meet the needs of the world's population for many years to come.

There are many challenges to achieving this, but it is possible if we work together.

One of the biggest challenges is the need for more land for agriculture. This is because the world's population is growing so fast.

Another challenge is the need for better farming techniques. This is because the world's food supply is not growing fast enough.

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One of the biggest challenges is the need for more land for agriculture. This is because the world's population is growing so fast.

Another challenge is the need for better farming techniques. This is because the world's food supply is not growing fast enough.

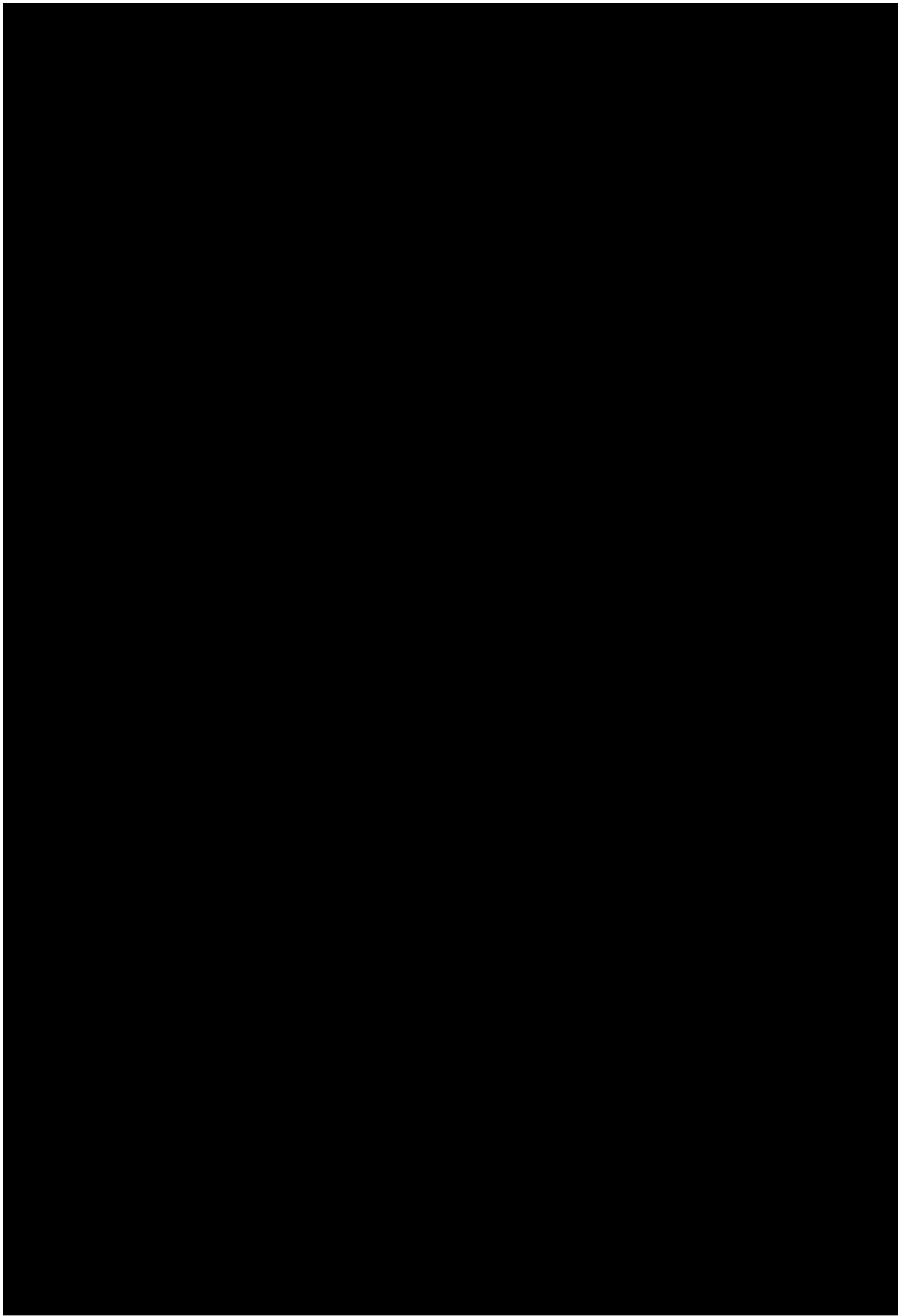
There are many other challenges, but the most important is to ensure that the world's food supply is sustainable.

This means that the world's food supply must be able to meet the needs of the world's population for many years to come.

There are many challenges to achieving this, but it is possible if we work together.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 16.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.
- Older people should be able to live in a community that respects their dignity and rights.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

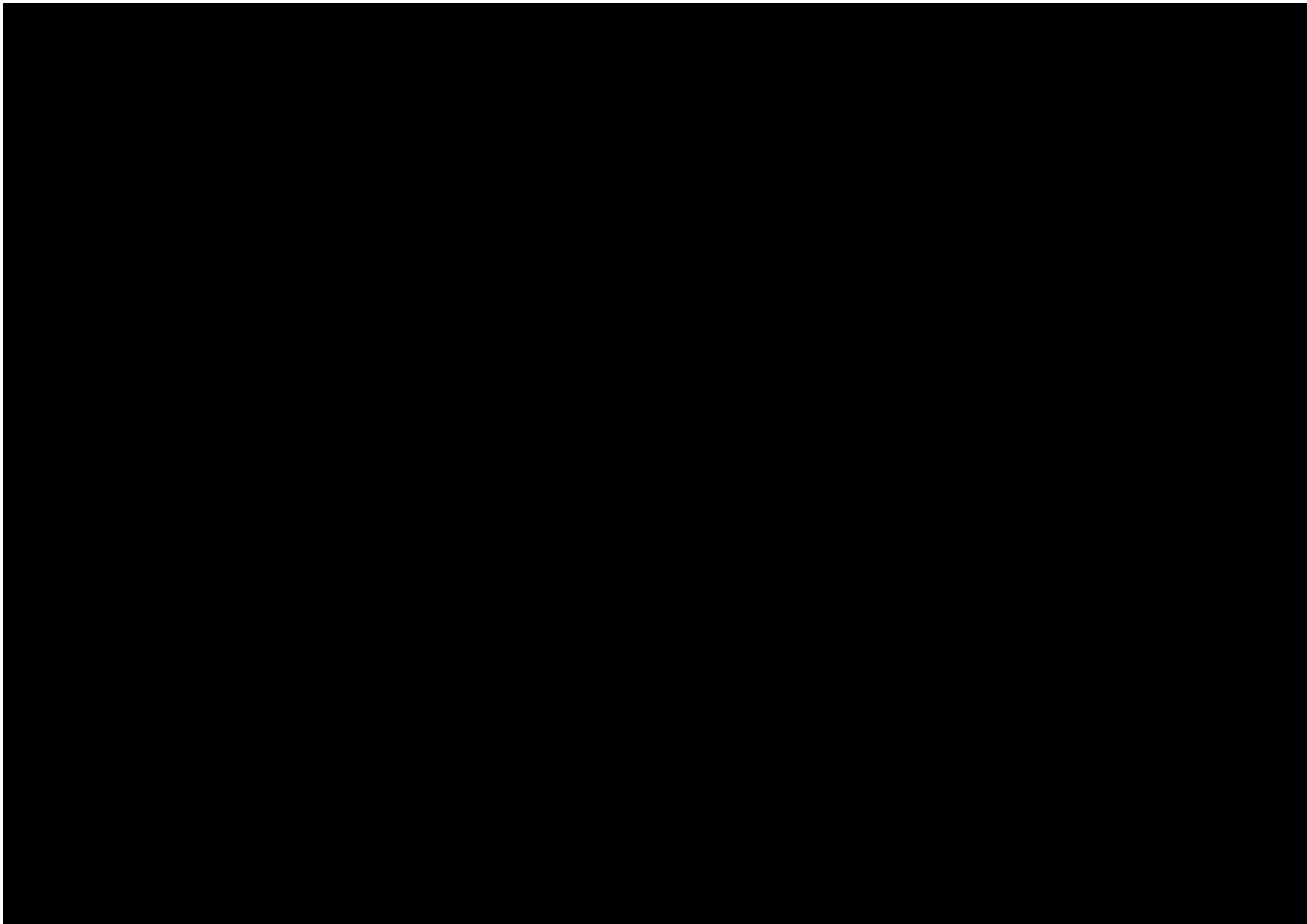
- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the social and economic participation of older people.
- To improve the living conditions of older people.
- To improve the protection of older people.
- To improve the support and services available to older people.

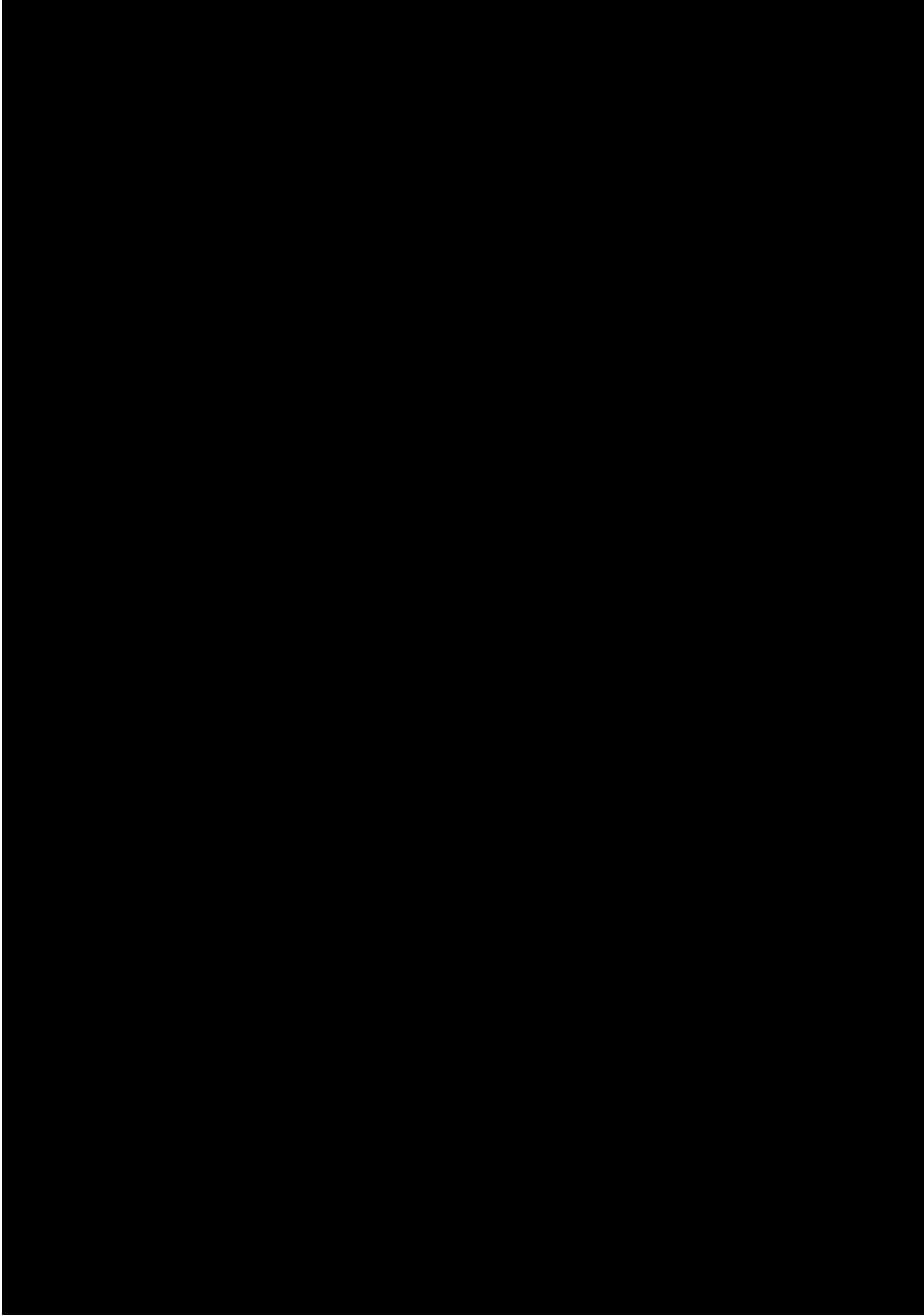
The strategy is a key document in the development of policy for older people in the UK. It provides a framework for the development of legislation, policy, and practice. It also provides a basis for the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of policy and practice on older people.

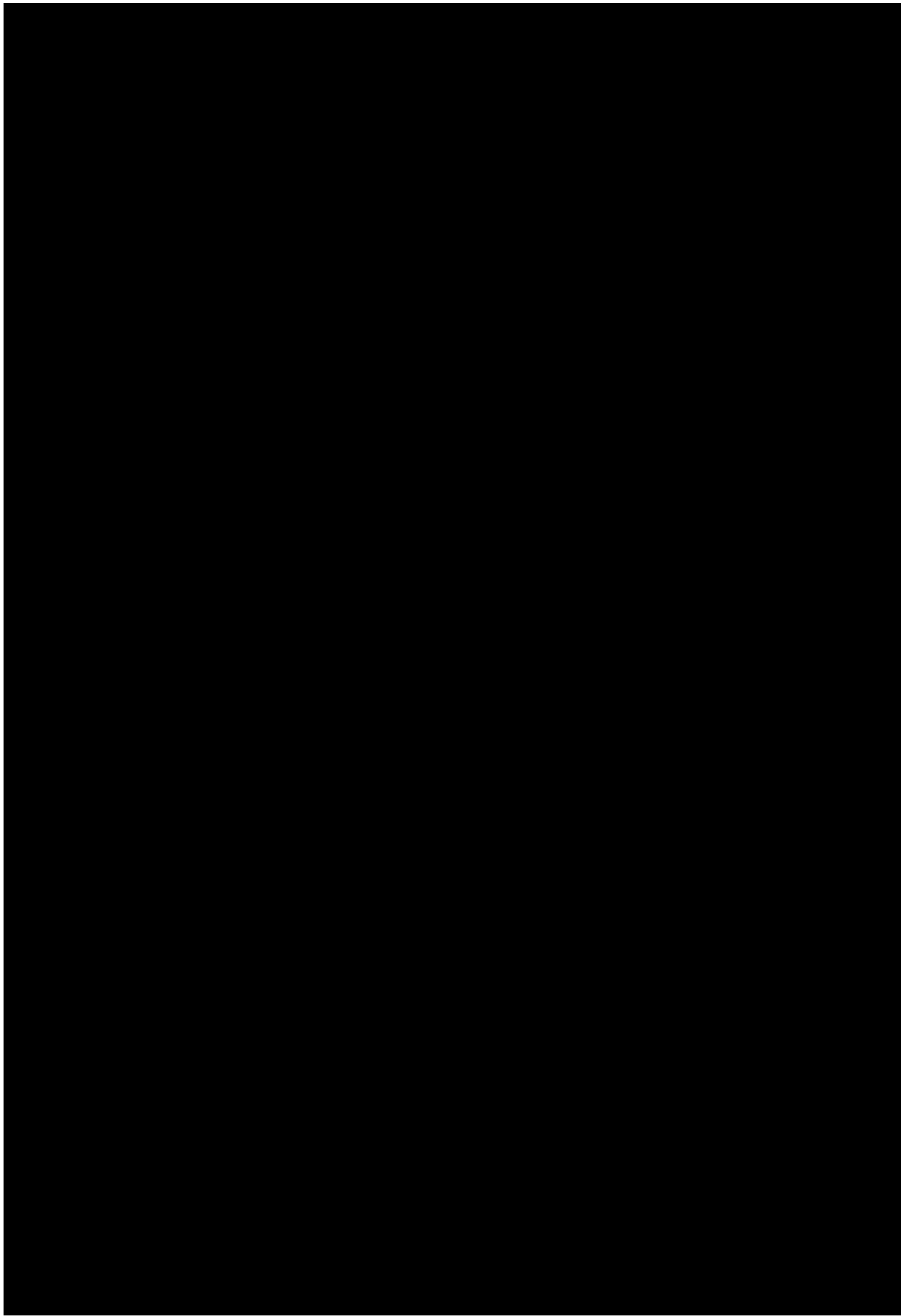
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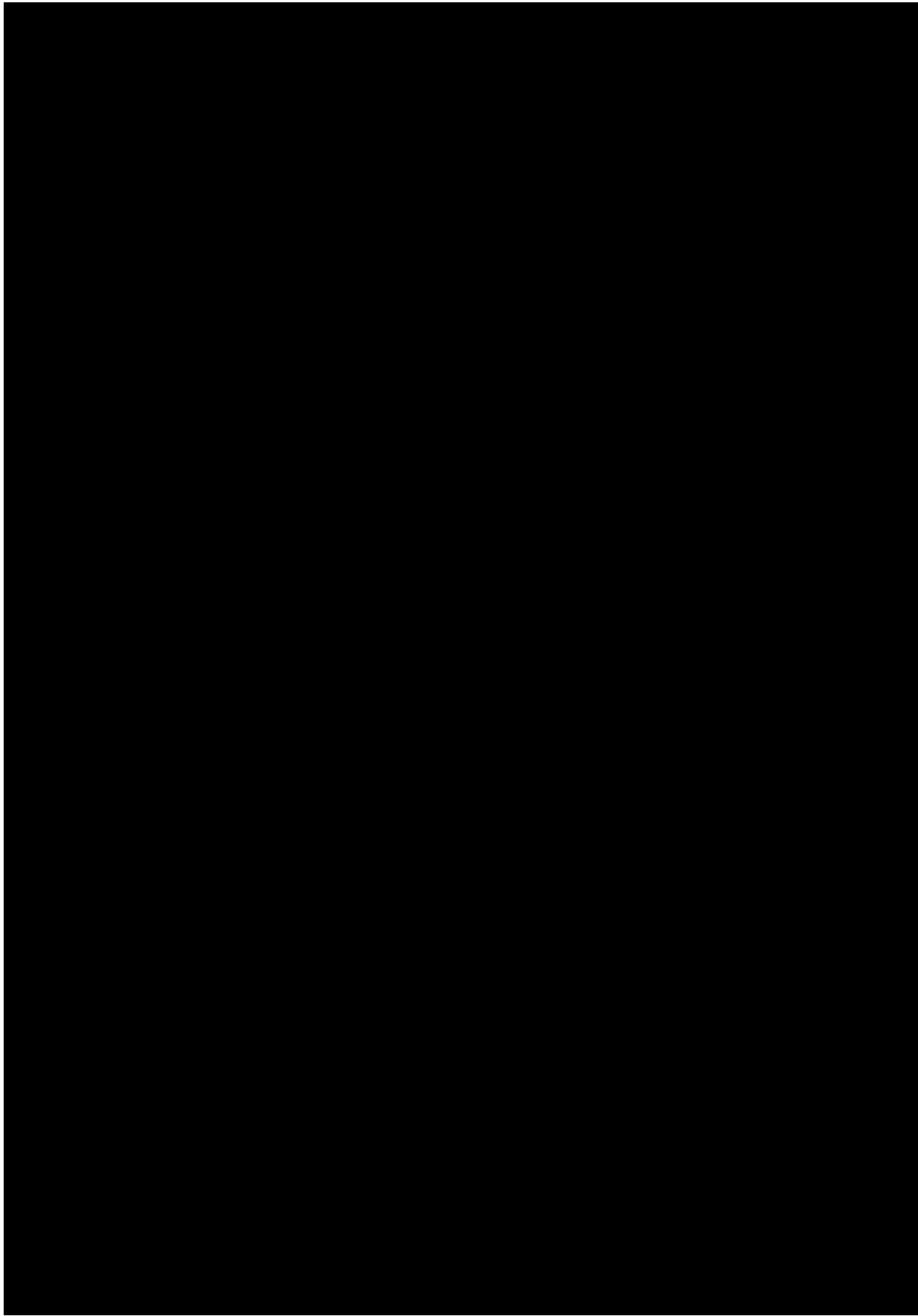
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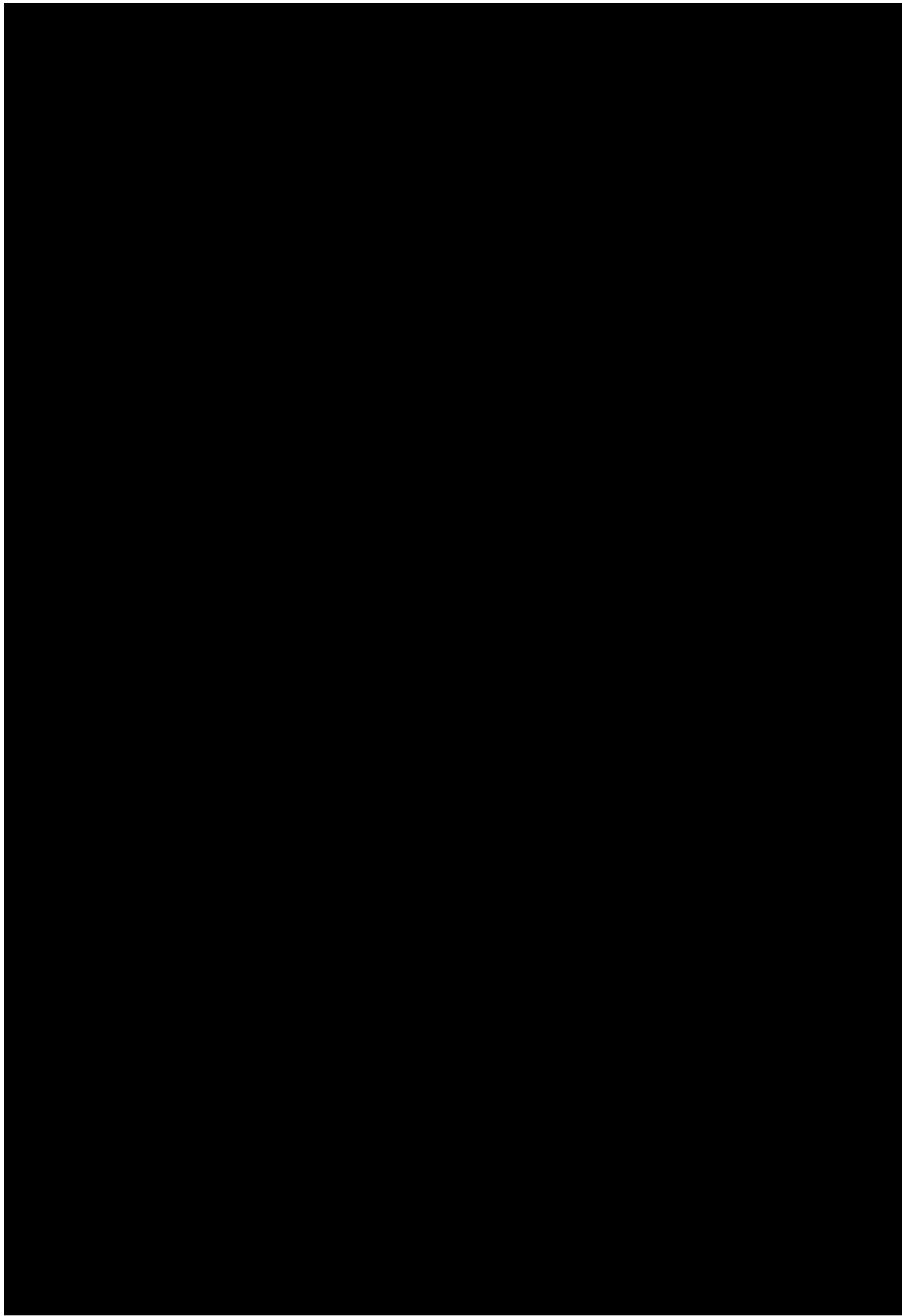






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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 45% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 35% in 1980.

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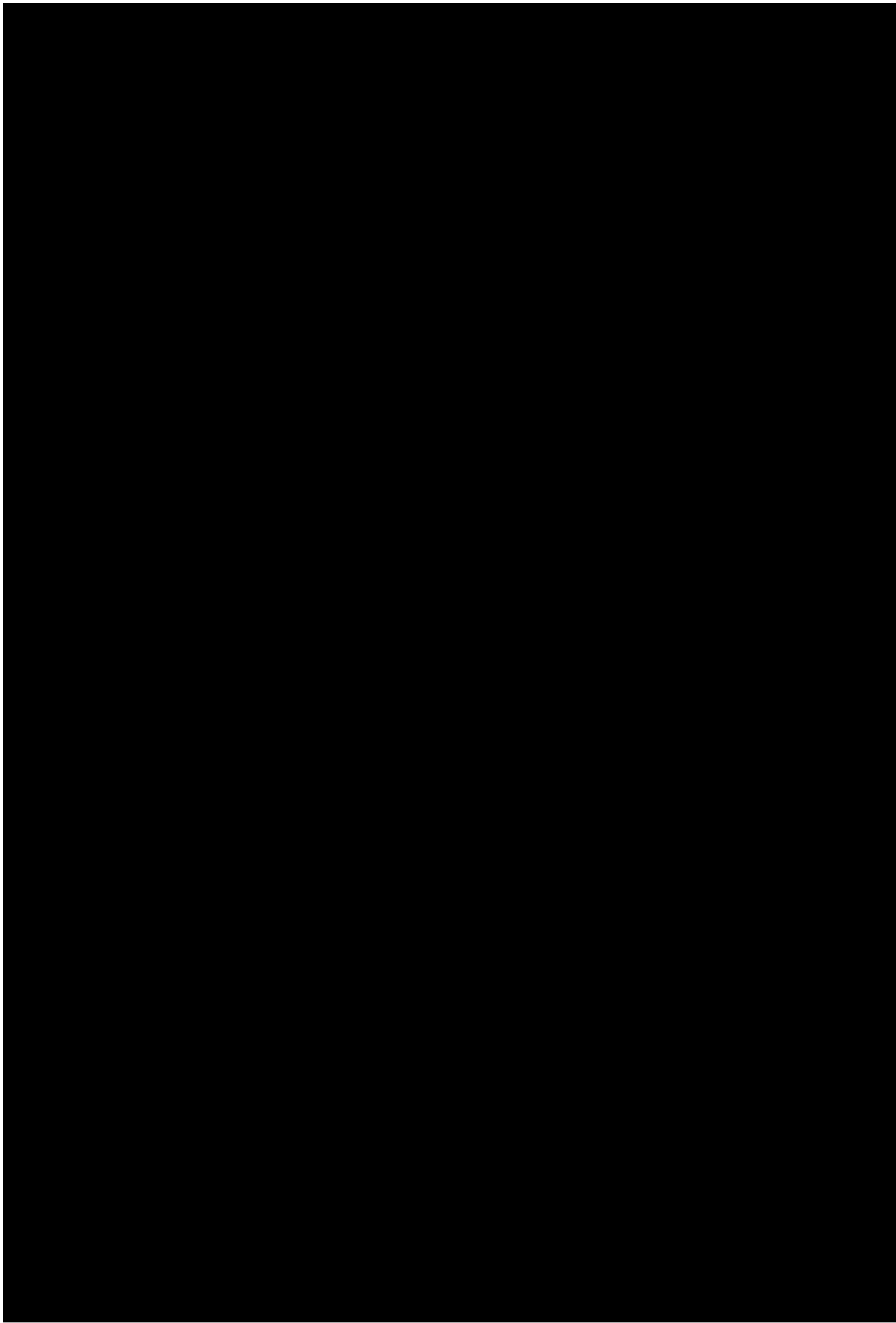
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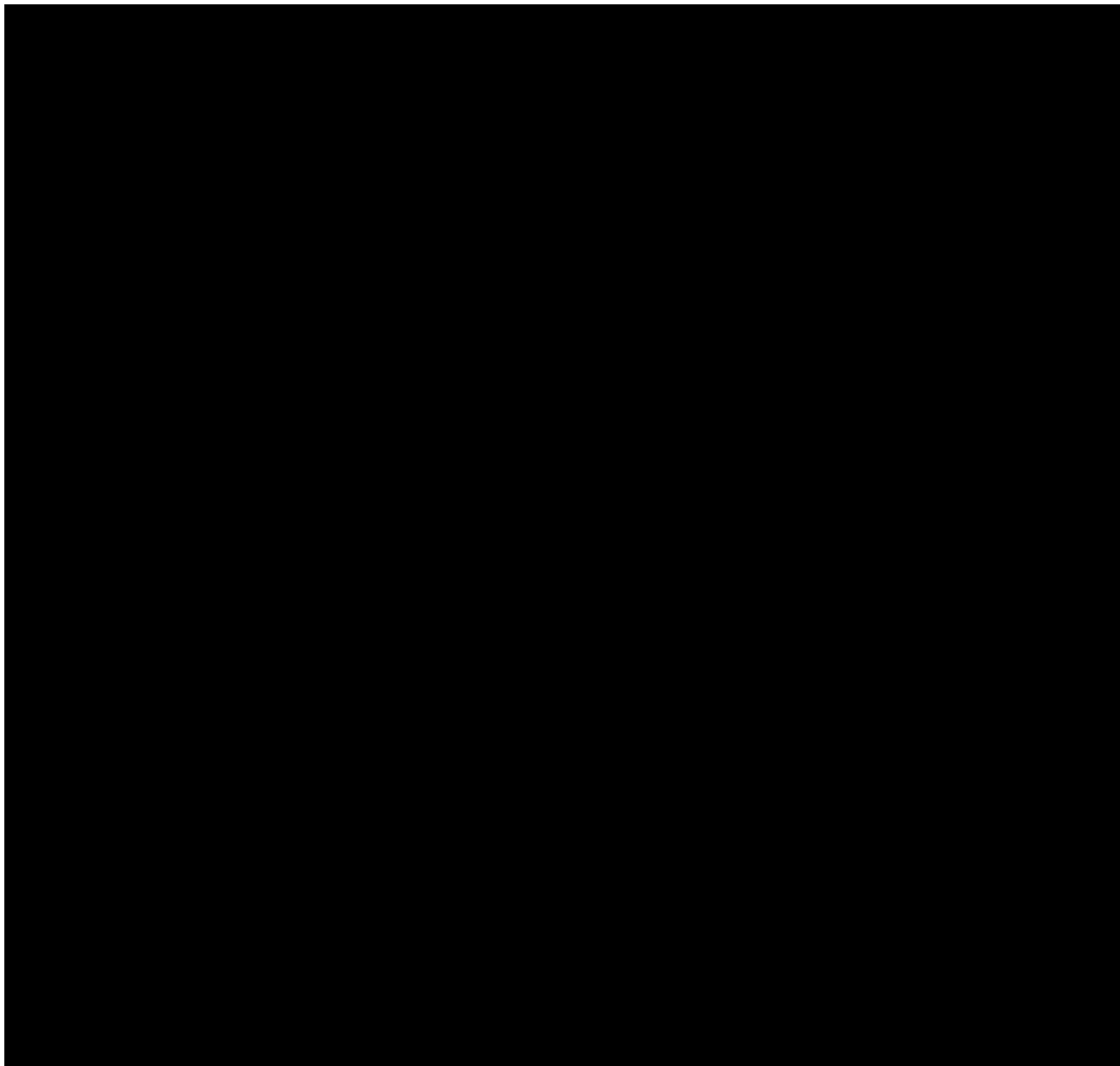
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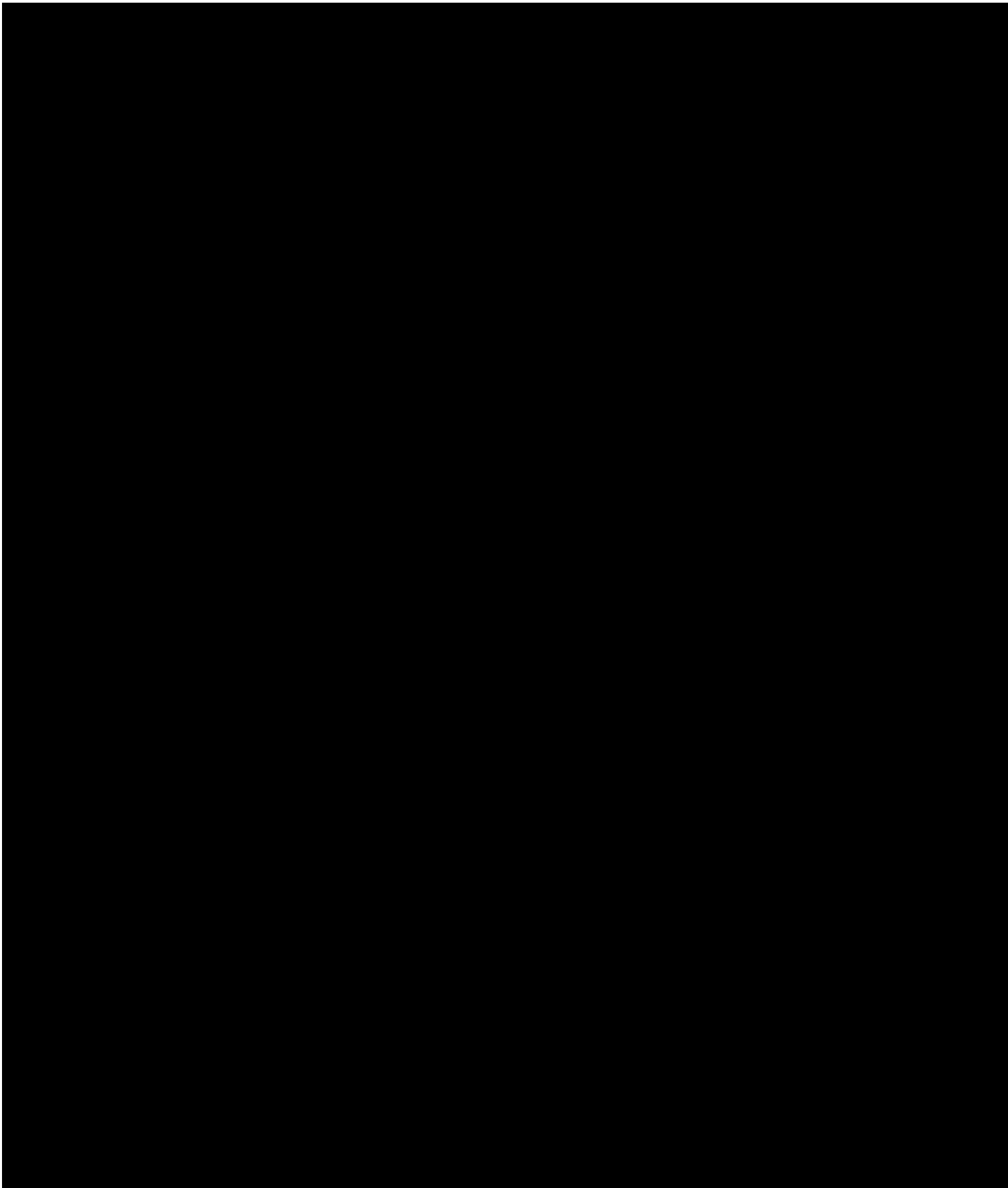
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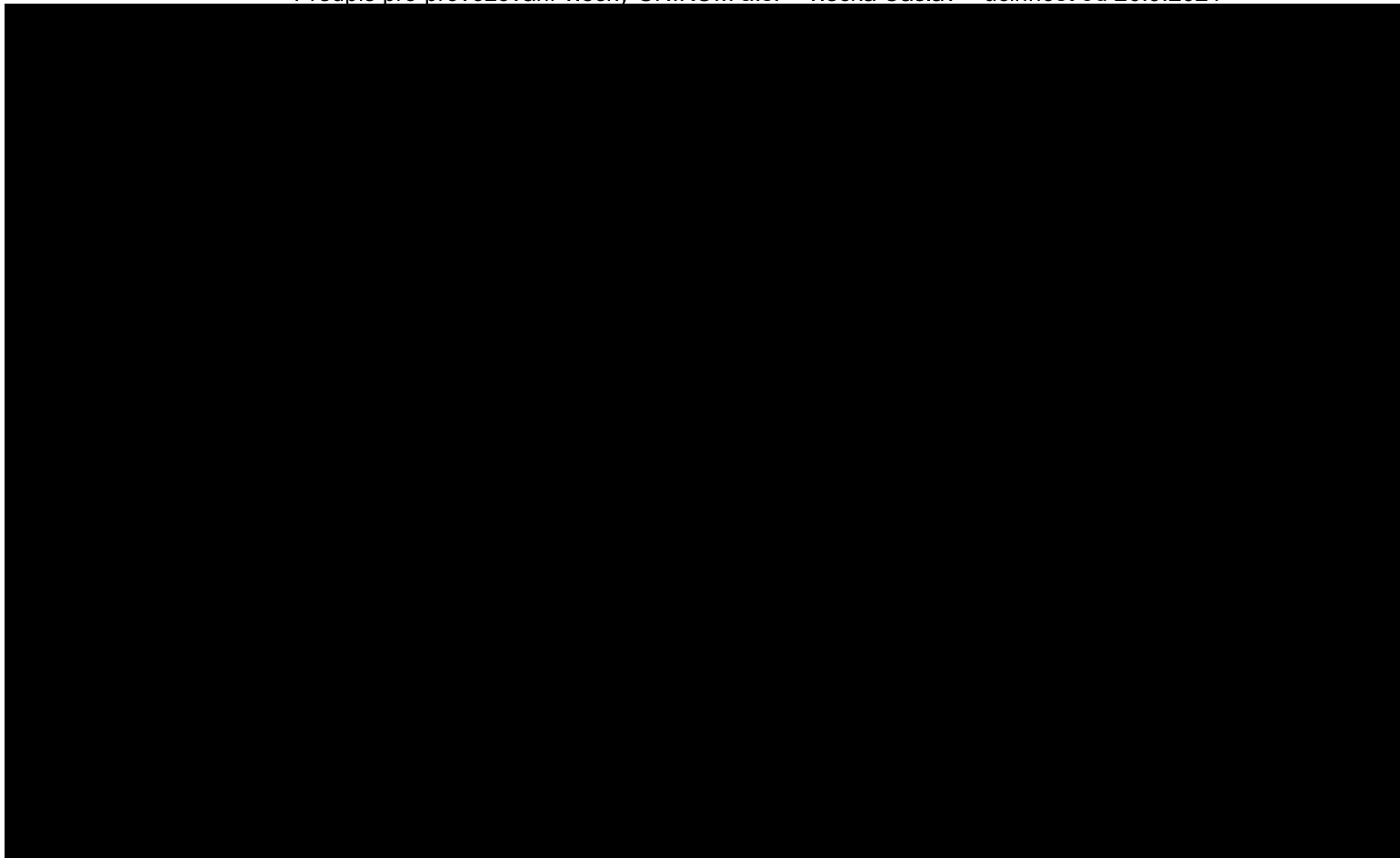
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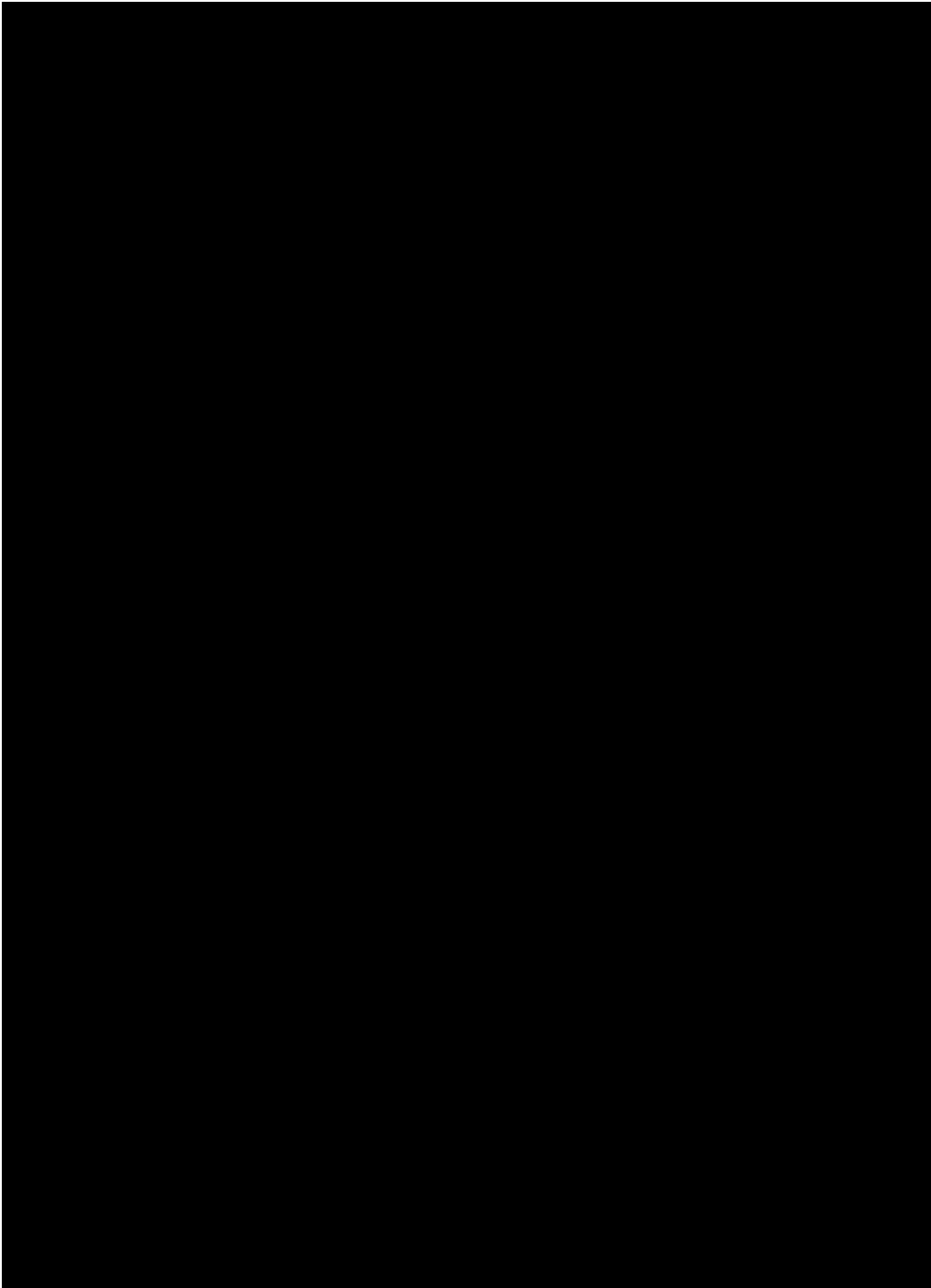
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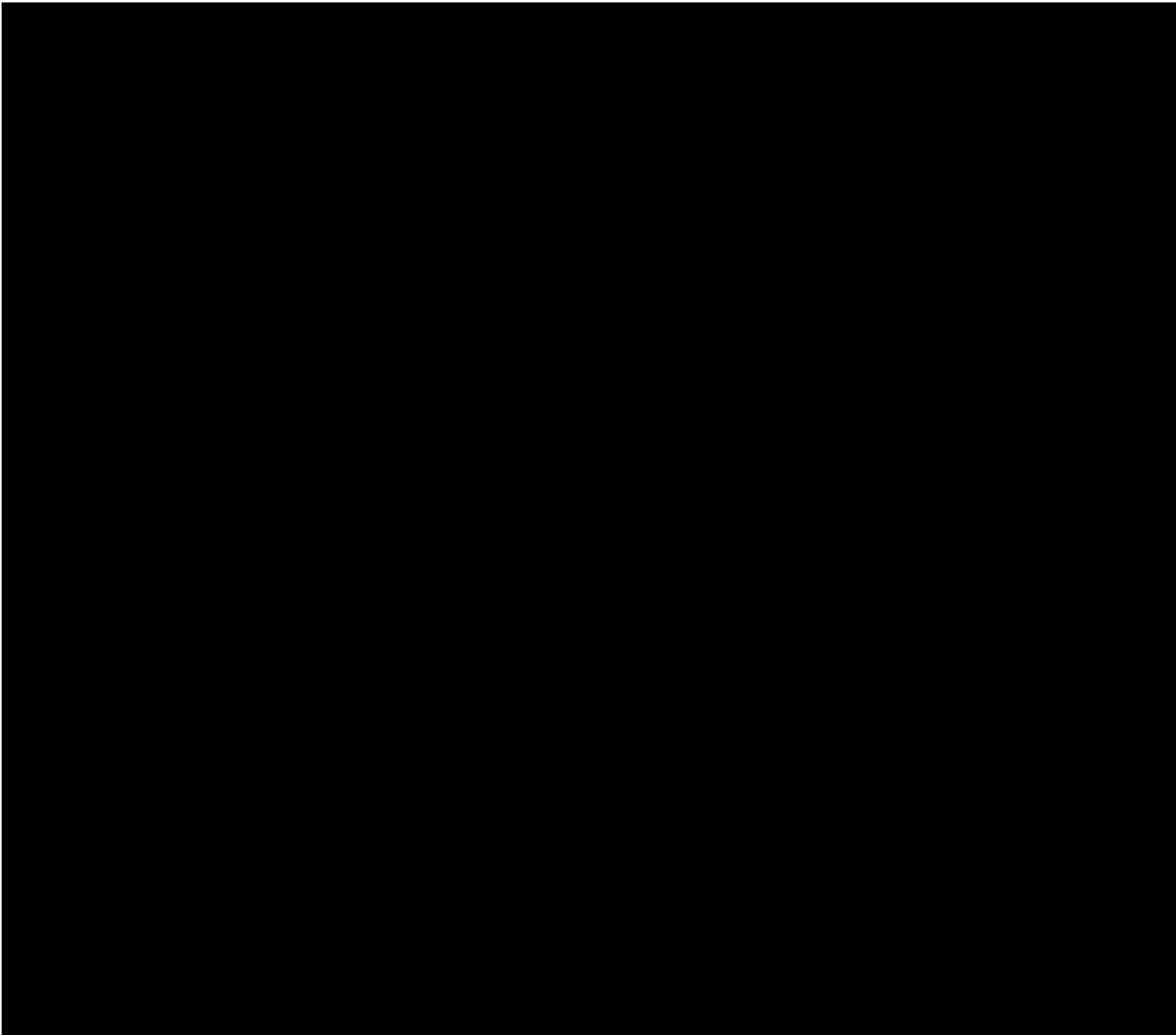


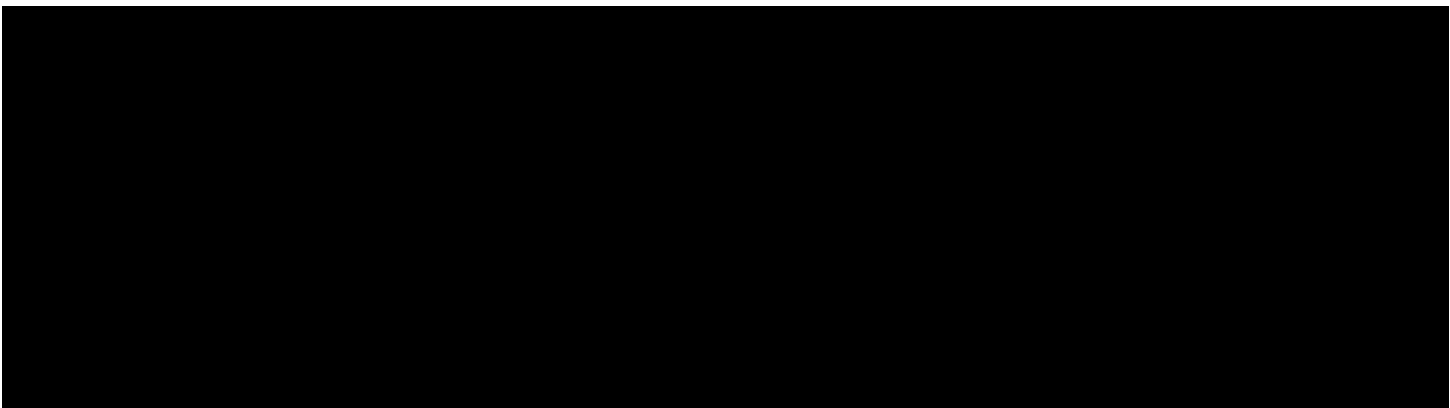
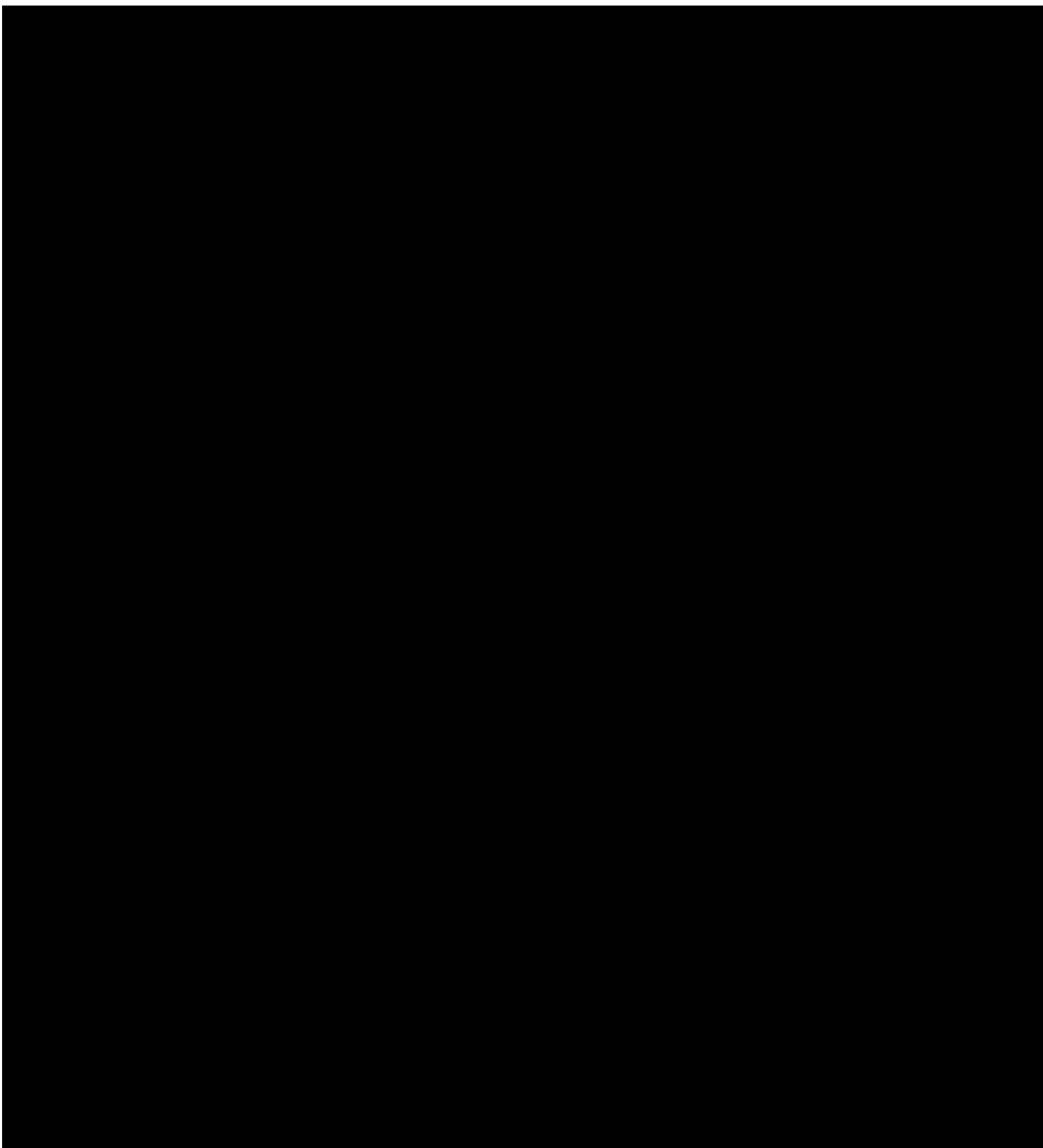












The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, and the fourth part discusses the conclusions and implications of the findings.

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, and the data was collected from a sample of participants. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. The findings have important implications for the field of research, and they provide a basis for further investigation.

In conclusion, the study has shown that the research objectives have been achieved, and the findings are consistent with the hypotheses. The results of the study are presented in the following table:

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Significance Level
Variable 1	1.2	0.5	0.05
Variable 2	1.5	0.6	0.01
Variable 3	1.8	0.7	0.001

The table shows that the mean values for the three variables are 1.2, 1.5, and 1.8, respectively. The standard deviations are 0.5, 0.6, and 0.7, respectively. The significance levels are 0.05, 0.01, and 0.001, respectively. These results indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied.

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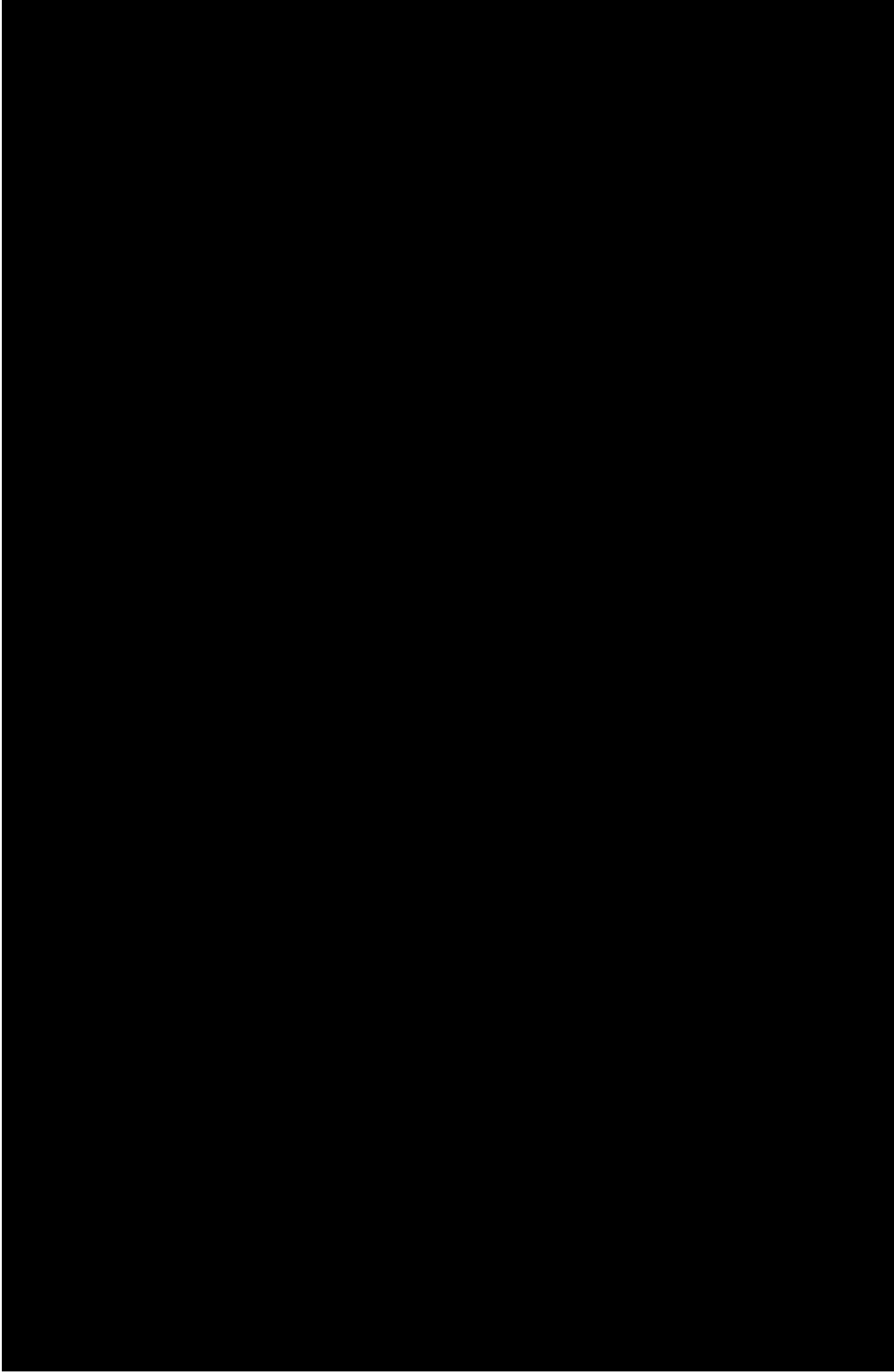
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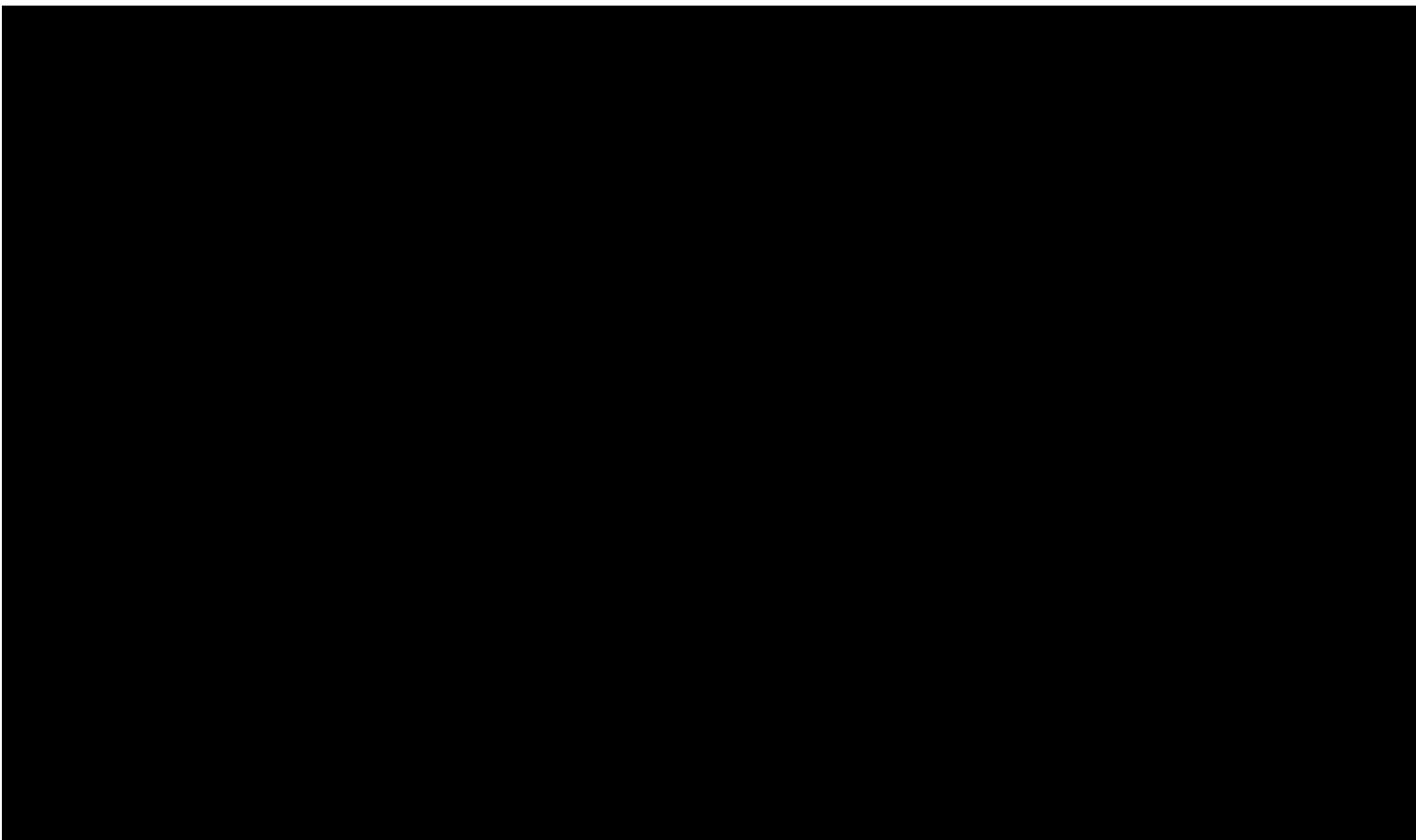
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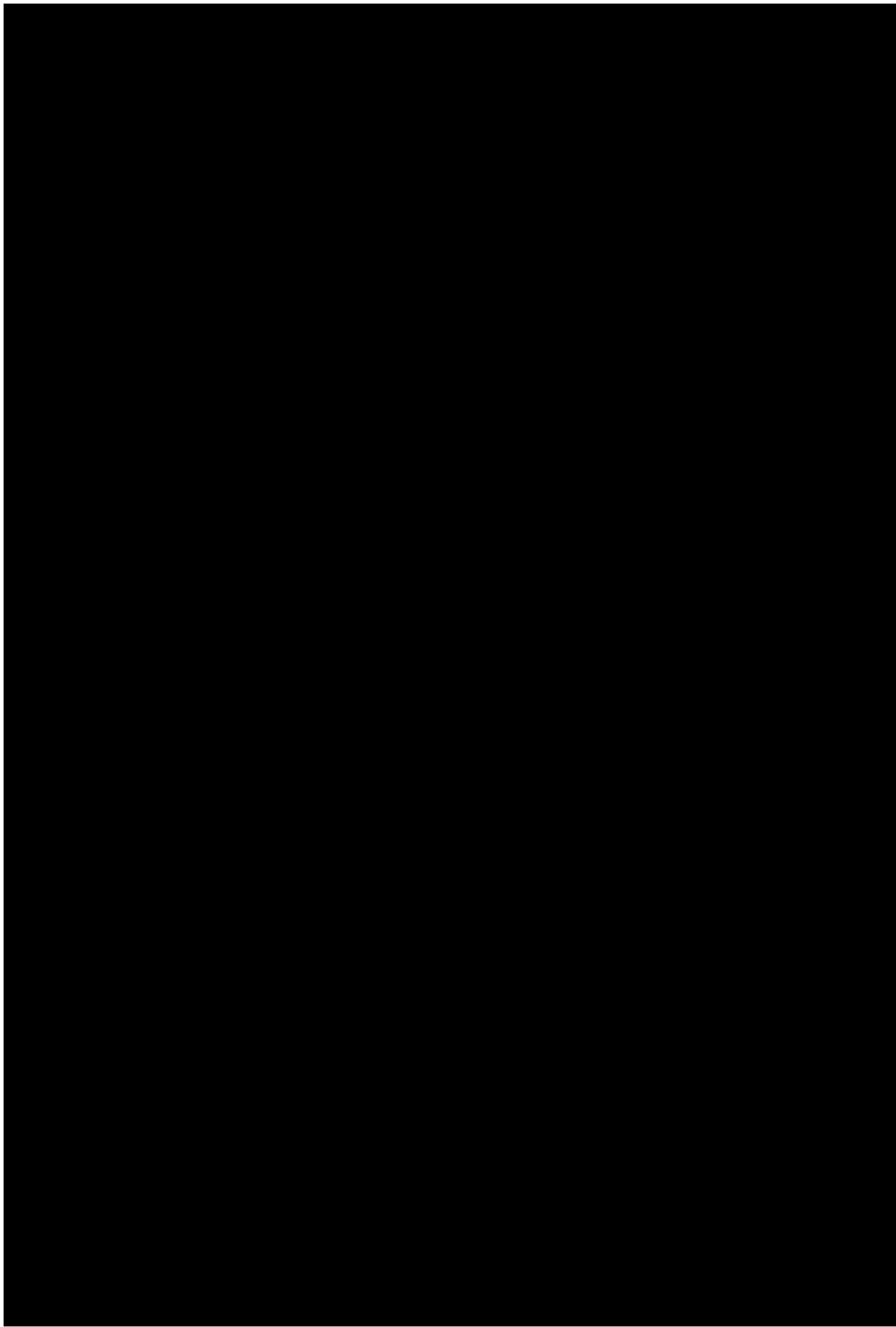
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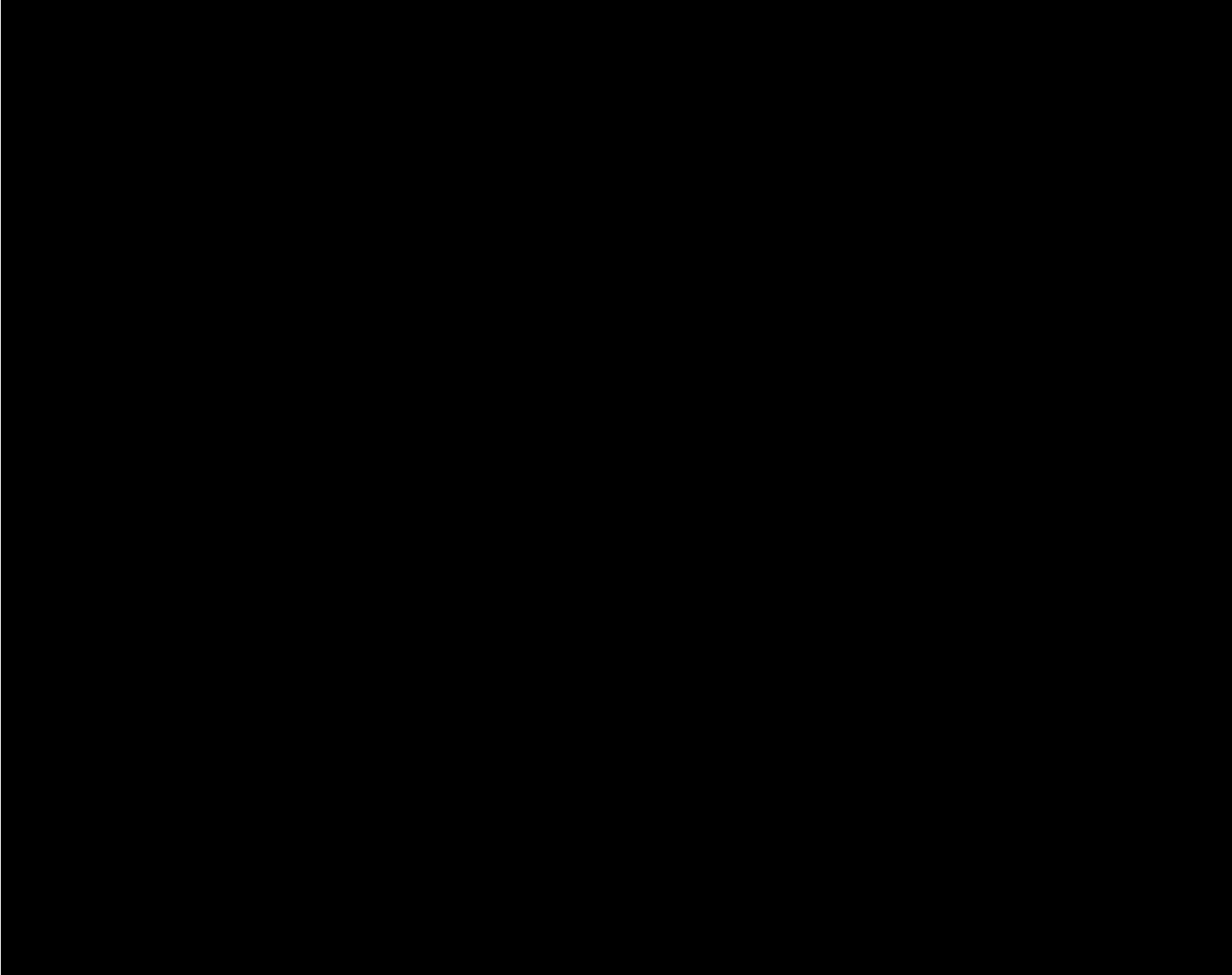
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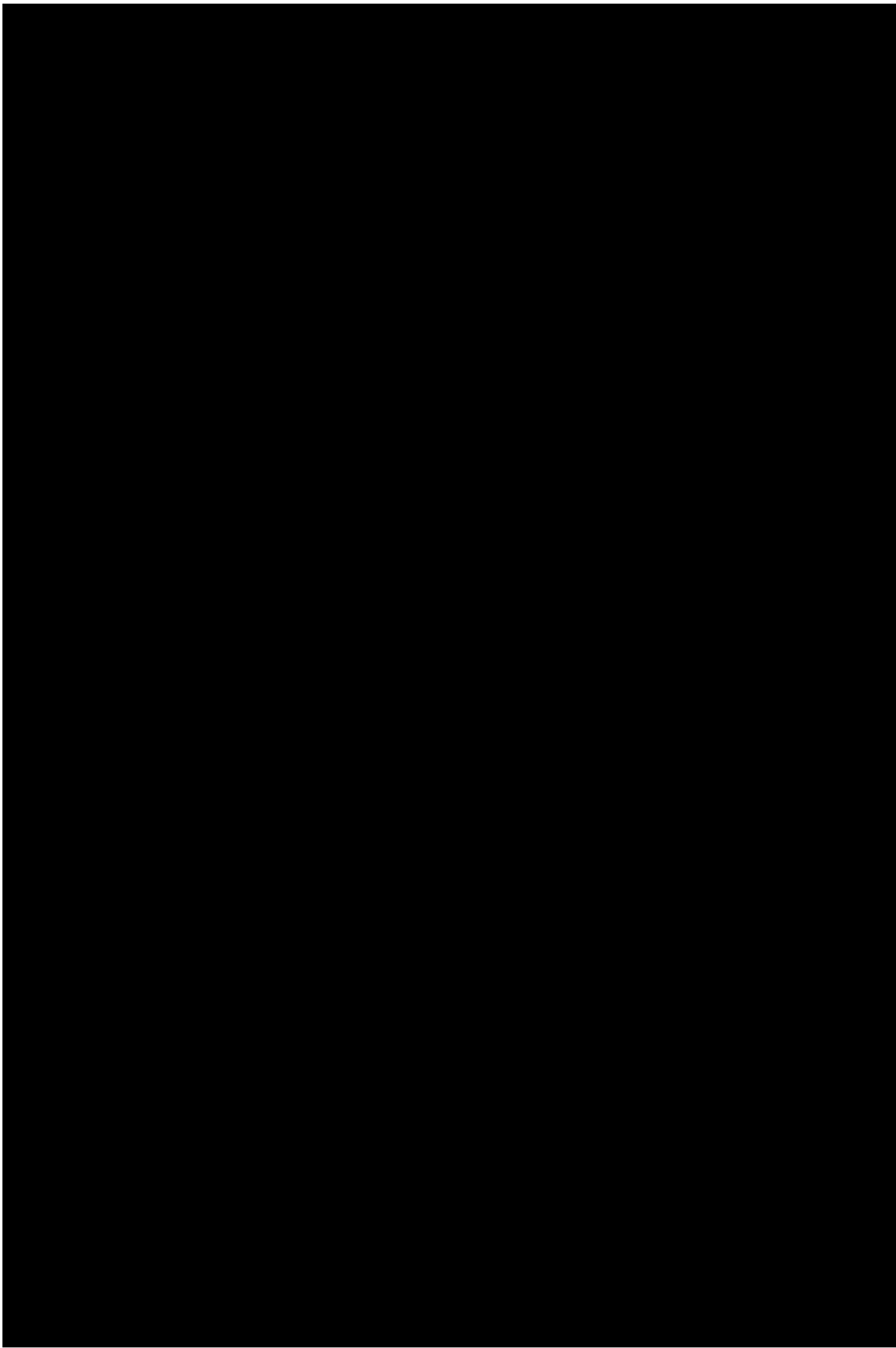
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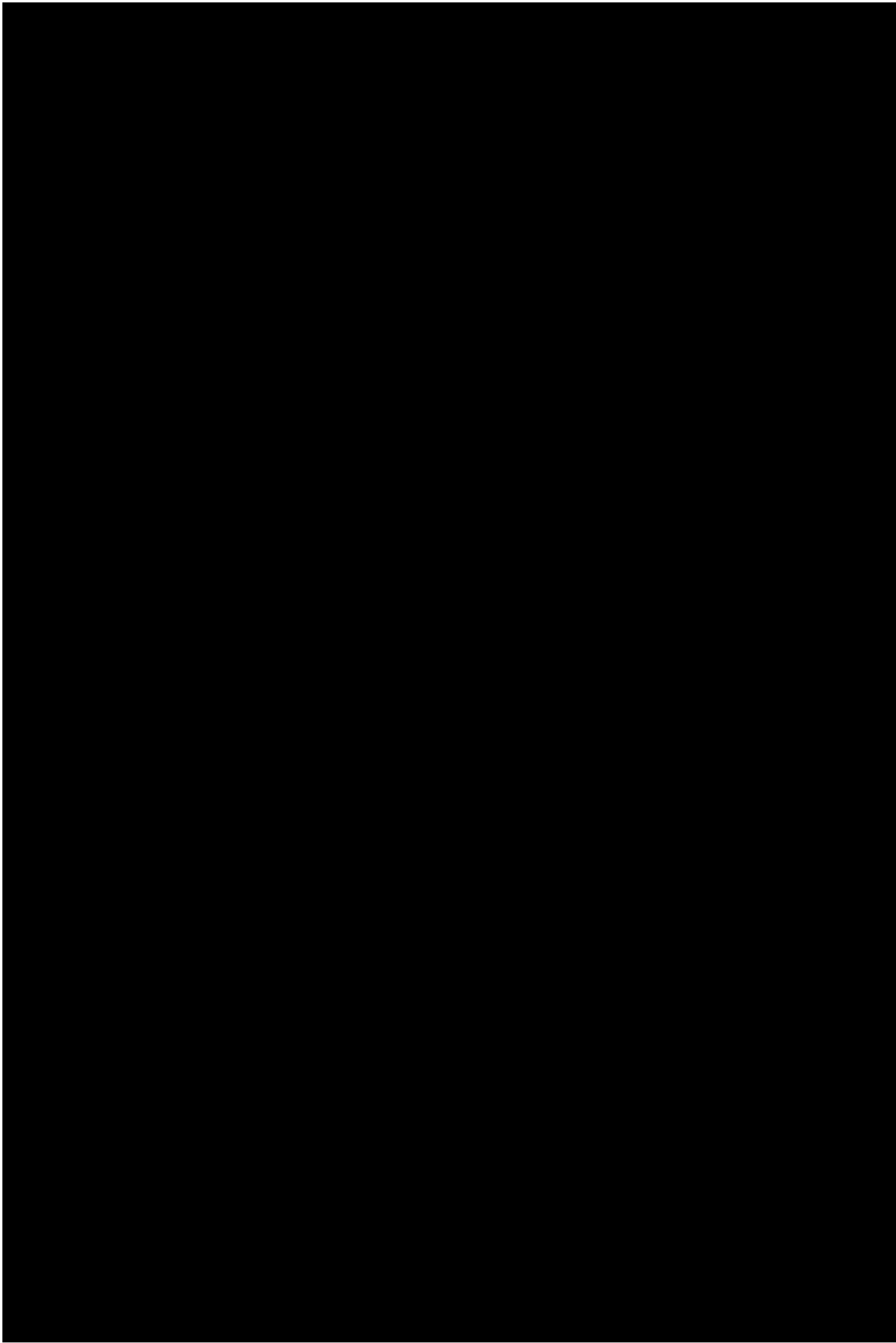
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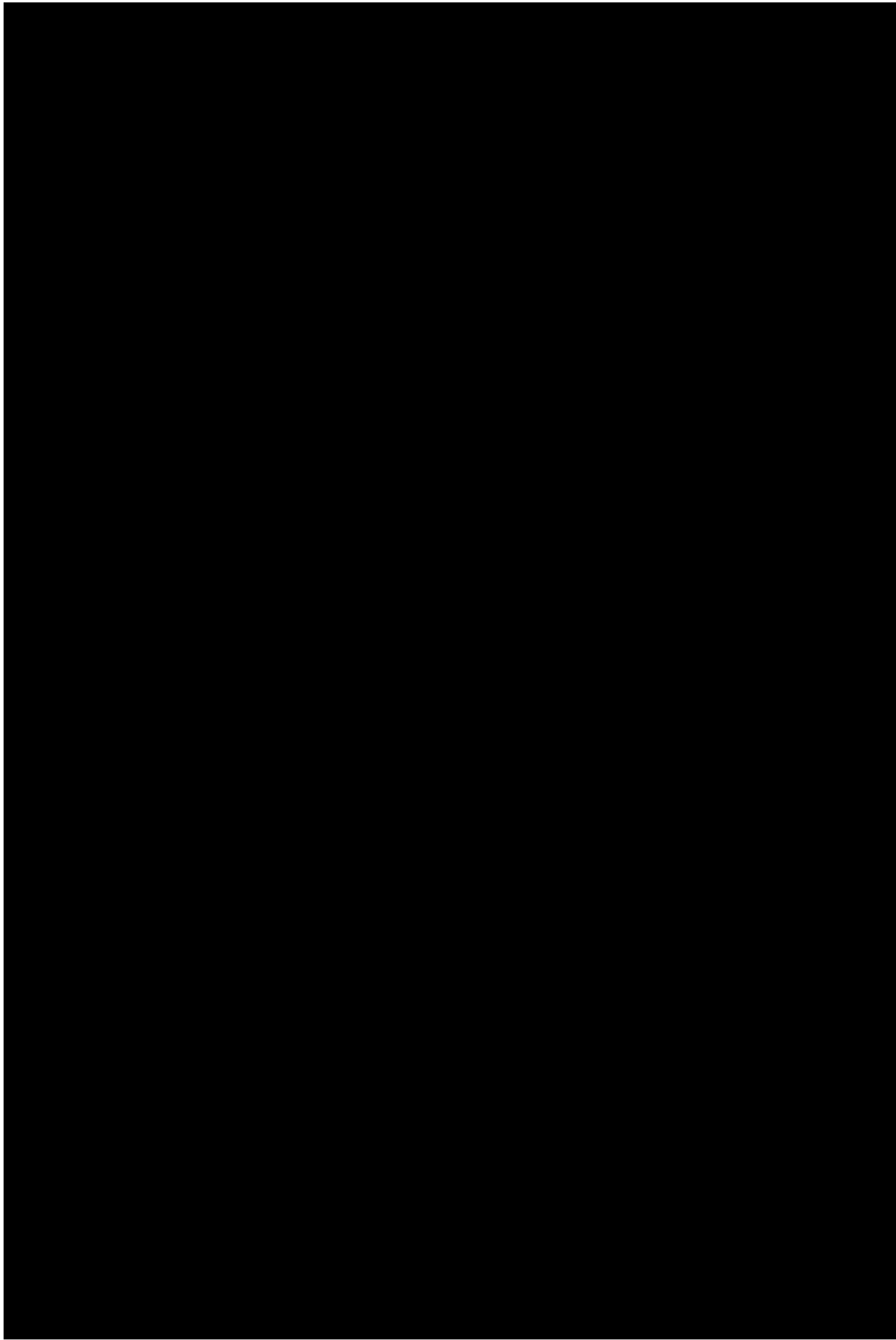
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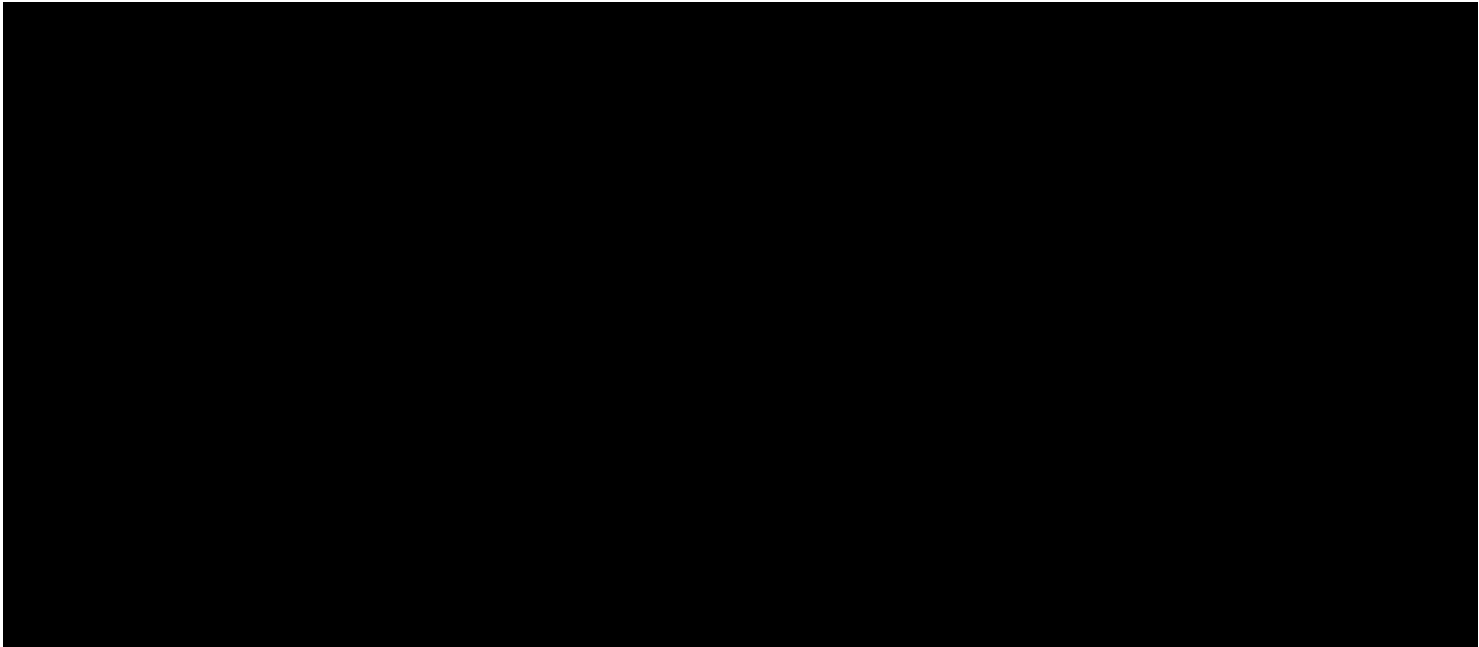
The study was conducted using a quantitative research design. Data was collected from a sample of 100 participants using a survey questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed to measure the variables of interest and was distributed to participants through email and in-person. The data was then analyzed using statistical software to identify patterns and relationships between the variables.

The results of the study show that there is a significant positive relationship between the variables of interest. This finding is consistent with the previous research in the field and has important implications for practice and policy. The study also identified some limitations and areas for future research.

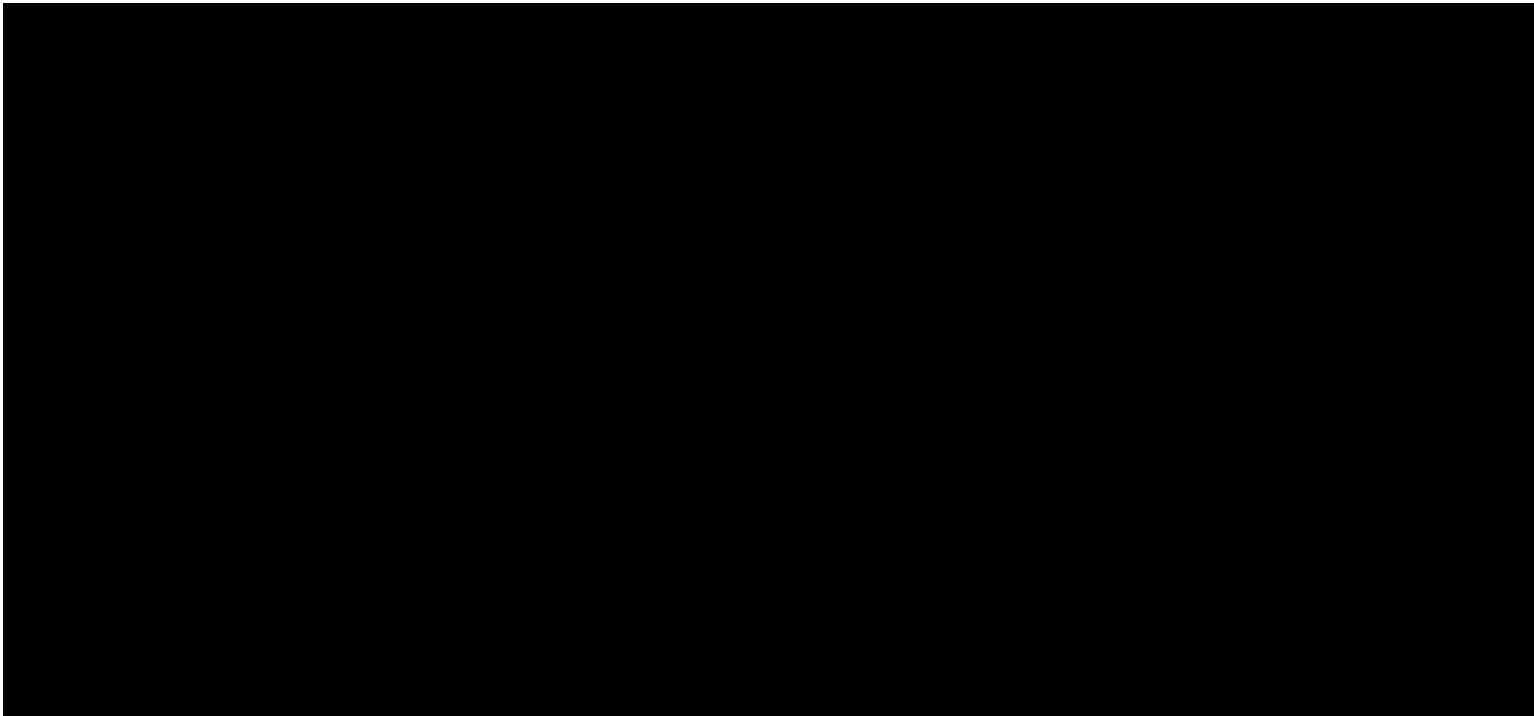
In conclusion, the study provides valuable insights into the relationship between the variables of interest. The findings have important implications for practice and policy and suggest that further research is needed to explore the topic in more depth.

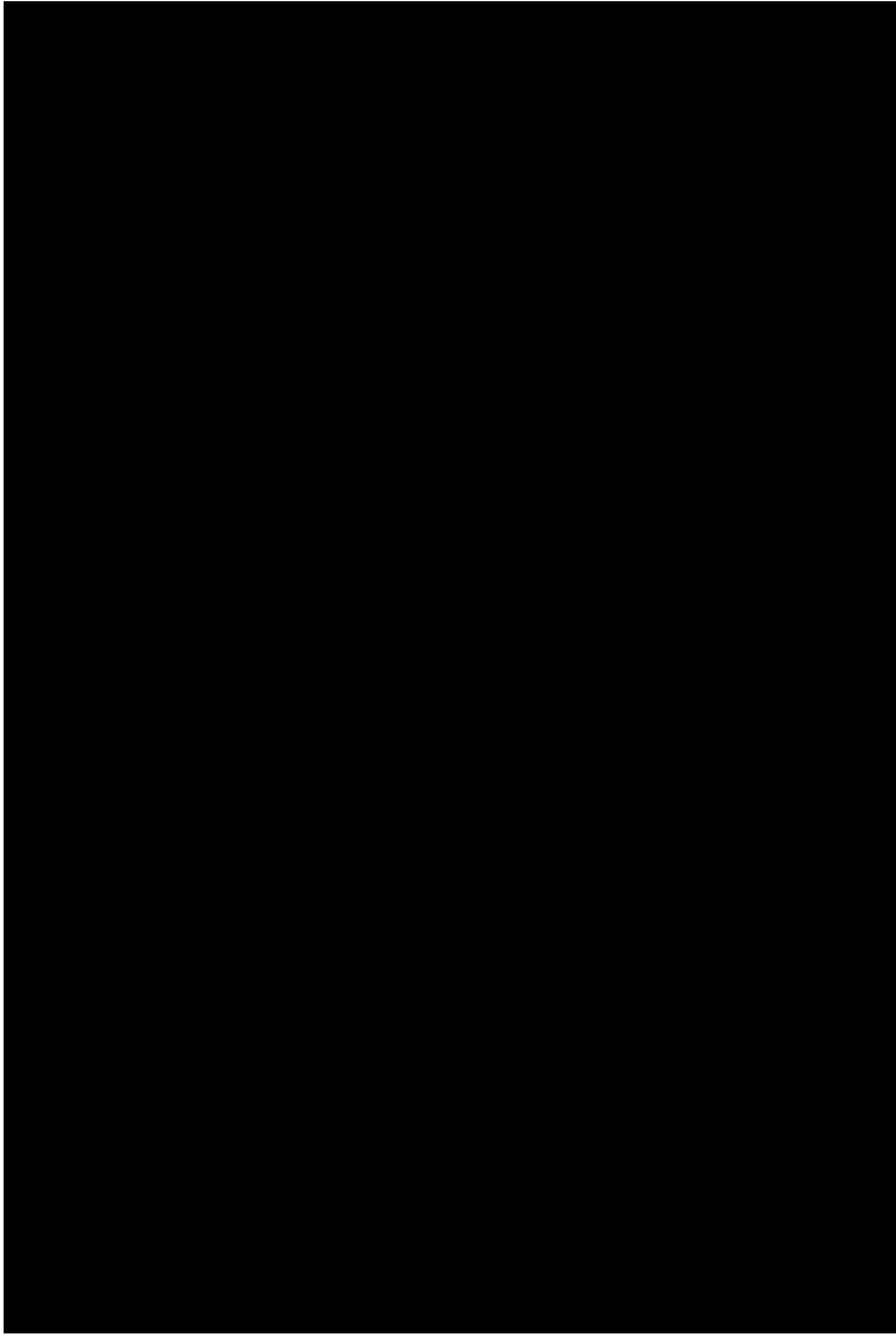


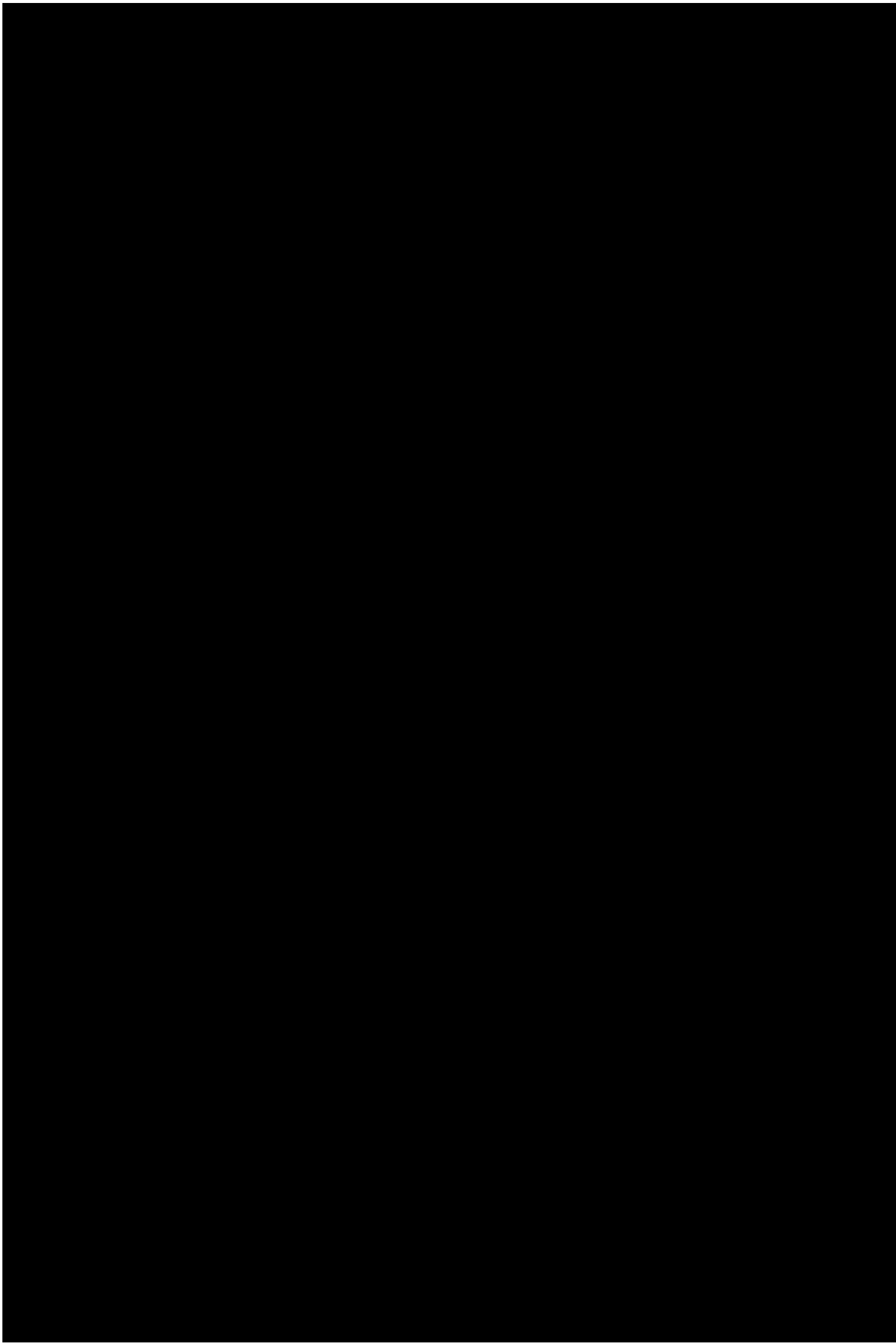


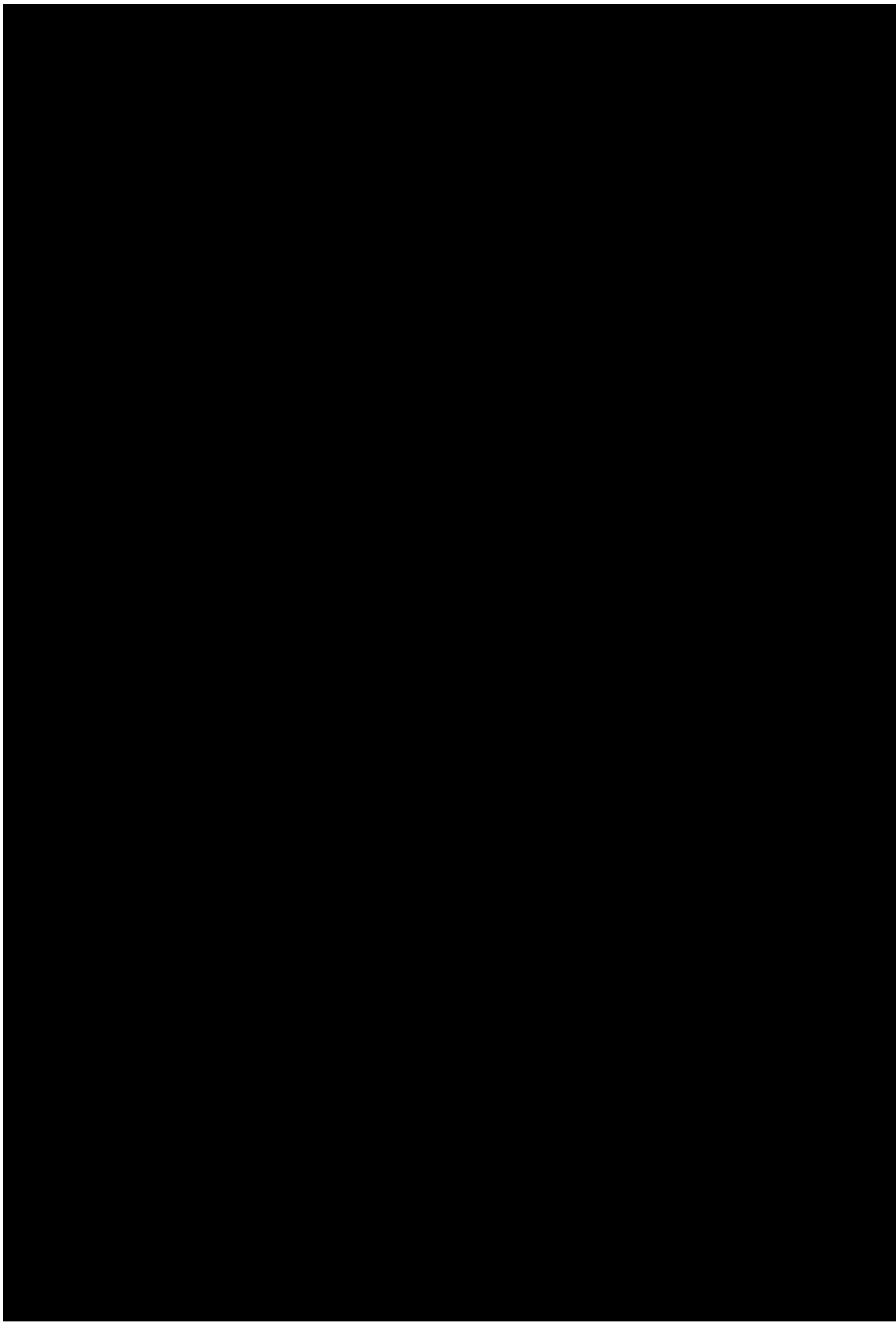


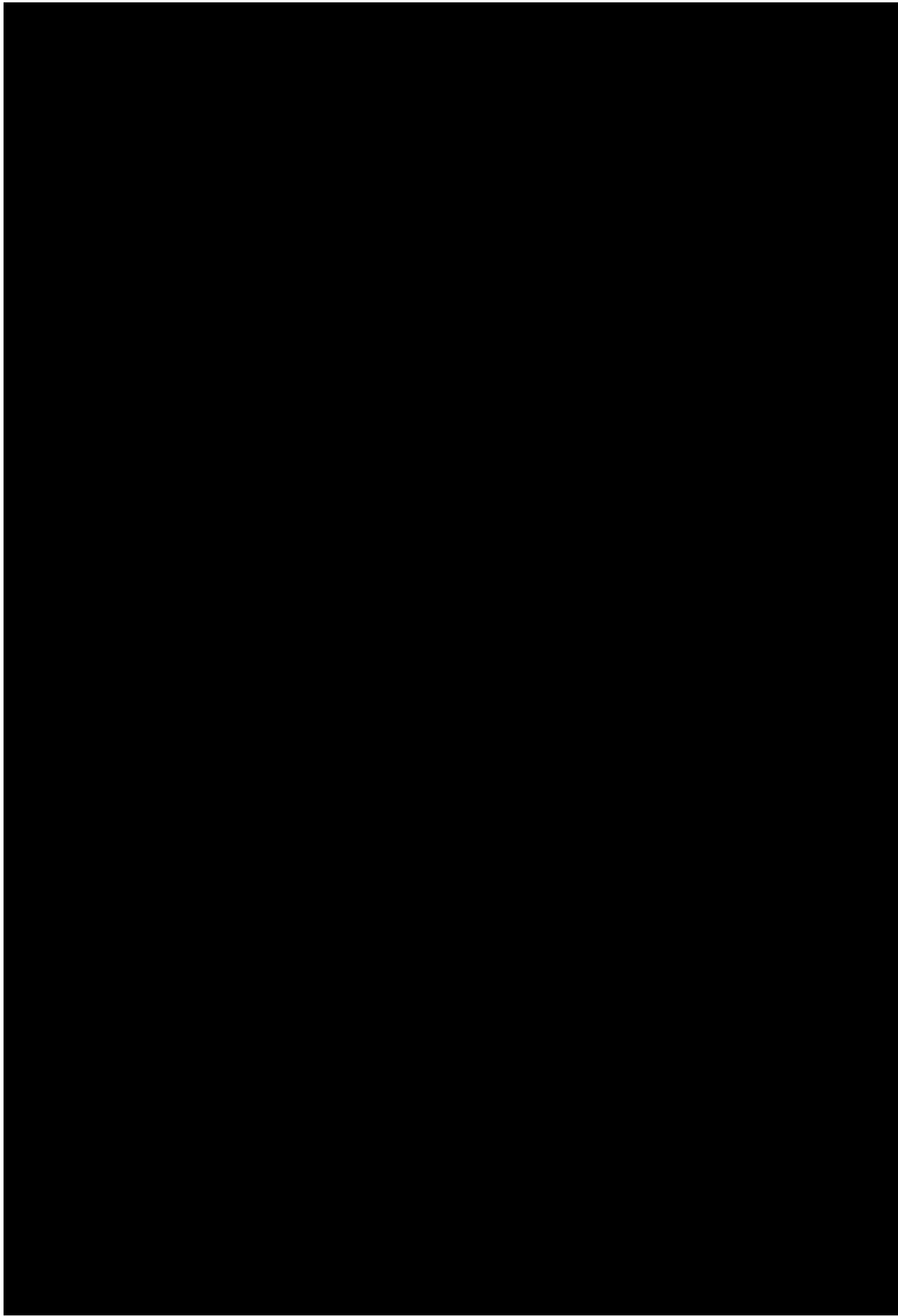




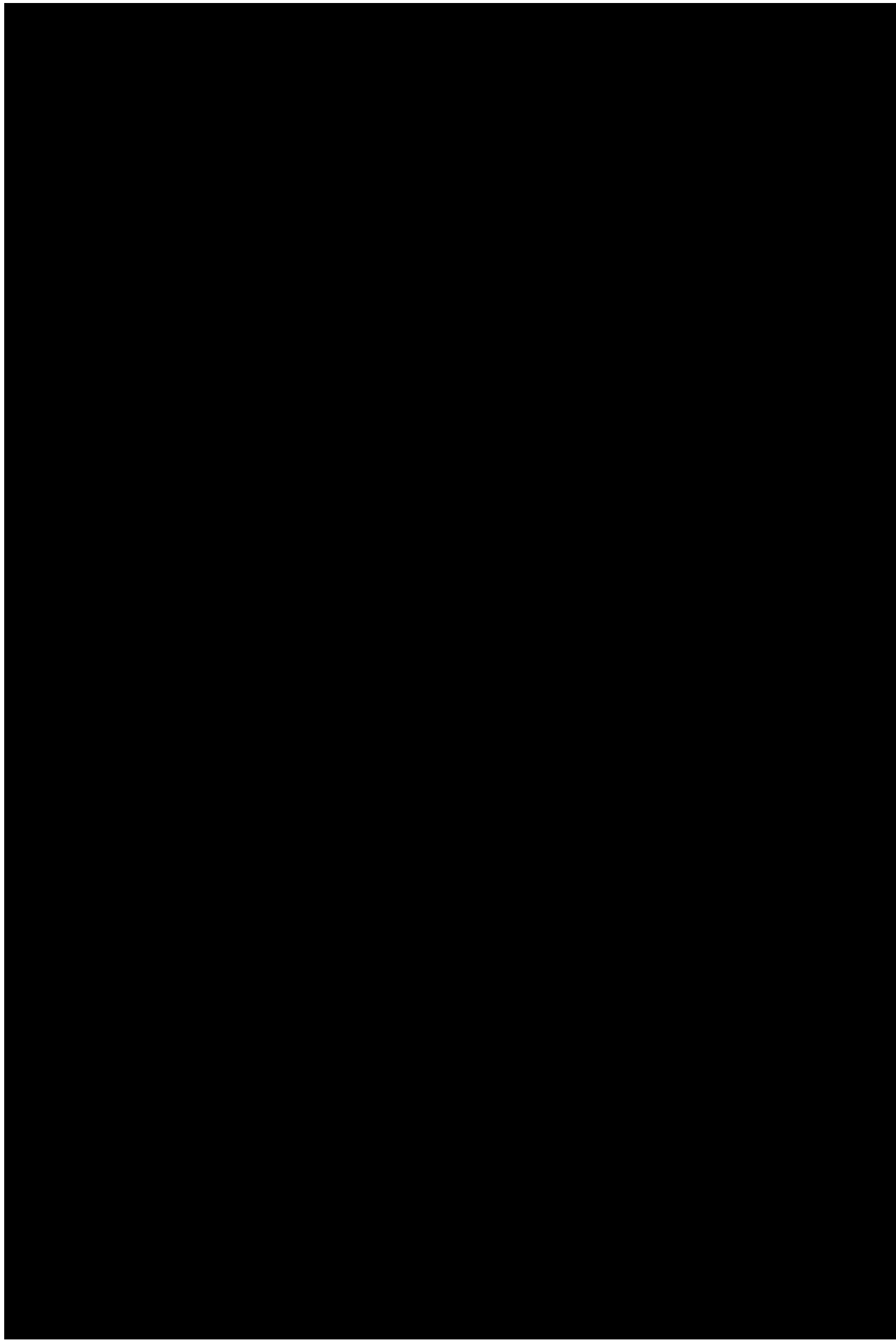


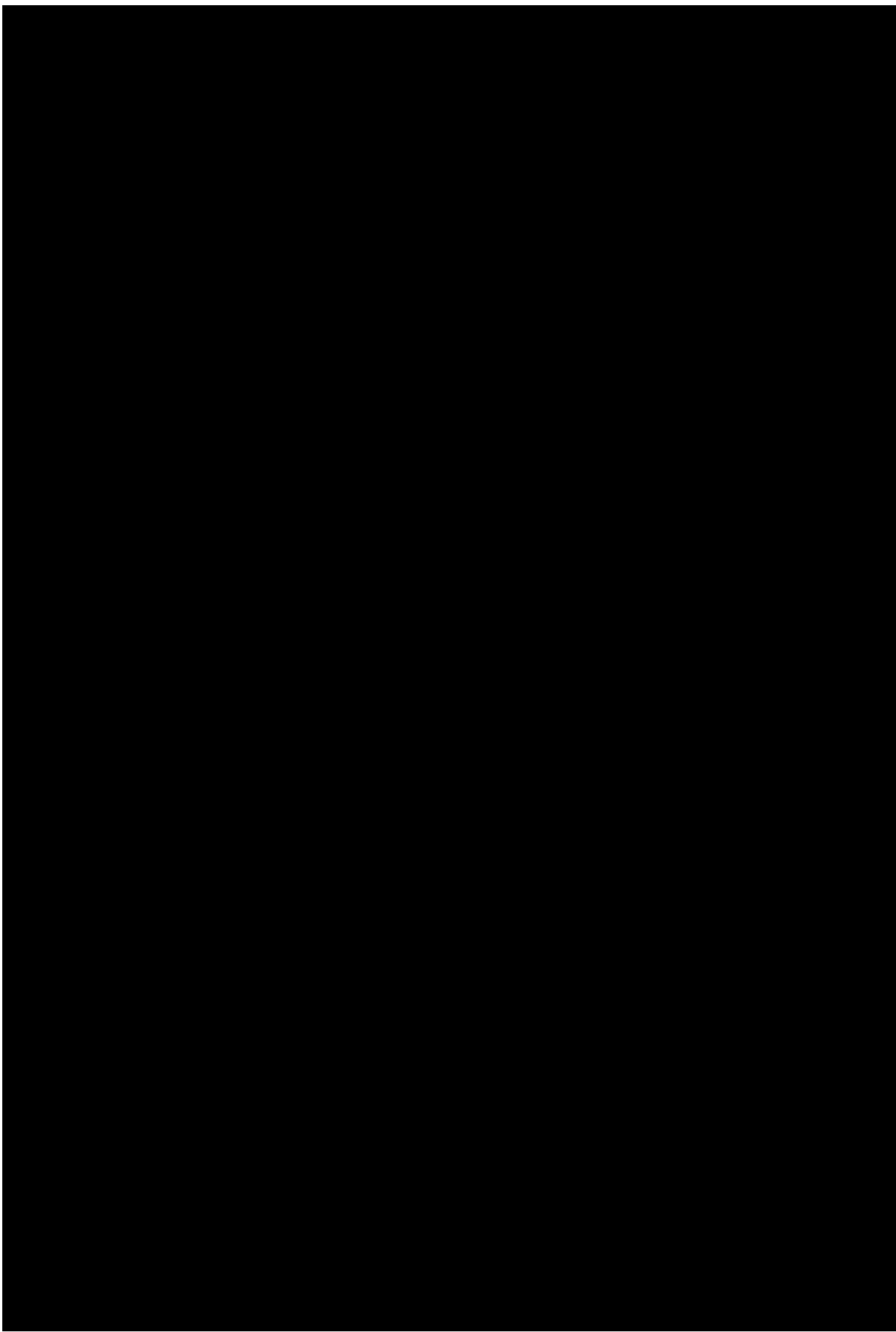


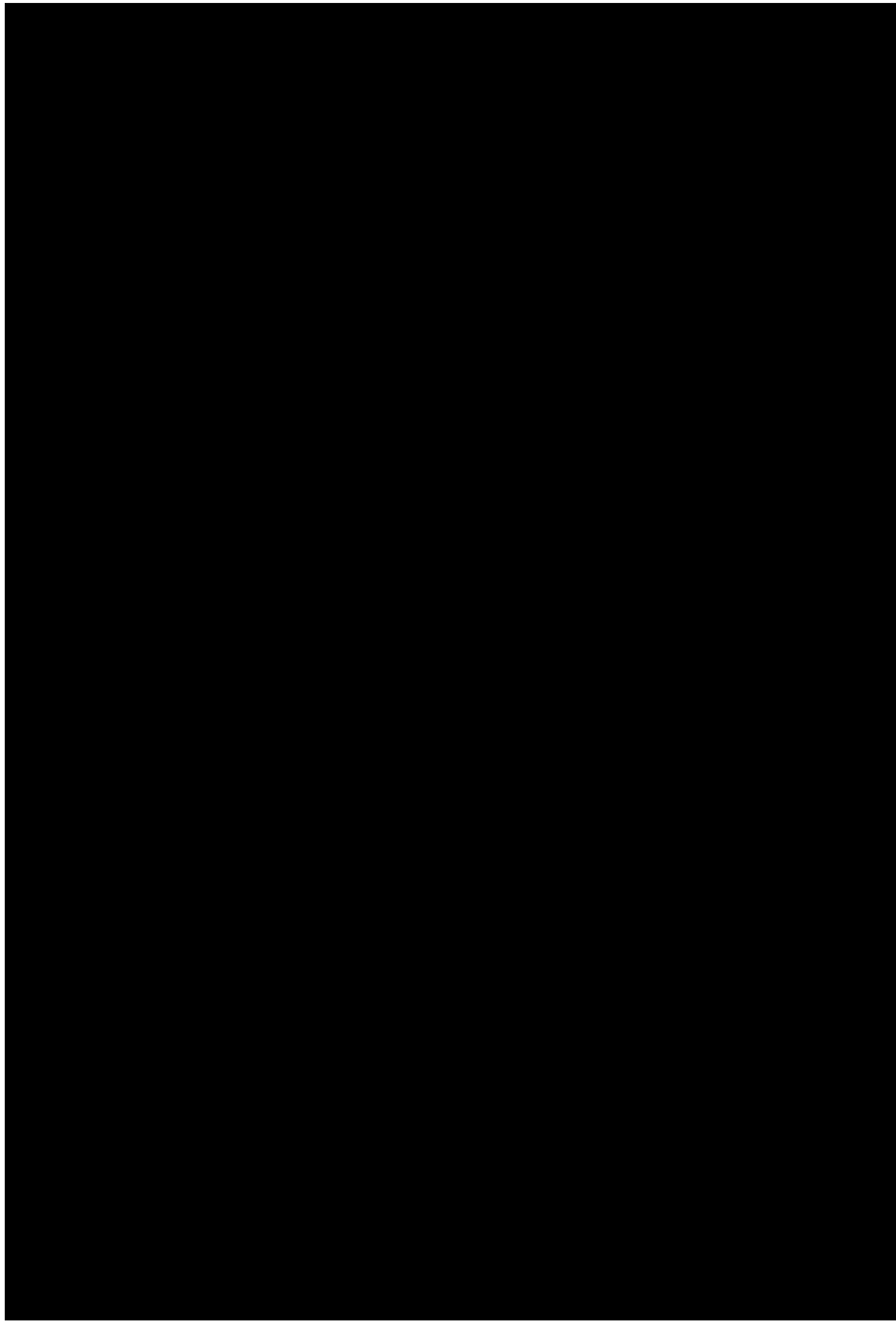


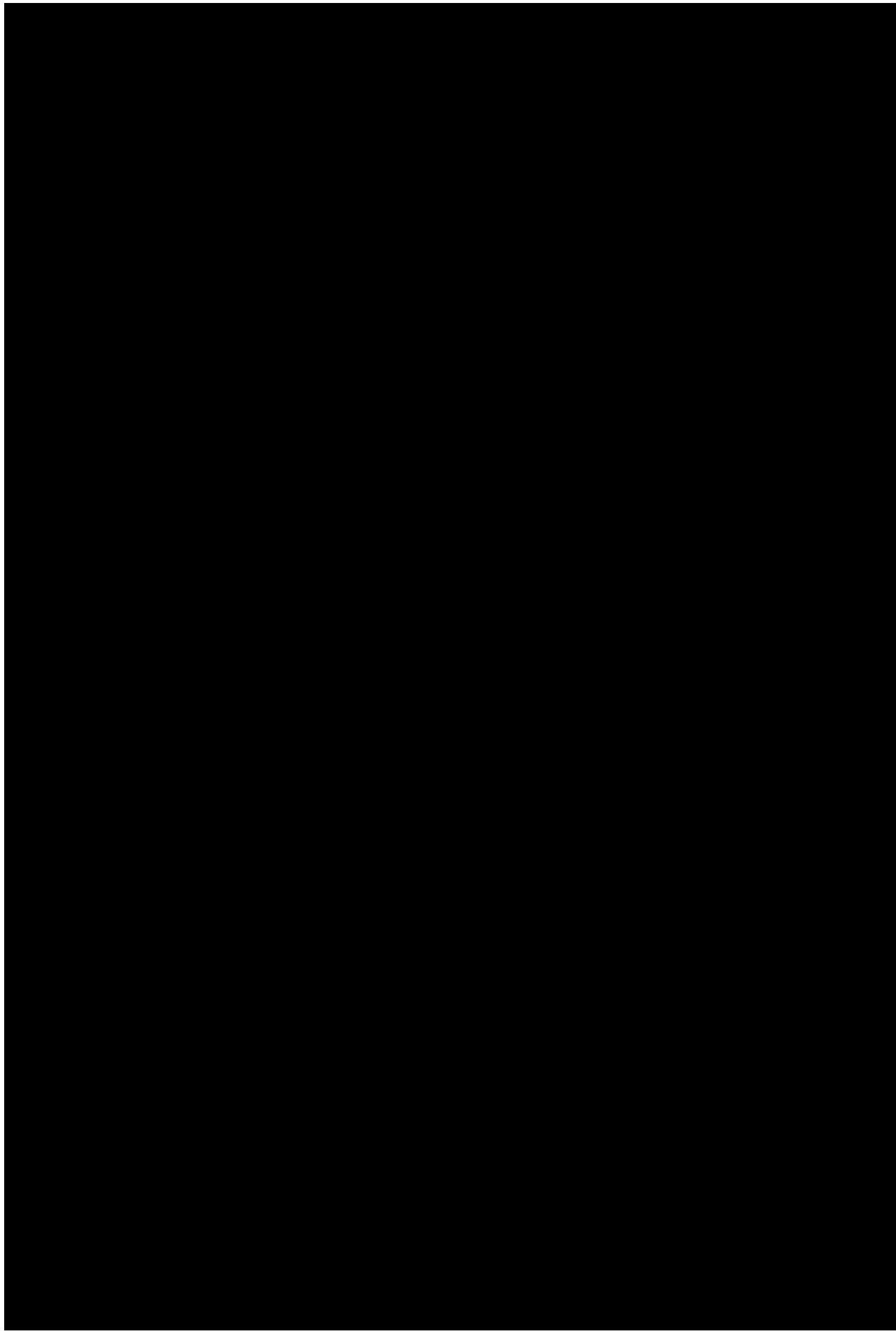


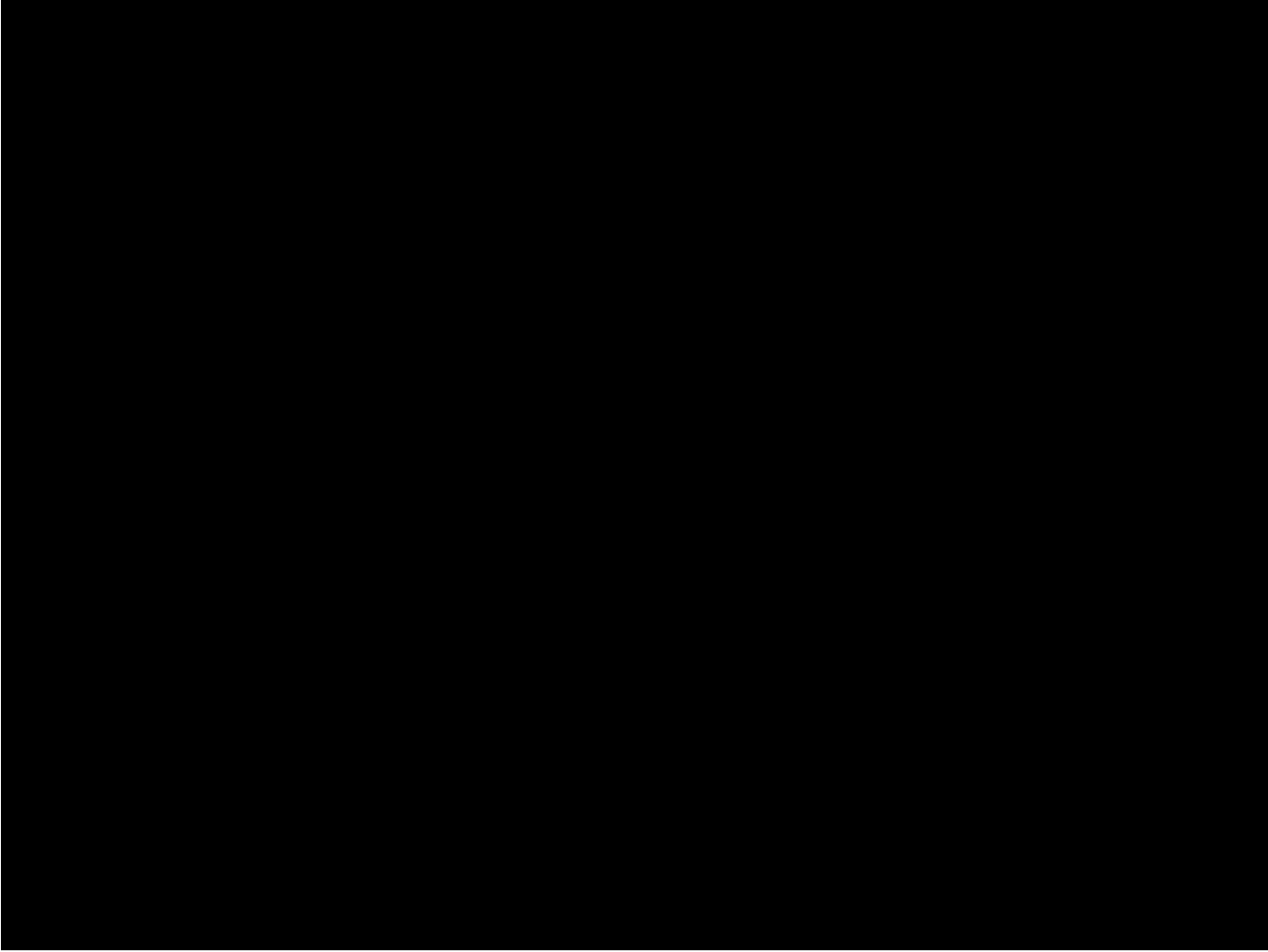
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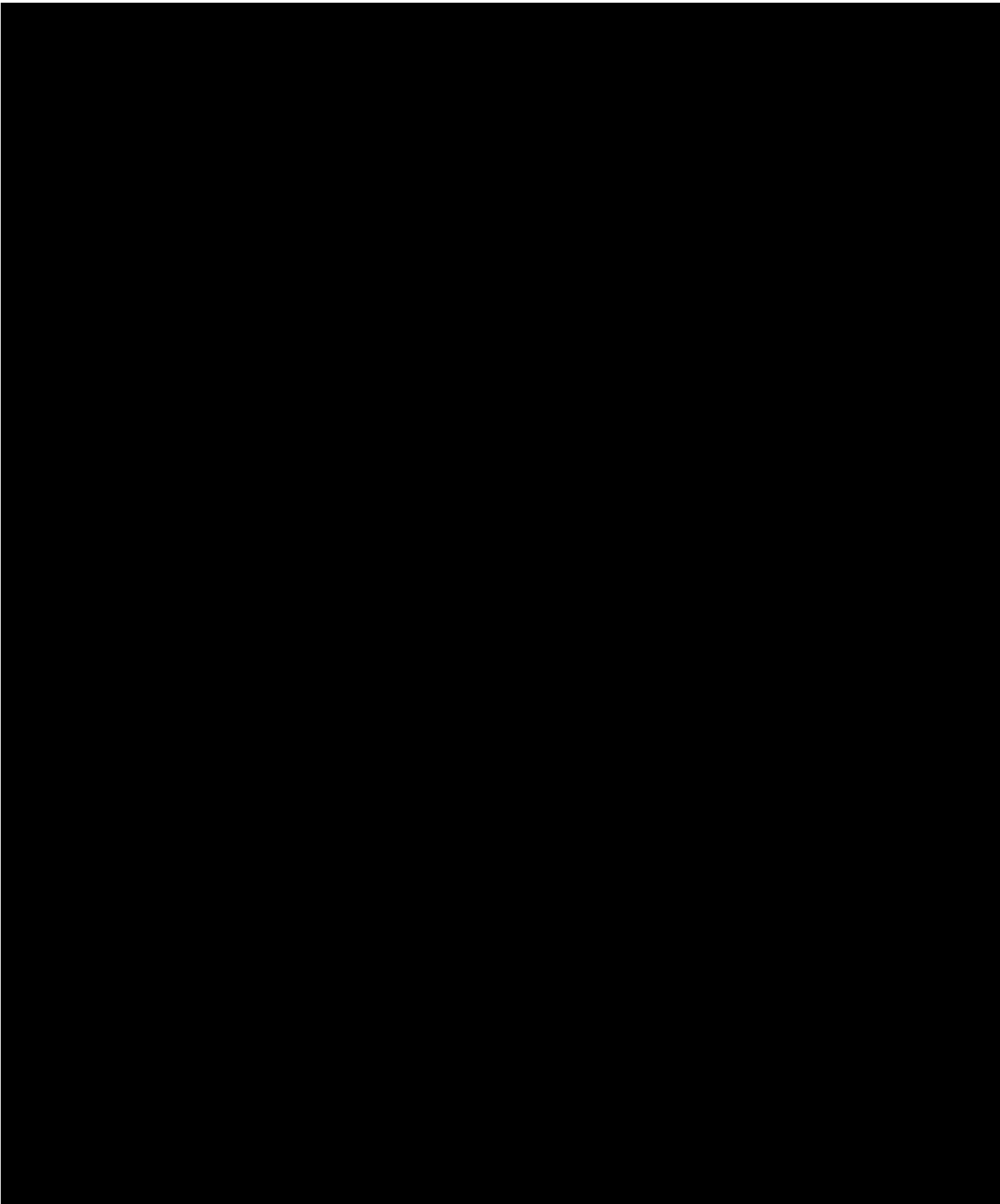


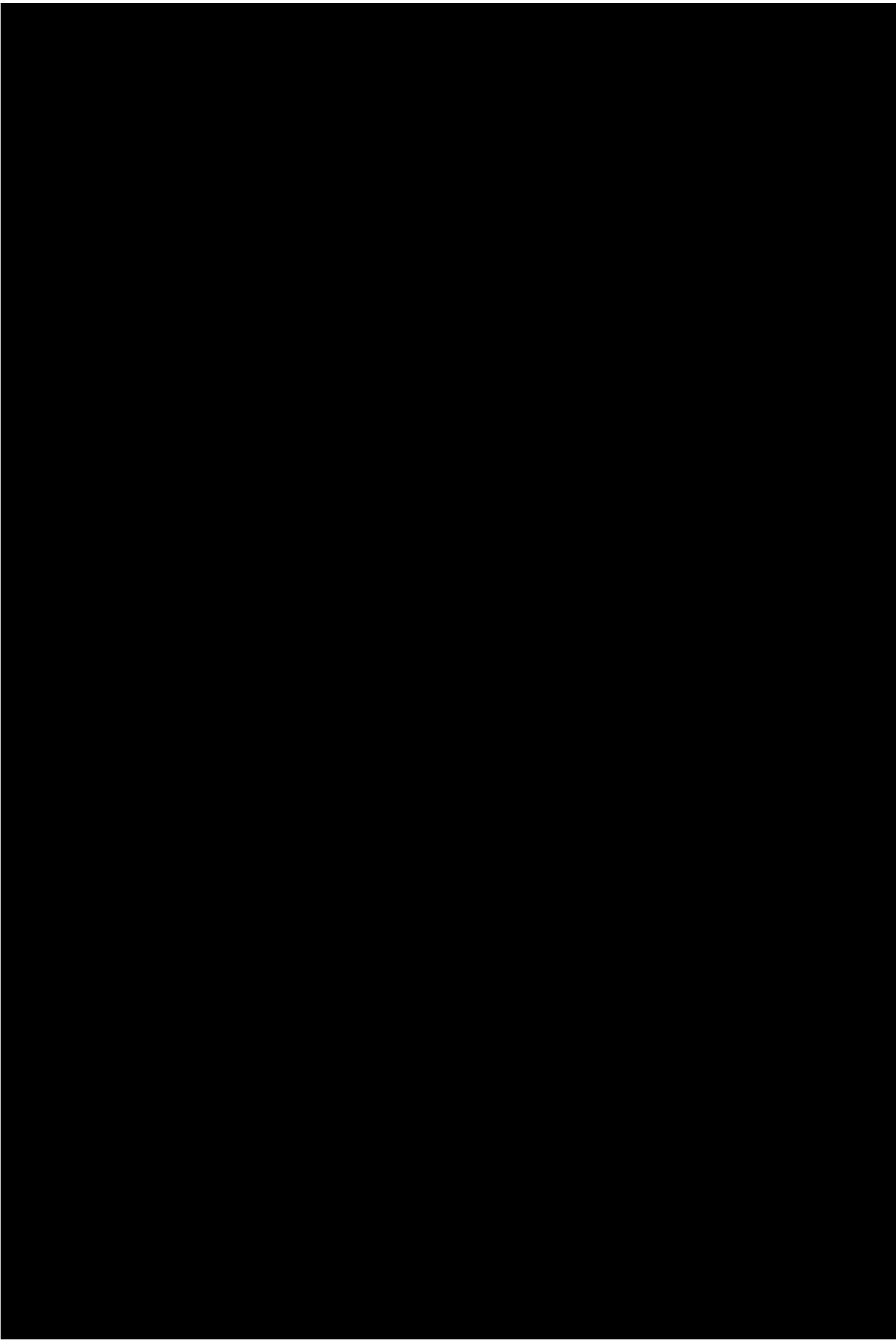


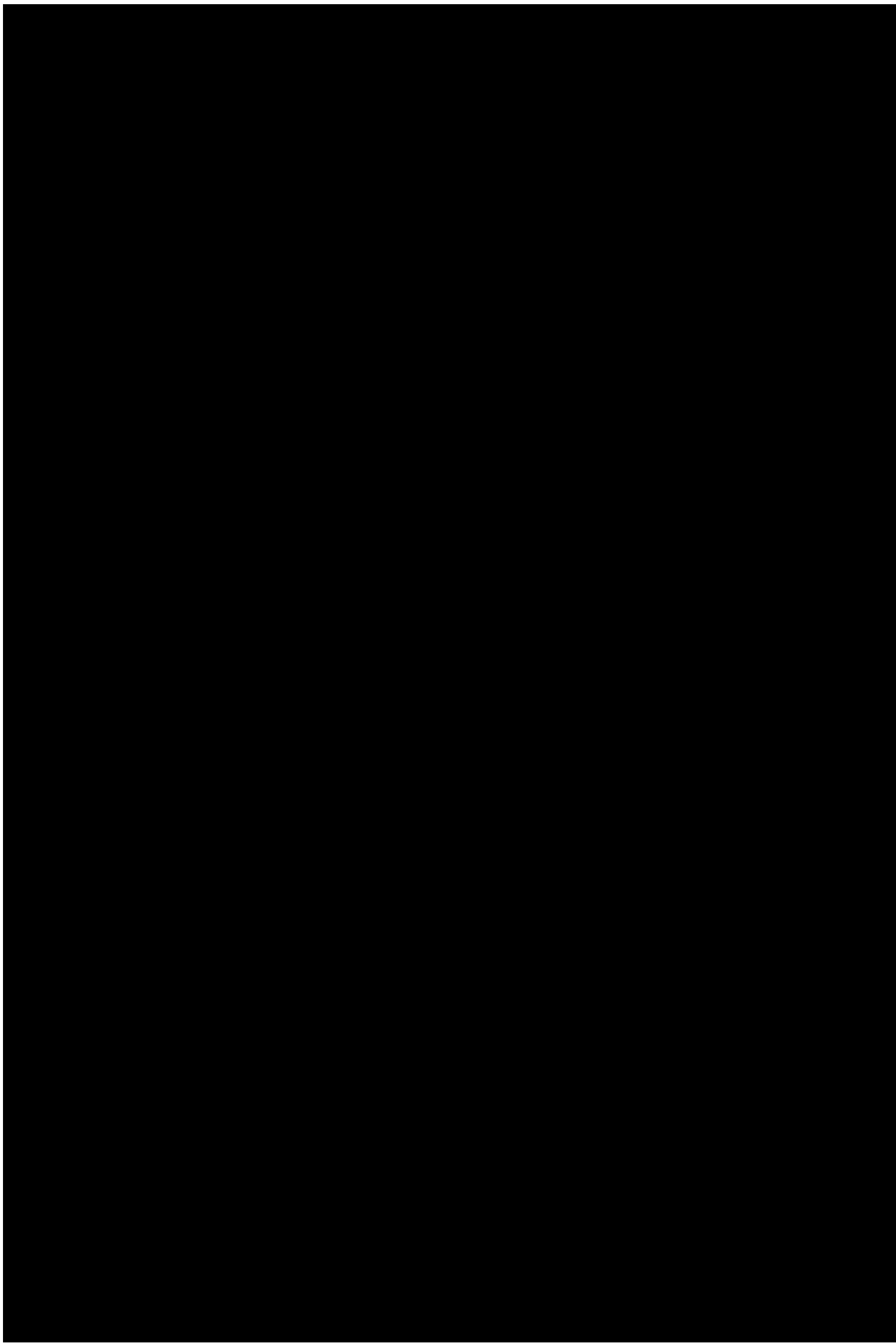


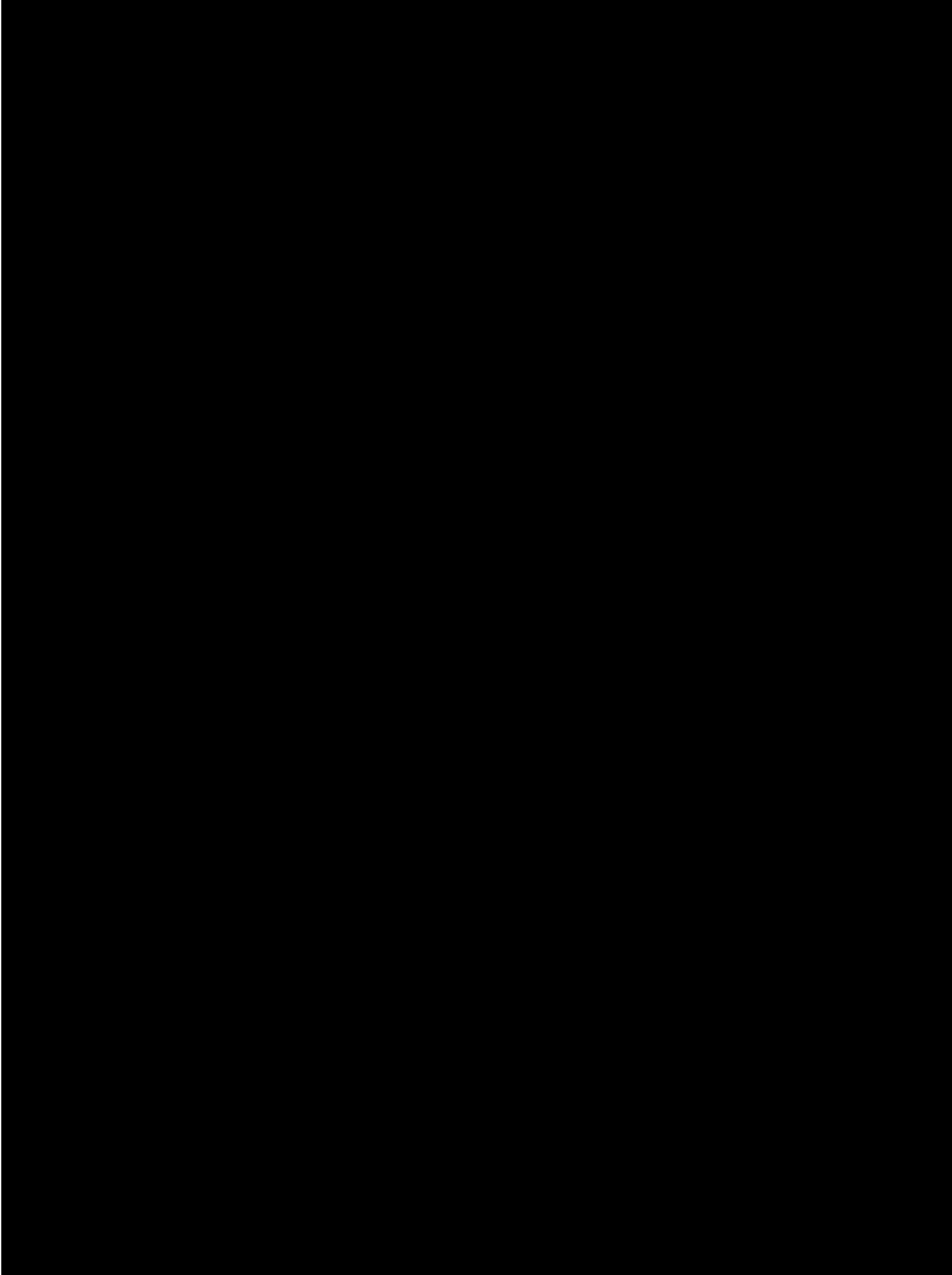


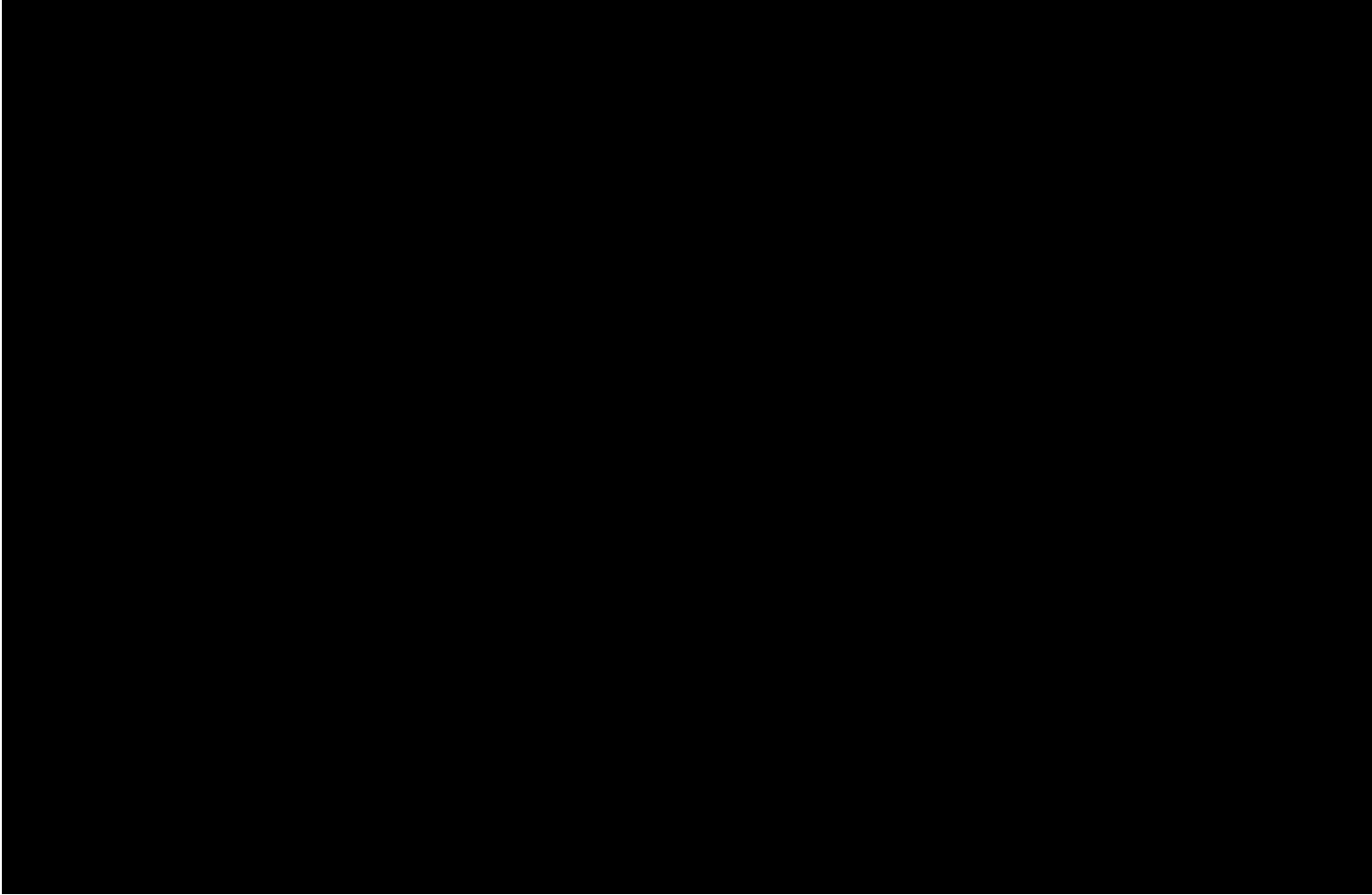
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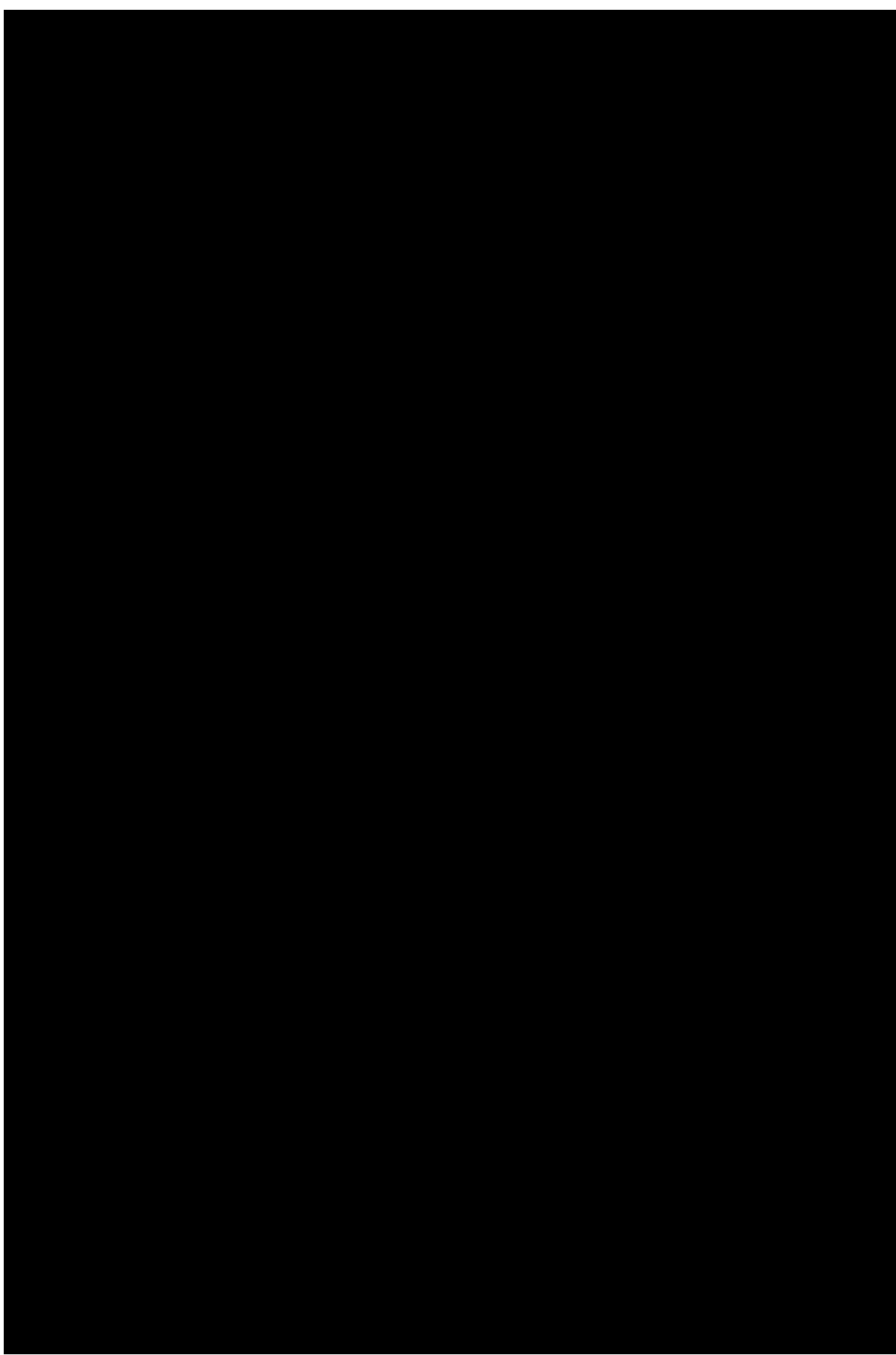


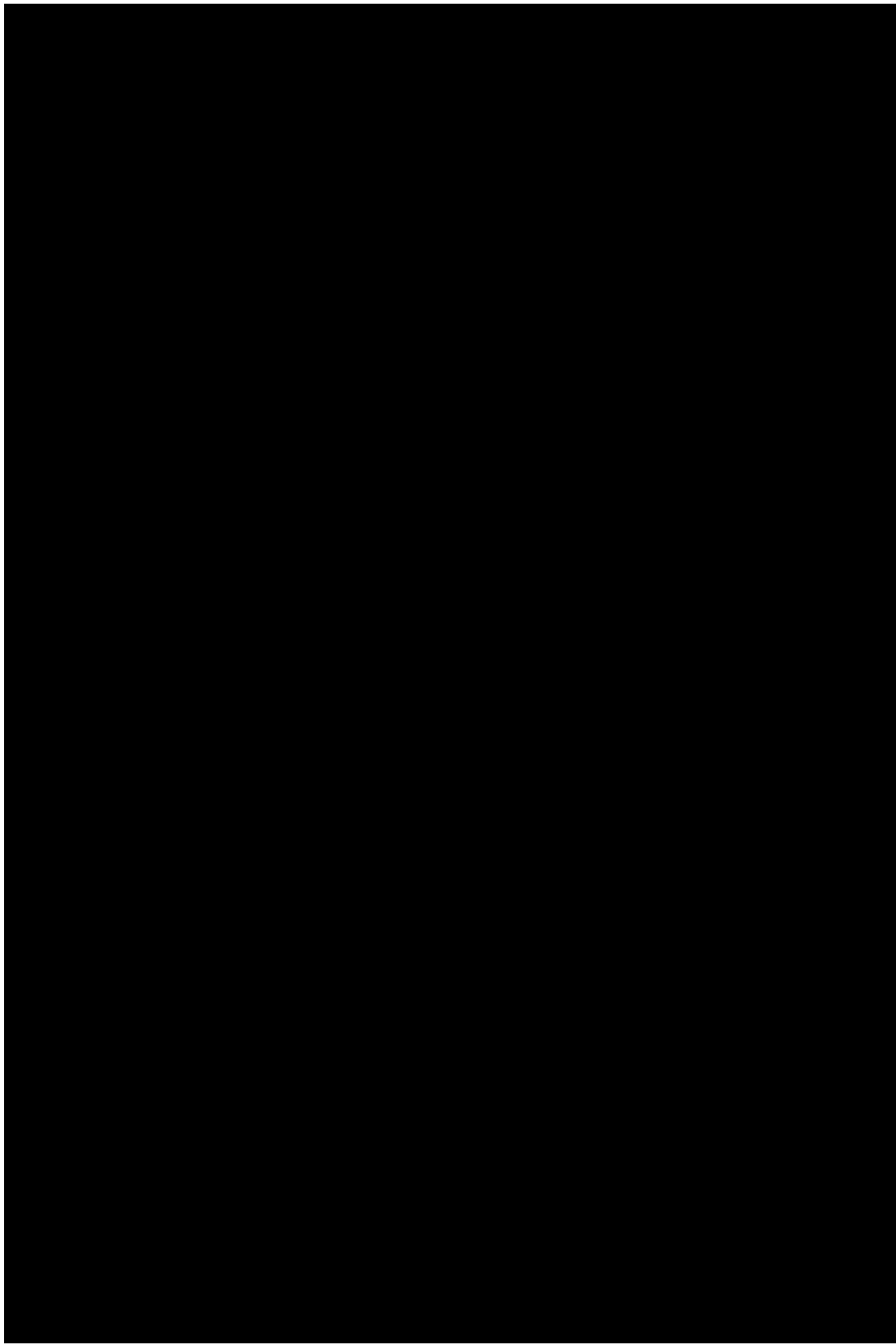


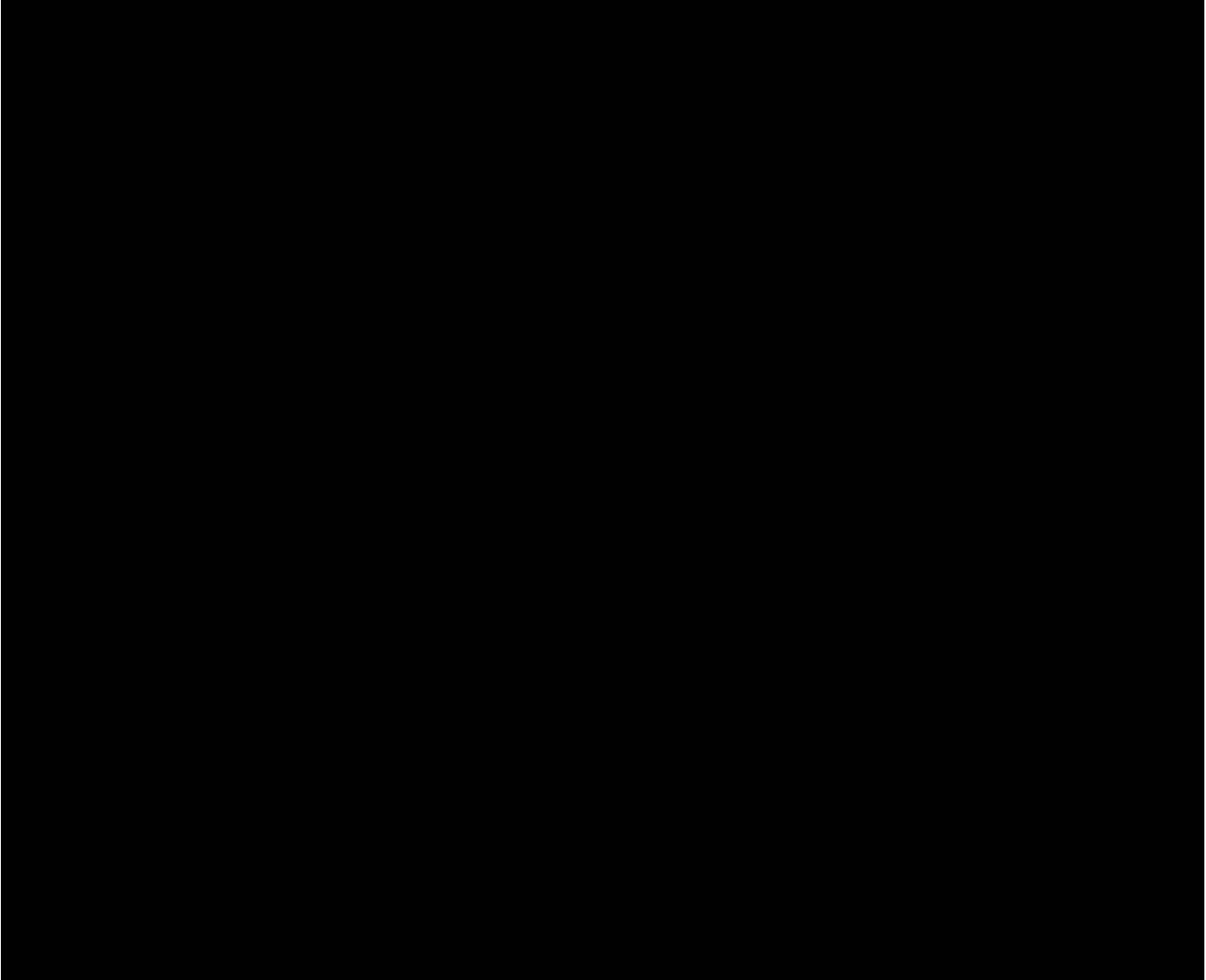


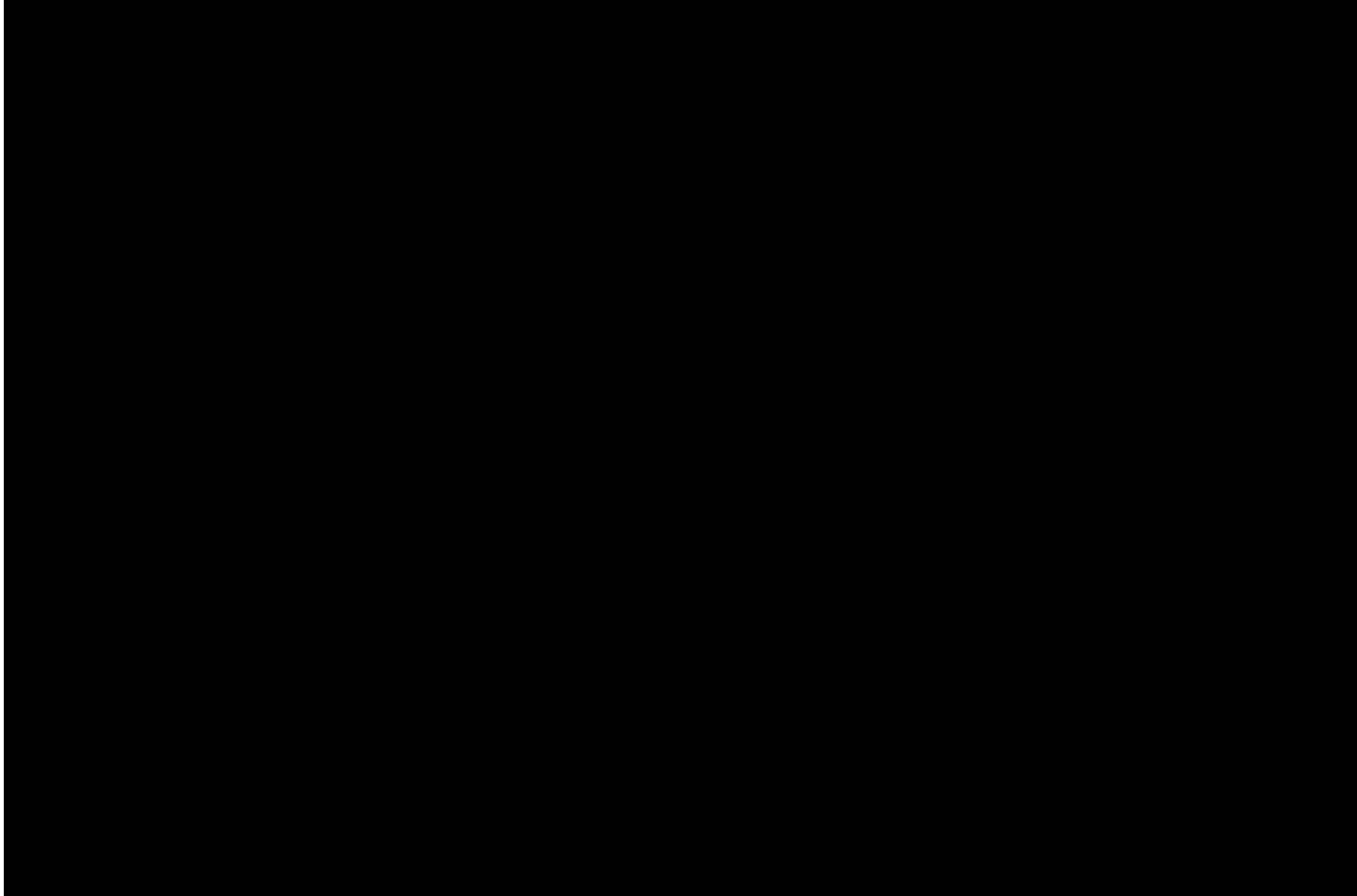


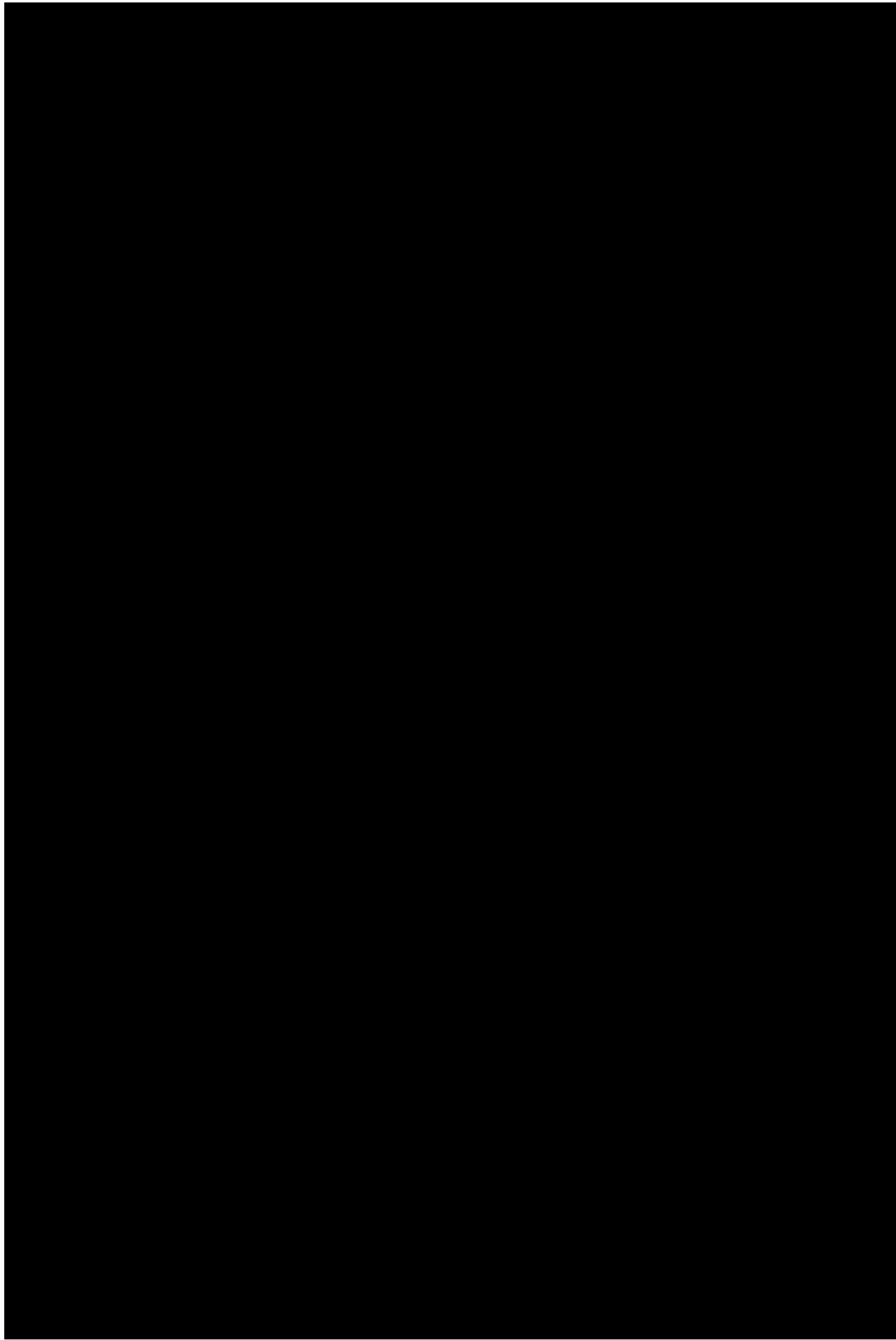




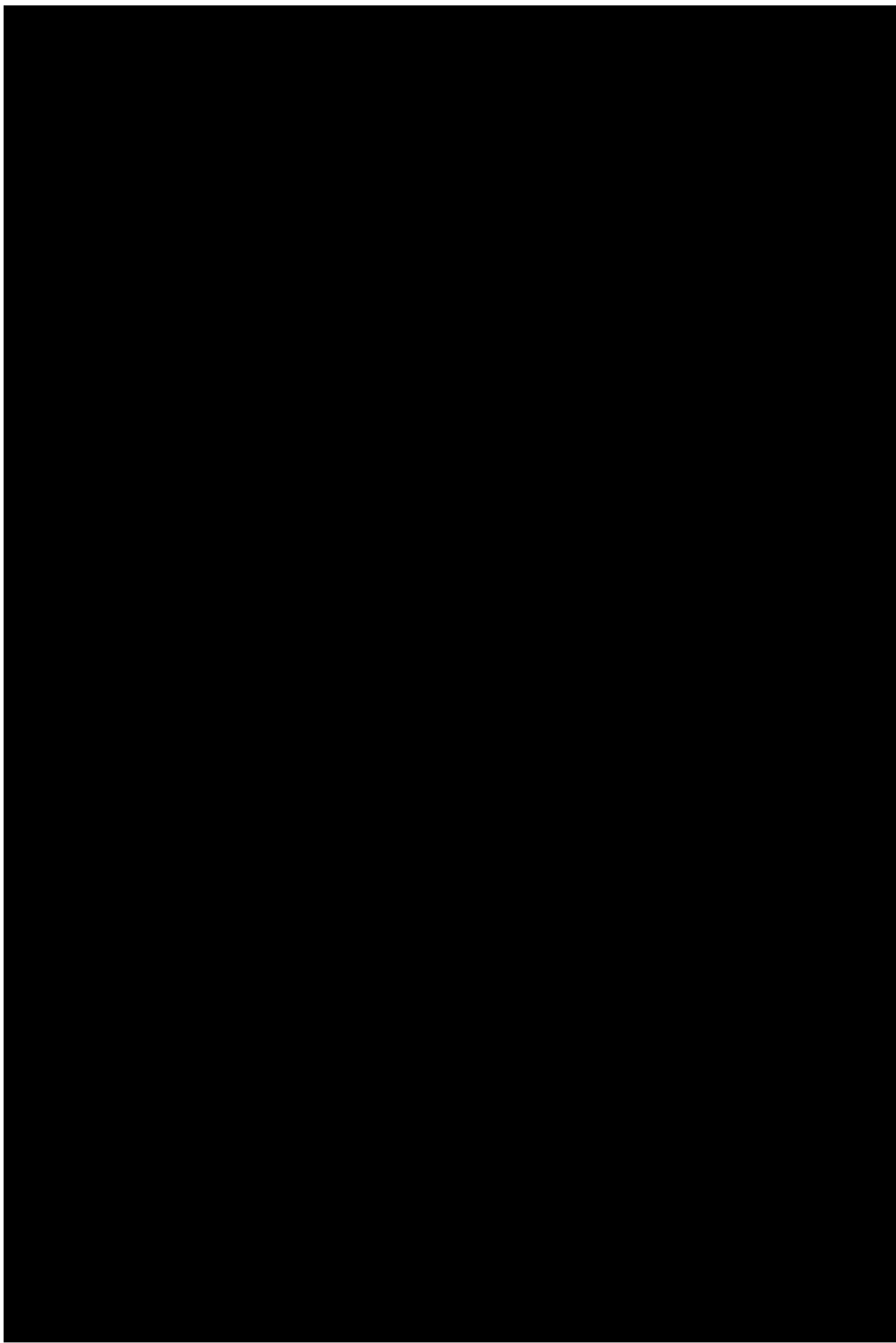


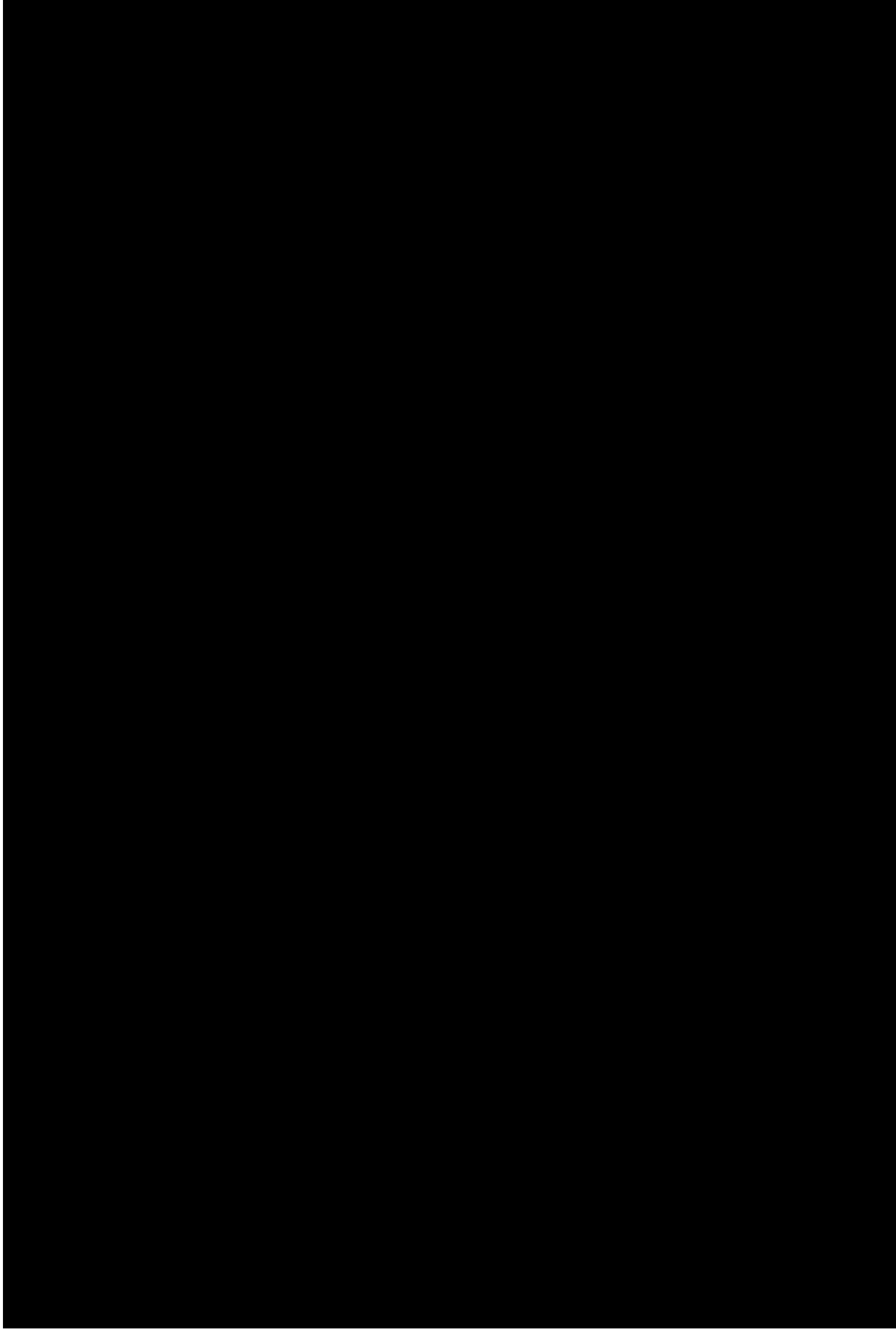


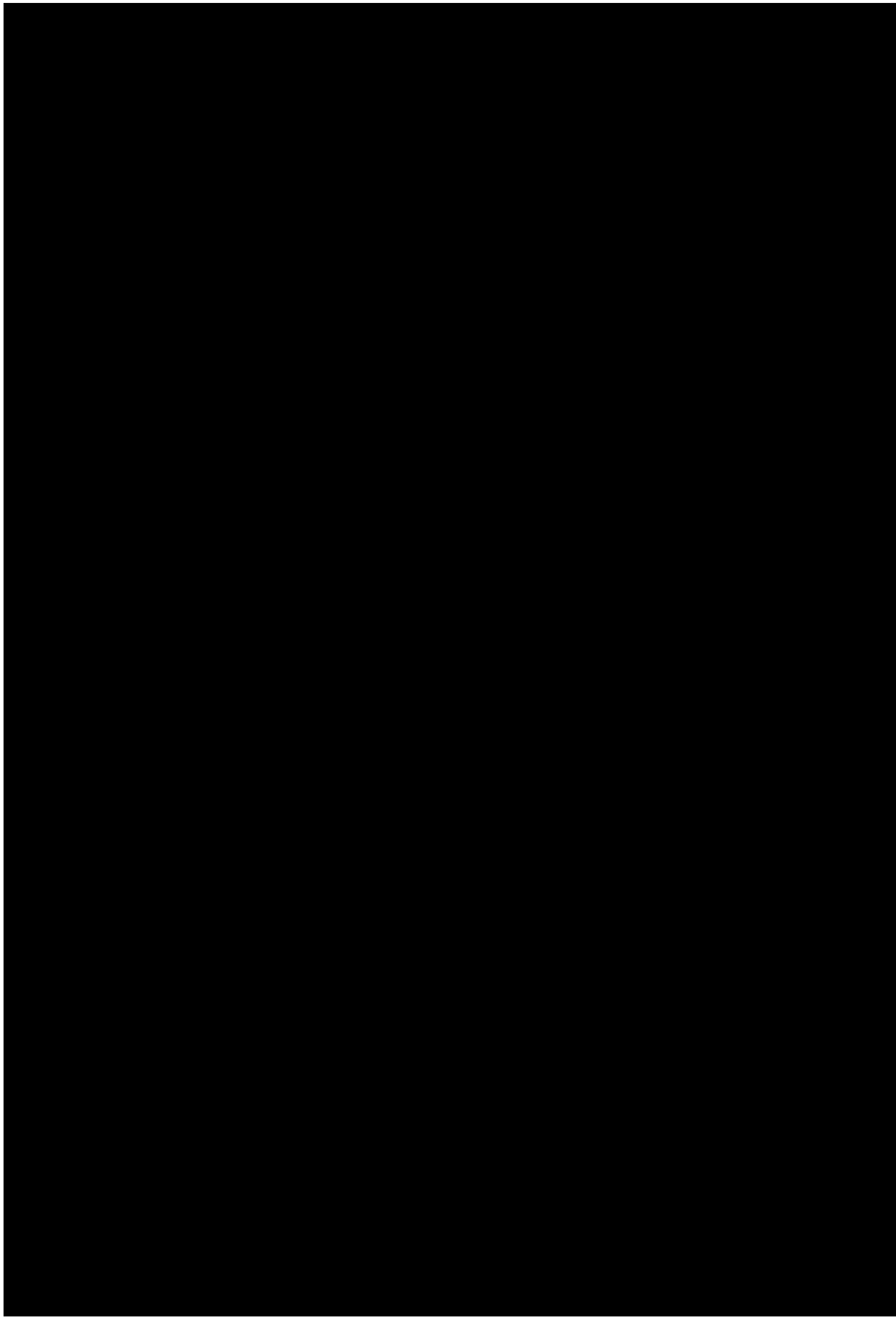


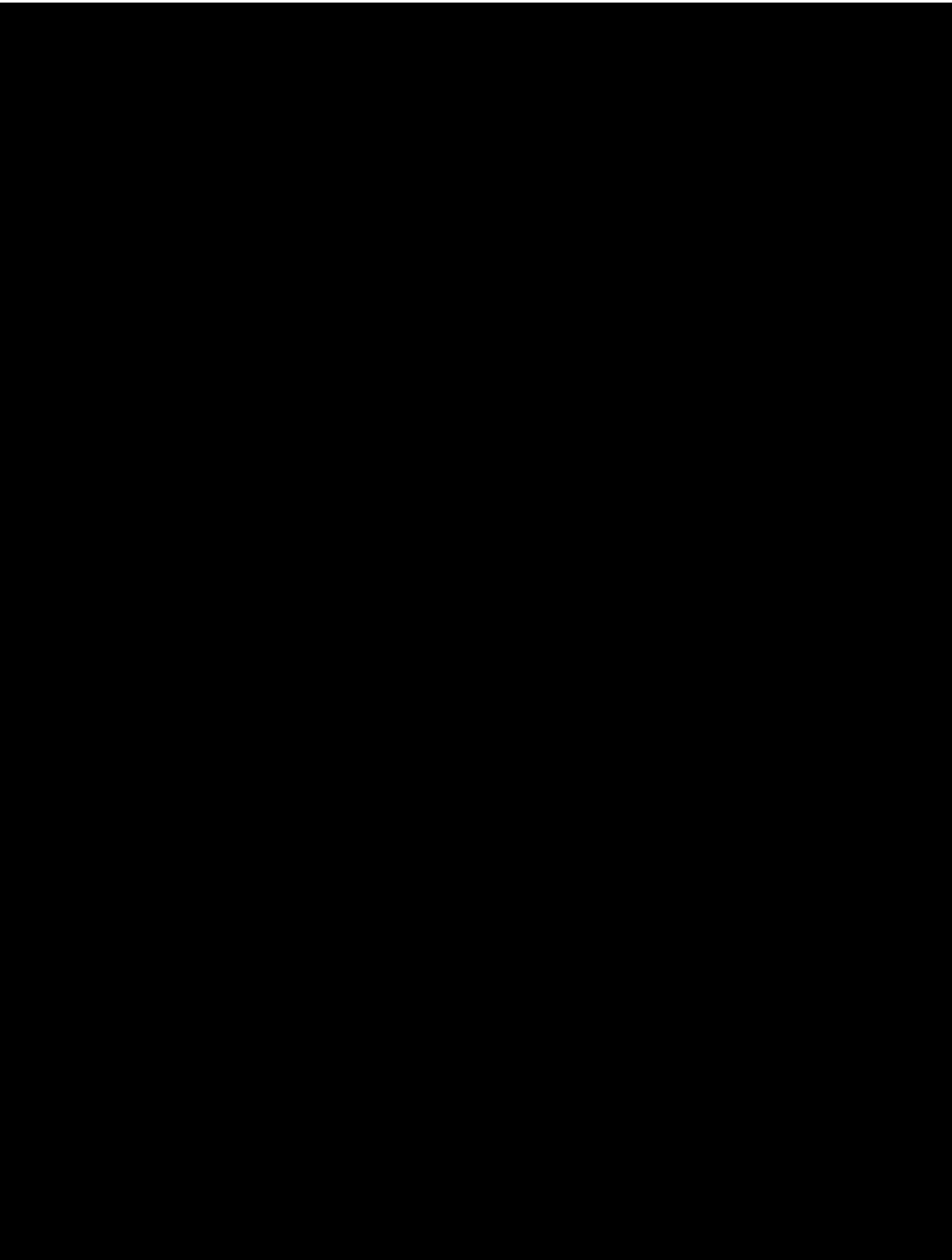


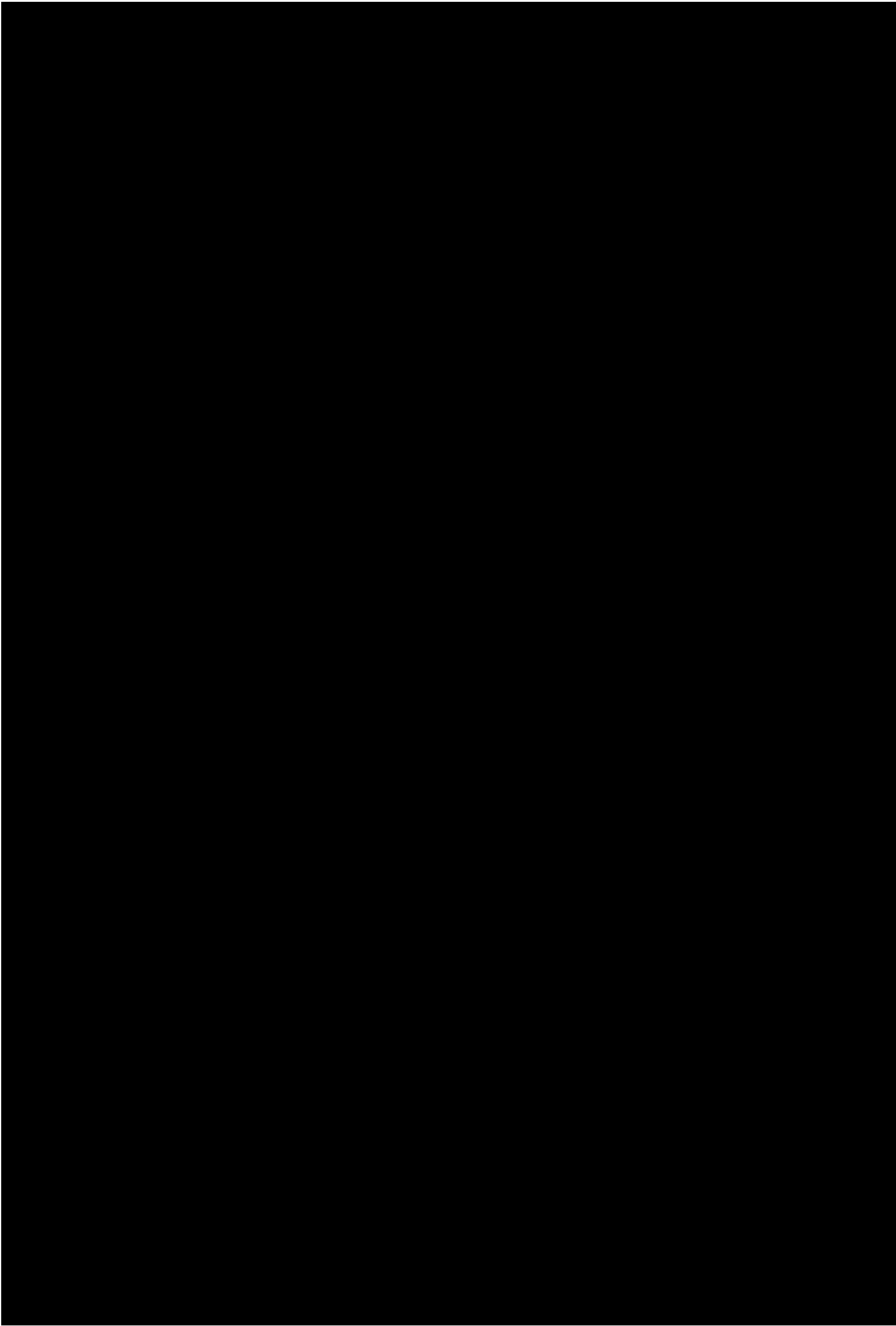
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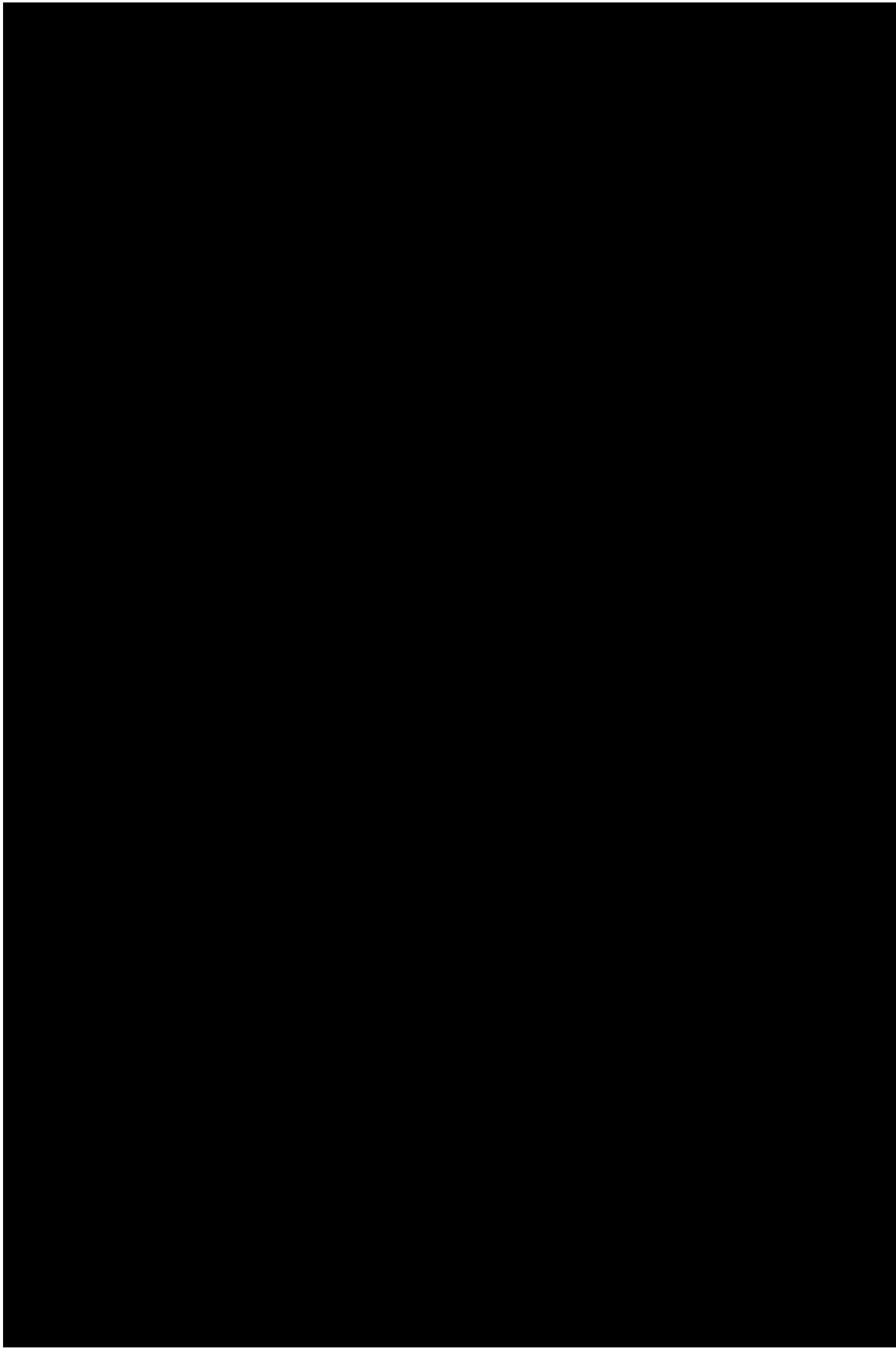




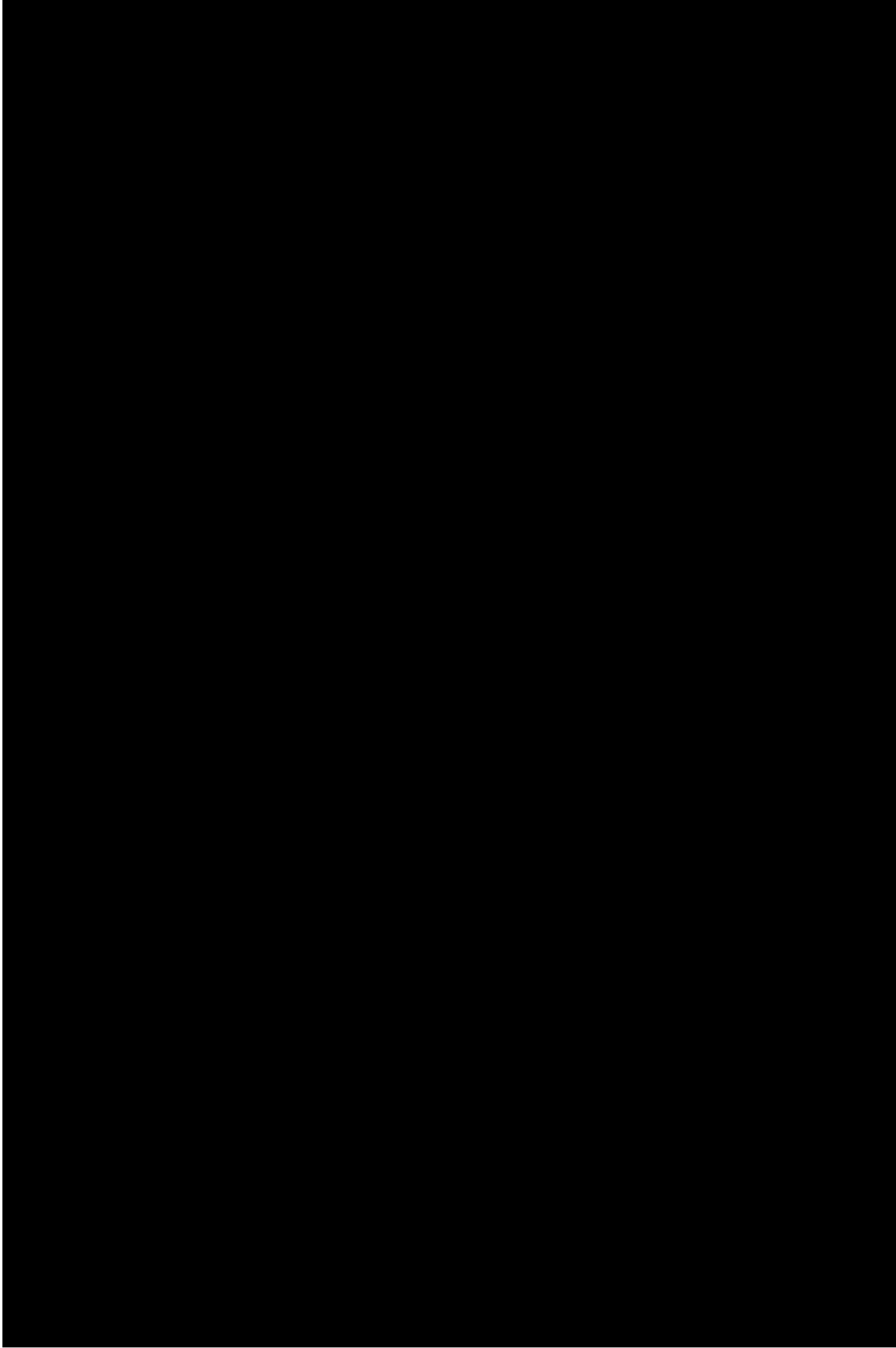


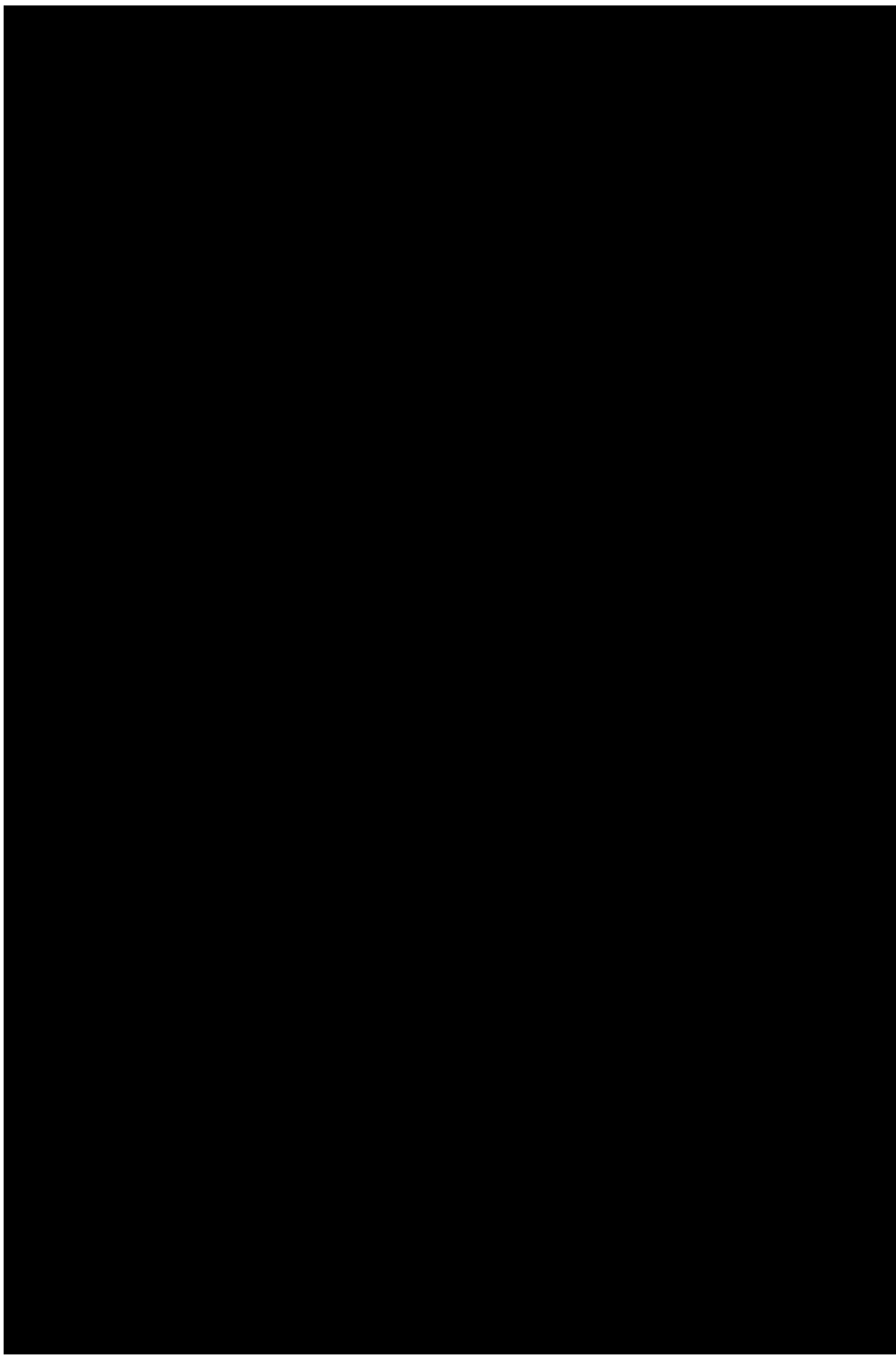


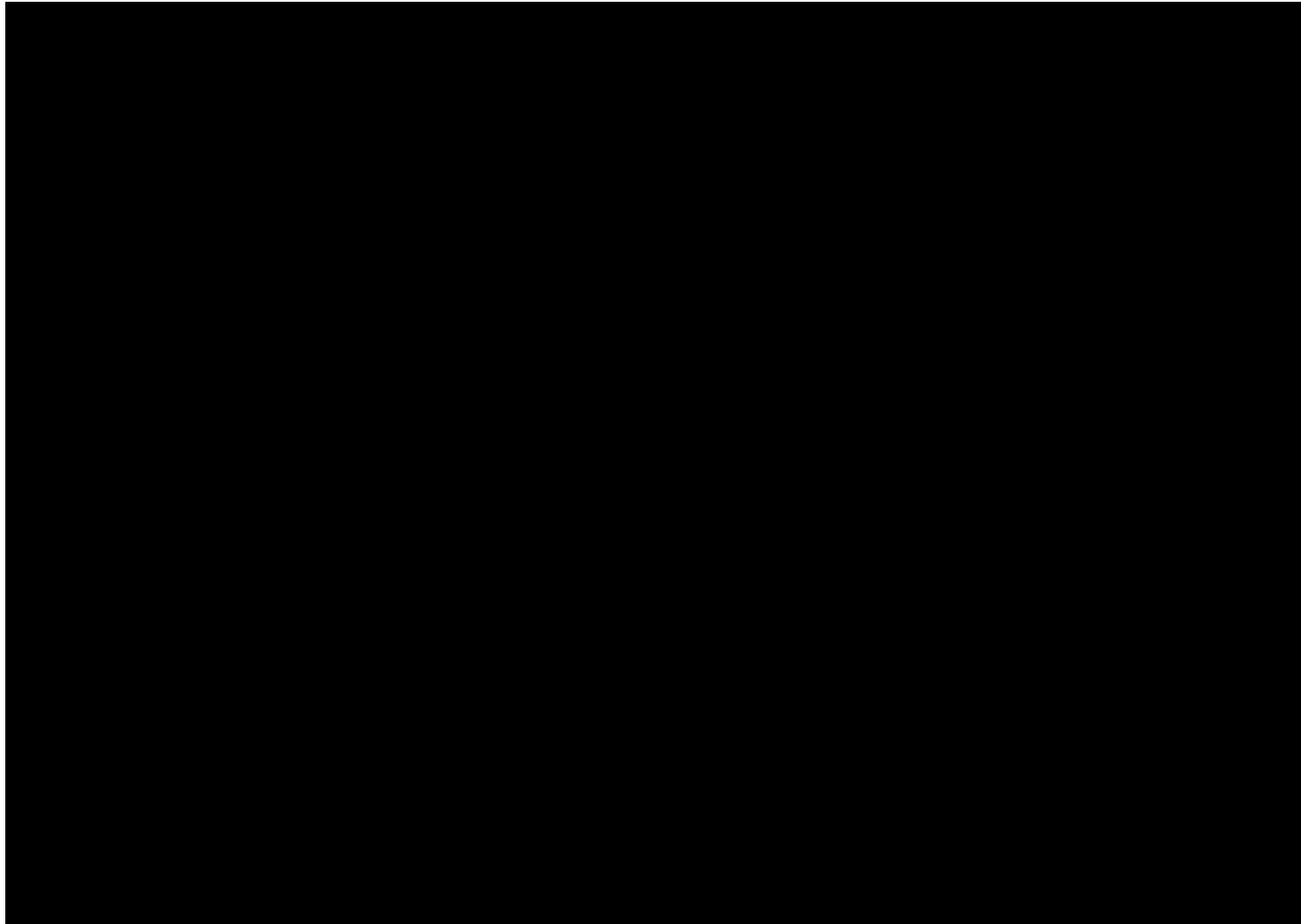


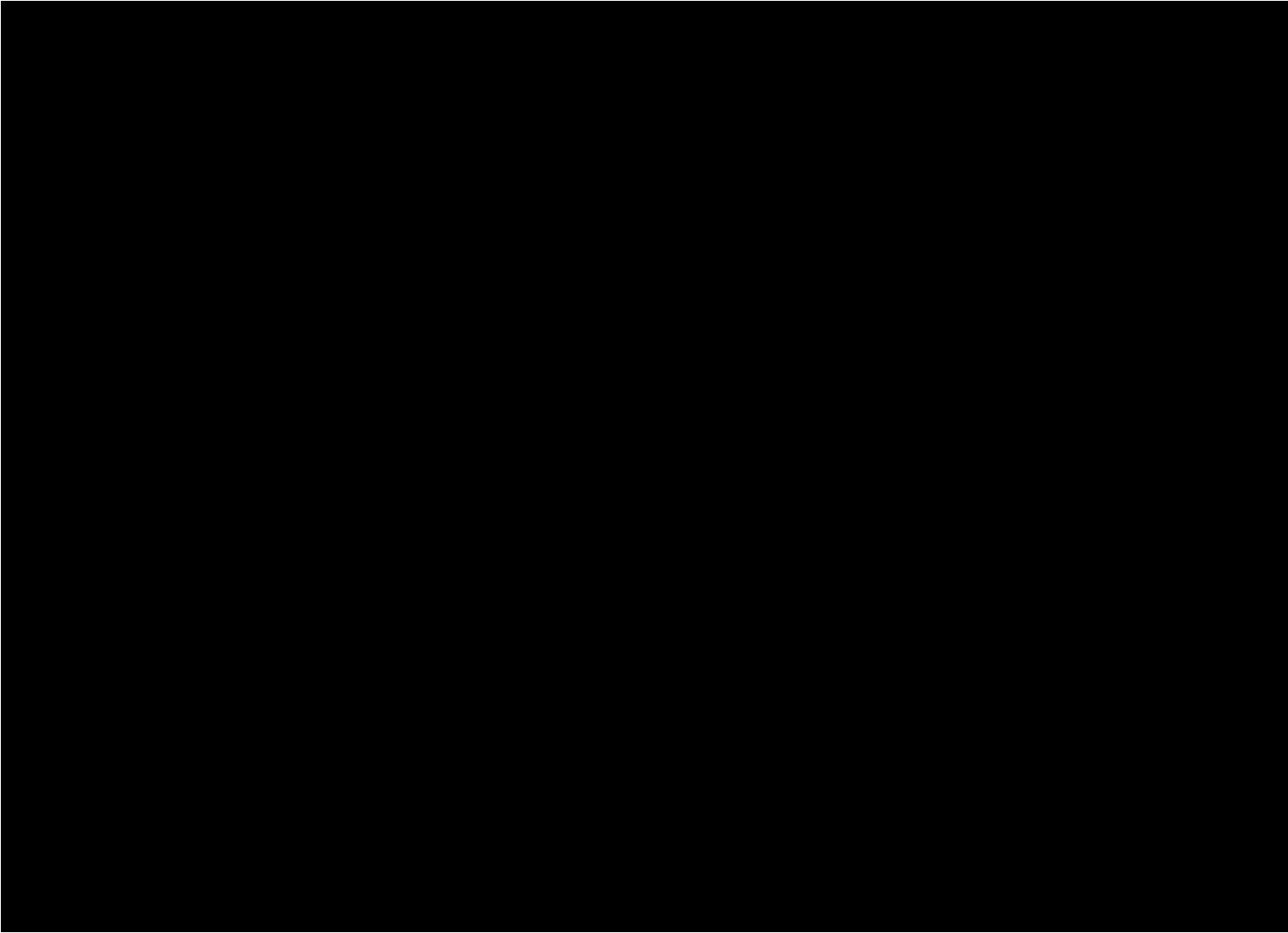


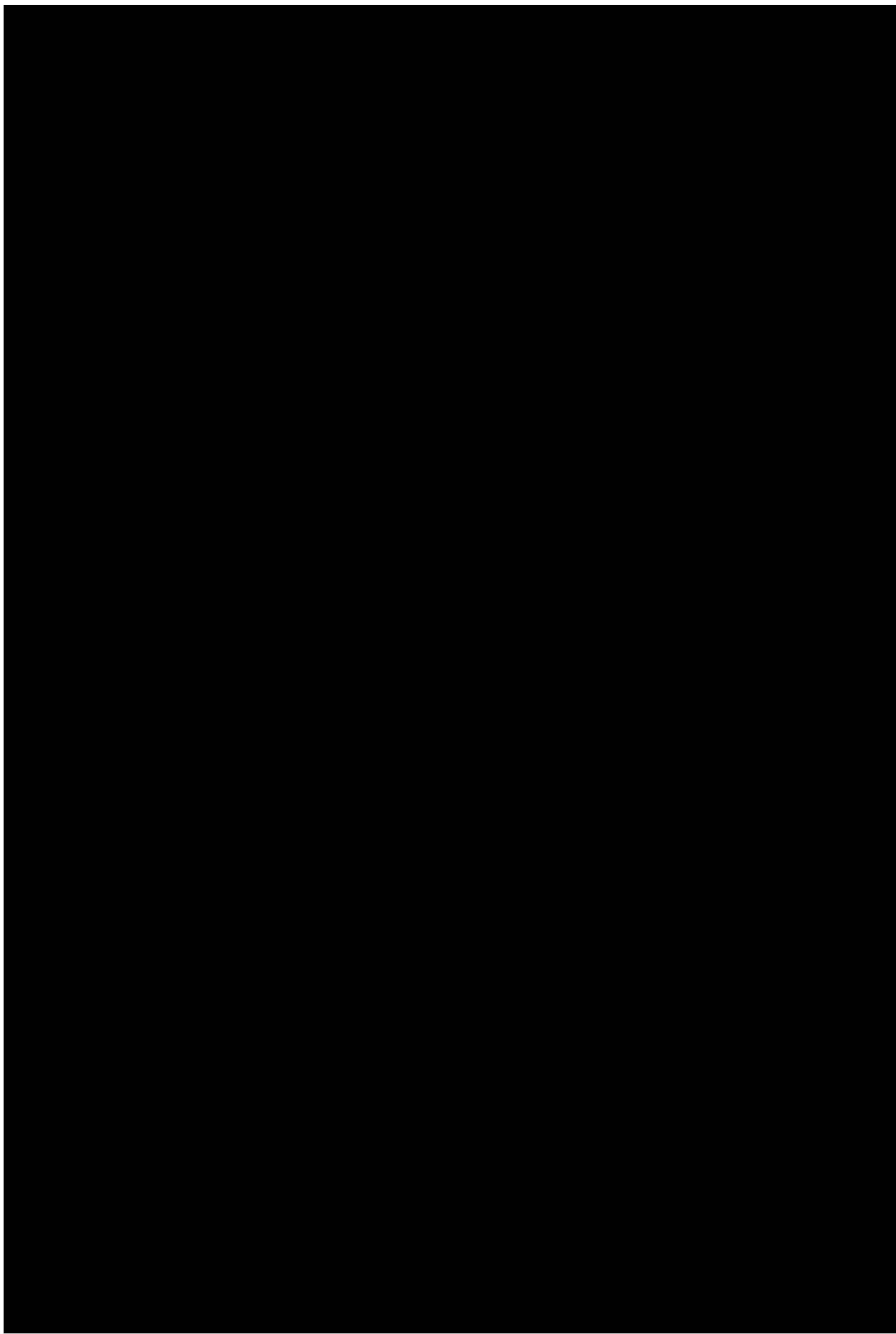
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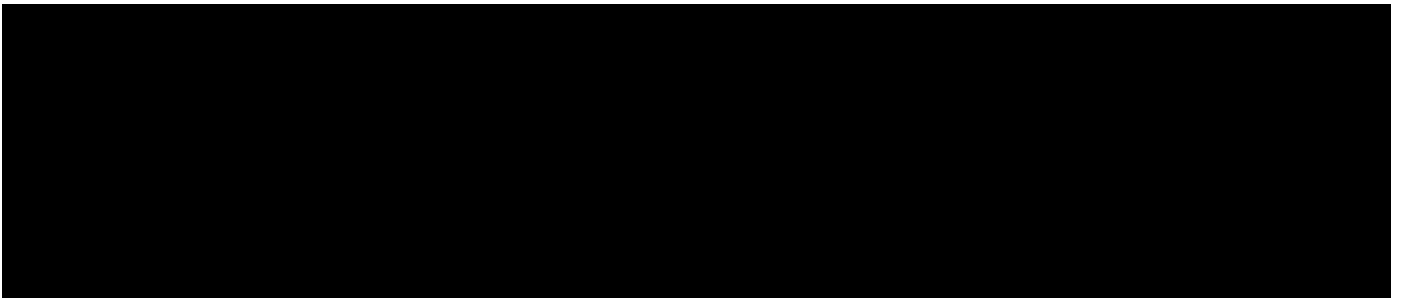


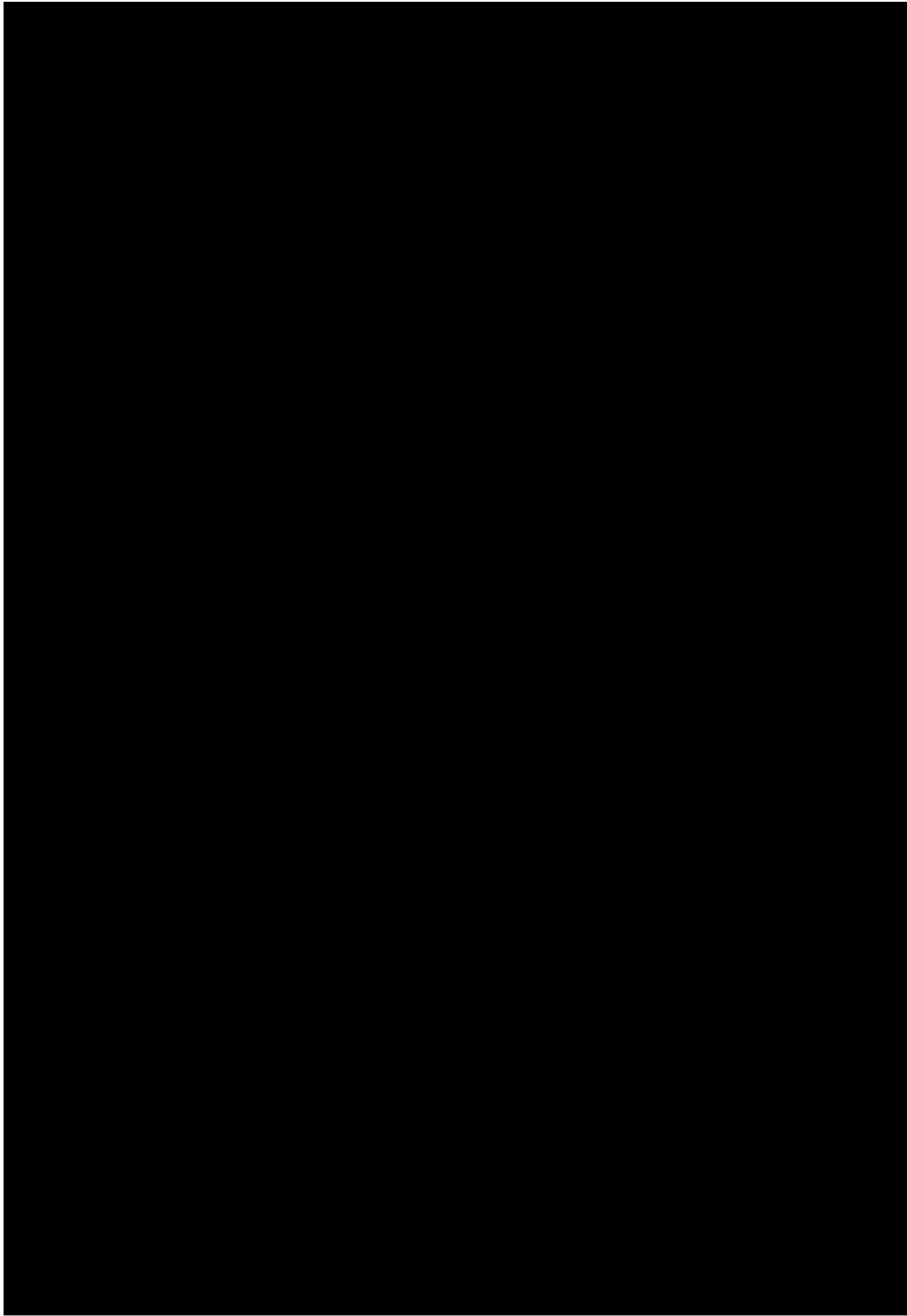


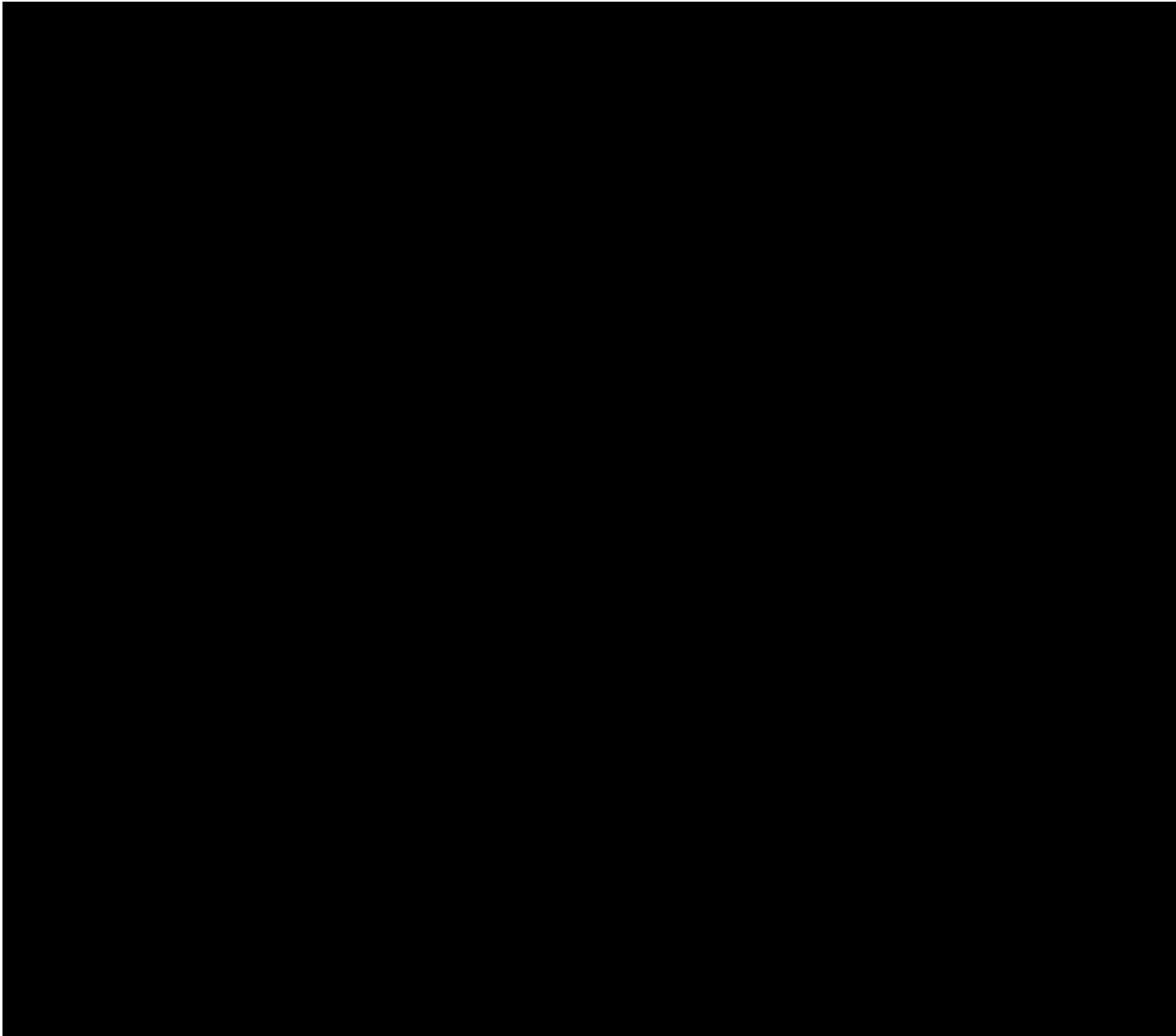


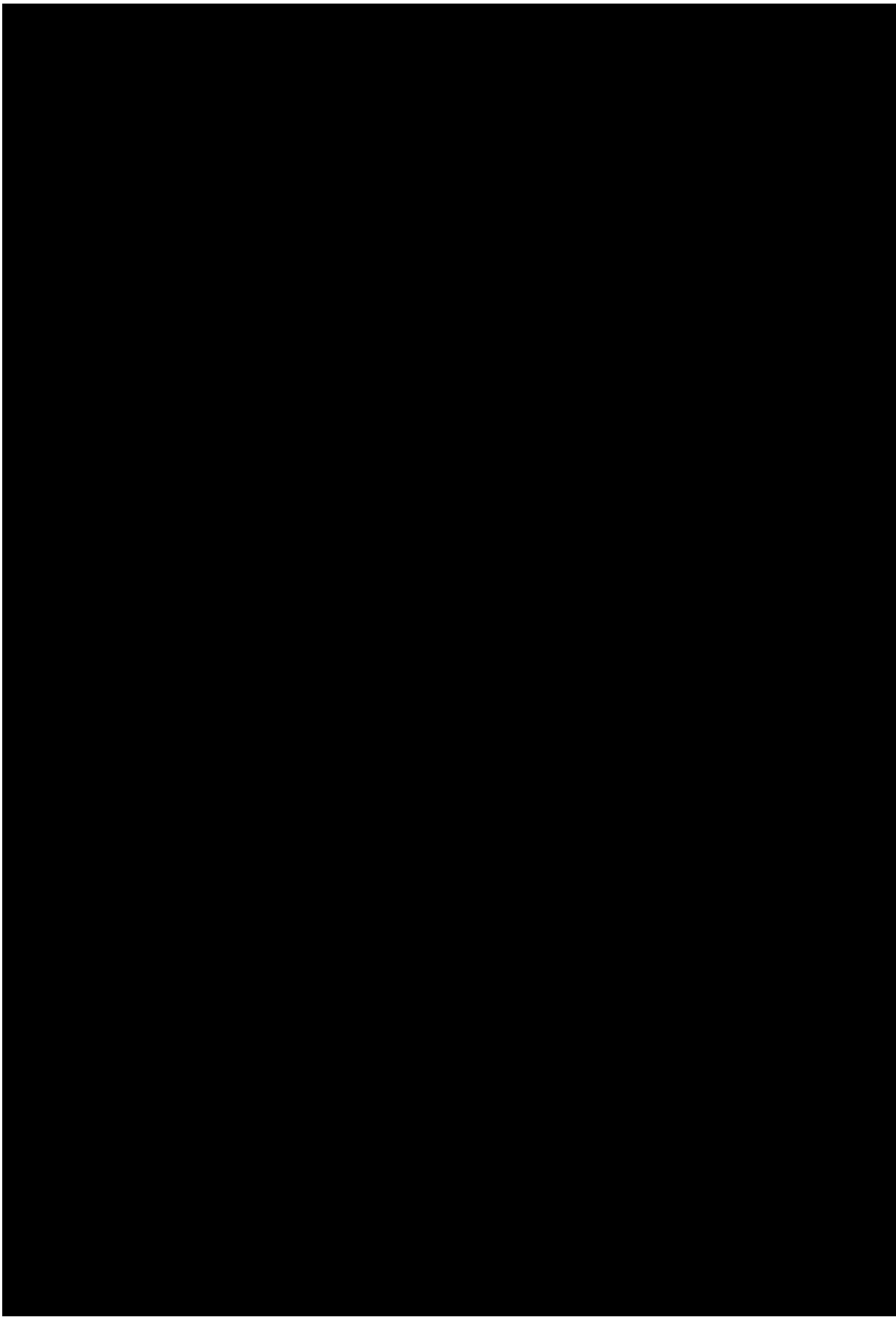


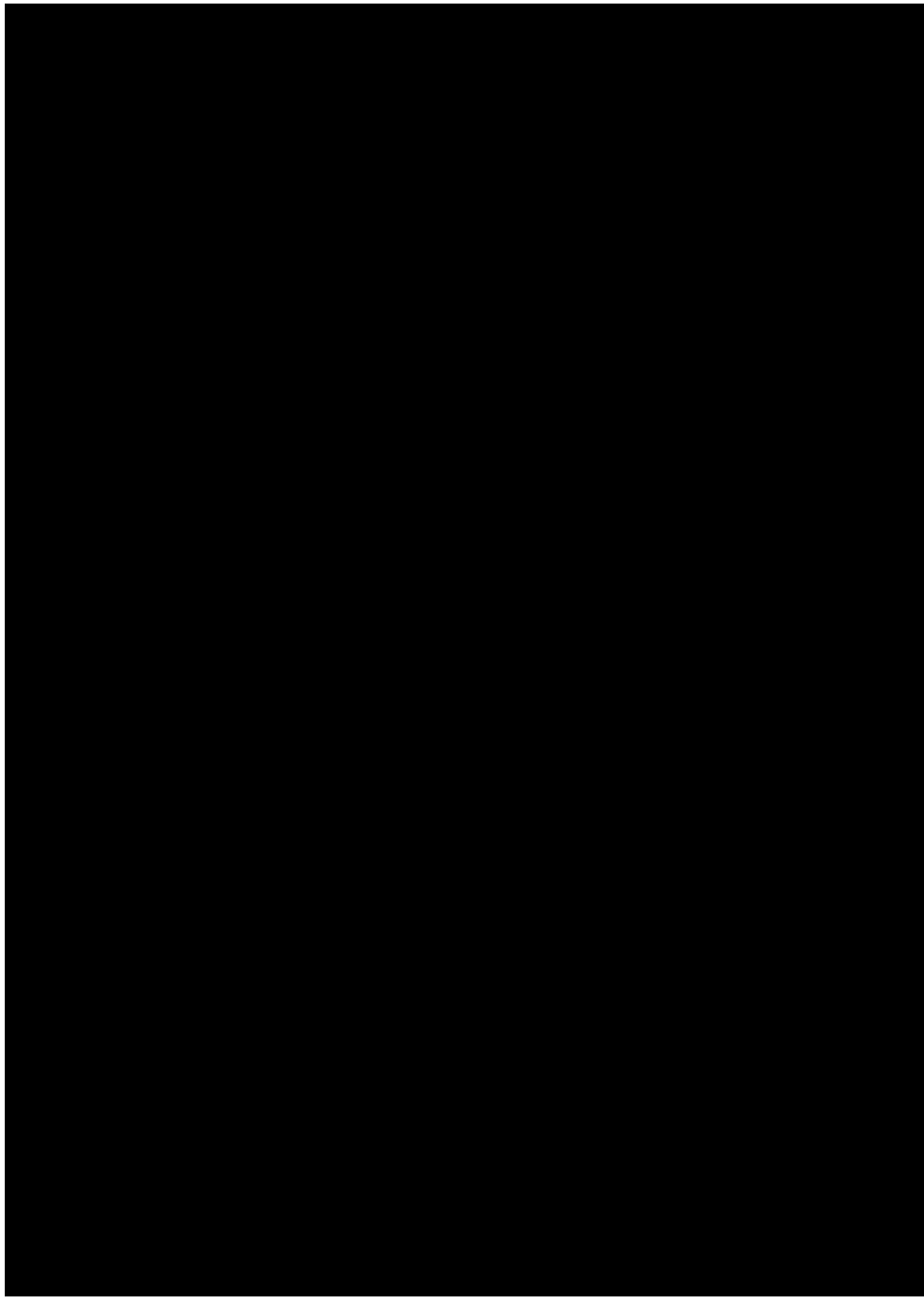






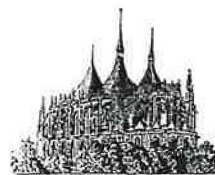








a.s. KUTNÁ HORA



Hrnčířská 193, 284 01 Kutná Hora, IČ:46355821, DIČ: CZ46355821

Firma je zapsána v obch. rejstříku vedeném MS v Praze, oddíl B, vložka 1712

Plná moc

UNIKOM, a.s. Kutná Hora, se sídlem Hrnčířská 193, 284 01 Kutná Hora, IČ : 46355821, DIČ : CZ46355821, zapsaná v rejstříku vedeném MS v Praze, oddíl B, vložka 1712, zastoupená místopředsdou představenstva [REDACTED] tímto

zmocňuje

[REDACTED] ředitele závodu UNIKOM Čáslav, aby zmocnitele zastupoval a jeho jménem činil veškeré právní jednání při obchodním styku týkajícím se jím řízeného závodu zmocnitele. Za tím účelem je oprávněn zejména uzavírat obchodní smlouvy a dohody o hmotné odpovědnosti se zaměstnanci jím řízeného závodu. Plnou moc uděluje zmocnitel zmocněnci na dobu určitou do 31.12.2025 ve vazbě na výkon funkce ředitele závodu. Zmocněnec není oprávněn zmocnění delegovat na další jemu podřízené zaměstnance. Nevztahuje se na uzavírání smluv o převodu vlastnictví nemovitého majetku zmocnitele, na uzavírání pojistných smluv k pojištění majetku UNIKOMU, a.s. a na uzavírání pracovních smluv se zaměstnanci závodu.

V Kutné Hoře dne 2. 1. 2025

Ověření - legalizace

[REDACTED]
místopředseda představenstva