



RÁMCOVÁ SMLOUVA O SLUŽBÁCH ELEKTRONICKÝCH KOMUNIKACÍ A O PRODEJI ELEKTRONICKÝCH KOMUNIKAČNÍCH ZAŘÍZENÍ A JEJICH PŘÍSLUŠENSTVÍ

Uzavřena v souladu s § 1746 odst. 2 zákona č. 89/2012 Sb., občanského zákoníku (dále jen „občanský zákoník“) v platném znění.

DÁLE JEN „SMLOUVA“ ČÍSLO: **44864503**

ČÍSLO ZÁKAZNÍKA: **44923140**
DODATEČNÉ ČÍSLO SMLOUVY:

SMLOUVNÍ STRANY:

T-Mobile Czech Republic a.s.

SÍDLO:
ULICE: **Tomíčková 2144/1**
MĚSTO: **Praha 4**
PSČ: **148 00**
IČ: **64949681**
DIČ: **CZ64949681**
SPISOVÁ ZNAČKA: **B 3787, vedená u Městského soudu v Praze**

KONTAKT:

ZÁKAZNICKÉ CENTRUM
BUSINESS:
KÓD PROD. MÍSTA:

business@t-mobile.cz
800 737 333
RDMCE.001.001

BANKOVNÍ SPOJENÍ: **Komerční banka, a.s. 120 00 Praha 2**
ZASTOUPENÁ: **na základě pověření**

(dále jen „TMCZ“ nebo „dodavatel“)
a

Vysoká škola báňská – Technická univerzita Ostrava

SÍDLO:
ULICE: **17. listopadu 2172/15**
MĚSTO: **Ostrava – Poruba**
PSČ: **708 00**
IČ: **61989100**
DIČ: **CZ61989100**
SPISOVÁ ZNAČKA: **Ústřední vládní instituce**
ZASTOUPENÁ: **prof. RNDr. Václavem Snášelem, CSc., rektorem**
POVINNÝ SUBJEKT **ANO**
PRO REGISTR SMLOUV:

ZODPOVĚDNÁ OSOBA:
JMÉNO, PŘÍJMENÍ
RČ, DATUM NAROZENÍ:
STÁTNÍ PŘÍSLUŠNOST:
DOKLAD ČÍSLO:
DOKLAD PLATNOST:
HESLO ZO (čtyřmístné číslo):

(dále jen „Smluvní partner“ nebo „Zadavatel“)

(TMCZ a Smluvní partner dohromady dále také jako „Smluvní strany“).

ÚVODNÍ USTANOVENÍ

Smluvní partner zahájil zadávací řízení na veřejnou zakázku s názvem „Poskytování pevných hlasových, mobilních hlasových a datových služeb“ (dále jen „Zakázka“).

Na základě oznámení Smluvního partnera o výběru ekonomicky nejvýhodnější nabídky ze dne 26. 2. 2021 se Smluvní strany dohodly níže uvedeného dne na uzavření této Smlouvy.

S ohledem na Nový občanský zákoník upozorňuje TMCZ Smluvního partnera, že v některých Dokumentech jsou ustanovení, která by mohla být považována za překvapivá. Tato ustanovení jsou v Dokumentech vždy zvýrazněna (zejména podtržením). Smluvní partner prohlašuje, že se s těmito ustanoveními podrobně seznámil a bez výhrad s nimi souhlasí.

1. ÚČEL A PŘEDMĚT SMLOUVY

- 1.1. Předmětem této Smlouvy je zejména sjednání zvýhodněných obchodních podmínek, které budou používány při uzavírání Účastnických smluv a poskytování služeb elektronických komunikací (dále jen „Služby“). Účelem této Smlouvy je rovněž umožnit Smluvnímu partnerovi, aby jeho zaměstnanci, spolupracovníci i obchodní partneři v postavení Oprávněných osob, kteří splnili podmínky pro získání statusu Oprávněné osoby, mohli využívat k plnění svých pracovních úkolů a případně i pro svoji osobní potřebu Služby aktivované k Účastnickým smlouvám, které Smluvní partner a/nebo Oprávněné osoby uzavřou na podkladě této Smlouvy s TMCZ.
- 1.2. Předmět této Smlouvy je dále vymezen nabídkou TMCZ, předloženou TMCZ jako dodavatelem dne 18. 2. 2021 v rámci výše uvedené Zakázky Smluvního partnera podle příslušných ustanovení zákona č. 134/2016 Sb., o zadávání veřejných zakázek, v platném znění (dále jen „Nabídka“). Uvedená Nabídka je přiložena k této Smlouvě, přičemž předmětem plnění TMCZ se pro účely této Smlouvy rozumí souhrn všech výkonů, dodávek a služeb, jak je vymezuje výše uvedená Nabídka.
- 1.3. Místem plnění jsou objekty zadavatele na adresách:
 - 17. listopadu 2172/15, Ostrava-Poruba
 - Studentská 11, Ostrava-Poruba
 - Studentská 6203/19, Ostrava-Poruba
 - Studentská 6202/17, Ostrava-Poruba
 - Ludvíka Podéště 17/1875, Ostrava-Poruba
 - Sokolská třída 33/2416, Moravská Ostrava
 - Havlíčkovo nábř. 3120/38b, Moravská Ostrava
 - Lumírova 13/630, Ostrava-Výškovice

2. ÚČASTNICKÁ SMLOUVA

- 2.1. Podmínky a rozsah poskytovaných Služeb si Smluvní strany dohodnou v konkrétní Účastnické smlouvě uzavřené na základě formuláře „Účastnická smlouva“ Smluvního partnera.
- 2.2. Každá Účastnická smlouva, která vychází z režimu této Smlouvy, je uzavírána na dobu určitou v délce trvání dle platnosti Smlouvy a obsahuje odkaz na číslo Smlouvy. Smluvní partner se tímto zavazuje odebírat služby elektronických komunikací na podkladě těchto Účastnických smluv ode dne jejich aktivace vždy po celou zbývající sjednanou dobu platnosti Smlouvy, která je uvedena dále v odst. 5.2.

3. OPRAVNĚNÉ OSOBY

- 3.1. Jednotlivé Účastnické smlouvy mohou na základě Smlouvy uzavírat také osoby odlišné od Smluvního partnera, jsou-li tyto osoby uvedeny v aktuálním Seznamu Oprávněných osob, který je součástí této Smlouvy (dále také „Oprávněné osoby“). Práva a povinnosti Oprávněných osob se řídí touto Smlouvou a dotčenou Účastnickou smlouvou. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že rozšíření Seznamu Oprávněných osob není možné bez předchozího písemného souhlasu TMCZ. TMCZ je povinen souhlas udělit v případě, kdy Smluvní partner prokáže organizační a majetkový vztah související s předmětem činnosti Smluvního partnera, existující mezi Smluvním partnerem a právnickou osobou, se kterou by TMCZ měl uzavřít Účastnickou smlouvu dle této Smlouvy (např. jde o organizační složku zadavatele). TMCZ však není povinen udělit souhlas v případě rodinných příslušníků zaměstnanců nebo v případě jiných fyzických osob bez zaměstnaneckého nebo obdobného poměru vůči Smluvnímu partnerovi. Smluvní strany berou na vědomí, že služby nelze poskytovat a faktury a fakturační skupiny pro poskytnuté plnění není možné vystavit na jinou adresu odběratele služeb než je sídlo Smluvního partnera.
- 3.2. Smluvní partner ve smyslu § 2018 občanského zákoníku prohlašuje, že uspokojí TMCZ, pokud Oprávněná osoba nesplní svůj dluh vůči TMCZ. Smluvní partner je ručitelem Oprávněné osoby, a to ve vztahu ke všem dluhům vzniklým v souvislosti s plněním dle této Smlouvy a na ní navazujících smluv v době, kdy měla Oprávněná osoba status dle této Smlouvy. Smluvní partner je povinen dluh Oprávněné osoby splnit z titulu ručení bez zbytečného odkladu poté, co bude k jeho splnění TMCZ vyzván. V případě, že TMCZ nemůže vyzvání dle předchozí věty uskutečnit, nebo jestliže je nepochybné, že Oprávněná osoba svůj dluh nesplní, zejména v případě insolvence Oprávněné osoby, pak je Smluvní partner povinen splnit dluh Oprávněné osoby bez zbytečného odkladu poté, co se o existenci takového dluhu dozvěděl. Ukončení statusu Oprávněné osoby a/nebo ukončení Smlouvy nemá vliv na trvání povinnosti Smluvního partnera dluh z titulu ručení dle tohoto odstavce uhradit za Oprávněnou osobu. TMCZ prohlašuje, že za ručitele dle tohoto článku Smlouvy přijímá i právního nástupce Smluvního partnera.

3.3. Smluvní strany prohlašují, že v den podpisu této Smlouvy nemají mezi sebou sjednány žádné Oprávněné osoby.

4. CENA A PLATEBNÍ PODMÍNKY

- 4.1. Cena za služby poskytované dle konkrétní Účastnické smlouvy a prodej bude vycházet z cenové nabídky TMCZ uvedené v Nabídce, která tvoří přílohu této Smlouvy. Nabídková cena zpracovaná v souladu se zadávací dokumentací Zakázky a uvedená v Nabídce je stanovena jako cena nejvýše přípustná a nesmí být překročena po celou dobu trvání Smlouvy, vyjma změny sazby DPH či jiných daňových předpisů majících vliv na cenu předmětu plnění Zakázky. Z jakýchkoliv jiných důvodů nesmí být cena překročena. TMCZ nemá právo jednostranně zvýšit ceny v Nabídce.
- 4.2. Ceny za služby a prodej neuvedené v Nabídce se řídí aktuálním Ceníkem tarifů a služeb, popř. aktuálními ceníky určenými pro účastníky se Smlouvou, není-li dále Smluvními stranami dohodnuto jinak. Smluvní partner se zavazuje hradit sjednanou cenu za Služby, a to vždy

na účet TMCZ uvedený v příslušném Vyúčtování. Není-li výslovně uvedeno jinak, jsou veškeré ceny v Smlouvě uvedeny bez DPH a přistupuje k nim vždy DPH v zákonné výši.

- 4.3. Ceník tarifů a služeb, popř. ceník určený pro účastníky se Smlouvou, platný ke dni podpisu Smlouvy tvoří její přílohu č. 6. Aktuální Ceník tarifů a Služeb, popř. aktuální ceník určený pro účastníky se Smlouvou, je uveden vždy na www.t-mobile.cz/firmy. Pokud by TMCZ během trvání Smlouvy provedl jednostranně jejich změnu, která by pro všechny Účastnické smlouvy uzavřené v režimu Smlouvy znamenala zhoršení smluvních podmínek, je Smluvní partner oprávněn během 20 kalendářních dnů od zveřejnění takové cenové úpravy písemně Smlouvu vypovědět.
- 4.4. Smluvní partner prohlašuje, že se před podpisem této Smlouvy seznámil s Ceníkem tarifů a Služeb, popř. s ceníkem určeným pro účastníky se Smlouvou, ve znění platném ke dni podpisu Smlouvy.

5. PLATNOST, ÚČINNOST A TRVÁNÍ SMLOUVY

- 5.1. Tato Smlouva nabývá platnosti a účinnosti dnem jejího podpisu oprávněnými zástupci obou smluvních stran. Podmiňuje-li zákon č. 340/2015 Sb., o registru smluv, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (dále jako „ZRS“) nabytí účinnosti této Smlouvy jejím uveřejněním v registru smluv dle ZRS, pak bez ohledu na ustanovení předchozí věty, nabyde tato Smlouva účinnosti nejdříve okamžikem jejího uveřejnění v registru smluv dle ZRS. Smluvní partner se zavazuje, že ve lhůtě 30 dní od podpisu této Smlouvy oběma smluvními stranami uveřejnění tuto Rámcovou smlouvu v registru smluv.
- 5.2. Tato Smlouva se uzavírá na dobu určitou od **1. 6. 2021 do 31. 5. 2025**.
- 5.3. Dojde-li k podstatnému porušení smluvní povinnosti jednou ze Smluvních stran, je druhá Smluvní strana oprávněna od Smlouvy odstoupit. Pokud od Smlouvy odstoupil TMCZ, je Smluvní partner povinen vrátit TMCZ veškeré slevy poskytnuté na základě této Smlouvy a souvisejících dokumentů.
- 5.4. Zánik Smlouvy uplynutím sjednané doby jejího trvání uvedené výše v odstavci 5.2 má vliv na sjednanou dobu trvání smluvních vztahů vyplývajících z Účastnických smluv uzavřených na dobu určitou v souladu s odstavcem 2.2 této Smlouvy - takové Účastnické smlouvy se automaticky ukončí ke dni ukončení této Smlouvy. To platí i v případě, že k ukončení Smlouvy dojde jiným způsobem, než uplynutím doby jejího trvání.

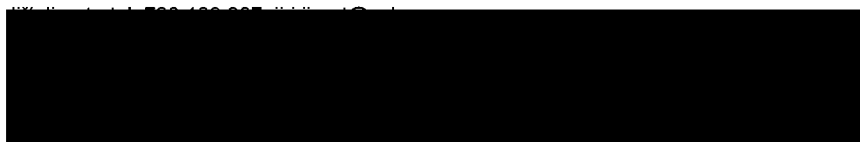
6. PRÁVA A POVINNOSTI SMLUVNÍCH STRAN

- 6.1. Práva a povinnosti Smluvních stran neupravené touto Smlouvou se řídí ustanoveními obsaženými v Obchodních podmínkách Smlouvy, které tvoří Přílohu této Smlouvy.
- 6.2. V případě rozporu ustanovení následujících Dokumentů se použije pro výklad úprava obsažená v Dokumentech v tomto pořadí přednosti: 1. zadávací dokumentace Zakázky včetně všech poskytnutých vysvětlení zadávací dokumentace Zakázky, 2. Nabídka včetně cenové nabídky, 3. Smlouva, 4.1. Zvláštní smluvní podmínky 4.2. Obchodní podmínky Smlouvy 5. Všeobecné podmínky. Všeobecnými podmínkami se rozumí rovněž Podmínky zpracovávání osobních, identifikačních, provozních a lokalizačních údajů. Stejně pořadí Dokumentů počínaje č. 1 se použije pro určení obsahu práv a povinností Smluvních stran touto Smlouvou neupravených.
- 6.3. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že pokud TMCZ ukončí poskytování Služby (tarifu), která bude dle obchodních podmínek nahrazena jinou Službou (tarifem), u které TMCZ poskytne v podstatných ohledech stejné či lepší podmínky a stejnou či nižší cenu jednotlivých komponent dané Služby (jako měl Smluvní partner u původní Služby při zohlednění slev sjednaných ve Smlouvě), TMCZ je oprávněn nahradit původní Službu takovou novou Službou. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že taková změna Smlouvy nevyžaduje její dodatkování písemnou formou. O ukončení Služby a jejím nahrazení novou Službou bude TMCZ Smluvního partnera informovat nejméně 30 dní předem.
- 6.4. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že v režimu Smlouvy bude uzavřeno maximálně 2700 Účastnických smluv s mobilním hlasovým tarifem. Případné překročení tohoto počtu není možné bez předchozího písemného souhlasu TMCZ. Do tohoto limitu se započítávají všechny aktivní a dočasně přerušené Účastnické smlouvy.

7. DALŠÍ PRÁVA A POVINNOSTI SMLUVNÍCH STRAN

- 7.1. Veškerá práva a povinnosti stanovená ve všech odstavcích tohoto článku mají v případě rozporu s ostatními ustanoveními Smlouvy, nebo s ustanoveními kterékoliv z jejích příloh, přednost. Přednost zadávací dokumentace Zakázky včetně veškerých vysvětlení zadávací dokumentace Zakázky před ustanoveními tohoto článku zůstává nedotčena.
- 7.2. Smluvní strany se dohodly na platební podmínce – splatnost faktur – daňových dokladů 30 dnů od doručení zadavateli,
- 7.3. Smluvní strany se dohodly na ceníku služeb předmětu plnění, s pevnými cenami po celou dobu trvání smlouvy, ve formě přílohy ke smlouvě v souladu s přílohou č. 2 této ZD,
- 7.4. Smluvní strany se dohodly na závazku poskytovatele plně hradit náklady spojené s pokrytím objektů zadavatele signálem mobilní sítě poskytovatele, a to po celou dobu plnění zakázky,
- 7.5. Smluvní strany se dohodly na sankci za nedodržení smlouvy vůči oběma stranám ve výši 0,05% z nesplněného závazku,
- 7.6. Smluvní strany se dohodly na úroku z prodlení za pozdní úhradu faktury ve výši 0,02% za každý den prodlení,
- 7.7. Smluvní strany se dohodly na tom, že pokud poskytovatel plnění nezajistí dostupnost plného a komplexního dodání služeb dle přílohy č. 1, jež jsou předmětem této smlouvy (zejména komplexní pokrytí administrativních a veřejných prostor zadavatele) a to po uplynutí 90 dní ode dne kdy zadavatel/zákazník vadu plnění poskytovateli služby oznámí, bude zadavatel oprávněn smlouvu vypovědět,
- 7.8. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že pro obnovení hlasových služeb na připojené PBX stanovuje zadavatel v pracovních dnech dobu 24 hodin jako maximální čas nepřetržitého trvání poruchy. Bude-li po uplynutí maximálního času, tj. po 24 hodinách od nahlášení poruchy, poskytovatel služby i nadále v prodlení v odstranění poruchy, bude zadavatel oprávněn smlouvu vypovědět,
- 7.9. Smluvní strany se dohodly na následujících kontaktních osobách:

osoba určená pro řešení věcí technických:



8. ZÁVĚREČNÁ USTANOVENÍ

- 8.1. TMCZ je oprávněn v průběhu trvání Smlouvy změnit kontaktní údaje uvedené na první straně v této Smlouvě. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že TMCZ takovou změnu oznámí Smluvnímu partnerovi písemně formou doporučeného dopisu bez nutnosti dodatekovat tuto Smlouvu.
- 8.2. Tento dokument tvoří úplnou Smlouvu, jejíž nedílnou součástí jsou následující přílohy:

Příloha č. 1: Zvláštní smluvní podmínky

Příloha č. 2: Obchodní podmínky Rámcové smlouvy ze dne 1.8.2020

Příloha č. 3: Všeobecné podmínky společnosti T-Mobile Czech Republic a.s. ze dne 1.4.2020

Příloha č. 4: Podmínky zpracování osobních, identifikačních, provozních a lokalizačních údajů

Příloha č. 5: Nabídková cena dle Zadávací dokumentace

Příloha č. 6: Ceník tarifů a služeb pro klíčové zákazníky

Příloha č. 7: Smlouva o poskytování služeb pro veřejnou zakázku

Příloha č. 8: Nabídka včetně nabídkové ceny

Příloha č. 9: Zadávací dokumentace včetně všech dodatečných informací k Zakázce

- 8.3. Pokud není v této Smlouvě výslovně sjednáno jinak, veškeré změny a dodatky této Smlouvy musí být učiněny písemně a podepsány oprávněnými zástupci Smluvních stran.
- 8.4. Obchodní podmínky uvedené v odst. 8.2. Smlouvy mohou být ze strany TMCZ jednostranně měněny z důvodu změny technických, provozních, organizačních nebo obchodních podmínek na straně T-Mobile, na trhu poskytování Služeb elektronických komunikací nebo z jiného závažného důvodu. TMCZ má právo jednostranně změnit obchodní podmínky a Smluvní partner oprávněn v případě jejich změny ukončit Službu dotčenou takovou změnou, a to písemnou výpovědí doručenou TMCZ nejpozději do 30 dní od oznámení změny obchodních podmínek, přičemž v takovém případě činí výpovědní doba jeden měsíc a počíná běžet posledním dnem kalendářního měsíce, ve kterém byla písemná výpověď TMCZ doručena. Pokud Smluvní partner postupem výše uvedeným vypoví Smlouvu, má TMCZ právo vzít navrženou změnu obchodních podmínek zpět, přičemž Smluvní strany se dohodly, že v takovém případě se Smluvním partnerem podaná výpověď ruší a pro Smlouvu nadále platí původní obchodní podmínky.
- 8.5. V případě, že tato Smlouva podléhá povinnosti uveřejnit ji v registru smluv, smluvní strany se výslovně dohodly, že v souladu se ZRS budou v rámci jejího uveřejnění začerněny veškeré osobní údaje. Povinnost dle předchozí věty je povinen zajistit Smluvní partner, který v souladu s příslušným ustanovením této Smlouvy vkládá tuto Smlouvu do registru smluv.
- 8.6. Smluvní strany pro jejich právní vztahy vylučují úpravu smluv uzavíraných adhezním způsobem. Smlouva je závazná pro právní nástupce Smluvních stran.
- 8.7. Smlouva je vyhotovena v elektronické podobě v 1 vyhotovení v českém jazyce s elektronickými podpisy obou Smluvních stran v souladu se zákonem č. 297/2016 Sb., o službách vytvářejících důvěru pro elektronické transakce, ve znění pozdějších předpisů.
- 8.8. Smluvní strany po řádném přečtení této smlouvy prohlašují, že tato Smlouva byla uzavřena po vzájemném projednání, na základě jejich pravé, vážně míněné a svobodné vůle, při respektování principů poctivosti, spravedlnosti a rovnosti stran, a ani jedna ze stran se necítí být slabší stranou. Na důkaz uvedených skutečností připojují své podpisy.

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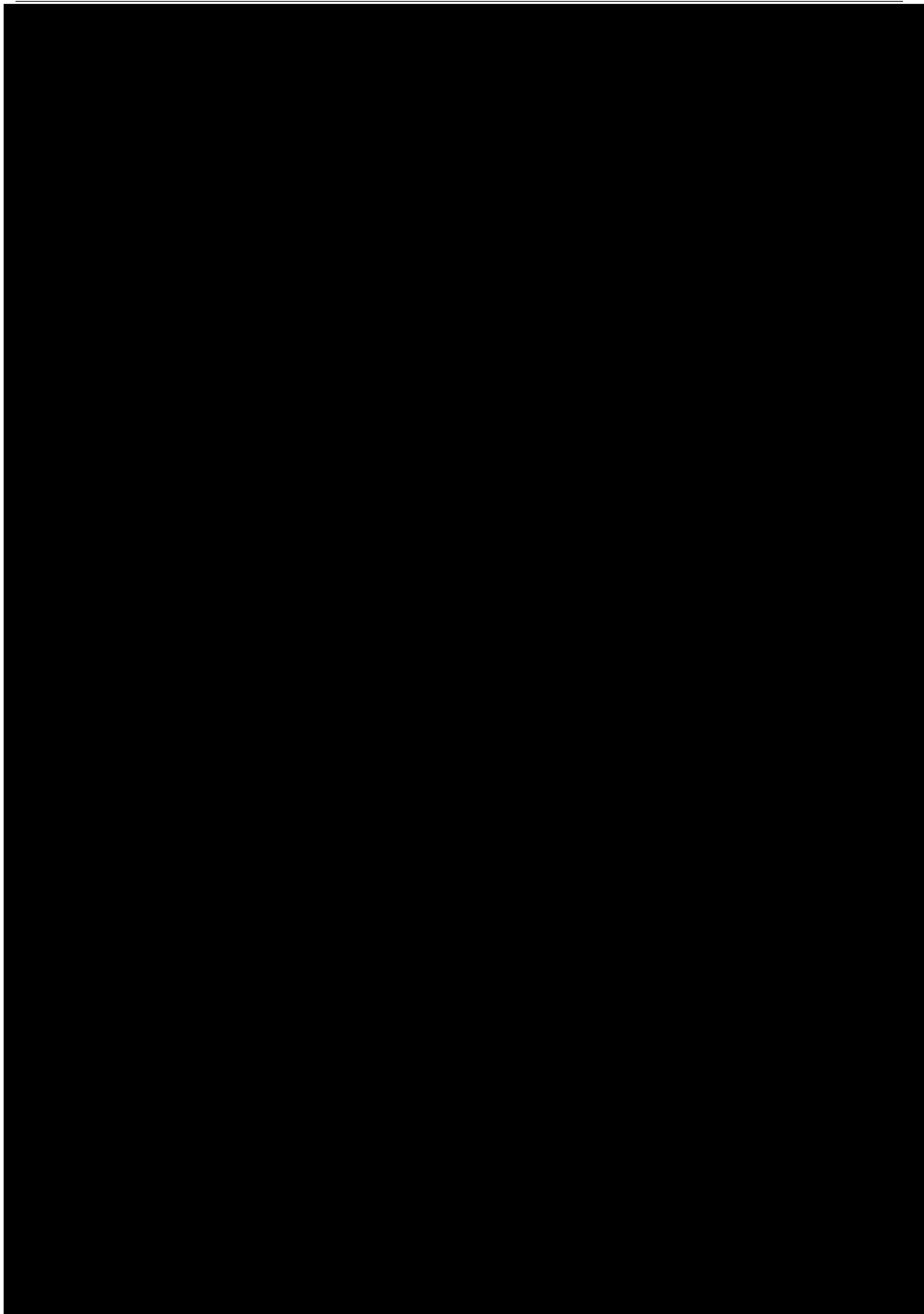
MÍSTO: Ostrava

JMÉNO:

JMÉNO: **prof. RNDr. Václav Snášel, CSc**

ZA T-MOBILE CZECH REPUBLIC A.S. (PODPIS, RAZÍTKO)

ZA SMLUVNÍHO PARTNERA (PODPIS, RAZÍTKO)



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. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15–64 years has increased from 2.5 billion to 3.5 billion.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to this increase in the number of people in the world. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the average life expectancy at birth was 47 years. In 2000, it was 52 years. This increase in life expectancy has led to a larger proportion of the population being aged 65 and over.

Another factor which has contributed to the increase in the number of people in the world is the increase in the number of people who are aged 15–64 years. This increase is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are aged 15–24 years and the increase in the number of people who are aged 25–64 years.

The increase in the number of people in the world has led to a number of challenges. One of the main challenges is the need for more resources to support the growing population. This includes the need for more food, water, and shelter. It also includes the need for more education and healthcare.

Another challenge is the need for more jobs. As the population grows, there will be a need for more people to work. This will require the creation of more jobs, which will be a challenge for many countries.

The increase in the number of people in the world is a complex issue. It is a result of a number of factors, including the increase in life expectancy and the increase in the number of people who are aged 15–64 years. It is a challenge that will require the cooperation of all countries in order to be successfully addressed.

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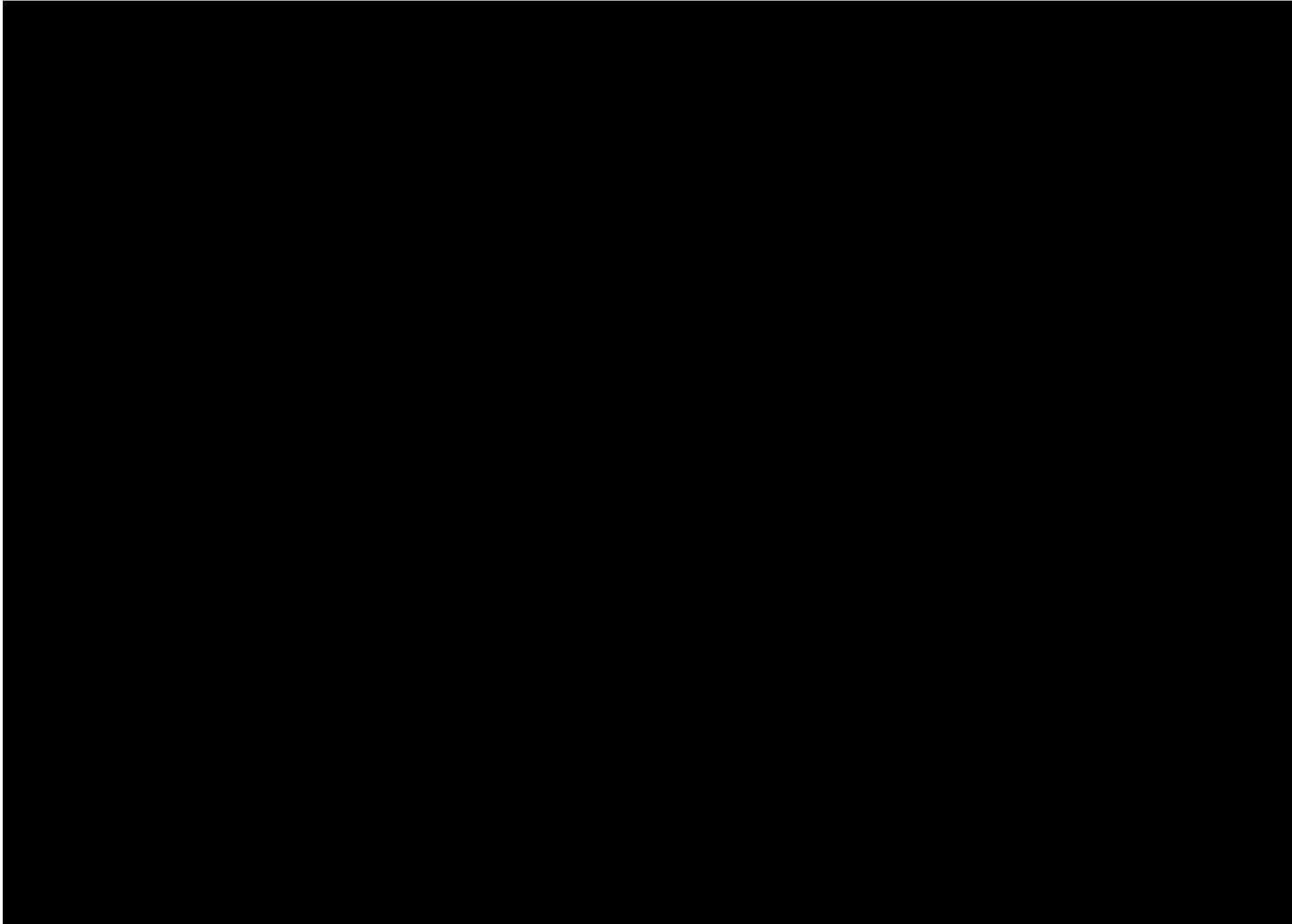
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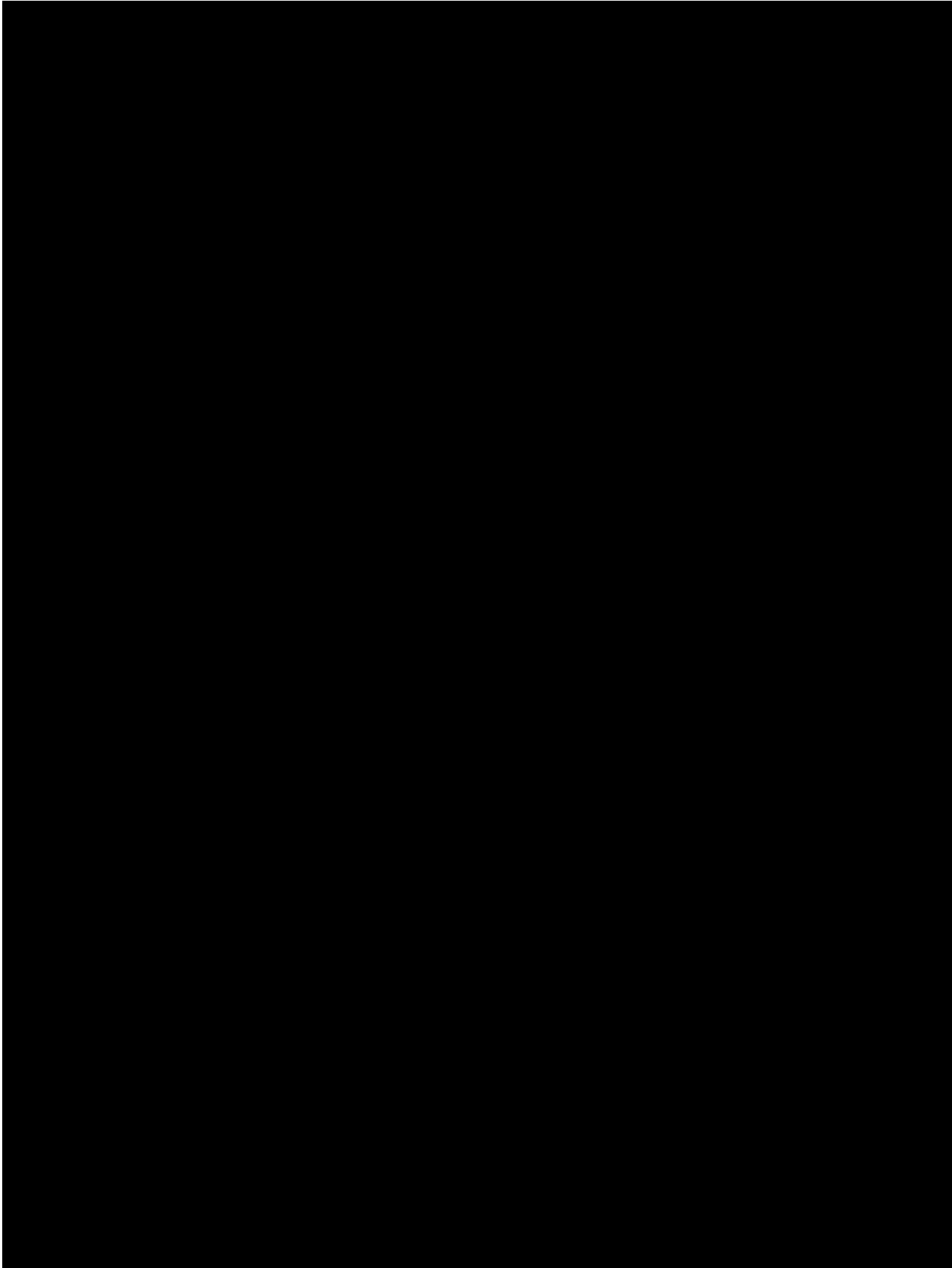


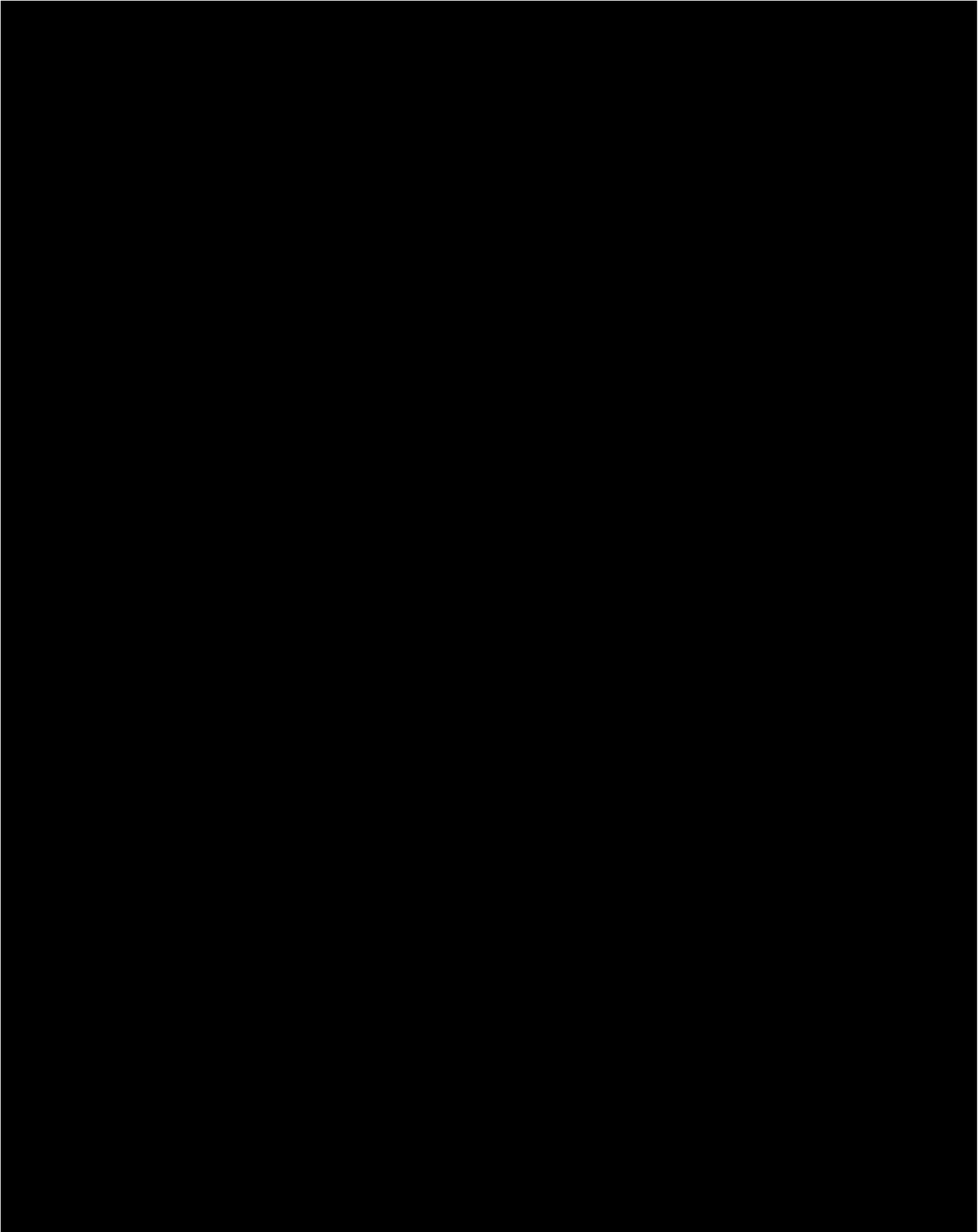
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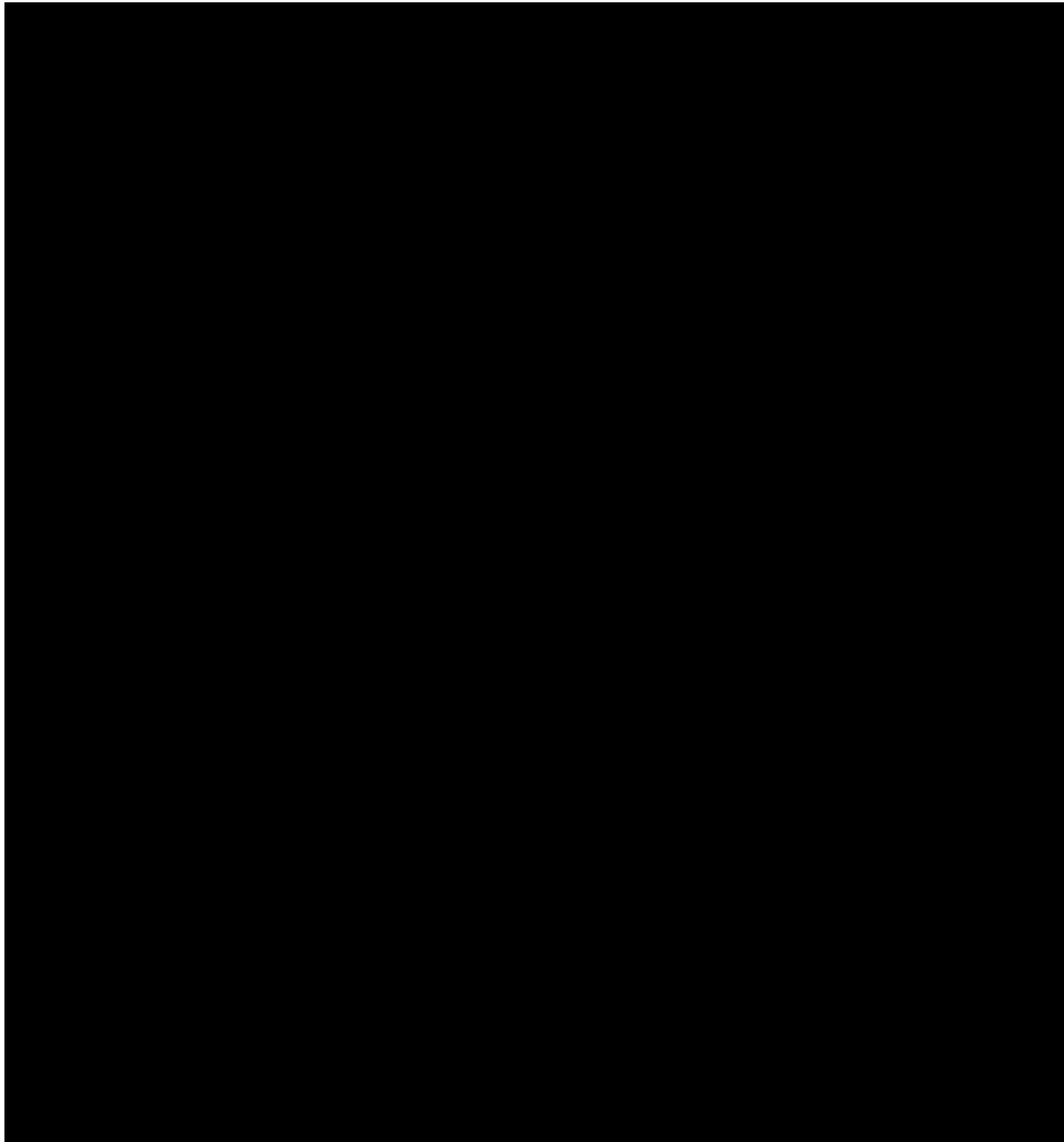
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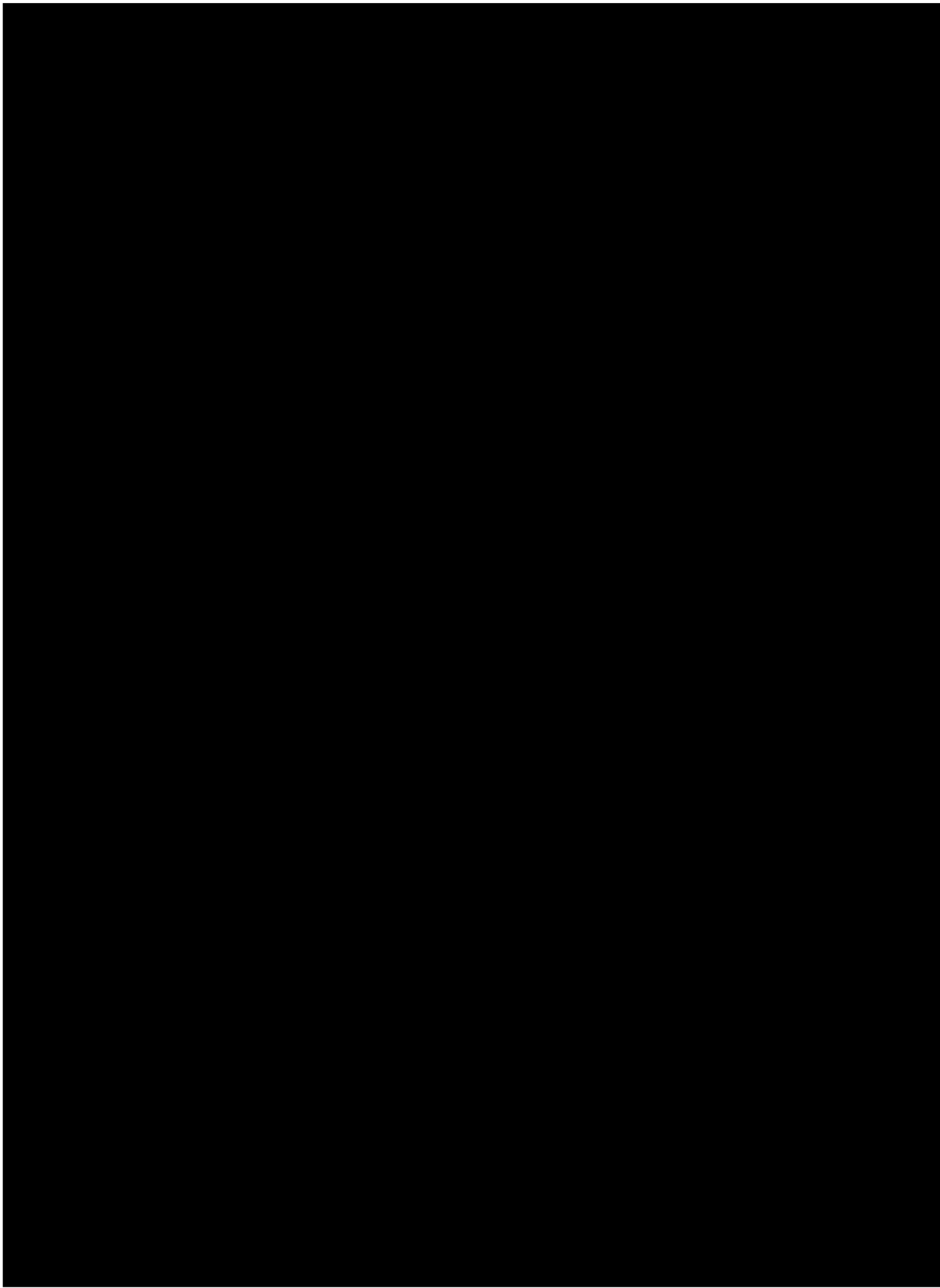
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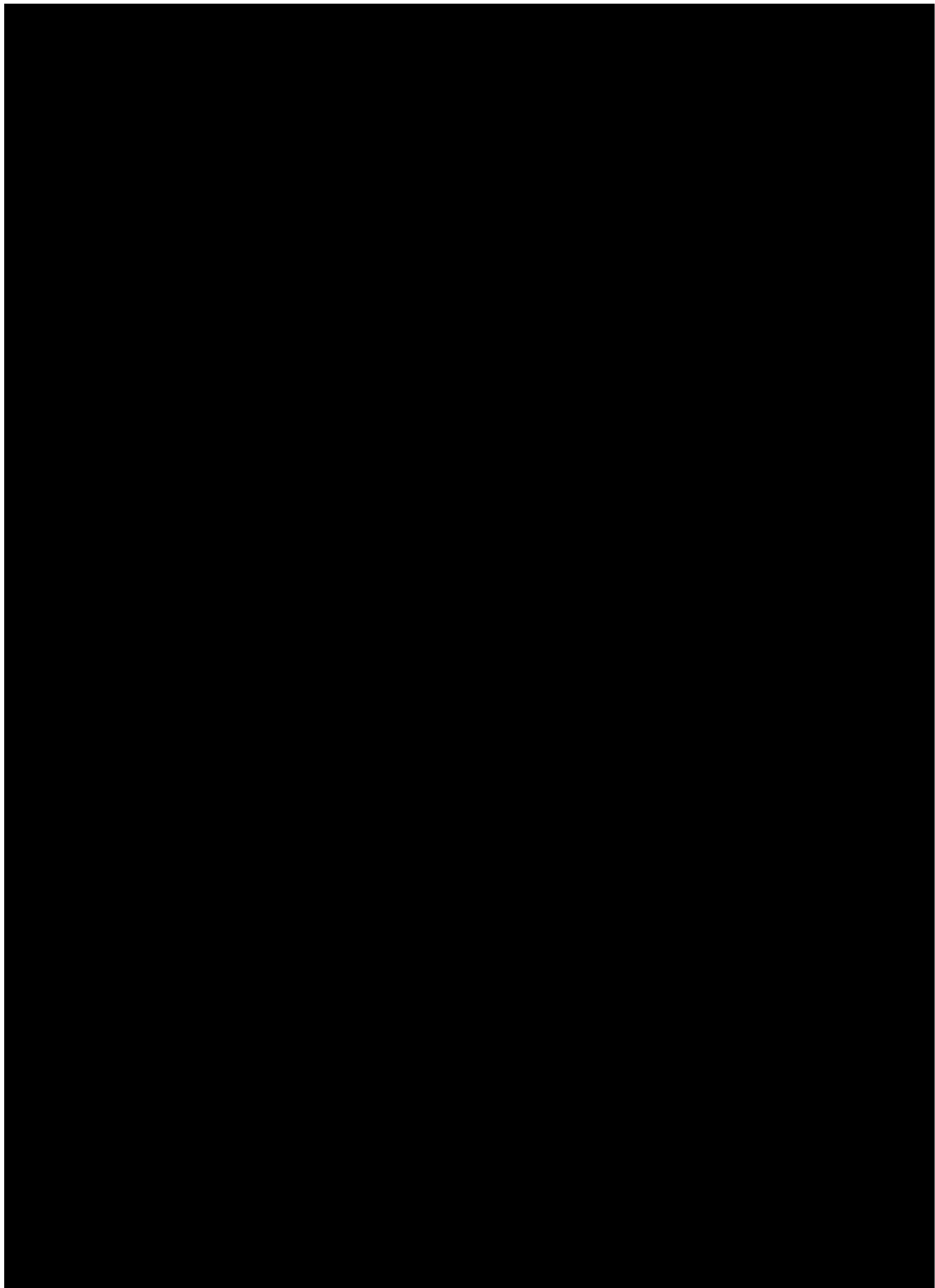
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DNE 1.8.2020**









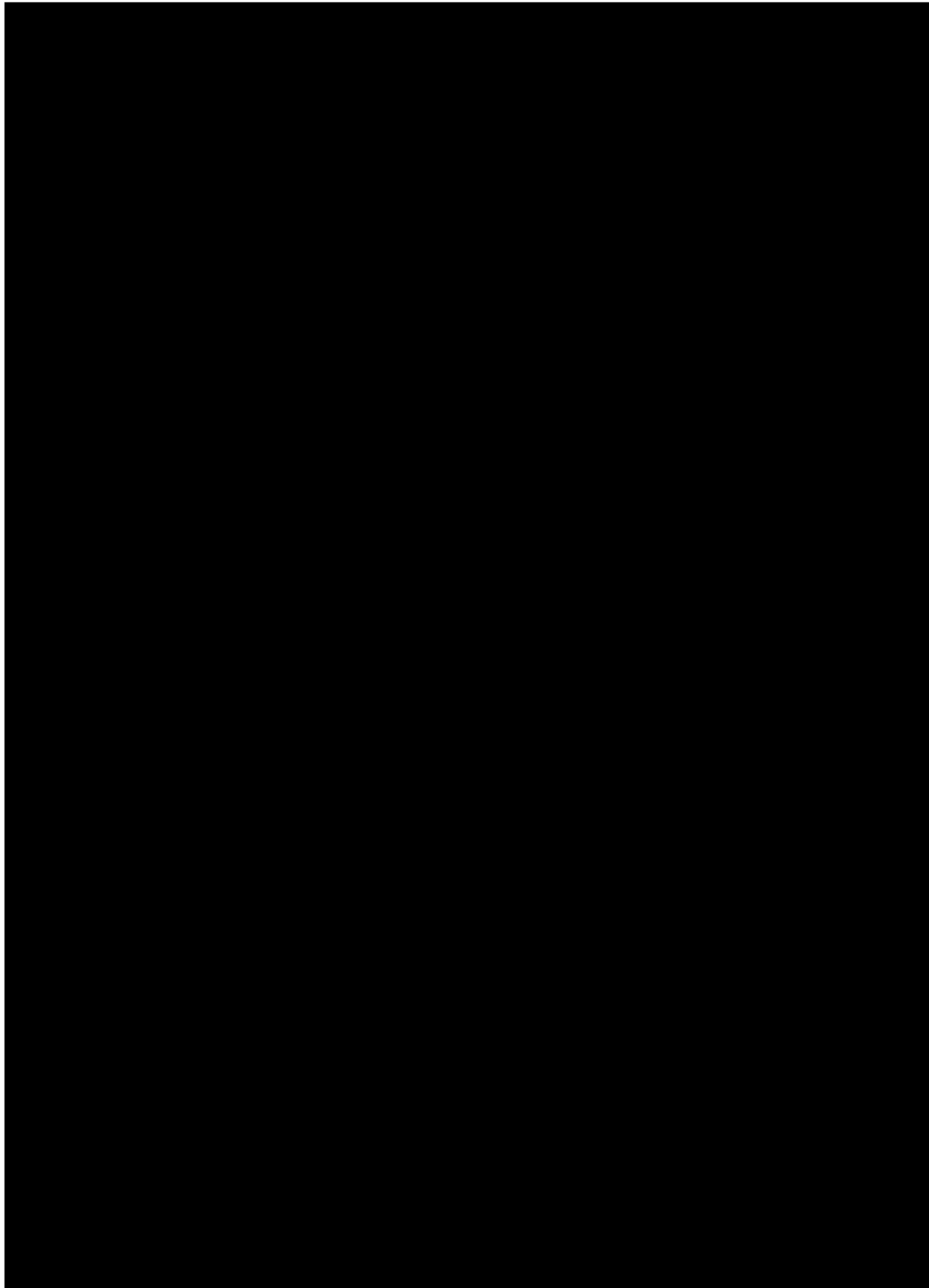


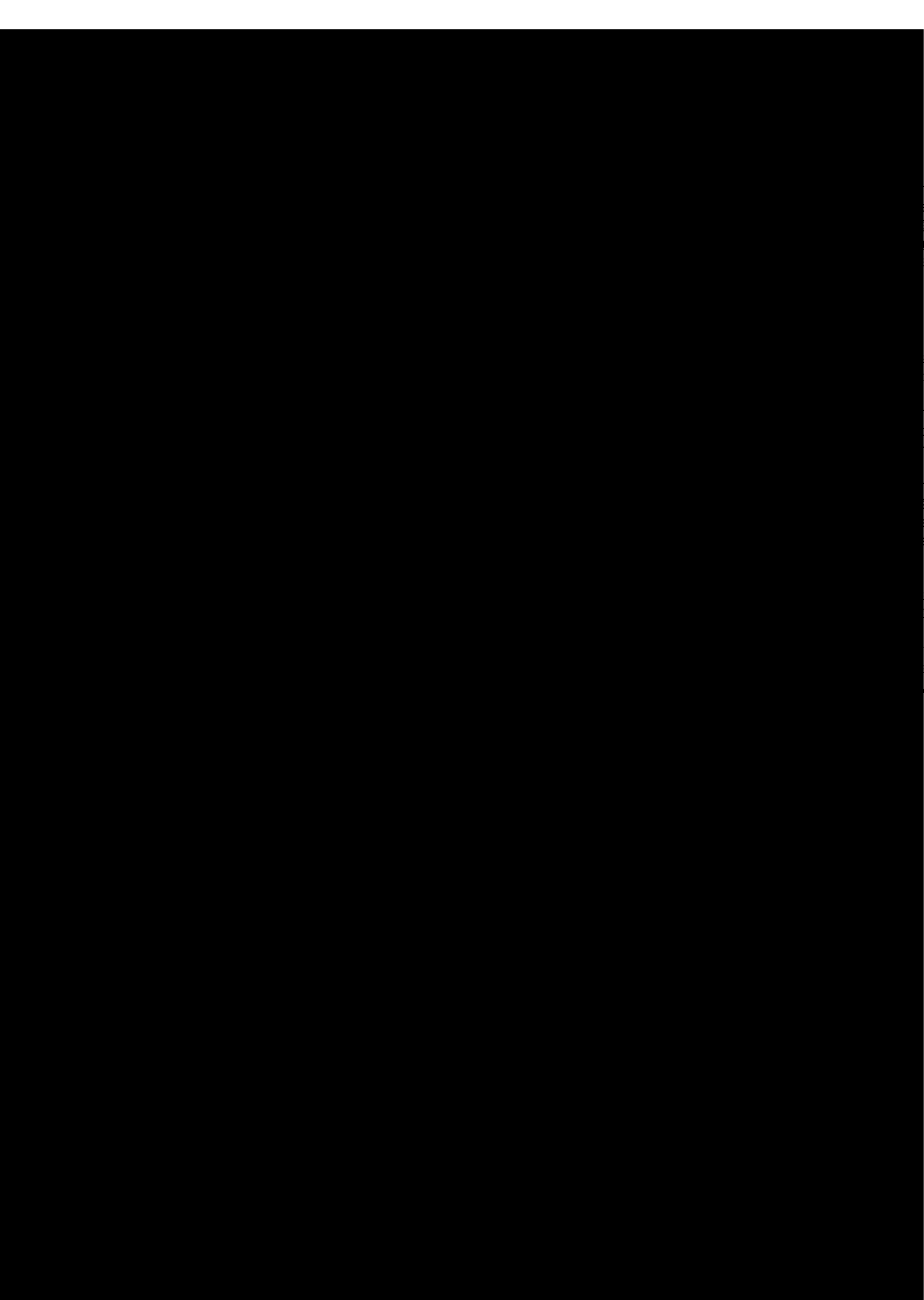
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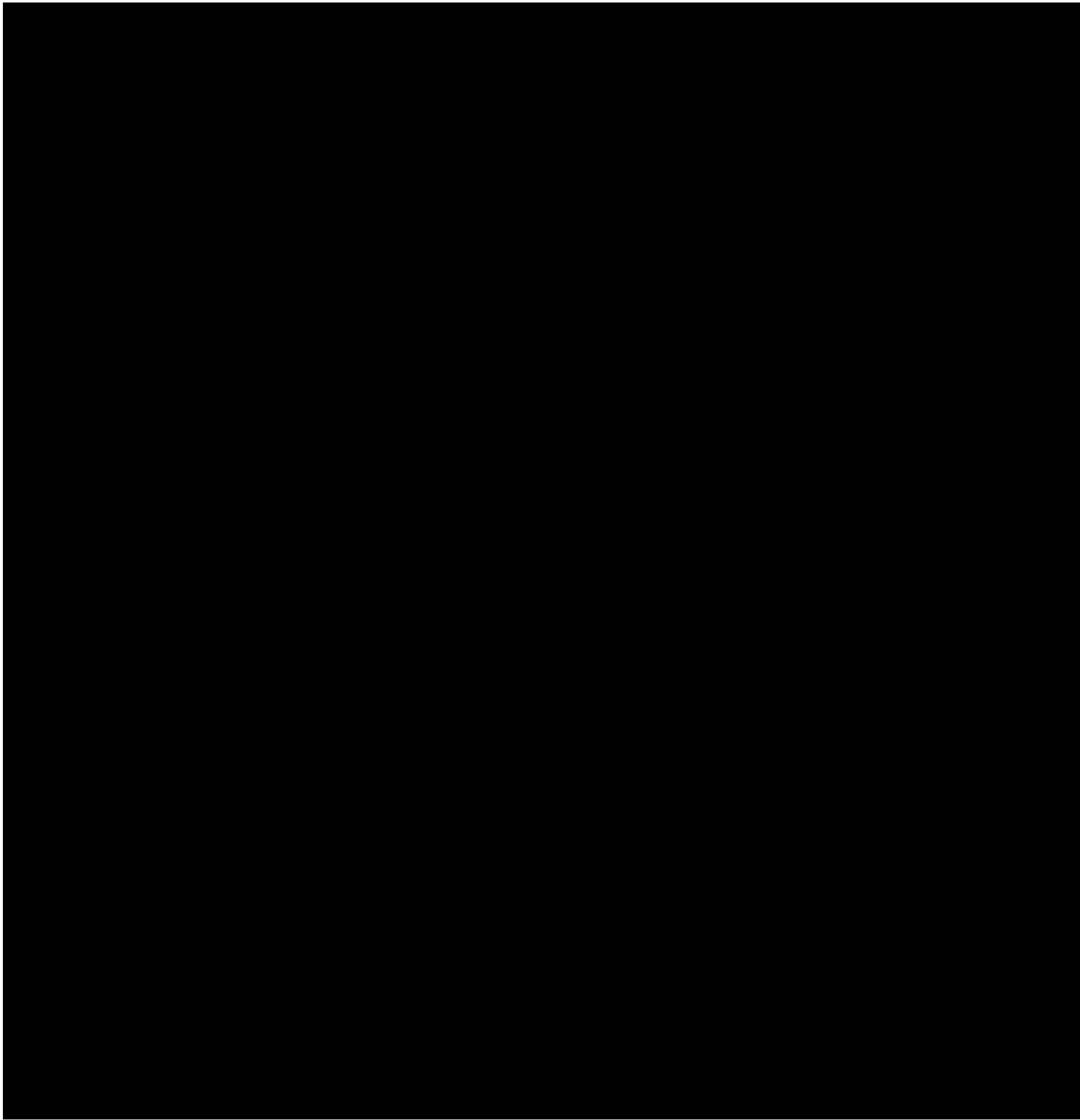
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor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

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

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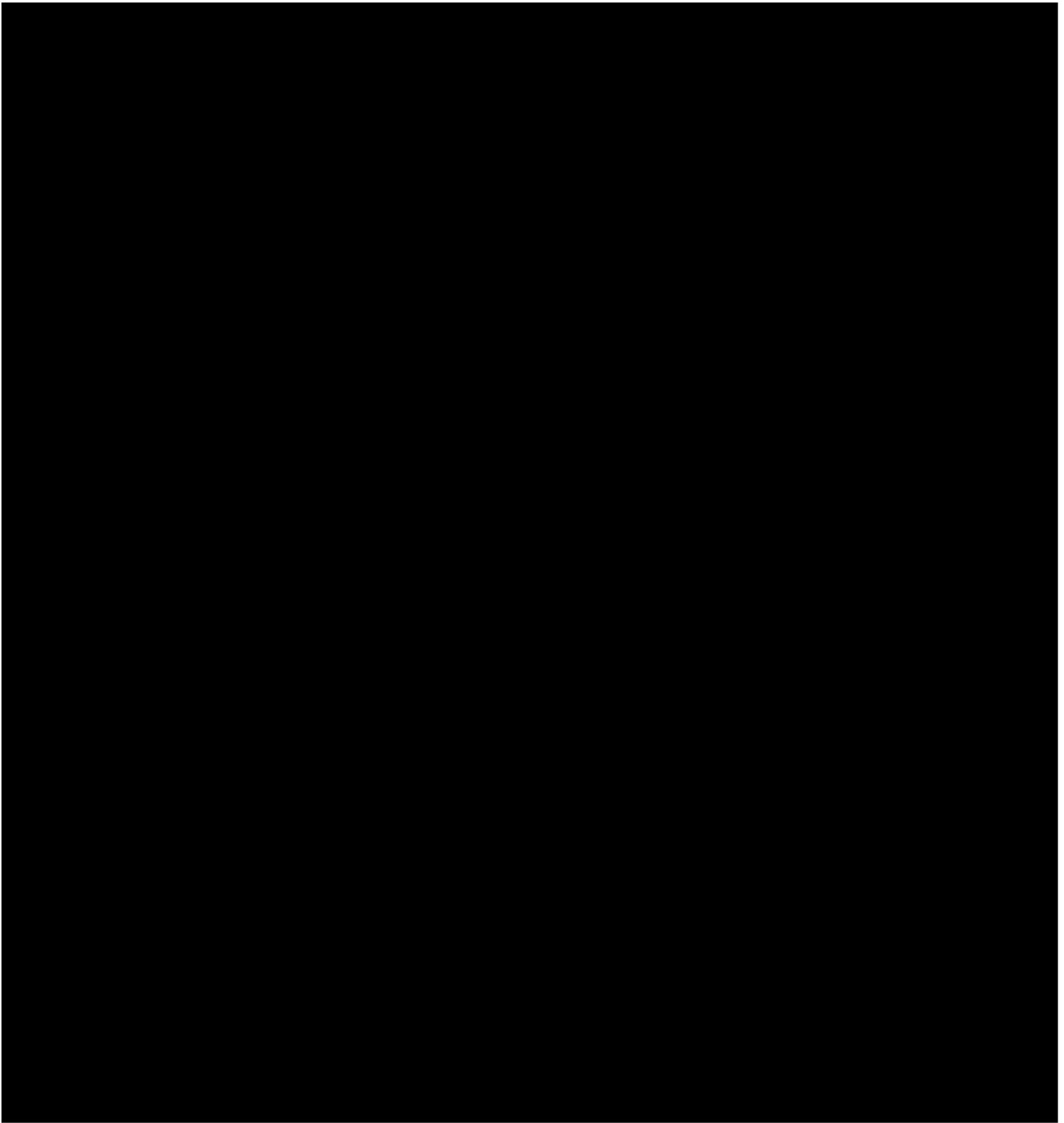
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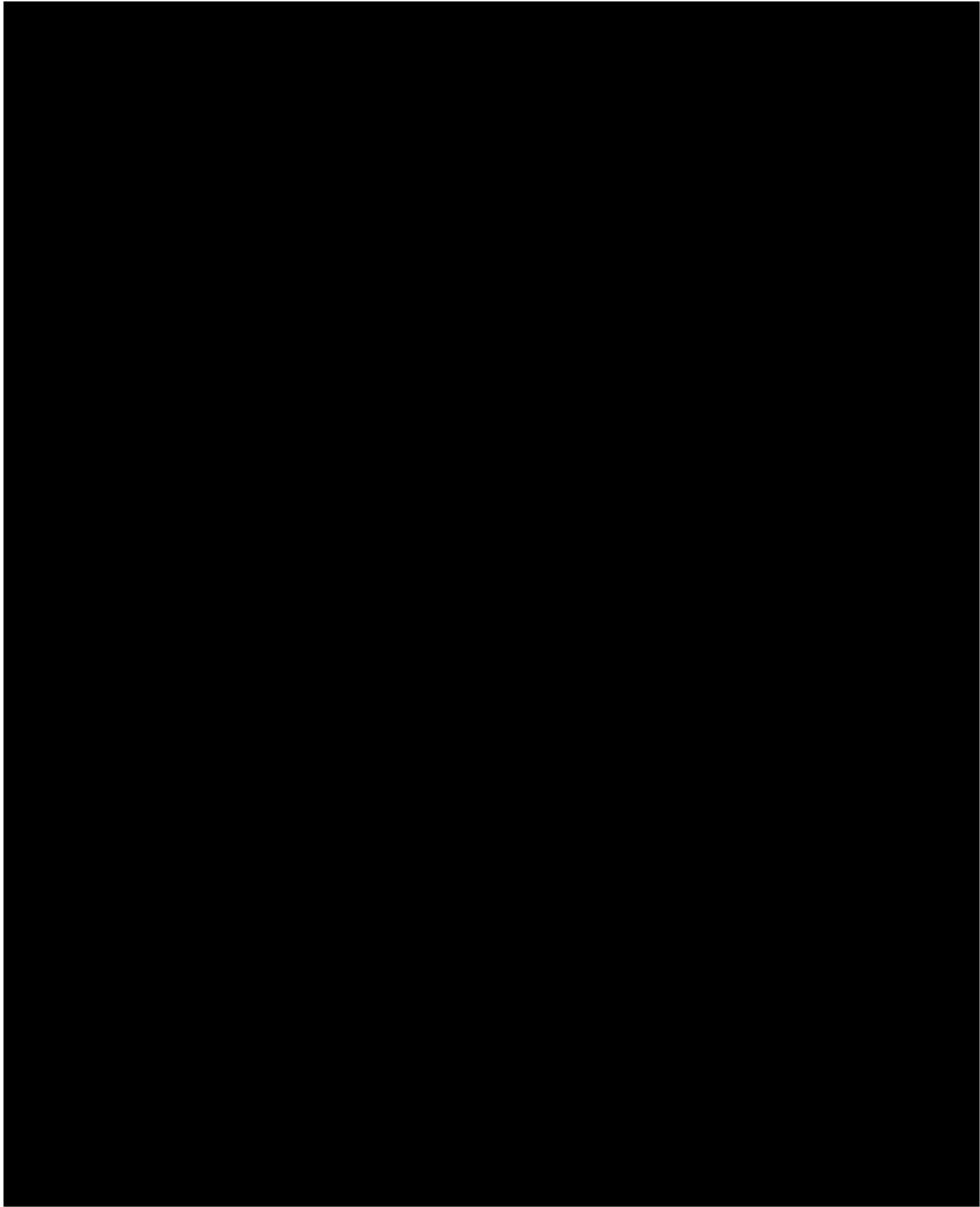
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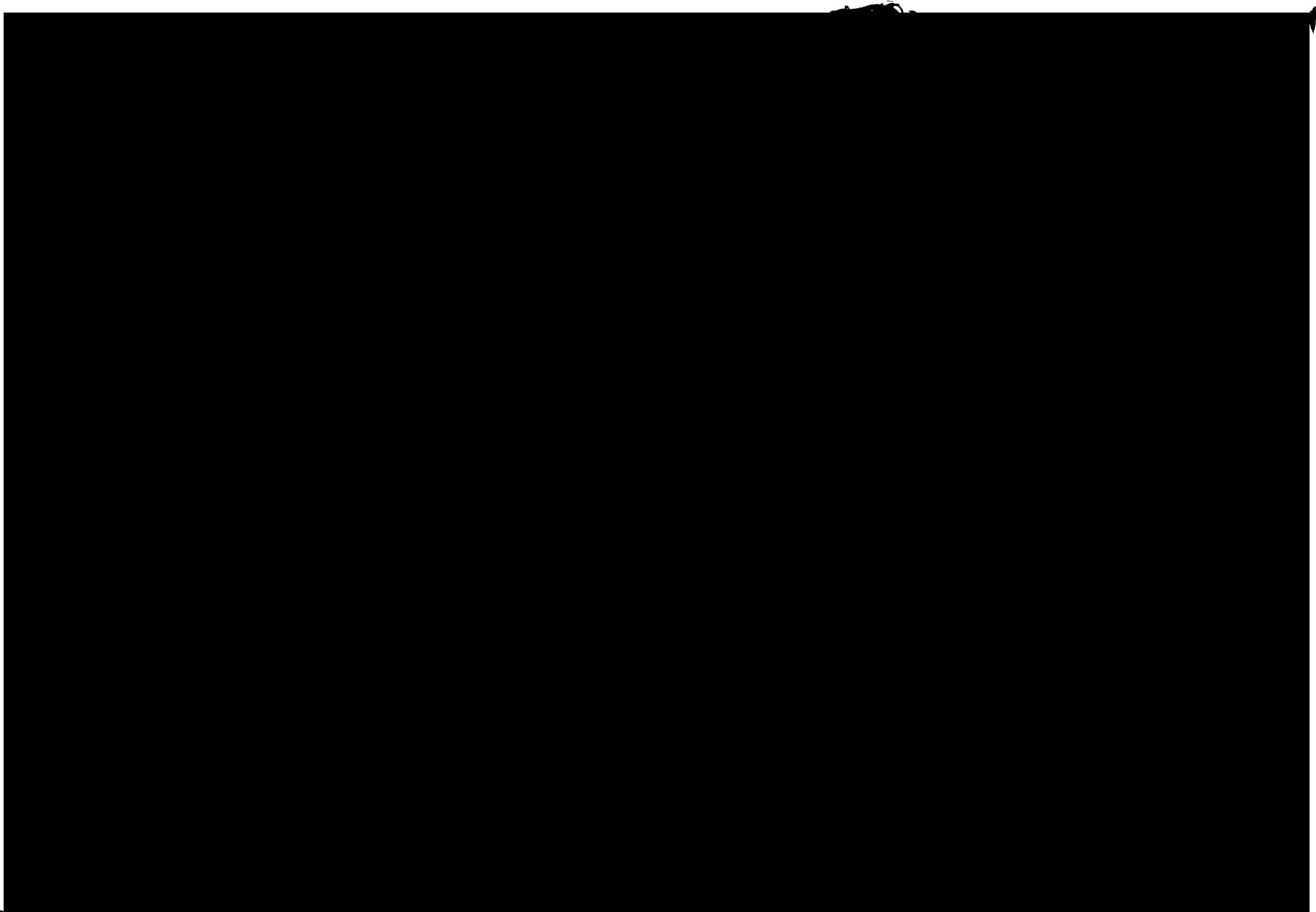
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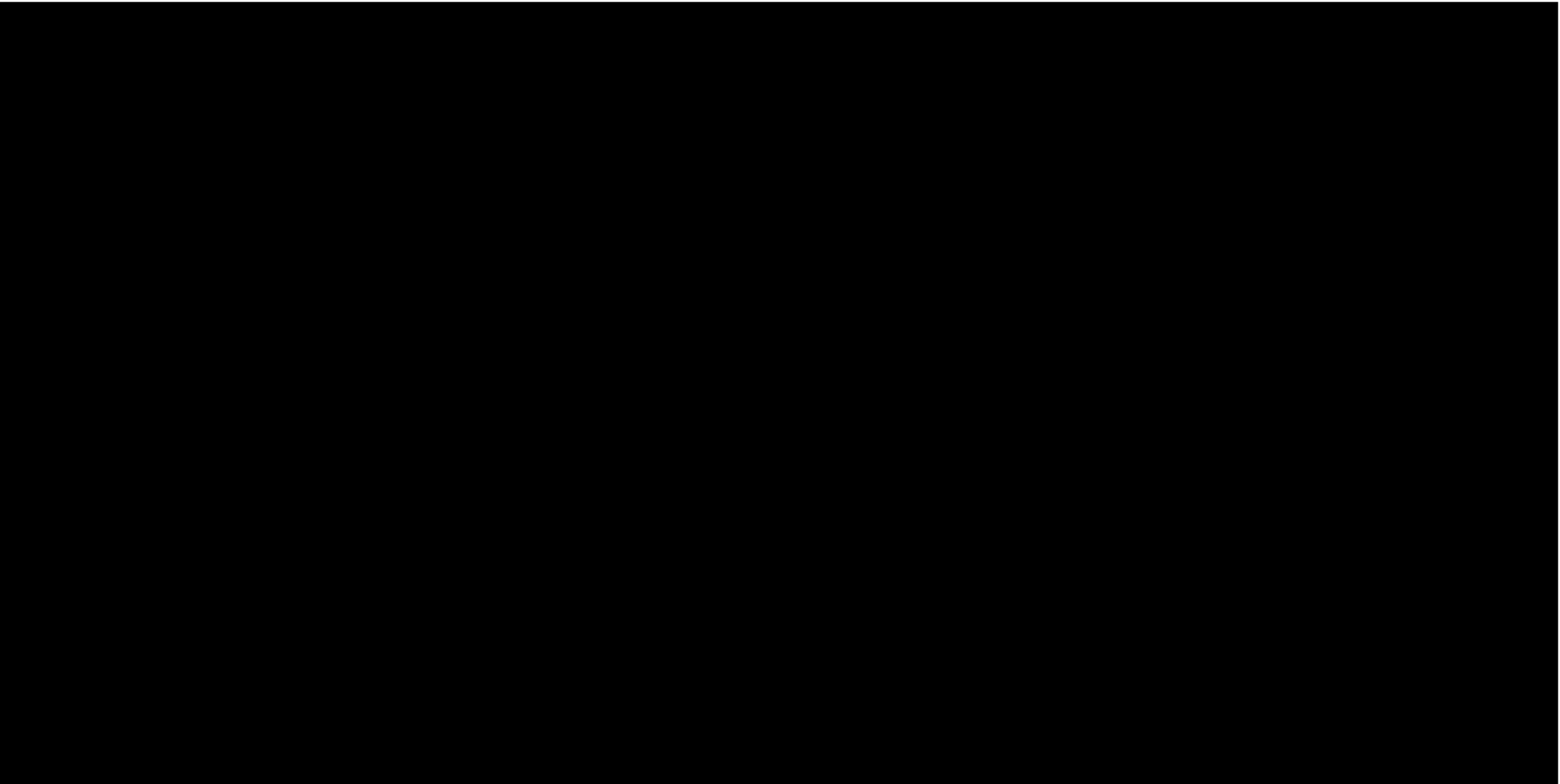


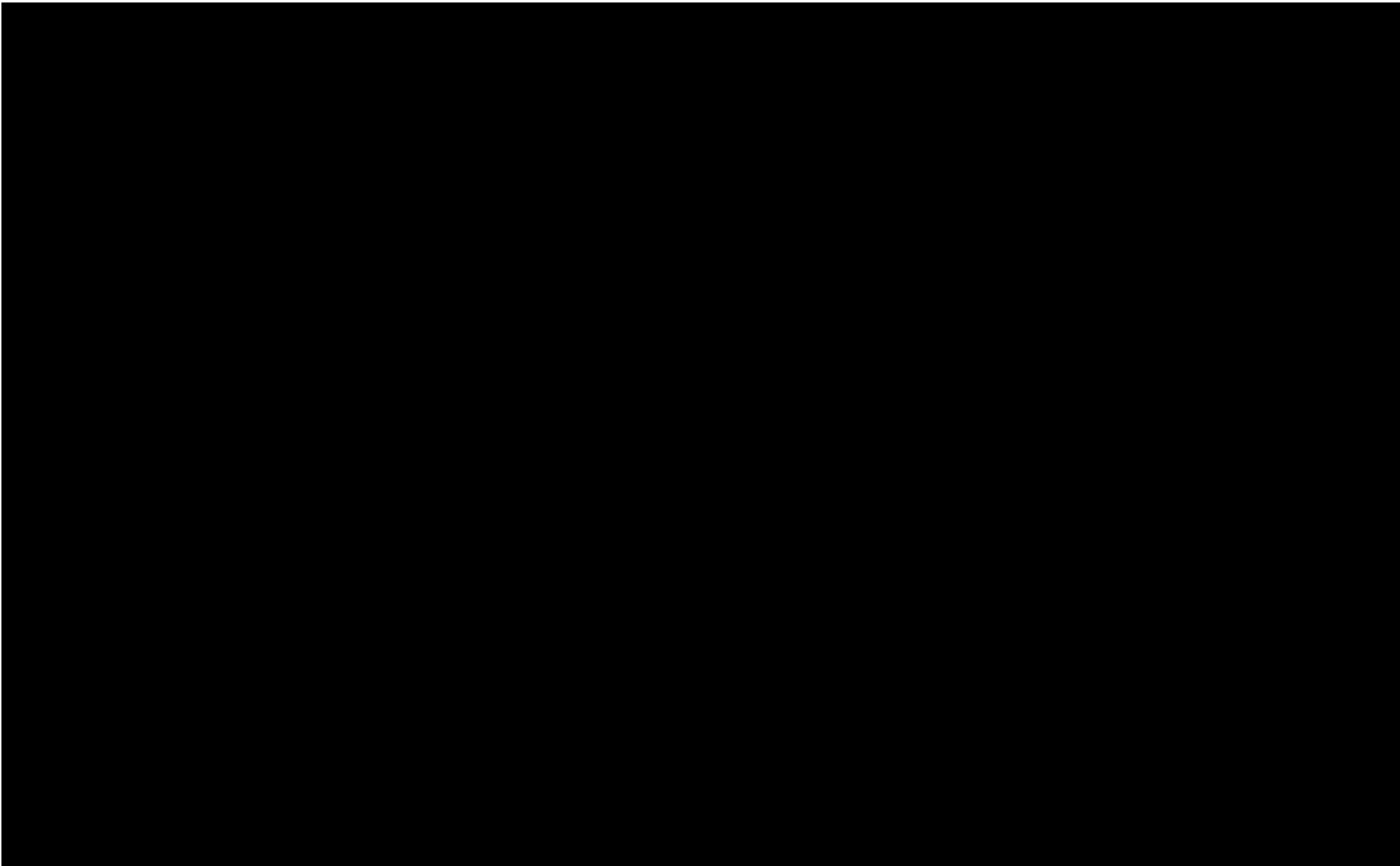
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NABÍDKOVÁ CENA ZA 48 MĚSÍCŮ		12 491 520,00 Kč	15 114 739,20 Kč	

Uchazeč vyplní modře označené buňky. Obsah a vzorce ostatních buňek nesmí upravovat.

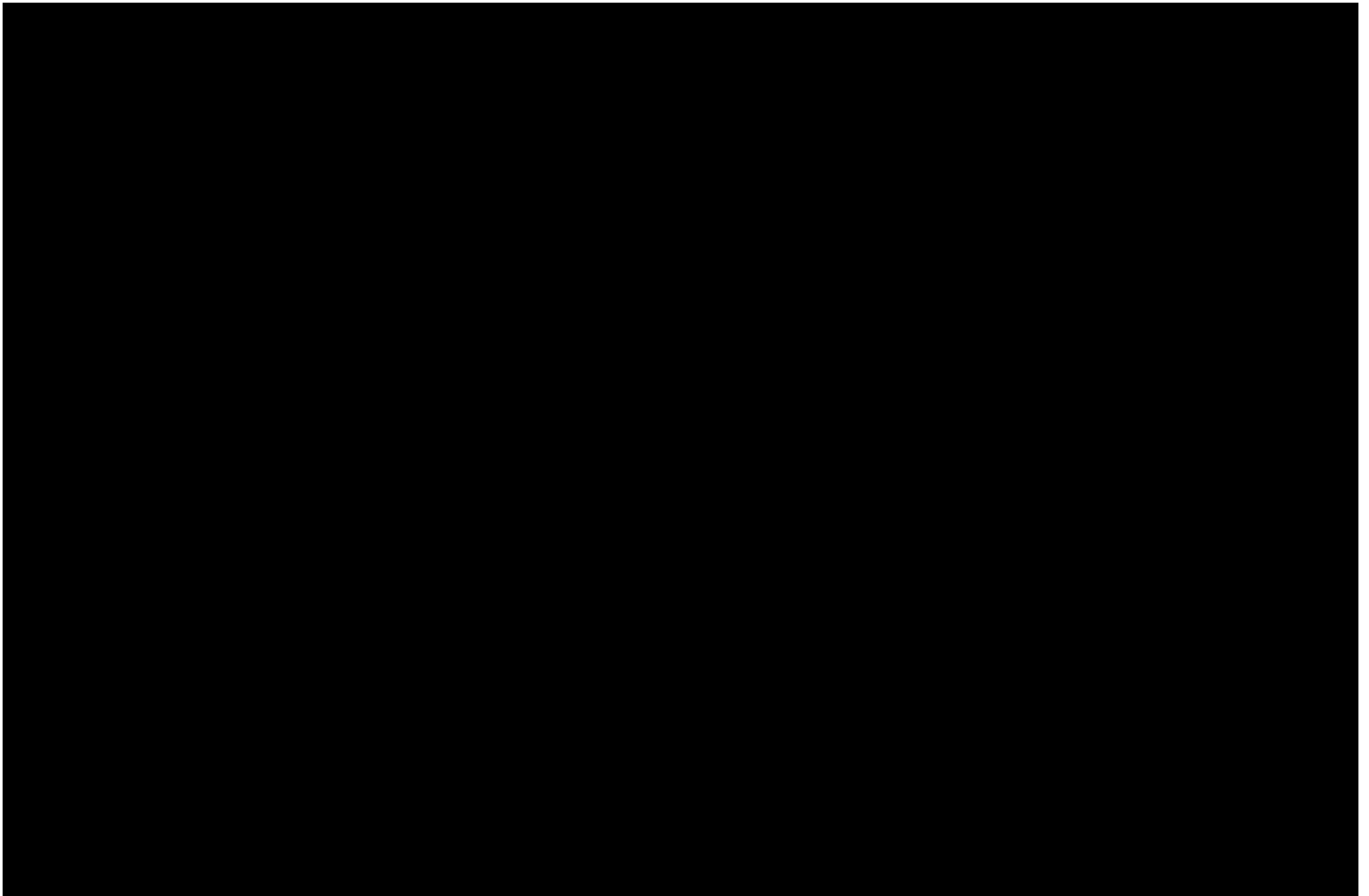


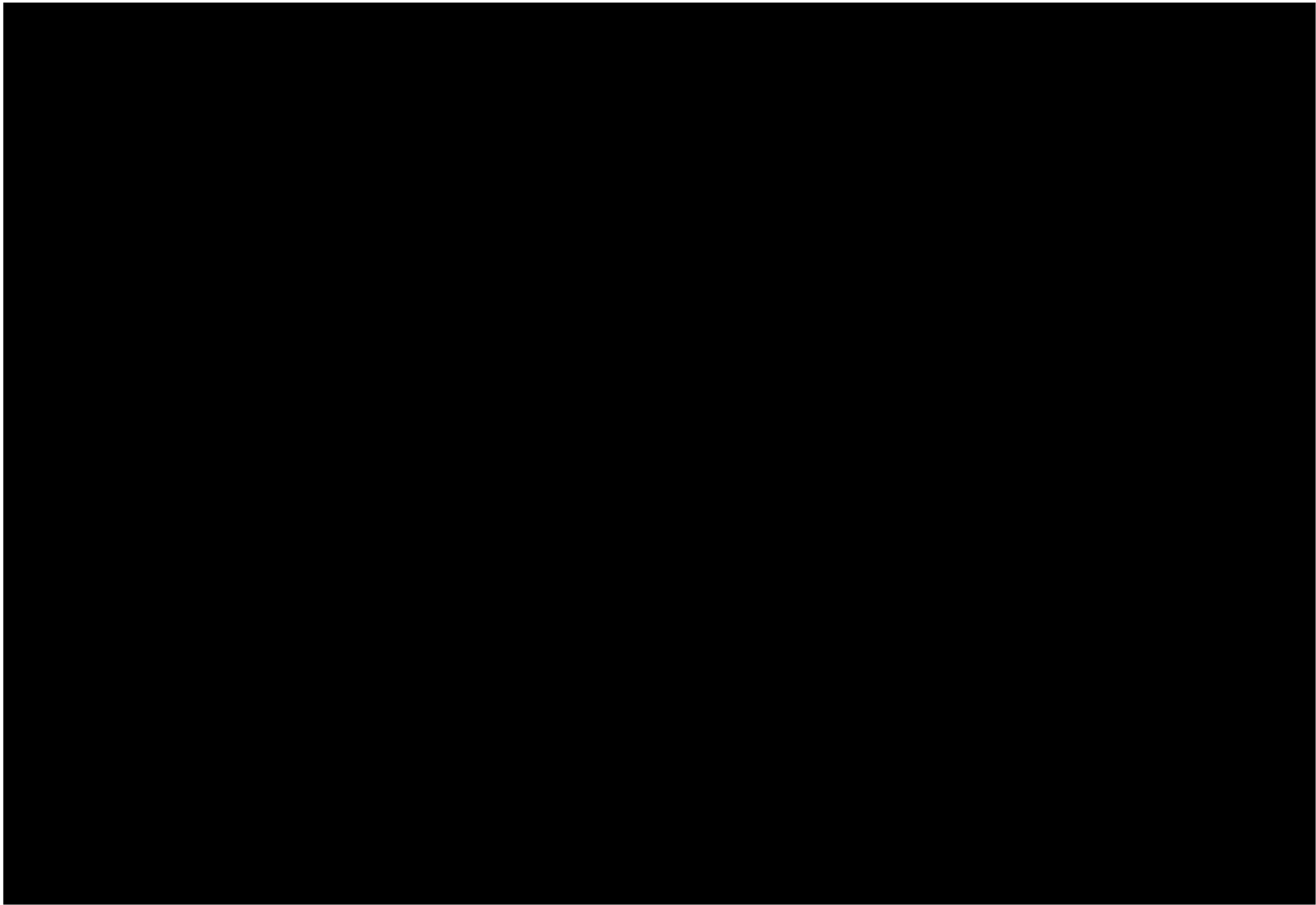


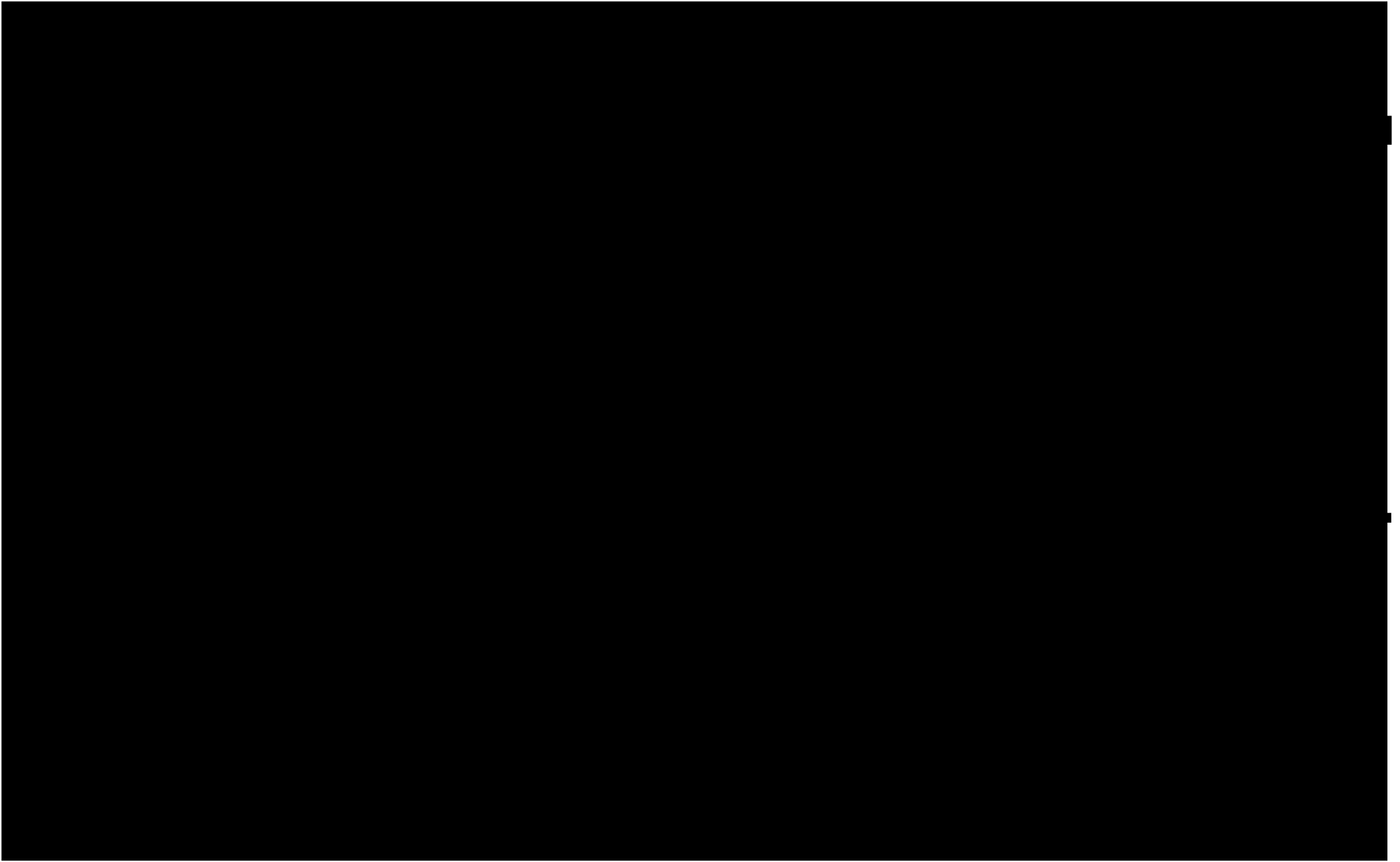


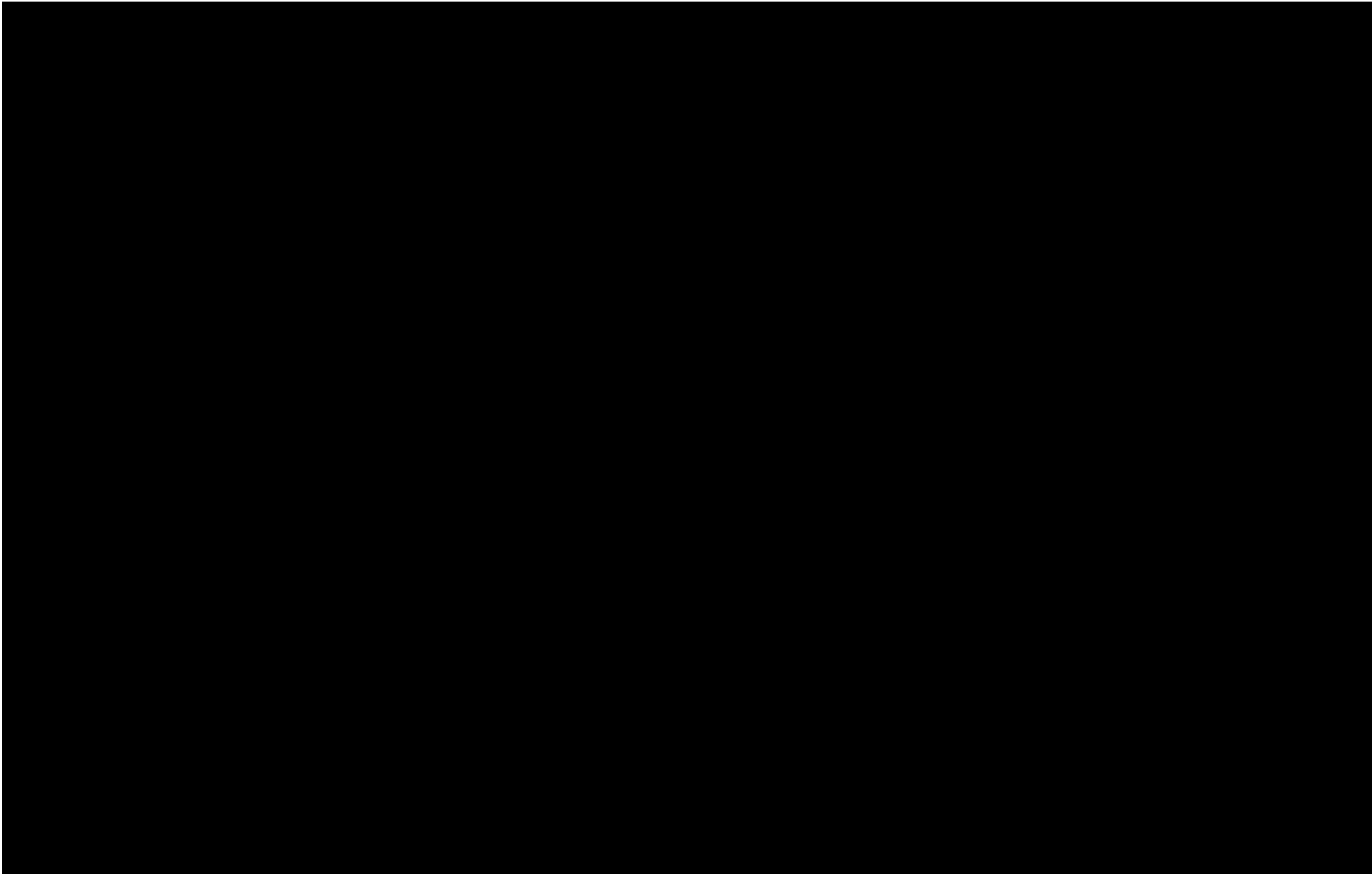


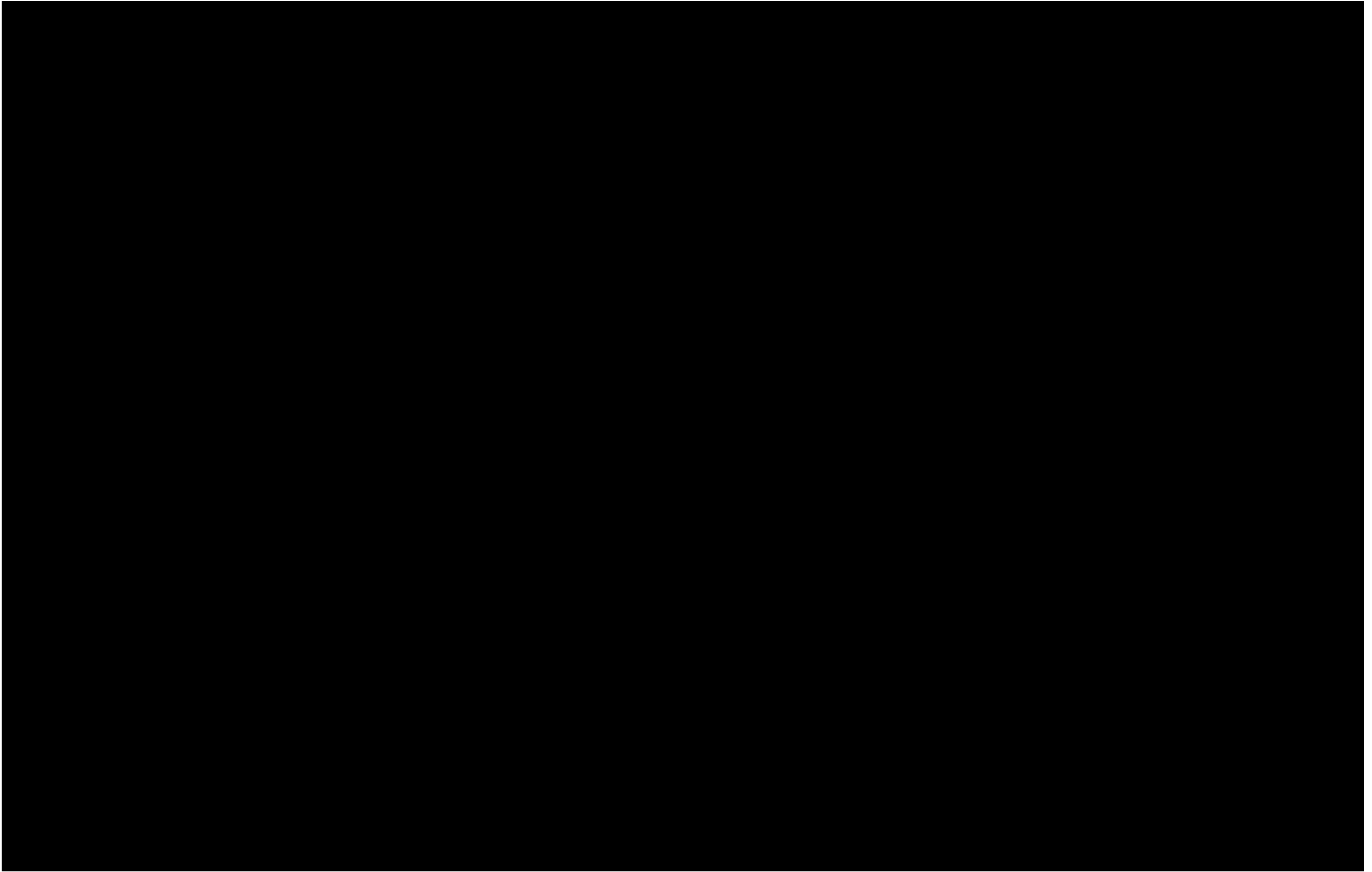
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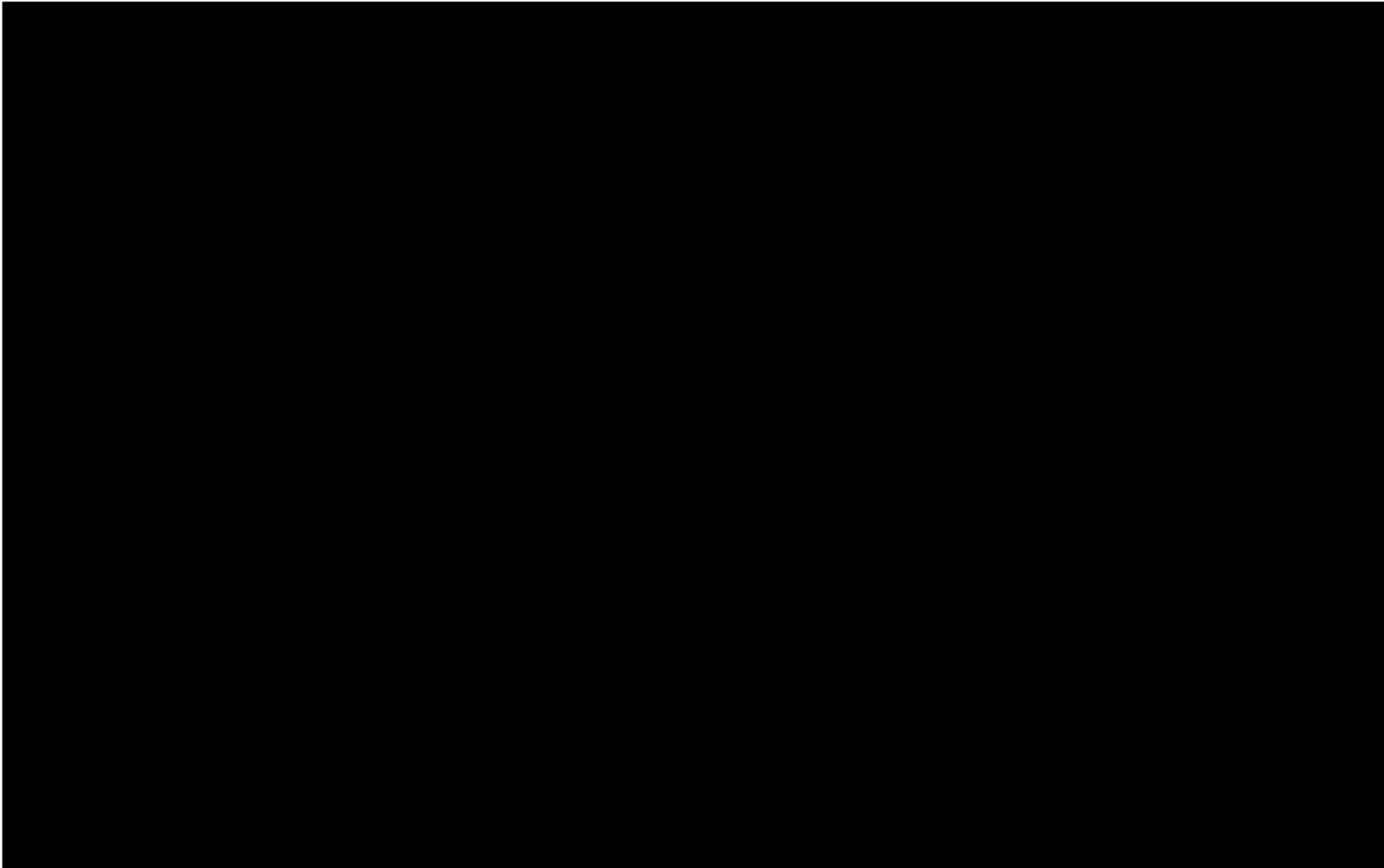


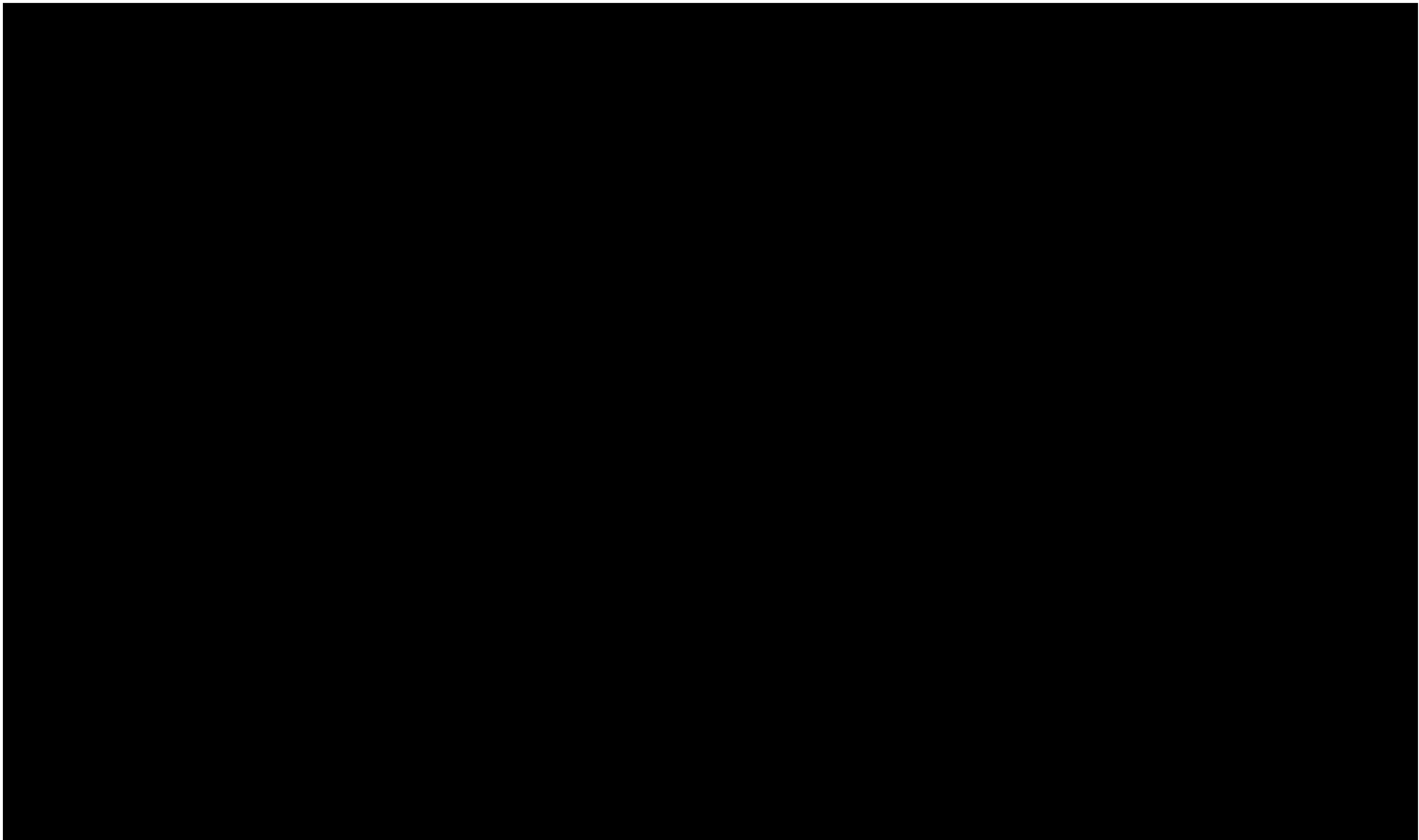


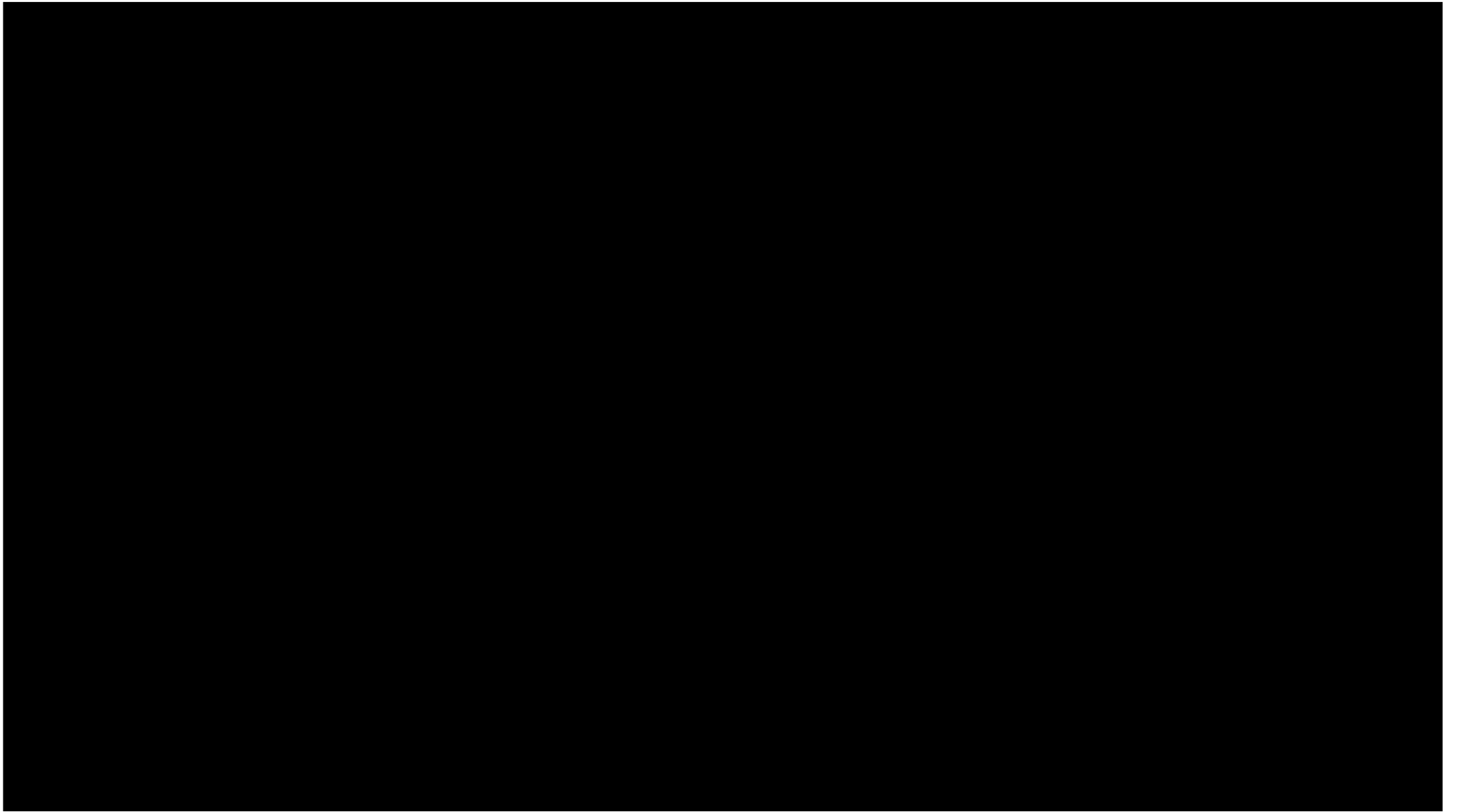


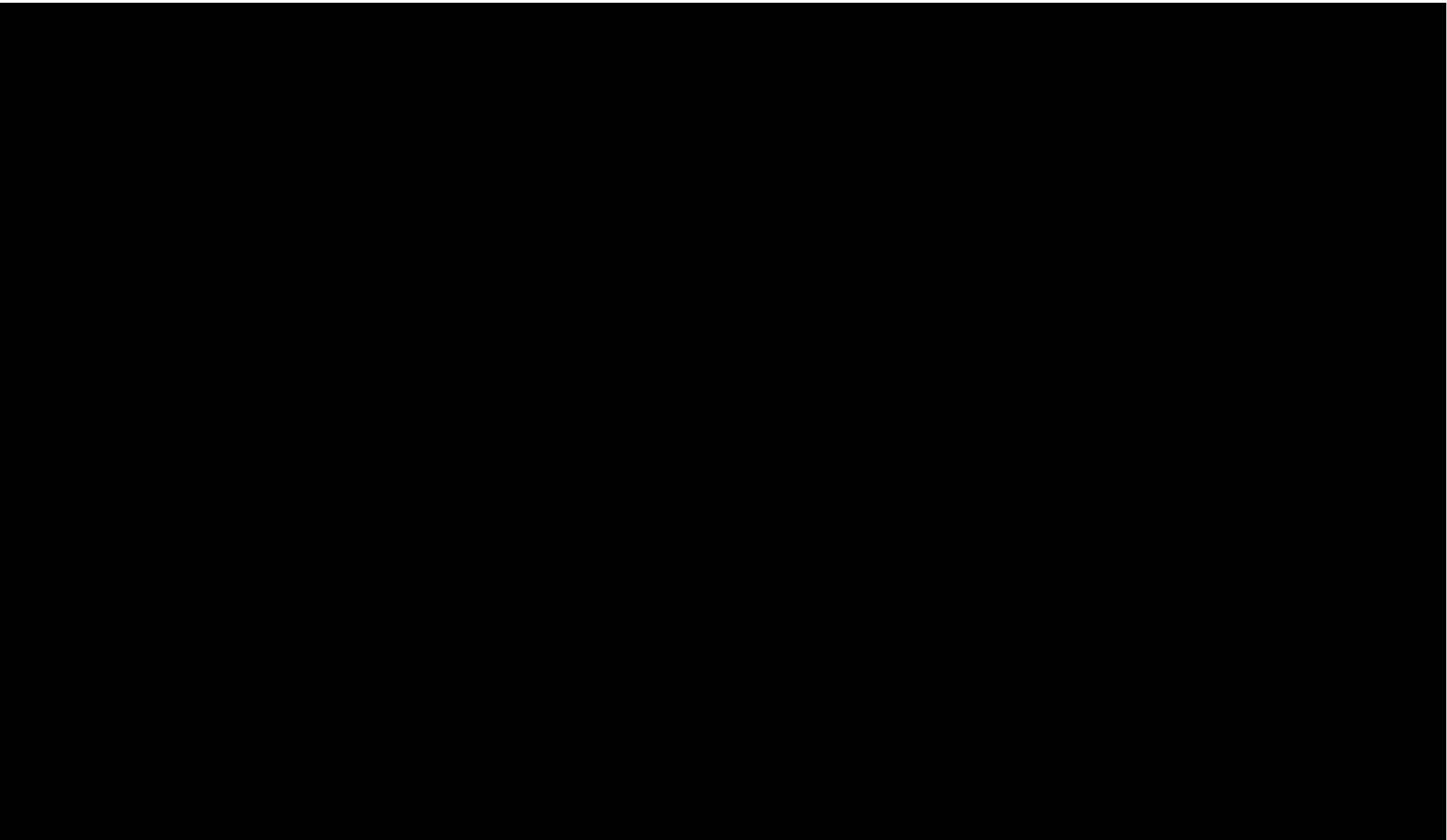


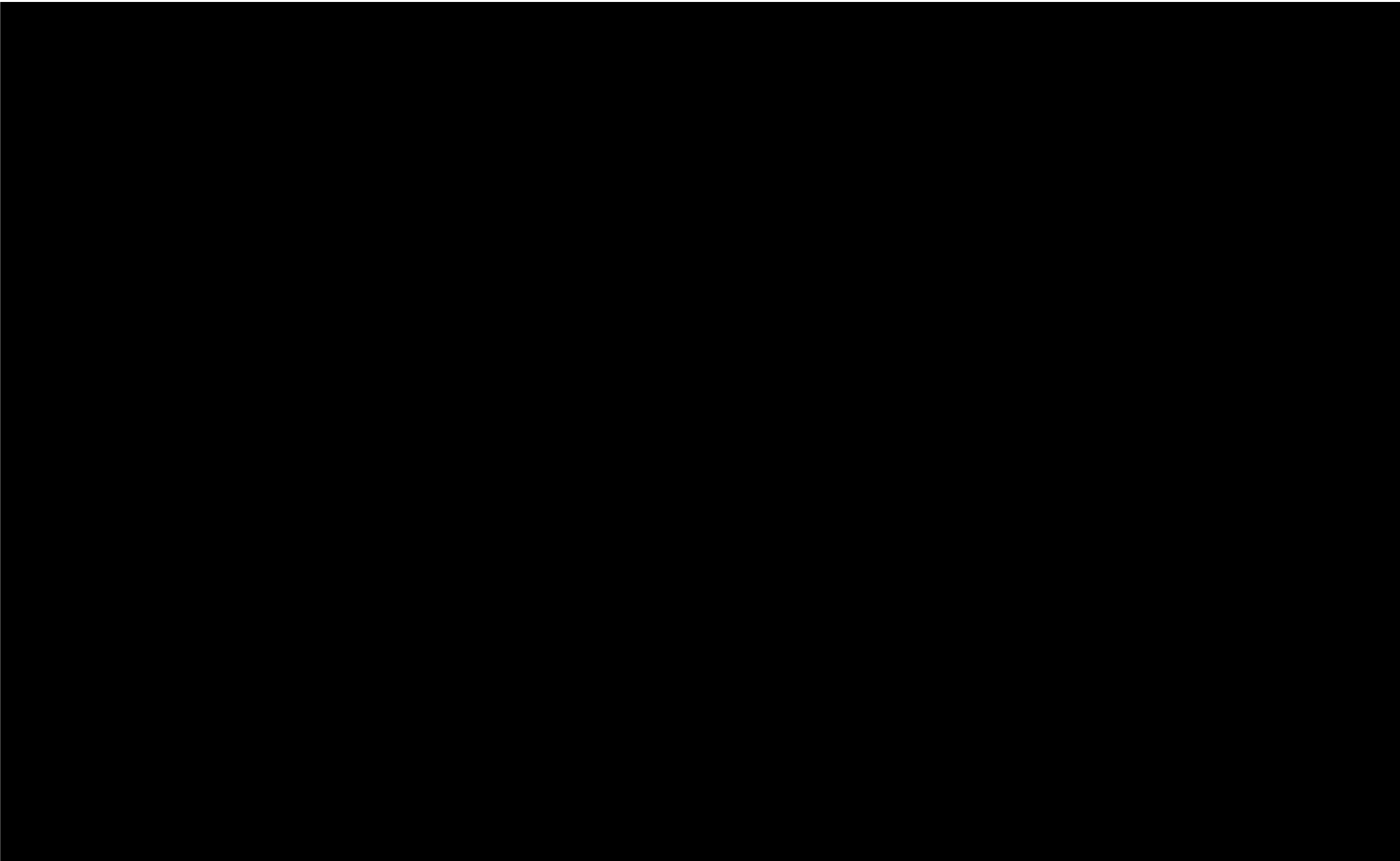


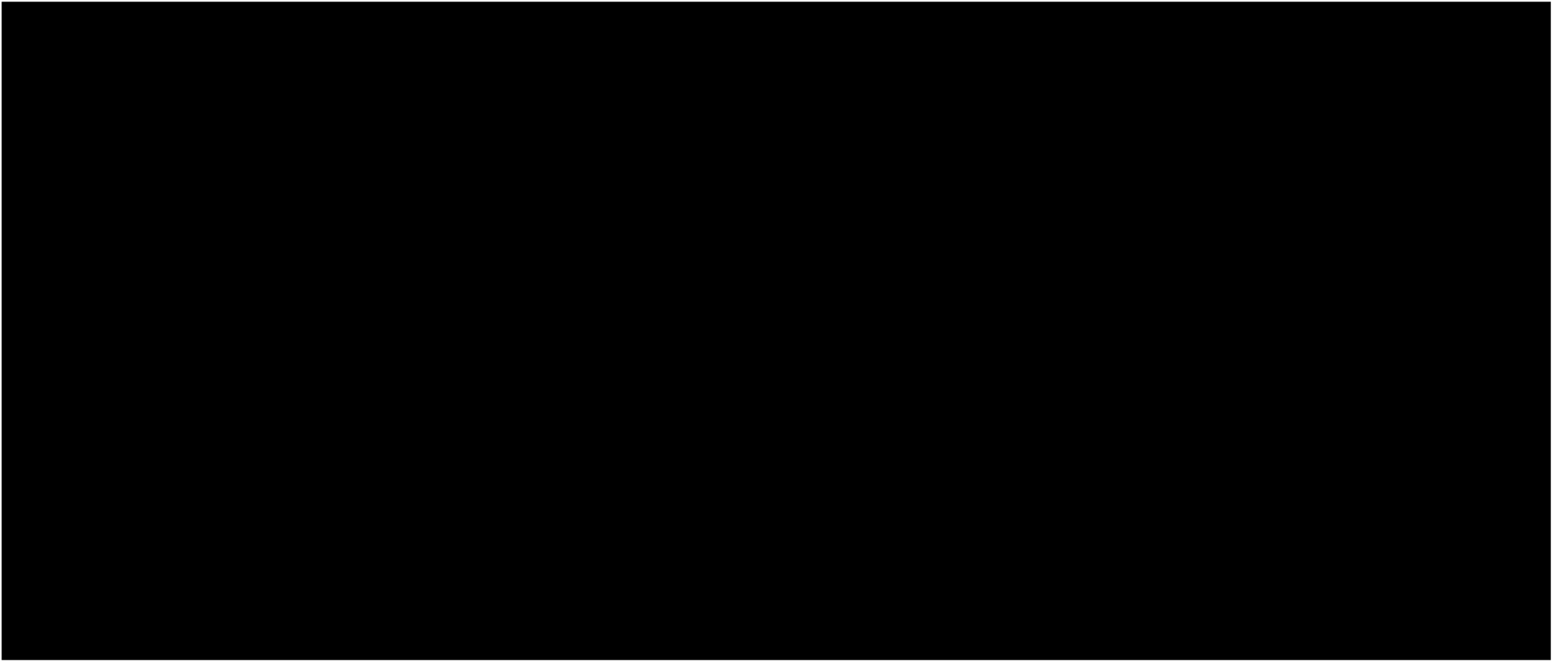


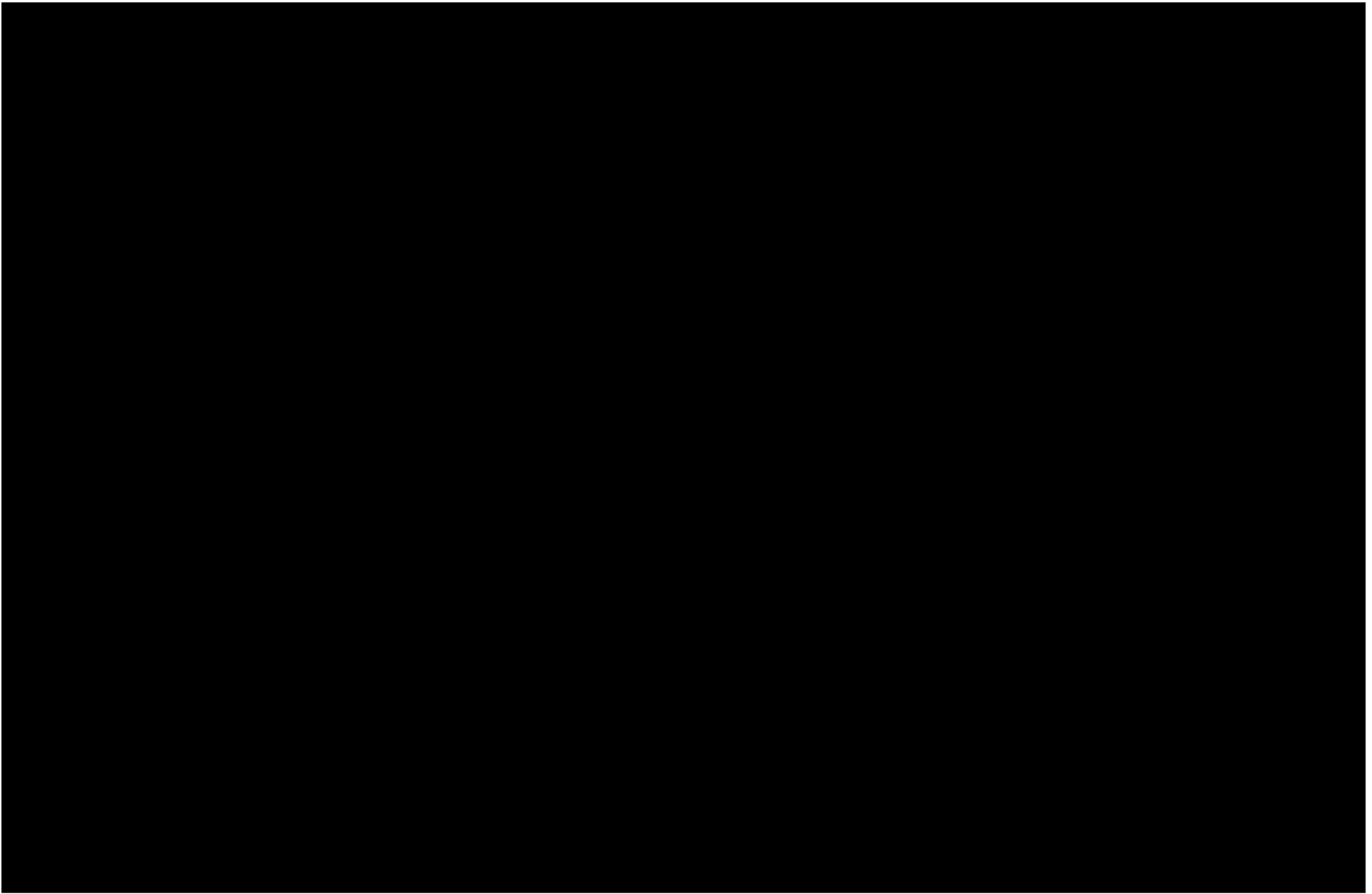


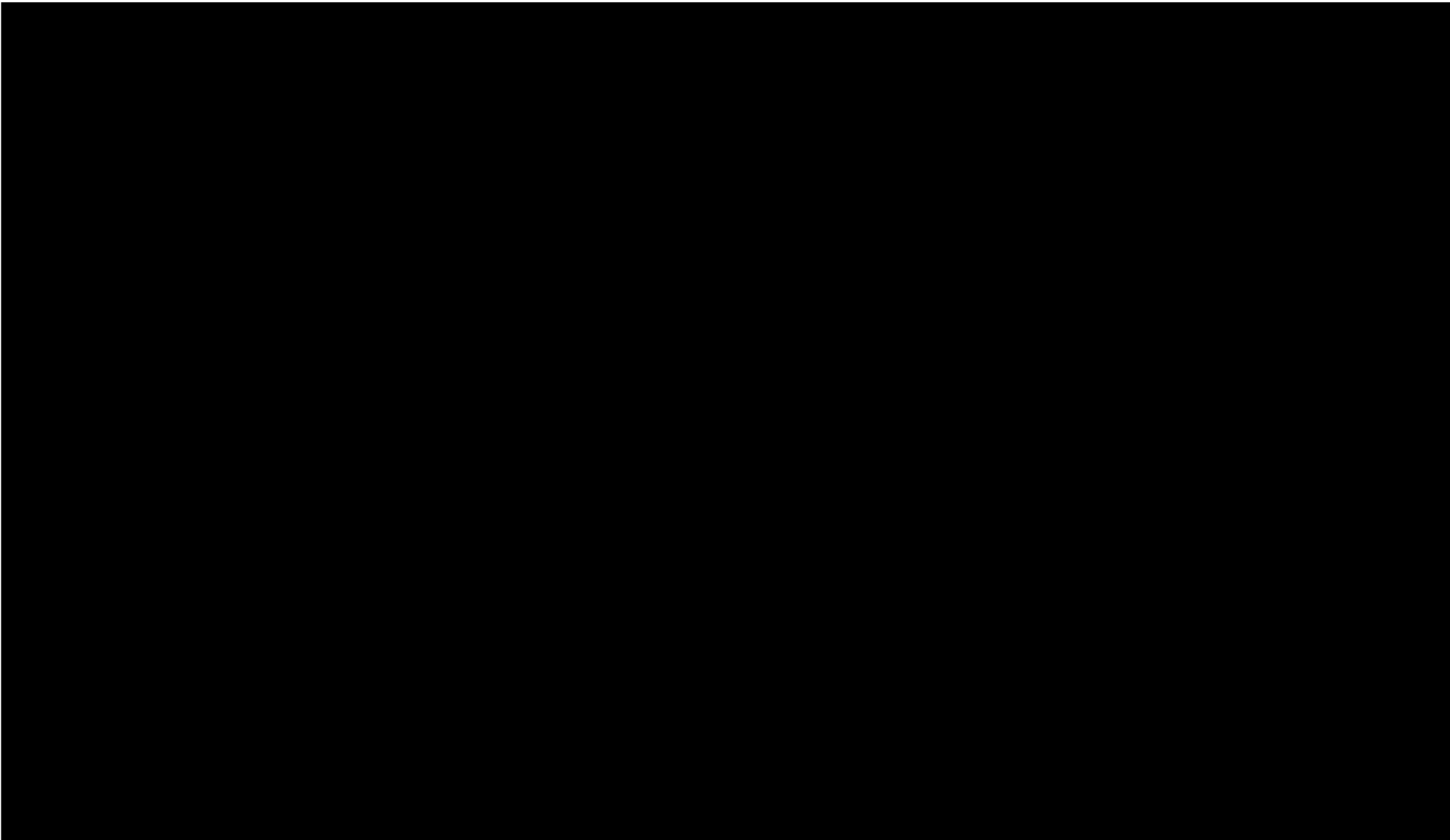


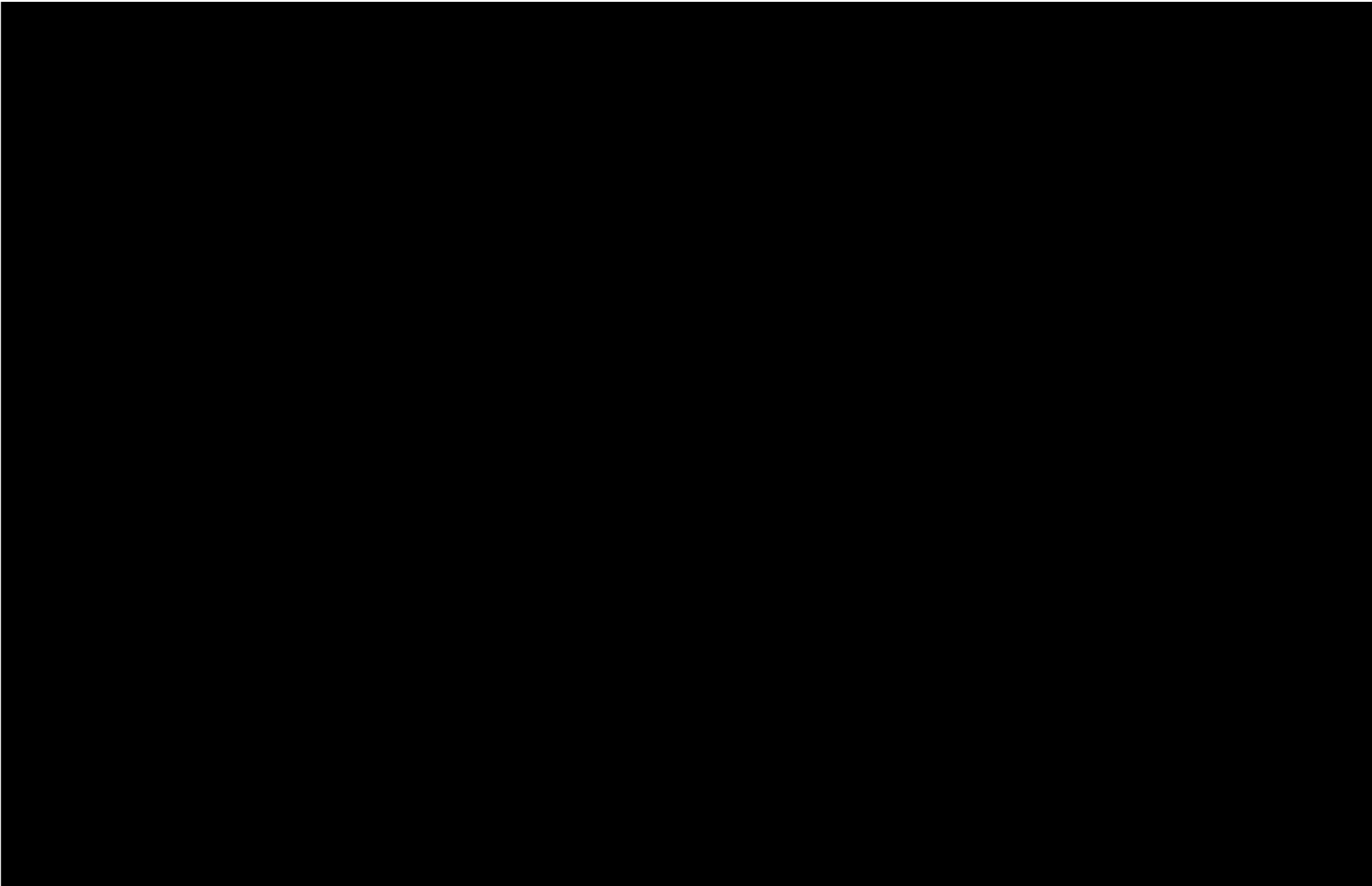


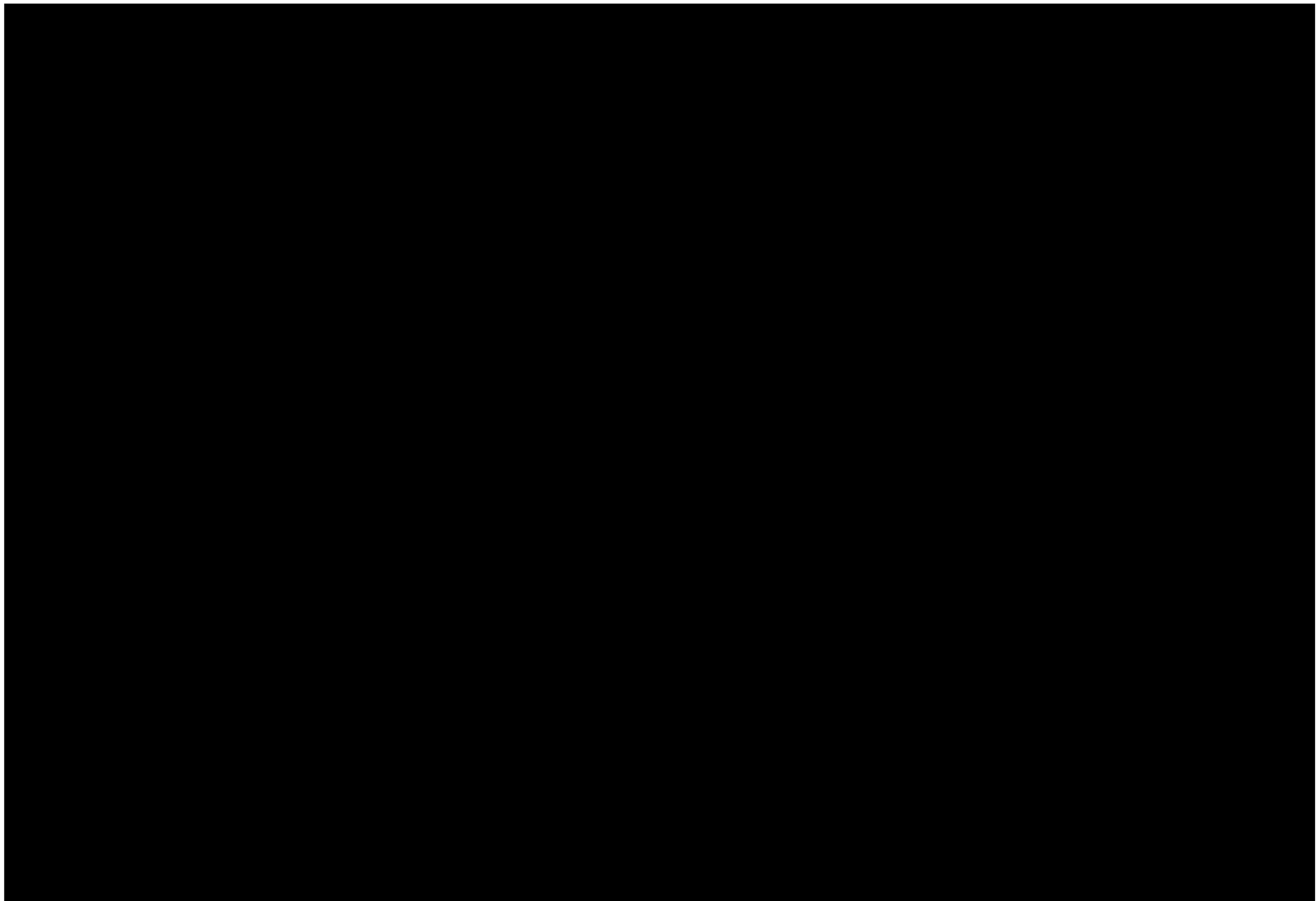


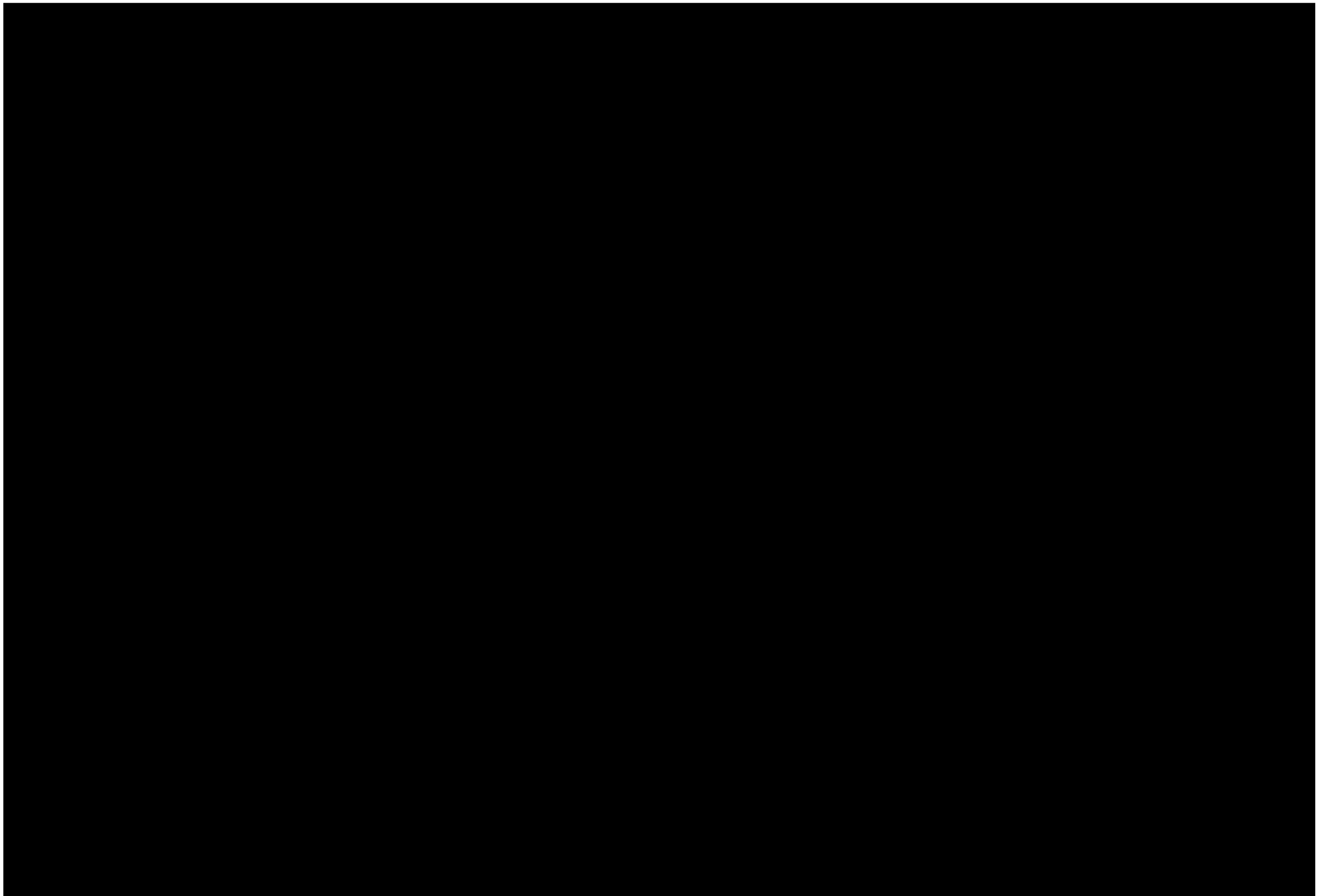


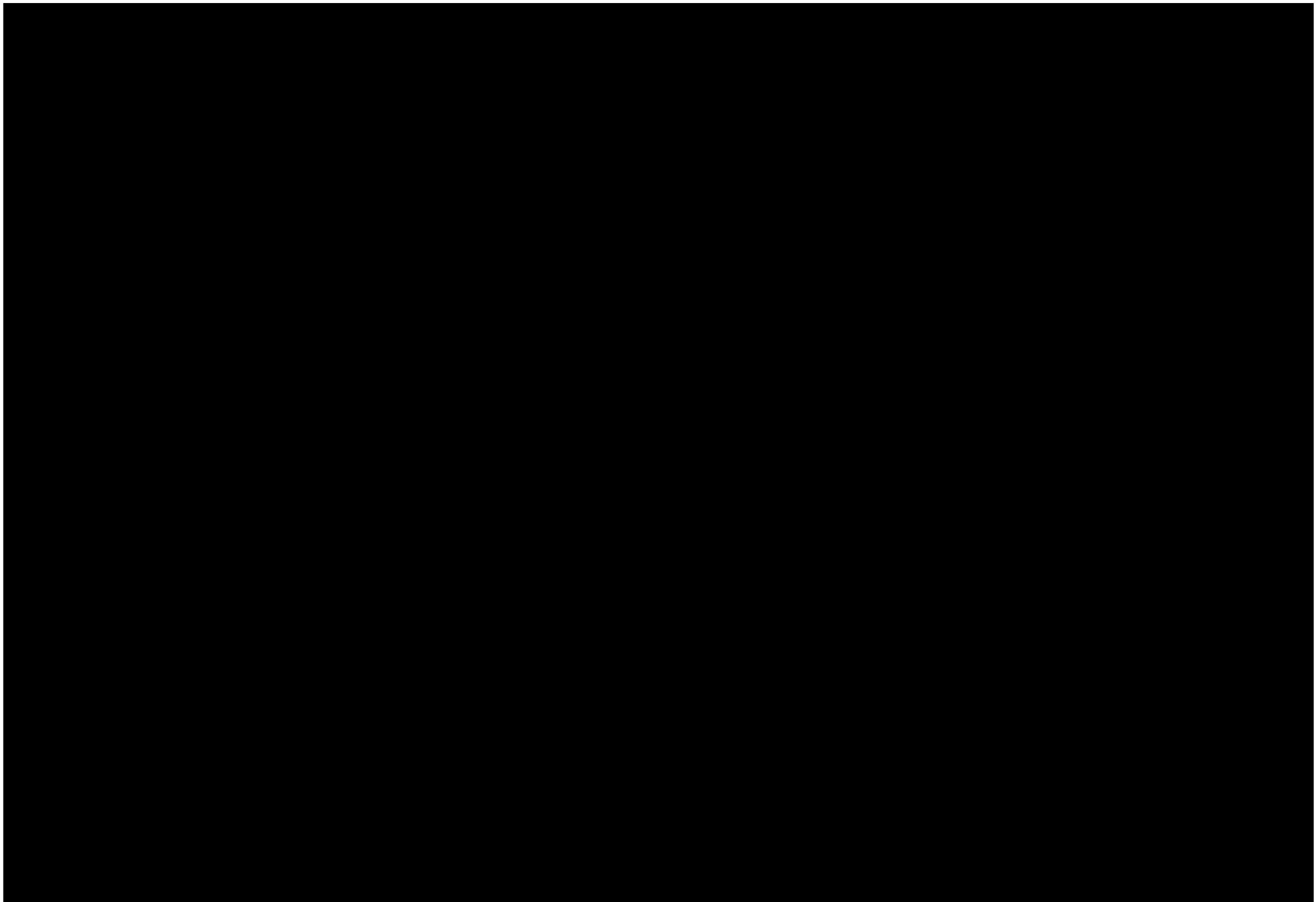


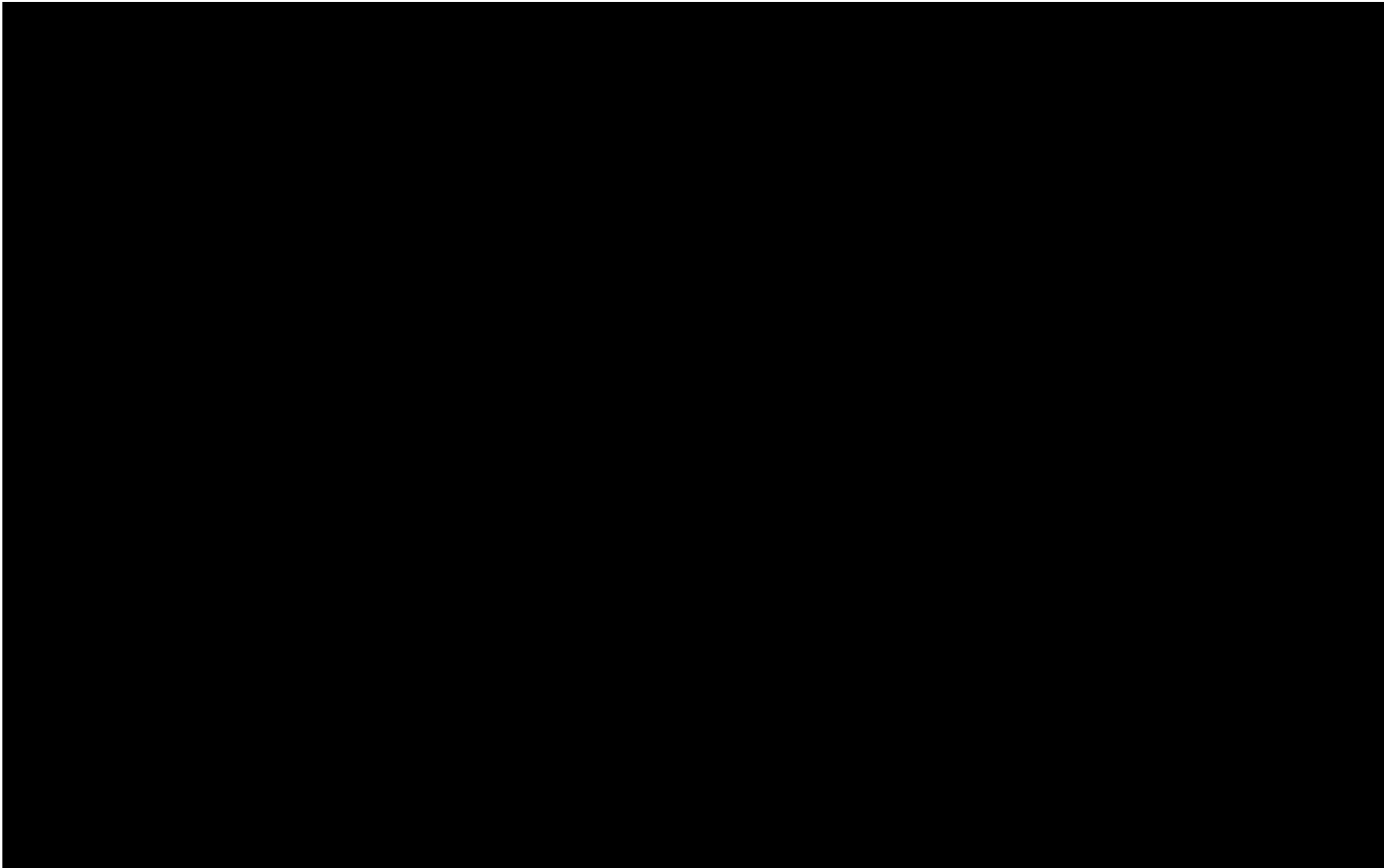


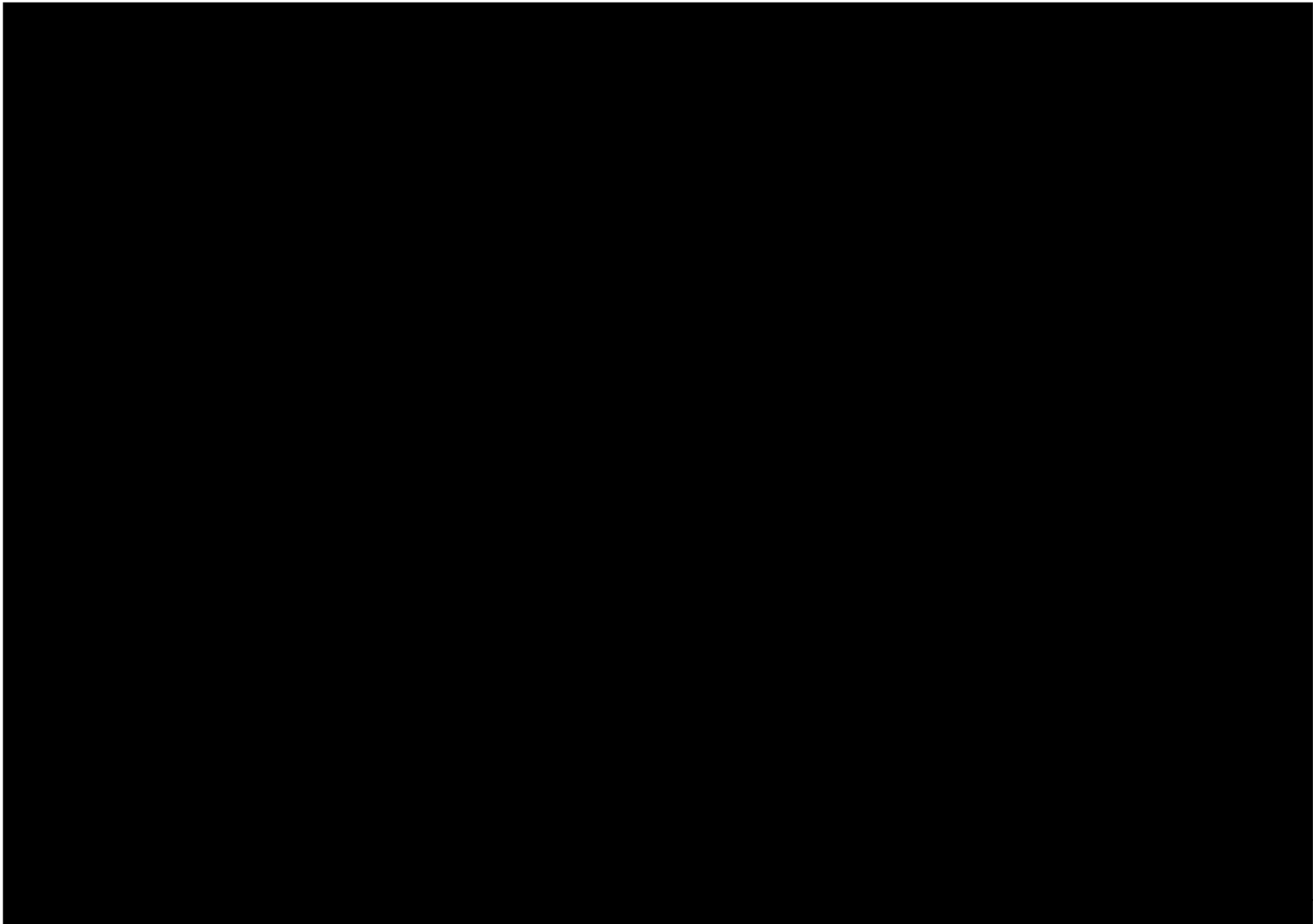


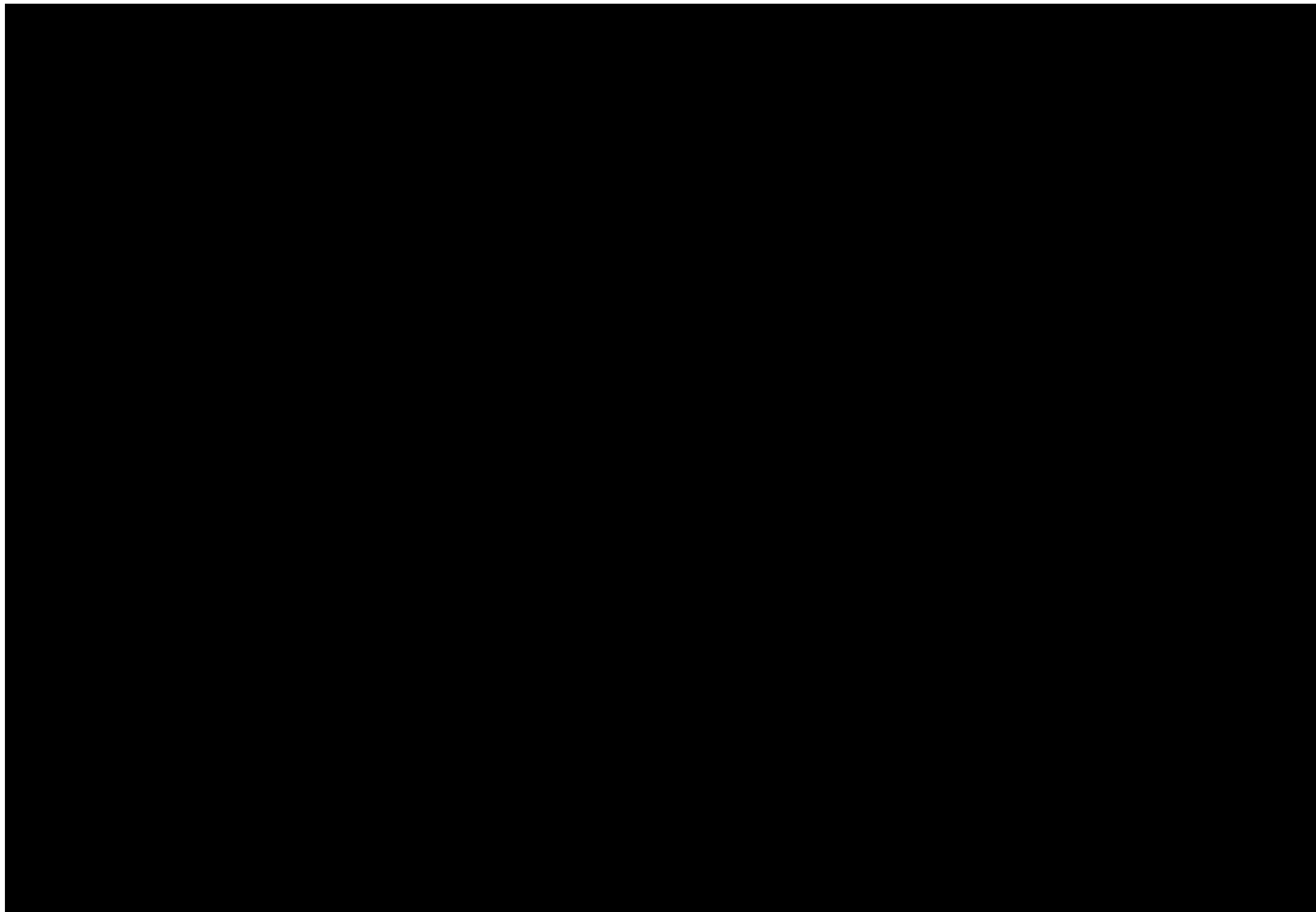


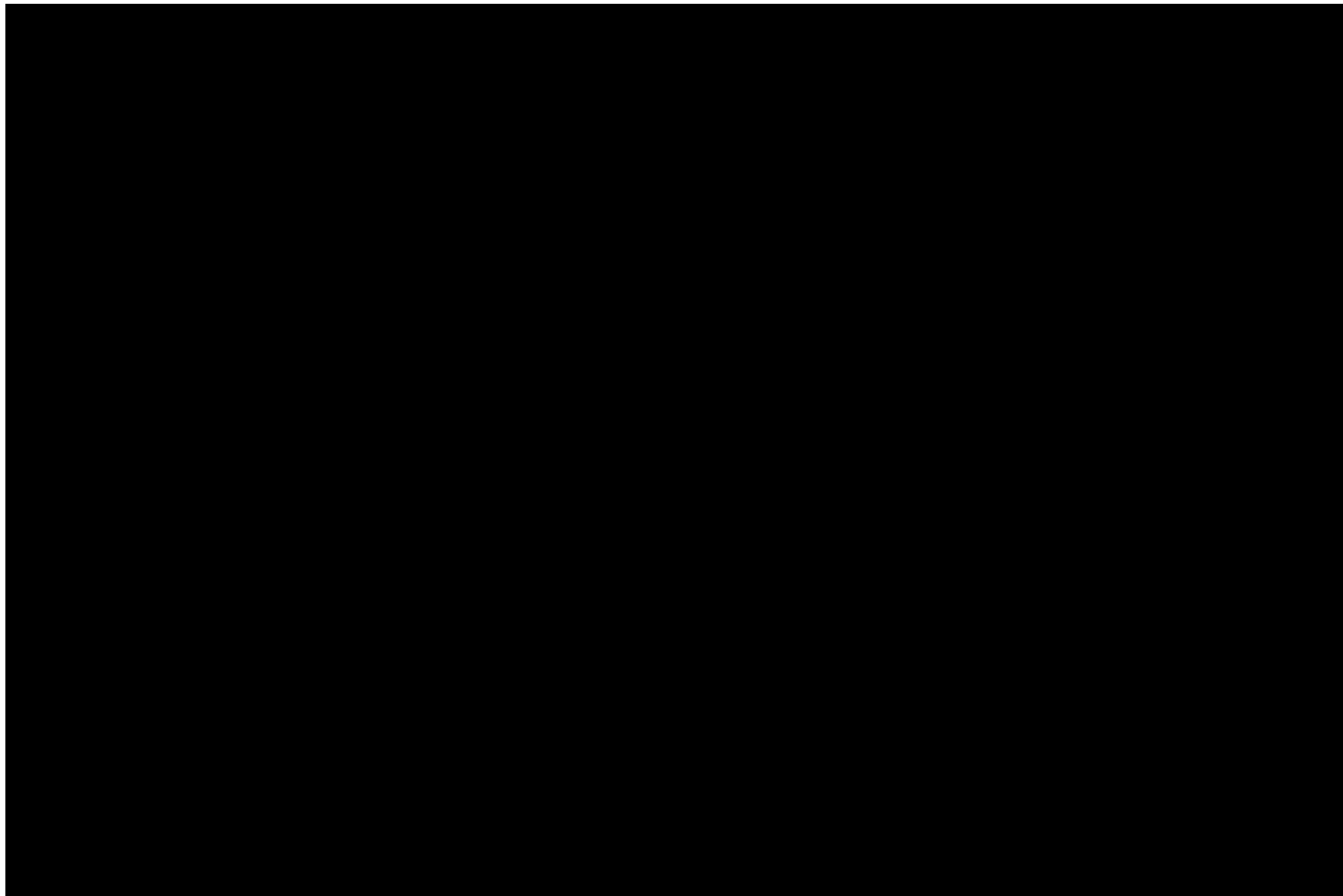


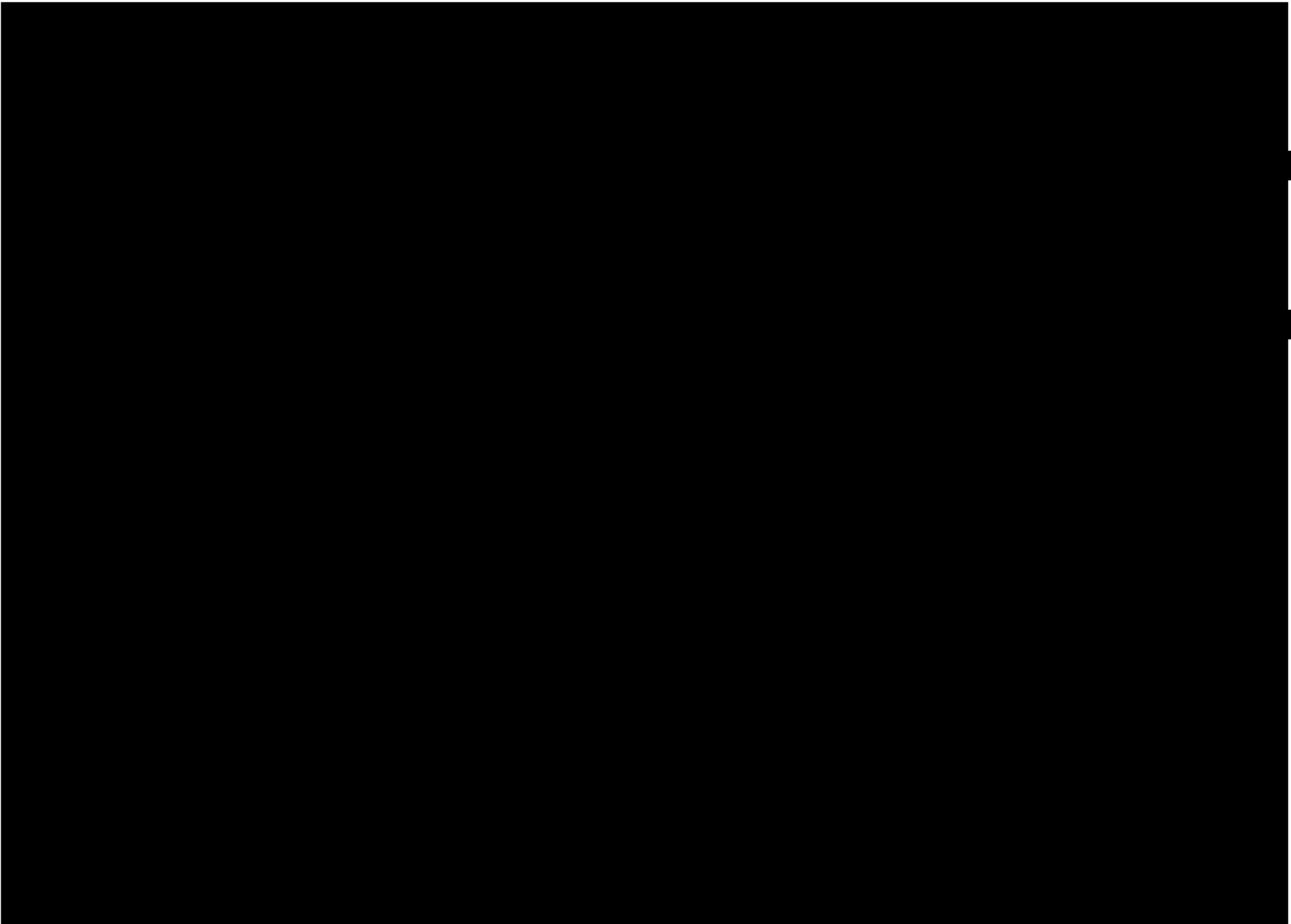


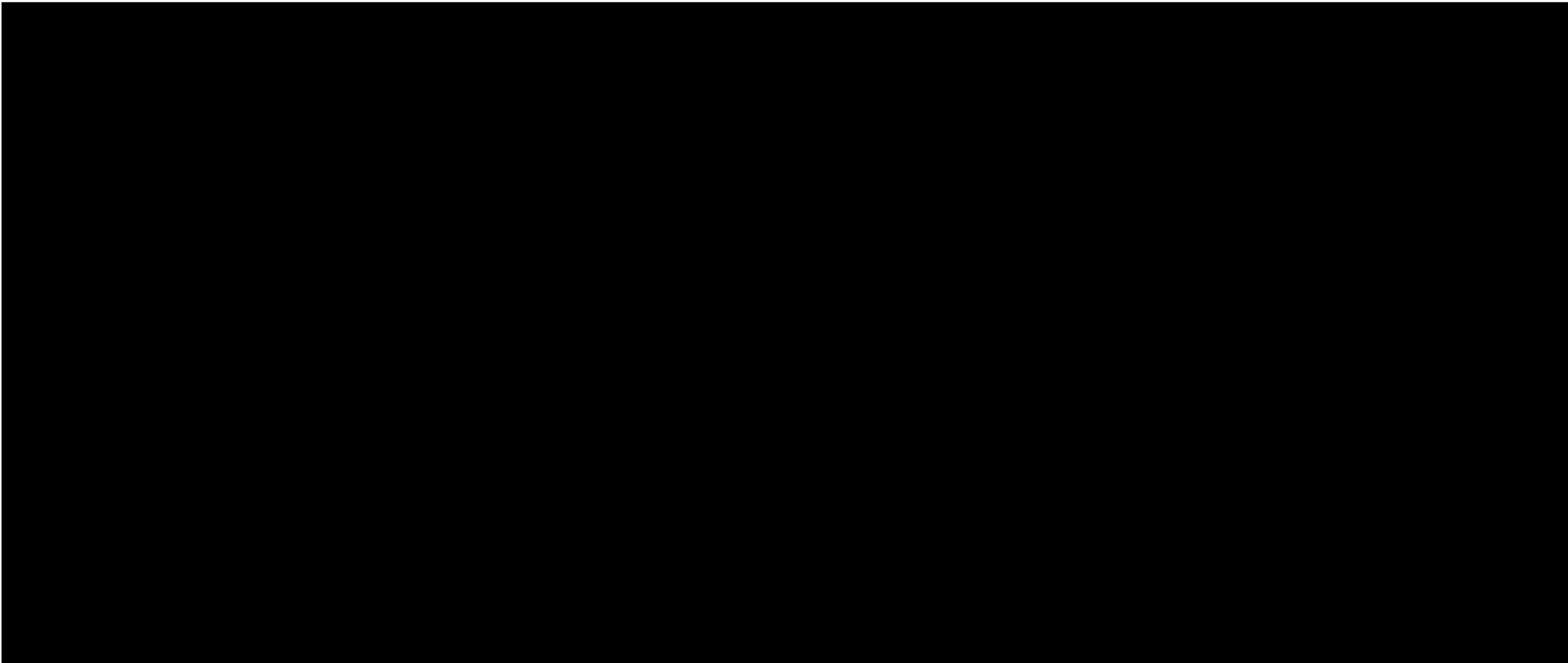


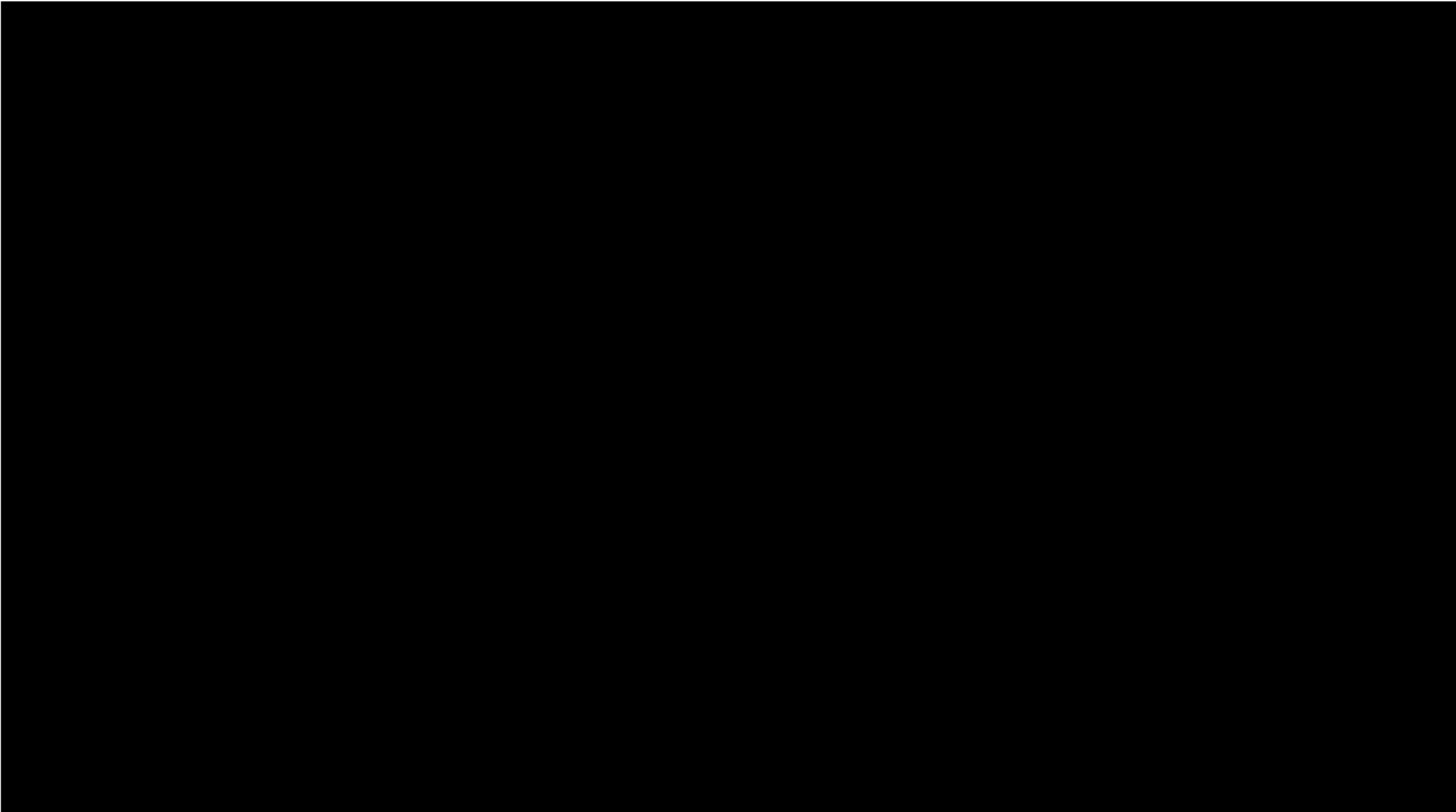


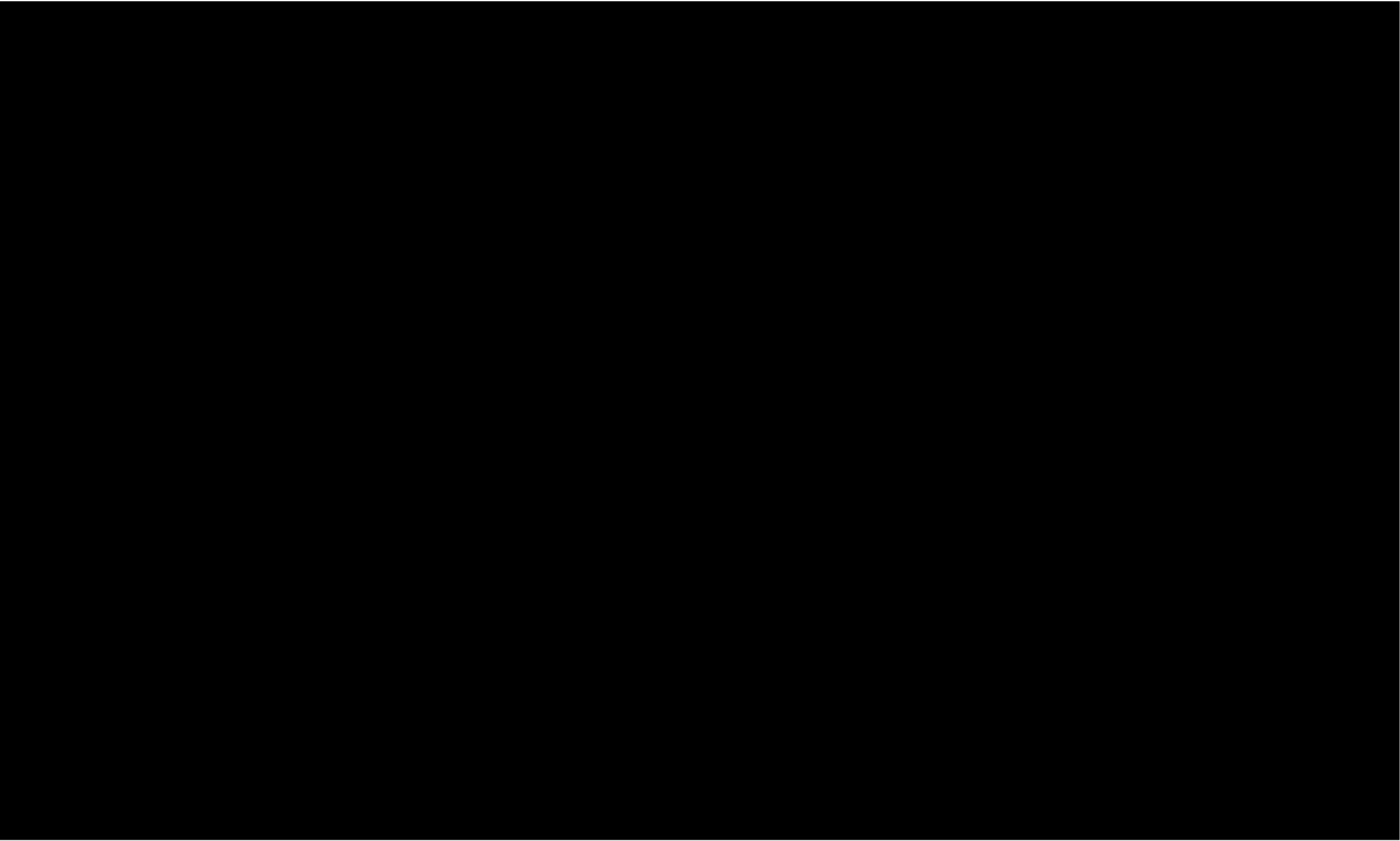


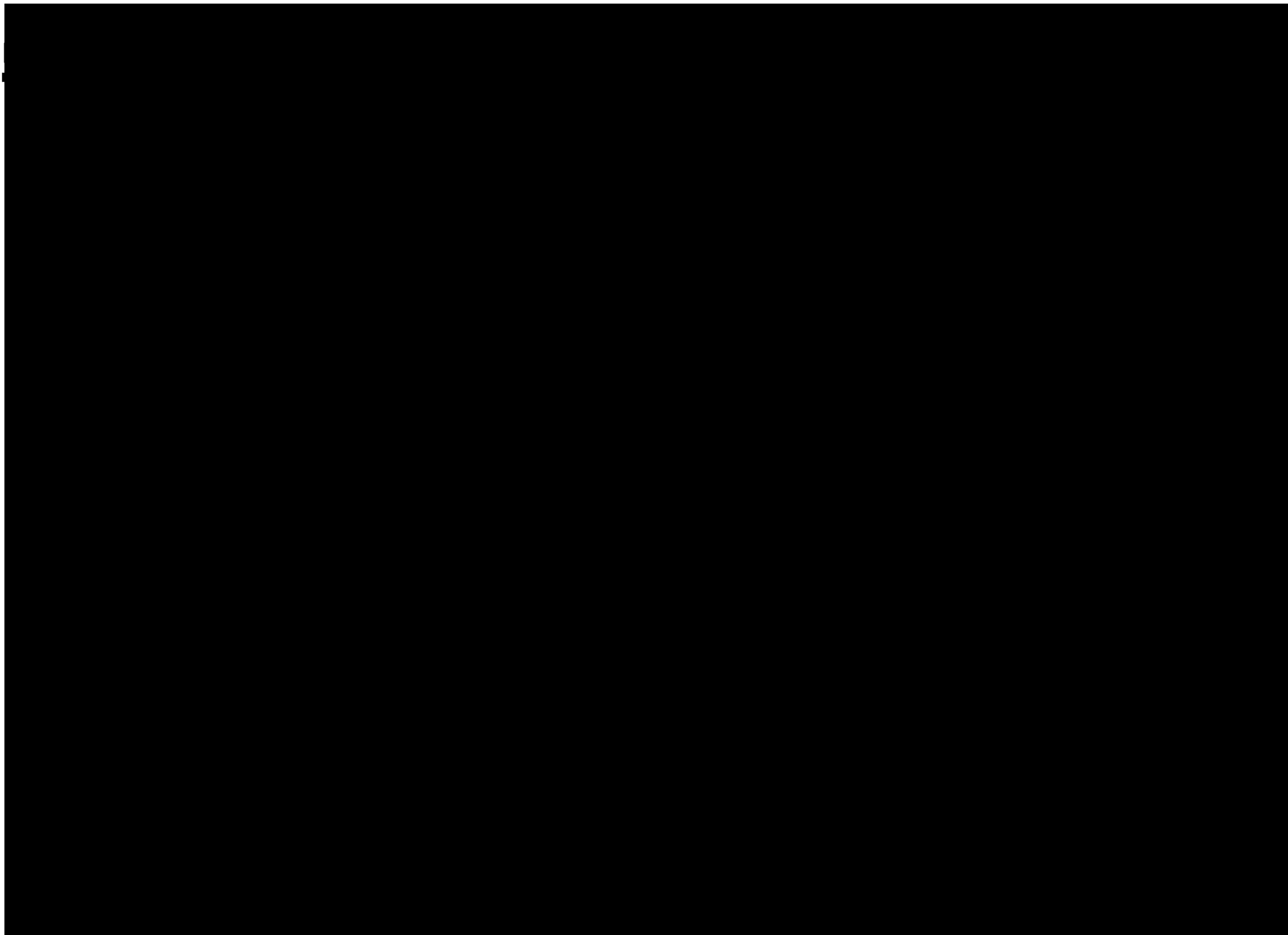




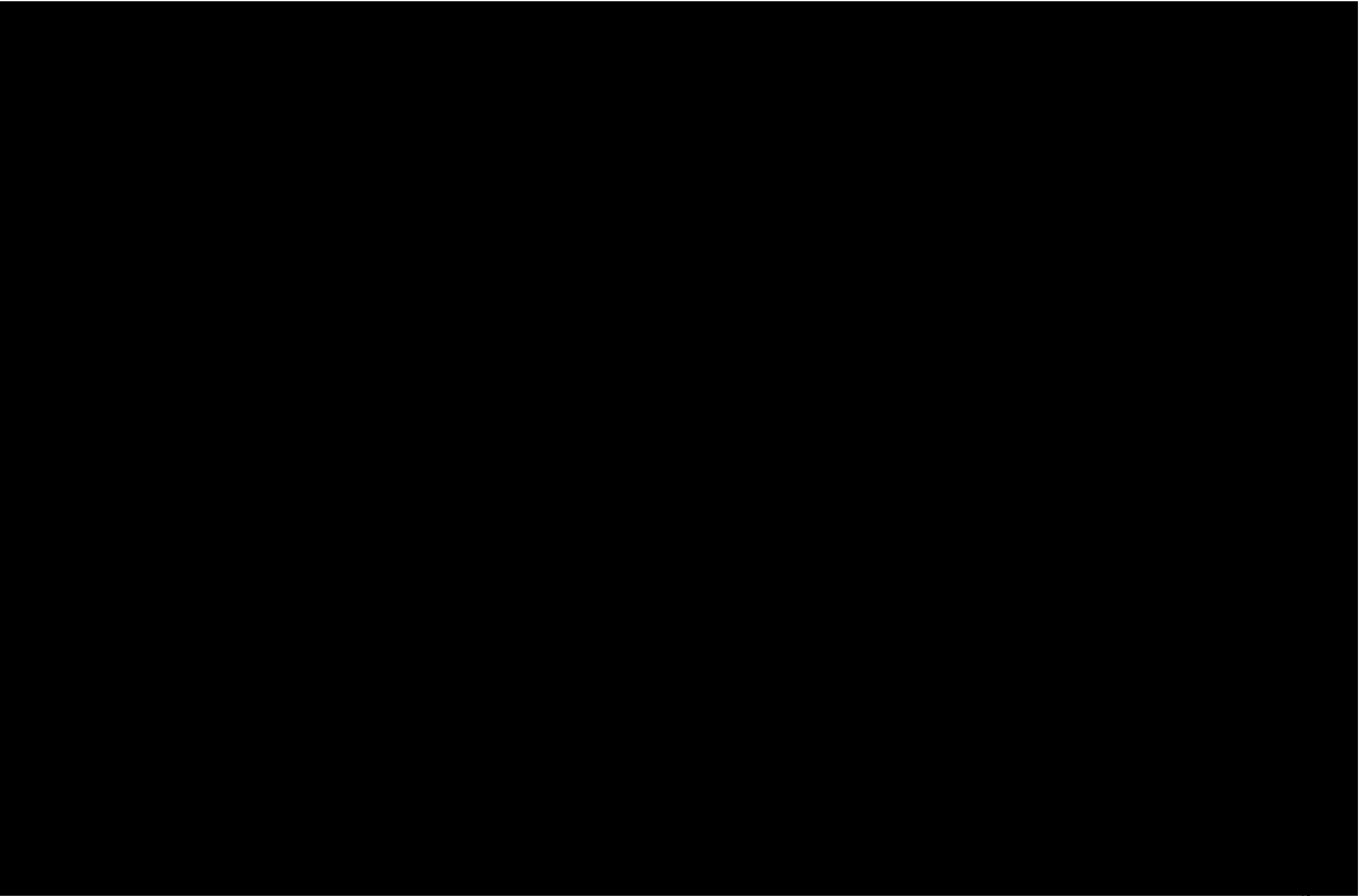


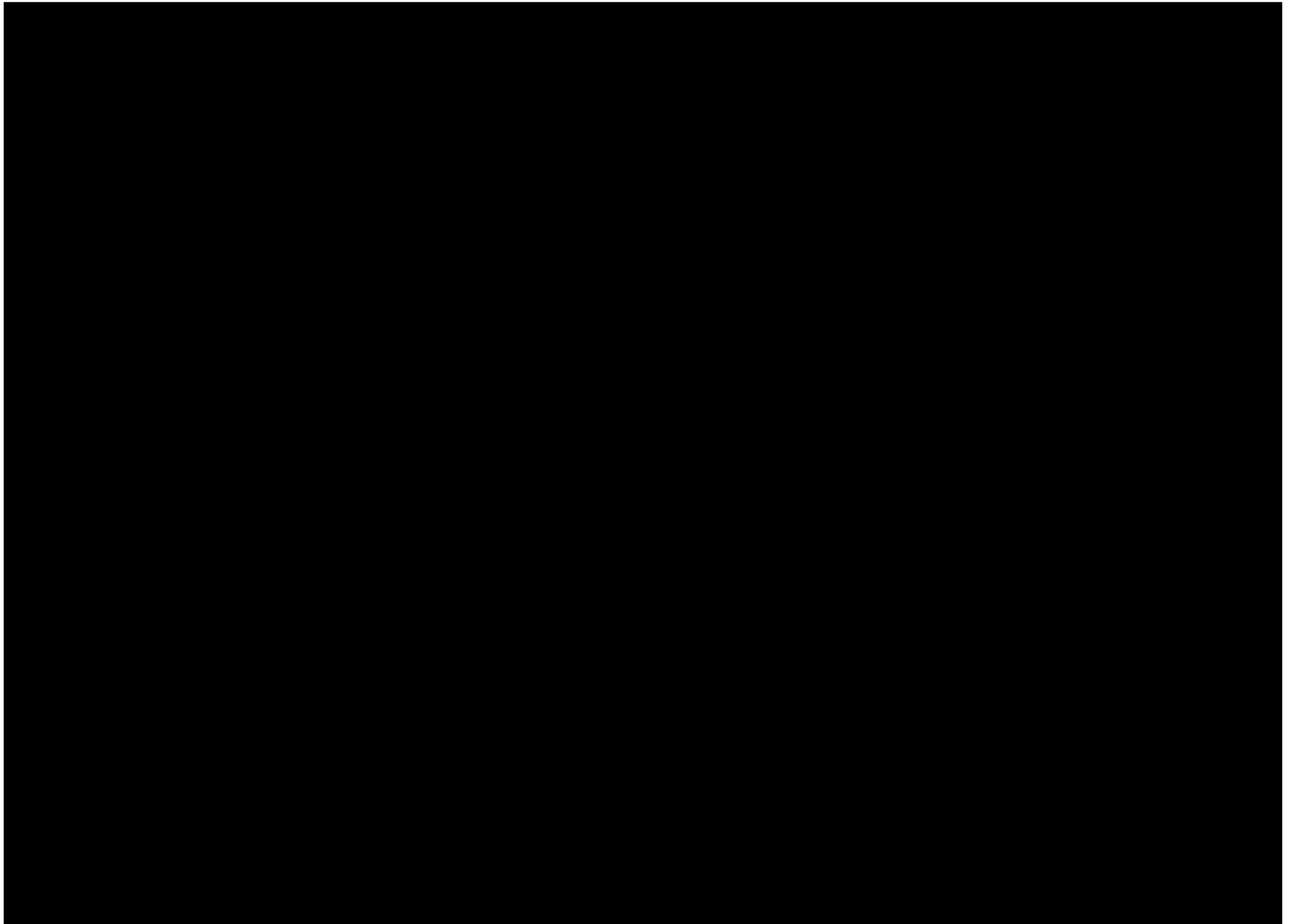


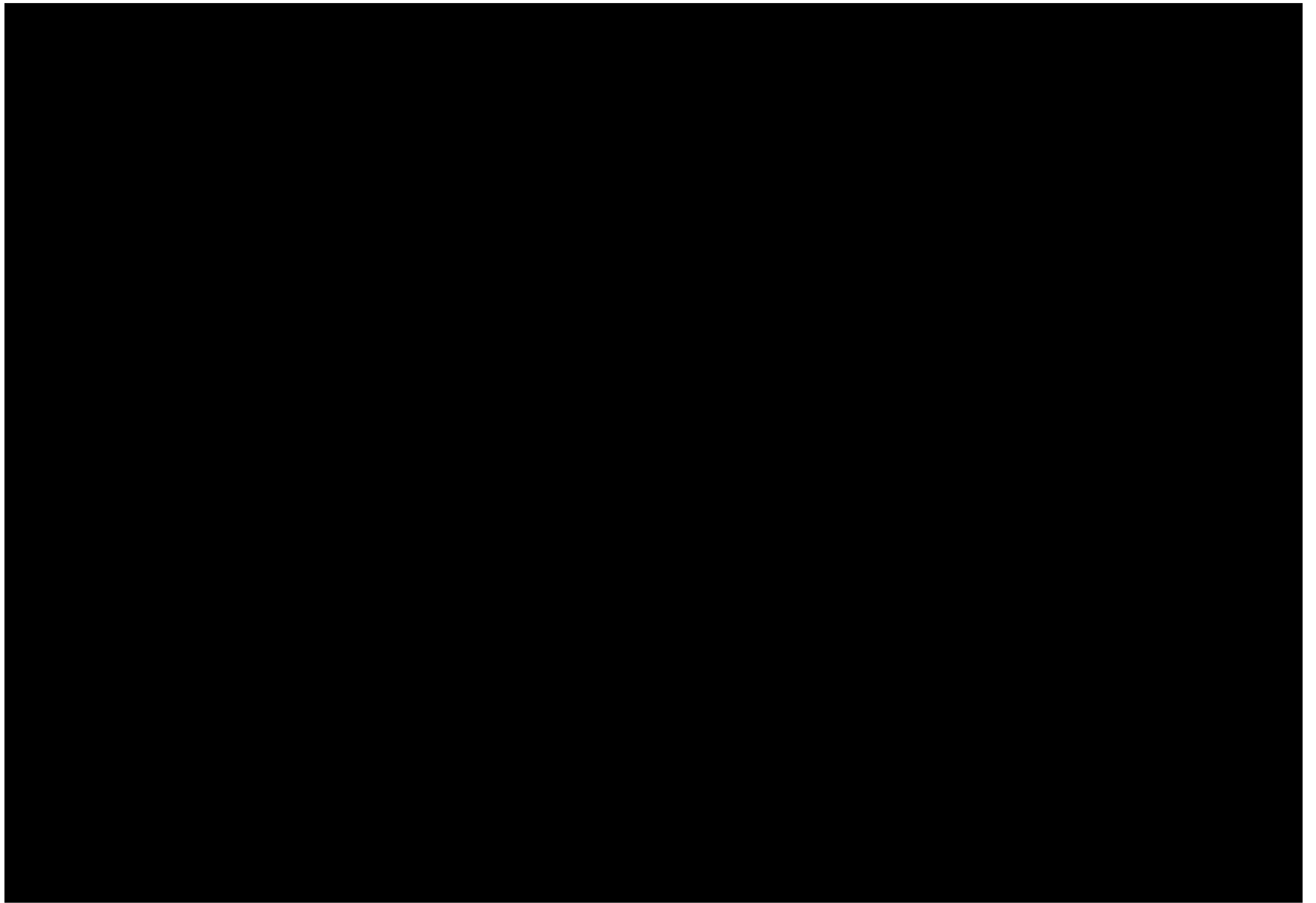


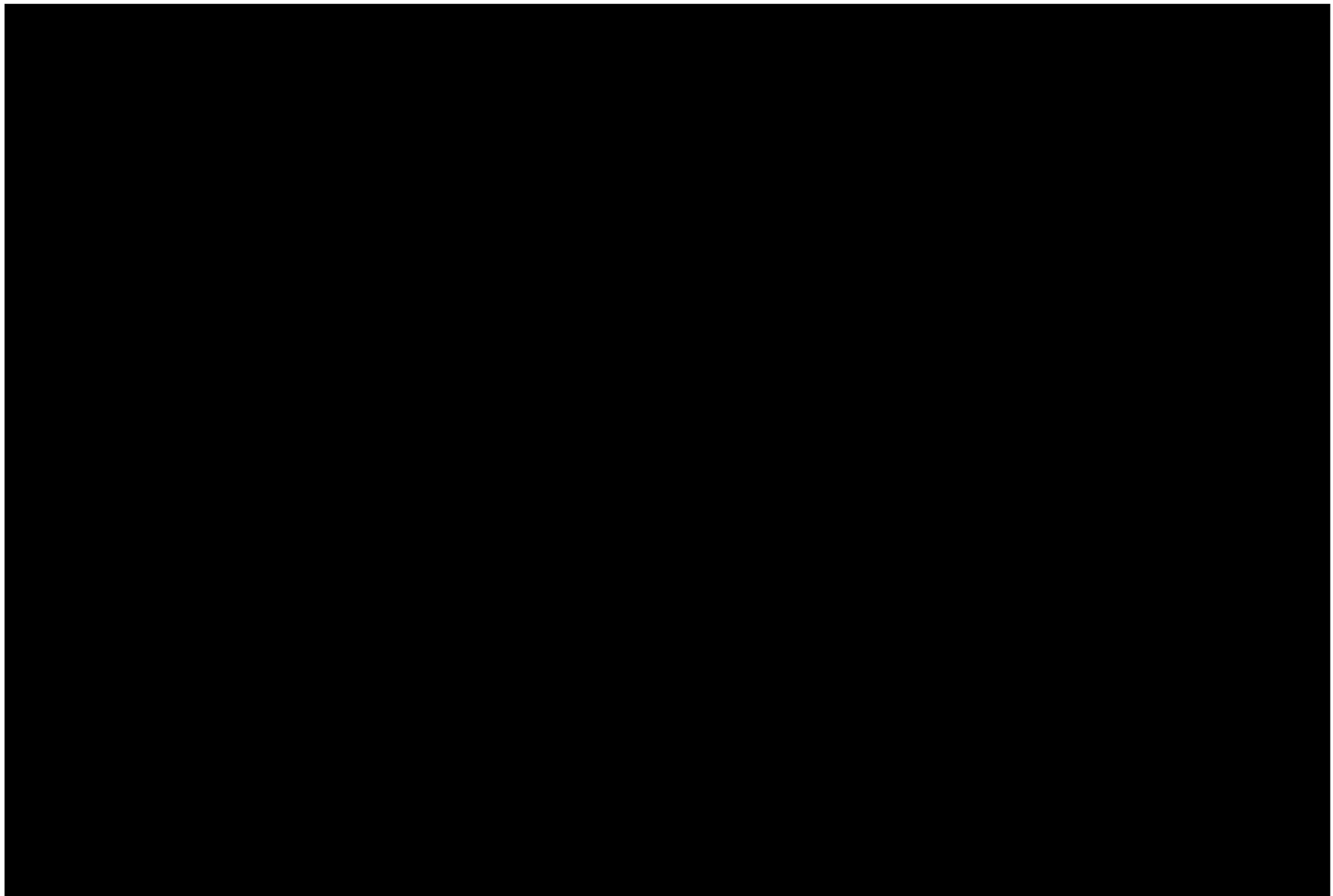


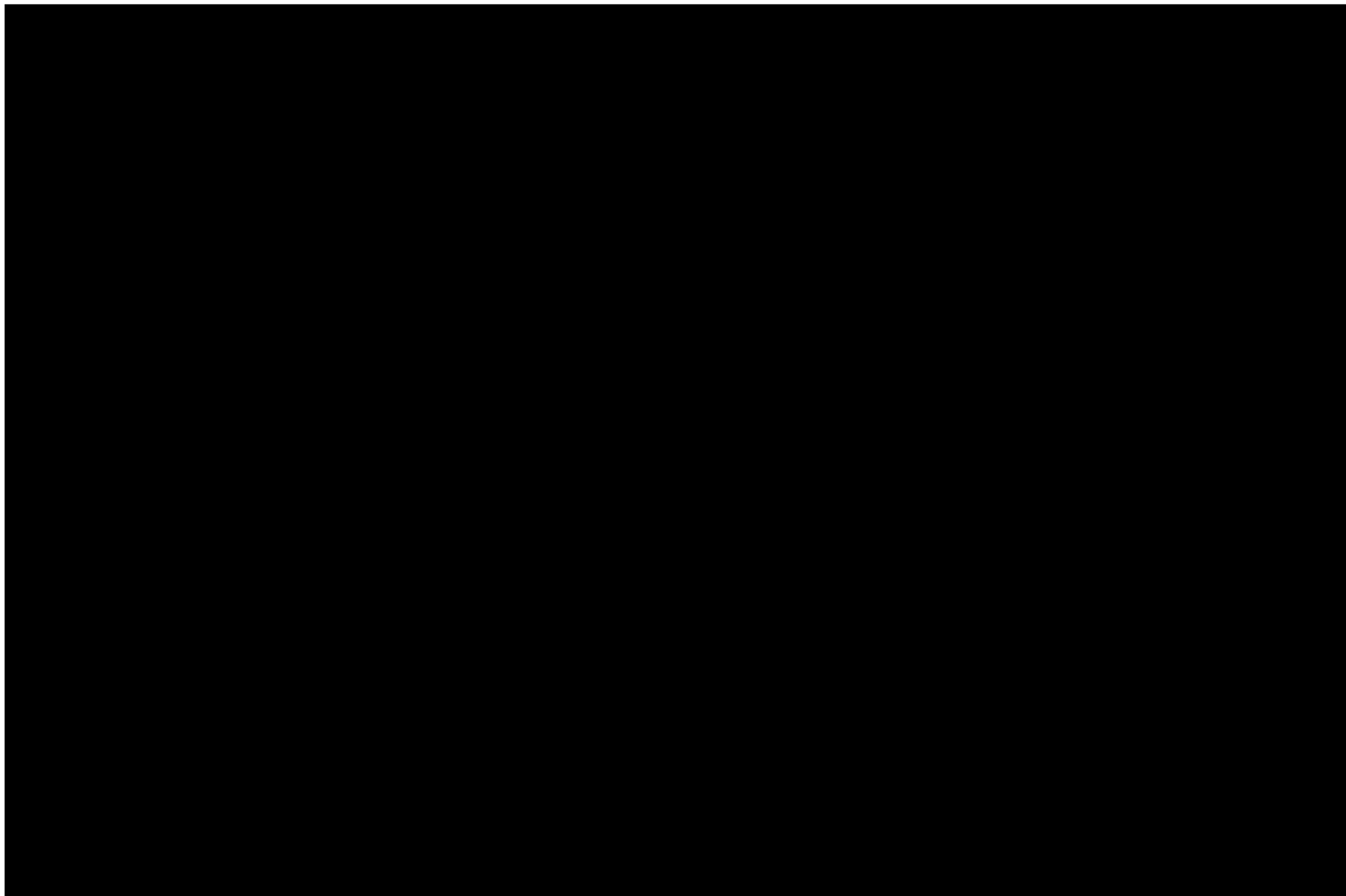


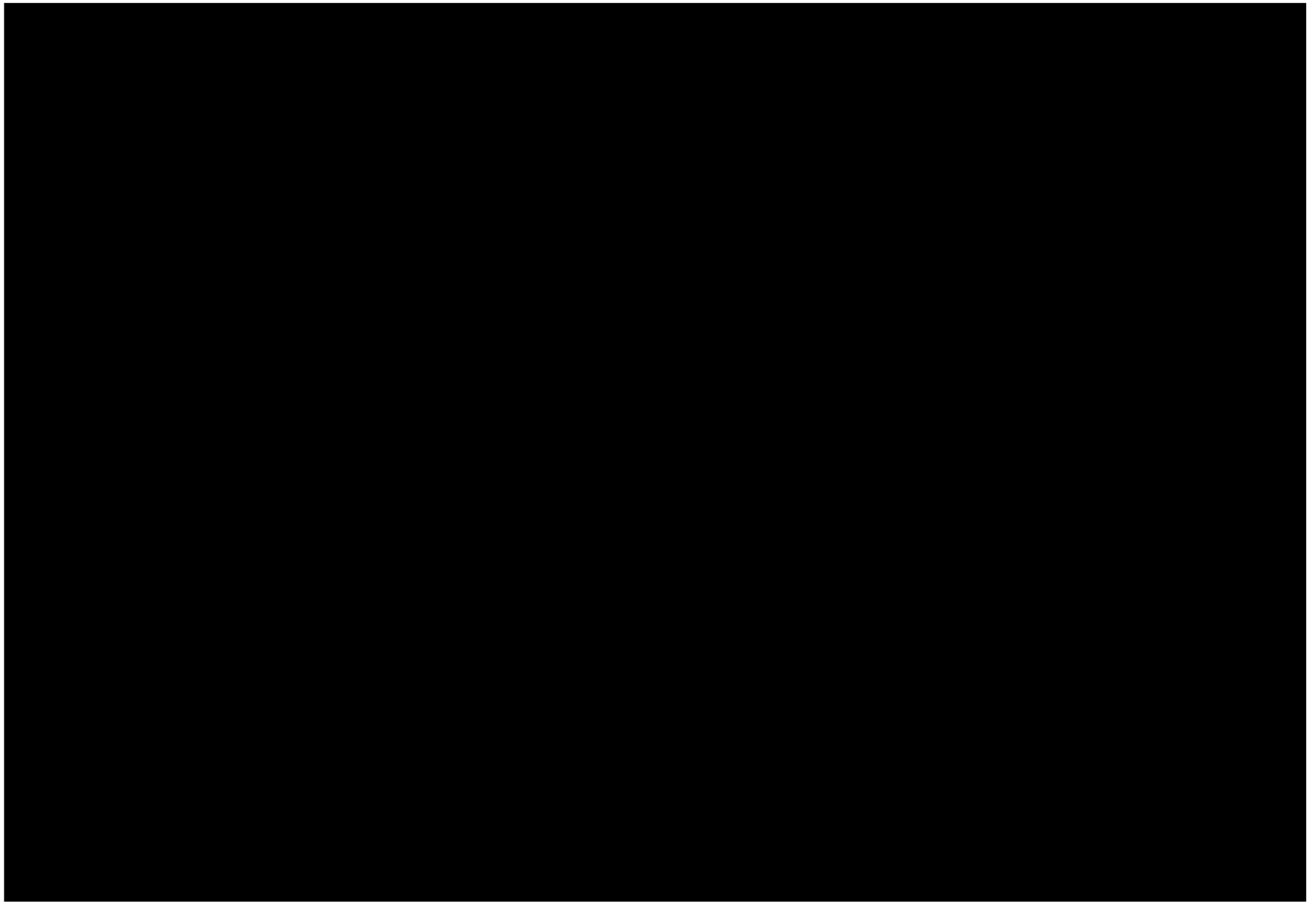




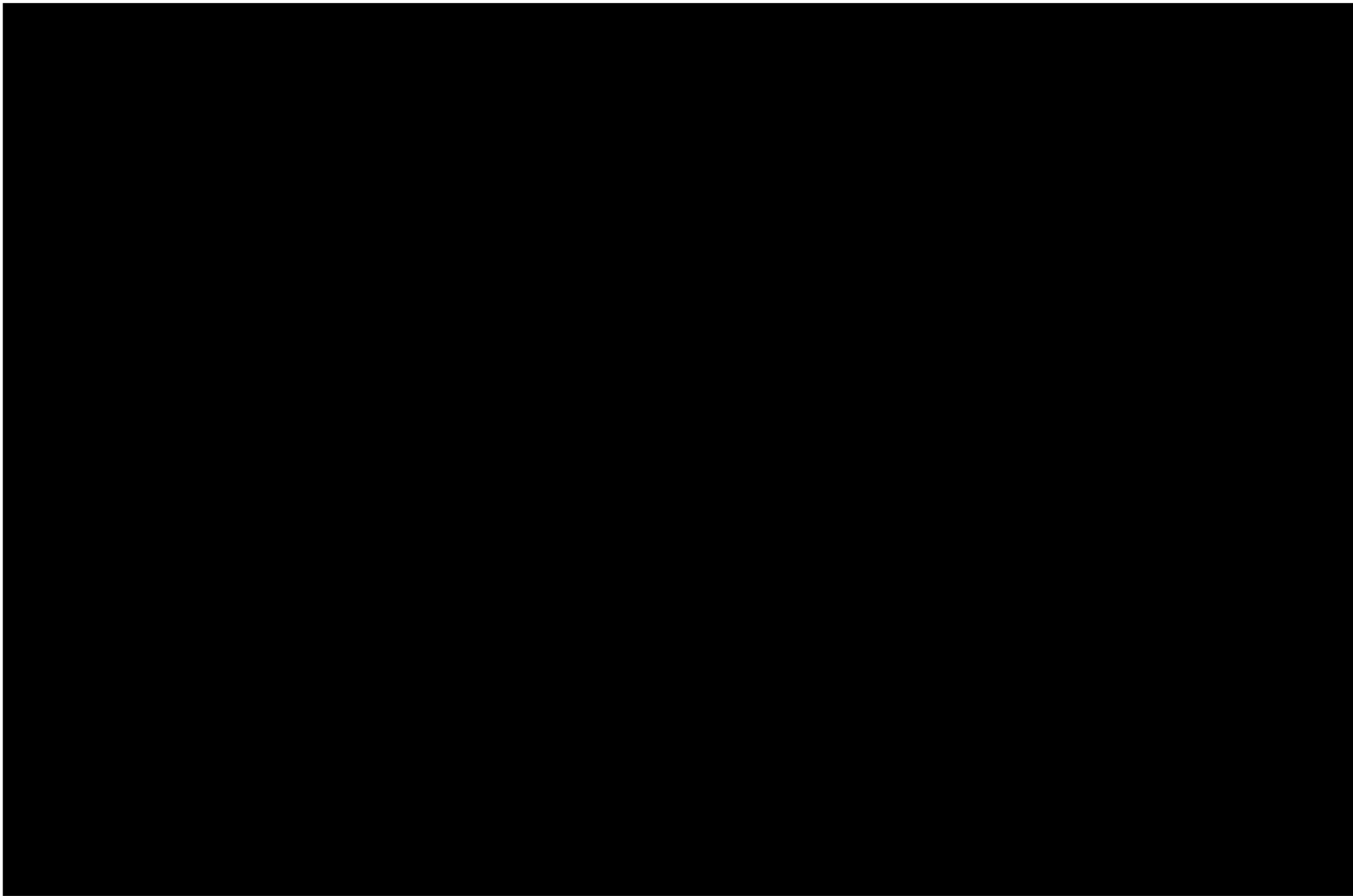


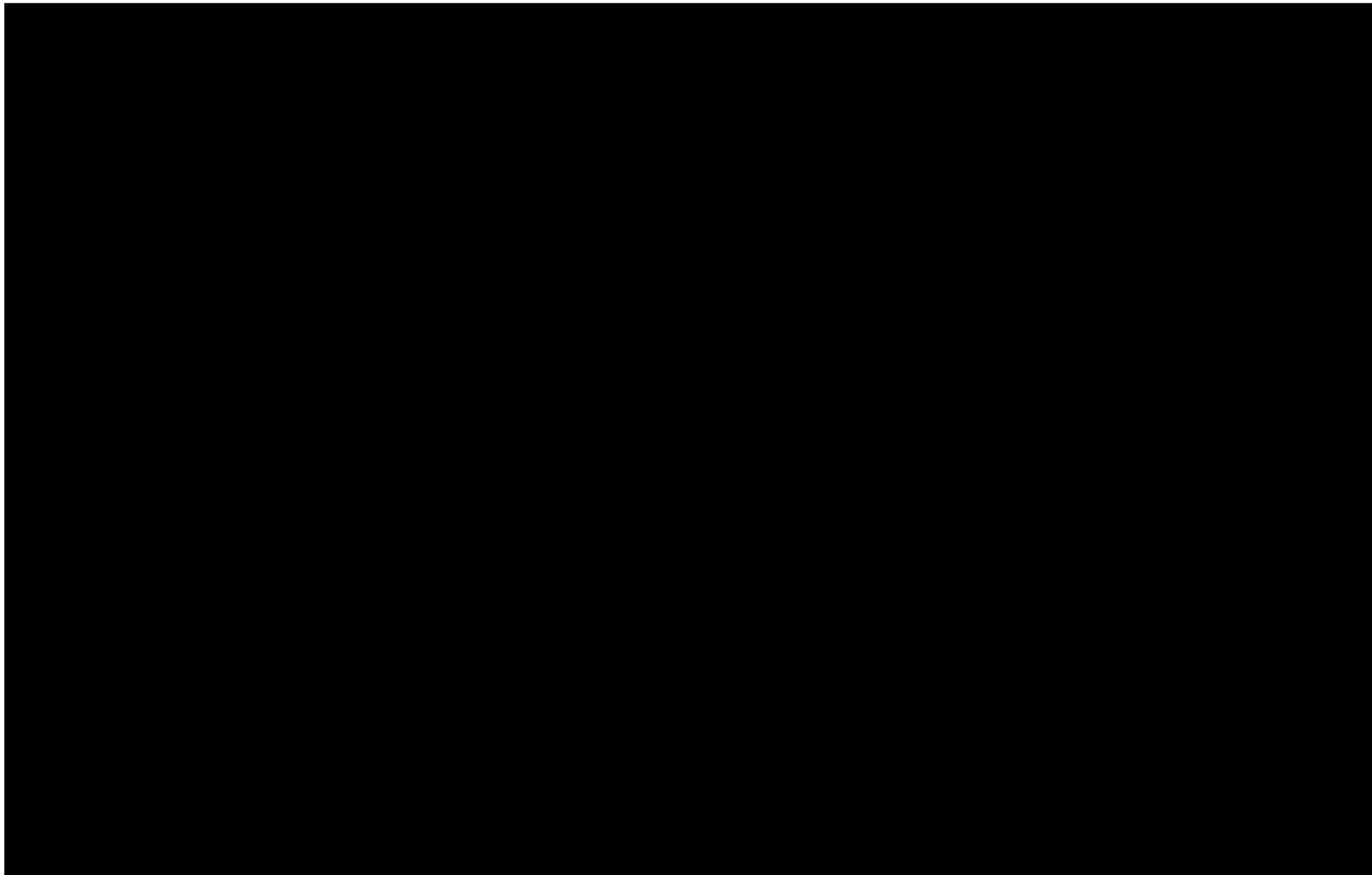


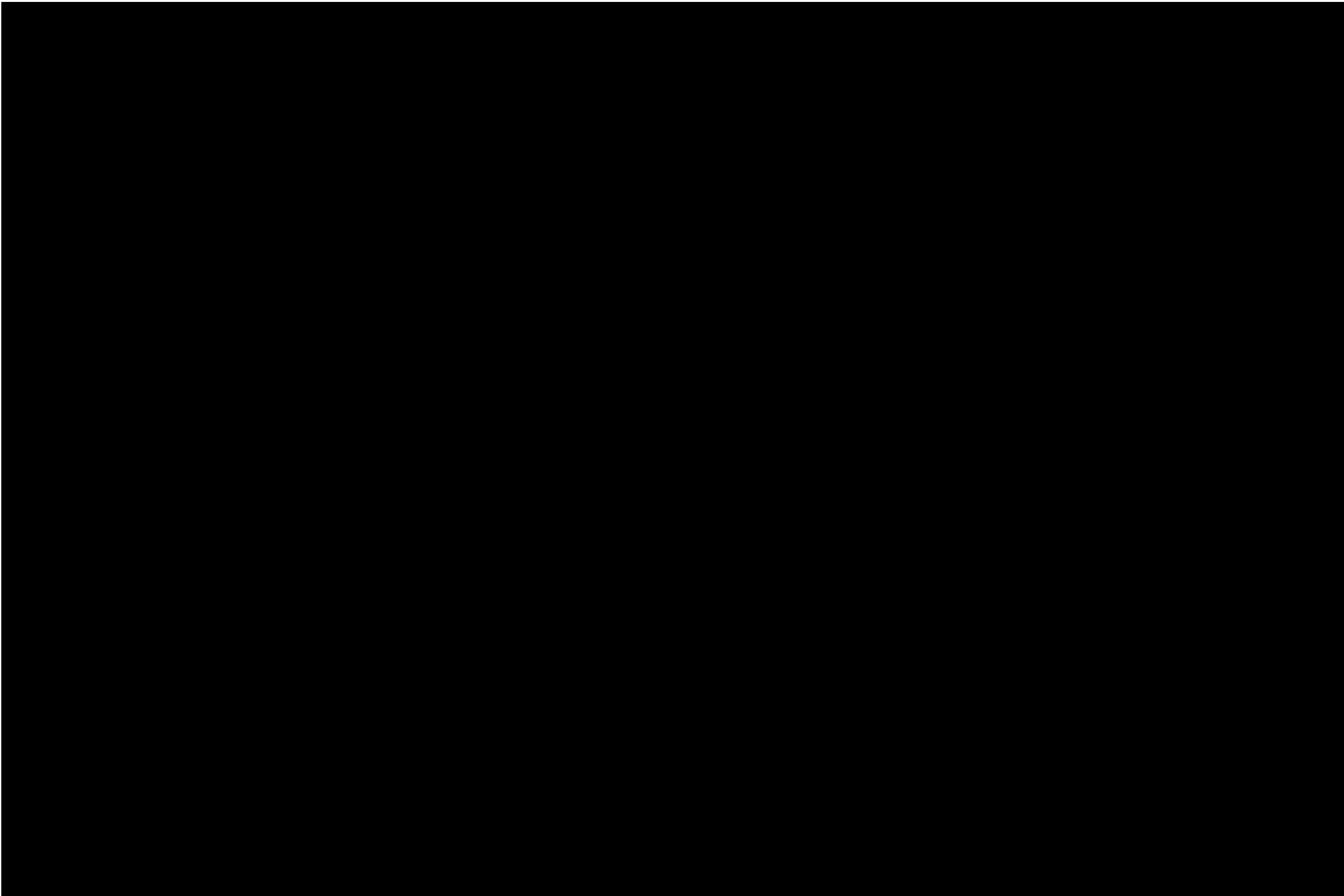












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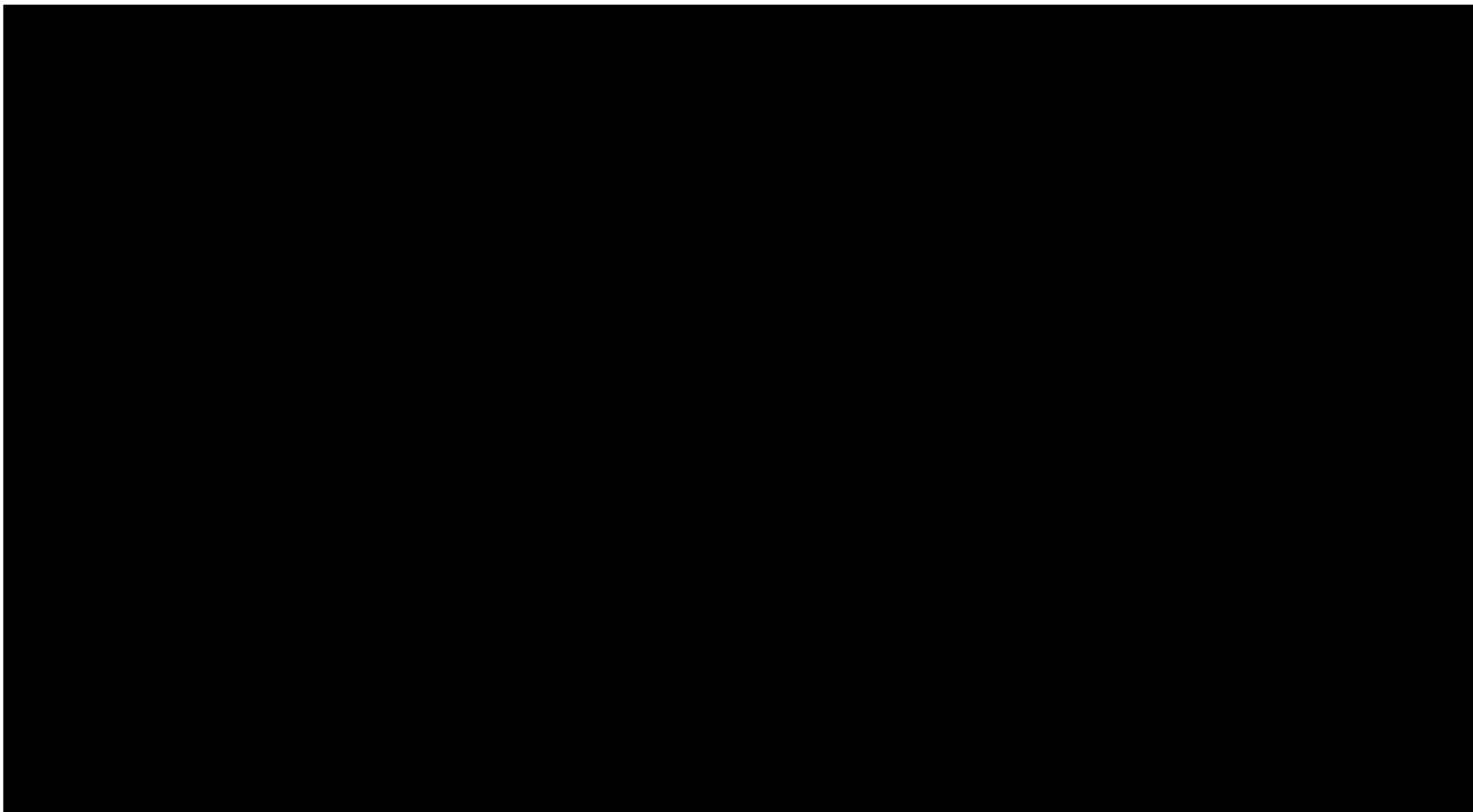
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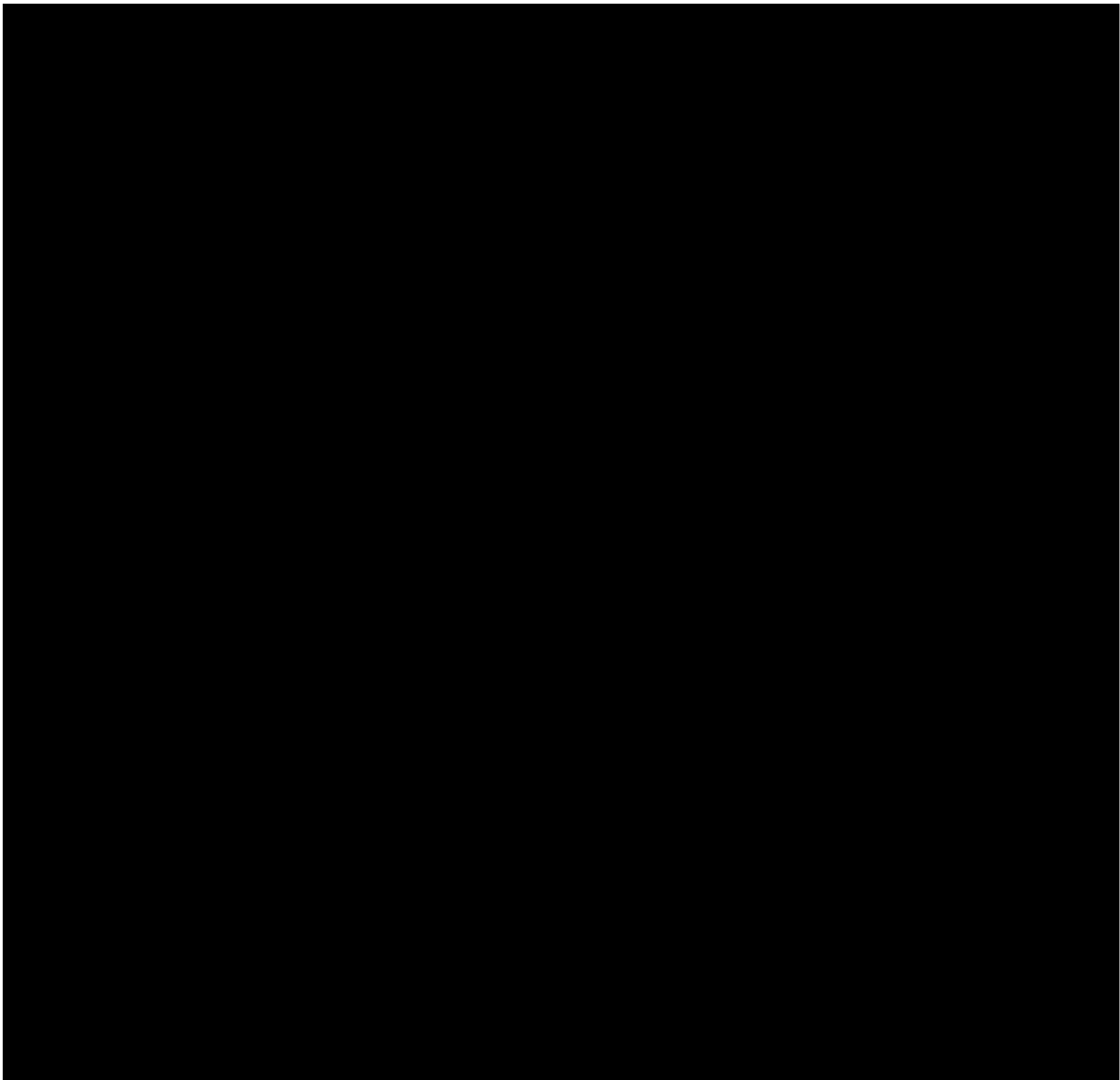
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The next section describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The results of the study are then presented, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. Finally, the paper concludes with a summary of the main points and suggestions for future research.

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, with data collected from a survey of 100 participants. The survey was designed to measure the levels of various factors related to the research topic. The data was then analyzed using statistical methods to identify patterns and relationships. The results of the analysis are presented in the following sections.

The findings of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables studied. This relationship is supported by the statistical analysis, which shows a strong correlation between the two variables. The implications of these findings are discussed in the next section.

In conclusion, the study has shown that the variables studied are closely related. This finding has important implications for the field of research and may lead to further exploration of the topic. The study also highlights the need for further research in this area.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999), and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.1 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector, and this has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the quality of care. The National Health Service (NHS) in the UK has introduced a number of initiatives aimed at improving the quality of care, including the introduction of the NHS Clinical Governance Framework (NHS 2000), the introduction of the NHS Clinical Audit Framework (NHS 2000), and the introduction of the NHS Clinical Risk Management Framework (NHS 2000).

The NHS Clinical Governance Framework (NHS 2000) is a framework that aims to ensure that the NHS is able to provide high quality care to its patients. It is a framework that is based on the principle of clinical governance, which is the process by which the NHS ensures that it is able to provide high quality care to its patients. The NHS Clinical Governance Framework (NHS 2000) is a framework that is based on the principle of clinical governance, which is the process by which the NHS ensures that it is able to provide high quality care to its patients.

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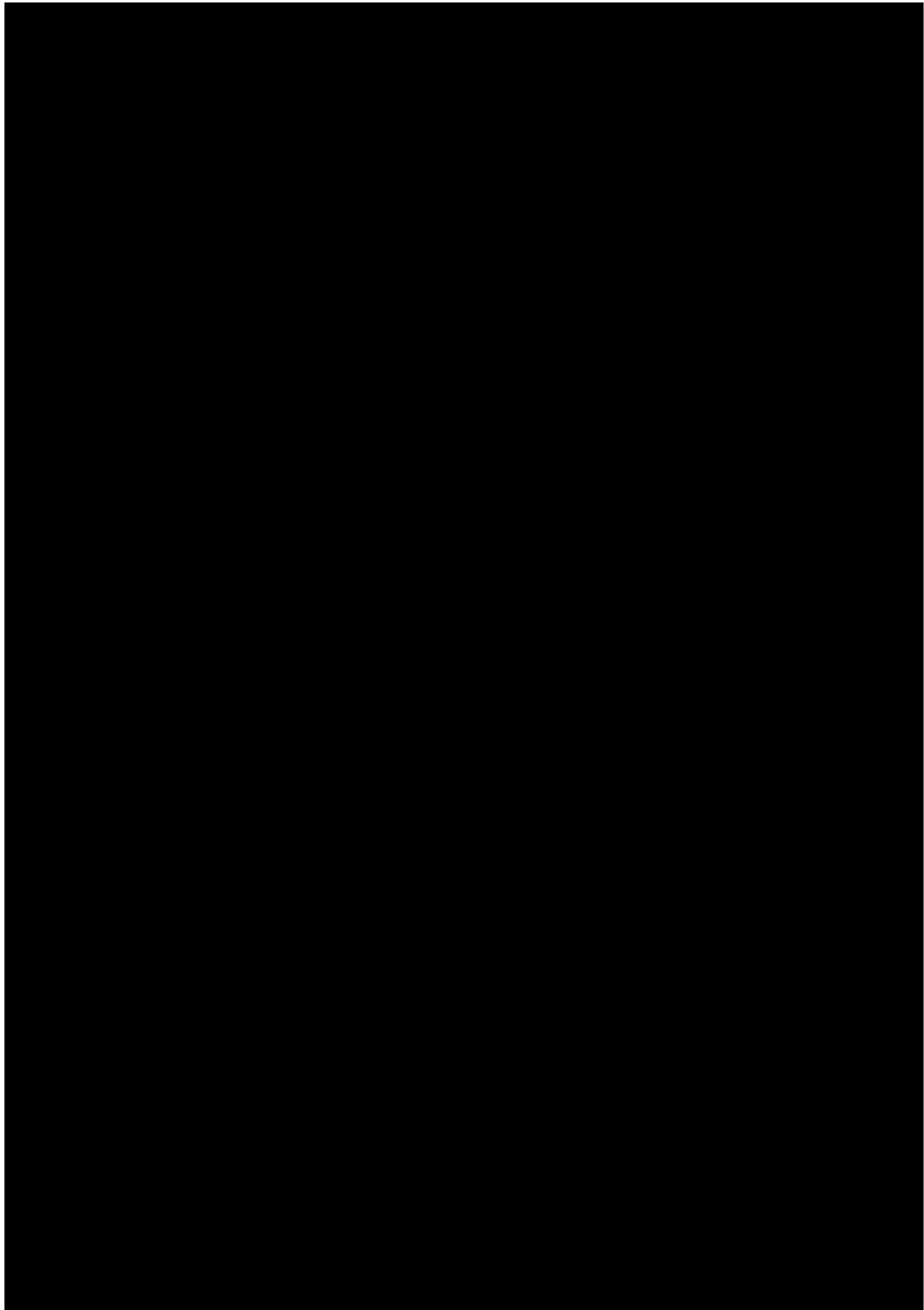
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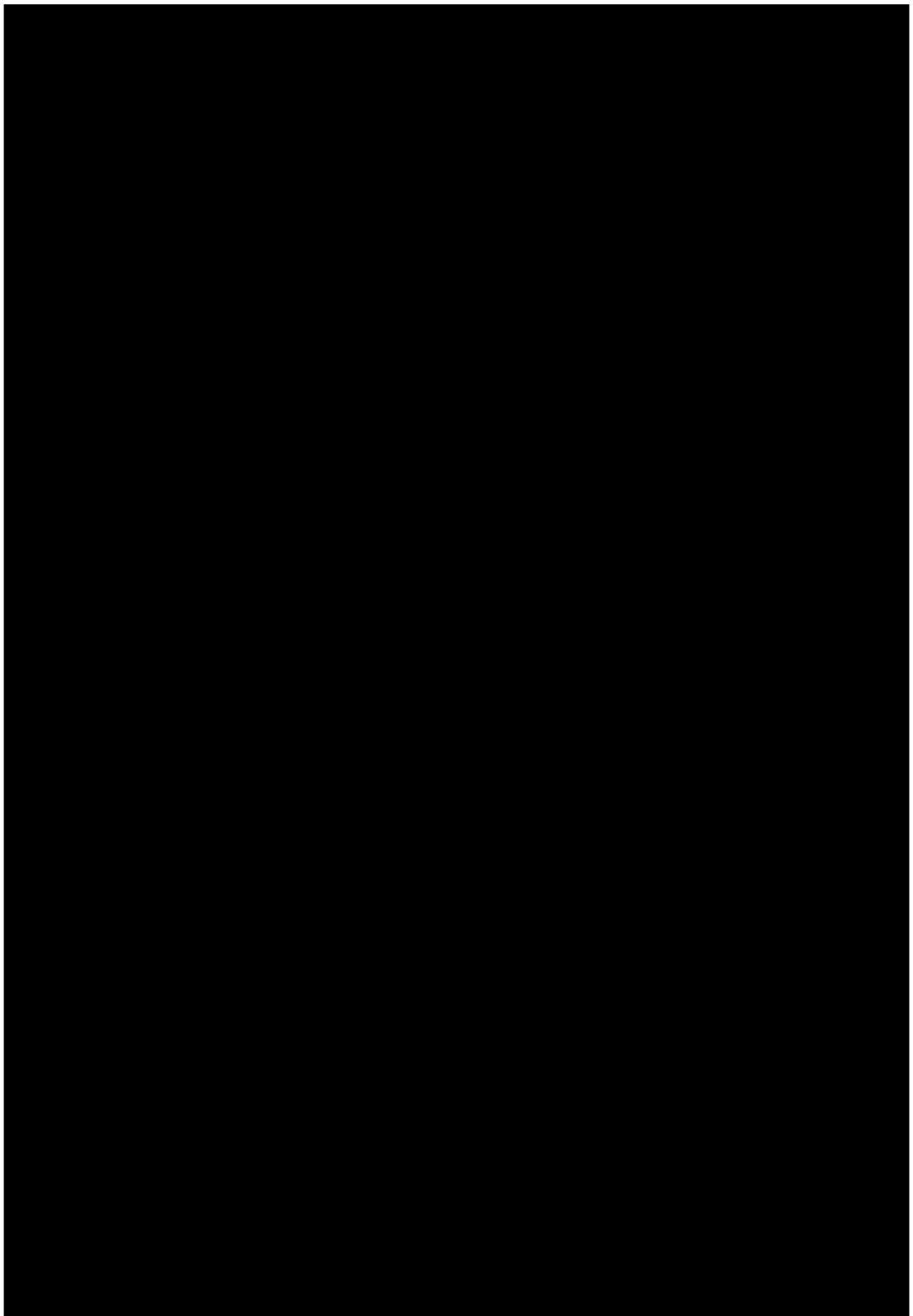
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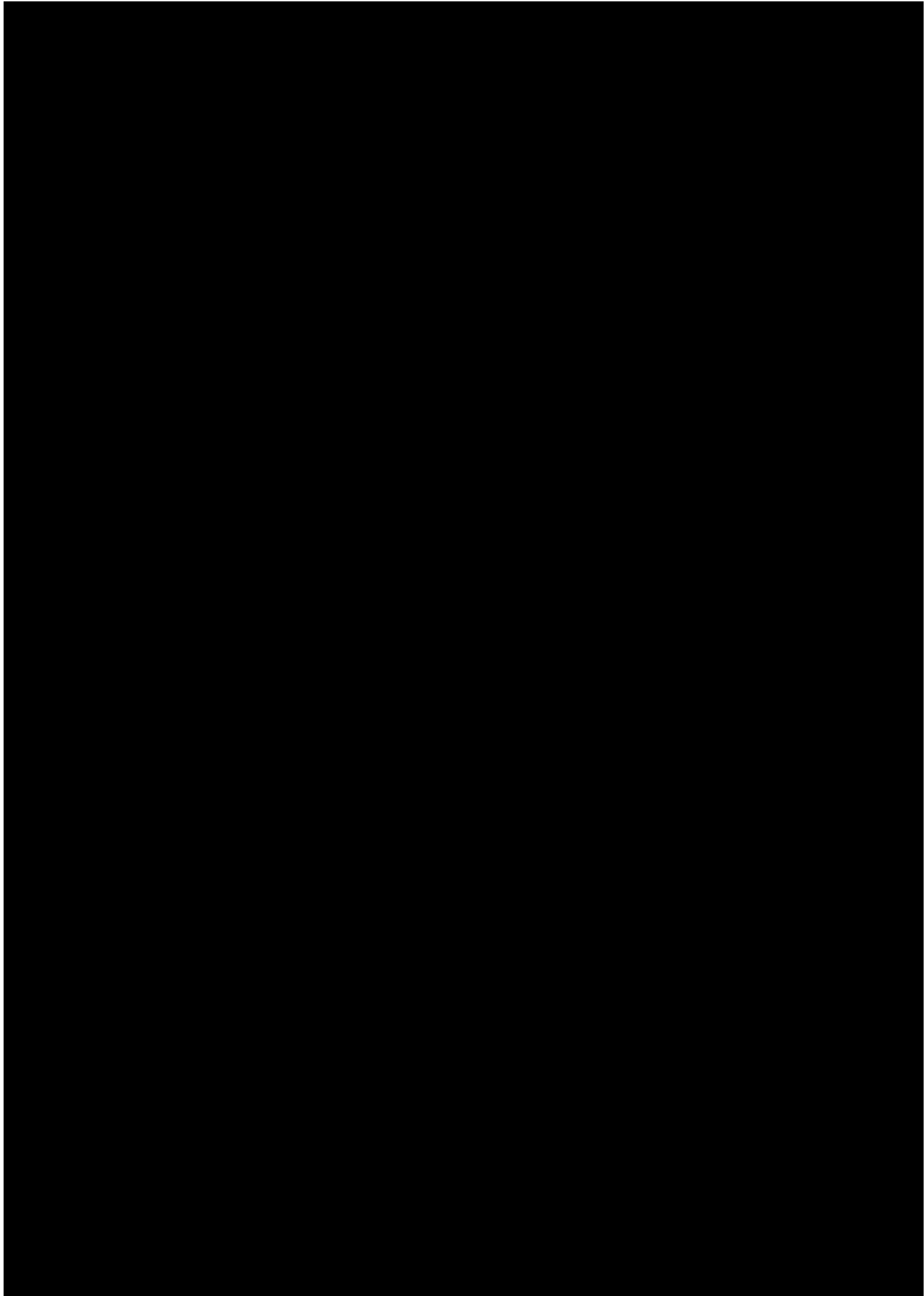
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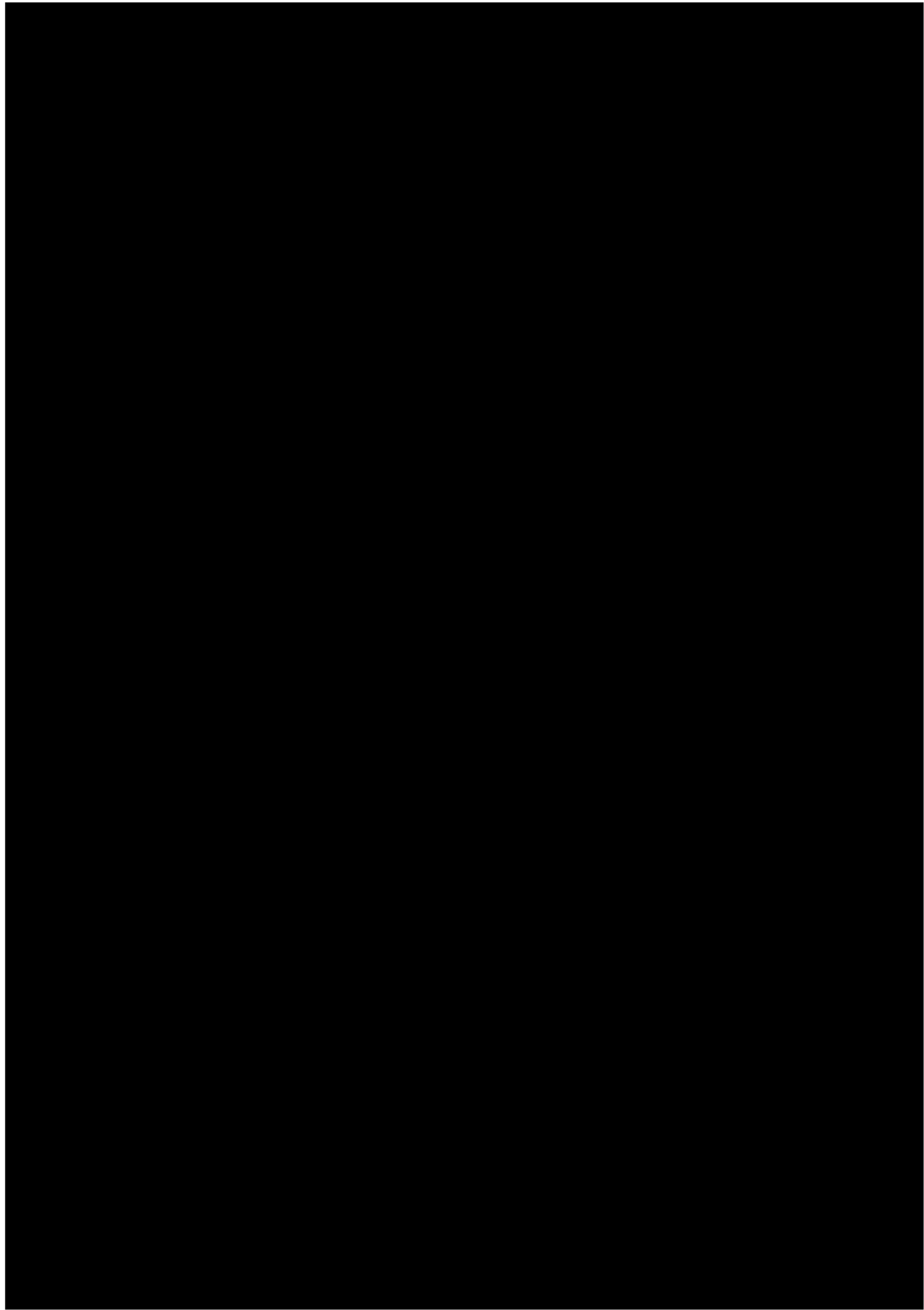
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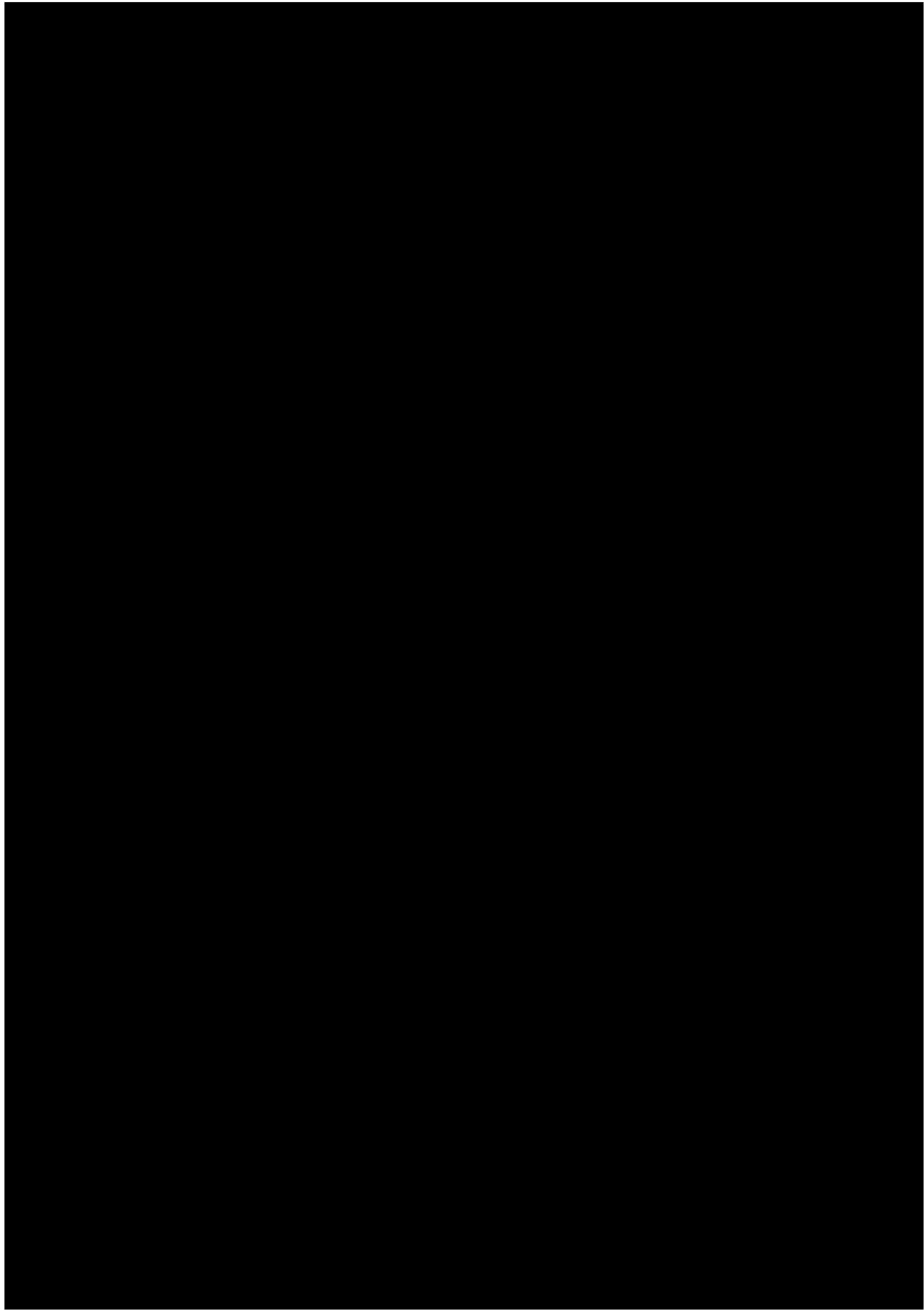
The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then moves on to a literature review, which provides a background on the topic and identifies the gaps in the existing research. The methodology section describes the research design, data collection, and analysis. The results section presents the findings of the study, and the discussion section interprets these findings in the context of the research objectives. Finally, the conclusion summarizes the main points of the paper and suggests areas for future research.

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, which allowed for the collection of large amounts of data and the use of statistical analysis. The data was collected through a series of surveys and interviews, and the results were analyzed using a variety of statistical techniques. The findings of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied, and this relationship is consistent across the different groups and conditions examined.

The results of the study have important implications for the field of research, and they provide a basis for further investigation. The findings suggest that there are several factors that influence the relationship between the variables, and these factors need to be explored in more detail in future research. The study also highlights the need for more research on the topic, as there are still many questions that need to be answered.

In conclusion, the paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the research topic, and it provides a clear and concise summary of the findings. The research is well-designed and well-executed, and the results are presented in a clear and accessible manner. The paper is a valuable contribution to the field of research, and it provides a solid foundation for future work.





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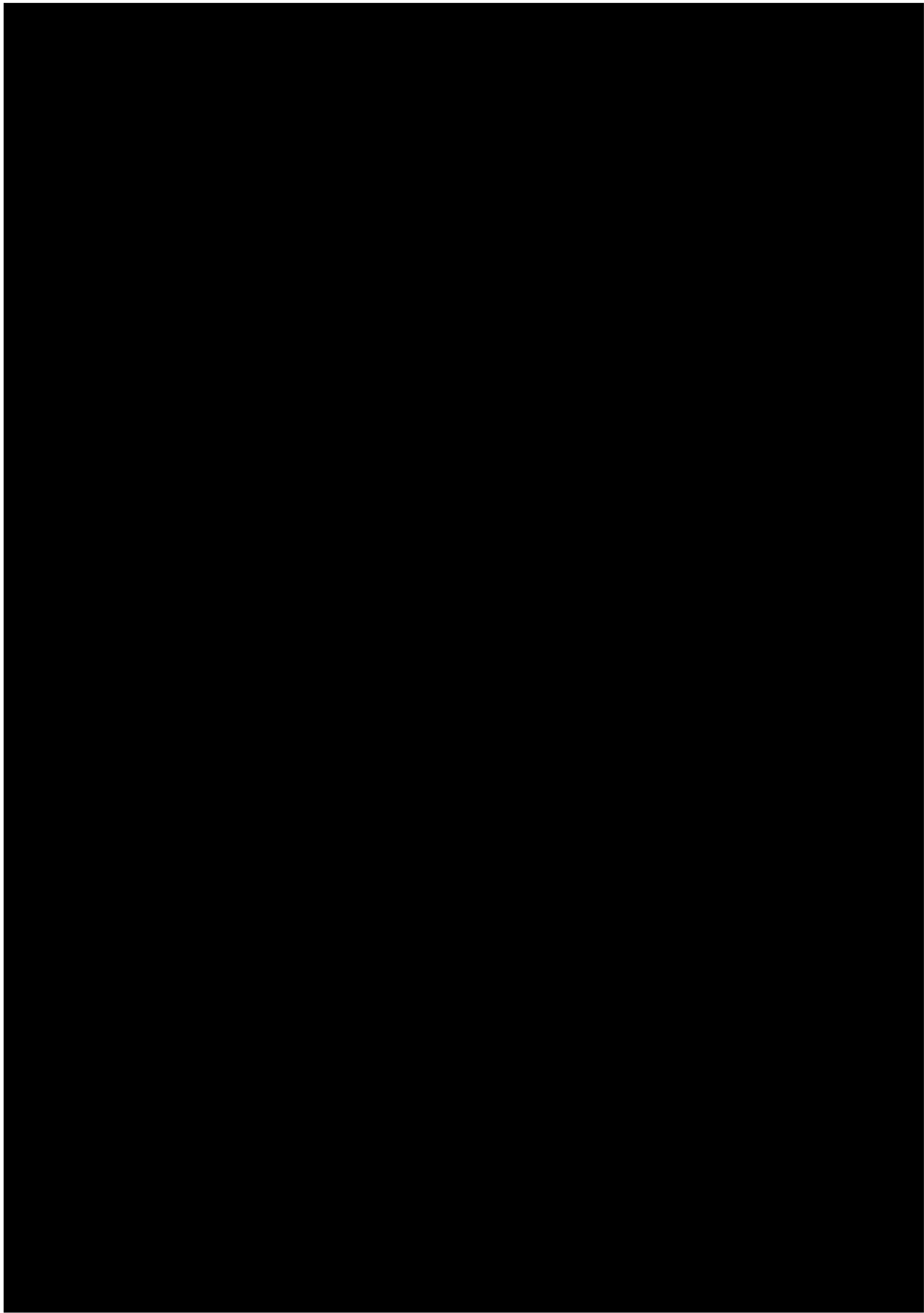
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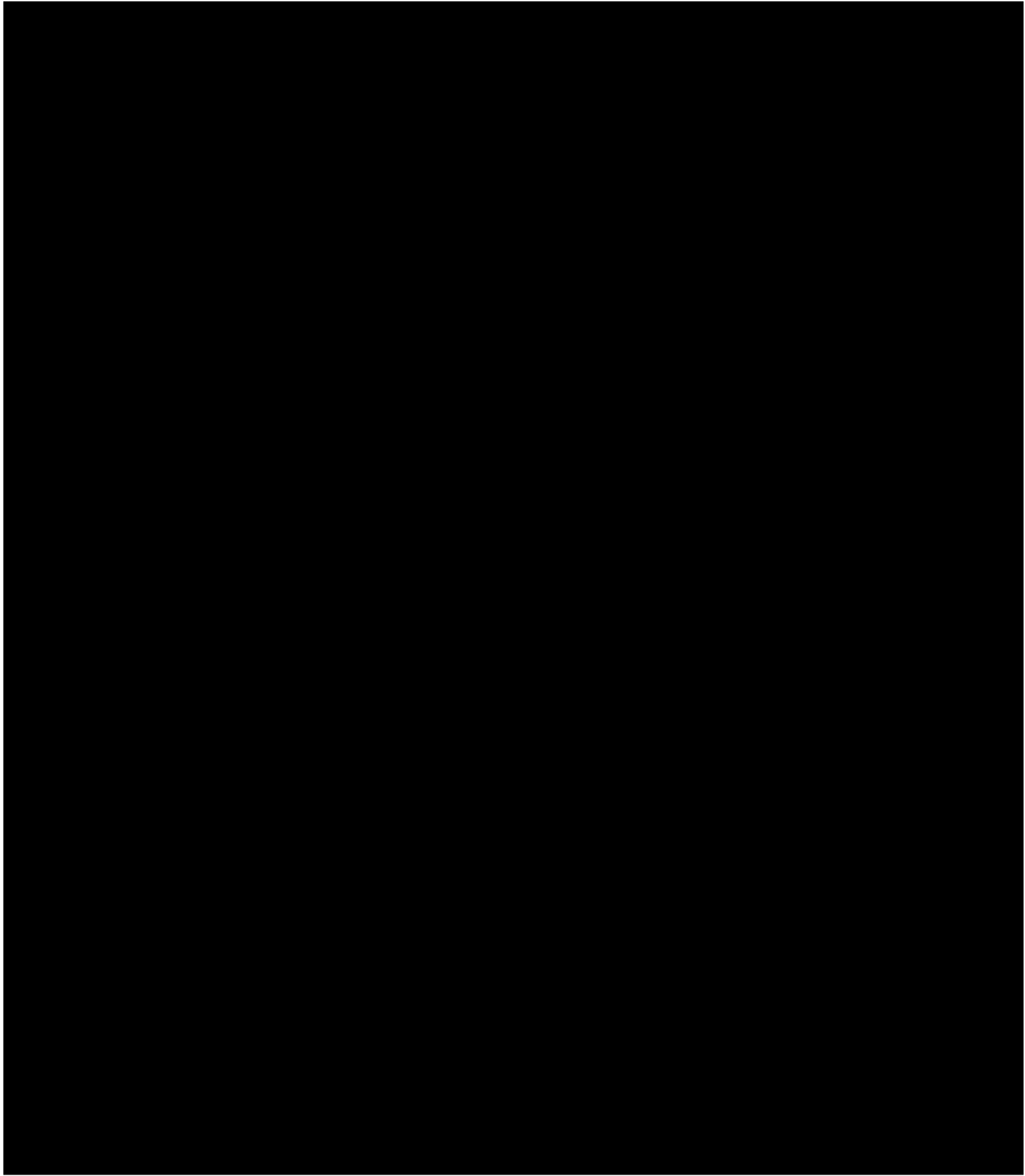
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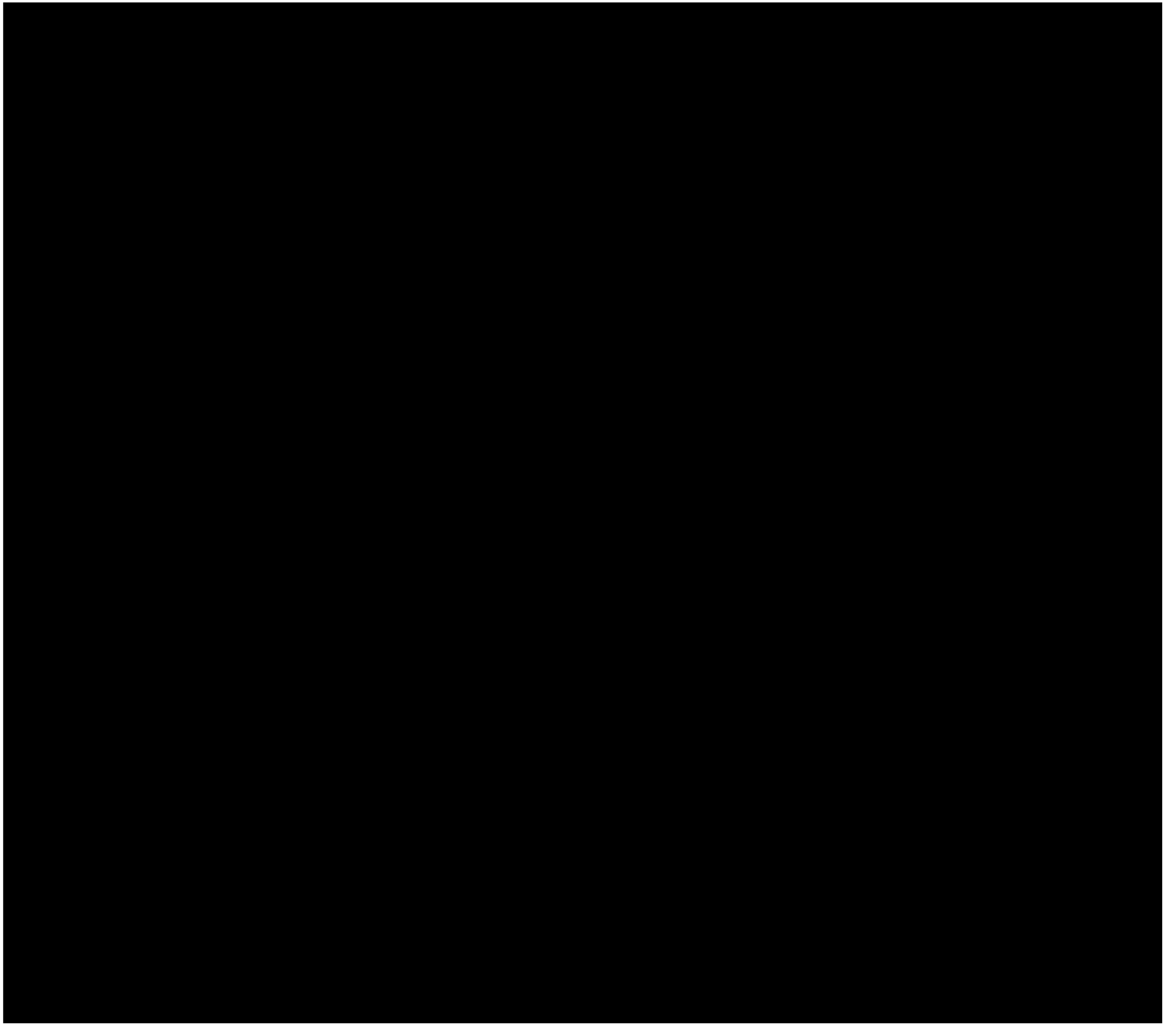
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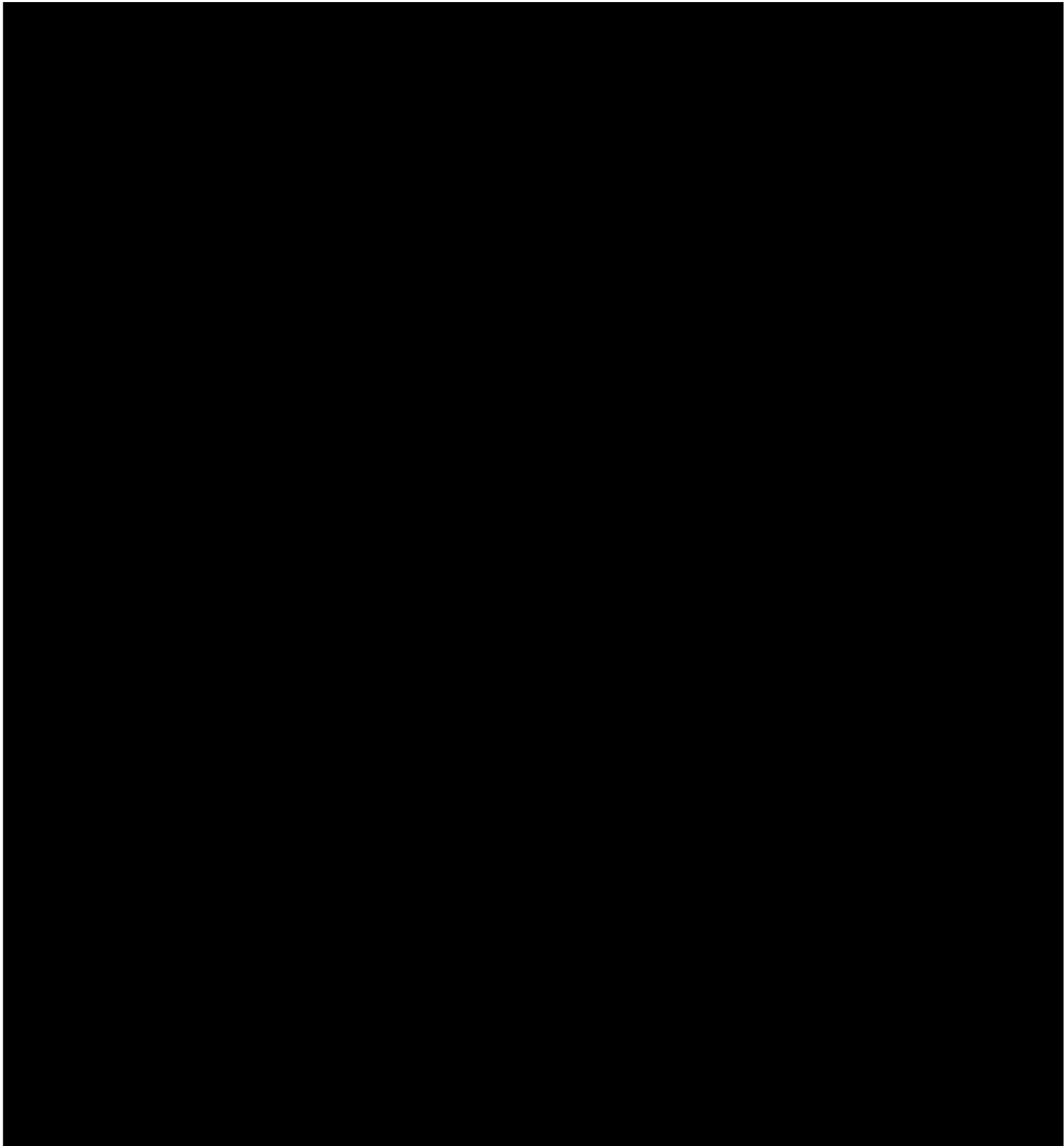
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The study was conducted using a quantitative research design. Data was collected from a sample of 100 participants, and the results were analyzed using statistical software. The findings of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied.

The results of the study suggest that the research has important implications for the field. Further research is needed to explore the relationship between the variables in more detail.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the topic and has contributed to the existing body of knowledge. The findings have important implications for the field and suggest that further research is needed.

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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. 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 minority groups. In 1995, 1.5 million people from ethnic minority groups 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 Irish Republic. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Irish Republic 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 Scottish Highlands and Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Scottish Highlands and Islands 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 Welsh Mountains. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Welsh Mountains 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 Northern Ireland. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Northern Ireland 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 Channel Islands. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Channel Islands 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 Isle of Man. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Isle of Man 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 Gibraltar. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Gibraltar were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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the fact that the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) has been the most influential journal in the field of medicine for over a century.

The *JAMA* is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes research, clinical practice, and commentary on a wide range of medical topics. It is the most widely read and cited journal in the field of medicine, and its influence extends far beyond the United States.

The *JAMA* is published by the American Medical Association (AMA), which is a professional organization that represents the interests of physicians and medical professionals in the United States. The AMA has a long history of advocating for the public good and the advancement of the medical profession.

The *JAMA* is a highly respected journal that is read by physicians, medical students, and researchers around the world. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the latest developments in medicine and healthcare.

The *JAMA* is a journal that is committed to the highest standards of scientific excellence and integrity. It is a journal that is dedicated to the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of patient care.

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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 (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000).

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 identified the need to develop a new paradigm of care for the ageing population, one that is based on the concept of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, not a state, and that the goal of care should be to promote the health and well-being of older people, rather than to simply manage their decline. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: promoting the health and well-being of older people; improving the quality of life of older people; and ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need.

One of the key areas for action is the need to improve the quality of life of older people. This involves a range of measures, including: promoting the health and well-being of older people; improving the quality of life of older people; and ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: promoting the health and well-being of older people; improving the quality of life of older people; and ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need.

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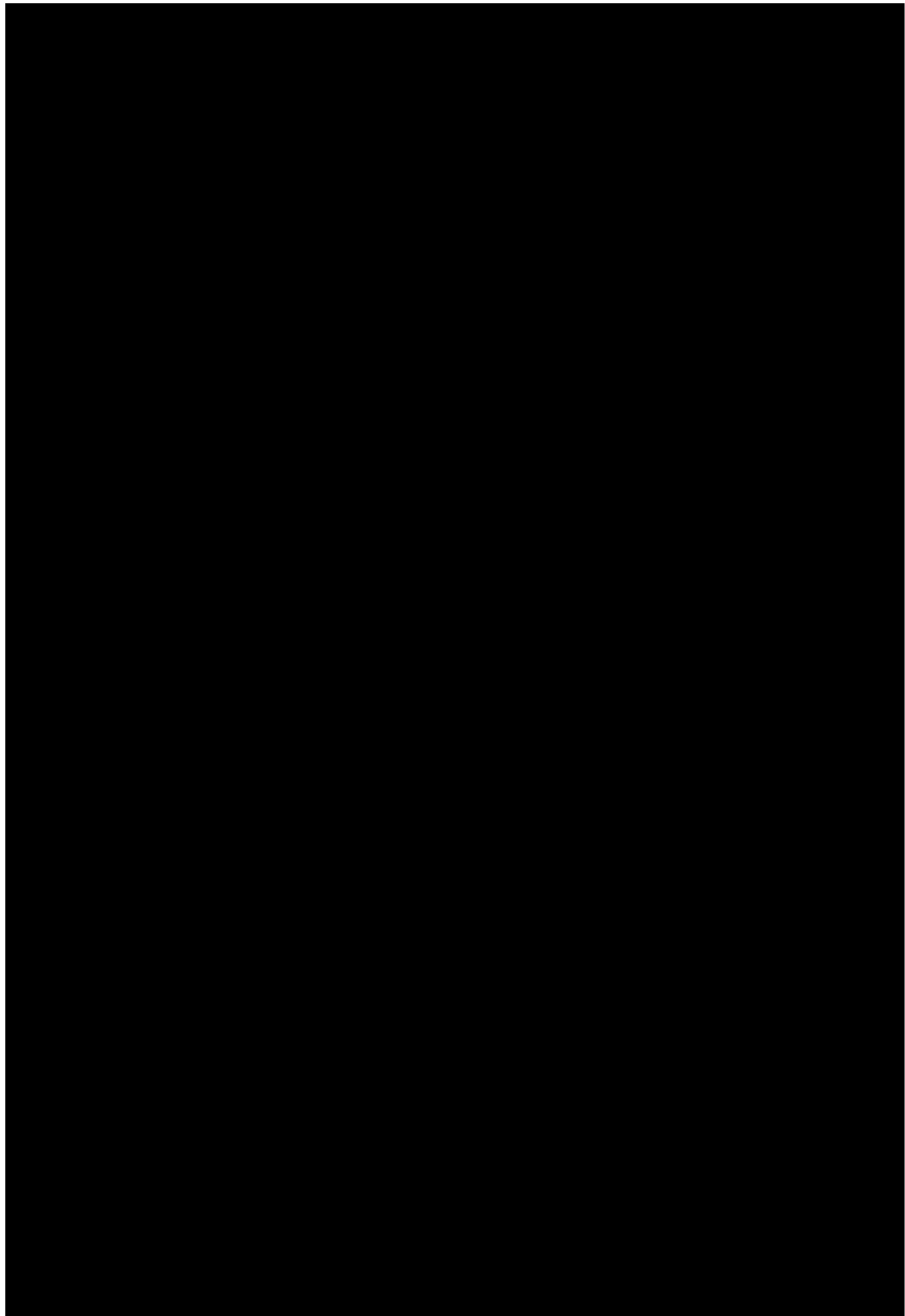
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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from patients with shigellosis 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 first of these is the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which was founded in 1849 and is the oldest of the three. It is a peer-reviewed journal that covers a wide range of medical topics, including clinical medicine, public health, and medical law. The journal is published by the Royal Society of Medicine, which is a professional body that represents the interests of the medical profession in the United Kingdom. The journal is known for its high quality and its focus on original research.

The second of the three journals is the *British Medical Journal*, which was founded in 1844. It is a peer-reviewed journal that covers a wide range of medical topics, including clinical medicine, public health, and medical law. The journal is published by the British Medical Association, which is a professional body that represents the interests of the medical profession in the United Kingdom. The journal is known for its high quality and its focus on original research.

The third of the three journals is the *Lancet*, which was founded in 1823. It is a peer-reviewed journal that covers a wide range of medical topics, including clinical medicine, public health, and medical law. The journal is published by the Lancet Publishing Group, which is a professional body that represents the interests of the medical profession in the United Kingdom. The journal is known for its high quality and its focus on original research.

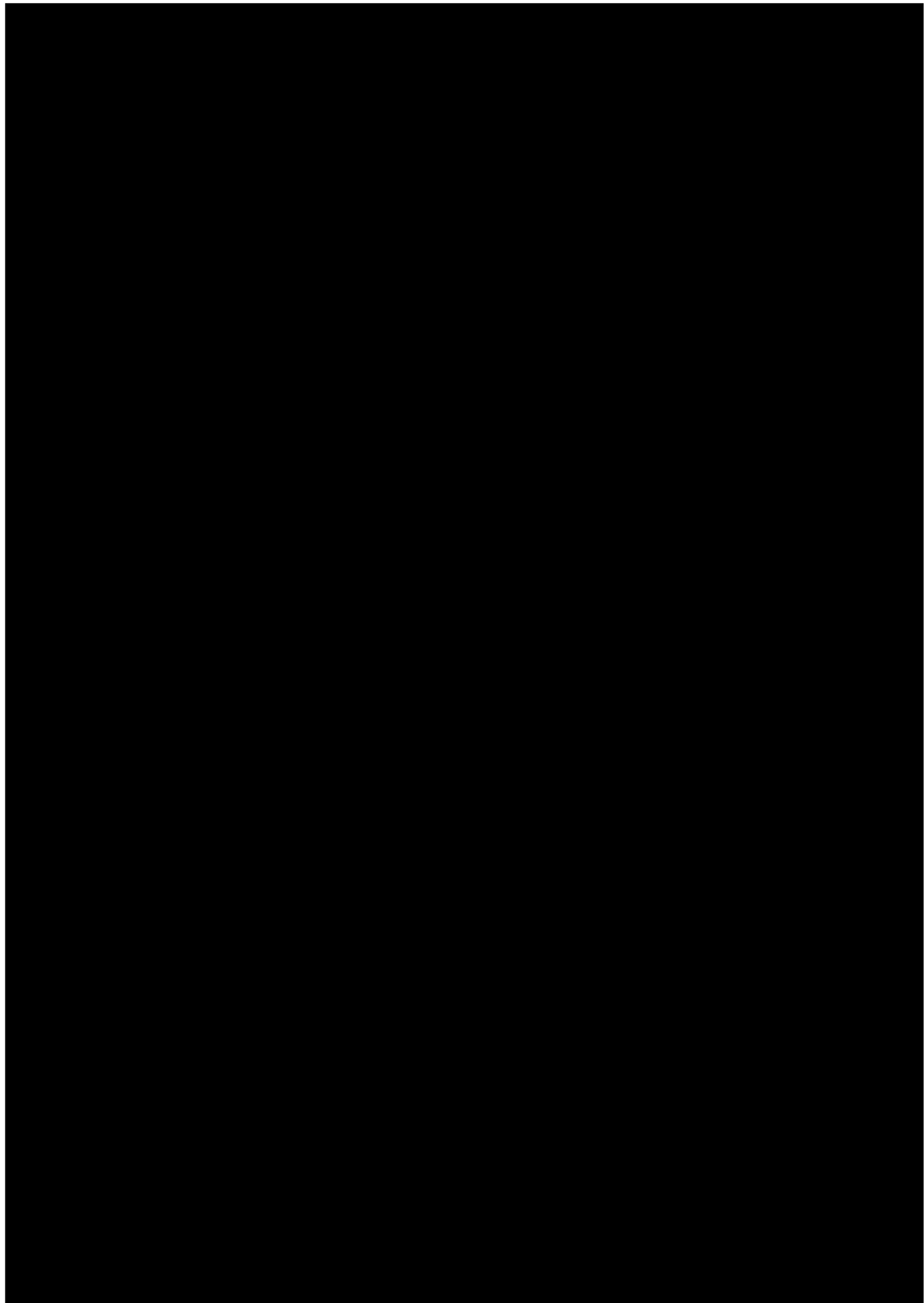
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The study was conducted using a quantitative research design. Data was collected from a sample of 100 participants. The data was then analyzed using statistical software. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied.

The findings of the study have several implications. First, they suggest that the research hypothesis was supported. Second, they provide evidence for the importance of the variables being studied. Finally, they suggest that further research is needed in this area.

In conclusion, the study has shown that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. The findings have several implications, including the support of the research hypothesis and the importance of the variables being studied. Further research is needed in this area.



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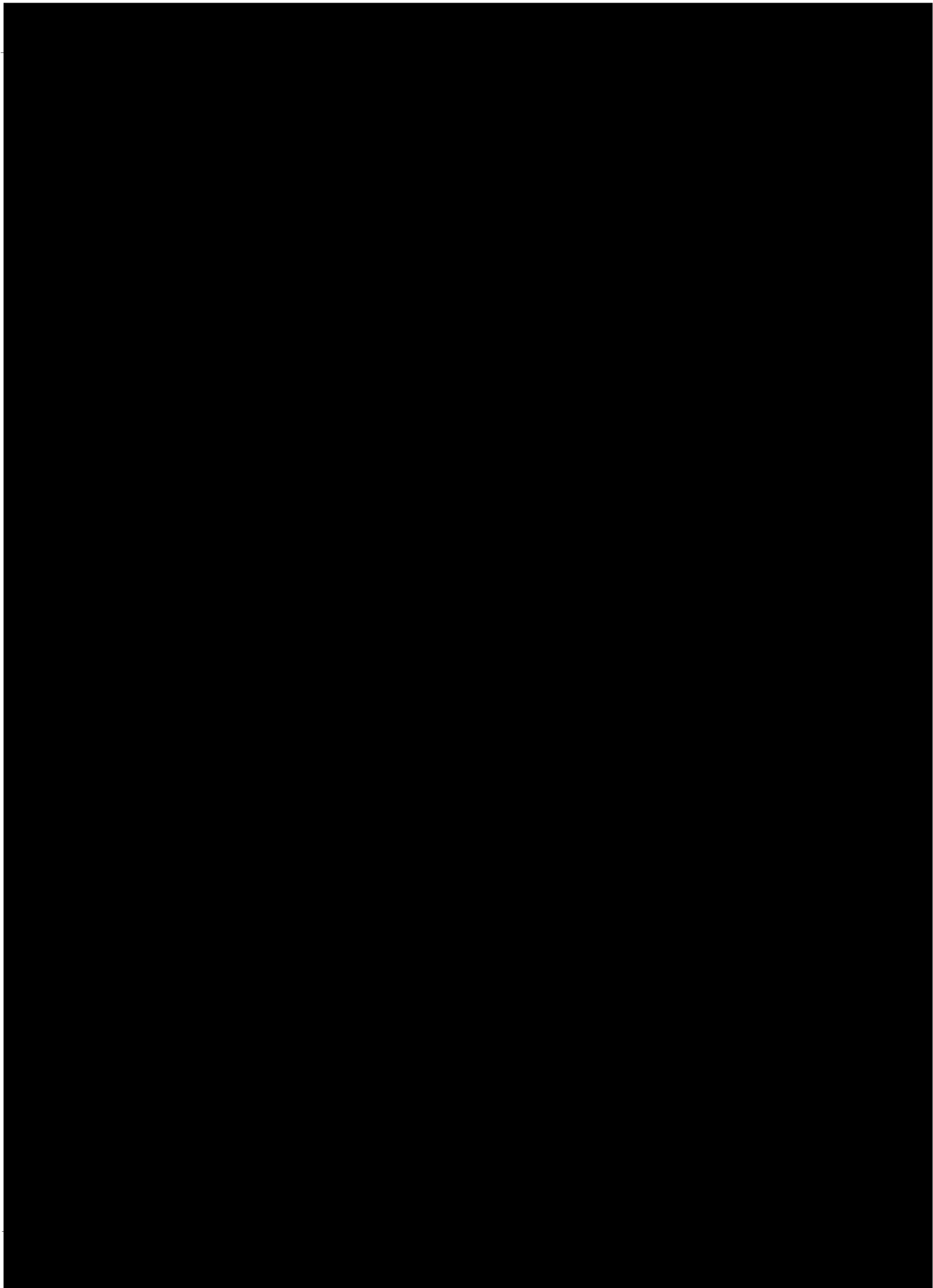
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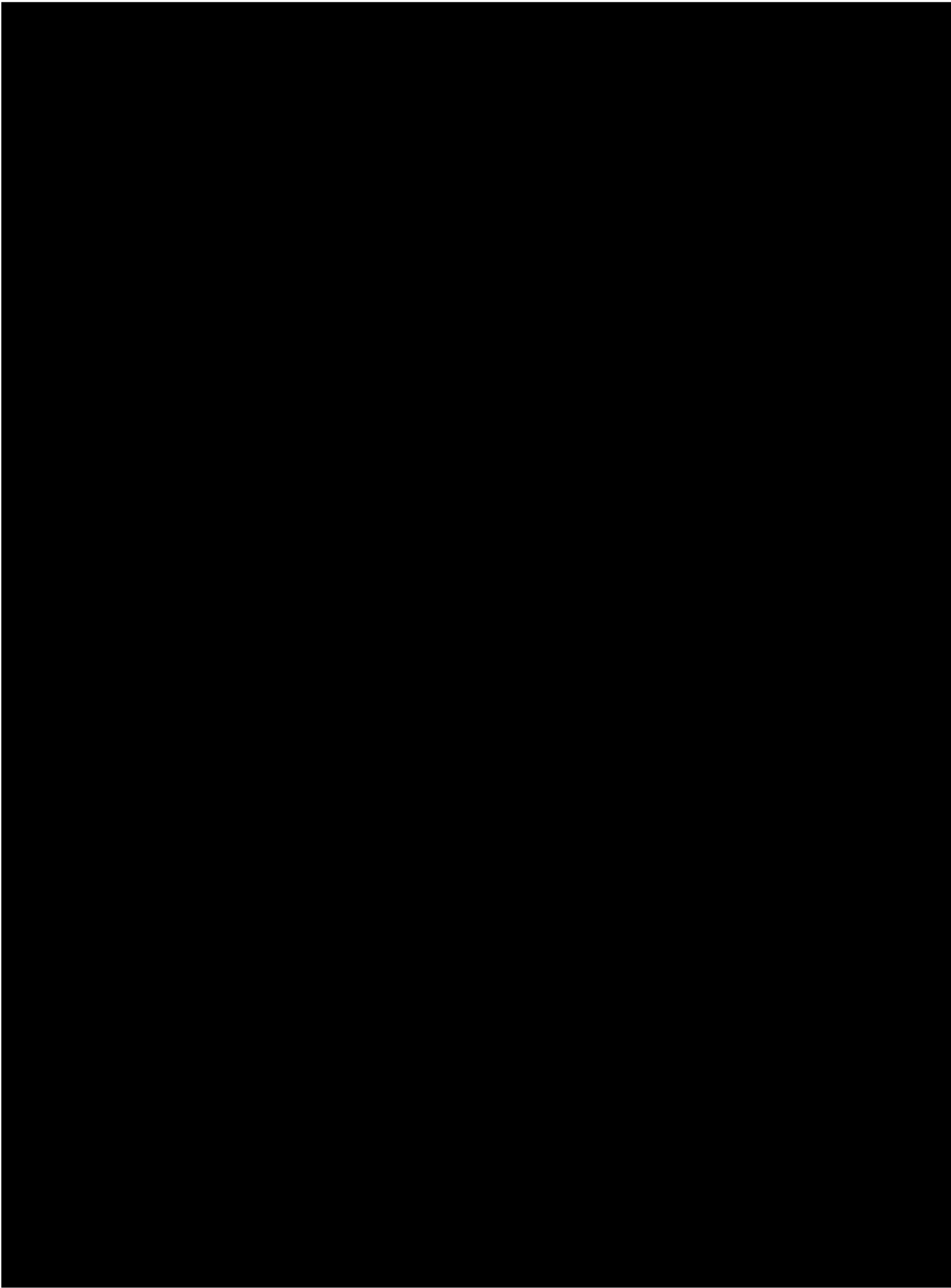
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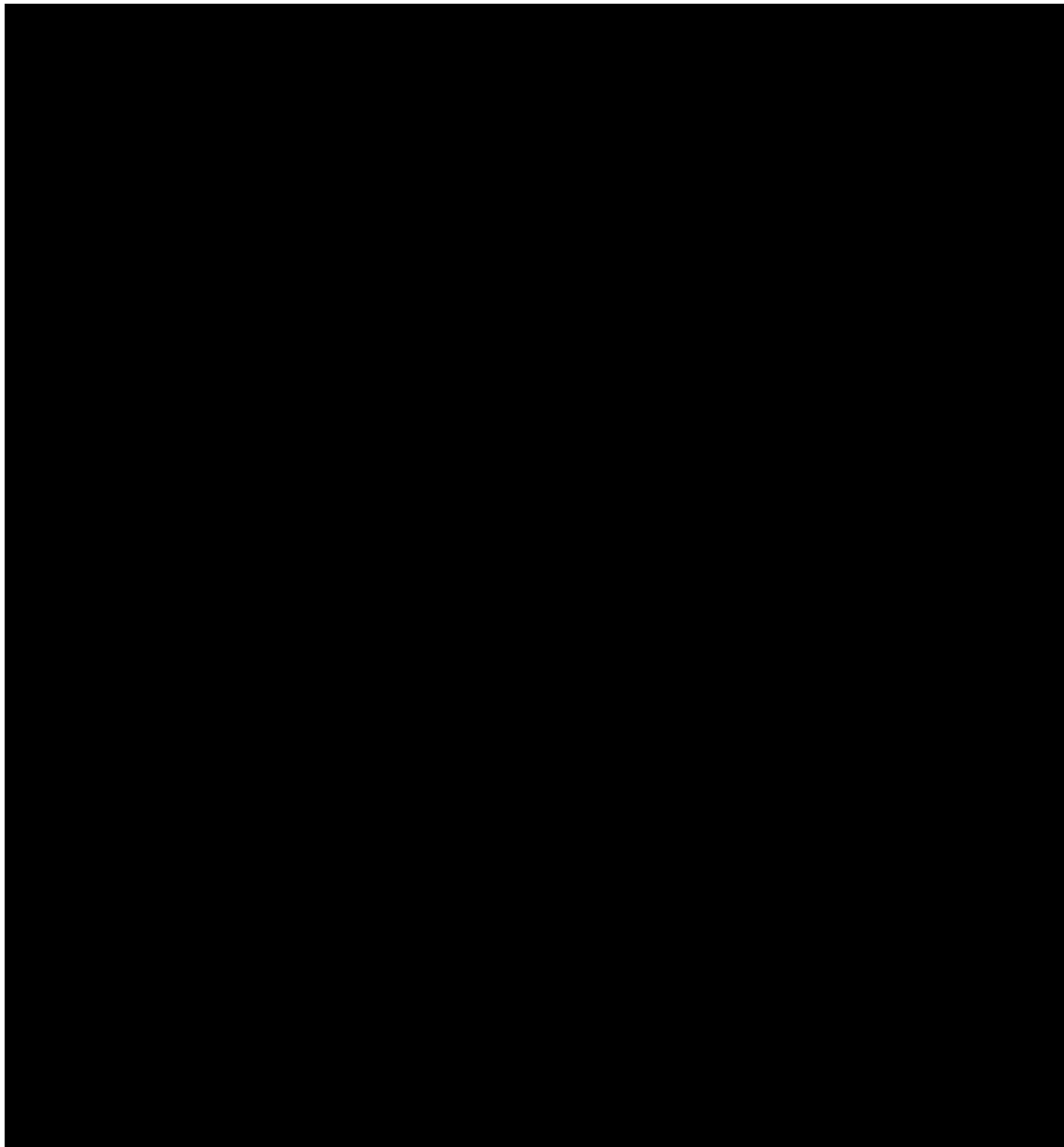
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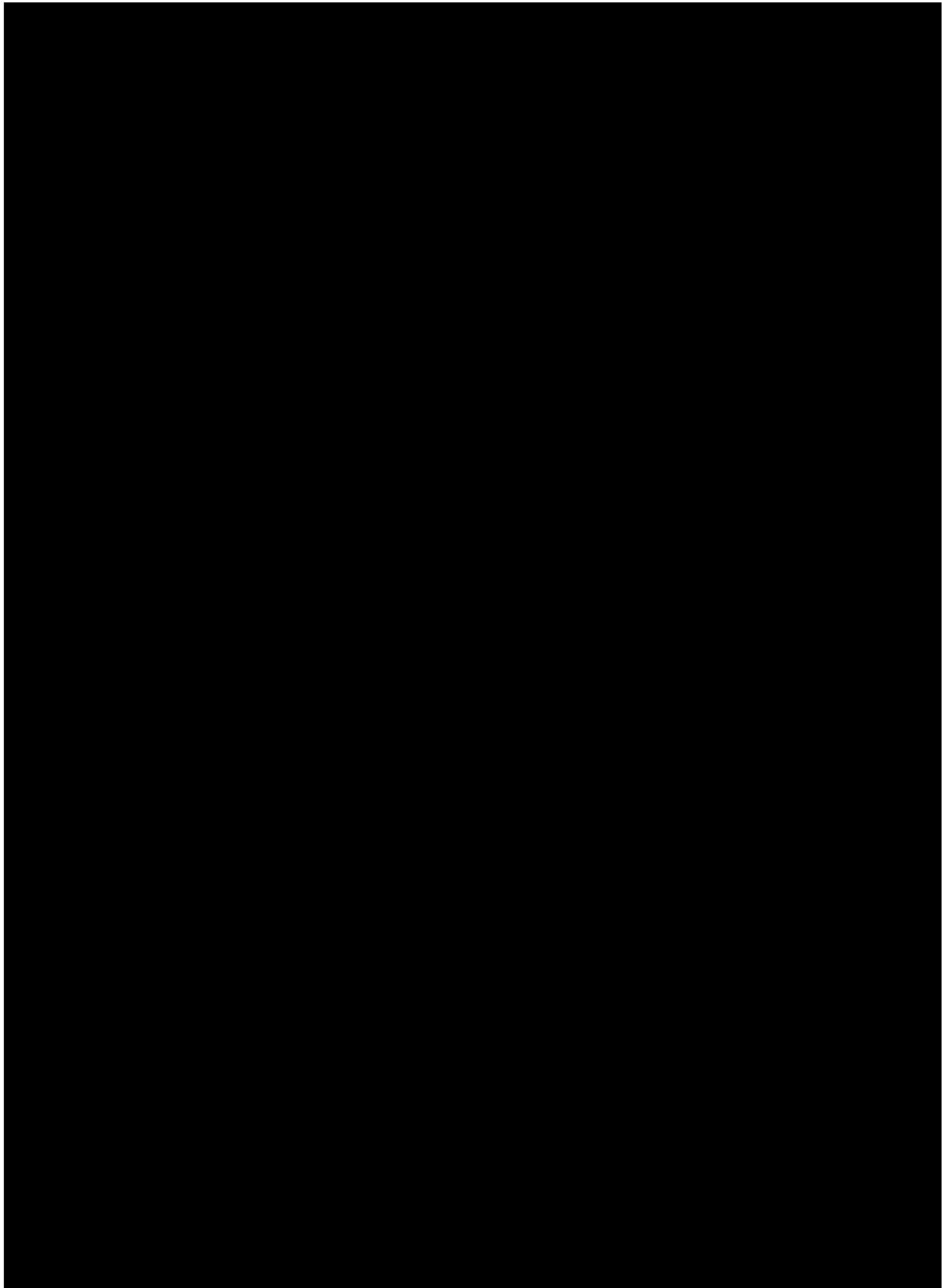
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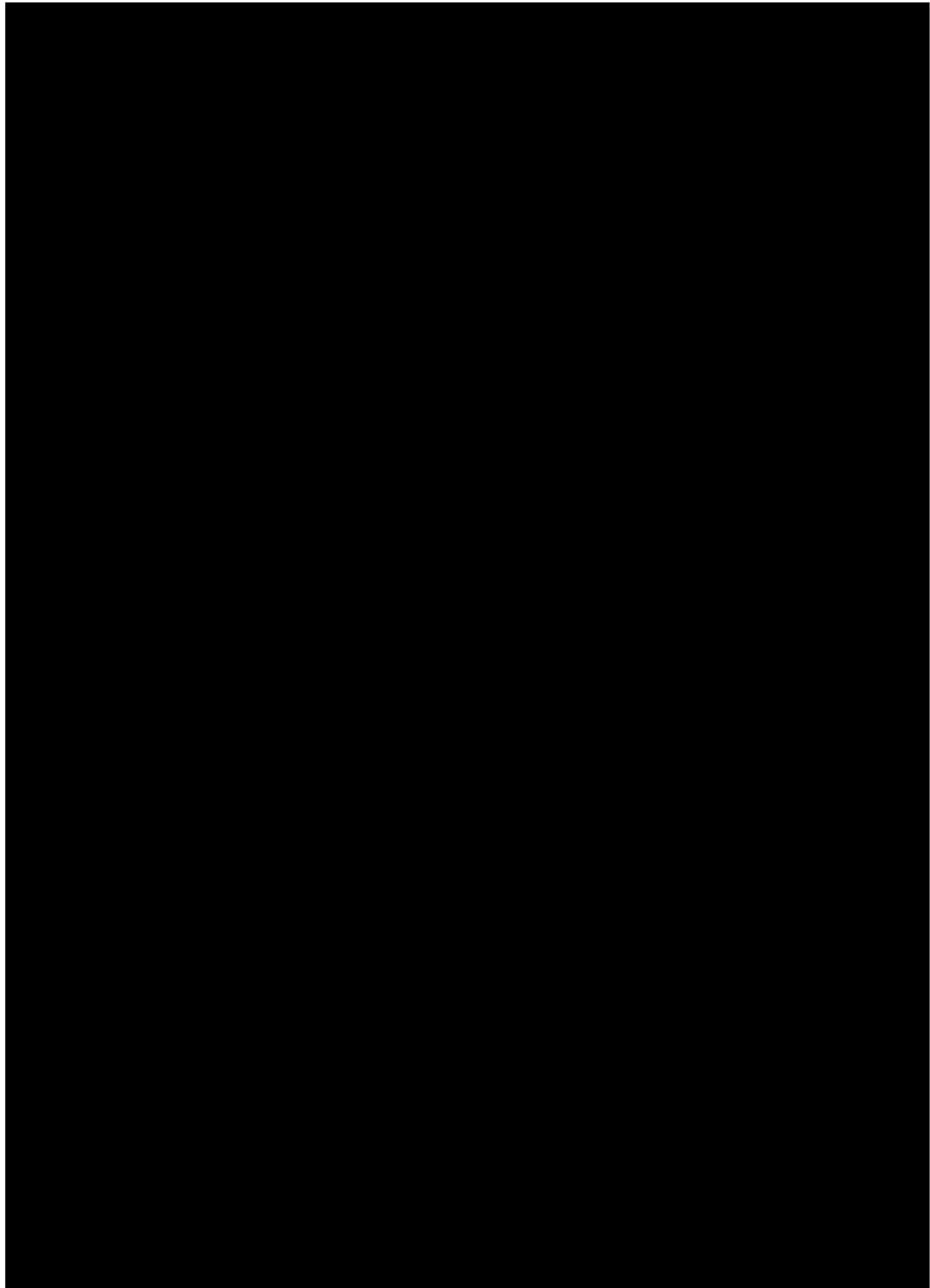
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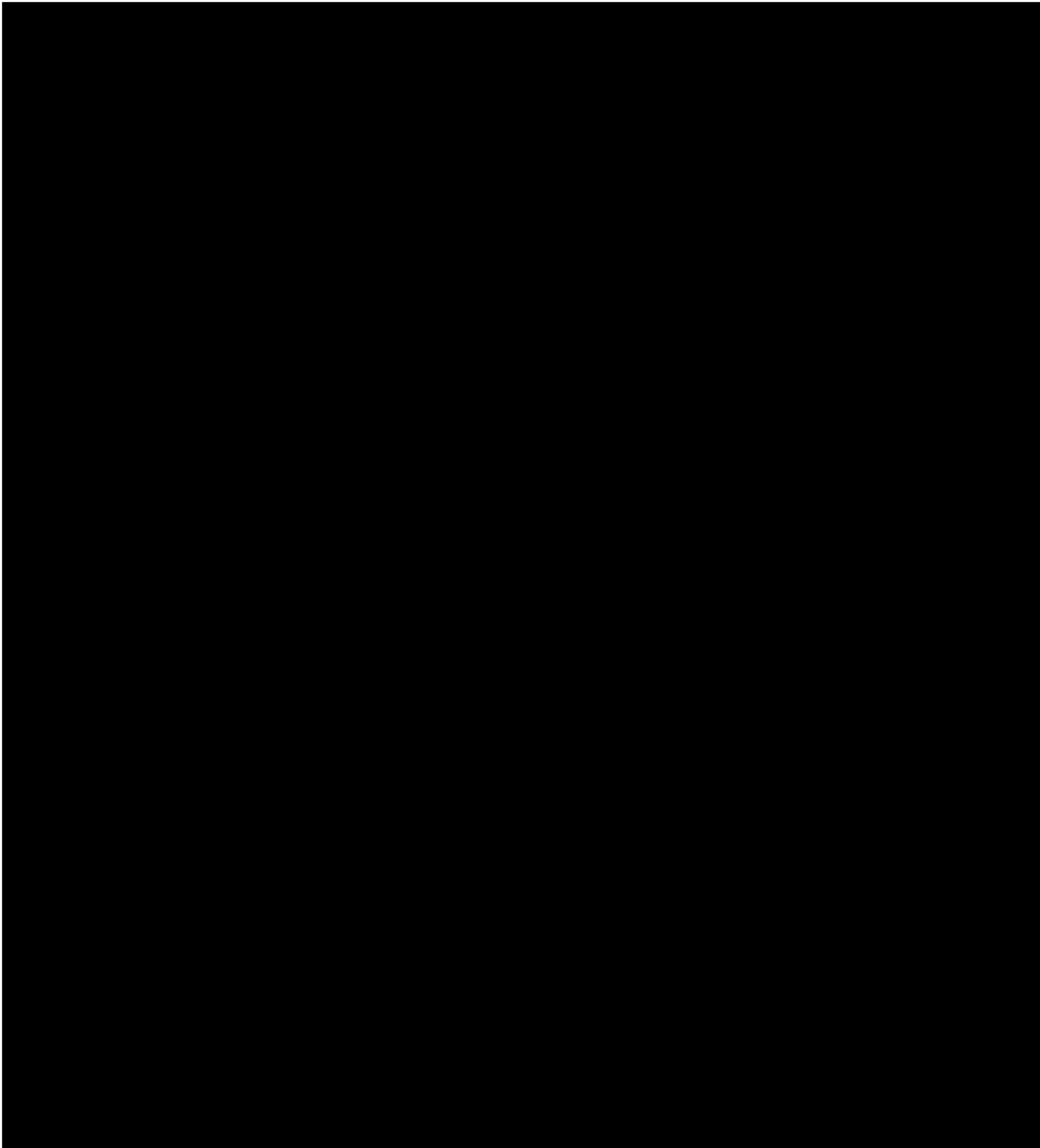


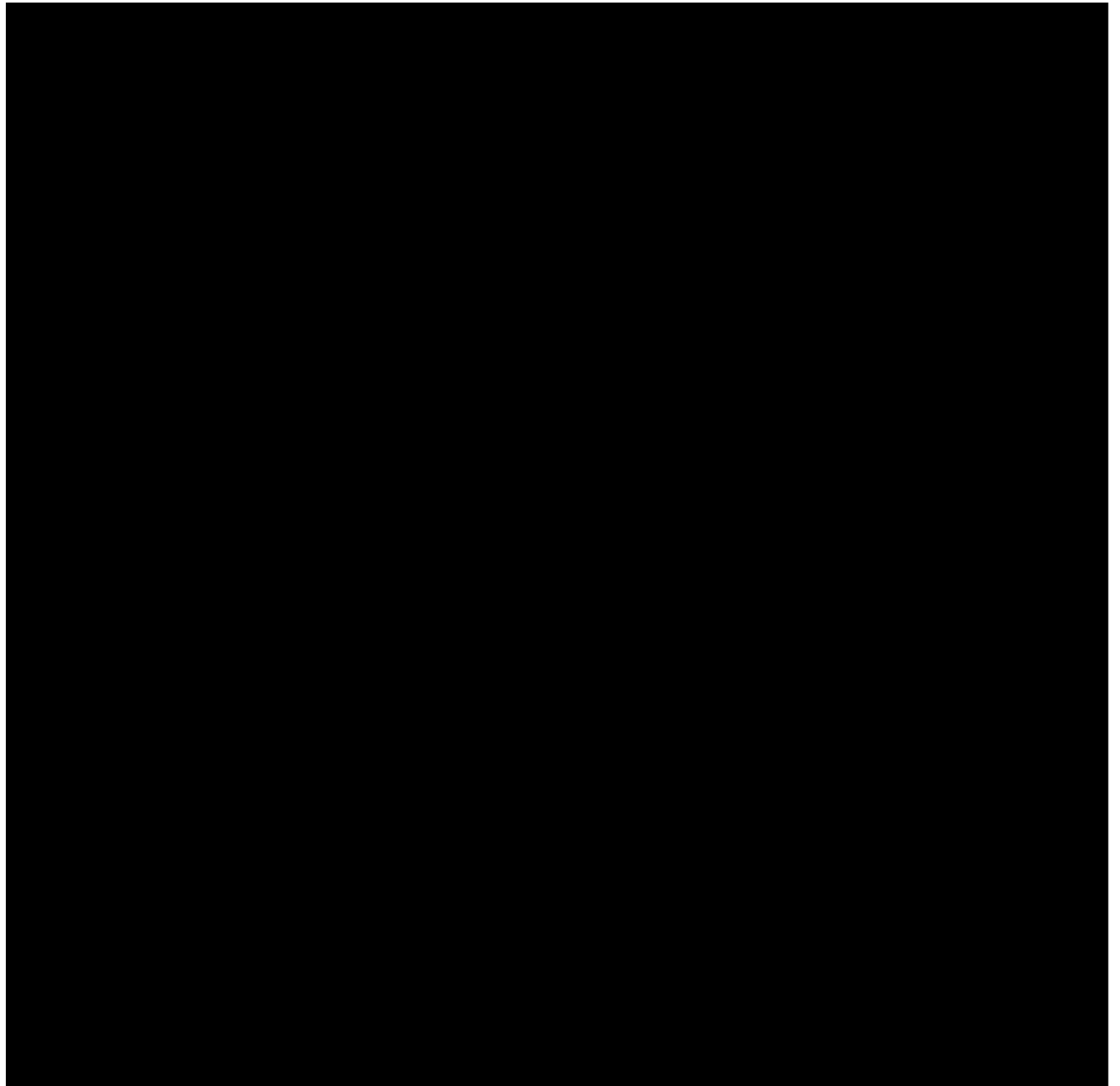


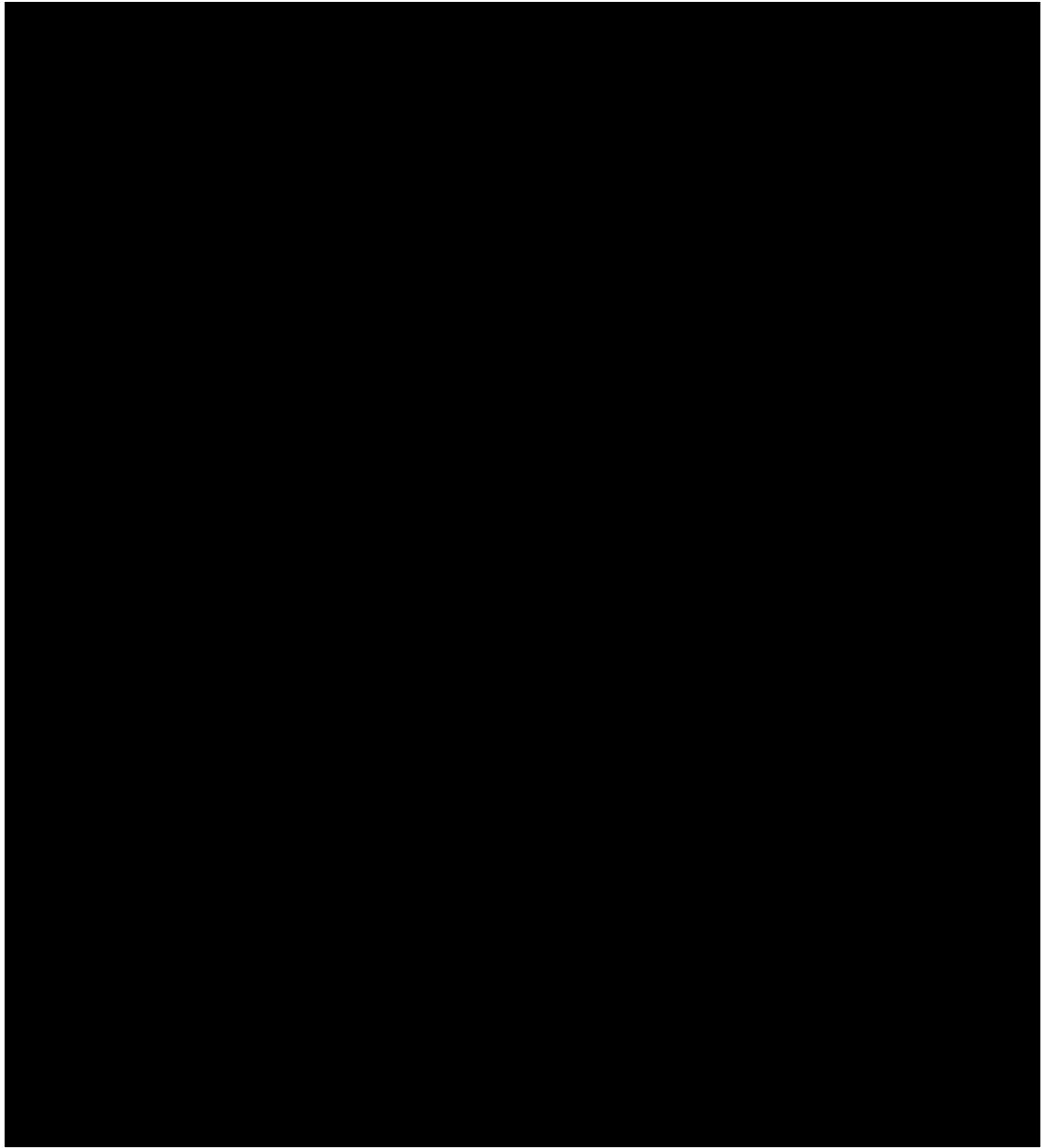


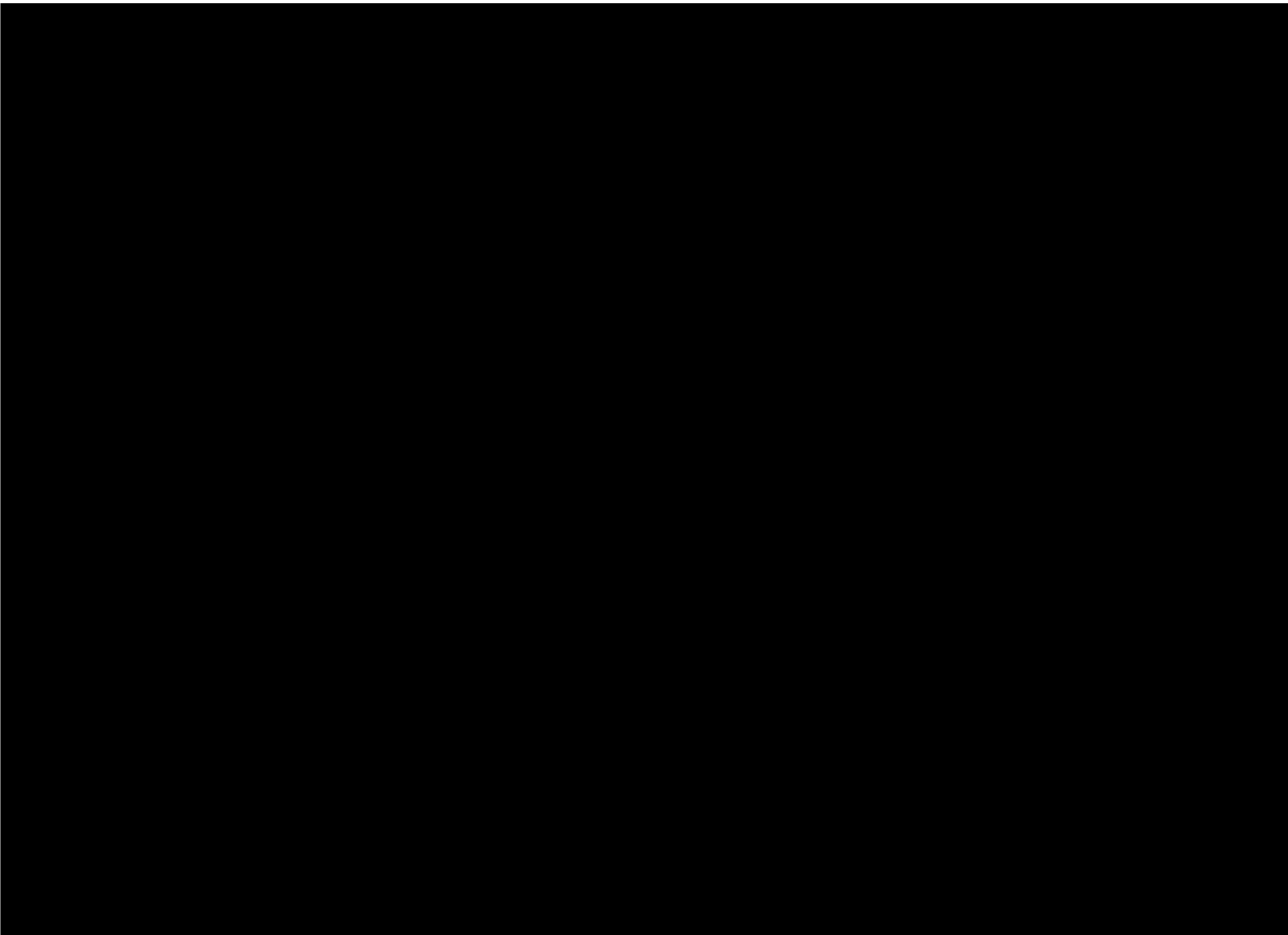


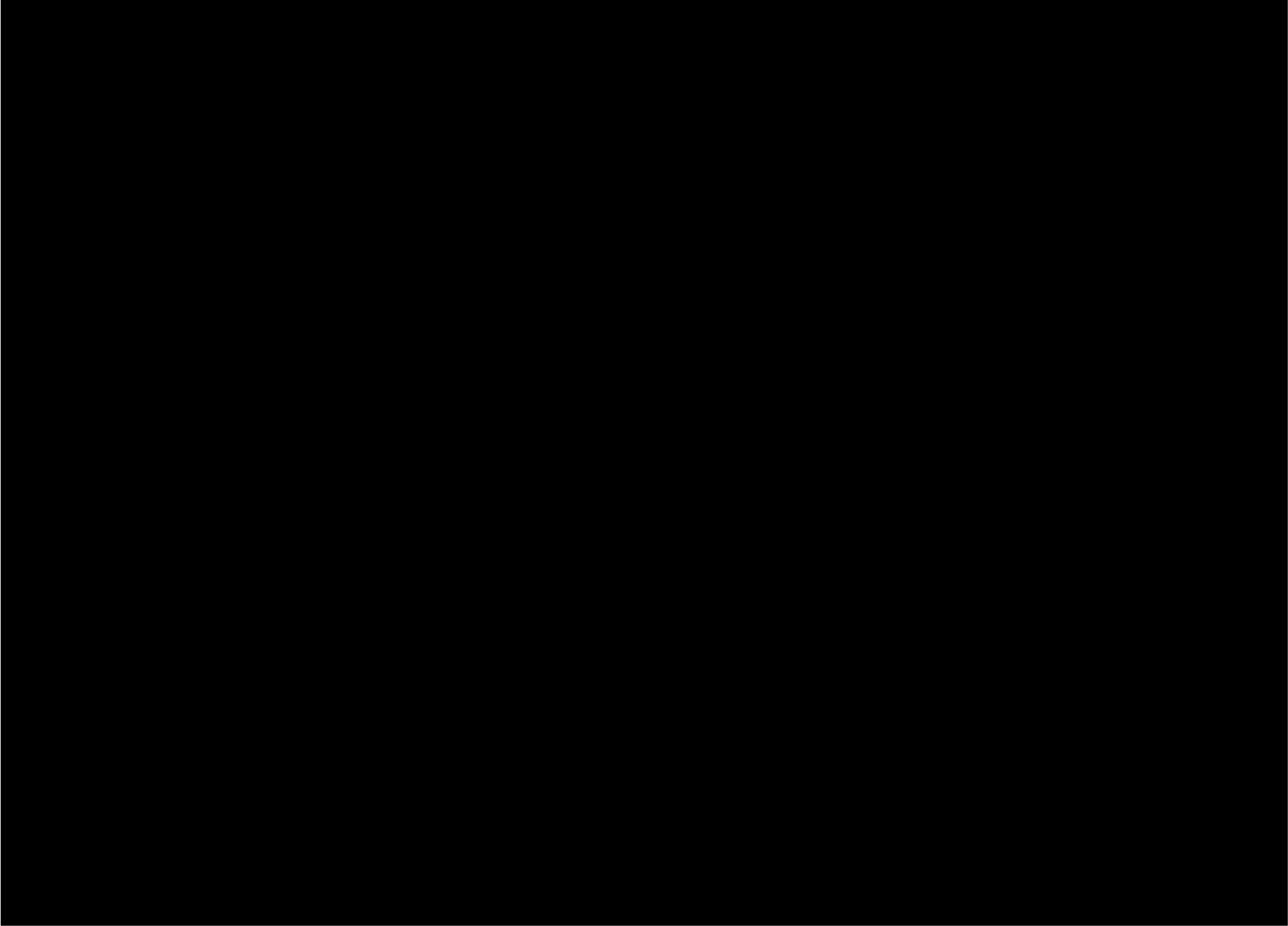


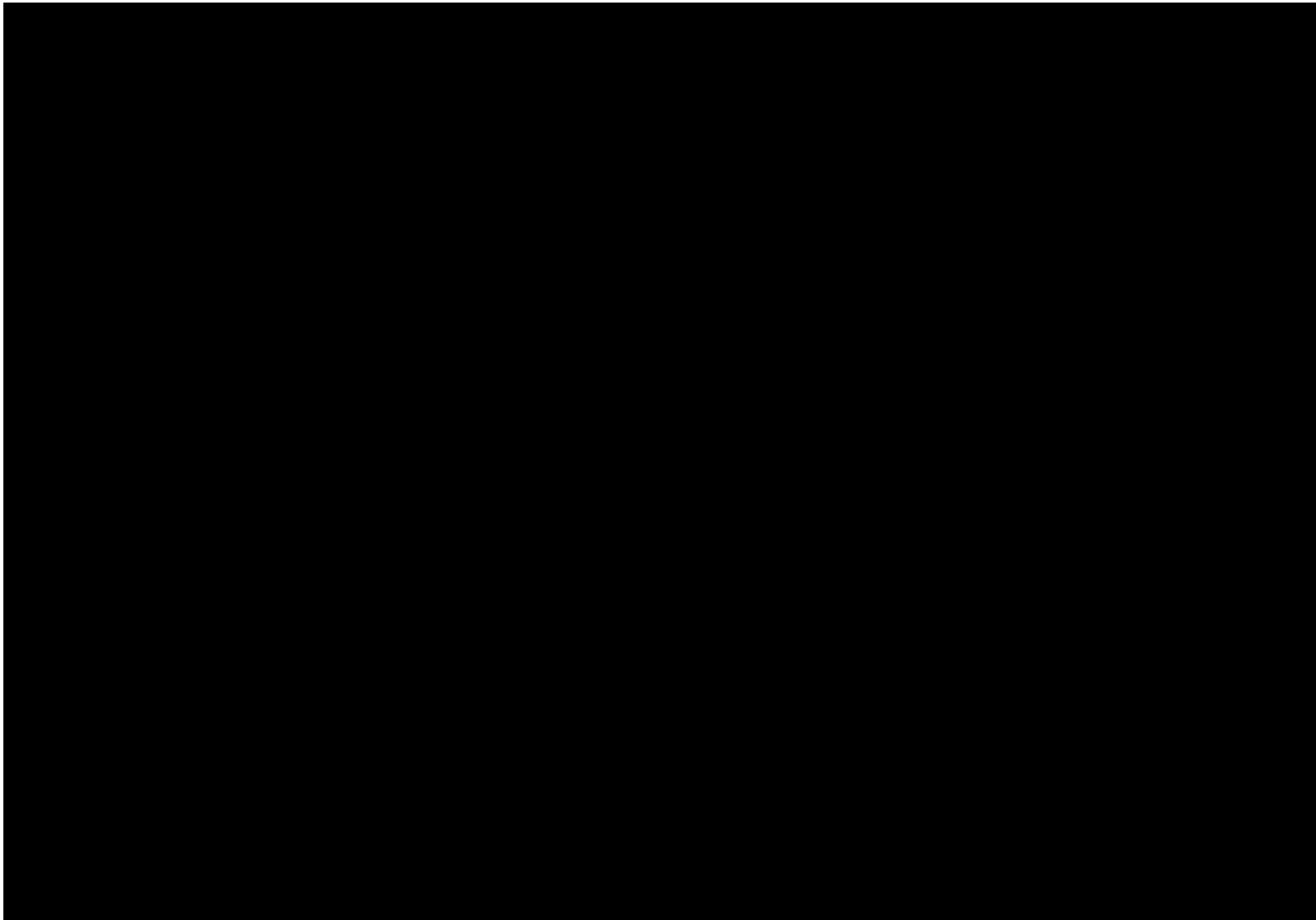


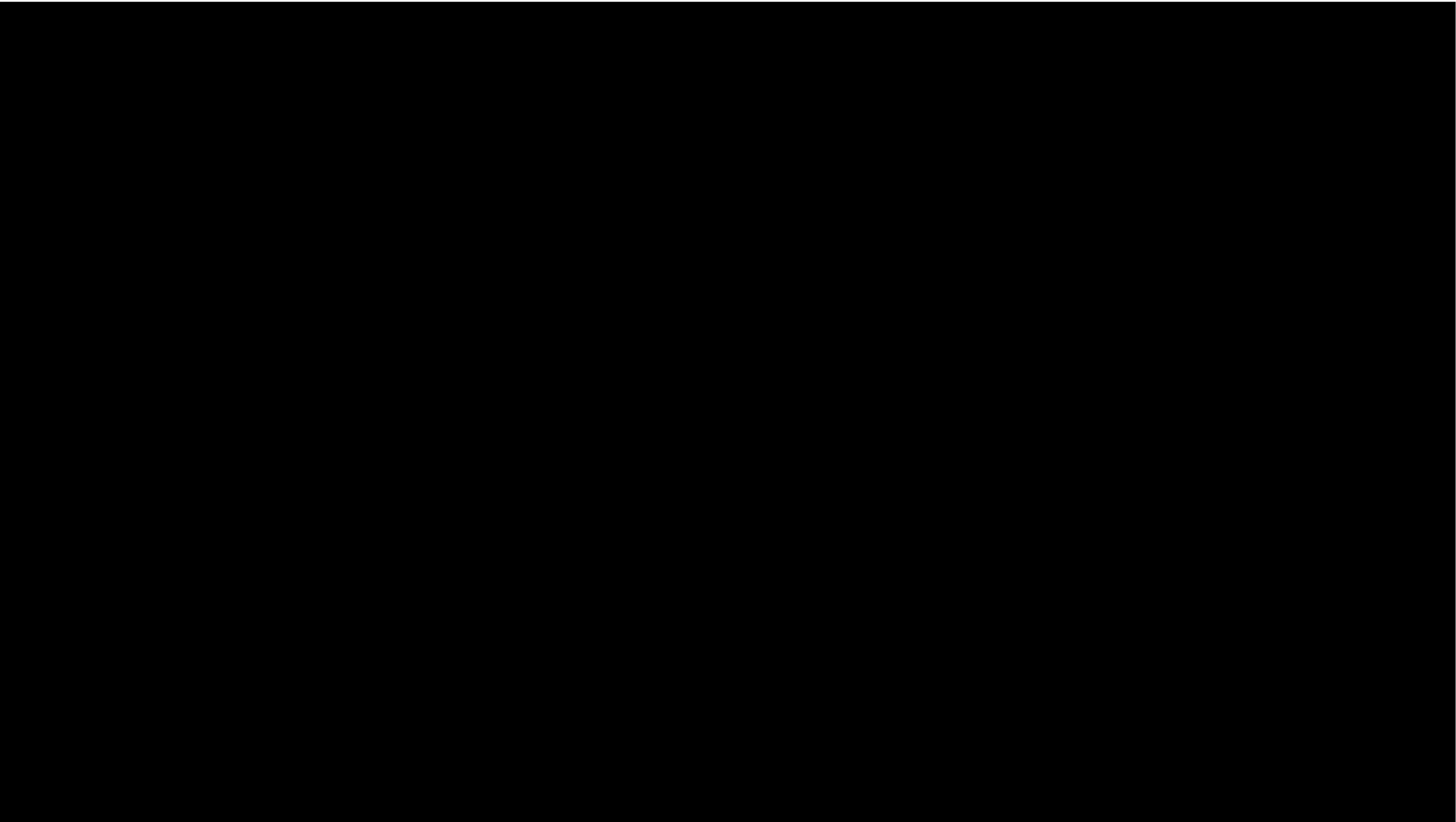


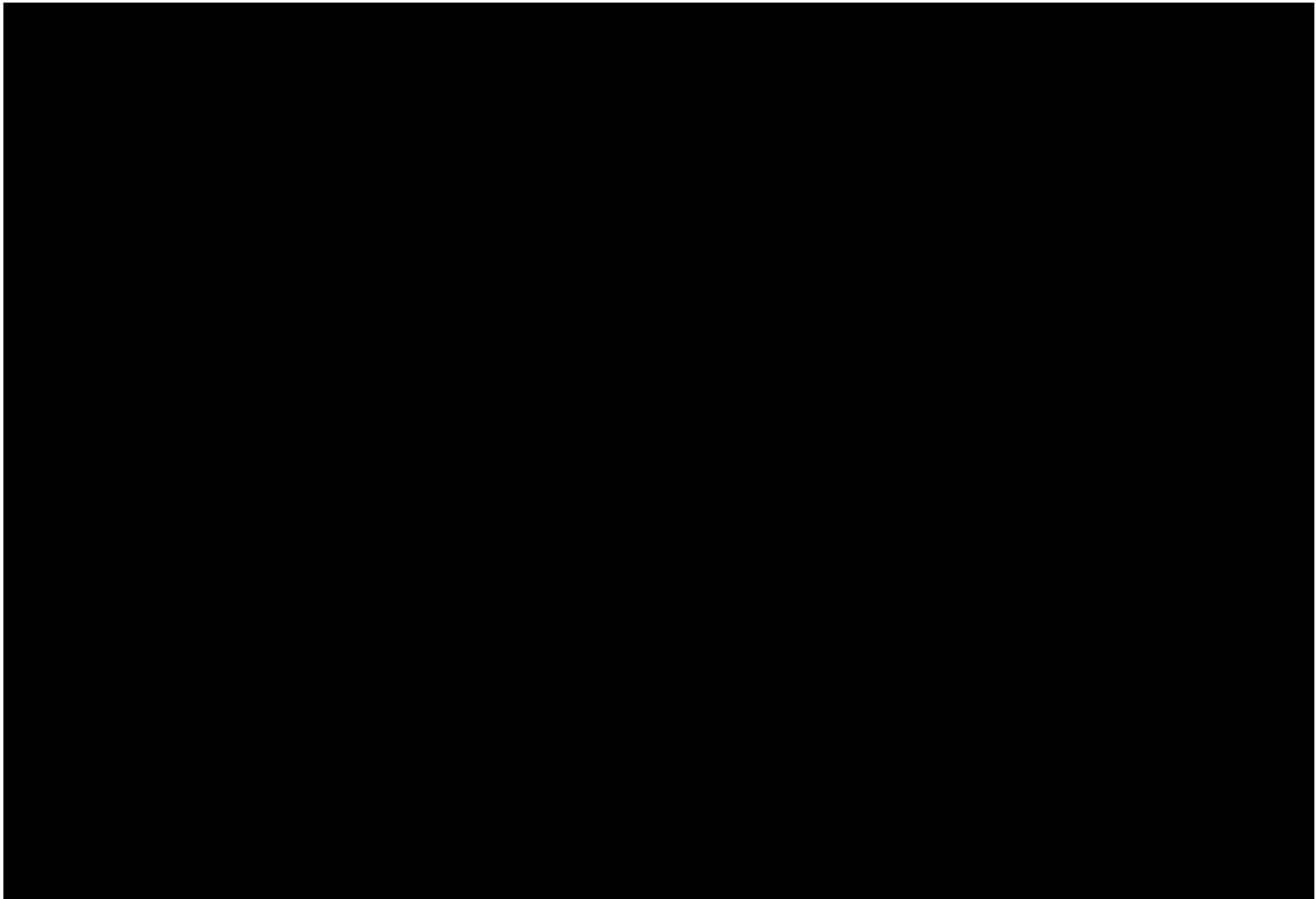


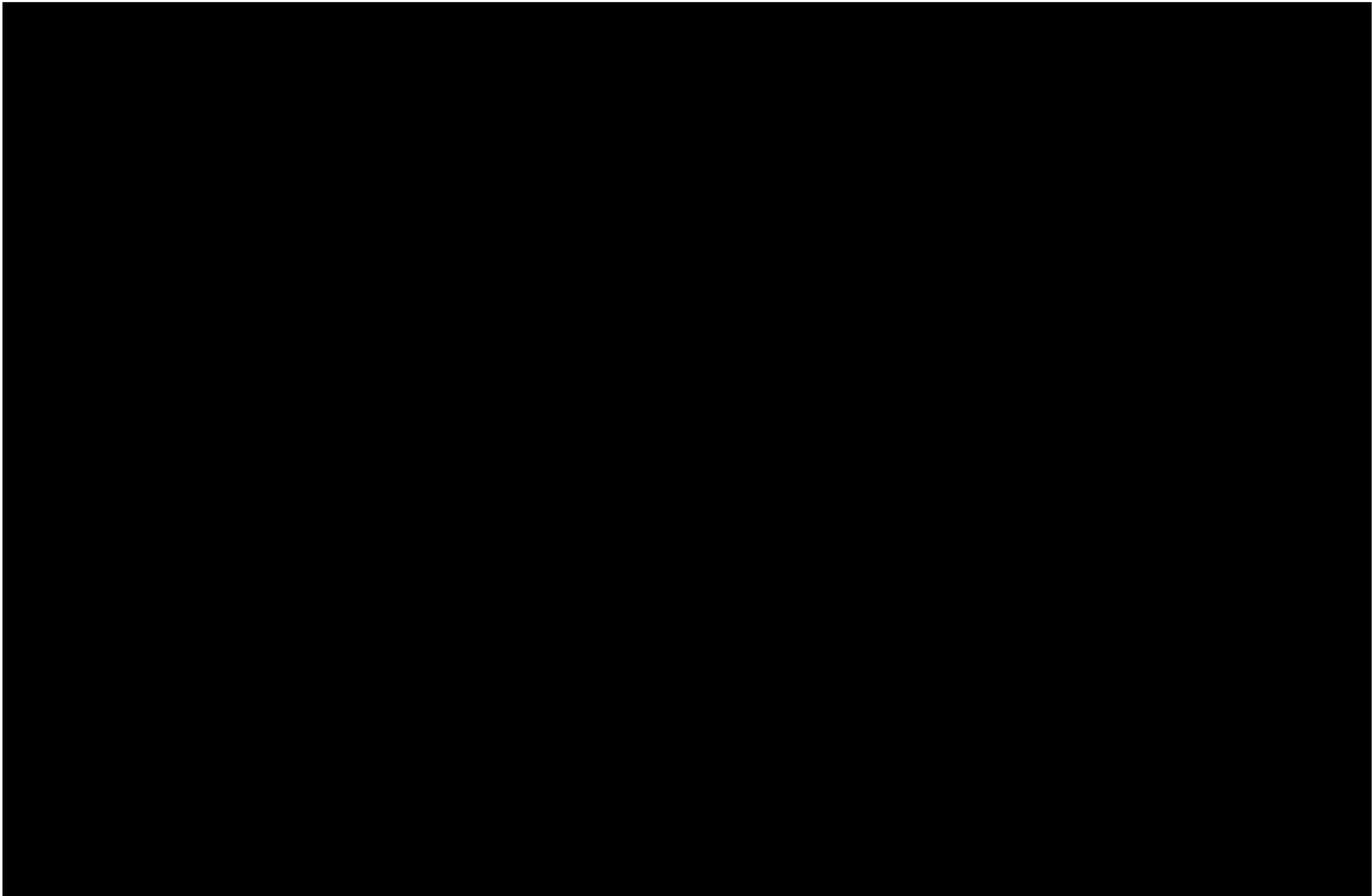


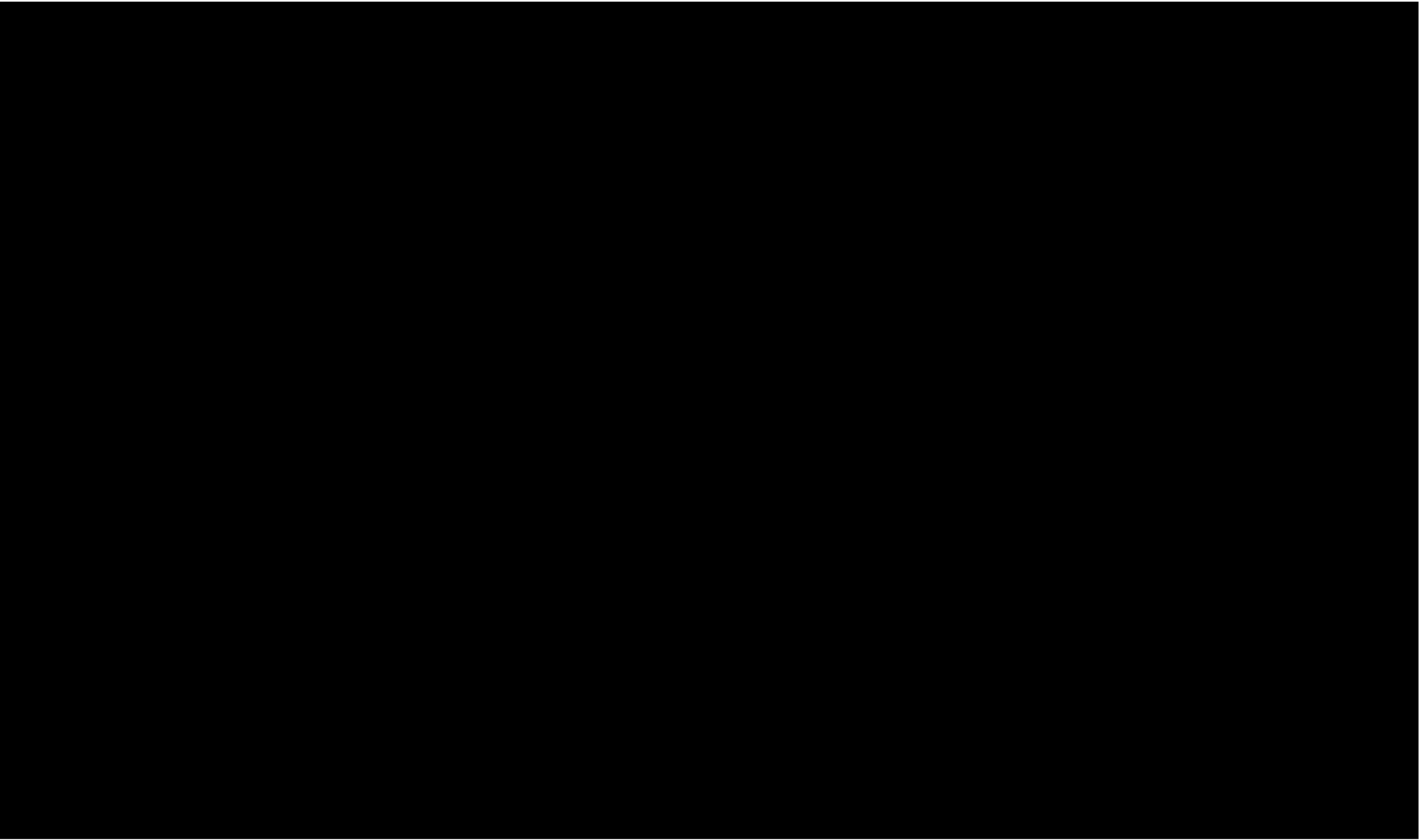


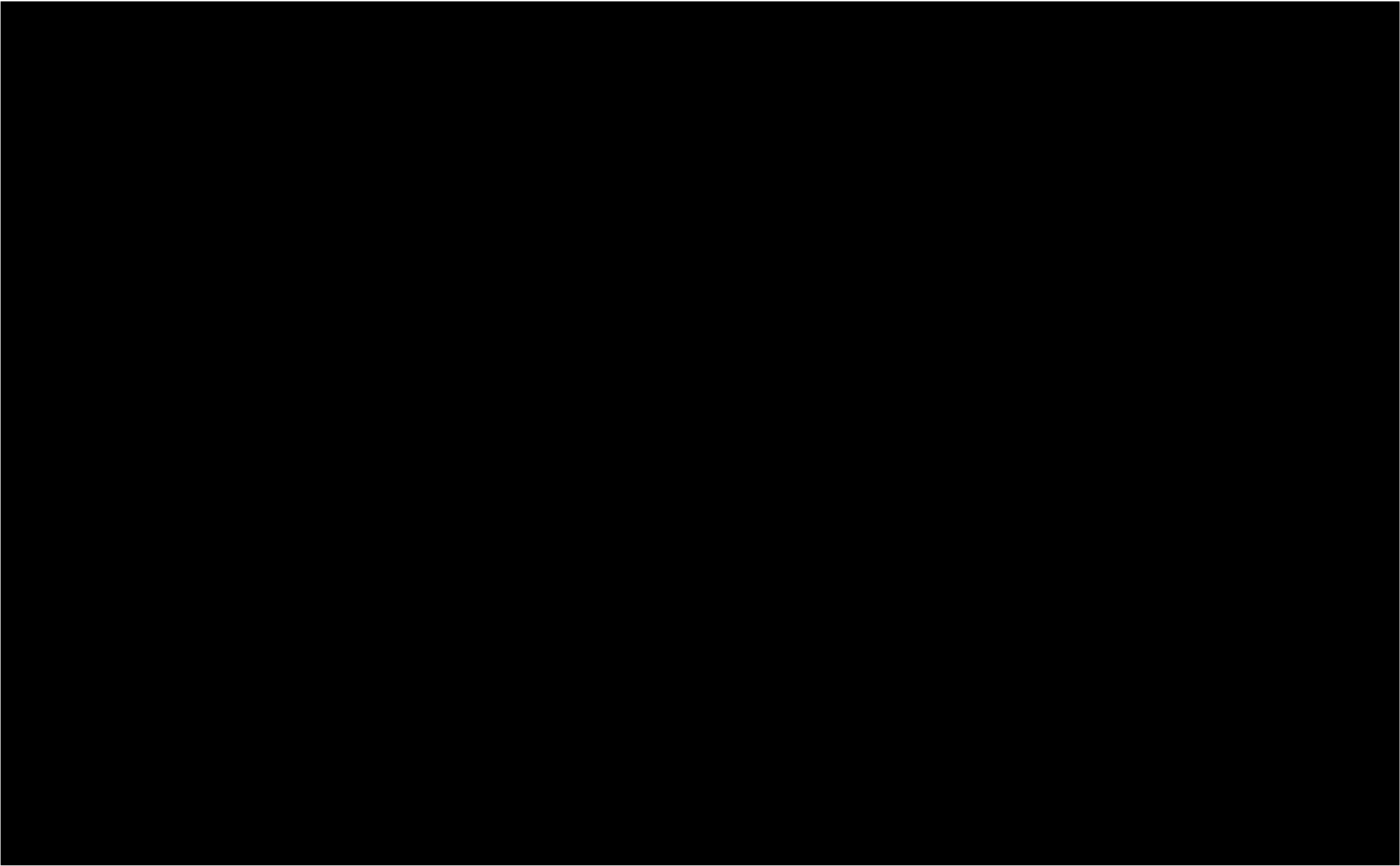


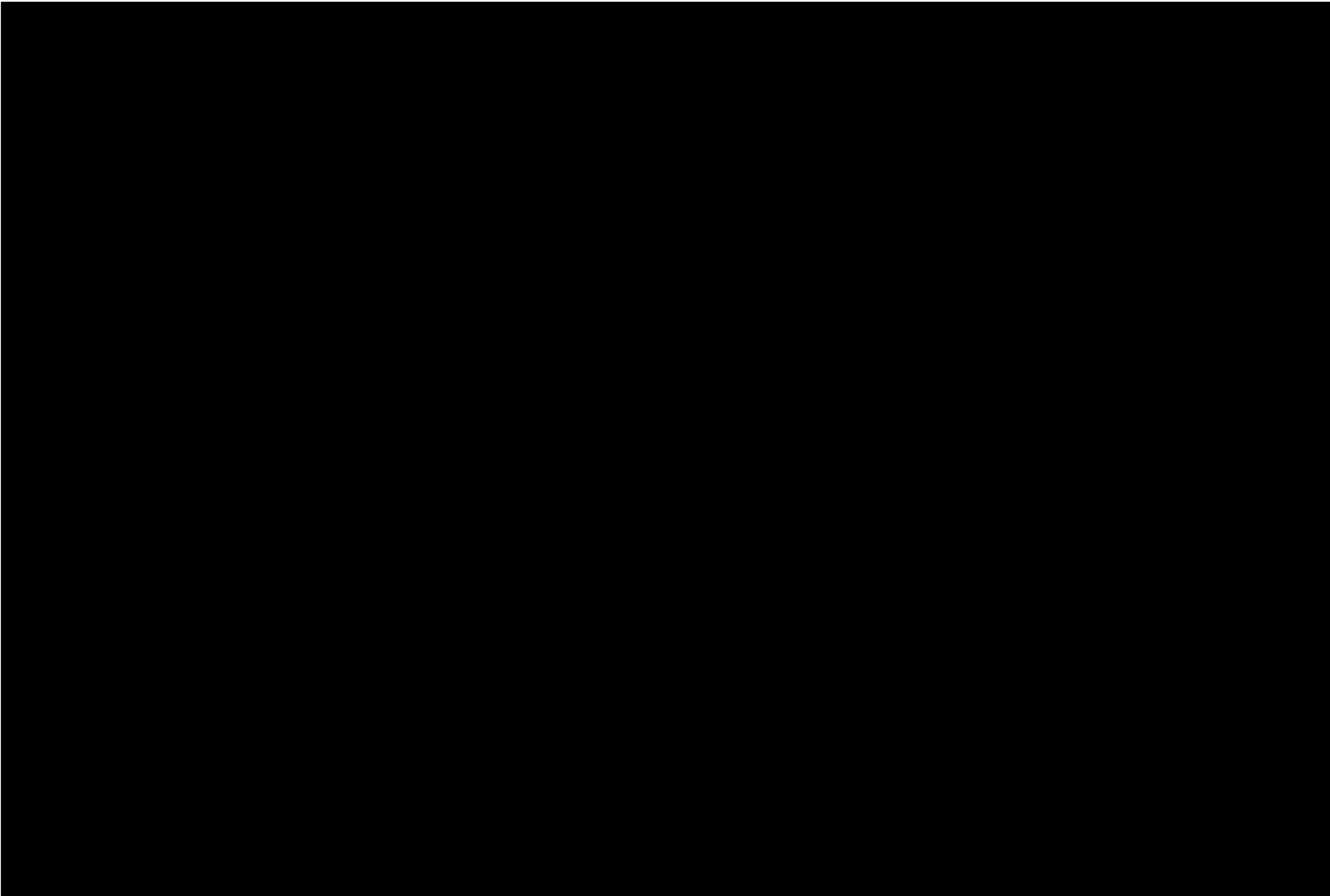


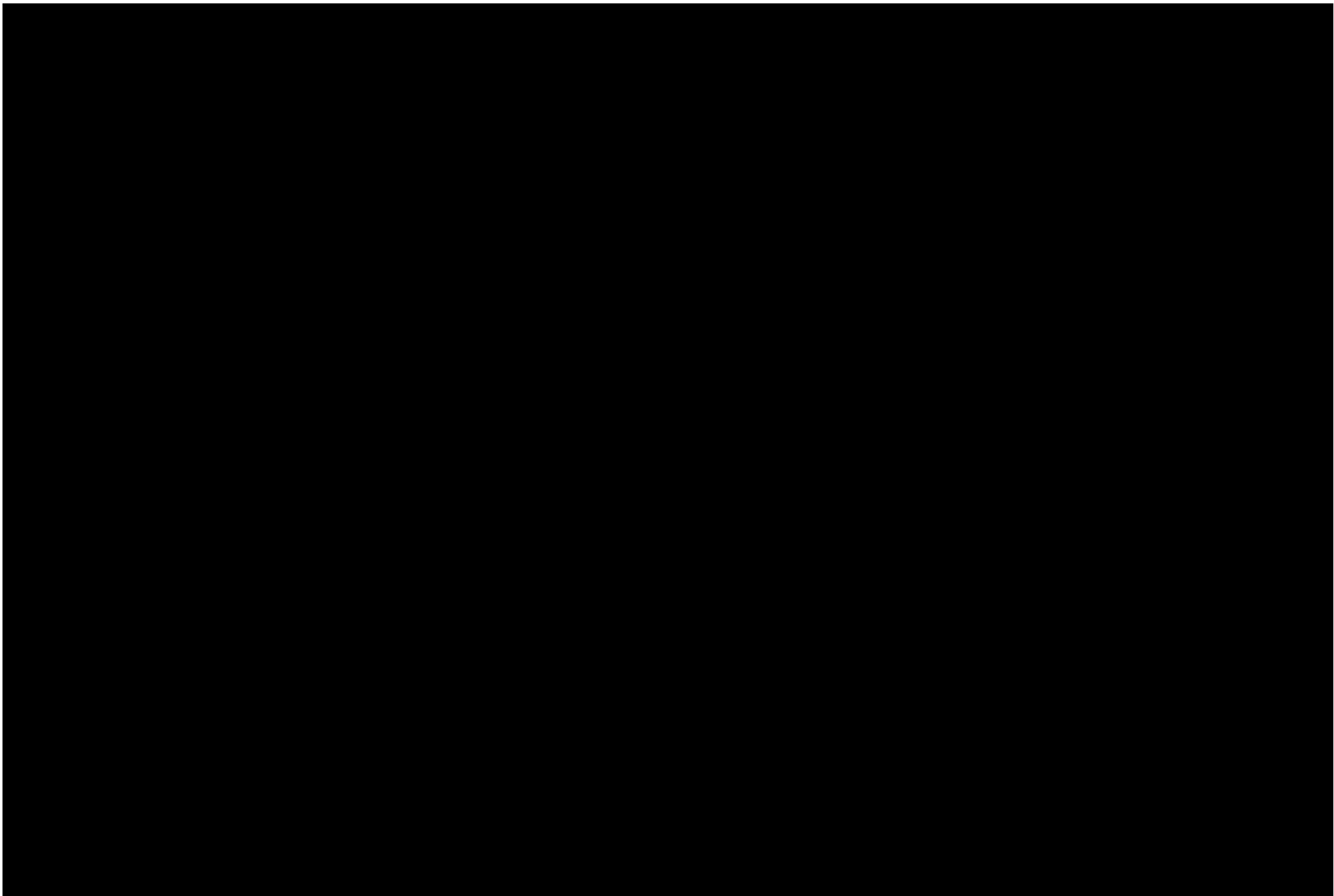


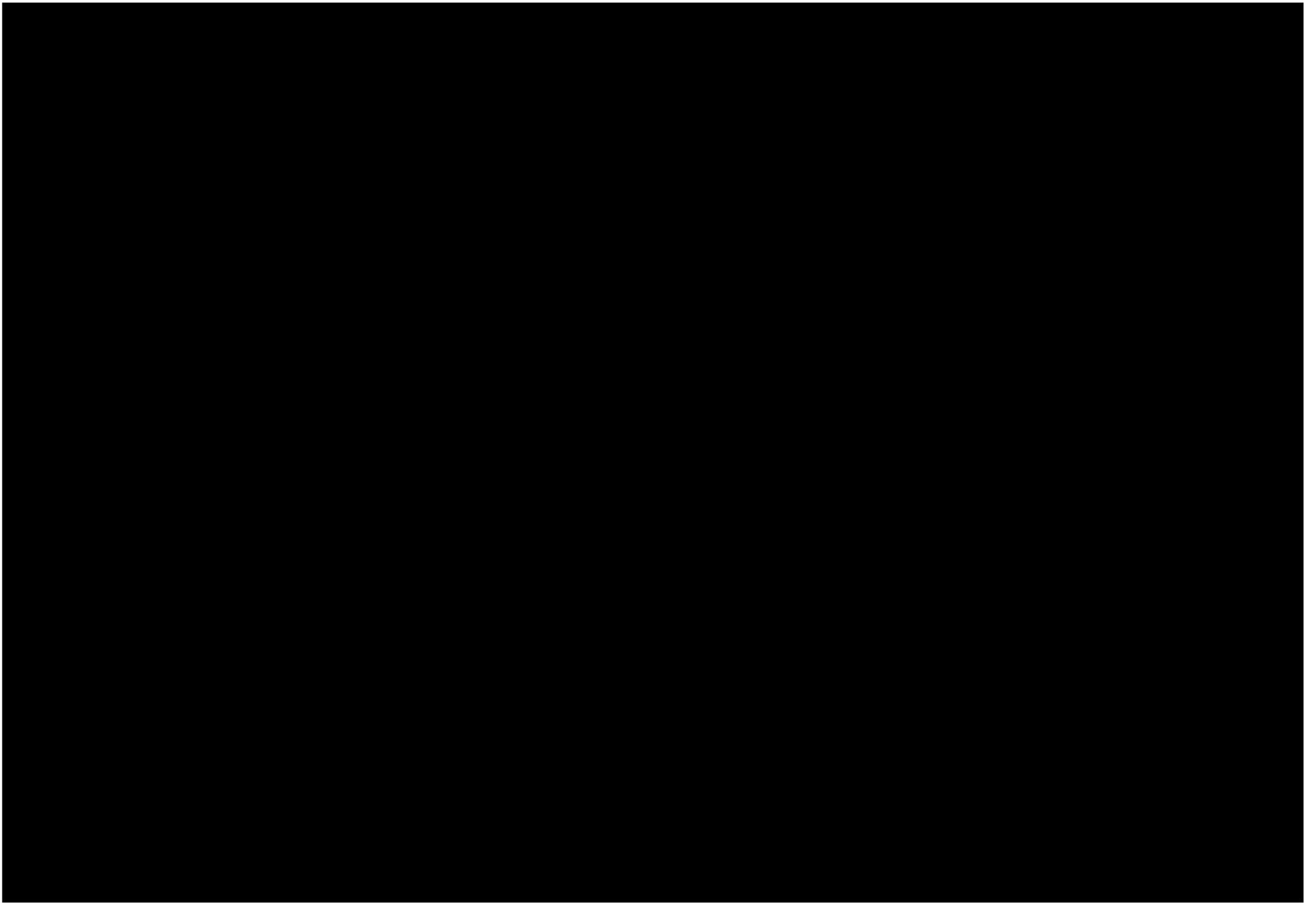


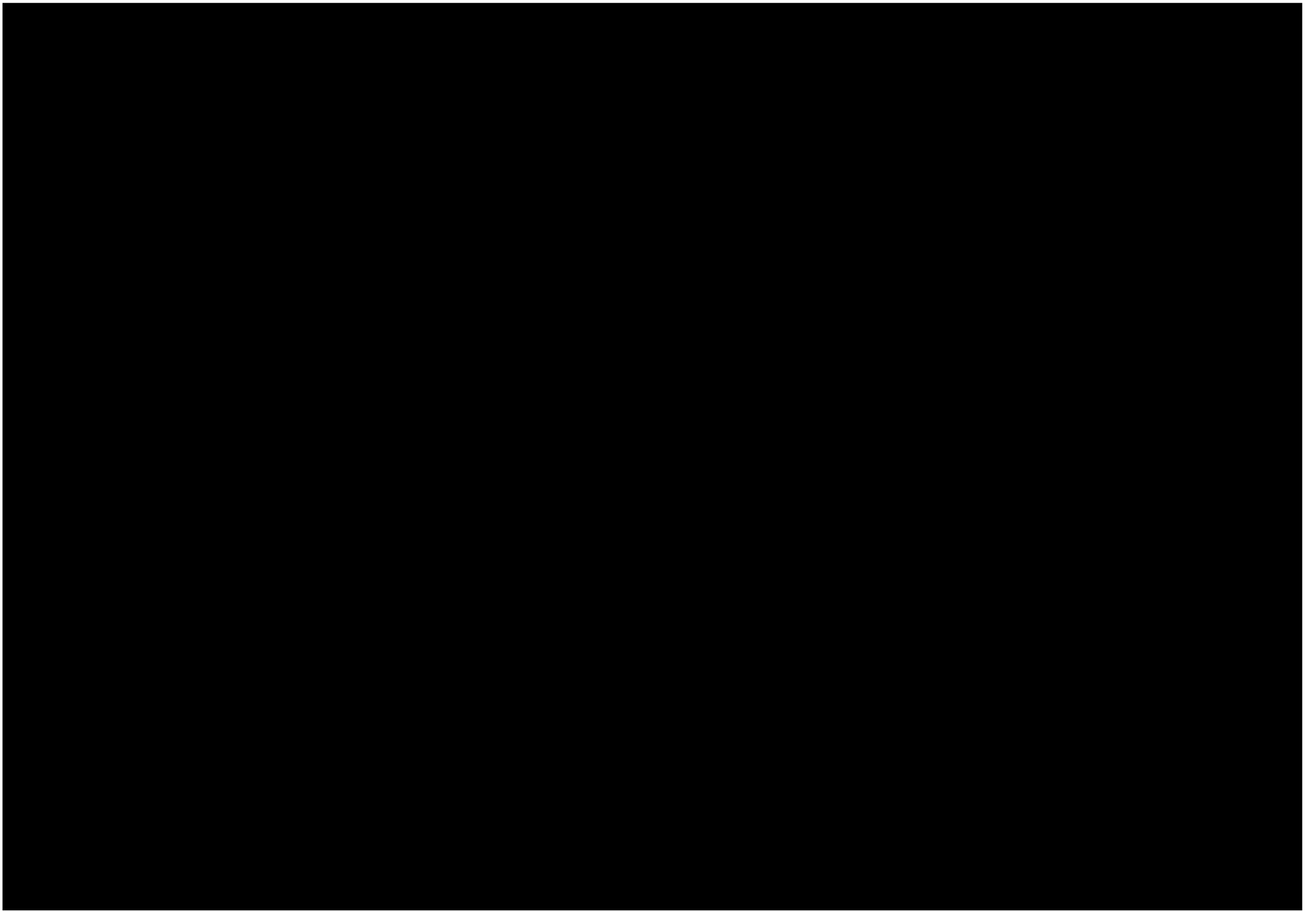


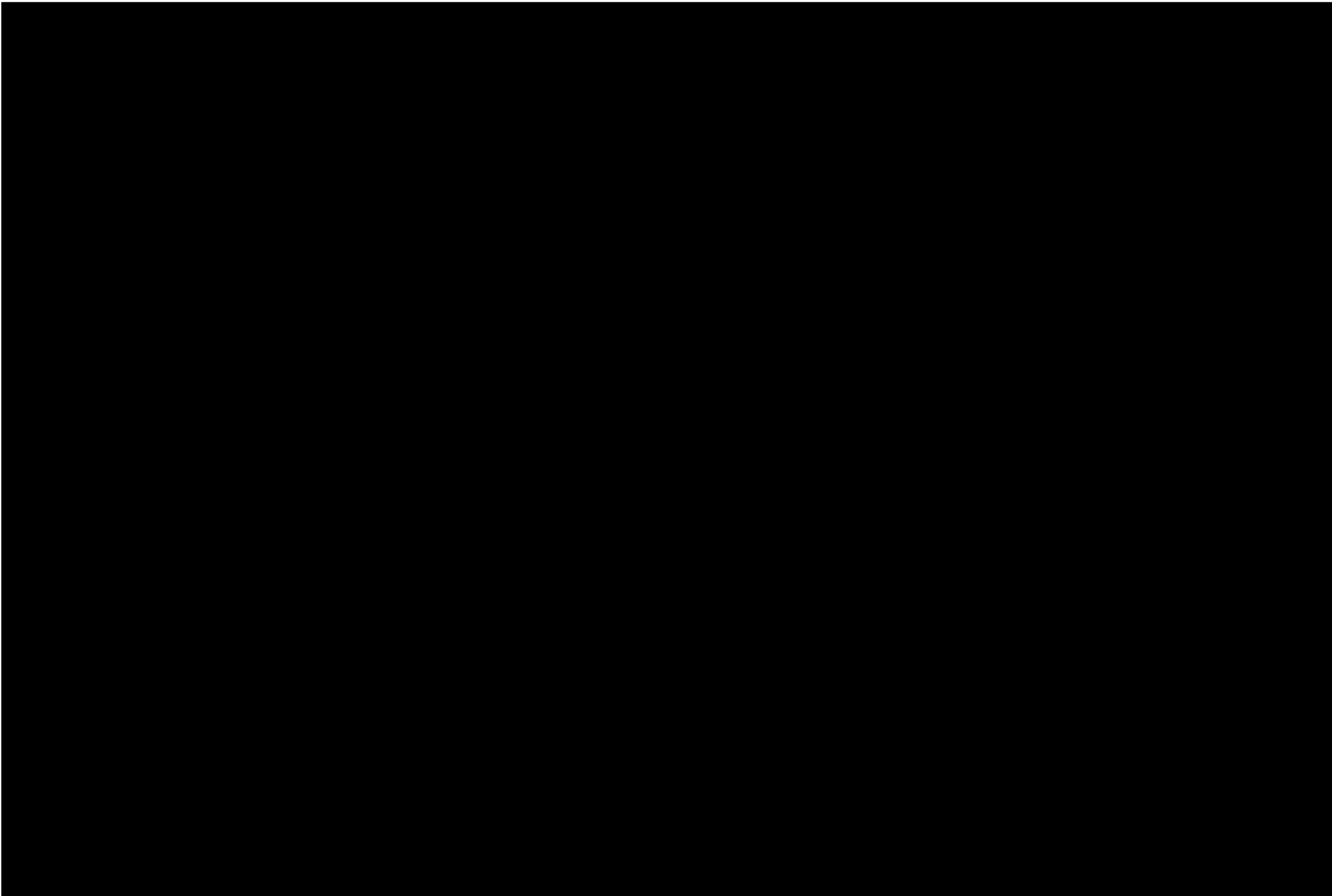




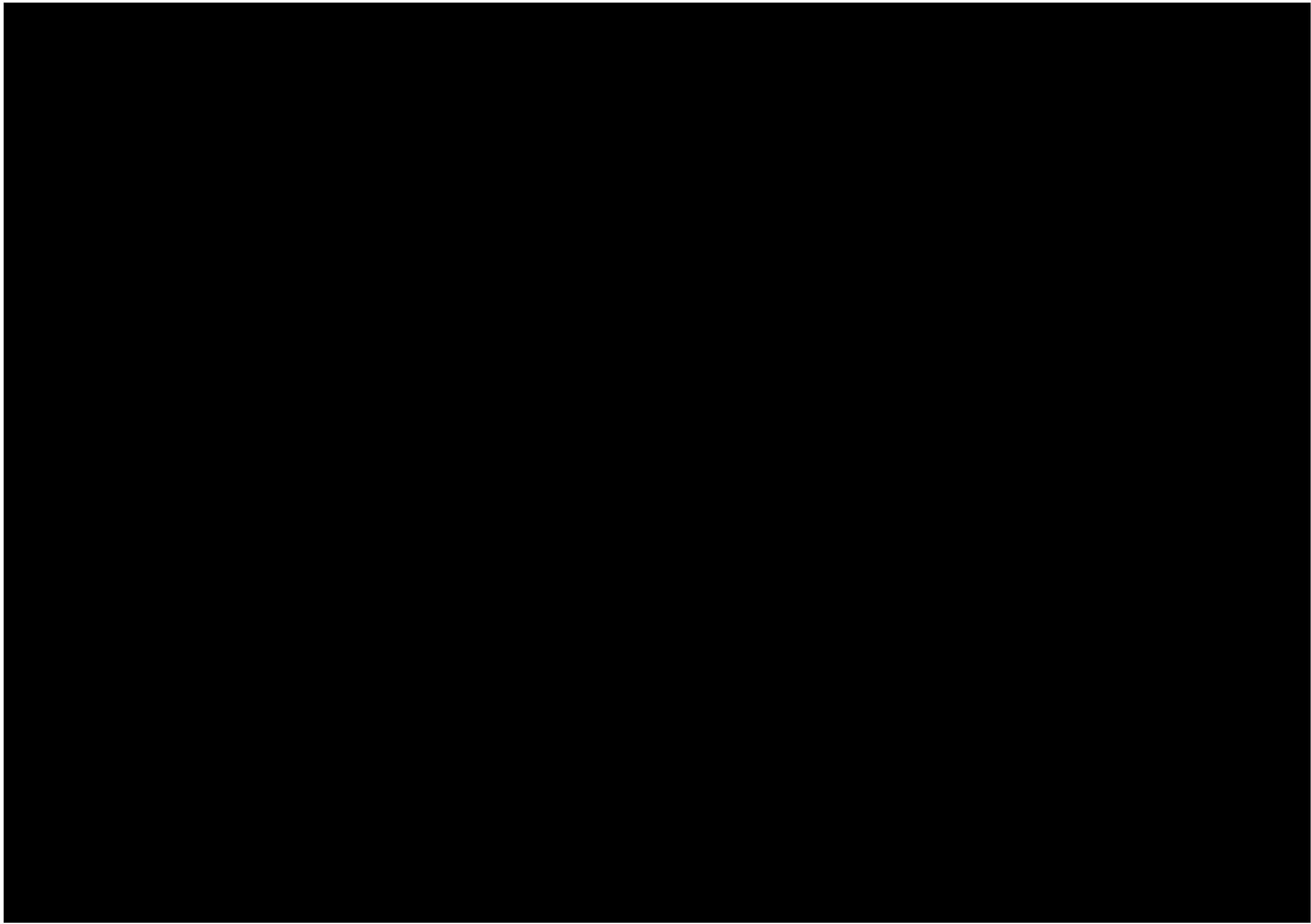




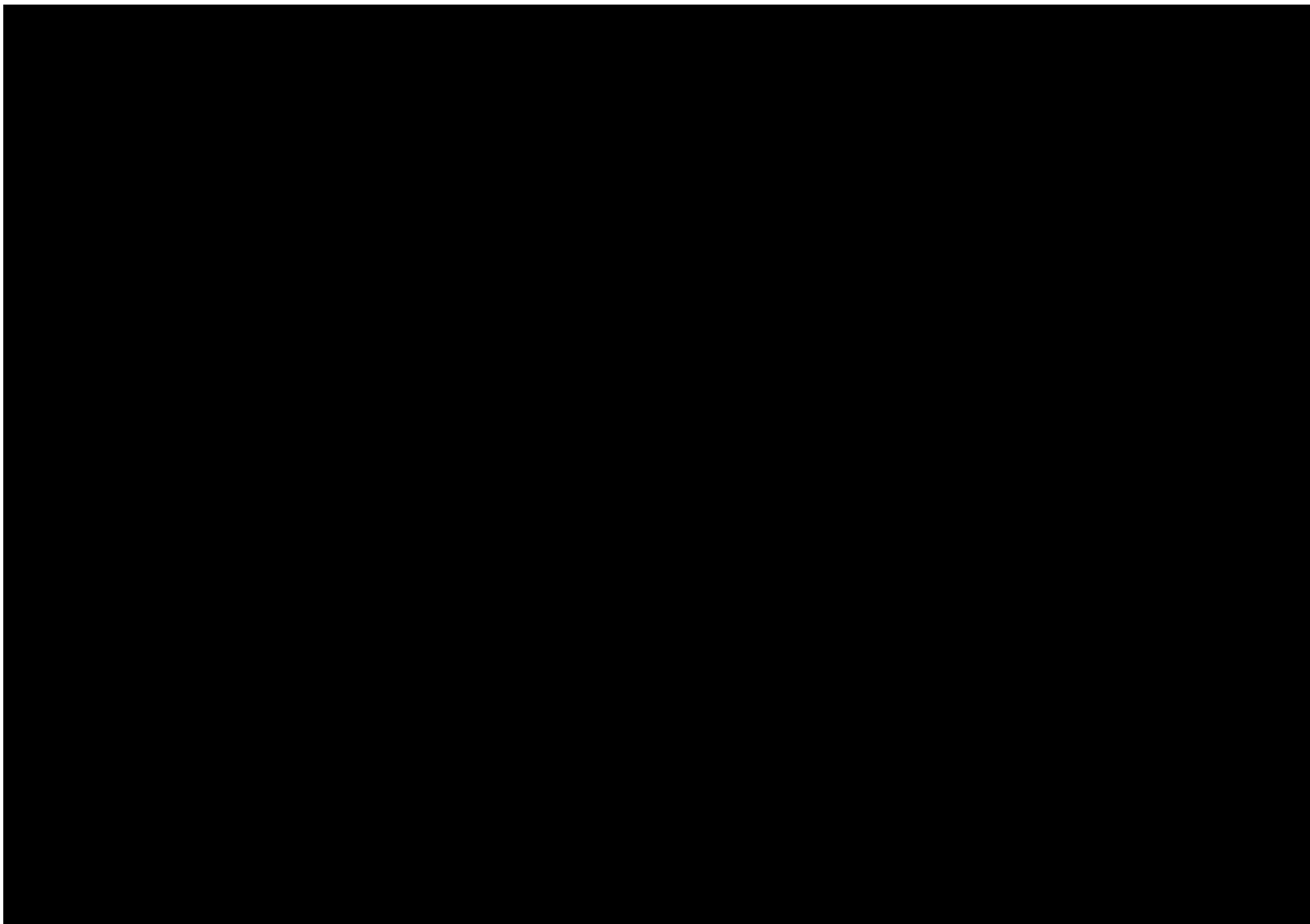


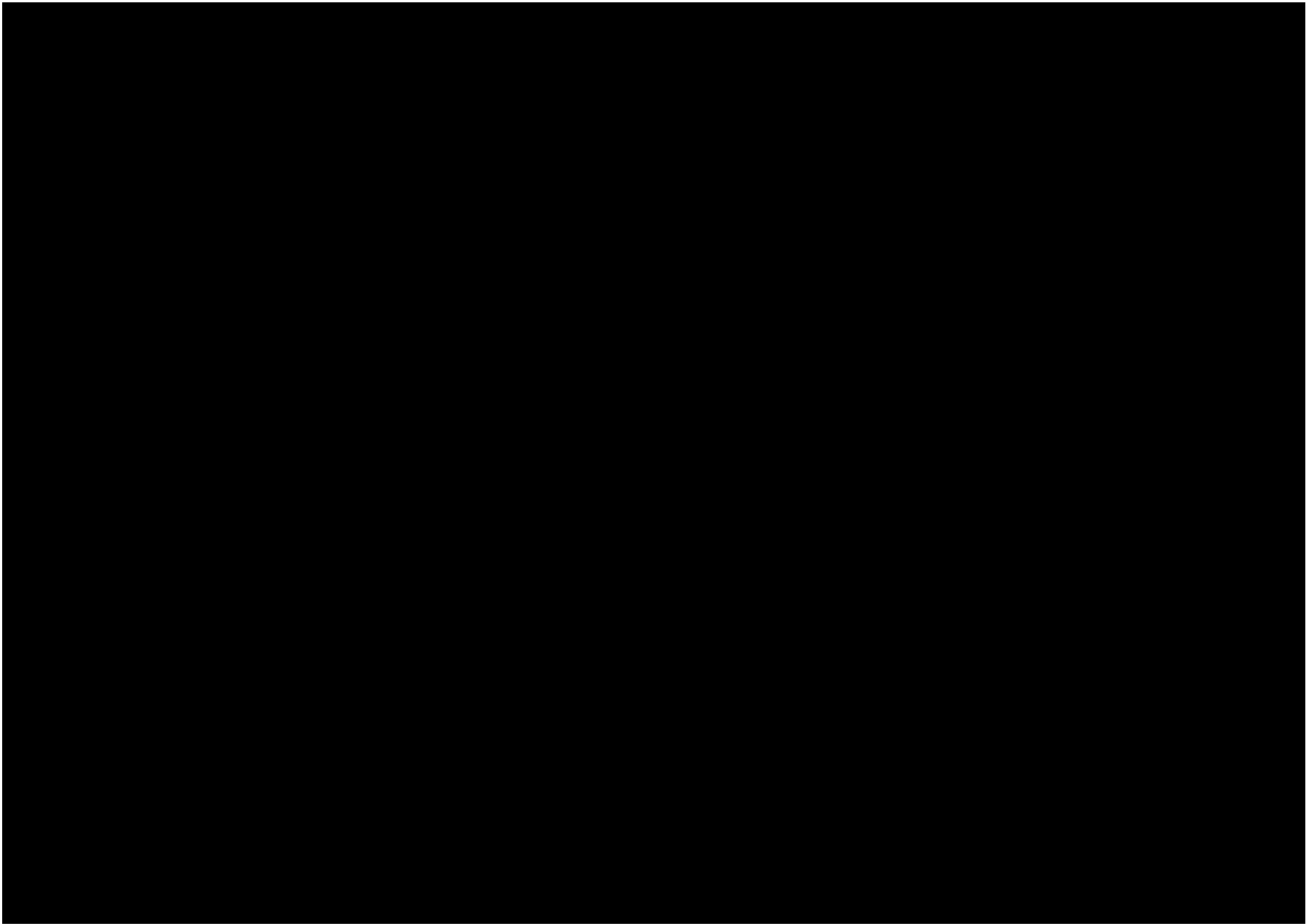


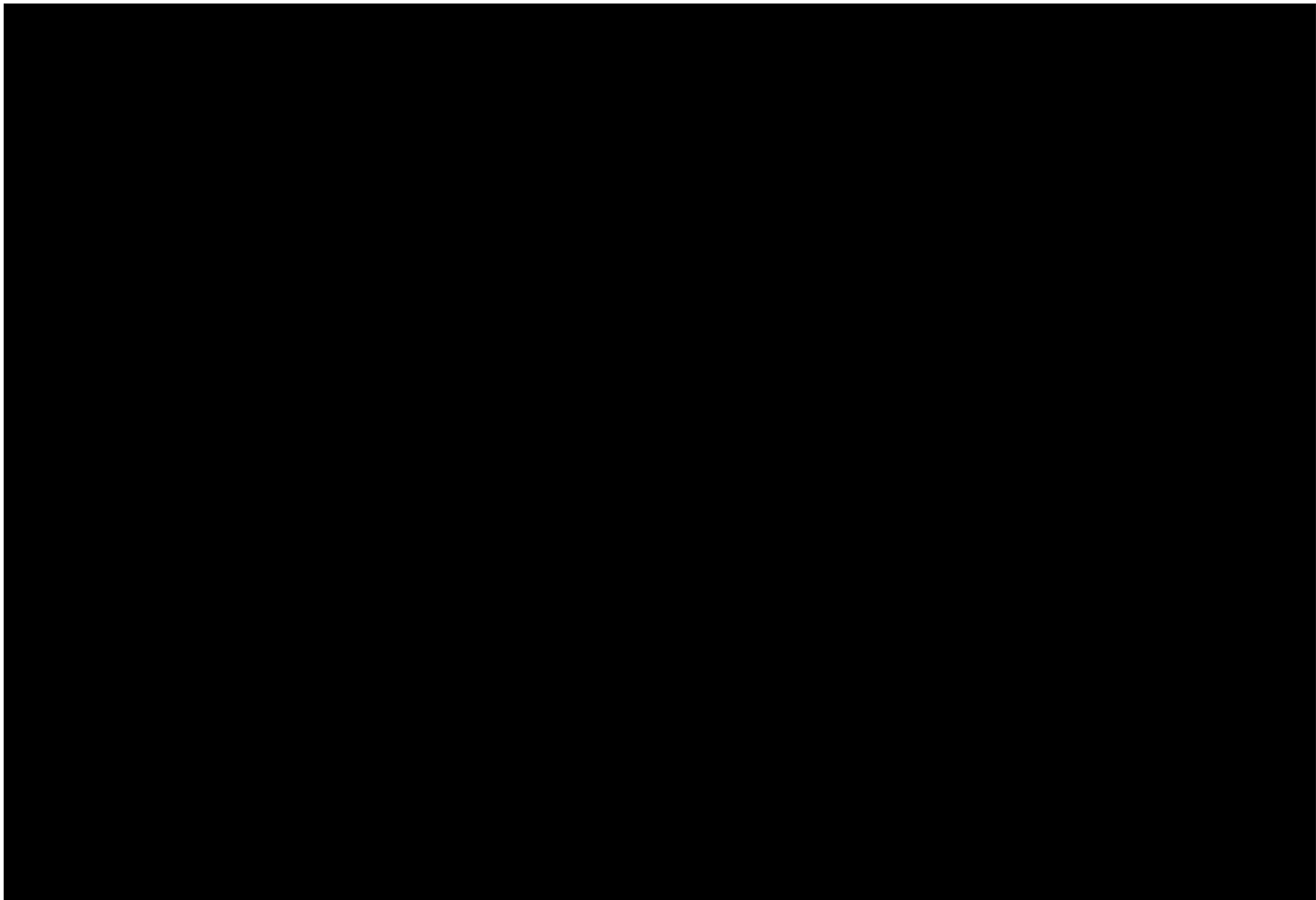


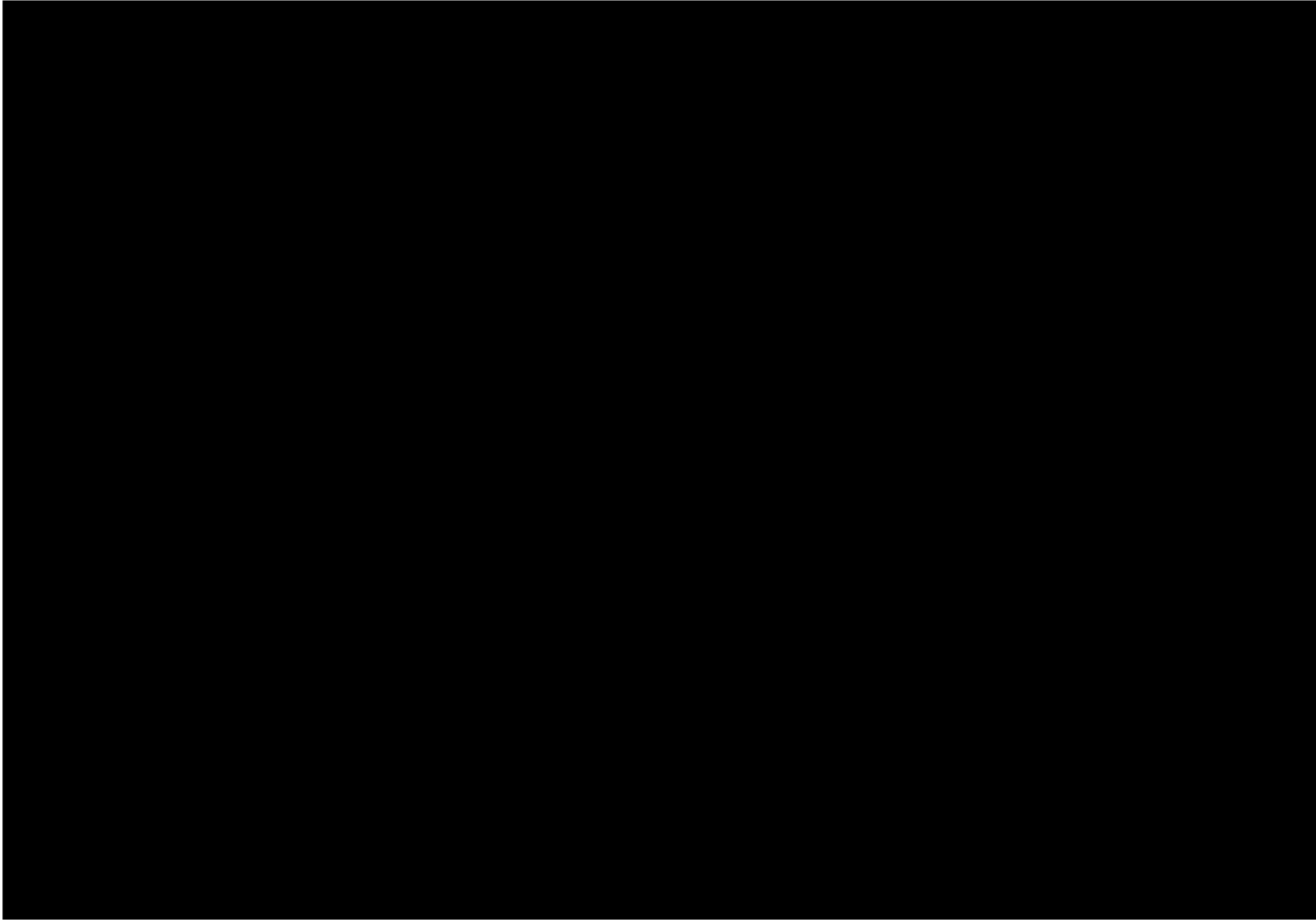


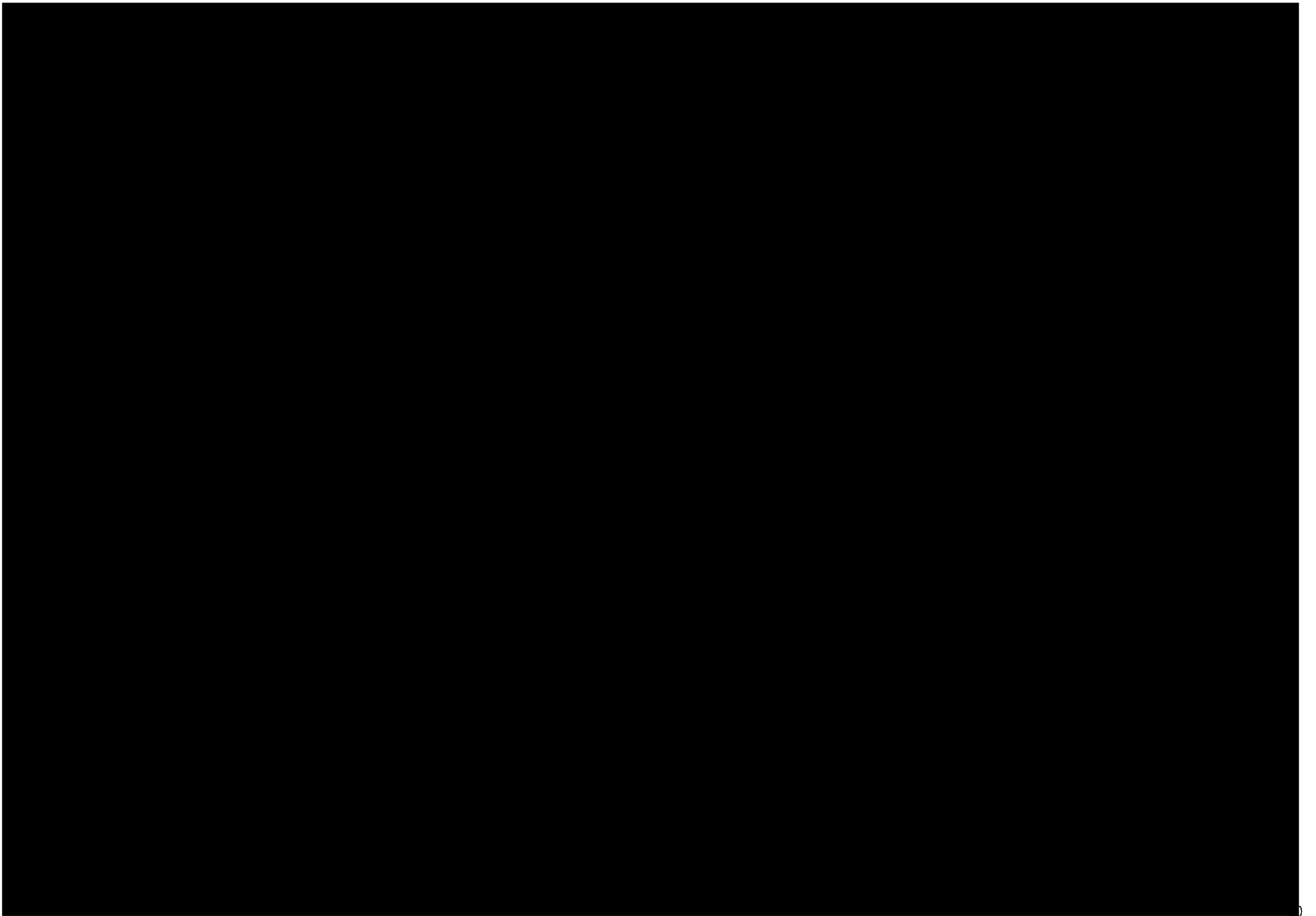


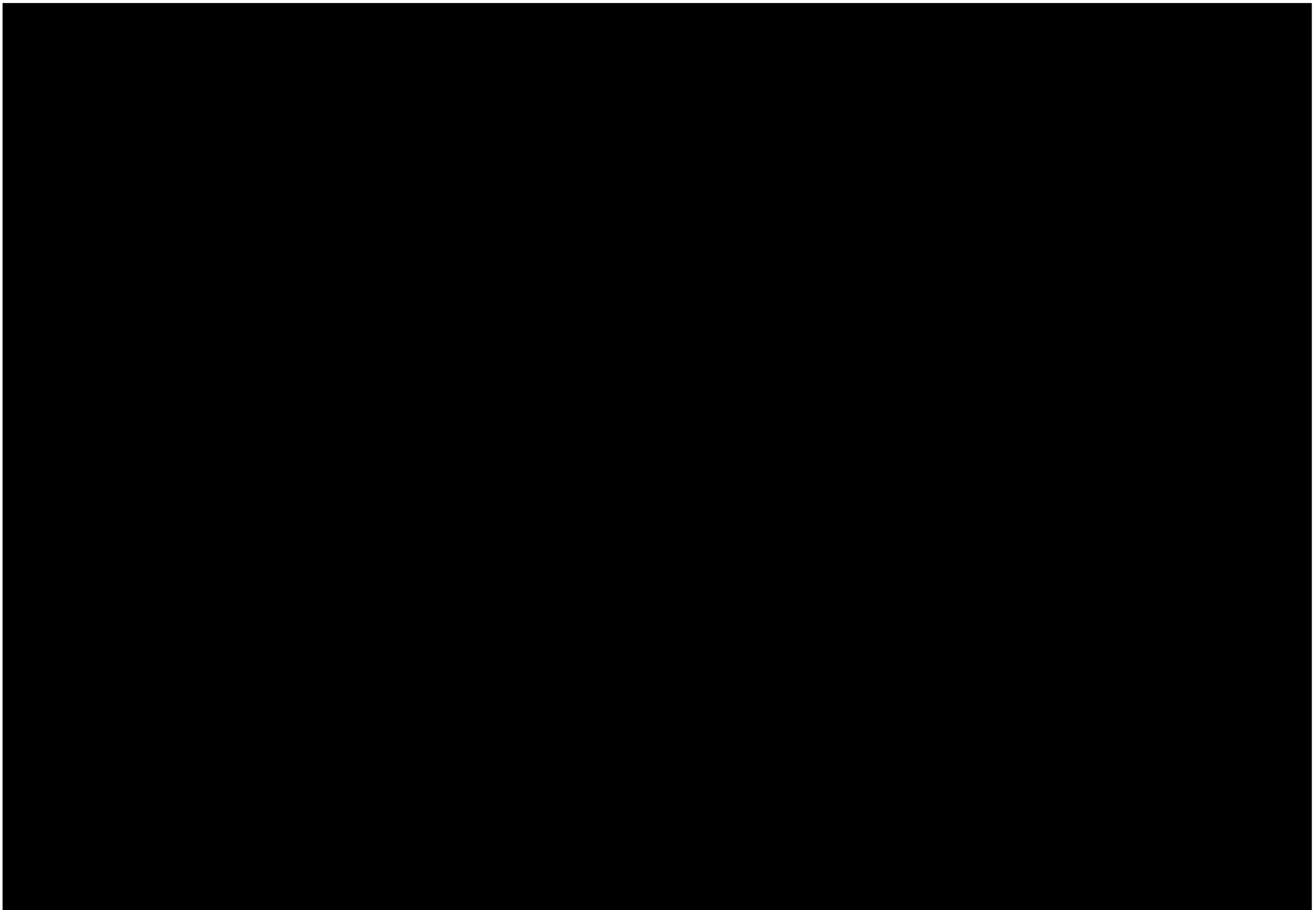


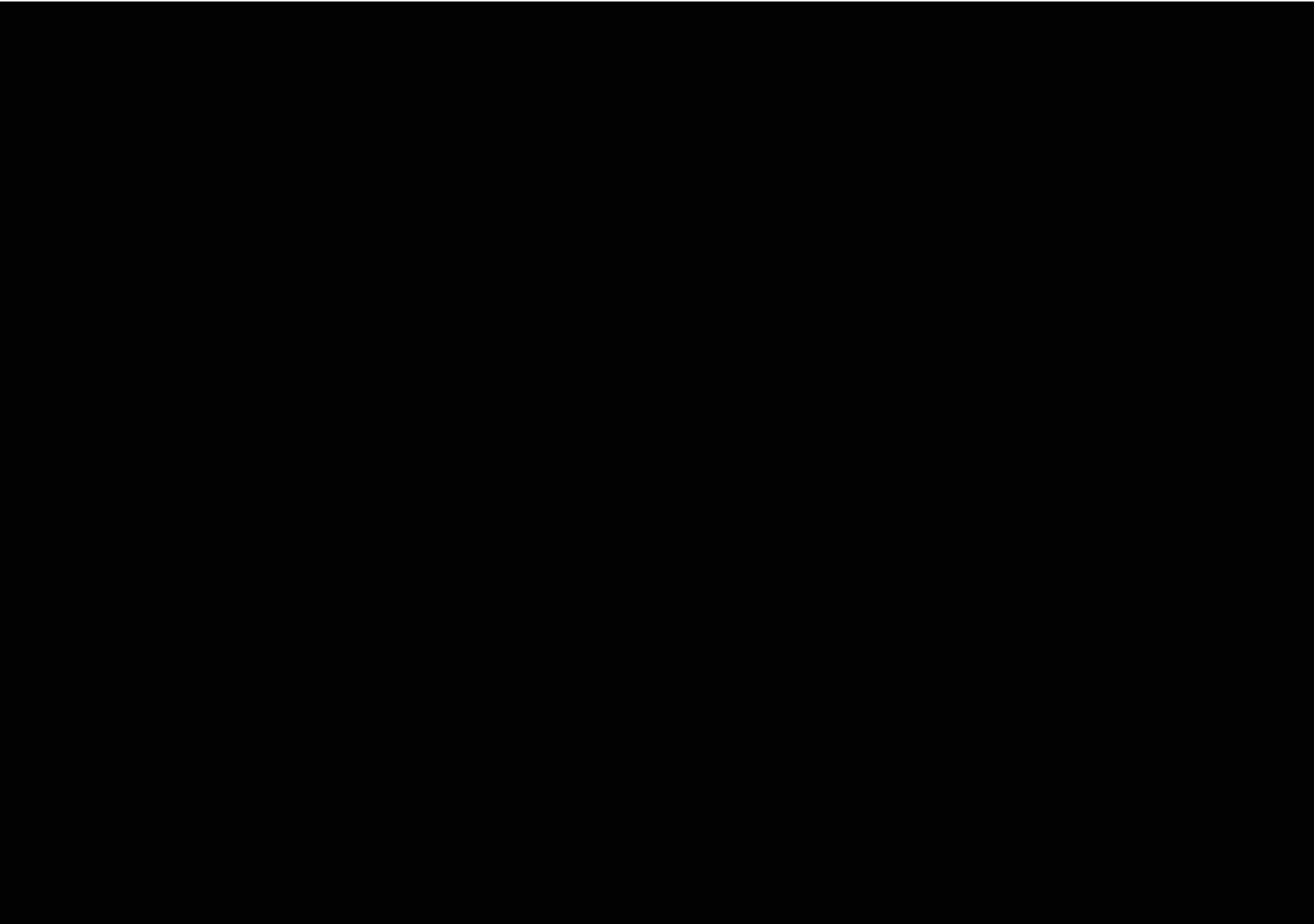


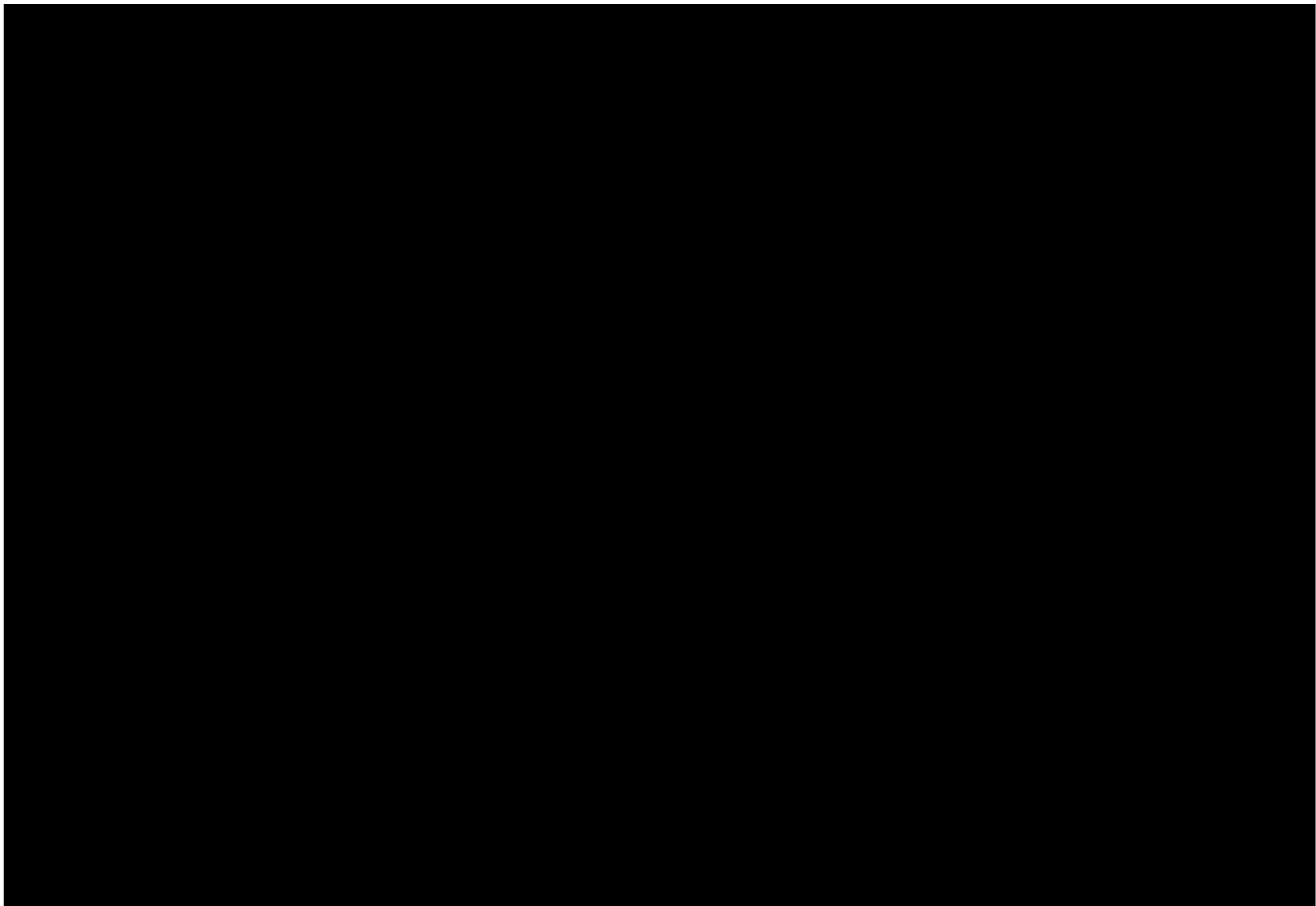


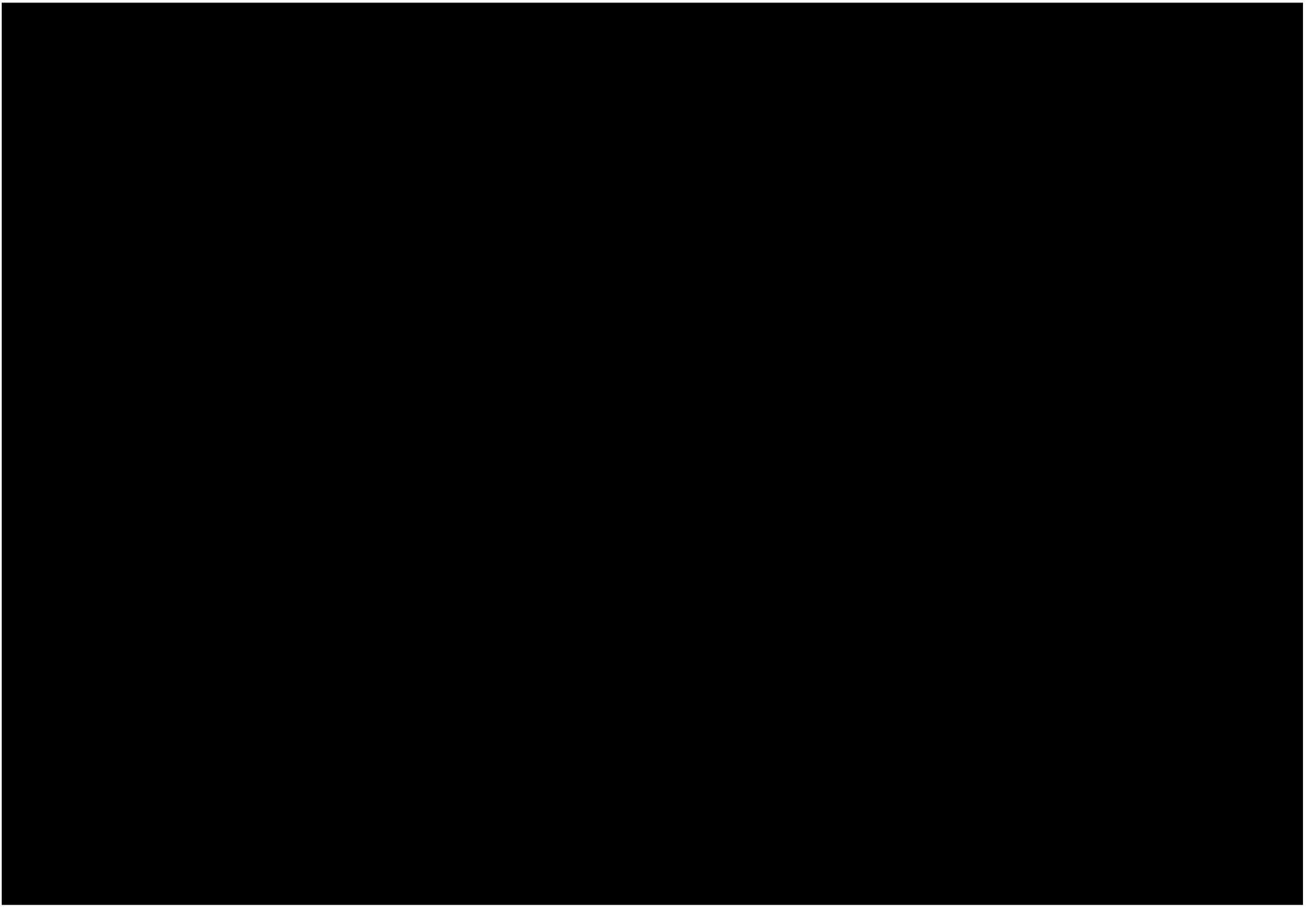


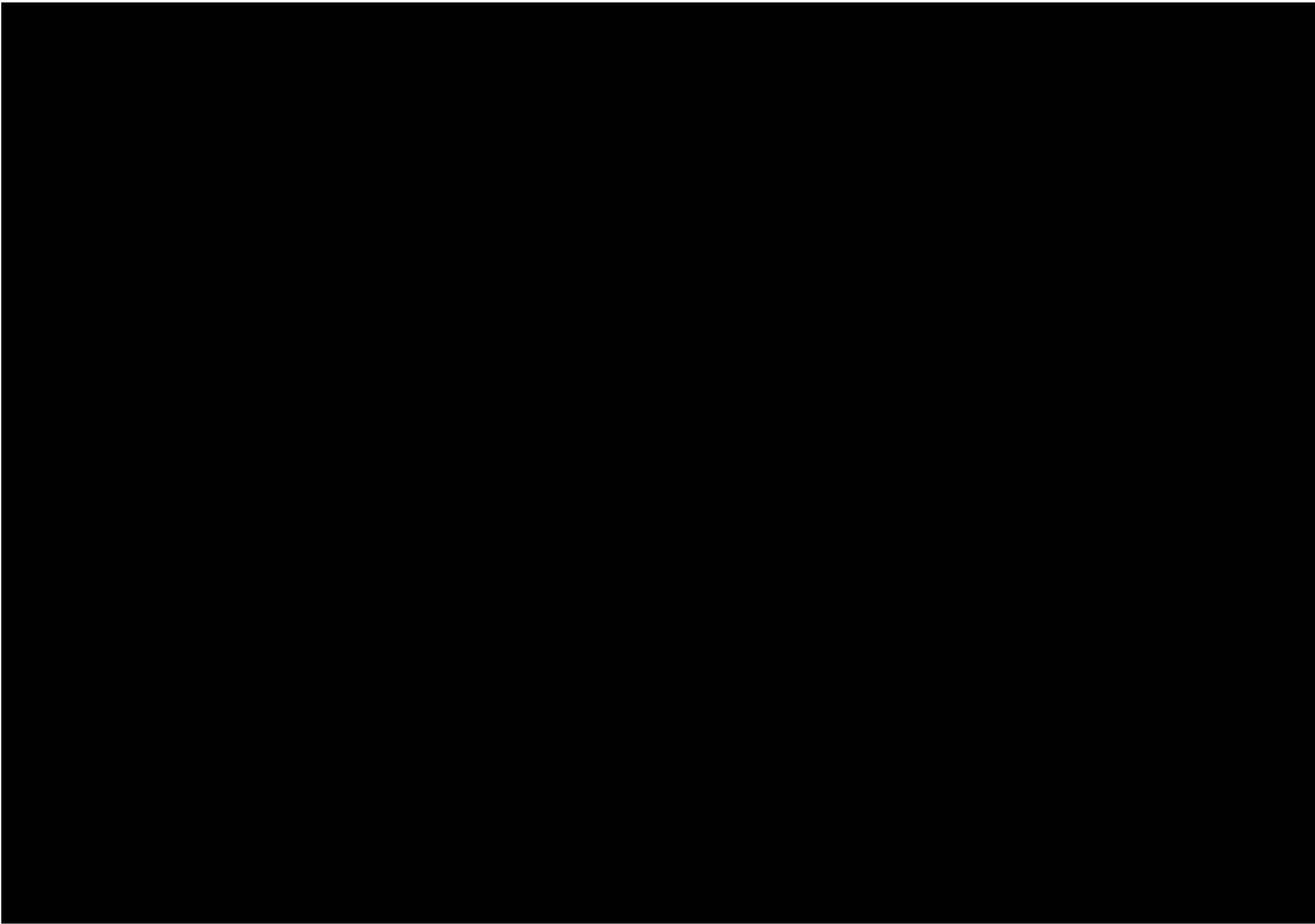


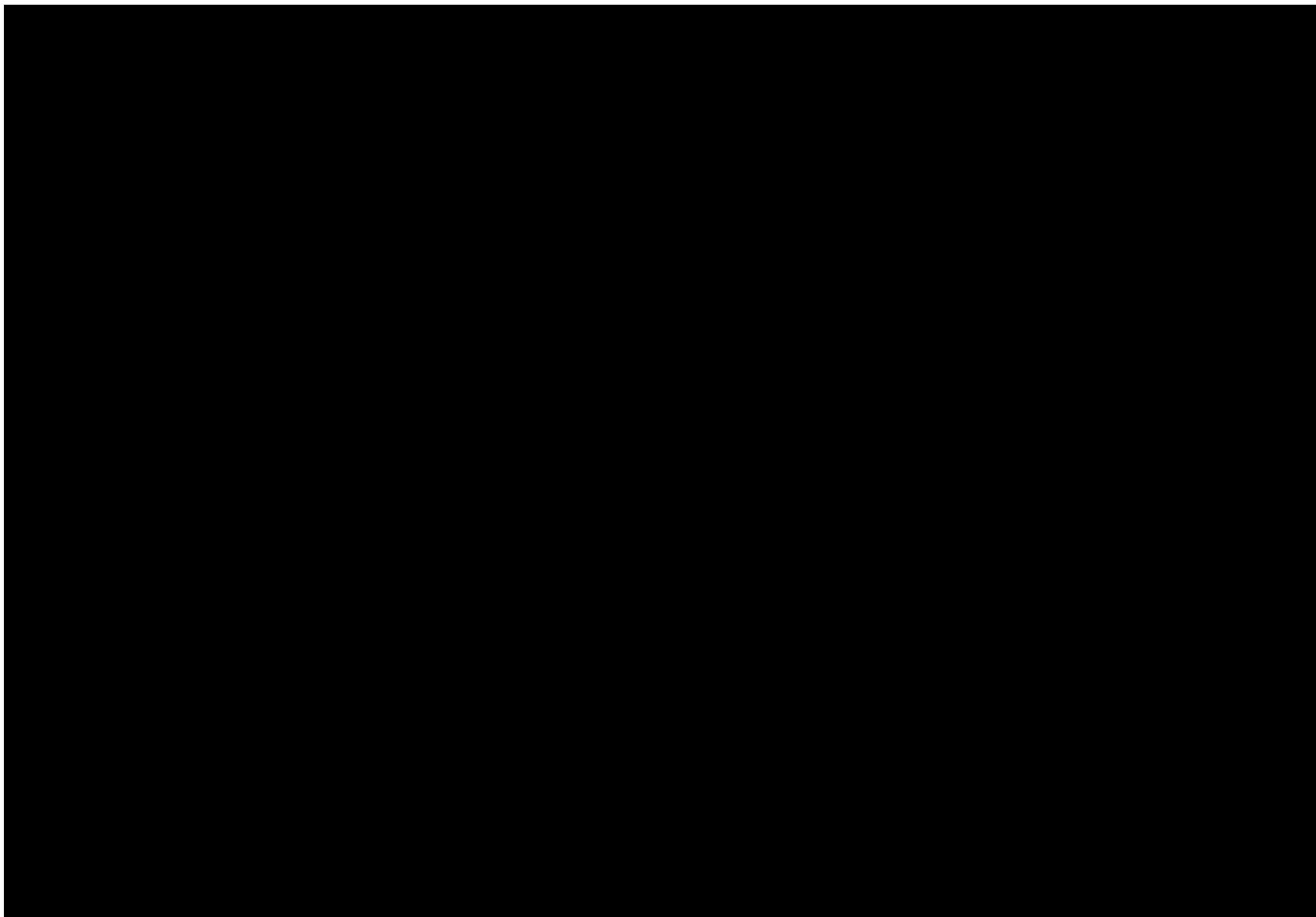


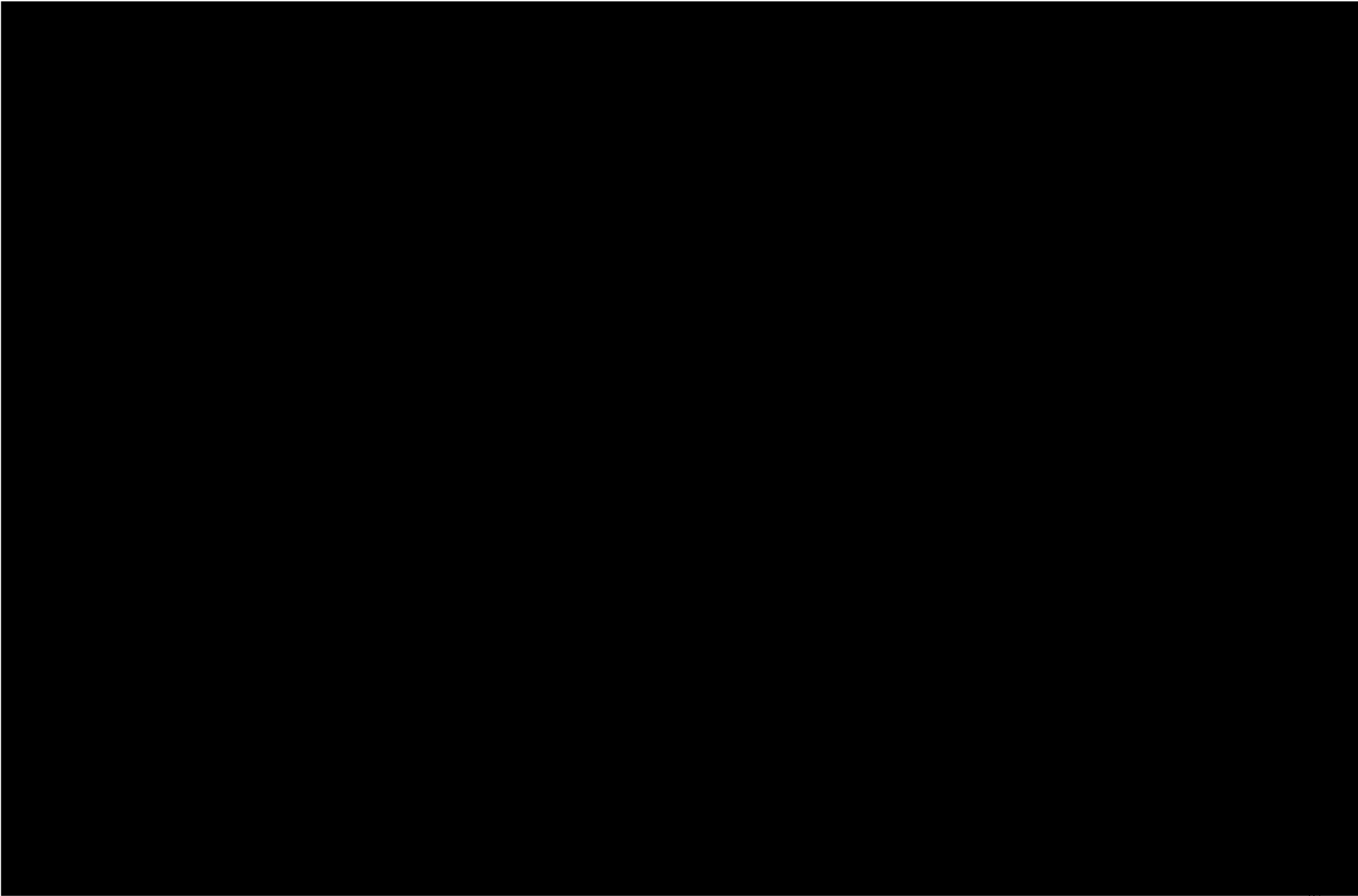


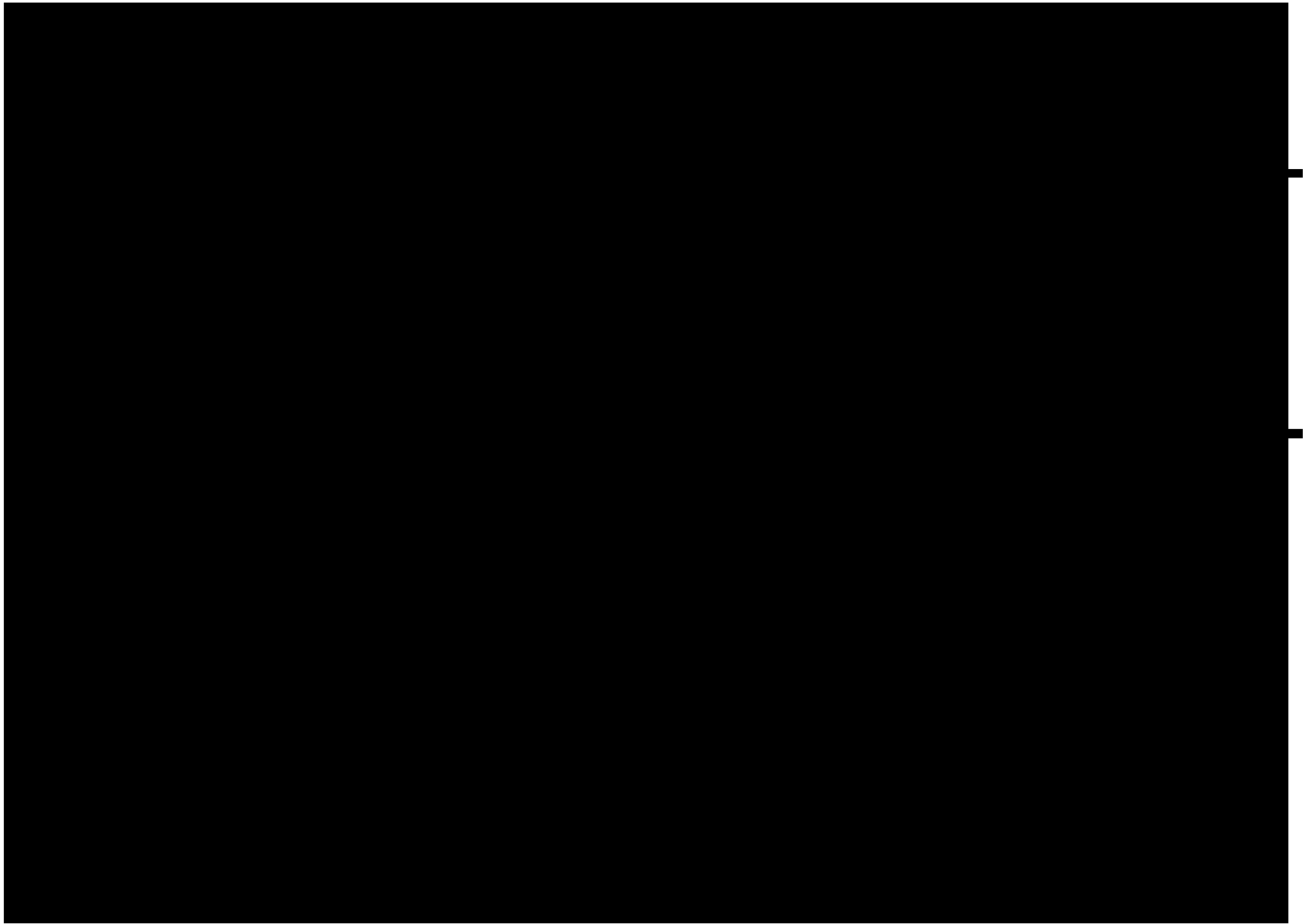


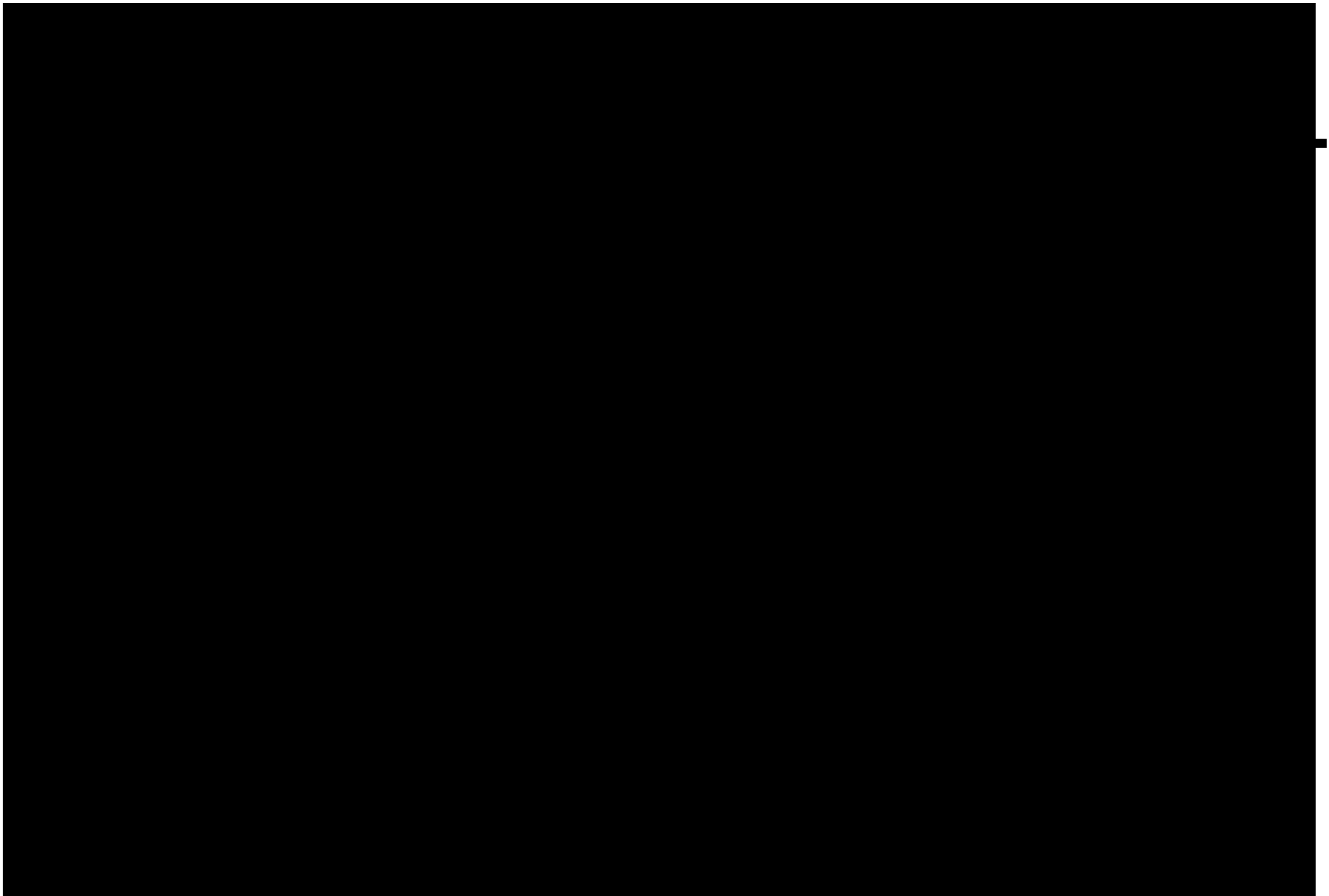


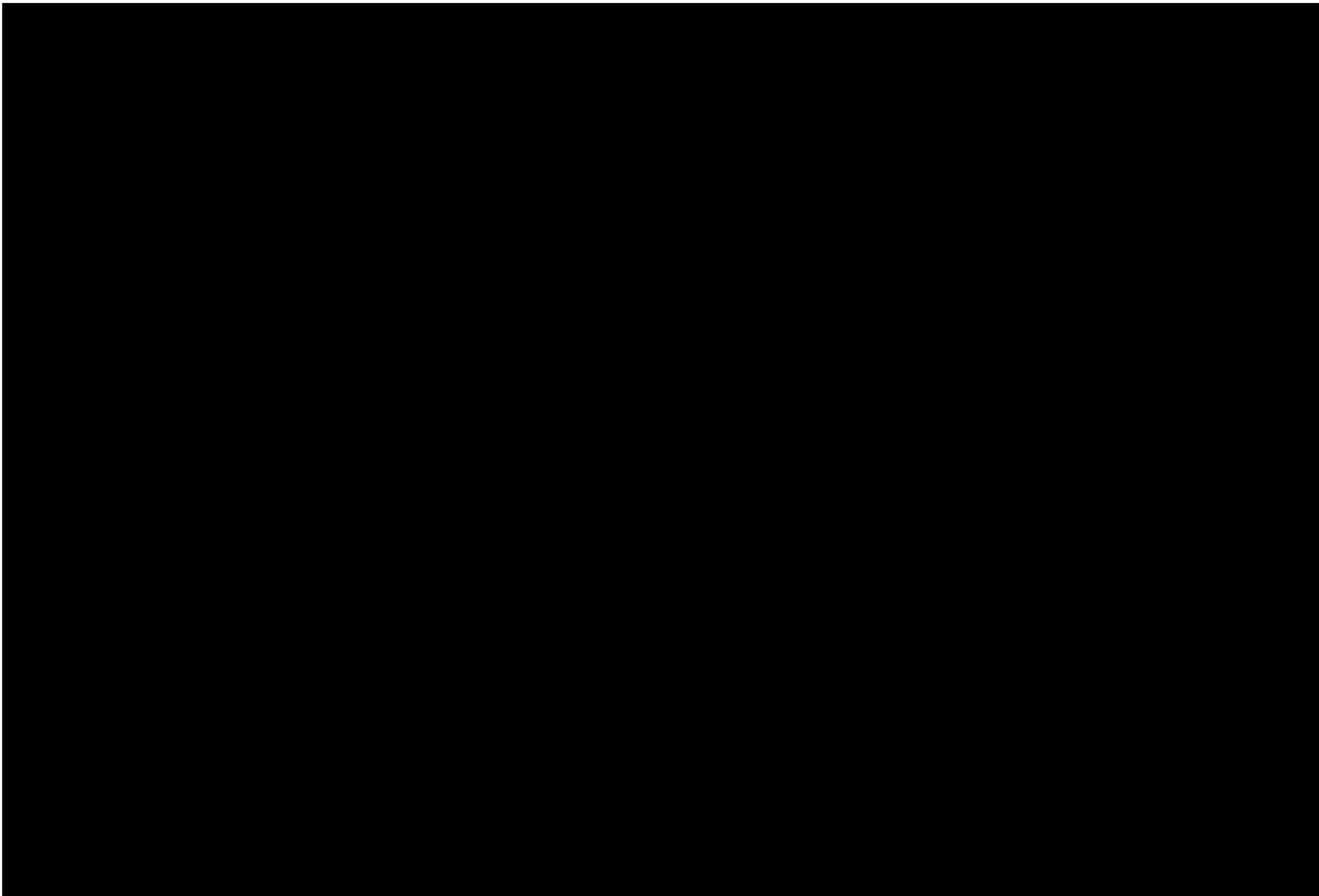








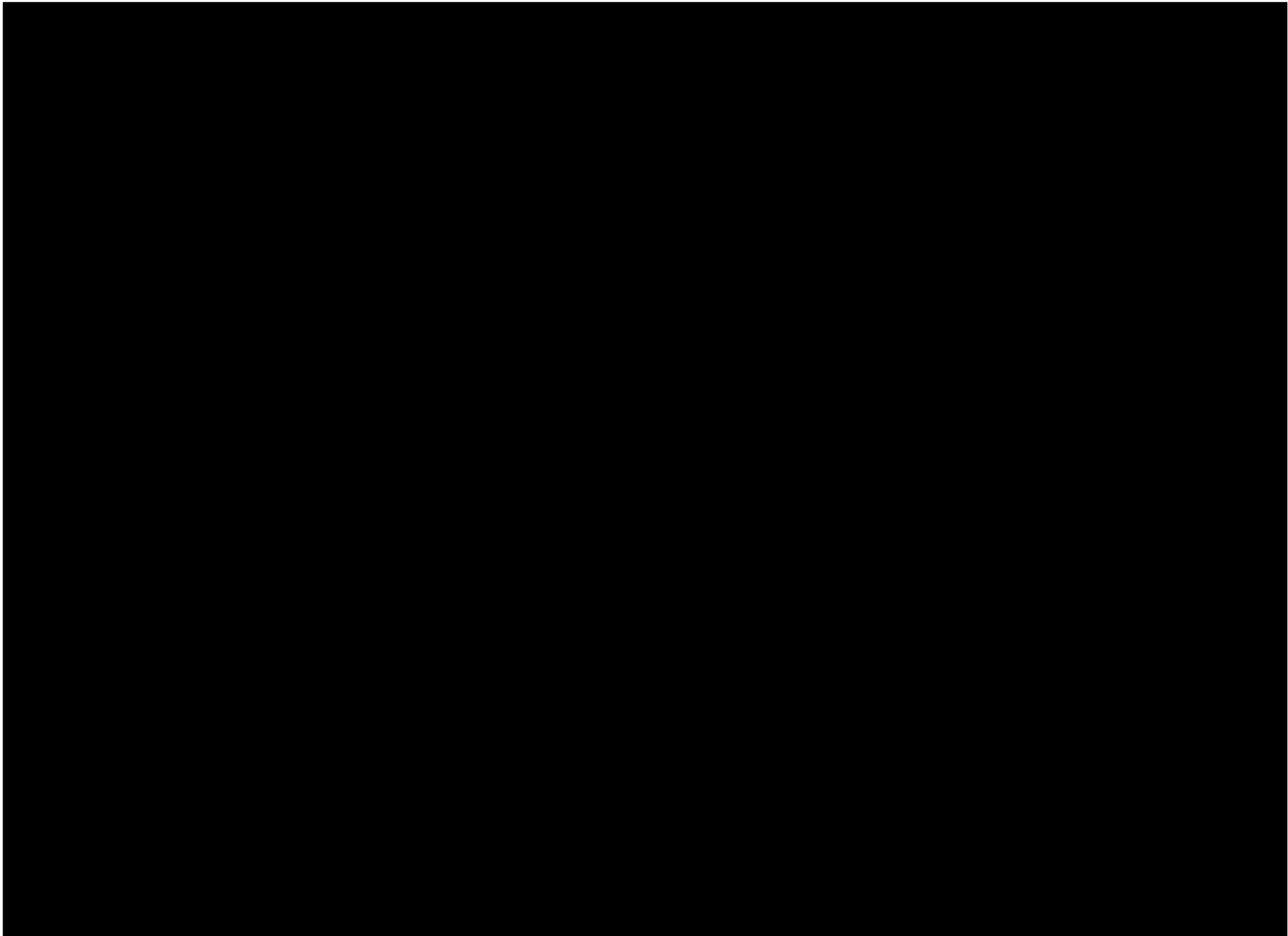


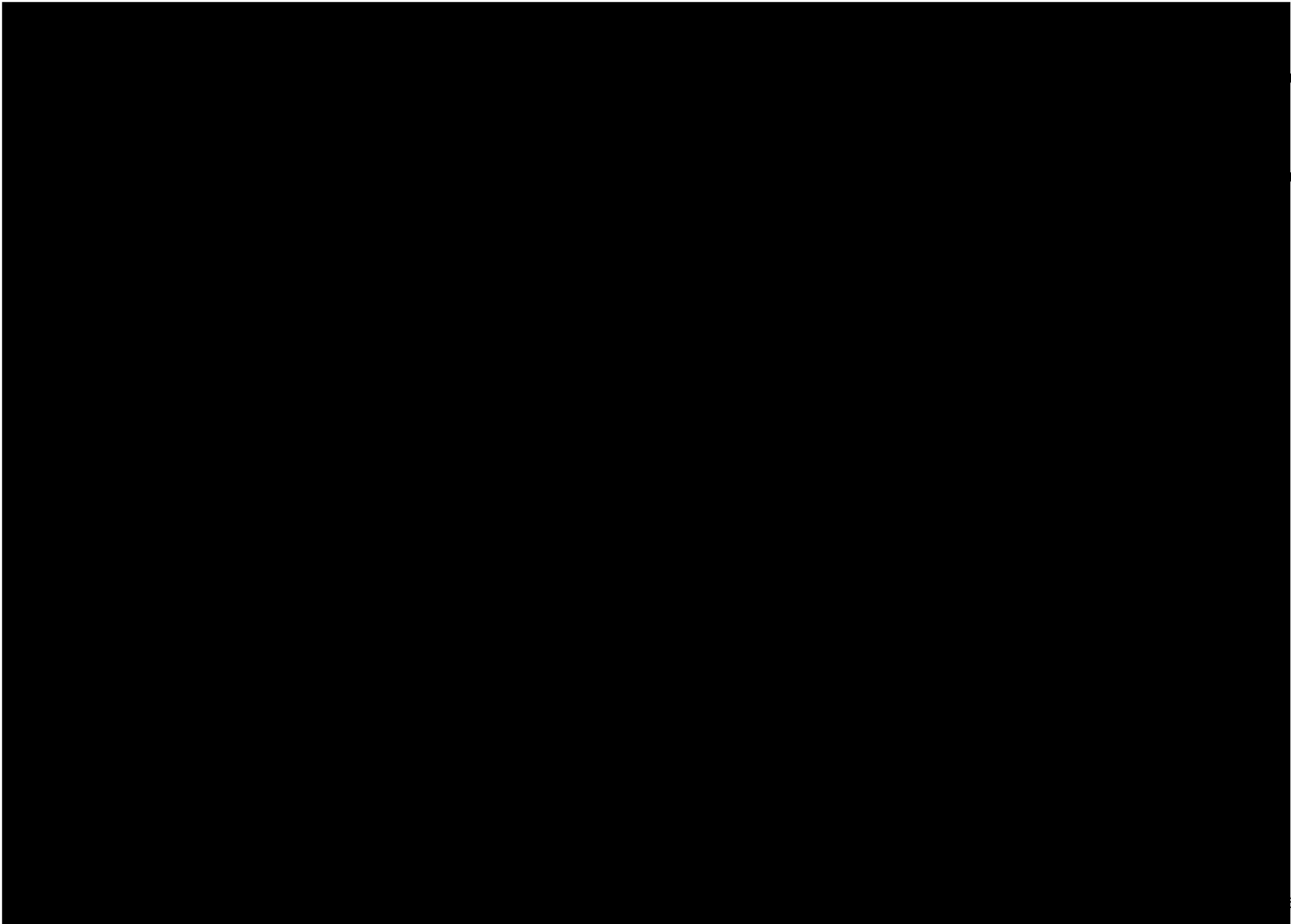


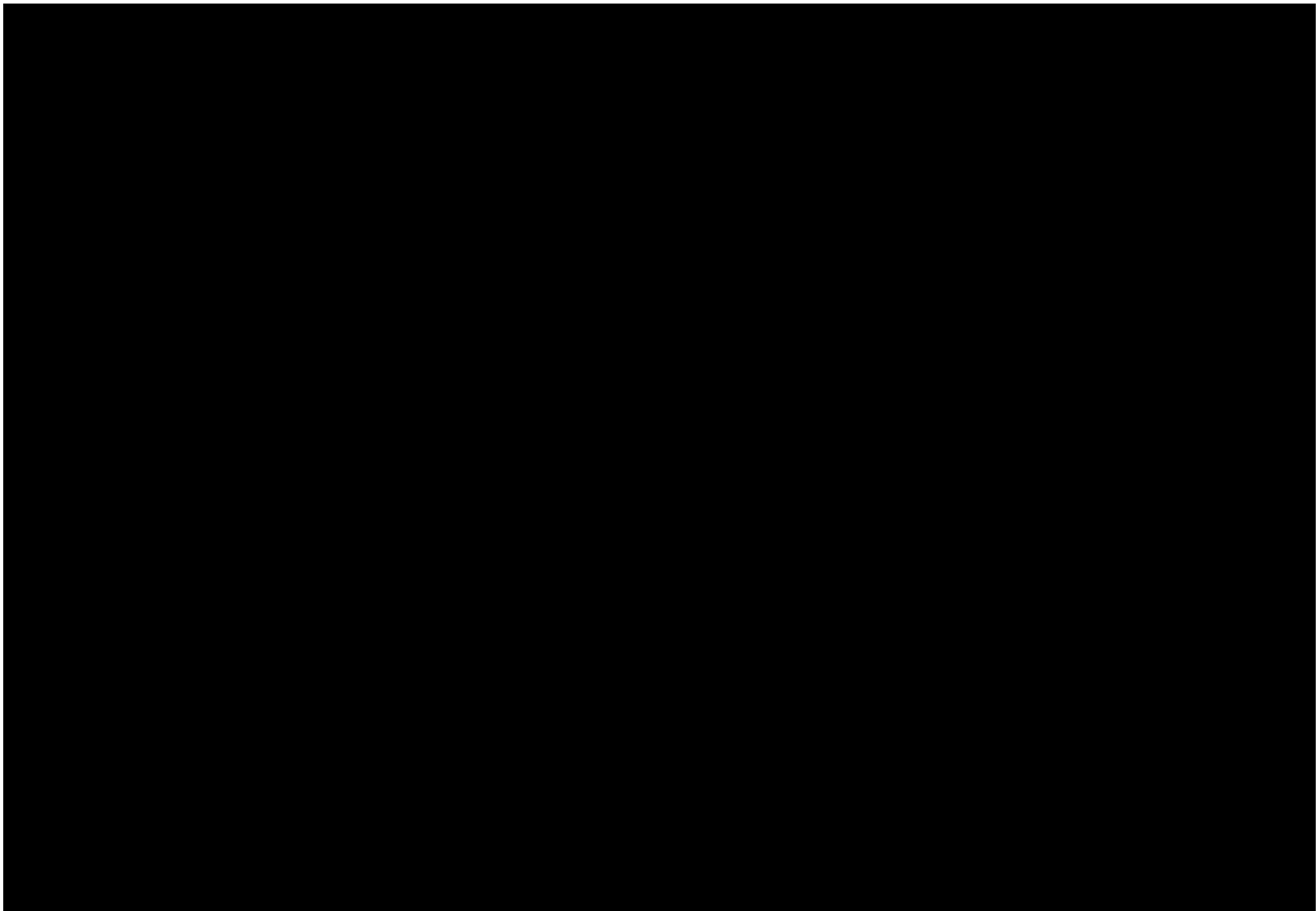




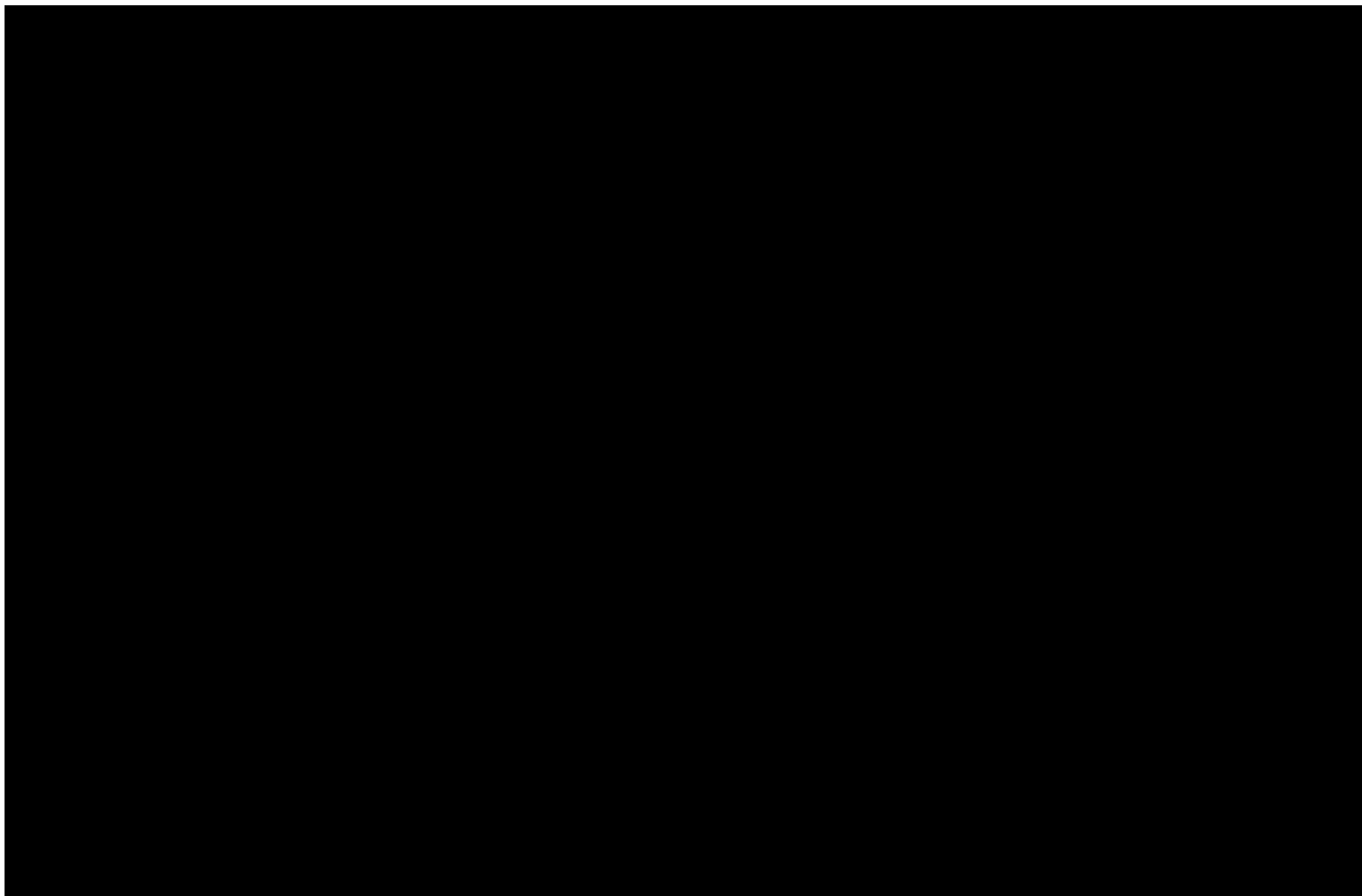


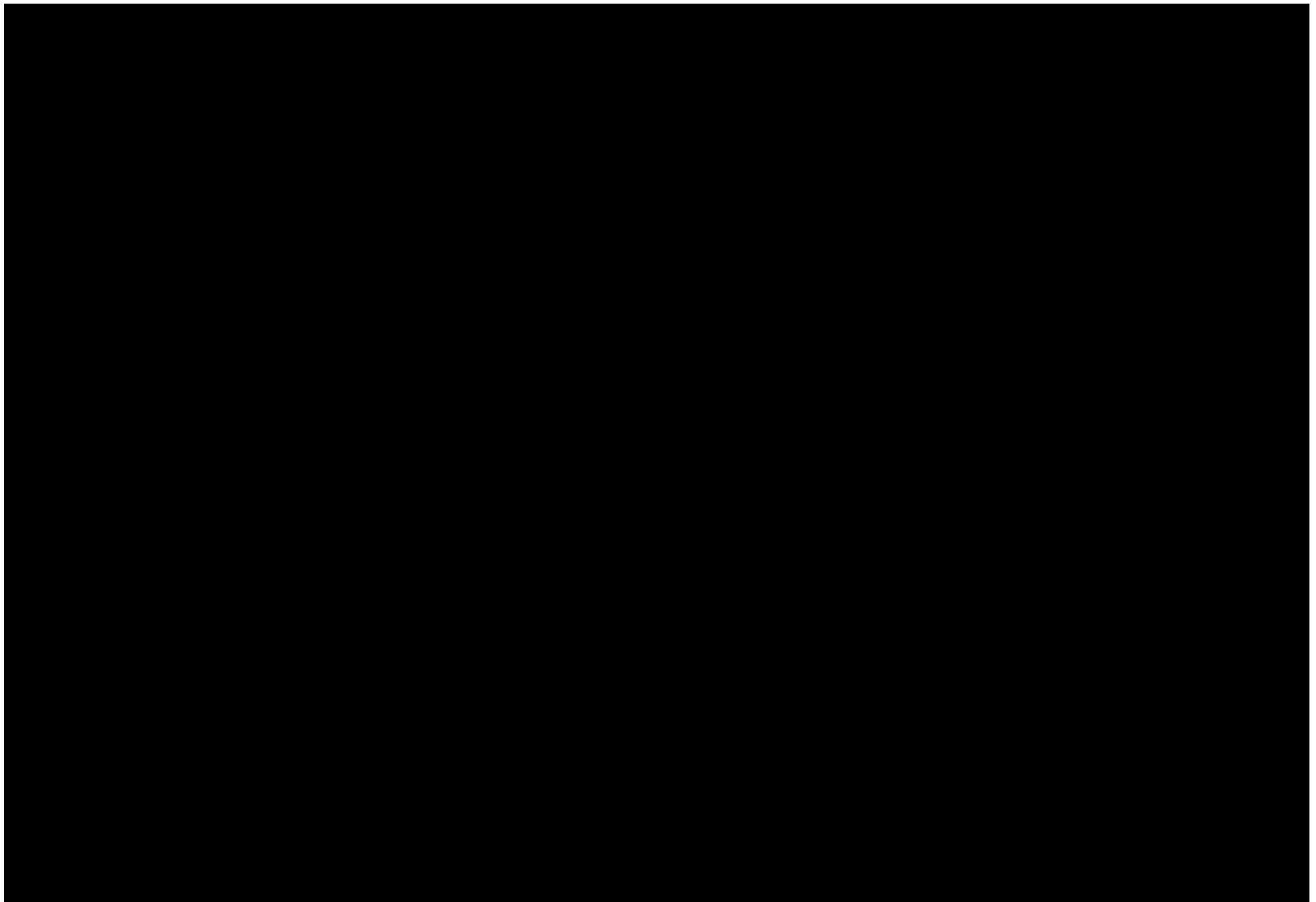


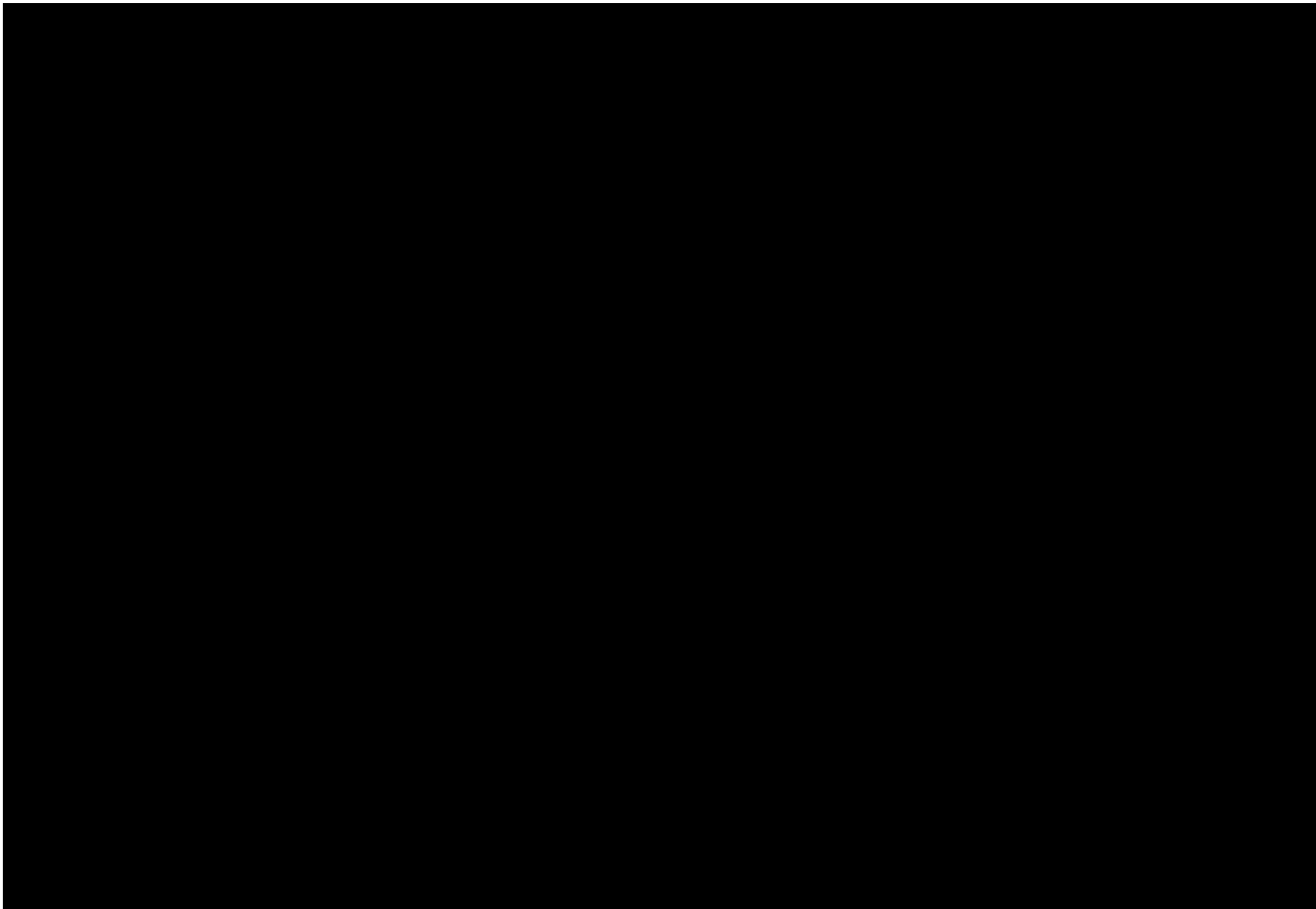


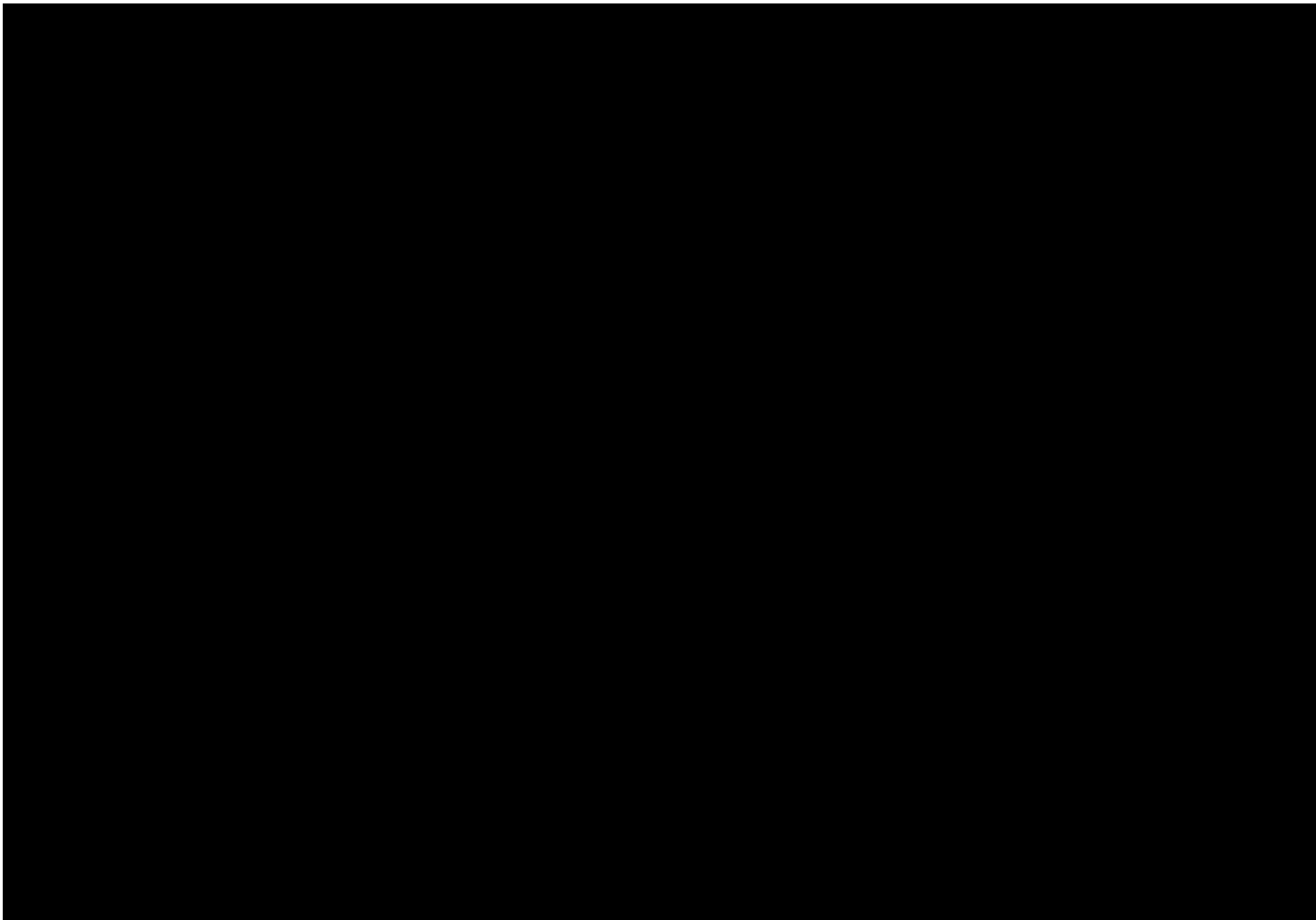


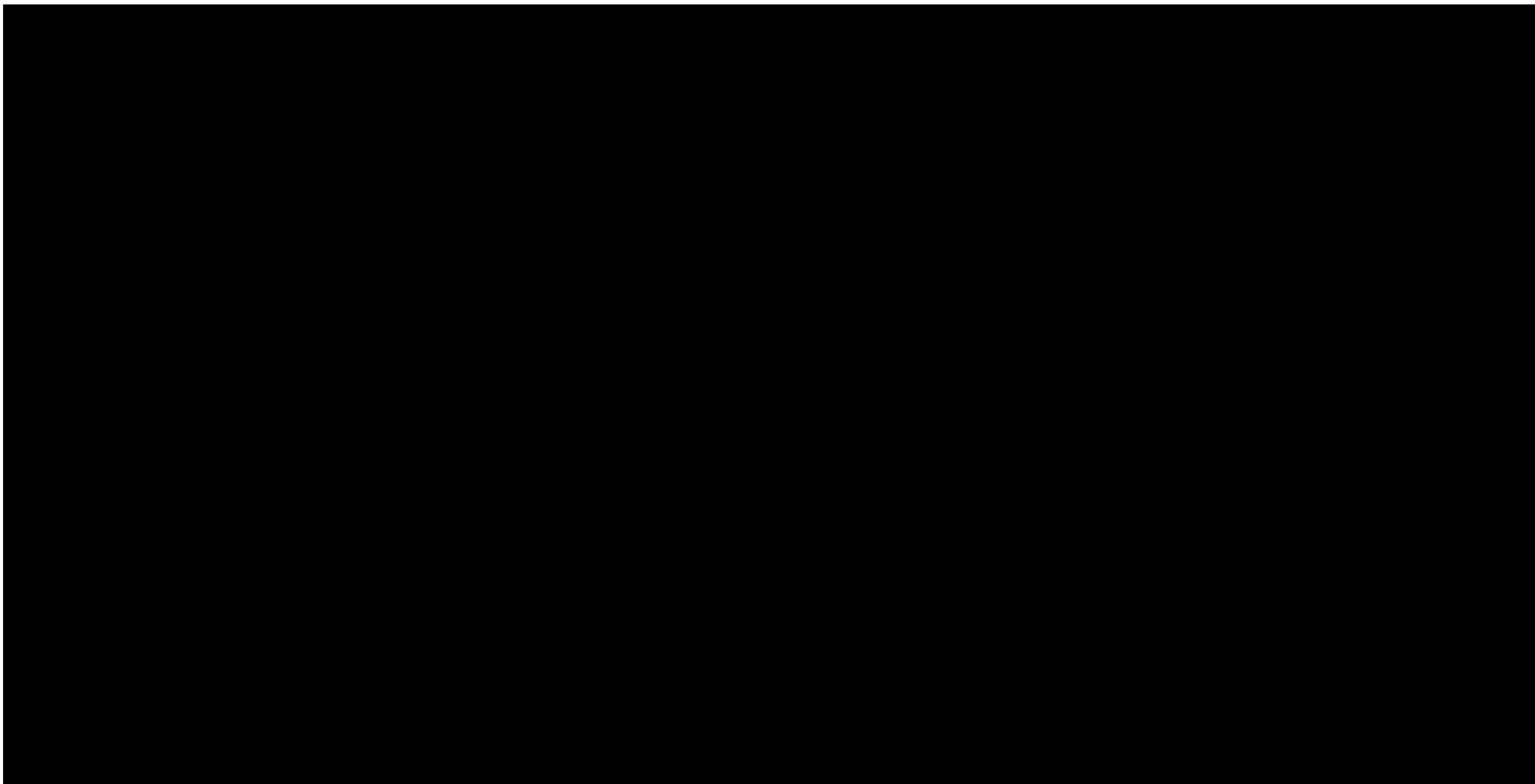


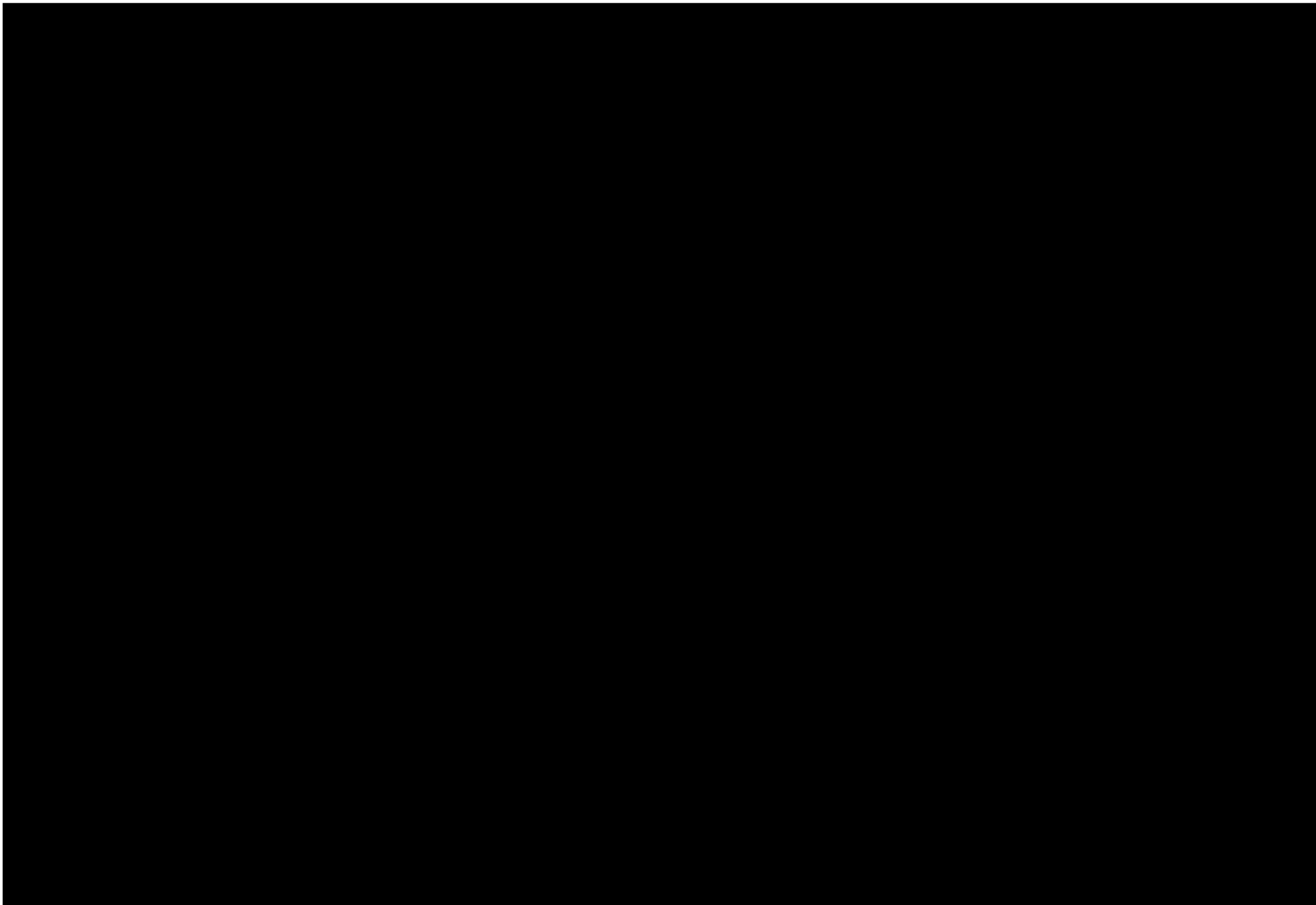




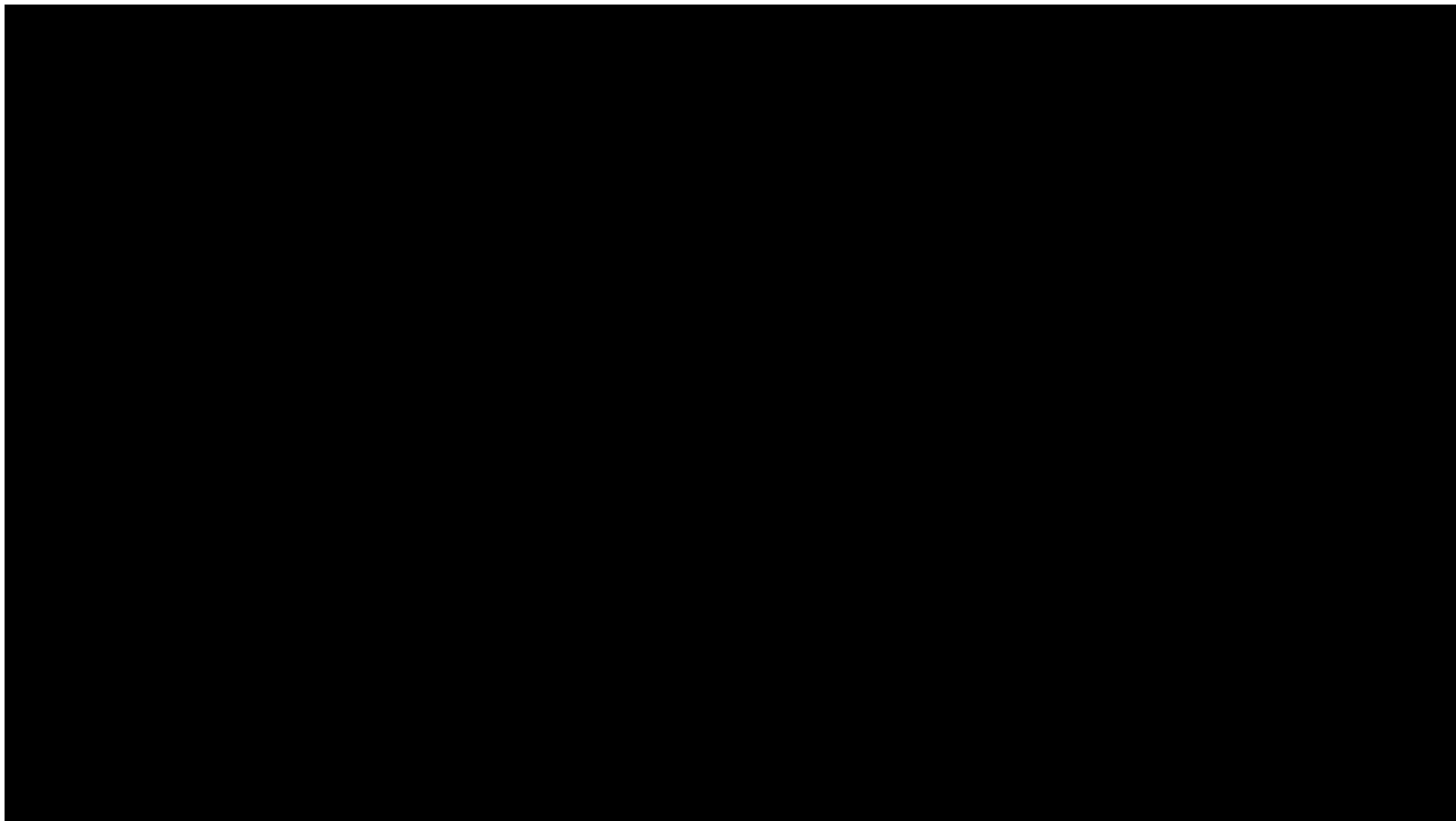




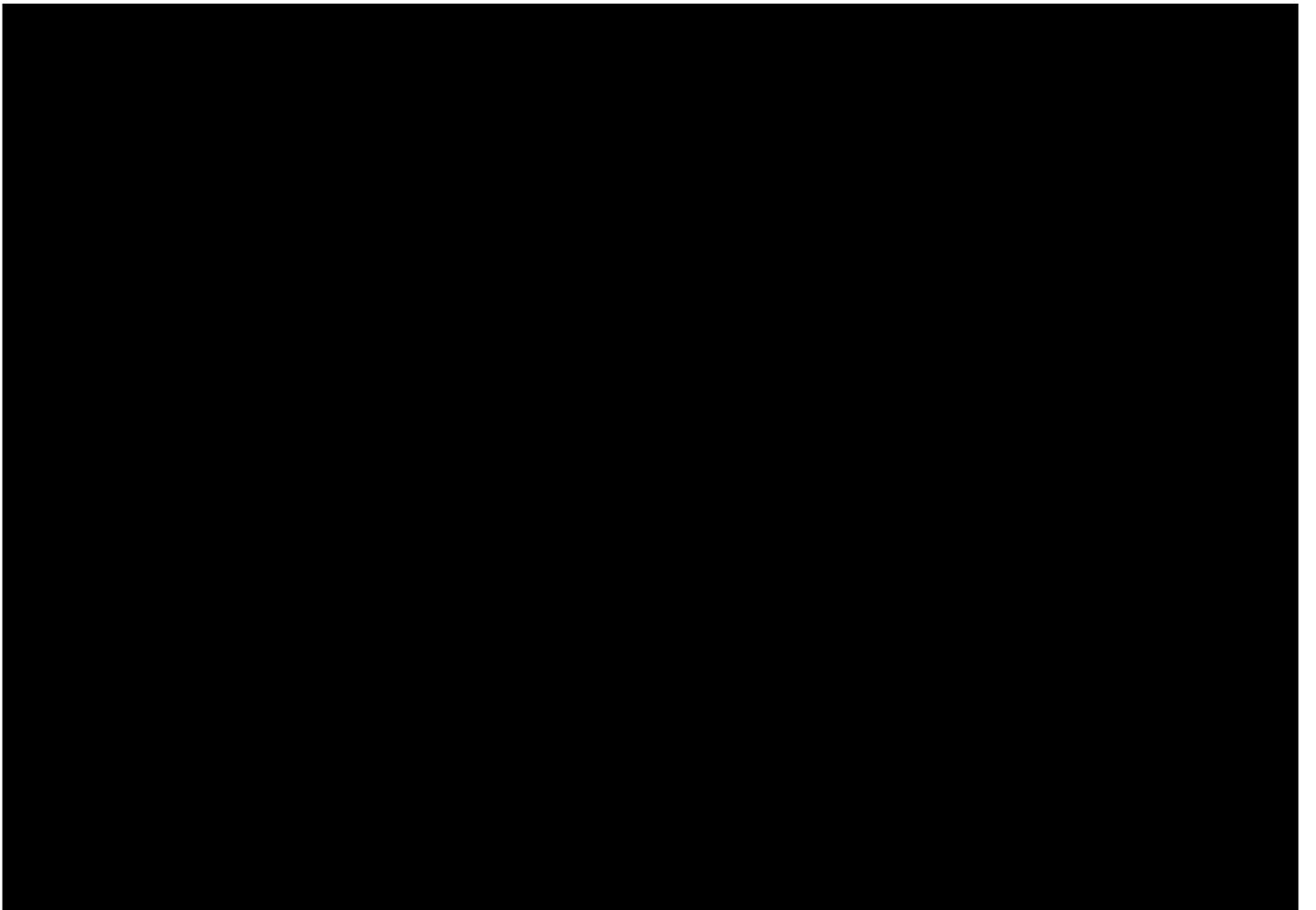




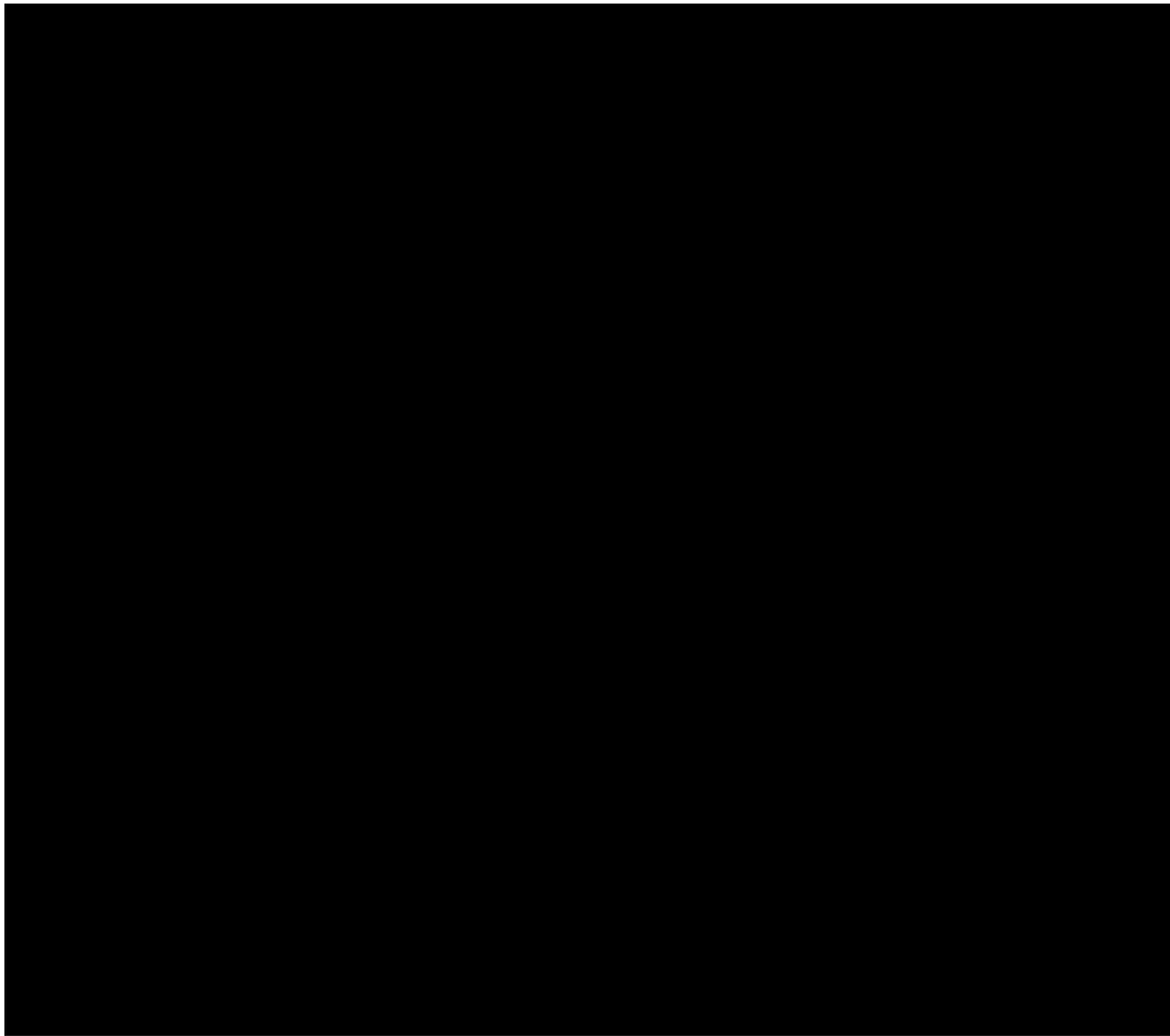
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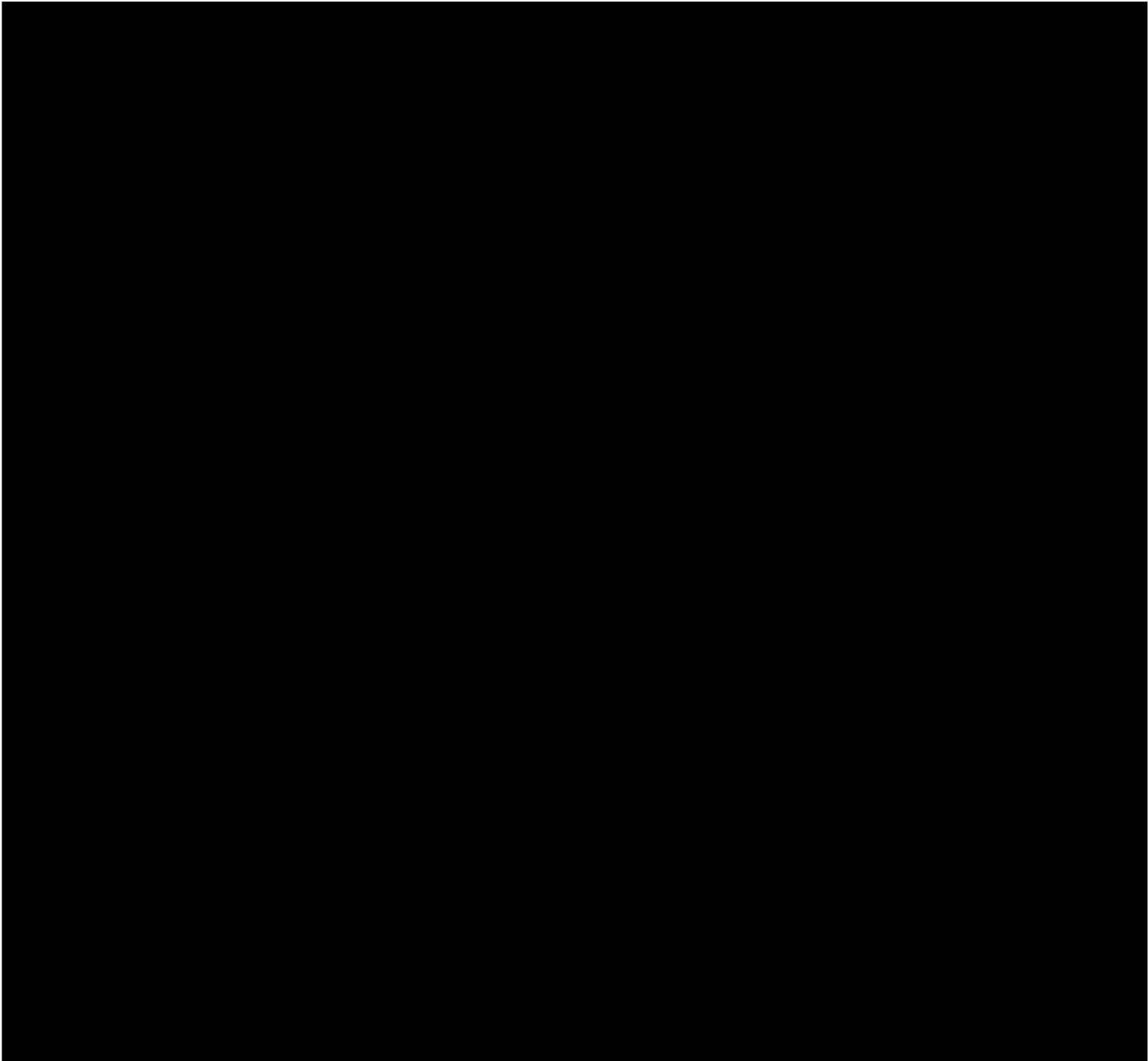


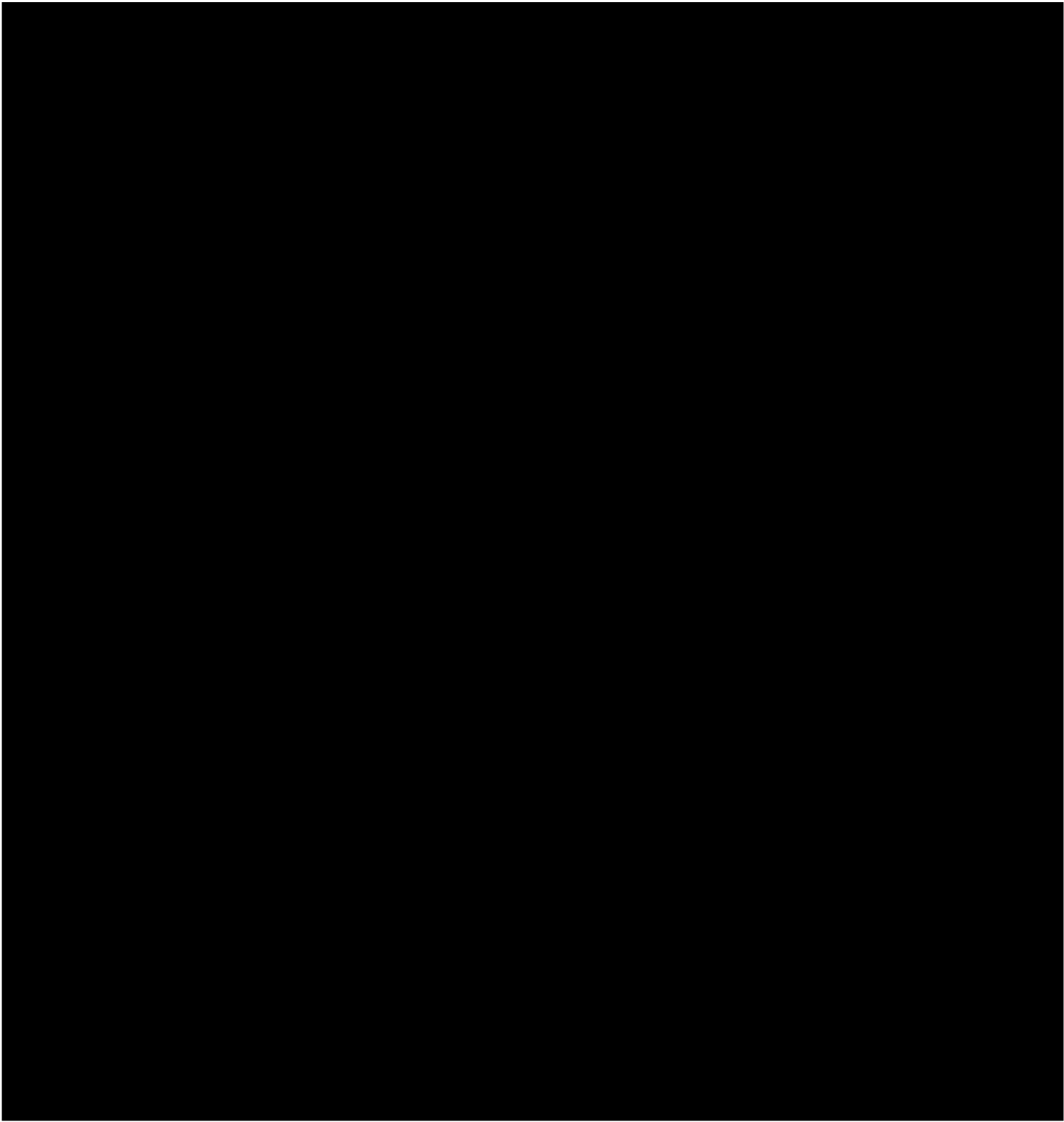




The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable. The second is that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable. The third is that the system is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







The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and its behavior is determined by the interactions between its parts. This is a fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The second of these is the fact that the system is dynamic. It is not a static system, and its behavior changes over time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

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

The fourth of these is the fact that the system is self-organizing. It is not a system that is controlled from the outside, and it is not a system that is designed from the top down. It is a system that organizes itself, and its behavior emerges from the interactions between its parts. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fifth of these is the fact that the system is resilient. It is not a system that is fragile, and it is not a system that is easily disrupted. It is a system that is able to withstand change, and it is able to adapt to new circumstances. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The sixth of these is the fact that the system is sustainable. It is not a system that is unsustainable, and it is not a system that is doomed to failure. It is a system that is able to continue to exist, and it is able to thrive. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The seventh of these is the fact that the system is equitable. It is not a system that is unfair, and it is not a system that is biased. It is a system that is fair, and it is one that is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The eighth of these is the fact that the system is just. It is not a system that is unjust, and it is not a system that is oppressive. It is a system that is just, and it is one that is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The ninth of these is the fact that the system is peaceful. It is not a system that is violent, and it is not a system that is warlike. It is a system that is peaceful, and it is one that is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The tenth of these is the fact that the system is harmonious. It is not a system that is disharmonious, and it is not a system that is in conflict. It is a system that is harmonious, and it is one that is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

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

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of 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. The Act requires health care providers to ensure that they meet certain standards of quality and safety, and to be subject to external regulation.

The Health Care Act 1999 also introduced the concept of the 'patient's voice', which is the right of patients to be involved in decisions about their care. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of patient participation groups and the development of patient-led organisations.

The Health Care Act 1999 also introduced the concept of the 'patient's choice', which is the right of patients to choose the health care provider that they want to use. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of patient choice schemes and the development of patient-led organisations.

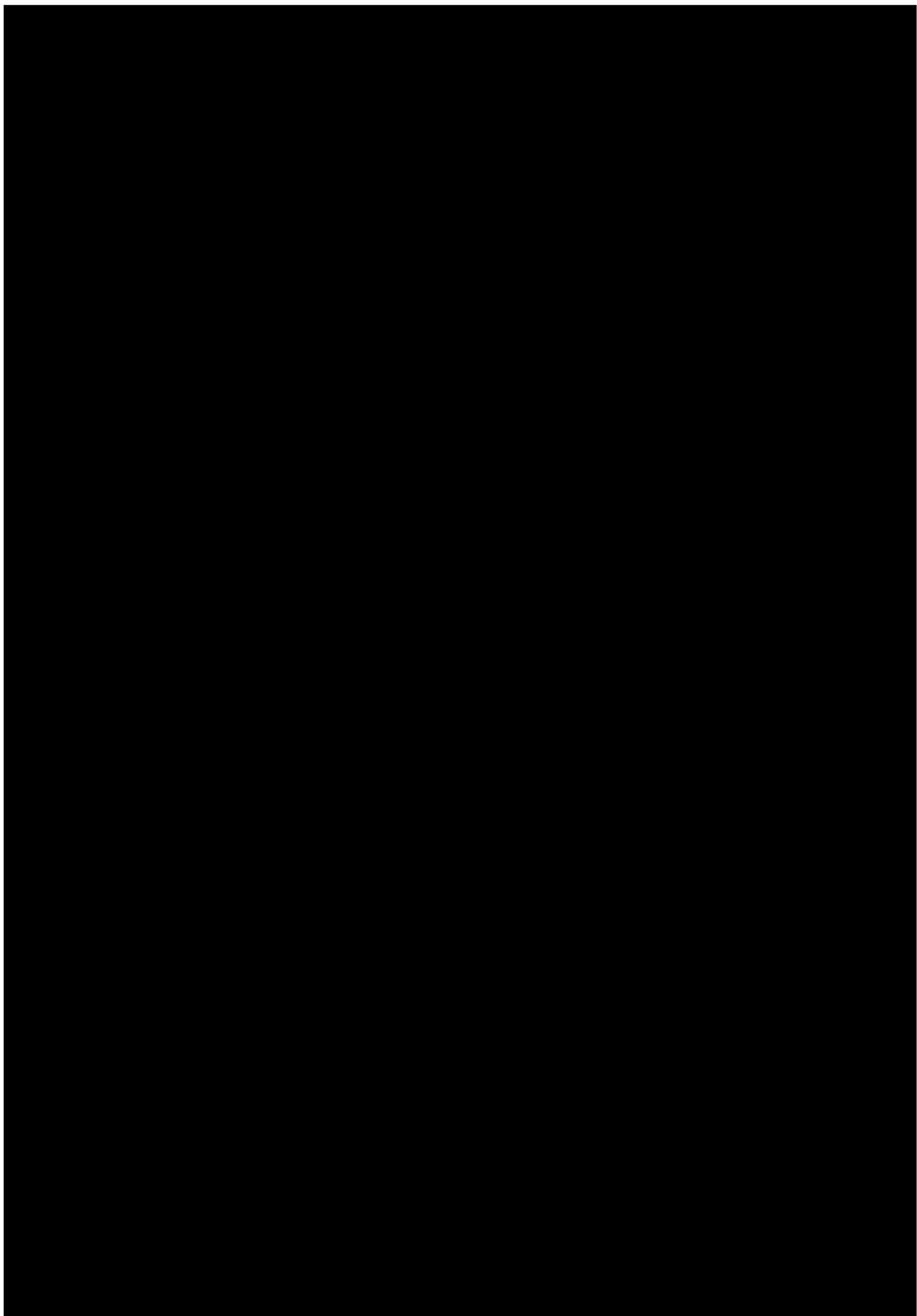
The Health Care Act 1999 also introduced the concept of the 'patient's safety', which is the right of patients to be protected from harm. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of patient safety schemes and the development of patient-led organisations.

The Health Care Act 1999 also introduced the concept of the 'patient's dignity', which is the right of patients to be treated with respect and dignity. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of patient dignity schemes and the development of patient-led organisations.

The Health Care Act 1999 also introduced the concept of the 'patient's privacy', which is the right of patients to be protected from unwanted attention. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of patient privacy schemes and the development of patient-led organisations.

The Health Care Act 1999 also introduced the concept of the 'patient's confidentiality', which is the right of patients to have their personal information kept confidential. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of patient confidentiality schemes and the development of patient-led organisations.

The Health Care Act 1999 also introduced the concept of the 'patient's autonomy', which is the right of patients to make decisions about their care. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of patient autonomy schemes and the development of patient-led organisations.



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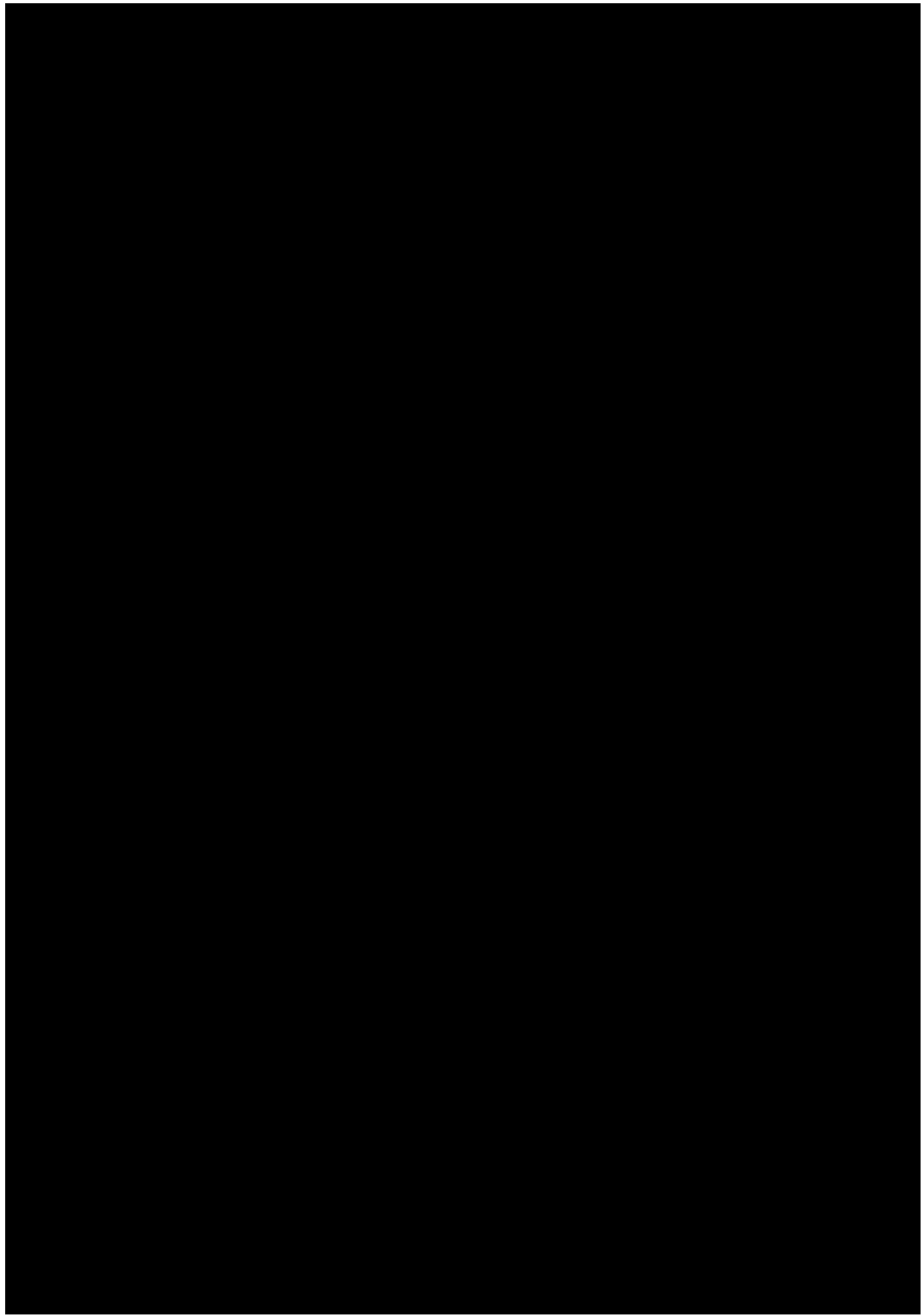
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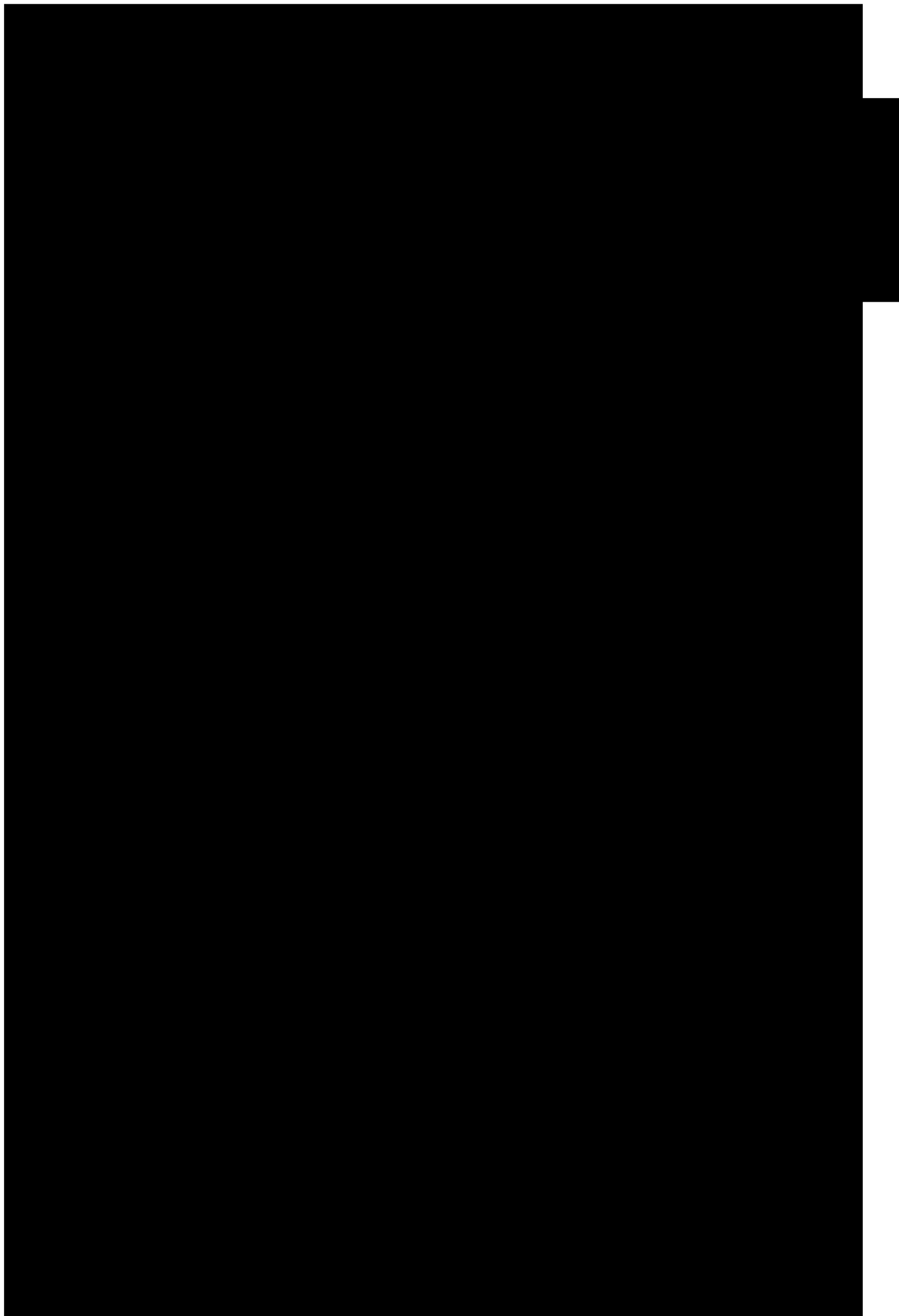
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed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

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

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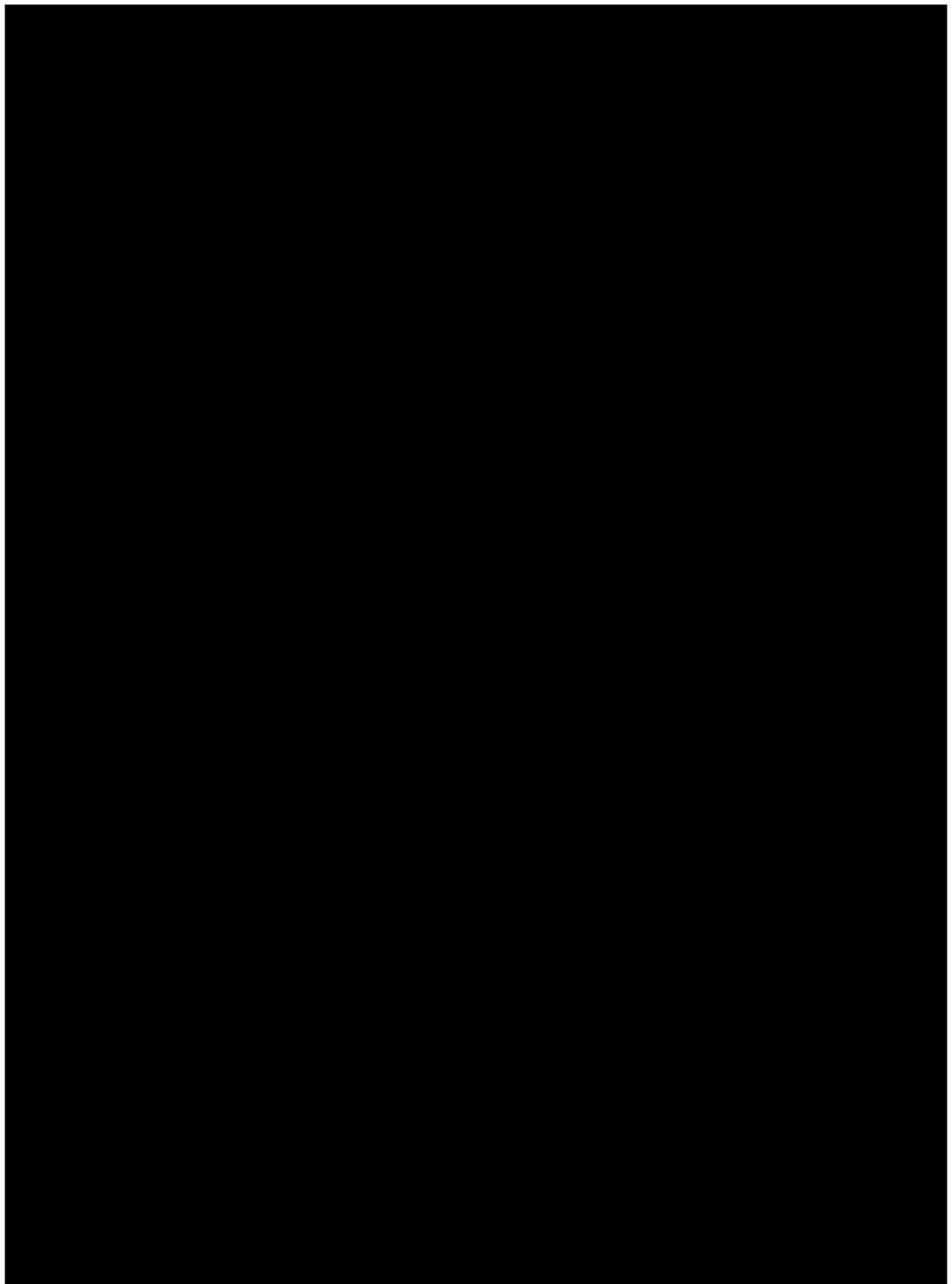
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[The following text is a dense, handwritten manuscript, likely a letter or a page from a book. It is written in a cursive script and is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan. The text appears to be a continuous paragraph or a series of connected sentences. The handwriting is fluid and somewhat slanted. There are some words that are more legible than others, but the overall content cannot be accurately transcribed. The text is written in dark ink on a light-colored paper. The margins are narrow, and the text fills most of the page area. There are some small gaps and variations in line spacing, typical of handwritten text. The overall appearance is that of a historical or personal document.]

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



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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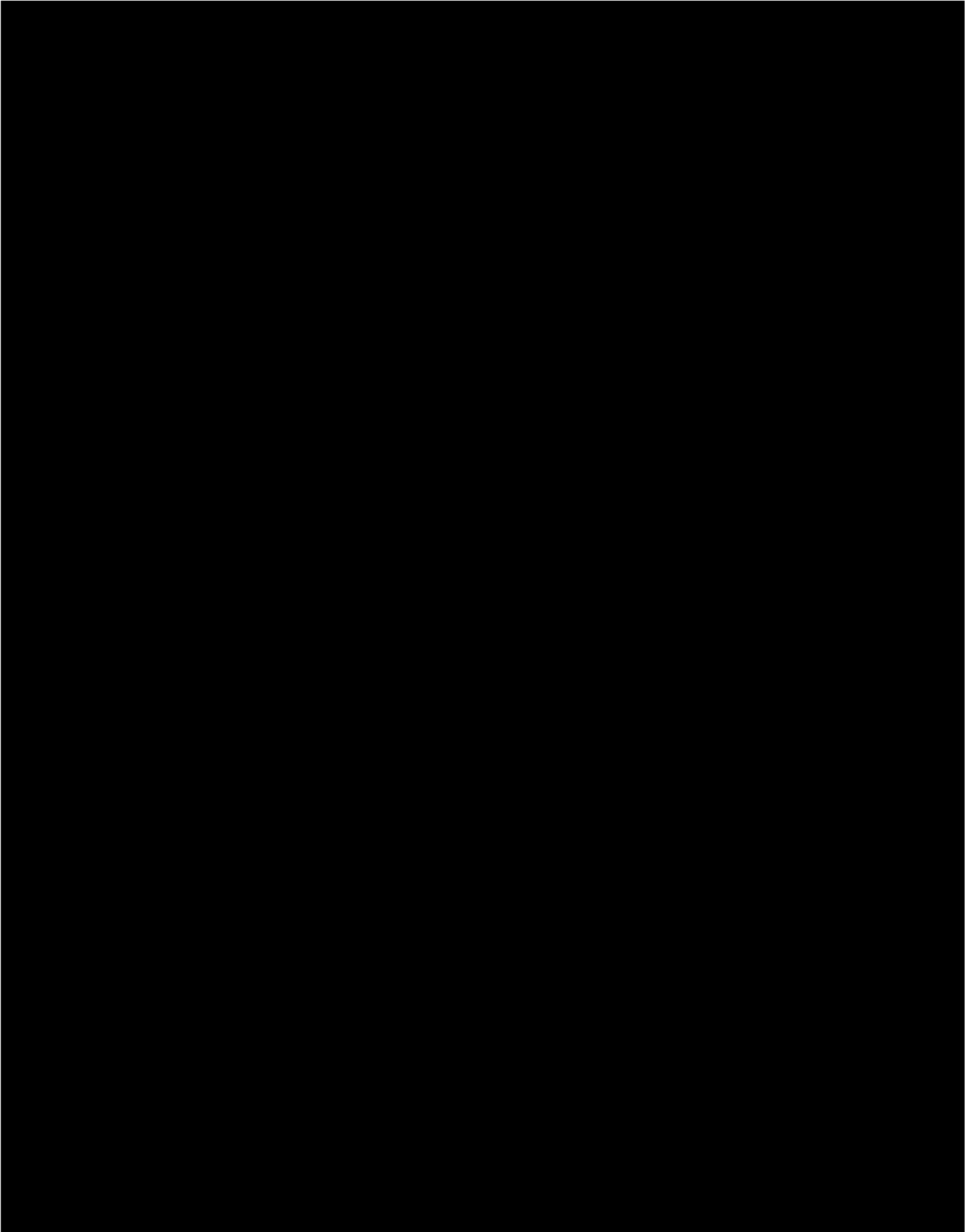
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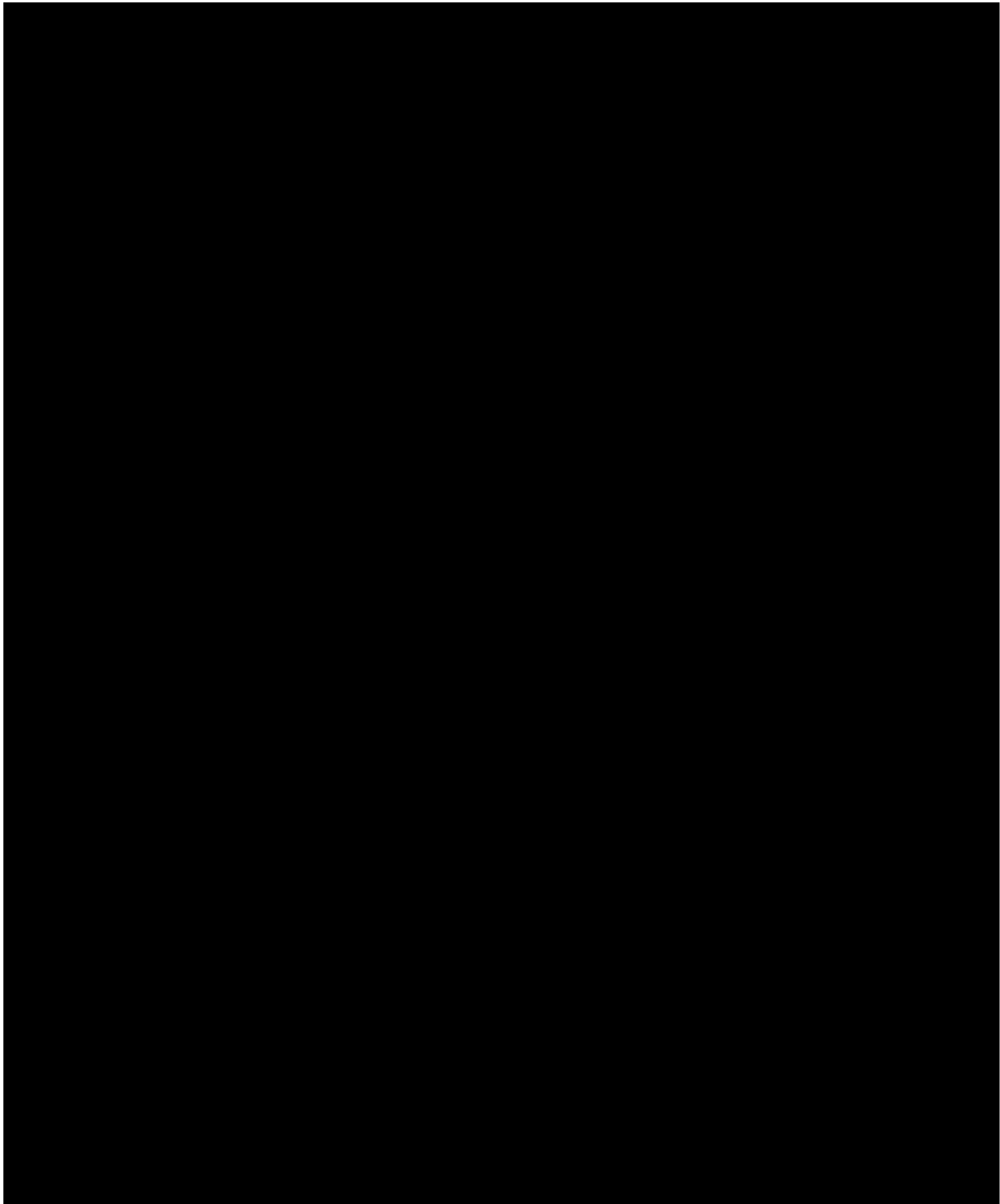
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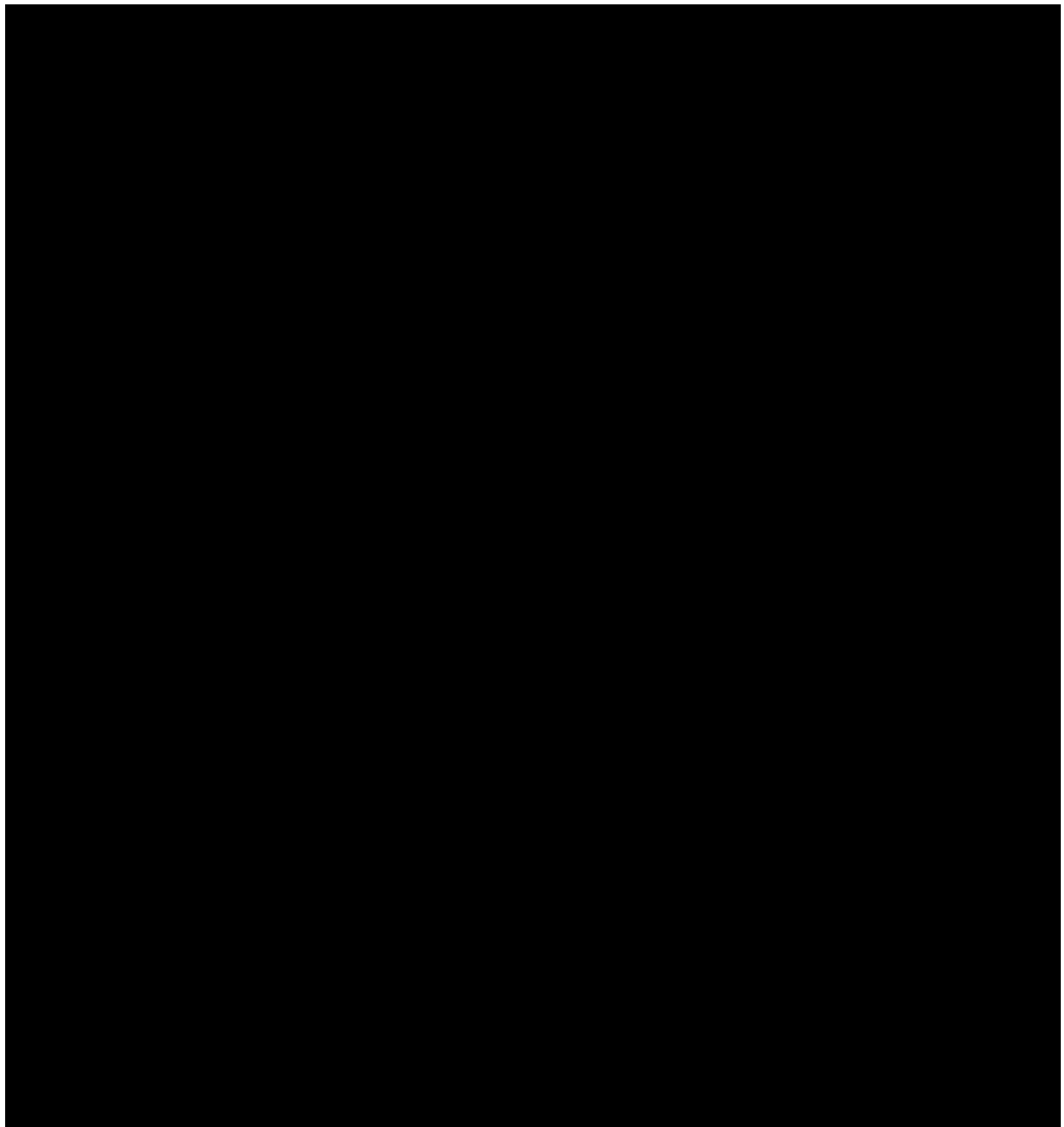
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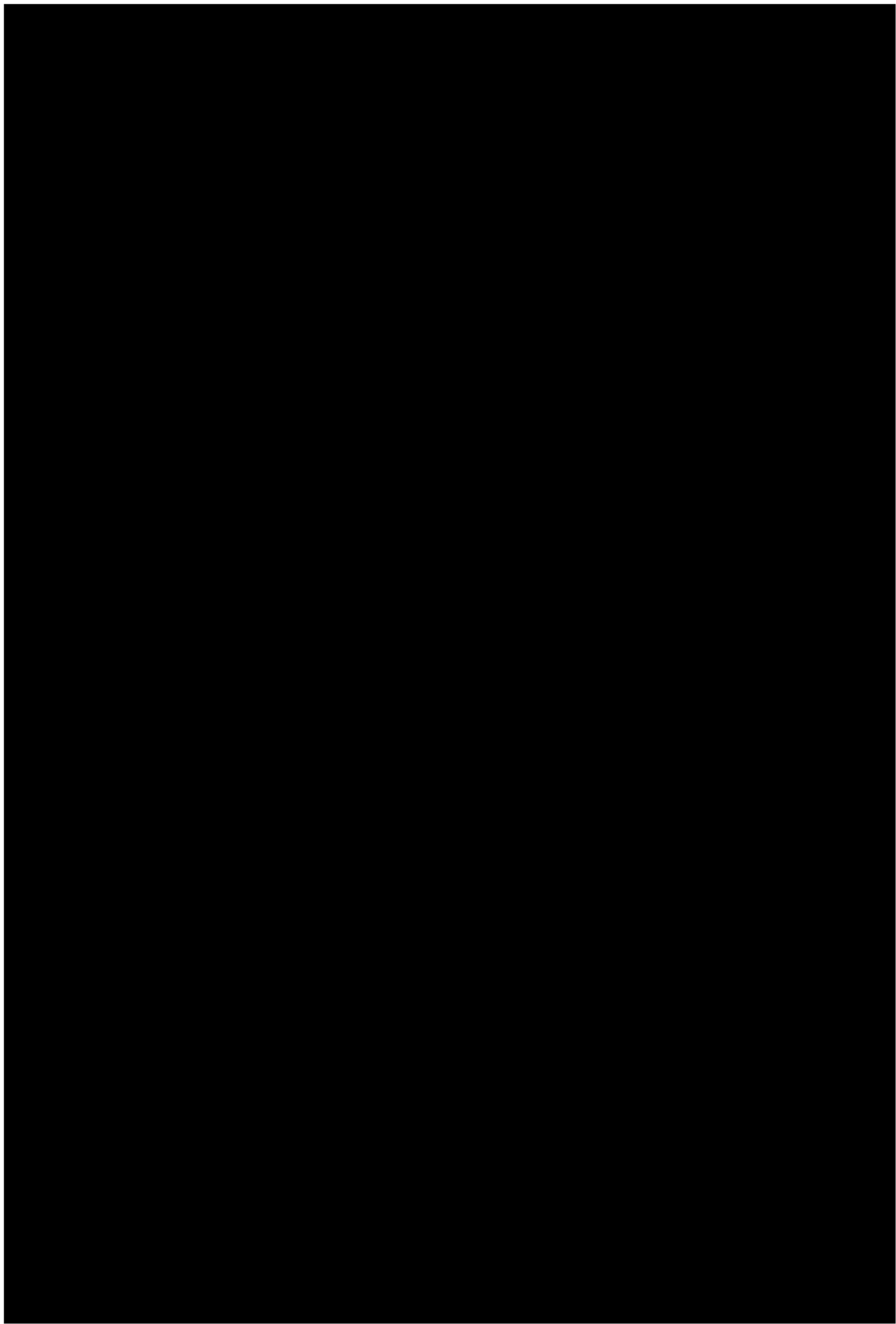
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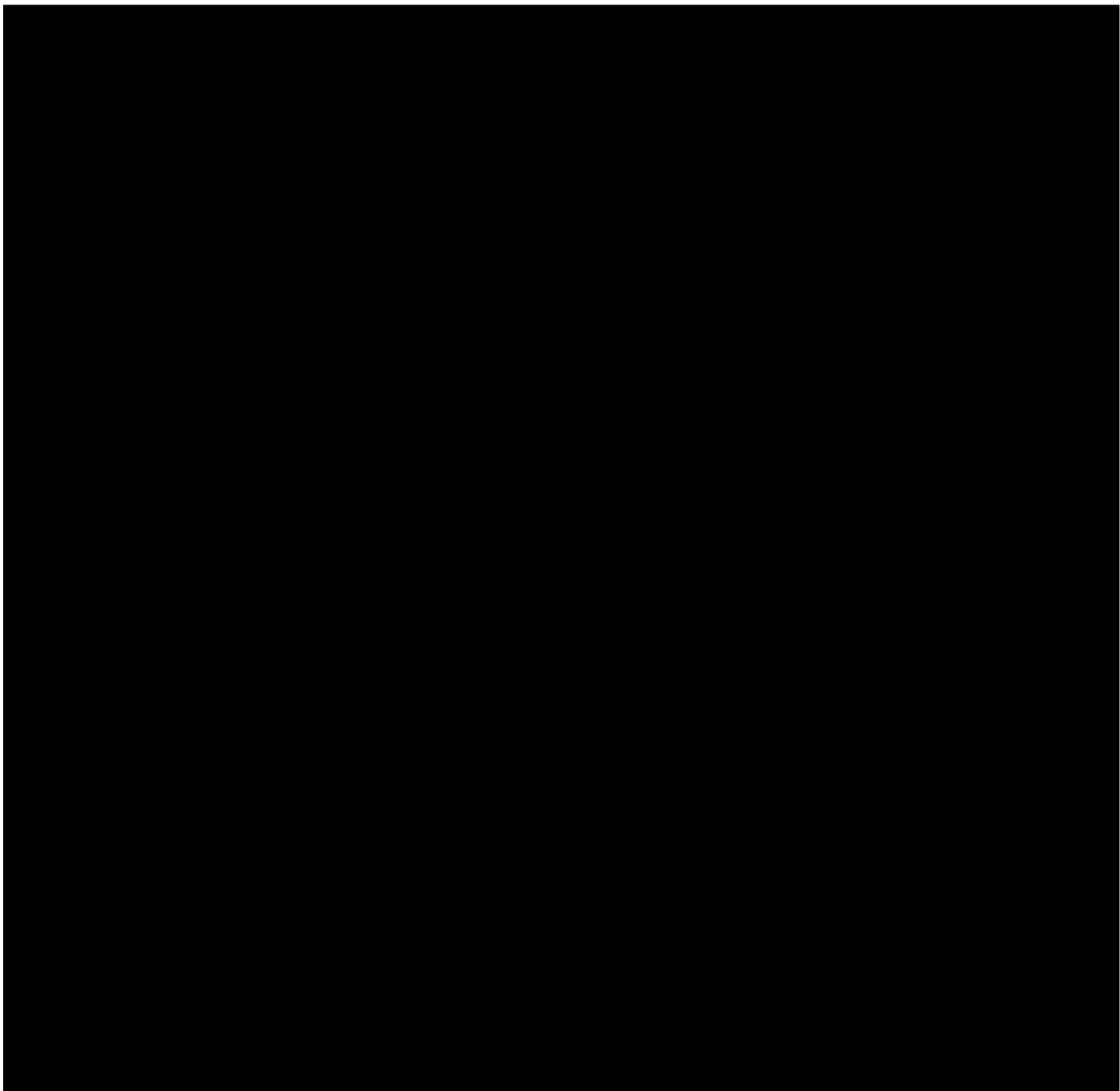
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[REDACTED]

The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and its behavior is determined by the interactions between its parts. This is a fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

The second of these is the fact that the system is not a static one. It is a dynamic system, and its behavior changes over time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

The third of these is the fact that the system is not a linear one. It is a non-linear system, and its behavior is not predictable by simple linear models. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional engineering and science.

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then moves on to a literature review, which provides a background on the topic and identifies the gaps in the existing research. The methodology section describes the research design, data collection, and analysis. The results section presents the findings of the study, and the conclusion summarizes the main points and offers suggestions for future research.

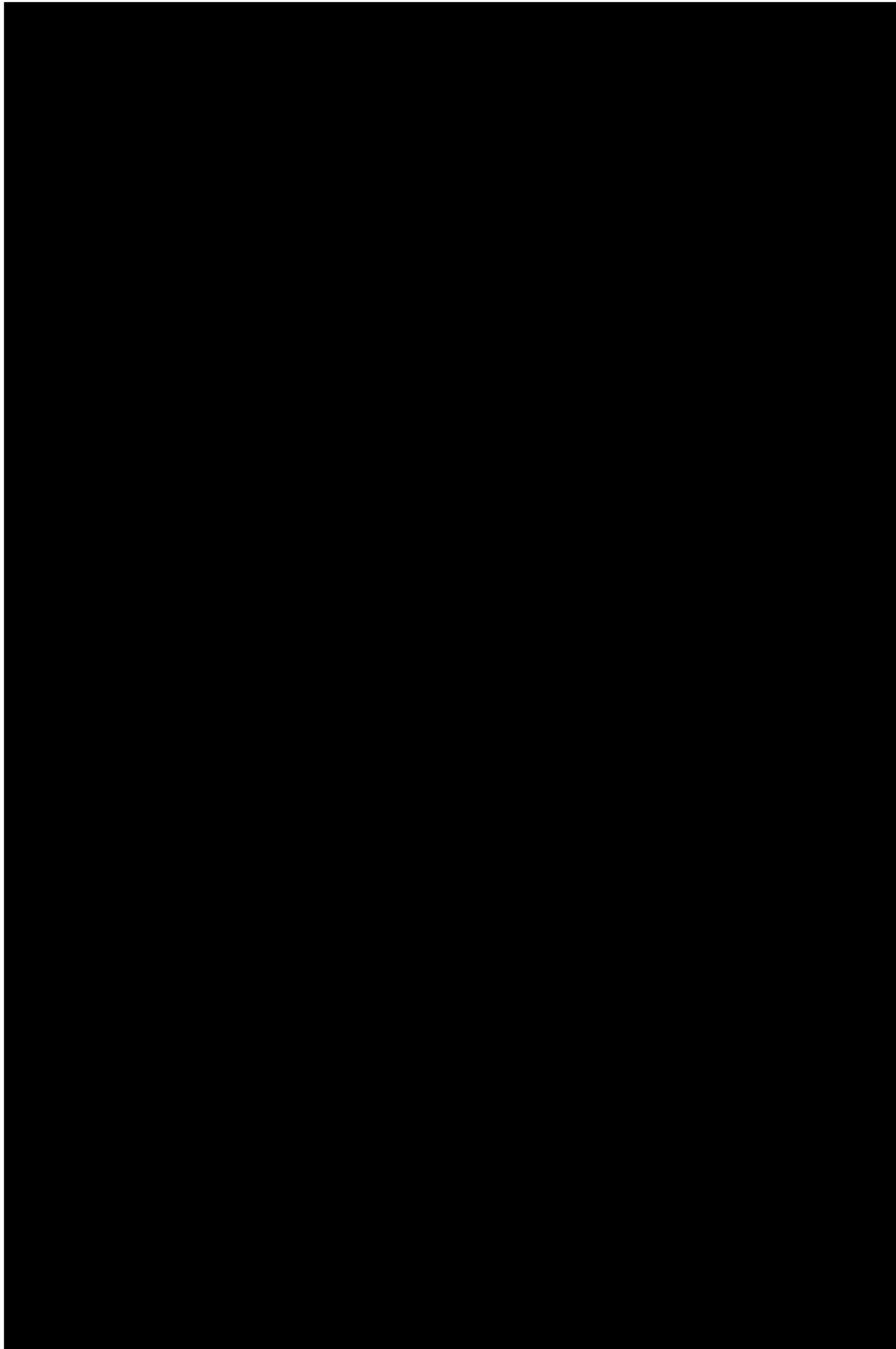
The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data was collected from a representative sample of the population, and the analysis was carried out using appropriate statistical methods. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the conclusions are based on the evidence gathered.

The study has several strengths, including a well-defined research design, a large and diverse sample, and the use of advanced statistical techniques. However, there are also some limitations, such as the cross-sectional nature of the data and the potential for self-report bias. Despite these limitations, the study provides valuable insights into the topic and contributes to the existing knowledge in the field.

The findings of the study have important implications for practice and policy. They suggest that there is a need for further research in this area, and that the results can be used to inform decision-making and the development of interventions. The study also highlights the importance of considering individual differences and the role of context in understanding the phenomenon being studied.

In conclusion, the study is a valuable contribution to the field and provides a solid foundation for future research. The findings are clear and compelling, and the study is well-executed and easy to read. It is a pleasure to recommend this paper to anyone interested in the topic.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of mental health services, and the National Institute for Mental Health (NIMH) has published a strategy for the future of mental health services in the United States (NIMH, 2003).

The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of research on the effectiveness of mental health services, and to discuss the implications for practice.

2. Introduction

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The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 provides an overview of the current state of research on the effectiveness of mental health services. Section 3 discusses the implications for practice.

2. Overview

The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the current state of research on the effectiveness of mental health services. The section is organized as follows. Section 2.1 provides an overview of the current state of research on the effectiveness of mental health services. Section 2.2 discusses the implications for practice.

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2.1.1. Overview

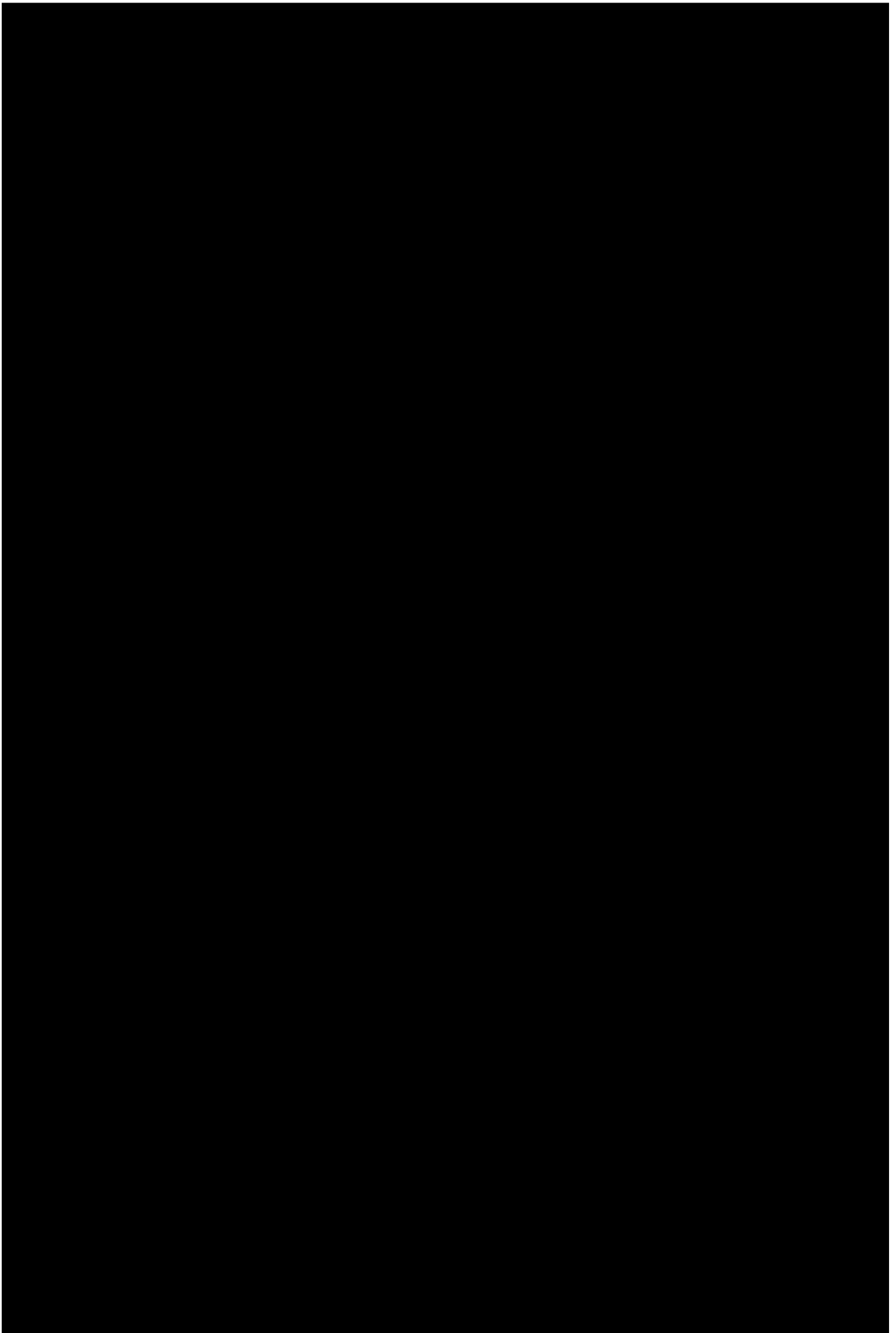
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study,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

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

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

In conclusion, the study has shown that the variables of interest are significantly related. This finding contributes to the existing knowledge in the field and has practical implications for future research and practice.

