

Dodatek č. 4 k Dohodě o bezhotovostní úhradě cen poštovních služeb číslo 982707-0240/2009

Česká pošta, s.p.

se sídlem: Politických vězňů 909/4, 225 99, Praha 1
IČ: 47114983
DIČ: CZ47114983
zastoupen/jednající: Ing. Miroslav Štěpán, obchodní ředitel regionu
zapsán v obchodním rejstříku Městského soudu v Praze, oddíl A, vložka 7565/1
bankovní spojení: Československá obchodní banka, a.s.
číslo účtu: 133715683/0300
korespondenční adresa: Česká pošta, s.p., Region Severní Morava, O SM
Poštovní 1368/20, 728 60 Ostrava
BIC/SWIFT: CEKOCZPP
IBAN: CZ19 0300 0000 0001 3371 5683
dále jen „ČP“

a

Krajské ředitelství policie Moravskoslezského kraje

se sídlem/místem podnikání: 30. dubna 24, 728 99 Ostrava - Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz
IČ: 75151502
DIČ: CZ75151502
zastoupen/jednající: plk. Mgr. Bc. Tomáš Tuhý, ředitel
zapsán/a v obchodním rejstříku
bankovní spojení: Česká národní banka
číslo účtu: 28933881/0710
korespondenční adresa: Krajské ředitelství policie Moravskoslezského kraje, 30. dubna 24,
728 99 Ostrava - Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz
BIC/SWIFT:
IBAN:

dále jen "Uživatel"

1. Ujednání

- 1.1 Strany Dohody se dohodly na změně obsahu Dohody o bezhotovostní úhradě cen poštovních služeb č. 982707-0240/2009 ze dne 31.3.2009 ve znění Dodatků č.1-3 ze dne 1.12.2009,1.1.2010,15.7.2010 (dále jen „Dohoda“), a to následujícím způsobem:
- 1.2 Strany se dohodly, že text Přílohy č. 1 Dohody je plně nahrazen textem obsaženým v Příloze č. 1 tohoto Dodatku.

2. Závěrečná ustanovení

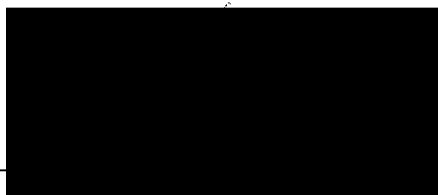
- 2.1 Ostatní ujednání Dohody se nemění a zůstávají nadále v platnosti.
- 2.2 Dodatek č. 4 nabývá platnosti dnem podpisu stranami Dohody a účinnosti dnem 1.1.2011.
- 2.3 Dodatek je sepsán ve čtyřech vyhotoveních s platností originálu, z nichž každá ze stran obdrží po dvou výtiscích.
- 2.4 Nedílnou součástí tohoto Dodatku jsou následující přílohy:
Příloha č. 1 – Seznam organizačních složek Krajského ředitelství policie Moravskoslezského kraje

V Ostravě dne 13.6.2010

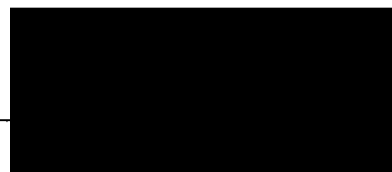
V Ostravě dne

za ČP:

za Uživatele:



Ing. Miroslav Štěpán
obchodní ředitel regionu



plk. Mgr. Bc. Tomáš Tuhý
ředitel



POLICIE ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY
KRAJSKÉ ŘEDITELSTVÍ POLICIE
MORAVSKOSLEZSKÉHO KRAJE

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, 80% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 60% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 30% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 20% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 40% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 30% 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, 80% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 60% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 30% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 20% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 40% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 30% 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, 80% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 60% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 30% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 20% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 40% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 30% 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, 80% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 60% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 30% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 20% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 40% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 30% in 1980.

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 survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1995, the life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations, 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in infant mortality.

Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. In 1950, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 1995, there were 0.5 billion people aged 65 and over in the world (United Nations, 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in infant mortality.

Third, the number of people who are aged 15 and under has increased. In 1950, there were 1.1 billion people aged 15 and under in the world. By 1995, there were 1.5 billion people aged 15 and under in the world (United Nations, 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 15 and under is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in infant mortality.

The world population is ageing, and this has a number of implications for the world. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over is increasing, and this has a number of implications for the world. Second, the number of people who are aged 15 and under is increasing, and this has a number of implications for the world. Third, the number of people who are aged 15 and under is increasing, and this has a number of implications for the world.

The world population is ageing, and this has a number of implications for the world. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over is increasing, and this has a number of implications for the world. Second, the number of people who are aged 15 and under is increasing, and this has a number of implications for the world. Third, the number of people who are aged 15 and under is increasing, and this has a number of implications for the world.

The world population is ageing, and this has a number of implications for the world. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over is increasing, and this has a number of implications for the world. Second, the number of people who are aged 15 and under is increasing, and this has a number of implications for the world. Third, the number of people who are aged 15 and under is increasing, and this has a number of implications for the world.

The world population is ageing, and this has a number of implications for the world. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over is increasing, and this has a number of implications for the world. Second, the number of people who are aged 15 and under is increasing, and this has a number of implications for the world. Third, the number of people who are aged 15 and under is increasing, and this has a number of implications for the world.

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 part-time or flexible. In 1995, 22% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 12% 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 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.

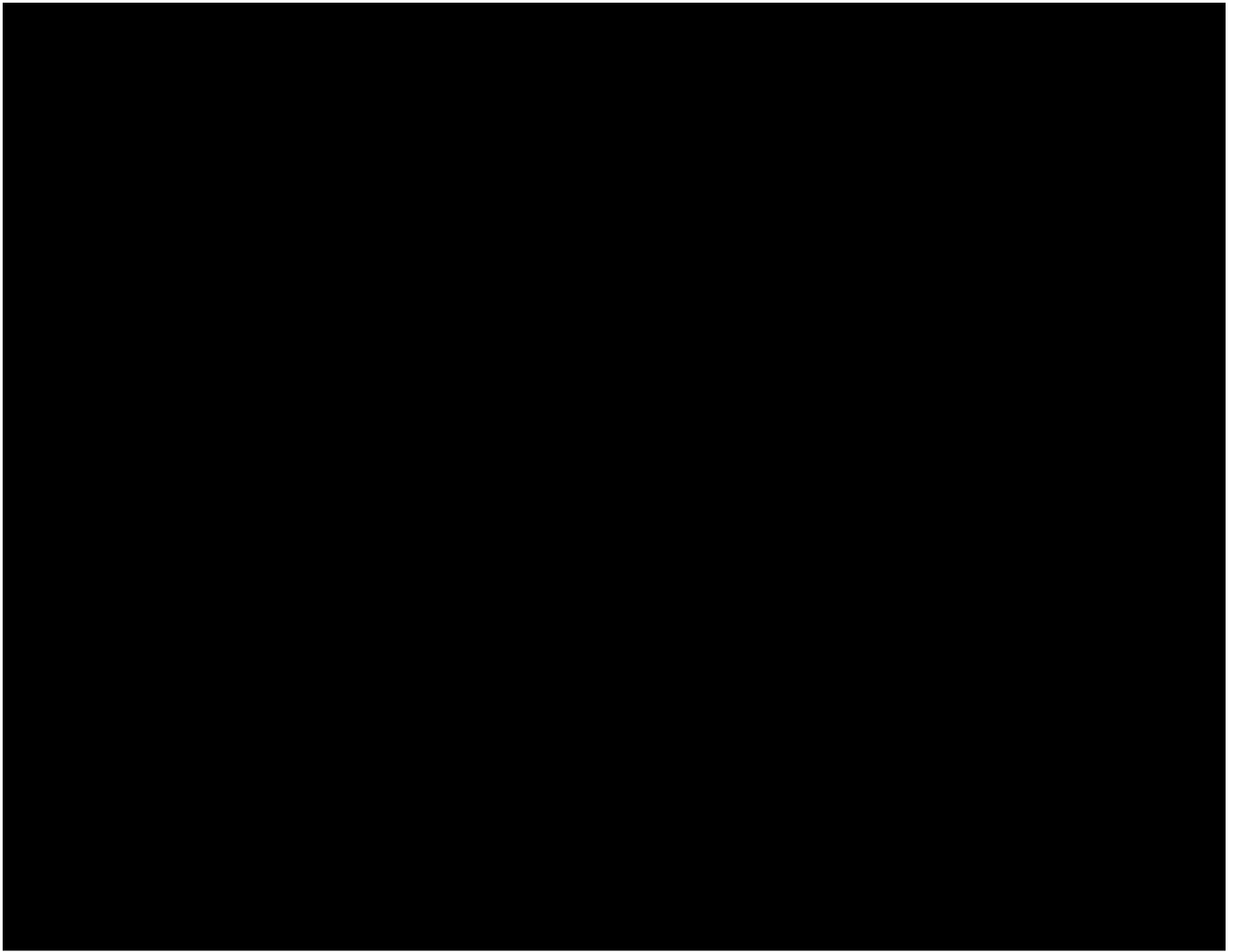
Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1995, 22% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 12% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, 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.

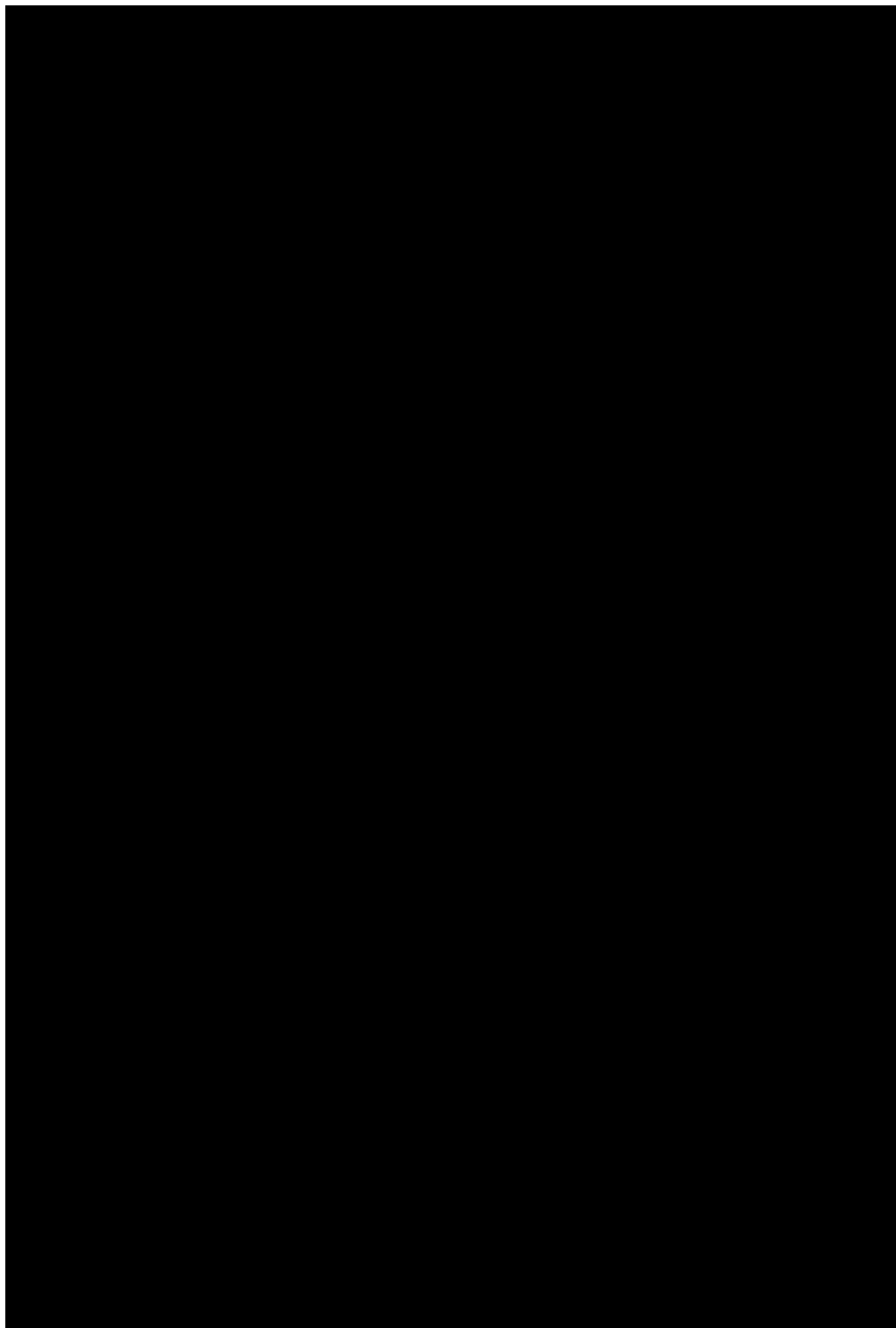
A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

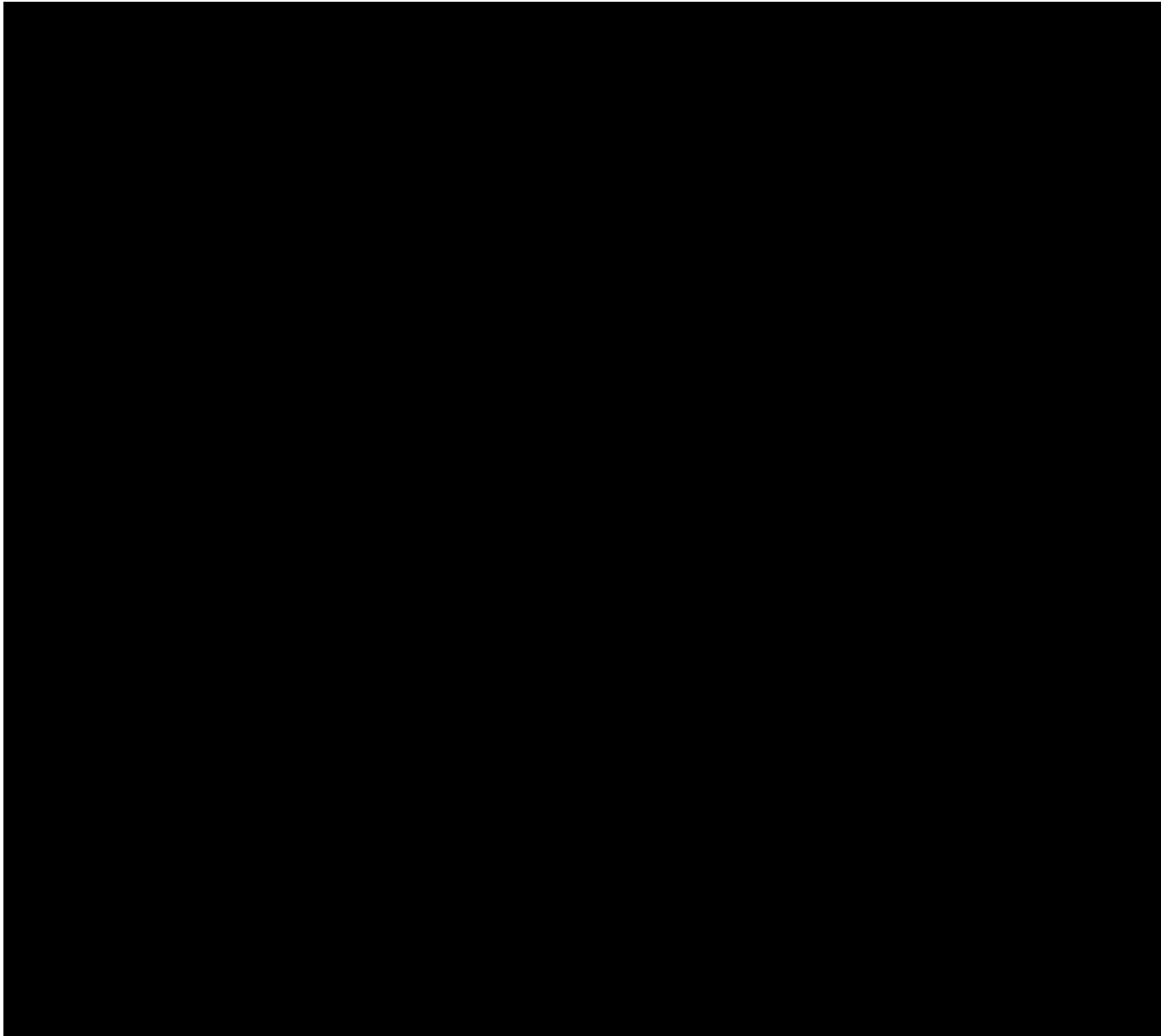
There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including 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 part-time or flexible. In 1995, 22% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 12% 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 first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), which has been a leading voice in the medical profession for over a century. It is a weekly publication that covers a wide range of topics, from clinical medicine to public health. The second is the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM), which is a leading journal in the field of clinical medicine. The third is the *Lancet*, which is a leading journal in the field of clinical medicine. The fourth is the *British Medical Journal* (BMJ), which is a leading journal in the field of clinical medicine. The fifth is the *Annals of Internal Medicine*, which is a leading journal in the field of clinical medicine. The sixth is the *Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics* (JAAP), which is a leading journal in the field of pediatrics. The seventh is the *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* (JAGS), which is a leading journal in the field of geriatrics. The eighth is the *Journal of the American Psychiatric Association* (JAPA), which is a leading journal in the field of psychiatry. The ninth is the *Journal of the American Society of Nephrology* (JASN), which is a leading journal in the field of nephrology. The tenth is the *Journal of the American Society of Hypertension* (JASH), which is a leading journal in the field of hypertension. The eleventh is the *Journal of the American Society of Endocrinology* (JASE), which is a leading journal in the field of endocrinology. The twelfth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Genetics* (JASHG), which is a leading journal in the field of human genetics. The thirteenth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Immunology* (JASHI), which is a leading journal in the field of human immunology. The fourteenth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Microbiology* (JASHM), which is a leading journal in the field of human microbiology. The fifteenth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Pathology* (JASHP), which is a leading journal in the field of human pathology. The sixteenth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Physiology* (JASHPH), which is a leading journal in the field of human physiology. The seventeenth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Pharmacology* (JASHPH), which is a leading journal in the field of human pharmacology. The eighteenth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Toxicology* (JASHHT), which is a leading journal in the field of human toxicology. The nineteenth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Nutrition* (JASHN), which is a leading journal in the field of human nutrition. The twentieth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Psychology* (JASHP), which is a leading journal in the field of human psychology. The twenty-first is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Sociology* (JASHS), which is a leading journal in the field of human sociology. The twenty-second is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Anthropology* (JASHA), which is a leading journal in the field of human anthropology. The twenty-third is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Linguistics* (JASHL), which is a leading journal in the field of human linguistics. The twenty-fourth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Musicology* (JASHM), which is a leading journal in the field of human musicology. The twenty-fifth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Art History* (JASHAH), which is a leading journal in the field of human art history. The twenty-sixth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Literature* (JASHL), which is a leading journal in the field of human literature. The twenty-seventh is the *Journal of the American Society of Human History* (JASHH), which is a leading journal in the field of human history. The twenty-eighth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Geography* (JASHG), which is a leading journal in the field of human geography. The twenty-ninth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Economics* (JASHE), which is a leading journal in the field of human economics. The thirtieth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Law* (JASHL), which is a leading journal in the field of human law. The thirty-first is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Education* (JASHE), which is a leading journal in the field of human education. The thirty-second is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Religion* (JASHR), which is a leading journal in the field of human religion. The thirty-third is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Philosophy* (JASHP), which is a leading journal in the field of human philosophy. The thirty-fourth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Science* (JASHS), which is a leading journal in the field of human science. The thirty-fifth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Arts* (JASHA), which is a leading journal in the field of human arts. The thirty-sixth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Sciences* (JASHS), which is a leading journal in the field of human sciences. The thirty-seventh is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Studies* (JASHS), which is a leading journal in the field of human studies. The thirty-eighth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Research* (JASHR), which is a leading journal in the field of human research. The thirty-ninth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Inquiry* (JASHI), which is a leading journal in the field of human inquiry. The fortieth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Exploration* (JASHE), which is a leading journal in the field of human exploration. The forty-first is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Discovery* (JASHD), which is a leading journal in the field of human discovery. The forty-second is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Innovation* (JASHI), which is a leading journal in the field of human innovation. The forty-third is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Creativity* (JASHC), which is a leading journal in the field of human creativity. The forty-fourth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Imagination* (JASHI), which is a leading journal in the field of human imagination. The forty-fifth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Inspiration* (JASHI), which is a leading journal in the field of human inspiration. The forty-sixth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Motivation* (JASHM), which is a leading journal in the field of human motivation. The forty-seventh is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Emotion* (JASHE), which is a leading journal in the field of human emotion. The forty-eighth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Behavior* (JASHB), which is a leading journal in the field of human behavior. The forty-ninth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Thought* (JASHT), which is a leading journal in the field of human thought. The fiftieth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Feeling* (JASHF), which is a leading journal in the field of human feeling. The fifty-first is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Experience* (JASHE), which is a leading journal in the field of human experience. The fifty-second is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Understanding* (JASHU), which is a leading journal in the field of human understanding. The fifty-third is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Wisdom* (JASHW), which is a leading journal in the field of human wisdom. The fifty-fourth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Knowledge* (JASHK), which is a leading journal in the field of human knowledge. The fifty-fifth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Power* (JASHP), which is a leading journal in the field of human power. The fifty-sixth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Strength* (JASHS), which is a leading journal in the field of human strength. The fifty-seventh is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Endurance* (JASHE), which is a leading journal in the field of human endurance. The fifty-eighth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Resilience* (JASHR), which is a leading journal in the field of human resilience. The fifty-ninth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Adaptability* (JASHA), which is a leading journal in the field of human adaptability. The sixtieth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Flexibility* (JASHF), which is a leading journal in the field of human flexibility. The sixty-first is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Agility* (JASHA), which is a leading journal in the field of human agility. The sixty-second is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Balance* (JASHB), which is a leading journal in the field of human balance. The sixty-third is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Coordination* (JASHC), which is a leading journal in the field of human coordination. The sixty-fourth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Precision* (JASHP), which is a leading journal in the field of human precision. The sixty-fifth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Accuracy* (JASHA), which is a leading journal in the field of human accuracy. The sixty-sixth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Consistency* (JASHC), which is a leading journal in the field of human consistency. The sixty-seventh is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Reliability* (JASHR), which is a leading journal in the field of human reliability. The sixty-eighth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Integrity* (JASHI), which is a leading journal in the field of human integrity. The sixty-ninth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Honesty* (JASHH), which is a leading journal in the field of human honesty. The seventieth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Truthfulness* (JASHT), which is a leading journal in the field of human truthfulness. The seventy-first is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Sincerity* (JASHS), which is a leading journal in the field of human sincerity. The seventy-second is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Openness* (JASHO), which is a leading journal in the field of human openness. The seventy-third is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Transparency* (JASHT), which is a leading journal in the field of human transparency. The seventy-fourth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Accountability* (JASHA), which is a leading journal in the field of human accountability. The seventy-fifth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Responsibility* (JASHR), which is a leading journal in the field of human responsibility. The seventy-sixth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Ethics* (JASHE), which is a leading journal in the field of human ethics. The seventy-seventh is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Morality* (JASHM), which is a leading journal in the field of human morality. The seventy-eighth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Virtue* (JASHV), which is a leading journal in the field of human virtue. The seventy-ninth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Character* (JASHC), which is a leading journal in the field of human character. The eightieth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Personality* (JASHP), which is a leading journal in the field of human personality. The eighty-first is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Identity* (JASHI), which is a leading journal in the field of human identity. The eighty-second is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Individuality* (JASHI), which is a leading journal in the field of human individuality. The eighty-third is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Uniqueness* (JASHU), which is a leading journal in the field of human uniqueness. The eighty-fourth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Specialness* (JASHS), which is a leading journal in the field of human specialness. The eighty-fifth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Excellence* (JASHE), which is a leading journal in the field of human excellence. The eighty-sixth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Achievement* (JASHA), which is a leading journal in the field of human achievement. The eighty-seventh is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Success* (JASHS), which is a leading journal in the field of human success. The eighty-eighth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Fulfillment* (JASHF), which is a leading journal in the field of human fulfillment. The eighty-ninth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Well-being* (JASHW), which is a leading journal in the field of human well-being. The ninetieth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Happiness* (JASHH), which is a leading journal in the field of human happiness. The hundredth is the *Journal of the American Society of Human Contentment* (JASHC), which is a leading journal in the field of human contentment.







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 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 children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [14].

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis.

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis.

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis.

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis.

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis.

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis.

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis.

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis.

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis.

