

## 6.11.1. ZMĚNOVÝ LIST – IKEM Praha – Výstavba budov G1 a G2 (U) k rozšíření kapacit

<b>Navrhovatel změny</b> IMOS Brno, a.s., Olomoucká 704/174, 627 00 Brno		Index navrhovatele:	Číslo SO nebo PS:  D2_03	Registrační číslo Změnového listu (ZL):  ZL Č.149
<b>Indexy:</b> O...objednatel GD...generální dodavatel GP...generální projektant PM...projektový manažer J...jiný	Změna má vliv do následujících profesí:	D2_03 Kanalizace		
	Změna má další vliv do následujících stavebních objektů (SO) nebo provozních souborů (PS)			
<b>Název změny: Výkop kanalizace v křemencích mezi šachtami RŠ13 až RŠ15</b>				
<b>Položka, popis: Tento změnový list řeší změnu třídy rozpojitelnosti horniny pro výkopy dešťové kanalizace mezi šachtami RŠ13 až RŠ15 z důvodu výskytu křemencového podloží.</b>				
<b>Důvod změny:</b> Dle zjištění výskytu křemencového podloží				
<b>Přílohy: 1. položkový rozpočet, 2. dokladová část</b>				
<b>Vliv na cenu:</b> odhadnuté náklady: <b>163 528,- Kč bez DPH</b> konečná cena: <b>163 528,- Kč bez DPH</b>		<b>Vliv na cenu stavební dodávky (dle přiloženého rozpočtu):</b> zvýšení ceny o: <b>163 528,- Kč bez DPH</b> snížení ceny o:		Vyplní GD (nehodící se škrtněte)
<b>Vyvolá změnu stavebního povolení před dokončením:</b>			ANO / NE	Vyplní GP / PM
<b>Dopady do HMG GD: 0 dní</b>		<b>celkový počet dnů: 0</b>		NE Vyplní GD / provádějí změnu
<b>Vyřádění zástupce GD</b>	SOUHLASÍME / NESOUHLASÍME	Datum a podpis: [redacted] 25. 05. 2023		
<b>Vyřádění zástupce GP</b>	SOUHLASÍME / NESOUHLASÍME Vyřádění GP: 1. Položky jsou zpracovány dle metodiky ÚRS. 2. Položky byly vytvořeny zhotovitelem. Věcná, výměrová a cenová správnost těchto položek je v kompetenci TDS. 3. Vyřádění rozpočtáře v příloze.	Datum a podpis: [redacted] 25. 05. 2023		
<b>Vyřádění zástupce Správce stavby</b>	SOUHLASÍME / NESOUHLASÍME	Datum a podpis: [redacted] 25. 05. 2023		
<b>Vyřádění zástupce Objednatele - PM</b>	SOUHLASÍME / NESOUHLASÍME	Datum a podpis: [redacted] 25. 05. 2023		
<b>Vyřádění zástupce Objednatele</b>	SCHVÁLIL / NESCHVÁLIL	Datum a podpis: 30. 05. 2023		
<b>Důvod zamítnutí (vyplní O):</b>				



Project Management  
Technický dozor investora  
Construction Management  
Kordinátor BOZP  
Cost Management

Rozdělovník:	1.OBJEDNATEL, 2. MP, 3. GP (AD), 4. GD
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INVIN s.r.o.  
Sochorova 23, 616 00 Brno  
T: XXXXXXXXXX  
[www.invin.cz](http://www.invin.cz)

IČ: 292 117 51 | DIČ: CZ 292 117 51  
č. BÚ: 43-6741260237/0100 | Společnost je zapsána v OR u KS v Brně, odd. C, vložka 66033

Patříme do skupiny  
 AD Group

# REKAPITULACE STAVBY - ZL Č.149 - VÝKOP KANALIZACE V KŘEMENCÍCH MEZI RŠ13-RŠ15

Kód: A05-17-P  
Stavba: IKEM - Výstavba nových budov G1, G2

KSO:  
Místo: Praha

CC-CZ:  
Datum: 16.05.2023

Zadavatel:  
Institut klinické a experimentální medicíny, Praha

IČ:  
DIČ:

Uchazeč:  
IMOS Brno, a.s., Olomoucká 174, 627 00 Brno

IČ: 25322257  
DIČ: CZ25322257

Projektant:  
Atelier Penta v.o.s., Mrštíkova 12, Jihlava

IČ:  
DIČ:

Zpracovatel:  
IMOS Brno, a.s. [REDACTED]

IČ:  
DIČ:

Poznámka:

<b>Cena bez DPH</b>				<b>163 528,20</b>
DPH základní	Sazba daně	Základ daně		Výše daně
snížená	21,00%	#ODKAZ!		#ODKAZ!
	15,00%	#ODKAZ!		#ODKAZ!
<b>Cena s DPH</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>CZK</b>		<b>197 869,12</b>

Projektant

Zpracovatel

Datum a podpis:

Razítko

Datum a podpis:

Razítko

Objednavatel

Uchazeč

Datum a podpis:

Razítko

Datum a podpis:

Razítko

# REKAPITULACE OBJEKTŮ STAVBY A SOUPISŮ PRACÍ - ZL Č.149 - VÝKOP KANALIZACE V KŘEMENCÍCH MEZI RŠ13-RŠ15

Kód: A05-17-P  
Stavba: IKEM - Výstavba nových budov G1, G2

Místo: Praha

Datum: 16.05.2023

Zadavatel: Institut klinické a experimentální medicíny, Praha

Projektant: Atelier Penta v.o.s.,  
Mrštíkova 12, Jihlava

Uchazeč: IMOS Brno, a.s., Olomoucká 174, 627 00 Brno

Zpracovatel:

IMOS Brno, a.s., [REDACTED]

Kód	Popis	Cena bez DPH [CZK]	Cena s DPH [CZK]
<b>Náklady z rozpočtů</b>		<b>163 528,20</b>	<b>197 869,12</b>
D2_03-D05	Kanalizace - Dotazy 2020_08_06	163 528,20	197 869,12

# KRYCÍ LIST SOUPISU PRACÍ - ZL Č.149 - VÝKOP KANALIZACE V KŘEMENCÍCH MEZI RŠ13-RŠ15

Stavba:

IKEM - Výstavba nových budov G1, G2

Objekt:

**D2\_03-D05 - Kanalizace - Dotazy 2020\_08\_06**

KSO:

Místo: Praha

CC-CZ:

Datum: 16.05.2023

Zadavatel:

Institut klinické a experimentální medicíny, Praha

IČ:

DIČ:

Uchazeč:

IMOS Brno, a.s., Olomoucká 174, 627 00 Brno

IČ:

25322257

DIČ:

CZ25322257

Projektant:

Atelier Penta v.o.s., Mrštíkova 12, Jihlava

IČ:

DIČ:

Zpracovatel:

IMOS Brno, a.s., [REDACTED]

IČ:

DIČ:

Poznámka:

**Cena bez DPH**

**163 528,20**

	Základ daně	Sazba daně	Výše daně
DPH základní	0,00	21,00%	0,00
DPH snížená	0,00	15,00%	0,00

**Cena s DPH**

**v CZK**

**197 869,12**

Projektant

Zpracovatel

Datum a podpis:

Razítko

Datum a podpis:

Razítko

Objednavatel

Uchazeč

Datum a podpis:

Razítko

Datum a podpis:

Razítko

# REKAPITULACE ČLENĚNÍ SOUPISU PRACÍ - ZL Č.149 - VÝKOP KANALIZACE V KŘEMENCÍCH MEZI RŠ13-RŠ15

Stavba

IKEM - Výstavba nových budov G1, G2

Objekt:

**D2\_03-D05 - Kanalizace - Dotazy 2020\_08\_06**

Místo:

Praha

Datum

16.05.2023

Zadavatel:	Institut klinické a experimentální medicíny, Praha	Projektant:	Atelier Penta v.o.s., Mrštíkova 12, Jihlava
Uchazeč:	IMOS Brno, a.s., Olomoucká 174, 627 00 Brno	Zpracovatel:	IMOS Brno, a.s., [REDACTED]
Kód dlu - Popis			Cena celkem [CZK]
<b>Náklady ze soupisu prací celkem</b>			<b>163 528,20</b>
<b>Náklady ze soupisu prací - odpočty</b>			<b>-116 044,82</b>
HSV - Práce a dodávky HSV			-116 044,82
1 - Zemní práce			-116 044,82
<b>Náklady ze soupisu prací - přípočty</b>			<b>279 573,02</b>
HSV - Práce a dodávky HSV			279 573,02
1 - Zemní práce			272 419,69
99 - Přesun hmot			7 153,33

## SOUPIS PRACÍ - ZL Č.149 - VÝKOP KANALIZACE V KŘEMENCÍCH MEZI RŠ13-RŠ15

Stavba:

IKEM - Výstavba nových budov G1, G2

Objekt:

D2\_03-D05 - Kanalizace - Dotazy 2020\_08\_06

Místo:

Praha

Datum:

16.05.2023

Zadavatel

Institut klinické a experimentální medicíny, Praha

Projektant:

Atelier Penta  
v.o.s., Mrštíkova  
12, Jihlava

Uchazeč:

IMOS Brno, a.s., Olomoucká 174, 627 00 Brno

Zpracovatel:

IMOS Brno, a.s.,  
[REDACTED]

PČ	Typ	Kód	Popis	MJ	Množství	J.cena [CZK]	Cena celkem [CZK]	Cenová soustava
<b>Náklady soupisu celkem</b>							<b>163 528,20</b>	
<b>Náklady soupisu - odpočty</b>							<b>-116 044,82</b>	
D		HSV	Práce a dodávky HSV				-116 044,82	
D		1	Zemní práce				-116 044,82	
6	K	132201203	Hloubení rýh š do 2000 mm v hornině tř. 3 objemu do 5000 m <sup>3</sup>	m3	-20,053	233,90	-4 690,37	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	W		Viz PD - situace, podélné profily, příčné řezy, výpis prvků a TZ					
	W		Zatřídění hornin - tř.3 - 15%, tř.4 - 75%, tř.5- 10%					
	W		kanalizace:					
	W		(2,8*1,5*31,83)*0,15		-20,053			
7	K	132201209	Příplatek za lepivost k hloubení rýh š do 2000 mm v hornině tř. 3	m3	-10,027	25,40	-254,67	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	W		20,053*0,5 *Přepočtené koeficientem množství		-10,027			
8	K	132301203	Hloubení rýh š do 2000 mm v hornině tř. 4 objemu do 5000 m <sup>3</sup>	m3	-100,265	257,00	-25 767,98	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	W		Viz PD - situace, podélné profily, příčné řezy, výpis prvků a TZ					
	W		Zatřídění hornin - tř.3 - 15%, tř.4 - 75%, tř.5- 10%					
	W		kanalizace:					
	W		(2,8*1,5*31,83)*0,75		-100,265			
9	K	132301209	Příplatek za lepivost k hloubení rýh š do 2000 mm v hornině tř. 4	m3	-50,133	55,20	-2 767,31	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	W		100,265*0,5 *Přepočtené koeficientem množství		-50,133			
10	K	132401201	Hloubení rýh š do 2000 mm v hornině tř. 5	m3	-13,369	941,80	-12 590,55	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	W		Viz PD - situace, podélné profily, příčné řezy, výpis prvků a TZ					
	W		Zatřídění hornin - tř.3 - 15%, tř.4 - 75%, tř.5- 10%					
	W		kanalizace:					
	W		(2,8*1,5*31,83)*0,1		-13,369			
15	K	161101102	Svislé přemístění výkopku z horniny tř. 1 až 4 hl výkopu do 4 m	m3	-120,317	46,70	-5 618,82	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	W		kanalizace					
	W		(2,8*1,5*31,83)*0,9		-120,317			
17	K	161101152	Svislé přemístění výkopku z horniny tř. 5 až 7 hl výkopu do 4 m	m3	-13,369	80,70	-1 078,85	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	W		kanalizace:					
	W		(2,8*1,5*31,83)*0,1		-13,369			

PČ	Typ	Kód	Popis	MJ	Množství	J.cena [CZK]	Cena celkem [CZK]	Cenová soustava
21	K	162701103	Vodorovně přemístění do 8000 m výkopku/sypaniny z horniny tř. 1 až 4 Viz PD - situace, podélné profily, příčné řezy a TZ	m3	-120,317	146,00	-17 566,34	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	VV		přebytečná zemina: výkopy					
	VV		rýhy kanalizace:					
	VV		"pol. 132201203:"20,053		-20,053			
	VV		"pol. 132301203:"100,265		-100,265			
22	K	162701153	Vodorovně přemístění do 8000 m výkopku/sypaniny z horniny tř. 5 až 7 Viz PD - situace, podélné profily, příčné řezy a TZ	m3	-13,369	155,20	-2 074,81	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	VV		přebytečná zemina:					
	VV		"pol. 132401201:"15,369		-15,369			
23	K	171201211	Poplatek za uložení stavebního odpadu - zeminy a kameniva na skládce "pol. 162701103:"120,317*1,9 "pol. 162701153:"13,369*2,1	t	-256,677	170,00	-43 635,12	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	VV				-228,602			
	VV				-28,075			
<b>Náklady soupisu - přípočty</b>							<b>279 573,02</b>	
D	HSV		Práce a dodávky HSV				<b>279 573,02</b>	
D	1		Zemní práce				<b>272 419,69</b>	
K	132651214		Hloubení rýh provedené v hornině třídy těžitelnosti III skupiny 7 skalní frézou přes 100 do 500 m3 Křemence ve výkopu kanalizace mezi RŠ13 - RŠ15 (2,8+0,3)*1,5*31,83	m3	148,010	1 190,00	176 131,31	CS ÚRS 2023/01
	VV				148,010			
17	K	161101152	Svislé přemístění výkopku z horniny tř. 5 až 7 hl výkopu do 4 m Křemence ve výkopu kanalizace mezi RŠ13 - RŠ15 (2,8+0,3)*1,5*31,83	m3	148,010	80,70	11 944,37	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	VV				148,010			
22	K	162701153	Vodorovně přemístění do 8000 m výkopku/sypaniny z horniny tř. 5 až 7 Křemence ve výkopu kanalizace mezi RŠ13 - RŠ15 (2,8+0,3)*1,5*31,83	m3	148,010	155,20	22 971,07	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	VV				148,010			
23	K	171201211	Poplatek za uložení stavebního odpadu - zeminy a kameniva na skládce "viz pol č. 162701153:"148,01*2,1	t	310,821	170,00	52 839,57	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	VV				310,821			
29	K	175151101	Obsypání potrubí strojně sypaninou bez prohození, uloženou do 3 m Křemence ve výkopu kanalizace mezi RŠ13 - RŠ15 0,3*1,5*31,83	m3	14,324	152,90	2 190,06	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	VV				14,324			
30	M	583373030	Štěrko/sek frakce 0-8 14,324*1,95 "Přepočtené koeficientem množství	t	27,932	227,10	6 343,31	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	VV				27,932			
D	99		Přesun hmot				<b>7 153,33</b>	
93	K	998276101	Přesun hmot pro trubní vedení z trub z plastických hmot otevřený výkop 27,932	t	27,932	256,10	7 153,33	CS ÚRS 2018 01
	VV				27,932			





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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The text suggests that a systematic approach to record-keeping is essential for identifying trends and making informed decisions.

Next, the document addresses the issue of budgeting. It explains that a well-defined budget is a critical tool for managing resources and controlling costs. By setting clear financial goals and limits, individuals and organizations can avoid overspending and ensure that their financial plans are realistic and achievable. The text provides practical advice on how to create a budget that works for your specific needs and circumstances.

The third section focuses on the importance of regular financial reviews. It argues that periodic assessments of your financial health are necessary to catch any potential problems early on. This involves comparing actual performance against the budget and identifying areas where adjustments may be needed. The document encourages a proactive approach to financial management, rather than waiting until a crisis has developed.

Finally, the document discusses the role of professional advice in financial planning. It acknowledges that complex financial situations often require the expertise of accountants, financial planners, or other professionals. Consulting with these experts can help you navigate difficult decisions and optimize your financial strategy. The text stresses that seeking professional help is a sign of responsible financial management, not a sign of weakness.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the elderly population, and the need to ensure that the elderly are able to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of home care services, and the establishment of the Department of Health's 'Ageing Well' programme (Department of Health 2000).

The 'Ageing Well' programme is a national initiative aimed at improving the quality of life of the elderly population. It focuses on a number of key areas, including health, social care, and housing. The programme is based on the principle of 'ageing in place', which means that elderly people should be able to live in their own homes for as long as possible, with the necessary support and services provided to meet their needs.

One of the key components of the 'Ageing Well' programme is the development of home care services. Home care services provide a range of support and services to elderly people living in their own homes, including help with personal care, household tasks, and transportation. Home care services are provided by a range of providers, including local authorities, private care companies, and voluntary organisations.

Another key component of the 'Ageing Well' programme is the establishment of 'Age Well' centres. These centres provide a range of services and activities for elderly people, including health checks, social activities, and advice and support. 'Age Well' centres are often located in community centres or other local venues, and are staffed by trained staff and volunteers.

The 'Ageing Well' programme is a multi-agency initiative, involving a range of organisations and individuals. The Department of Health is the lead organisation, but other organisations, including local authorities, private care companies, and voluntary organisations, are also involved in the programme. The programme is funded by the Department of Health, and is a priority for the government.

The 'Ageing Well' programme is a key initiative in the UK's response to the needs of the elderly population. It aims to ensure that elderly people are able to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible, with the necessary support and services provided to meet their needs. The programme is a multi-agency initiative, involving a range of organisations and individuals, and is funded by the Department of Health.

The 'Ageing Well' programme is a key initiative in the UK's response to the needs of the elderly population. It aims to ensure that elderly people are able to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible, with the necessary support and services provided to meet their needs. The programme is a multi-agency initiative, involving a range of organisations and individuals, and is funded by the Department of Health.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are poor has increased. The number of people living on less than \$1 a day has increased from 1.1 billion in 1981 to 1.5 billion in 1999.

There are many reasons for this. One reason is that the world's population has increased. In 1981, there were 5 billion people in the world. In 1999, there were 6 billion. Another reason is that the world's economy has not grown fast enough. The world's economy has grown by only 1.5% per year since 1981. This is not enough to keep up with the growth of the world's population. A third reason is that the world's resources are being used up. The world's forests are being cut down, the world's oceans are being overfished, and the world's air is becoming more polluted. All of these things are making it harder for people to live on less than \$1 a day.

There are many things that we can do to help reduce poverty. One thing is to help the world's economy grow faster. This can be done by investing in infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, and by providing education and training for people. Another thing is to help protect the world's resources. This can be done by planting trees, conserving water, and reducing pollution. Finally, we can help people in poor countries by providing them with food, clothing, and shelter.

There are many organizations that are working to reduce poverty. One of the most famous is the Red Cross. The Red Cross provides food, clothing, and shelter to people in poor countries. Another organization is the World Bank. The World Bank provides loans to poor countries to help them develop their economies. There are many other organizations that are working to reduce poverty, and we can all help them by donating money or volunteering our time.

Reducing poverty is one of the most important things that we can do for the world. It is a challenge, but it is one that we must face. We must work together to find ways to help the poor people of the world. We must help the world's economy grow faster, we must help protect the world's resources, and we must help people in poor countries. Only then can we hope to reduce poverty and make the world a better place for everyone.

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Reducing poverty is one of the most important things that we can do for the world. It is a challenge, but it is one that we must face. We must work together to find ways to help the poor people of the world. We must help the world's economy grow faster, we must help protect the world's resources, and we must help people in poor countries. Only then can we hope to reduce poverty and make the world a better place for everyone.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are poor has increased. The number of people living on less than \$1 a day has increased from 1.1 billion in 1981 to 1.5 billion in 1999.

There are many reasons for this. One reason is that the world's population has increased. In 1981, there were 5 billion people in the world. In 1999, there were 6 billion. Another reason is that the world's economy has not grown fast enough. The world's economy has grown by only 1.5% per year since 1981. This is not enough to keep up with the growth of the world's population. A third reason is that the world's resources are being used up. The world's forests are being cut down, the world's oceans are being overfished, and the world's air is becoming more polluted. All of these things are making it harder for people to live on less than \$1 a day.

There are many things that we can do to help reduce poverty. One thing is to help the world's economy grow faster. This can be done by investing in infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, and by providing education and training for people. Another thing is to help protect the world's resources. This can be done by planting trees, conserving water, and reducing pollution. Finally, we can help people in poor countries by providing them with food, clothing, and shelter.

There are many organizations that are working to reduce poverty. One of the most famous is the Red Cross. The Red Cross provides food, clothing, and shelter to people in poor countries. Another organization is the World Bank. The World Bank provides loans to poor countries to help them develop their economies. There are many other organizations that are working to reduce poverty, and we can all help them by donating money or volunteering our time.

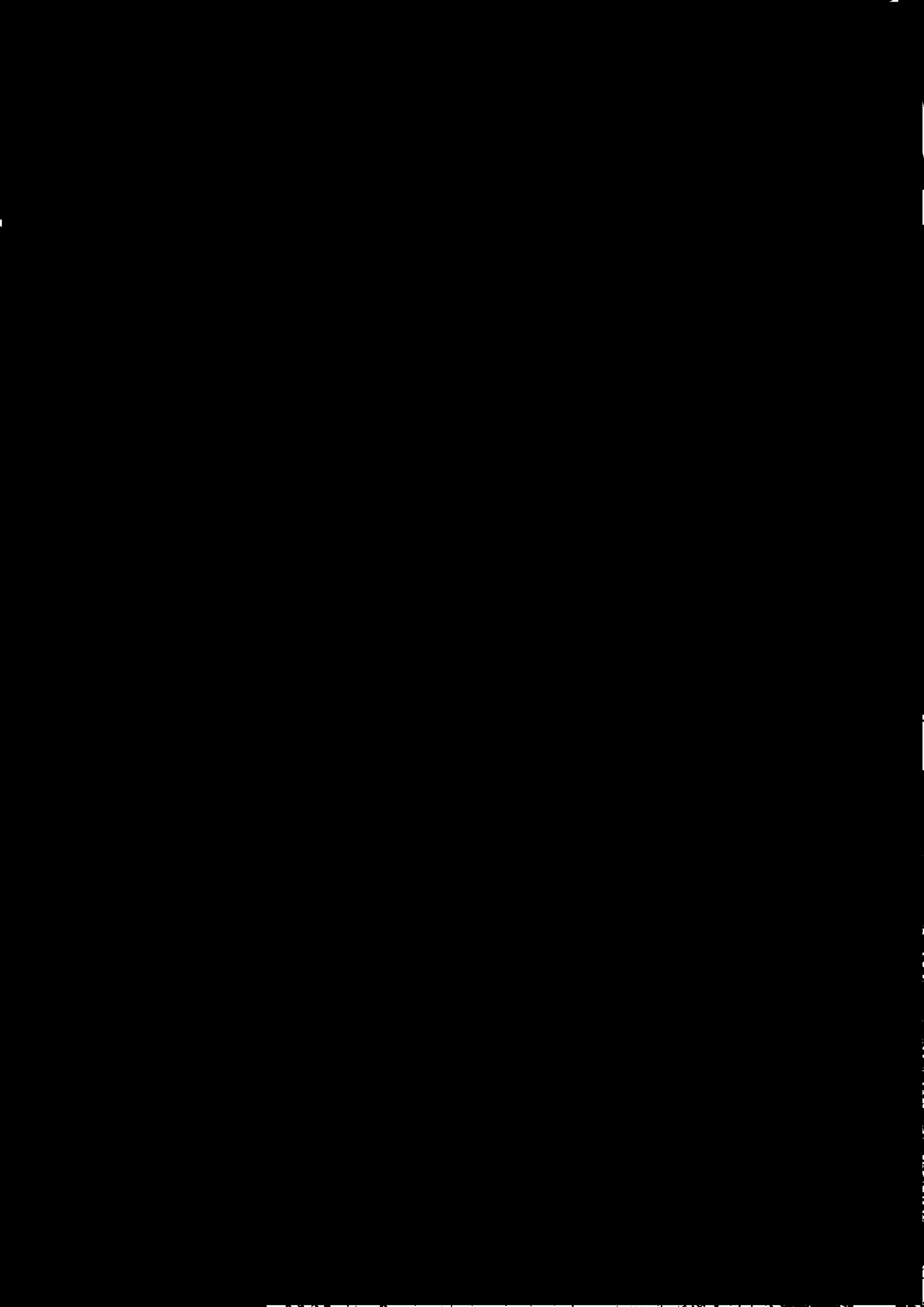
Reducing poverty is one of the most important things that we can do for the world. It is a challenge, but it is one that we must face. We must work together to find ways to help the poor people of the world. We must help the world's economy grow faster, we must help protect the world's resources, and we must help people in poor countries. Only then can we hope to reduce poverty and make the world a better place for everyone.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better* (Department of Health 1999). This sets out a vision of a society in which older people are able to live well, and to contribute to society. The White Paper sets out a number of key objectives, including:

• to improve the health and well-being of older people, and to reduce the inequalities in health and well-being between different groups of older people;

• to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes, and to continue to contribute to society;

• to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support that they need.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key actions, including:

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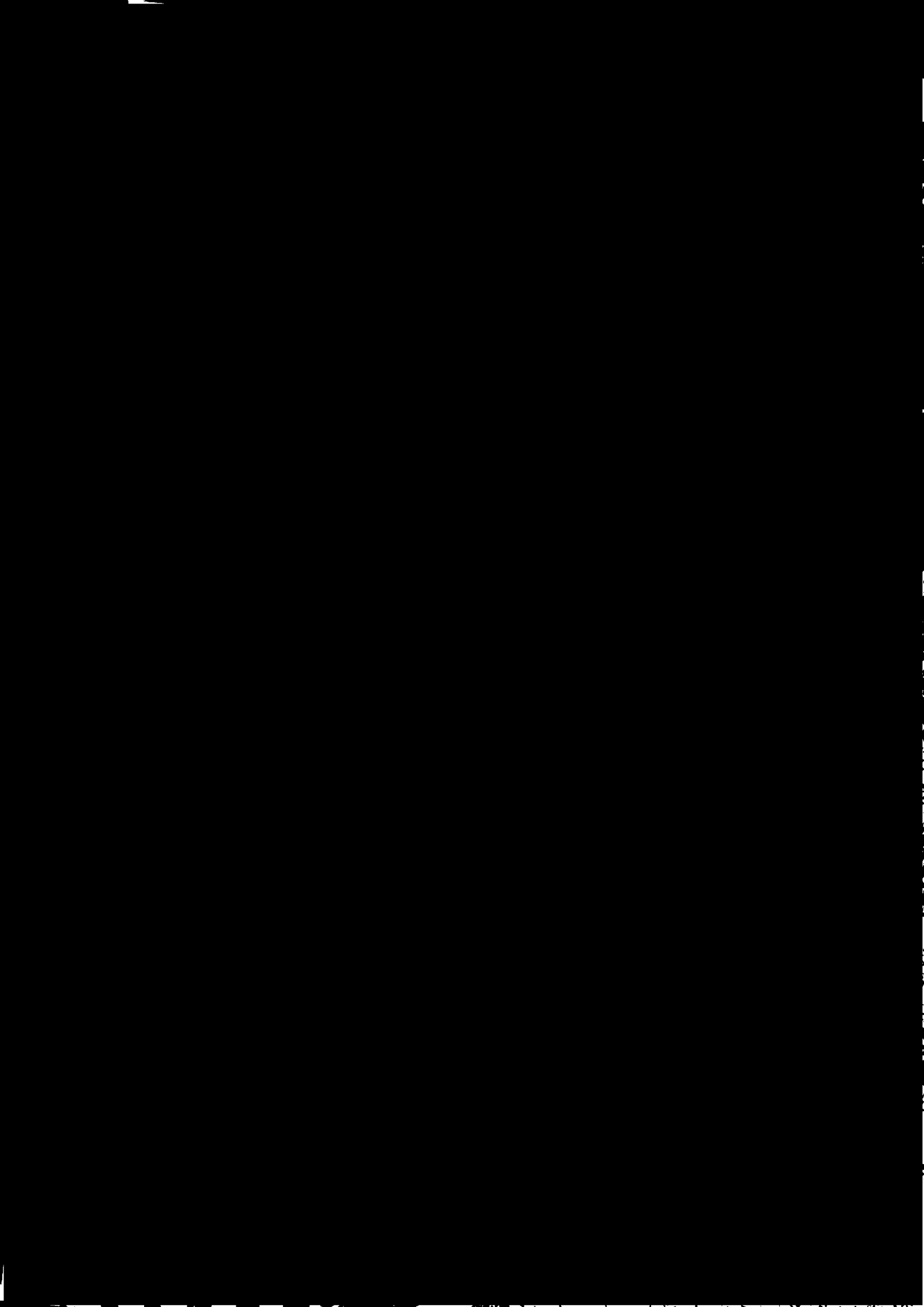
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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, customer orders, and supplier invoices. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of specific forms and the assignment of responsibilities to different staff members.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It describes various methods for identifying trends and anomalies in the financial performance. This includes comparing current data with historical trends, as well as benchmarking against industry standards. The document also discusses the importance of regular reviews and audits to ensure that the records are accurate and up-to-date. It provides a step-by-step guide for conducting these reviews, from the initial data collection to the final reporting and analysis.

The final part of the document discusses the implications of the financial data for the overall business strategy. It explains how the recorded information can be used to make informed decisions about resource allocation, pricing, and marketing. The document also highlights the importance of transparency and communication in the financial reporting process, ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the necessary information to make their own assessments.

