

SMLOUVA o dodávkách tepla a teplé vody včetně jejich distribuce

uzavřená podle ustanovení § 1746 odst. 2 zákona č. 89/2012 Sb., občanského zákoníku,
v platném znění

uzavřená mezi

Armádní Servisní, příspěvková organizace

Se sídlem v Praze, Podbabská 1589/1, Dejvice, 160 00 Praha 6
Zapsaná v obchodním rejstříku vedeném Městským soudem v Praze
oddíl Pr, vložka 1342

Zastoupená ředitelem Ing. Martinem Lehkým

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(dále jen „dodavatel“)

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jejímž jménem jedná [REDACTED] vedoucí oddělení provozu Praha, Agentury
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(dále jen „odběratel“)

Uzavřeli níže uvedeného dne, měsíce a roku smlouvu o dodávkách tepla a teplé vody včetně jejich distribuce následujícího znění:

Preambule

Dodavatel je oprávněn dle zřizovací listiny k výkonu správy, provozování, reprodukci, údržby a oprav tepelných zařízení a rozvodů tepelných zařízení, určených zřizovatelem dodavatele do příslušnosti hospodařit opatřením zřizovatele. Dále zajišťuje výrobu tepla a teplé užitkové vody, včetně jejich distribuce, v těchto tepelných zařízeních.

1. Předmět smlouvy

- 1.1. Předmětem této smlouvy je závazek dodavatele dodávat tepelnou energii a teplou vodu ze svých zařízení do odběrných míst odběratele za podmínek uvedených v této smlouvě. Objekty, do kterých bude tepelná energie a teplá voda dodávána jsou uvedeny v nedílné příloze č. 1 této smlouvy.

2. Charakter a pravidla dodávky tepelné energie

- 2.1 Technické parametry odběrného místa (součást odběrového diagramu) -zahrnuje popis odběrného místa, jeho technické a připojovací údaje, parametry odběrného zařízení a ostatní údaje provozně-technického charakteru (výkon, časový průběh, teplotu, tlak, hmotnostní nebo objemový průtok teplotnosné látky, místa osazení měřicí techniky, kontaktní údaje apod.). Smluvní strany technické parametry odběrného místa aktualizují na základě technických změn, které v průběhu smluvního vztahu vznikly.
- 2.2 Odběrový diagram (OD) je sjednáván mezi odběratelem a dodavatelem jedenkrát ročně na každé odběrné místo samostatně. Odběrový diagram je součástí smluvního vztahu jako příloha č. 2 a řeší potřeby tepla odběratele a časové rozložení dodávek na odběrném místě pro následující období – kalendářní rok. Při odběru teplé vody (TV) smluvní strany v této části blíže specifikují dodací podmínky TV (teplota, časový průběh dodávky aj.) Dodavatel používá potvrzených odběrových diagramů k tvorbě plánu pro odběrné místo po dobu smluvního období – kalendářního roku. Dodavatel zašle v červenci daného roku odběrateli návrhy odběrových diagramů na další období, které vycházejí z dosažené průměrné skutečné spotřeby z předešlých 3 ukončených ročních období. Odsouhlasení návrhu OD odběratel potvrzuje. Odběratel může upravit tento navržený diagram na dodávku a odběr tepla. Může zohlednit změny, které se uskutečnily na odběrném místě (např. zateplení, přístavba objektu, změna charakteru využívání objektu apod.). Potvrzený diagram na dodávku a odběr tepla je nutné vrátit dodavateli nejpozději do 15. 9. daného roku. Pokud odběratel v termínu odběrový diagram nevrátí, bude považován předložený návrh odběrového diagramu pro příští období za platný. Schválení OD a žádosti o změny OD vyžaduje dodavatel zaslat v elektronické nebo písemné podobě nejpozději do 15. 9. daného roku. Odběrový diagram odsouhlasují pověřeni zástupci odběratele a dodavatele, kteří jsou oprávněni jednat ve věcech technických podle smlouvy. Změnu sjednaného diagramu na dodávku a odběr tepla v pozdějším termínu nebo v průběhu smluvního období nemůže dodavatel akceptovat.

3. Pravidla pro vytápění

- 3.1 Plnění sjednaných parametrů dodávek tepla bude odběratel měsíčně odsouhlasovat na dodavatelem předložených výkazech. Sjednané parametry podle odběrového diagramu nejsou taxativní, ale jsou vždy odvislé od současných klimatických podmínek v daném měsíci, případně písemně doložených požadavků odběratele.
- 3.2 Odběratel se zavazuje poskytovat dodavateli bezplatně elektrickou energii, vodu, palivo, a to v rozsahu nezbytně nutném pro zajištění řádného chodu tepelného zařízení a dle nedílné přílohy č. 3 této smlouvy.

- 3.3 V případech, kdy je odběratel tepla z jednoho zdroje zároveň smluvním poskytovatelem vody, elektřiny nebo paliva dodavatel tepla a zároveň je jediným odběratelem tepla, nebude za tyto služby probíhat mezi odběratelem a dodavatelem finanční úhrada.
- 3.4 V případech, kdy je z jednoho zdroje více odběratelů tepla, budou na měření vstupních energií a vody instalována podružná měřidla. Finanční vyrovnání se bude provádět formou rozpočtových opatření.
- 3.5 O odběru energií, paliv a vody od odběratele tepla bude veden „Měsíční výkaz odebraných energií, paliv a vody“, který musí obě strany měsíčně odsouhlasit.
- 3.6 Dodavatel je povinen dodržovat všechny obecně závazné právní předpisy, zejména v oblasti odpadů, ekologie, bezpečnosti a ochrany zdraví při práci, protipožárních opatření a interních normativních aktů platných v působnosti Ministerstva obrany; za tímto účelem umožní vstup odpovědným orgánům AČR k provádění kontrol, pokud tím nebude narušen provoz. K provedení kontroly vyzve příslušný orgán odpovědného zástupce dodavatele.
- 3.7 Odběratel zajistí vstup určeným zaměstnancům dodavatele do vojenských objektů, kde se nacházejí tepelná zařízení přímých odběratelů a vjezd dodavatele do vojenských objektů k zabezpečení zásobování.

4. Podmínky dodávek a odběru tepla

- 4.1 Otopné období, není-li mezi odběratelem a dodavatelem dohodnuto jinak, začíná 1. září a končí 31. května následujícího roku.
- 4.2 Dodávka tepla se zahájí v otopném období, když průměrná denní teplota venkovního vzduchu v příslušné lokalitě poklesne pod + 13 °C ve dvou dnech po sobě následujících a podle vývoje počasí nelze očekávat zvýšení této teploty nad + 13 °C pro následující den.
- 4.3 Vytápění se omezí nebo přeruší v otopném období, když průměrná denní teplota venkovního vzduchu vystoupí nad +13 °C ve dvou dnech po sobě následujících a podle vývoje počasí nelze očekávat pokles této teploty pro následující den.
- 4.4 Teplá užitková voda, není-li mezi odběratelem a dodavatelem dohodnuto jinak, je dodávána celoročně tak, aby měla na výtok u spotřebitele teplotu 45 °C až 60 °C, s výjimkou odběrných špiček spotřeby. Dodávka je uskutečňována denně nejméně v době od 6.00 do 22.00 hod. Do nebytových budov se dodávka ve dnech, kdy tyto budovy nejsou provozovány, přeruší, pokud je to technicky možné.
- 4.5 Do nebytových budov se dodávka ve dnech, kdy tyto budovy nejsou provozovány, přeruší, pokud je to technicky možné.
- 4.6 Jako nosič tepla slouží topná voda nebo pára. Hranice dodávky tepla jsou předávací místa v místě změny vlastnictví v objektech náležících k odběrnému místu, kam je prováděna dodávka tepla.
- 4.7 Dodávky tepla bude dodavatel uskutečňovat v rozsahu schválených odběrových diagramů, s výjimkou sjednaných odstávek. Nedohodnou-li se strany jinak, bude dodavatel dodávat odběrateli teplo potřebné k zajištění teplot v odběrných místech

v množství a parametrech daných obecně závaznými právními předpisy a technickými normami platnými v době dodávek.

- 4.8 Dodávka je splněna předáním tepla ve stanovené kvalitě v předávacím místě. O dodávkách tepla bude dodavatel průběžně zaznamenávat měřené hodnoty, jako je venkovní teplota, výstupní parametry teplotnosné látky apod.
- 4.9 Dodavatel je oprávněn provádět regulaci dodávky tepla v návaznosti na celostátní regulaci v dodávce paliv a energií. Regulační opatření je dodavatel oprávněn provádět podle odběrových stupňů a otopných křivek vyhlášených dodavatelem paliv a energií prostřednictvím sdělovacích prostředků, v odůvodněných případech i jiným způsobem.
- 4.10 Dodavatel je oprávněn v nezbytném rozsahu omezit nebo přerušit dodávku tepla:
- Při bezprostředním ohrožení života, zdraví nebo majetku osob a při likvidaci těchto stavů,
 - při stavech nouze z důvodu živelních událostí, opatření státních orgánů za branné pohotovosti státu, havárií na zařízeních pro výrobu a rozvod energie, dlouhodobého nedostatku zdrojů energie, vyhlášené smogové situace vyžadující regulaci zdrojů energie, teroristického činu a jiných případech vyšší moci.
 - při provádění plánovaných oprav, rekonstrukcí, běžné údržby a revizi za podmínky, že jejich provádění oznámí odběrateli alespoň 15 dnů předem,
 - při vzniku a odstraňování poruch na rozvodných zařízeních,
 - při provádění nutných provozních manipulací,
 - nevyhovuje-li zařízení odběratele právním nebo bezpečnostním předpisům nebo technickým normám podle nálezu odborného orgánu,
 - znemožňuje-li odběratel pověřeným pracovníkům dodavatele přístup k zařízení dodavatele nebo provede-li odběratel takové změny či zásahy do svého zařízení, které mají za následek podstatnou změnu podmínek při odběru tepla a měření jeho spotřeby,
 - při náhlém a předem neohlášeném přerušení nebo omezení dodávek smluvními dodavateli (tepla do primární sítě, elektrické energie, vody, zemního plynu) prodávajícího. V takovém případě dodavatel s odběratelem dohodne zabezpečení náhradní dodávky tepla.
- 4.11 Dodavatel neodpovídá za nedostatky v dodávce tepla a teplé užitkové vody, způsobené technickým stavem objektu nebo odběrního zařízení nebo části rozvodů a spotřebičů, které jsou majetkem nebo ve správě odběratele.
- 4.12 Dodavatel neodpovídá za závady způsobené havarijními situacemi, vzniklými při přerušení dodávky vody, elektrické energie a za závady způsobené třetími osobami. Dodavatel rovněž neodpovídá za závady vzniklé v důsledku vyhlášení regulačních stupňů dodávek vstupních médií a při vyhlášení smogových situací.
- 4.13 Odběratel je povinen oznámit dodavateli každou zjištěnou poruchu na rozvodech ústředního topení a každou plánovanou údržbu vlastních rozvodů.
- 4.14 Odběratel nesmí provádět bez vědomí dodavatele žádné opravy, zásahy a změny ovlivňující parametry topné soustavy oproti schválenému projektu.

- 4.15 Za stav funkčnosti topné soustavy ve vytápěných objektech ovlivňující plnění a dodržování dodávkových norem odpovídá odběratel, který je povinen bezodkladně dodavatele informovat o prováděných pracích na svém zařízení, které mohou mít vliv na systém zásobování teplem ze zdroje nebo zařízení dodavatele.
- 4.16 Odběratel je povinen pro účely svého zásobování teplem na svých nemovitostech umožnit umístění a položení vedení (teplovodní přípojku), umožnit umístění ostatního rozdělovacího zařízení a další příslušenství soustavy, jakož i provést bezplatně potřebná ochranná opatření na pozemcích patřících k odběrnému místu.
- 4.17 Odběratel je povinen sdělit písemně dodavateli všechny změny a opatření, které mají nebo mohou mít účinky na odběrná místa připojená k topné centrále, a to ještě před jejich schválením nebo provedením.
- 4.18 Odběratel nesmí bez předchozího souhlasu dodavatele k odběrnému tepelnému zařízení připojit nového odběratele.
- 4.19 Při všech pracích prováděných kdykoliv v budoucnosti v oblasti položené teplovodní sítě potrubí v právu hospodaření dodavatele je odběratel povinen zajistit a dodržovat potřebné minimální odstupy 1,5 metru na obě strany od vnější hranice trasy a při přejíždění tras vedení teplovodní sítě dbát na nejvyšší dovolené zatížení na nápravu. V oblasti tras vedení teplovodní sítě musí být uvnitř těchto bezpečnostních pruhů dodržována absolutní stavební uzávěra. Osázení těchto pruhů trvalými porosty smí být provedeno pouze se souhlasem dodavatele.

5. Úhrada nákladů

- 5.1 Dodavatel poskytuje odběrateli tepelnou energii a teplou vodu bezúplatně.

6. Doba trvání smlouvy a způsoby jejího ukončení

- 6.1 Smlouva se uzavírá na dobu neurčitou.
- 6.2 Smluvní strany se dohodly, že tato smlouva nabývá dnem podpisu oběma smluvními stranami a účinnosti dnem 1. 1. 2024.
- 6.3 Tuto smlouvu lze ukončit dohodou smluvních stran.

7. Závěrečná ujednání

- 7.1 Práva a povinnosti smluvní stran se řídí zákonem č. 89/2021 Sb., občanský zákoník, ve znění pozdějších předpisů.
- 7.2 Smlouvu lze měnit a doplňovat po dohodě smluvních stran písemného oboustranně odsouhlaseného dodatku.
- 7.3 Smluvní strany se dohodly, že aktualizace příloh této smlouvy na daný kalendářní rok bude probíhat cestou jejich odsouhlasení určenými oprávněnými zástupci smluvních stran.

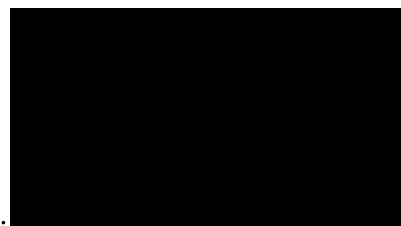
- 7.4 Touto smlouvou se nahrazují veškerá předchozí smluvní ujednání tj. Smlouva o dodávce tepelné energie č. T-265-00/14 (č. 01/2008), T-266-00/14 (č. 02/2008) a T-267-00/14 (č. 03/2008).
- 7.5 Smluvní strany svými podpisy potvrzují, že smlouvu uzavřely dobrovolně a vážně, určitě a srozumitelně podle své pravé a svobodné vůle, nikoliv v tísní nebo za nápadně nevýhodných podmínek.
- 7.6 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.
- 7.7 Nedílnou součástí této smlouvy jsou tyto přílohy:
- č. 1 Přehled odběrných míst
 - č. 2 Odběrové diagramy
 - č. 3 Bezplatné odběry energií

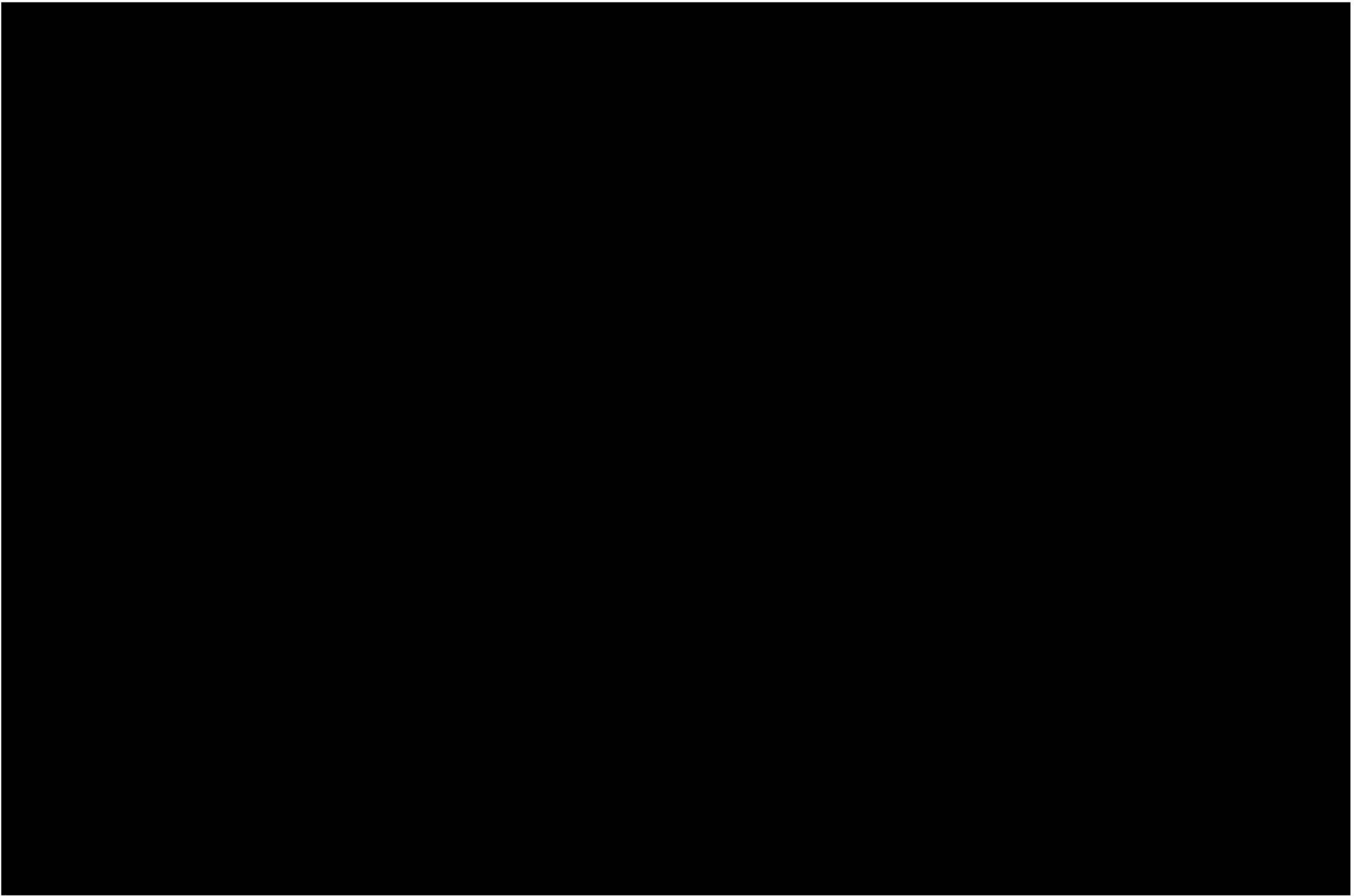
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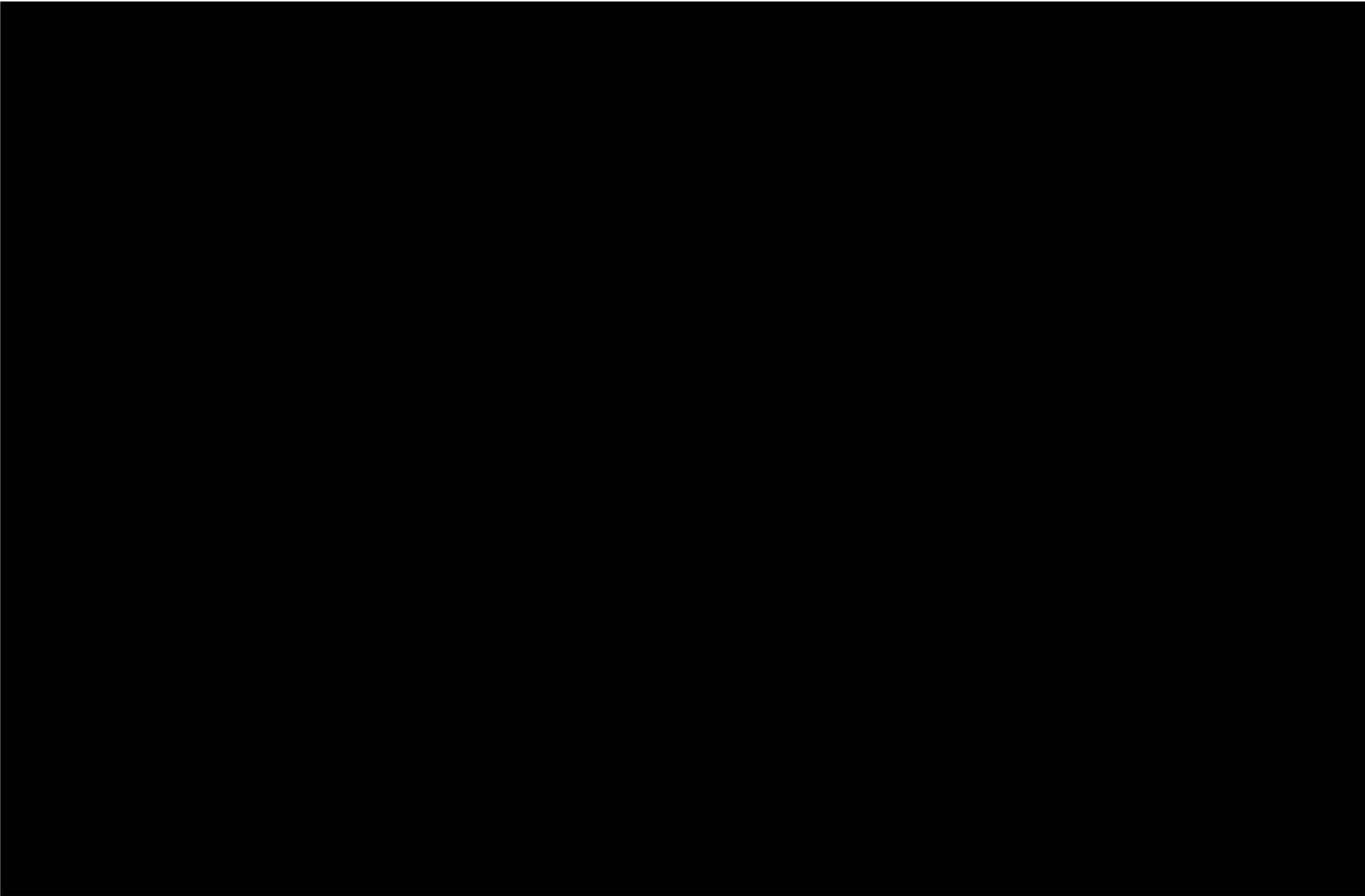
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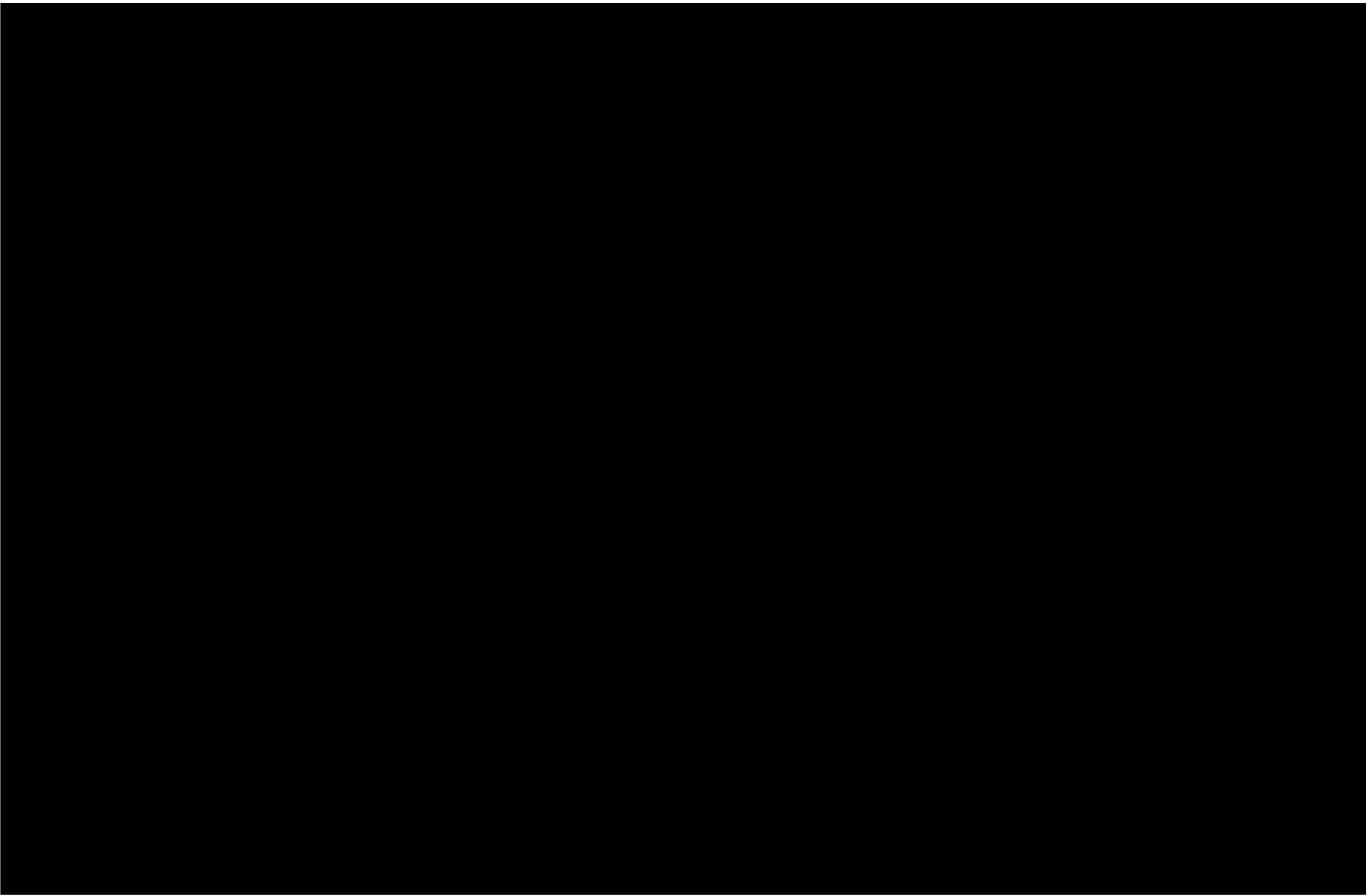
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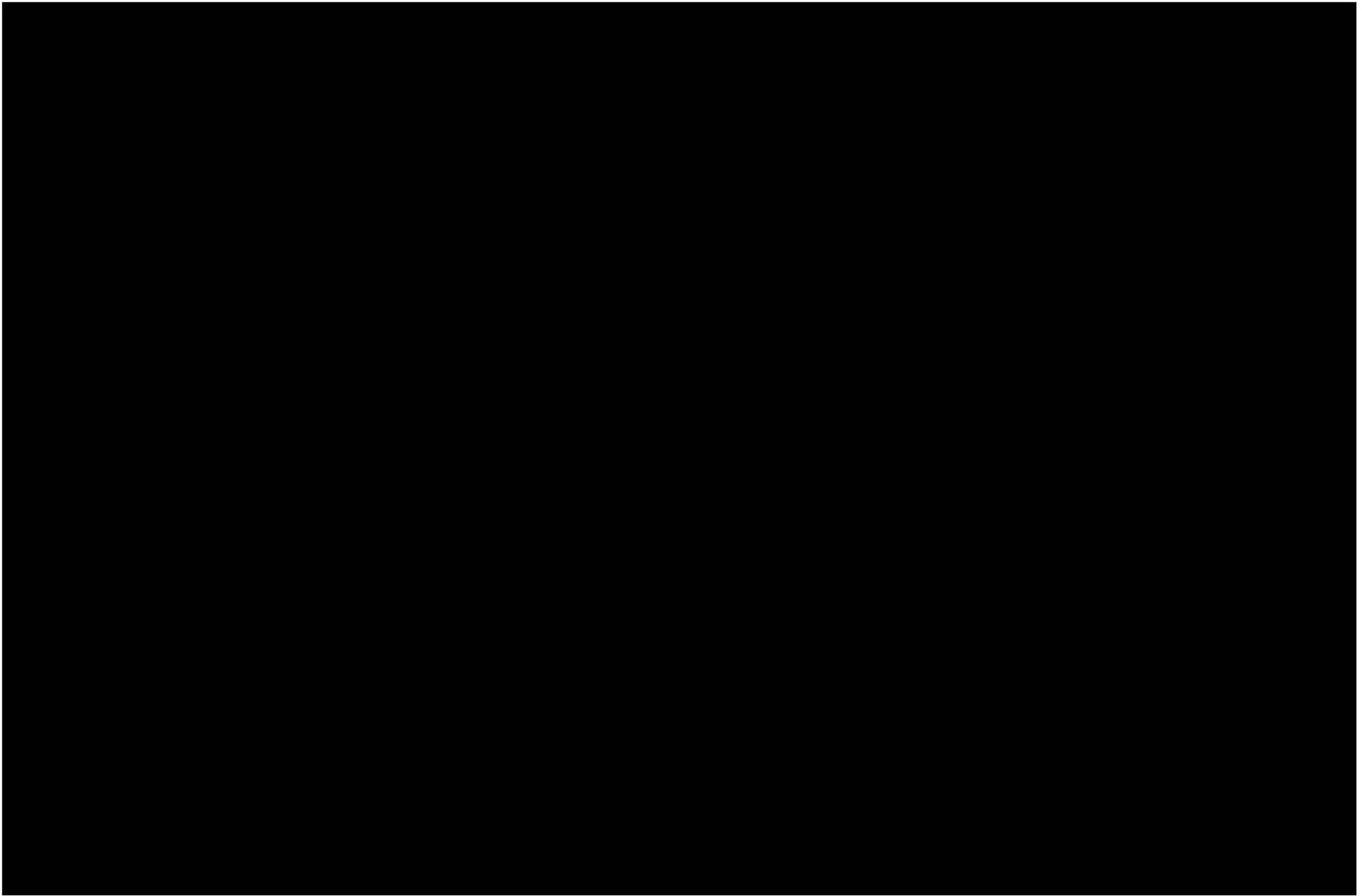
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odběratel

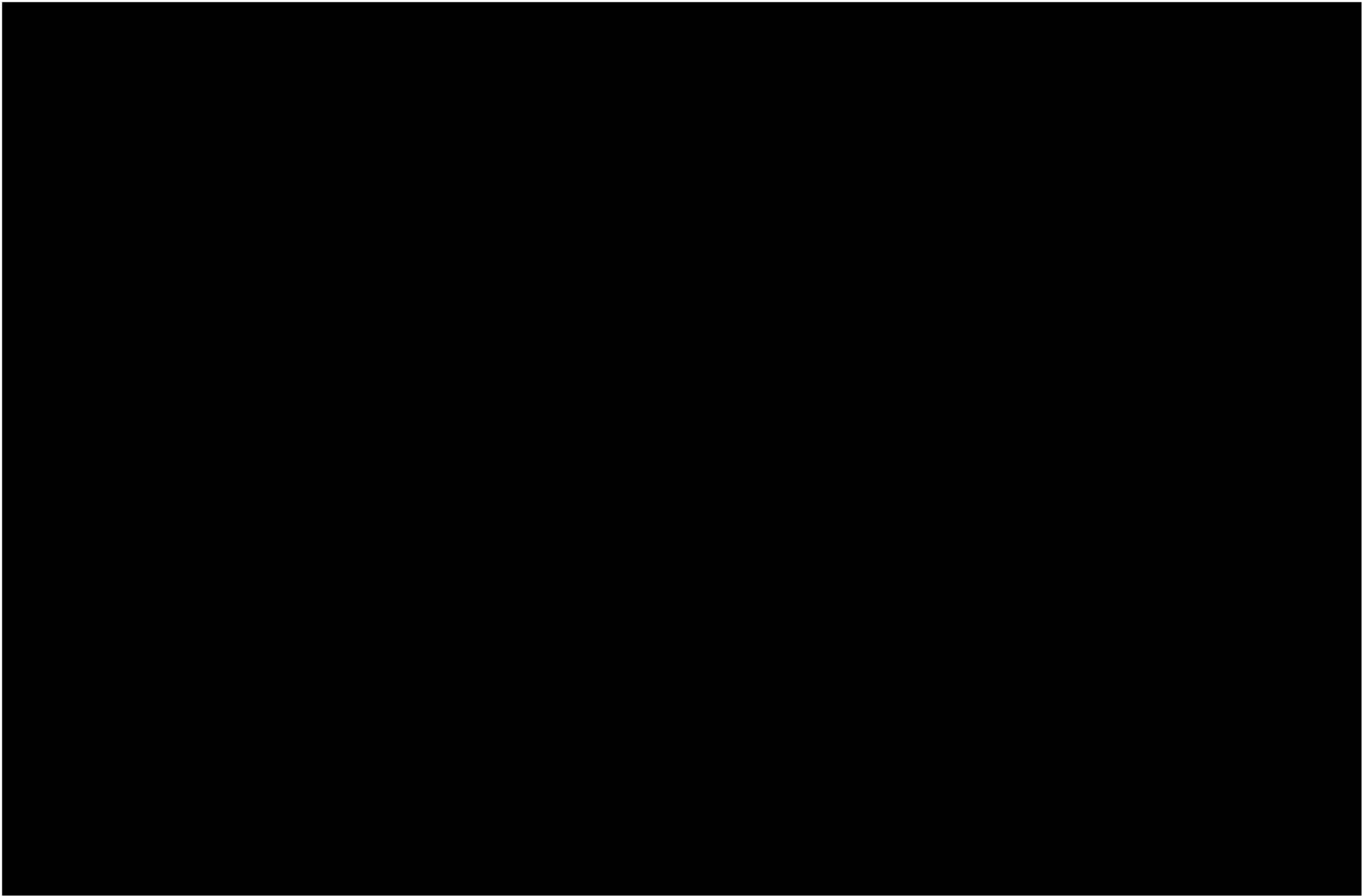


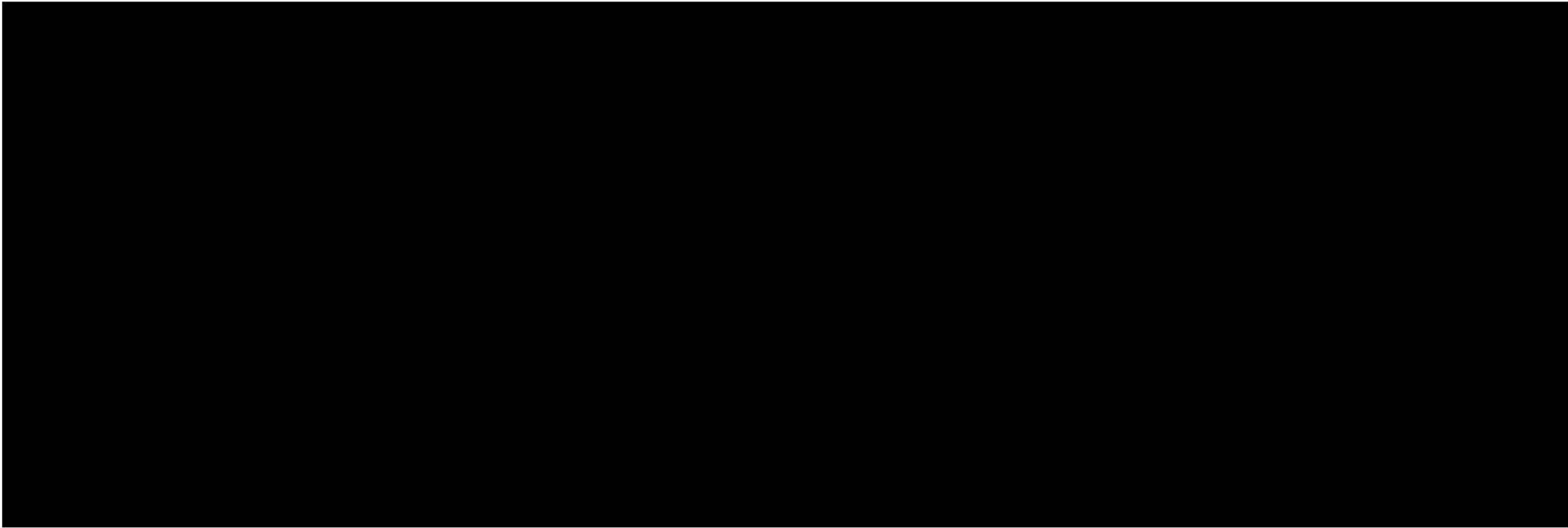












The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), which has been a leading voice in the medical profession since its founding in 1847. It has long been known for its high standards of scientific rigor and its commitment to the advancement of medical knowledge. In recent years, JAMA has also become a platform for discussing the ethical and social implications of medical research and practice.

Another important journal is the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM), which is known for its high-quality research and its focus on clinical medicine. It has been a leading voice in the field of internal medicine for many years, and its findings have often shaped medical practice.

The *Lancet* is another major medical journal, known for its high standards of scientific rigor and its commitment to the advancement of medical knowledge. It has been a leading voice in the field of general medicine for many years, and its findings have often shaped medical practice.

Finally, the *British Medical Journal* (BMJ) is a leading medical journal in the United Kingdom. It has been a leading voice in the field of general medicine for many years, and its findings have often shaped medical practice.

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 systems thinking: 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 process, and it is only by looking at the process that we can understand it. This is the second principle of systems thinking: the system is a process.

The third principle is that the system is interconnected. It is not a system of isolated parts, and it is not a system that can be understood by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a network, and it is only by looking at the network that we can understand it. This is the third principle of systems thinking: the system is a network.

The fourth principle is that the system is self-organizing. It is not a system that is controlled by an external force, and it is not a system that can be understood by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a self-organizing system, and it is only by looking at the system that we can understand it. This is the fourth principle of systems thinking: the system is self-organizing.

The fifth principle is that the system is resilient. It is not a system that is fragile, and it is not a system that can be understood by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a resilient system, and it is only by looking at the system that we can understand it. This is the fifth principle of systems thinking: the system is resilient.

The sixth principle is that the system is adaptable. It is not a system that is rigid, and it is not a system that can be understood by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is an adaptable system, and it is only by looking at the system that we can understand it. This is the sixth principle of systems thinking: the system is adaptable.

The seventh principle is that the system is sustainable. It is not a system that is unsustainable, and it is not a system that can be understood by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a sustainable system, and it is only by looking at the system that we can understand it. This is the seventh principle of systems thinking: the system is sustainable.

The eighth principle is that the system is equitable. It is not a system that is inequitable, and it is not a system that can be understood by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is an equitable system, and it is only by looking at the system that we can understand it. This is the eighth principle of systems thinking: the system is equitable.

The ninth principle is that the system is just. It is not a system that is unjust, and it is not a system that can be understood by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a just system, and it is only by looking at the system that we can understand it. This is the ninth principle of systems thinking: the system is just.

The tenth principle is that the system is peaceful. It is not a system that is violent, and it is not a system that can be understood by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a peaceful system, and it is only by looking at the system that we can understand it. This is the tenth principle of systems thinking: the system is peaceful.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their communities.

The strategy identifies a number of key areas for action, including: improving the health and social care services available to older people; promoting the independence and active participation of older people in their communities; and ensuring that older people are able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible. The strategy also identifies a number of key challenges that need to be addressed in order to achieve these aims, including: the need to increase the number of health and social care professionals who are trained to work with older people; the need to improve the coordination of services; and the need to ensure that services are accessible to all older people.

The strategy also identifies a number of key areas for research, including: the need to develop new services and interventions; the need to evaluate the effectiveness of existing services; and the need to develop new ways of working. The strategy also identifies a number of key areas for partnership, including: the need to involve older people in the development of services; the need to involve health and social care professionals in the development of services; and the need to involve the community in the development of services.

The strategy also identifies a number of key areas for funding, including: the need to increase the funding available to health and social care services; the need to ensure that funding is distributed fairly; and the need to ensure that funding is used effectively. The strategy also identifies a number of key areas for monitoring and evaluation, including: the need to develop new ways of measuring the quality of services; the need to develop new ways of monitoring the effectiveness of services; and the need to develop new ways of evaluating the impact of services.

The strategy also identifies a number of key areas for implementation, including: the need to develop new ways of working; the need to develop new ways of delivering services; and the need to develop new ways of evaluating services. The strategy also identifies a number of key areas for communication, including: the need to develop new ways of communicating with older people; the need to develop new ways of communicating with health and social care professionals; and the need to develop new ways of communicating with the community.

The strategy also identifies a number of key areas for training, including: the need to develop new ways of training health and social care professionals; the need to develop new ways of training older people; and the need to develop new ways of training the community. The strategy also identifies a number of key areas for research, including: the need to develop new ways of researching the needs of older people; the need to develop new ways of researching the effectiveness of services; and the need to develop new ways of researching the impact of services.

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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 (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the private sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the private sector.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the voluntary sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the voluntary sector. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the independent sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce the waiting time for treatment, and to improve the efficiency of the independent sector.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.5 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 address the needs of children in the world. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the first legally binding international instrument to set out the rights of children. The Convention has been ratified by 112 countries, including all of the member states of the United Nations. The Convention sets out the rights of children in the areas of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

The Convention also sets out the responsibilities of governments to protect and promote the rights of children. Governments are required to take all appropriate measures to ensure that children are protected from all forms of abuse and neglect. Governments are also required to provide for the education, health and social welfare of children.

The Convention is a landmark document in the history of children's rights. It has inspired many national laws and policies to protect and promote the rights of children. The Convention is also a source of inspiration for the work of many organizations that work to improve the lives of children in the world.

The Convention is a testament to the power of international law to protect and promote the rights of children. It is a source of hope for the future of the world's children. The Convention is a reminder that we all have a responsibility to protect and promote the rights of children in the world.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in life expectancy. Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are still alive. Third, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over who are still alive.

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the first of these is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these cities, the housing is overcrowded and of poor quality. This is a major cause of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these cities, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This is a major cause of disease, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these cities, the schools are overcrowded and of poor quality. This is a major cause of illiteracy, which in turn leads to a number of other problems, including poverty and crime.

The second of the main causes of the problems of the Third World is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in rural areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these cities, the housing is overcrowded and of poor quality. This is a major cause of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these cities, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This is a major cause of disease, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these cities, the schools are overcrowded and of poor quality. This is a major cause of illiteracy, which in turn leads to a number of other problems, including poverty and crime.

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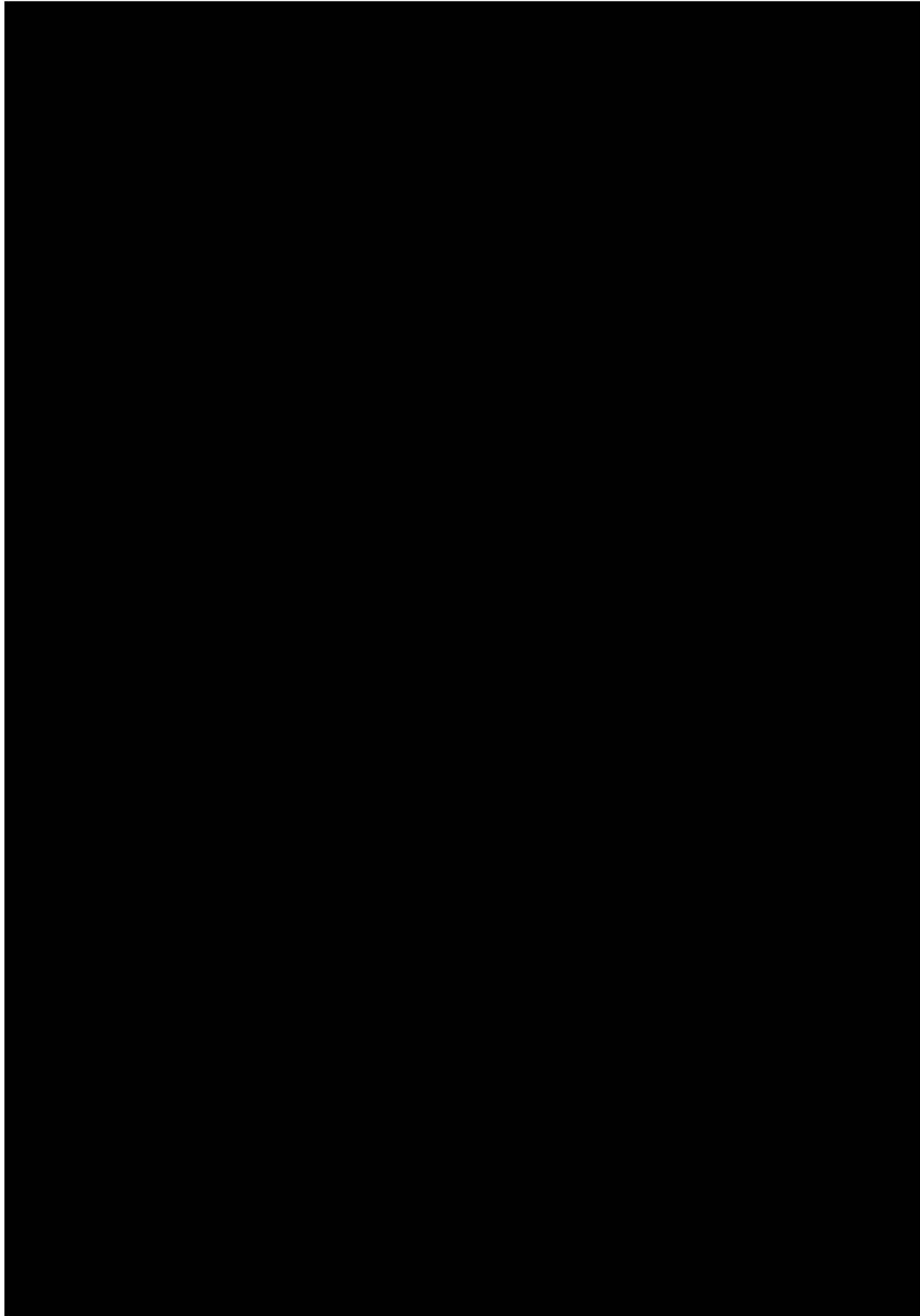
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The United Nations (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year.

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

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and 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, the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the role of communication in society. (p. 10)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the role of information science in society. (p. 10)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the role of information studies in society. (p. 10)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the role of information technology in society. (p. 10)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the role of information systems in society. (p. 10)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the role of information management in society. (p. 10)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the role of information policy in society. (p. 10)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

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The 'information ethics' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place, and the role of information ethics in society. (p. 10)

The 'information education' field is defined as:

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 1990s. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been instrumental in this regard, and has produced a series of reports on the state of the world's children (UNICEF 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994). The 1994 report, *The State of the World's Children 1994*, contains a chapter on children in the 1990s, which sets out a series of recommendations for the future. The recommendations are based on the findings of a series of studies conducted by UNICEF, and are aimed at ensuring that children in the 1990s have the best possible start in life.

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the first of these is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these cities, the housing is overcrowded and of poor quality. This is a major cause of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these cities, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This is a major cause of disease, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these cities, the schools are overcrowded and of poor quality. This is a major cause of illiteracy, which in turn leads to a number of other problems, including poverty and crime.

The second of the main causes of the problems of the Third World is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in rural areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these cities, the housing is overcrowded and of poor quality. This is a major cause of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these cities, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This is a major cause of disease, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these cities, the schools are overcrowded and of poor quality. This is a major cause of illiteracy, which in turn leads to a number of other problems, including poverty and crime.

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial performance of the system. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be fair.

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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, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by 2015 (United Nations, 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. It sets out the rights of children and the responsibilities of governments to protect and promote these rights. The Convention has been ratified by 112 countries, including all of the member states of the United Nations.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

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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 (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, including the introduction of performance targets and the establishment of public sector bodies.

The public sector is also facing a number of challenges, including a growing demand for services, a shortage of staff, and a need to improve the quality of care. These challenges are being addressed through a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new technologies and the establishment of public sector bodies.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money, while at the same time ensuring that the quality of services is maintained or improved.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of service delivery. This is often achieved through the introduction of new management practices, such as the use of performance indicators, the introduction of competition, and the restructuring of public services. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money, while at the same time ensuring that the quality of services is maintained or improved.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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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 1998) and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million (from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1998) (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of health care and to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of the population. 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, and the establishment of the Health Care Commission, which is responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of health care.

The Health Care Act 1999 also introduced the concept of 'clinical governance', which is a system of accountability for the quality of health care. Clinical governance is a system of accountability for the quality of health care, which is based on the principle of 'continuous improvement'. It involves the establishment of a system of accountability for the quality of health care, which is based on the principle of 'continuous improvement'.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1997). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 1997). In the United States, obesity is the leading risk factor for death and disability (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, obesity is the leading risk factor for death and disability (Health Survey for England 1997).

Obesity is a complex condition, and its causes are not fully understood. However, it is generally accepted that a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors contribute to its development. In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased significantly since the 1980s, and this increase is largely attributed to changes in diet and physical activity levels (Flegal et al. 2002).

In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has also increased significantly since the 1980s, and this increase is largely attributed to changes in diet and physical activity levels (Health Survey for England 1997). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased significantly since the 1980s, and this increase is largely attributed to changes in diet and physical activity levels (Flegal et al. 2002).

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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. 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 full-time and permanent. In 1995, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care and education.

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 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be high status, such as those in the civil service and the judiciary.

There are a number of other factors that have contributed to the growth of the public sector as an employer of women. These include the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are located in urban areas, where there is a high concentration of women. It also has a high proportion of jobs that are located in the central and inner city areas, where there is a high concentration of women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because it has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be secure. In 1995, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care and education.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 1999. These acts have led to a number of changes in the way the public sector is run, including the introduction of a new governance structure, the introduction of a new funding system, and the introduction of a new system of performance measurement.

The Health Service Act 1990 introduced a new governance structure for the public sector, which was based on the principle of 'good governance'. This structure was designed to ensure that the public sector was able to meet the needs of the population, and to ensure that the public sector was able to provide a high quality of care. The Health Service Act 1997 introduced a new funding system for the public sector, which was based on the principle of 'value for money'. This system was designed to ensure that the public sector was able to provide a high quality of care, while at the same time being able to control costs.

The Health Service Act 1999 introduced a new system of performance measurement for the public sector, which was based on the principle of 'continuous improvement'. This system was designed to ensure that the public sector was able to provide a high quality of care, and to ensure that the public sector was able to improve its performance over time. The Health Service Act 1999 also introduced a number of other changes, including the introduction of a new system of accountability, and the introduction of a new system of transparency.

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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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% 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 jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women in the 1990s. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally held by women. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the education sector, which is also traditionally held by women.

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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of illegible characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted scan of a document page. It contains no discernible words or structure.]

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 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 15.5 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, safely and comfortably; older people should be able to participate in the community; and older people should be able to access the services and support they need.

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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 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996). The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are undernourished has increased. One of the main reasons is that the world population has increased. The world population is now over 6 billion and is expected to reach 9 billion by the year 2050. This means that there are more people in the world who need food. Another reason is that the world's food supply is not increasing fast enough to keep up with the growing population. This is because the world's food supply is based on a few crops, such as wheat, rice, and corn, which are grown in a few countries. This makes the world's food supply very vulnerable to changes in the weather or in the prices of these crops.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be increased. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for growing food. This can be done by clearing more land for agriculture. Another way is to increase the amount of food that is produced on the land that is already being used. This can be done by using better farming techniques, such as using fertilizers and pesticides. A third way is to reduce the amount of food that is wasted. This can be done by improving the way that food is stored and distributed.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more secure. One way is to diversify the world's food supply. This means growing a variety of crops, not just wheat, rice, and corn. Another way is to improve the world's food storage and distribution system. This means building more grain silos and improving the roads and railways that transport food. A third way is to improve the world's food security system. This means making sure that everyone has access to food, not just the rich.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more sustainable. One way is to use sustainable farming techniques. This means using farming techniques that do not harm the environment. Another way is to use sustainable food storage and distribution techniques. This means using techniques that do not waste food. A third way is to use sustainable food security techniques. This means making sure that everyone has access to food, not just the rich.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food supply can be made more equitable. One way is to make sure that everyone has access to food, not just the rich. Another way is to make sure that the world's food supply is not controlled by a few powerful countries. A third way is to make sure that the world's food supply is not controlled by a few powerful companies.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. The Department of Health (1999) 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 three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy 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; and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to improve the social and economic participation of older people; and to improve the quality of life of older people. The strategy is a framework for action, and it is up to local authorities and other service providers to develop and implement the actions that are appropriate to their local circumstances.

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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. 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 full-time and permanent. In 1995, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care, education, and social care.

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 1995, the average salary for a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be high status, such as those in the health and education sectors.

There are a number of other factors that have contributed to the growth of the public sector as an employer of women. These include the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are flexible, and that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time. These factors have made the public sector a more attractive employer for women, particularly those who are looking for flexible working arrangements.

The growth of the public sector as an employer of women has had a number of implications for the labour market. One implication is that it has helped to reduce the gender pay gap. In 1995, the average salary for a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 for a private sector employee. This is a significant improvement on the situation in 1980, when the average salary for a public sector employee was £15,000, compared with £12,000 for a private sector employee.

Another implication of the growth of the public sector as an employer of women is that it has helped to increase the number of women in the labour force. In 1995, 5.5 million women were employed in the public sector, compared with 4.5 million in 1980. This represents a significant increase in the number of women who are employed in the labour force.

There are a number of other implications of the growth of the public sector as an employer of women. These include the fact that it has helped to increase the number of women who are employed in full-time and permanent jobs, and that it has helped to increase the number of women who are employed in well-paid jobs. These factors have all contributed to the growth of the public sector as an important employer of women.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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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. 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 full-time and permanent. In 1995, 68% of the public sector workforce were employed on full-time contracts, compared with 58% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, such as health care, education, and social care.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, and therefore have a higher status and pay than many other jobs in the economy.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are flexible. In 1995, 22% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time contracts, compared with 12% in 1980. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are considered to be essential services, and therefore have a higher status and pay than many other jobs in the economy.

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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 (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, and to improve the efficiency of the system. The NHS has a number of initiatives in place to achieve these objectives, including the NHS Plan (2000) and the NHS Quality Standard (2001).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of 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 vision for a new health service for the 21st century, which will be able to meet the needs of older people. The vision is based on the following principles: (1) a focus on the individual, (2) a focus on the community, (3) a focus on the family, (4) a focus on the carer, (5) a focus on the patient, and (6) a focus on the professional.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key objectives for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people, (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible, (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need, and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key strategies for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people, (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible, (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need, and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

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The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key lessons for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people, (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible, (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need, and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key conclusions for the new health service. These include: (1) to improve the health and social care of older people, (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently for as long as possible, (3) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need, and (4) to ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 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, and a number of initiatives have been launched to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Age UK' campaign, which aims to raise awareness of the needs of older people and to encourage people to support older people in their communities. The 'Age UK' campaign has a number of initiatives, including the 'Age UK' website, which provides information on the needs of older people and on the services available to them.

The 'Age UK' website is a valuable resource for older people and their families, and it is important that it is accessible to all. The 'Age UK' website is currently accessible to people with a computer and an internet connection, but it is not accessible to people who do not have a computer or an internet connection. This is a problem, as many older people do not have a computer or an internet connection, and they are therefore unable to access the 'Age UK' website.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11]. In the United Kingdom, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [12].

There is a need to develop a vaccine against *S. flexneri* to protect children in developing countries. The development of a vaccine against *S. flexneri* is hampered by the lack of a suitable animal model for the disease. The development of a vaccine against *S. flexneri* is hampered by the lack of a suitable animal model for the disease. The development of a vaccine against *S. flexneri* is hampered by the lack of a suitable animal model for the disease.

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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, 38% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 28% 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.

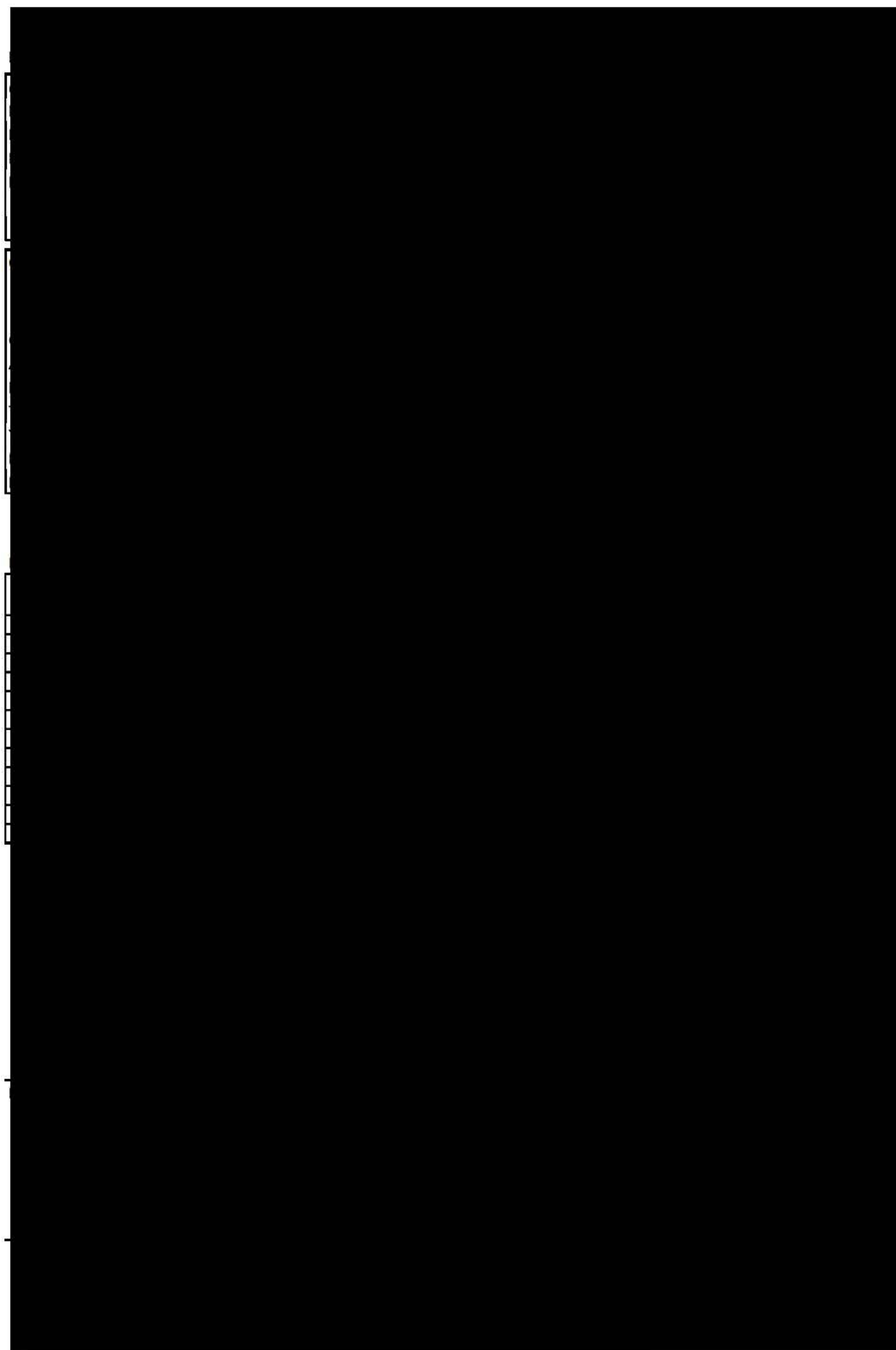
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 3.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the elderly population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a new approach to the care of the elderly, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) (2000) has published guidelines on the care of the elderly. The guidelines emphasize the need to provide a holistic approach to the care of the elderly, taking into account their physical, mental, and social needs.

The guidelines also emphasize the need to involve the elderly in decisions about their care, and to provide them with the information and support they need to make these decisions. The guidelines also emphasize the need to provide a range of services to meet the needs of the elderly, including residential care, day care, and home care.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are obese has increased by 50% (Health Survey for England 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003). The prevalence of obesity in the UK is now 15% in men and 18% in women (Health Survey for England 2003). The prevalence of obesity in the USA is 30% in men and 35% in women (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, osteoarthritis, hypertension, gallstones, asthma, depression, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 1997, National Heart and Lung Institute 1998, National Cancer Institute 1999, National Institutes of Health 2000, National Heart and Lung Institute 2001, National Cancer Institute 2002). Obesity is also a risk factor for premature death (World Health Organization 1997, National Heart and Lung Institute 1998, National Cancer Institute 1999, National Institutes of Health 2000, National Heart and Lung Institute 2001, National Cancer Institute 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is caused by a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors. Genetic factors account for about 40% of the risk of obesity. Environmental factors, such as diet and physical activity, account for about 60% of the risk of obesity. Behavioural factors, such as eating habits and physical activity, account for about 20% of the risk of obesity.

Obesity is a preventable condition. It can be prevented by eating a healthy diet, being physically active, and maintaining a healthy weight. Obesity can also be treated with diet, exercise, and medication. Obesity is a serious condition, and it is important to take steps to prevent and treat it.

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There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, including the introduction of performance targets and the establishment of public sector bodies. The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the public sector and to discuss the implications for the future of the public sector in the UK.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the role of the public sector in the provision of health care services. Section 3 discusses the challenges facing the public sector in the 1990s. Section 4 discusses the initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of the public sector in the UK.

2. The role of the public sector in the provision of health care services. The public sector is the largest provider of health care services in the UK. It is responsible for the majority of the health care services provided to the population, including the majority of the hospital care, the majority of the community care, and the majority of the primary care services. The public sector is also responsible for the majority of the health care services provided to the most vulnerable members of the population, including the elderly, the disabled, and the mentally ill.

The public sector has a number of advantages over the private sector. It is able to provide a wide range of services, including those that are not profitable. It is able to provide services to the most vulnerable members of the population, and it is able to provide services to the population as a whole. The public sector is also able to provide services that are of high quality and that are cost-effective.

However, the public sector also has a number of disadvantages. It is often inefficient and ineffective, and it is often unable to meet the needs of the population. It is also often subject to political interference, and it is often unable to raise the funds needed to provide the services that are required.

In the 1990s, there has been a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, including the introduction of performance targets and the establishment of public sector bodies. The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the public sector and to discuss the implications for the future of the public sector in the UK.

3. The challenges facing the public sector in the 1990s. The public sector is facing a number of challenges in the 1990s. These include the need to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, the need to meet the needs of the population, and the need to raise the funds needed to provide the services that are required. The public sector is also facing a number of other challenges, including the need to improve the quality of the services provided and the need to ensure that the services are accessible to all members of the population.

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. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minorities. In 1995, 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Caribbean. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Caribbean were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Indian subcontinent. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Pakistan. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Pakistan were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Bangladesh. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Bangladesh were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Africa. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Africa were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from Asia. In 1995, 1.5 million people from Asia were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Middle East. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Middle East were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Pacific. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Pacific were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Americas. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Americas were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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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:

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The 'information research' field is defined as:

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the experience of patients. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be fair.

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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).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 21st century. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) has been signed by 112 countries, and the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) has set out a commitment to 'ensure that all children, everywhere, have access to primary education by the year 2015'. The United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan (1999) has called for 'a new global compact for children'.

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[The following text is a dense, handwritten manuscript, likely a letter or a journal entry. It is written in a cursive script and covers the majority of the page. Due to the image quality and the nature of the handwriting, the specific words and sentences are largely illegible. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs, with some lines indented. There are some words that are more clearly legible, such as "dear" at the beginning of a line, "I am" in another, and "yours" at the end of a line. The overall impression is of a personal, intimate communication.]

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population (Mental Health Foundation 1999, Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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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, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% 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 1995, 35% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 25% 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 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, 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.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 75% 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 well located. In 1995, 35% of the public sector workforce were employed in London, compared with 25% 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 matched to the skills of women. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, compared with 75% 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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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 1995, 35% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 25% 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.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 10.5 million by 2026, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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

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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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been developed to address this need. The Department of Health (1999) 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 three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. The field includes the study of the history, theory, and practice of information science, and the study of the social, cultural, and economic aspects of information and communication. (p. 11)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of communication, and the study of the communication of information. The field includes the study of the history, theory, and practice of communication science, and the study of the social, cultural, and economic aspects of communication and information. (p. 11)

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population (Mental Health Foundation 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. First, the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 1997, and is projected to reach 8 billion by 2025 (UNEP 1997). Second, the world population is becoming increasingly urbanized, and this has led to a greater demand for food.

Third, the world population is becoming increasingly aged, and this has led to a greater demand for food. Fourth, the world population is becoming increasingly mobile, and this has led to a greater demand for food.

Fifth, the world population is becoming increasingly educated, and this has led to a greater demand for food. Sixth, the world population is becoming increasingly wealthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food.

Seventh, the world population is becoming increasingly healthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food. Eighth, the world population is becoming increasingly active, and this has led to a greater demand for food.

Ninth, the world population is becoming increasingly mobile, and this has led to a greater demand for food. Tenth, the world population is becoming increasingly educated, and this has led to a greater demand for food.

Eleventh, the world population is becoming increasingly wealthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food. Twelfth, the world population is becoming increasingly healthy, and this has led to a greater demand for food.

Thirteenth, the world population is becoming increasingly active, and this has led to a greater demand for food. Fourteenth, the world population is becoming increasingly mobile, and this has led to a greater demand for food.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and a number of initiatives have been developed to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Mental Health Act 1983 was amended in 1995 to give people with mental health problems more control over their own lives. The Mental Health Act 1995 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own lives. The Mental Health Act 1995 was introduced to give people with mental health problems more control over their own lives.

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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 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% 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 jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women in the 1990s. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally held by women. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the education sector, which is also traditionally held by women.

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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 next section describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The results of the study are then presented, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data was collected from a large and diverse sample of participants, and the analysis was conducted using a range of statistical techniques. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the implications of the findings are discussed in detail.

The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research. They suggest that there is a need for further research in this area, and that the results of this study can be used to inform policy and practice. The paper also highlights the importance of the research and the need for continued research in this area.

In conclusion, the paper presents a comprehensive and detailed account of the research. It discusses the importance of the research, the objectives of the study, the methodology used, the results of the study, and the implications of the findings. The paper is a valuable contribution to the field of research and is highly recommended for reading.

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

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1998). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes and consequences. It is a leading cause of death and disability in the United States, and a major public health problem in the United Kingdom. Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes and consequences. It is a leading cause of death and disability in the United States, and a major public health problem in the United Kingdom.

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Zakázka	Název zakázky	OP	Název účtu	Komodita	MJ	Množství	Nákl/MJ	Náklady celkem

Zakázka	Název zakázky	OP	Název účtu	Komodita	MJ	Množství	Nákl/MJ	Náklady celkem

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Za AHNM

05.12.2023

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jméno a podpis

Za ASPO

05.12.2023

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jméno a podpis