

# **DODATEK Č. 2 K DÍLČÍ SMLOUVĚ NA POŘÍZENÍ PROSTŘEDKU SIAC A IMPLEMENTACE APV CESMOS č. 22107000123**

## **I.**

### **Smluvní strany**

#### **Česká republika – Ministerstvo obrany**

se sídlem: Tychonova 1, 160 01 Praha 6  
zastoupená Mgr. Luborem KOUDELKOU,  
vrchním ředitelem Sekce vyzbrojování a akvizic MO  
se sídlem kanceláře: nám. Svobody 471/4, 160 01 Praha 6  
IČO: 60162694  
DIČ: CZ60162694  
bankovní spojení: Česká národní banka, pobočka 701, Na Příkopě 864/28, 115 03 Praha 1  
číslo účtu: 404881/0710  
Informační systém datových schránek (dále jen „ISDS“)  
Identifikátor datové schránky: hjyaavk  
kontaktní osoba ve věcech smluvních:

[REDACTED]

kontaktní osoby ve věcech technických:

[REDACTED]

adresa pro doručování korespondence:  
Sekce vyzbrojování a akvizic MO  
odbor vyzbrojování pozemních sil a KIS  
nám. Svobody 471/4  
160 01 Praha 6

(dále jen „nabyvatel“)

**a**

#### **Vojenský technický ústav, s. p., odštěpný závod VTÚLaPVO**

zapsán v obchodním rejstříku vedeném Městským soudem v Praze, spisová značka A75859  
se sídlem: Mladoboleslavská 944, Kbely, 197 00 Praha 9  
zastoupený Ing. Jiřím Kašpárkem, ředitelem státního podniku  
IČO: 24272523  
DIČ: CZ24272523  
bankovní spojení: Komerční banka a.s., Na Příkopě 33, 114 07 Praha 1  
číslo účtu: 107-4407400207/0100  
číslo účtu pro zálohové  
platby: 914881/0710  
kontaktní osoba oprávněna jednat ve věcech smluvních:

[REDACTED]

kontaktní osoba oprávněna jednat ve věcech technických:

[REDACTED]

kontaktní osoba oprávněna jednat ve věcech ekonomických:

[REDACTED]

adresa pro doručování korespondence:

Vojenský technický ústav, s. p.  
odštěpný závod VTÚLaPVO  
Mladoboleslavská 944  
197 00 Praha 9  
datová schránka: 7jckvi2

adresa pro doručování reklamací:

Mladoboleslavská 944, PO BOX č. 18, 197 21, Praha 9 – Kbely

[REDACTED]

datová schránka: 7jckvi2

(dále jen „poskytovatel“)

uzavírají tento dodatek č. 2 (dále jen „dodatek“) v souladu s čl. XVIII odst. 3 Dílčí smlouvy na pořízení prostředku SIAC a implementace APV CESMOS č. 22107000123 (dále jen „smlouva“).

## II.

### Účel dodatku

Účelem dodatku č. 2 je v souladu s uzavřeným dodatkem č. 1 smlouvy a s ohledem na výsledky provedené etapy CDR úprava předmětu smlouvy. Z takové úpravy vyplývá potřeba schválení nového revidovaného Návrhu technického řešení projektu „Rozvoj OTS VŘ PozS a VzS k naplnění schopností FMN“, úprava termínu plnění závazků poskytovatele jeho prodloužením, a dále také úprava ceny (resp. cenového rozkladu) jejím navýšením.

## III.

### Předmět dodatku

Smluvní strany se dohodly na následujících změnách smlouvy:

1. Článek IV. odst. 1 smlouvy se ruší a nahrazuje se novým odst. 1, který zní:

1. Smluvní strany se ve smyslu zákona č. 526/1990 Sb., o cenách, ve znění pozdějších předpisů dohodly na celkové ceně za předmět smlouvy, specifikovaný v čl. III. odst. 1. a 2. této smlouvy,

a to ve výši:

***a. Celková cena bez DPH činí 190 513 700,00 Kč,***

***b. DPH ve výši 21 % činí 40 007 877,00 Kč,***

***c. Celková cena včetně DPH (dále jen „celková cena“), činí 230 521 577,00 Kč***

*(slovy: dvě stě třicet milionů pět set dvacet jedna tisíc pět set sedmdesát sedm korun českých).*

2. Článek V. odst. 1 smlouvy se ruší a nahrazuje se novým odst. 1, který zní:

1. Poskytovatel je povinen splnit své závazky dle čl. III. odst. 1. a 2. této smlouvy do 31. 10. 2025 dle harmonogramu schváleného do 30 dnů po nabytí účinnosti této smlouvy v následujících etapách:

- a. Dodání SW APV CESMOS do: **15. 12. 2022.**  
b. Dodání prostředku SIAC a konečný termín plnění: **31. 10. 2025.**

3. Příloha č. 1 Návrh technického řešení projektu „Rozvoj OTS VŘ PozS a VzS k naplnění schopností FMN“ Technické zhodnocení prostředku SIAC se nahrazuje novým Návrhem technického řešení projektu „Rozvoj OTS VŘ PozS a VzS k naplnění schopností FMN“ Technické zhodnocení prostředku SIAC rev. 1.
4. Příloha č. 2 Cenový rozklad se ruší a nahrazuje se novým Cenovým rozkladem rev 5.2.

#### **IV.**

#### **Závěrečná ustanovení**

1. Dodatek je vyhotoven v elektronické podobě o 3 stranách a 2 přílohách o 87 stranách.
2. Ustanovení smlouvy, včetně jejích příloh, neupravená tímto dodatkem se nemění a zůstávají v platnosti beze změny.
3. Smluvní strany prohlašují, že jim nejsou známy žádné skutečnosti, které by uzavření dodatku vylučovaly, neuvedly se vzájemně v omyl a berou na vědomí, že v plném rozsahu nesou veškeré právní důsledky plynoucí z vědomě jimi udaných nepravdivých údajů.
4. Dodatek nabývá platnosti dnem jeho podpisu poslední smluvní stranou a účinnosti dnem jeho uveřejněním v informačním systému registru smluv v souladu se zákonem č. 340/2015 Sb., o registru smluv, ve znění pozdějších předpisů.
5. Tento dodatek je nedílnou součástí smlouvy.
6. Nedílnou součástí tohoto dodatku jsou níže uvedené přílohy:

Příloha č. 1 – Návrh technického řešení projektu „Rozvoj OTS VŘ PozS a VzS k naplnění schopností FMN“ Technické zhodnocení prostředku SIAC Technické zhodnocení prostředku SIAC rev. 1 o 85 stranách

Příloha č. 2 - Cenový rozklad rev. 5.2 o 2 stranách.

Nabyvatel:

**Mgr. Lubor KOUDELKA**

vrchní ředitel

podepsáno elektronicky

Poskytovatel:

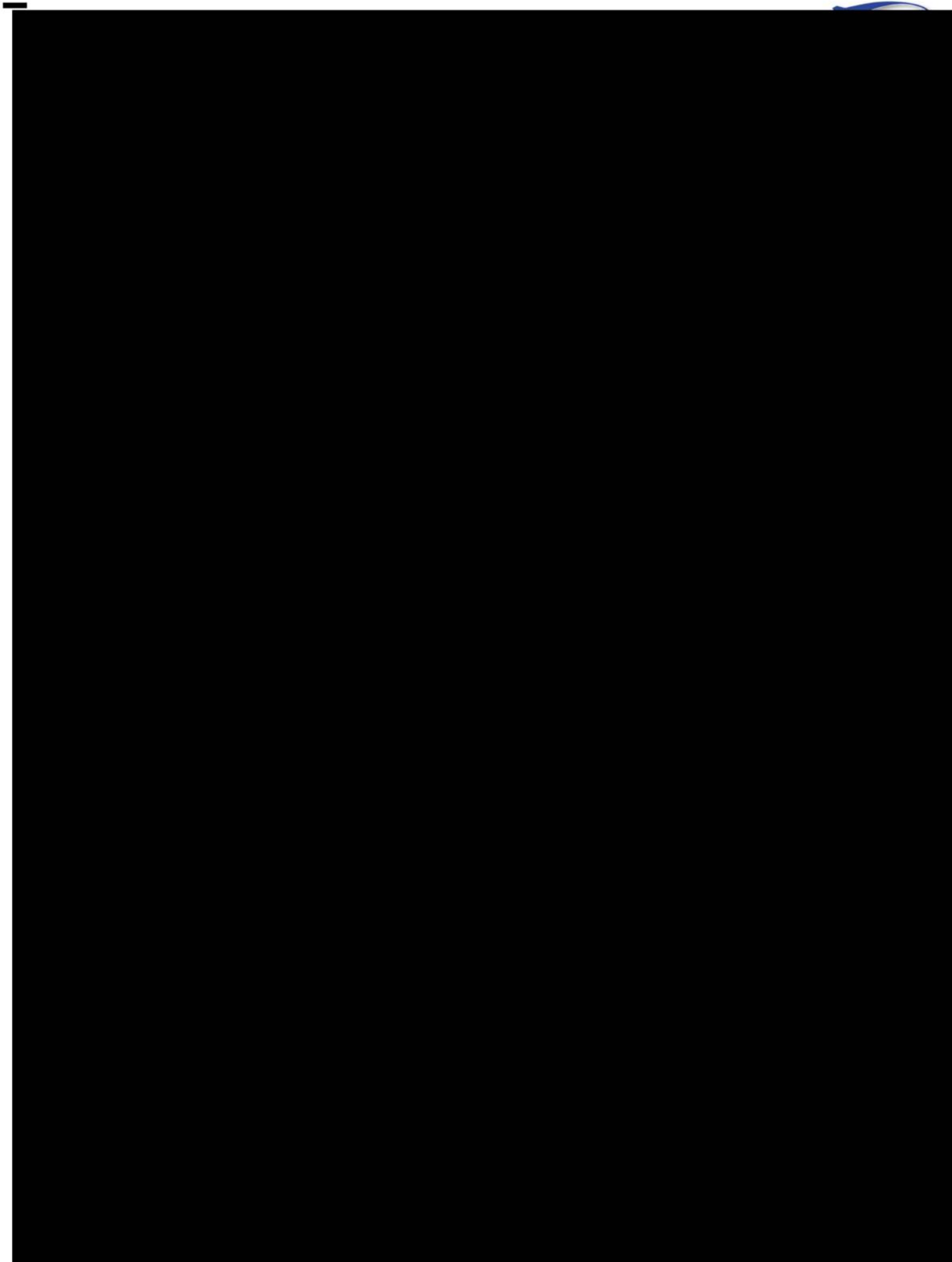
**Ing. Jiří Kašpárek**

ředitel státního podniku

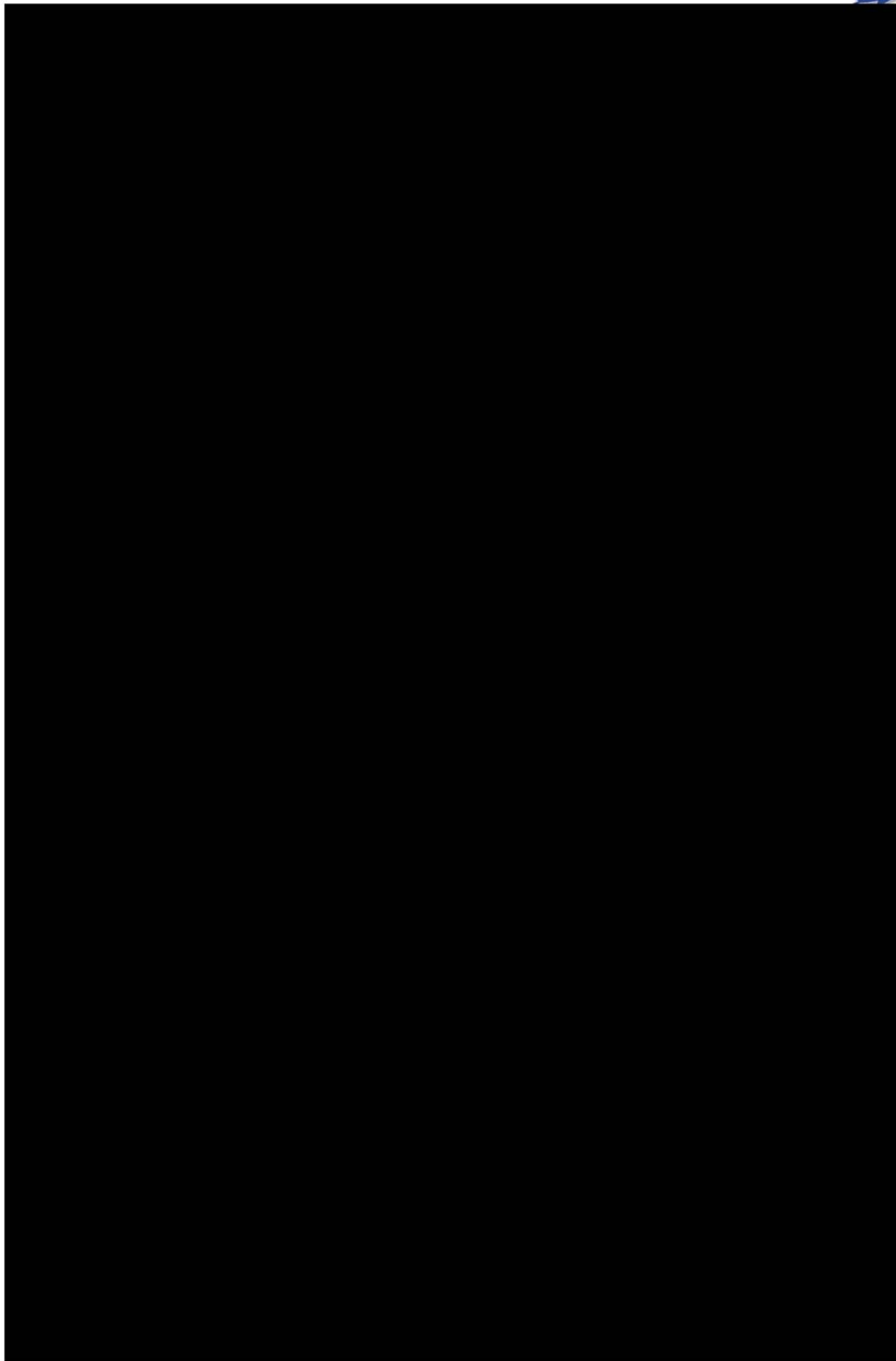
podepsáno elektronicky

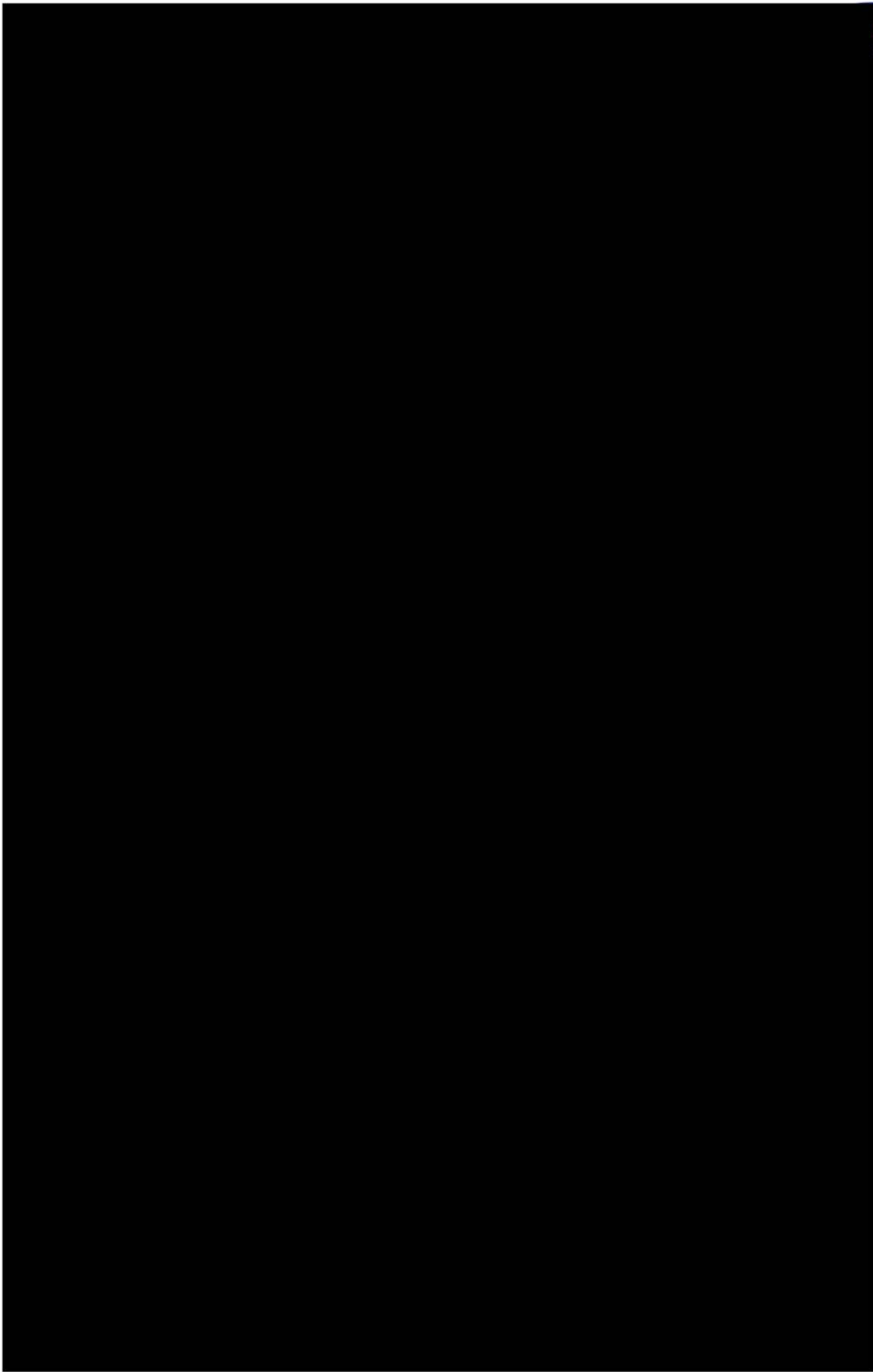
**Ing. Jiří  
Kašpárek**

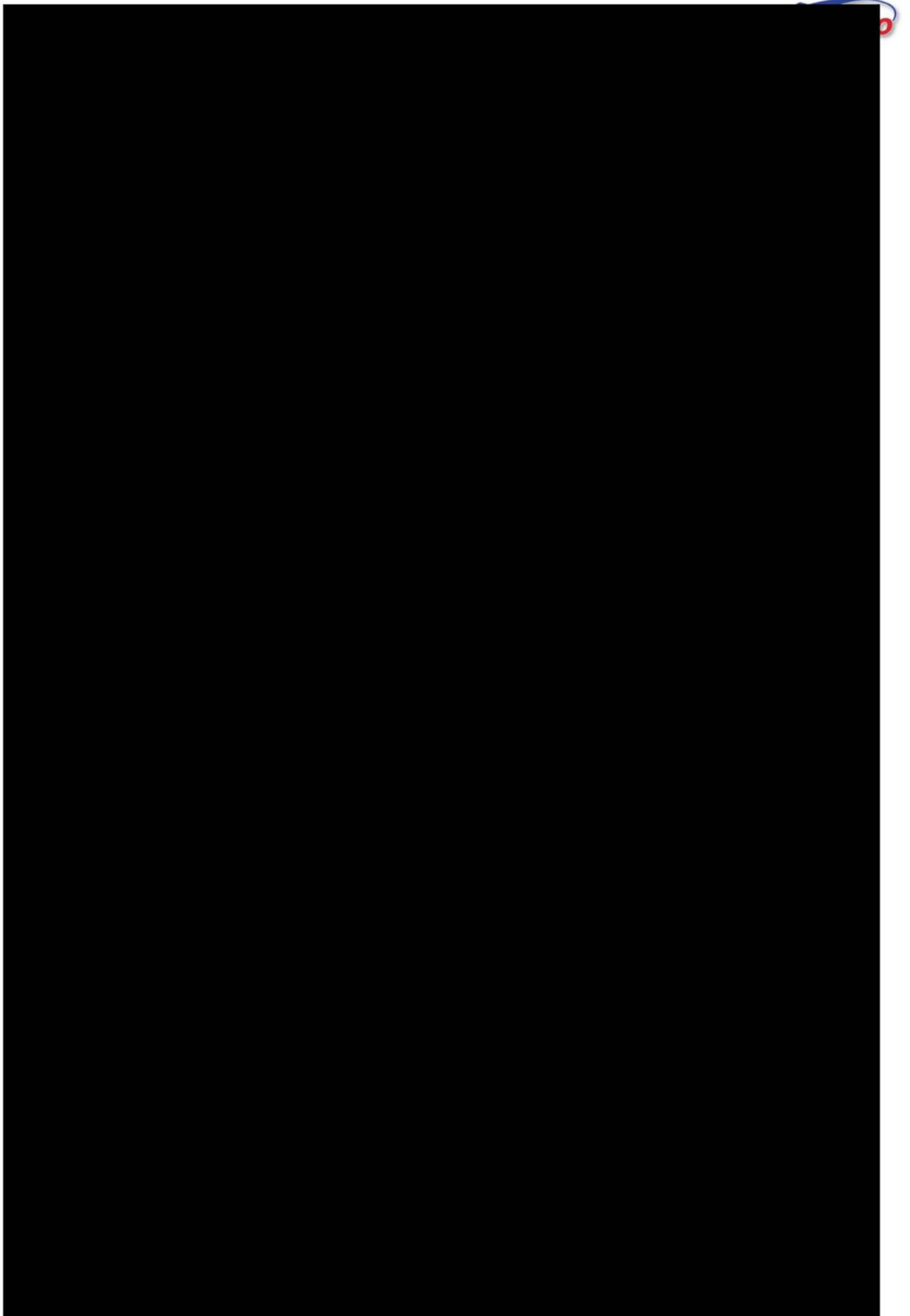
Digitálně podepsal  
Ing. Jiří Kašpárek  
Datum: 2024.12.12  
15:33:46 +01'00'



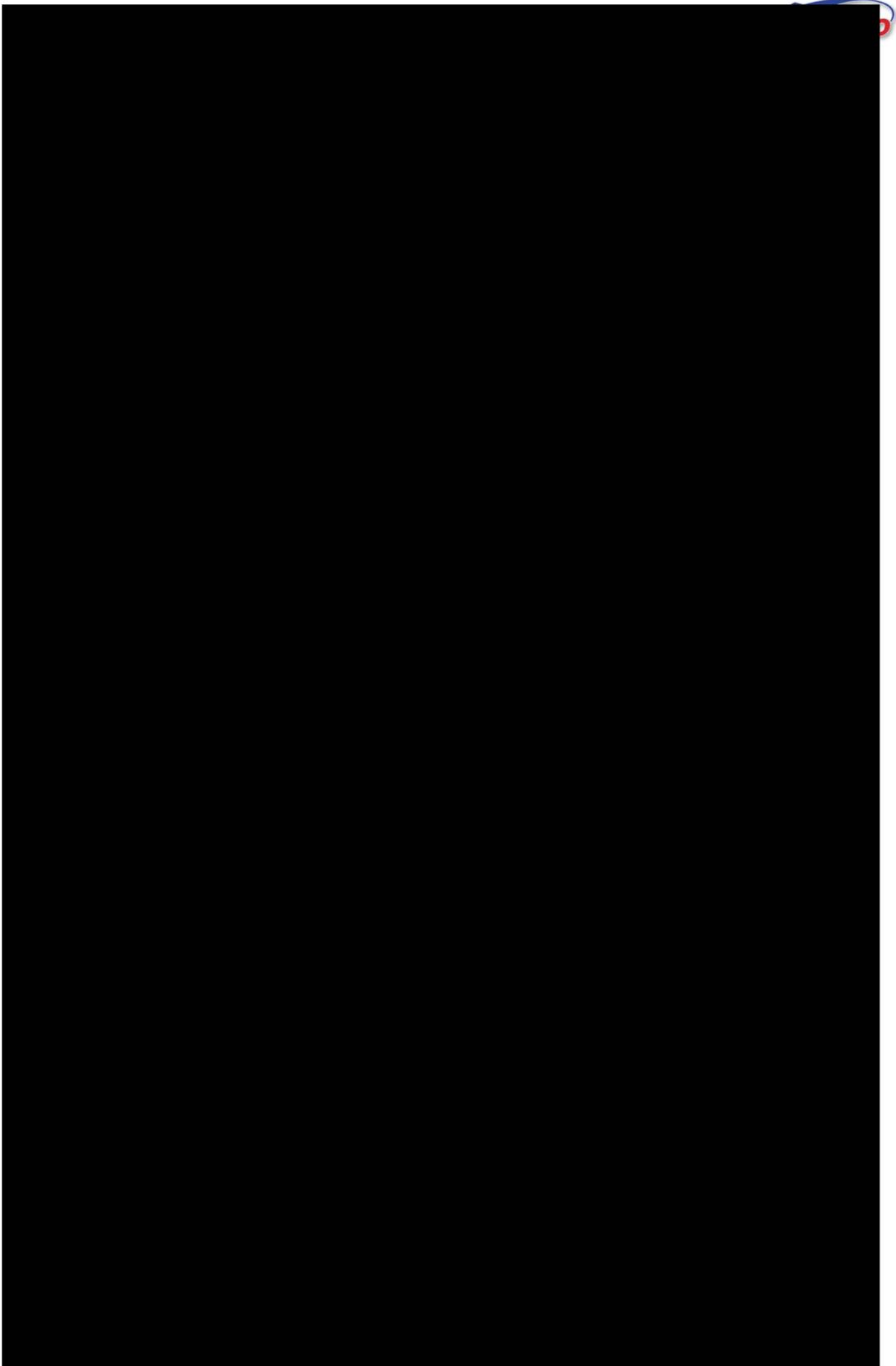














Senze

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 45% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women.

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

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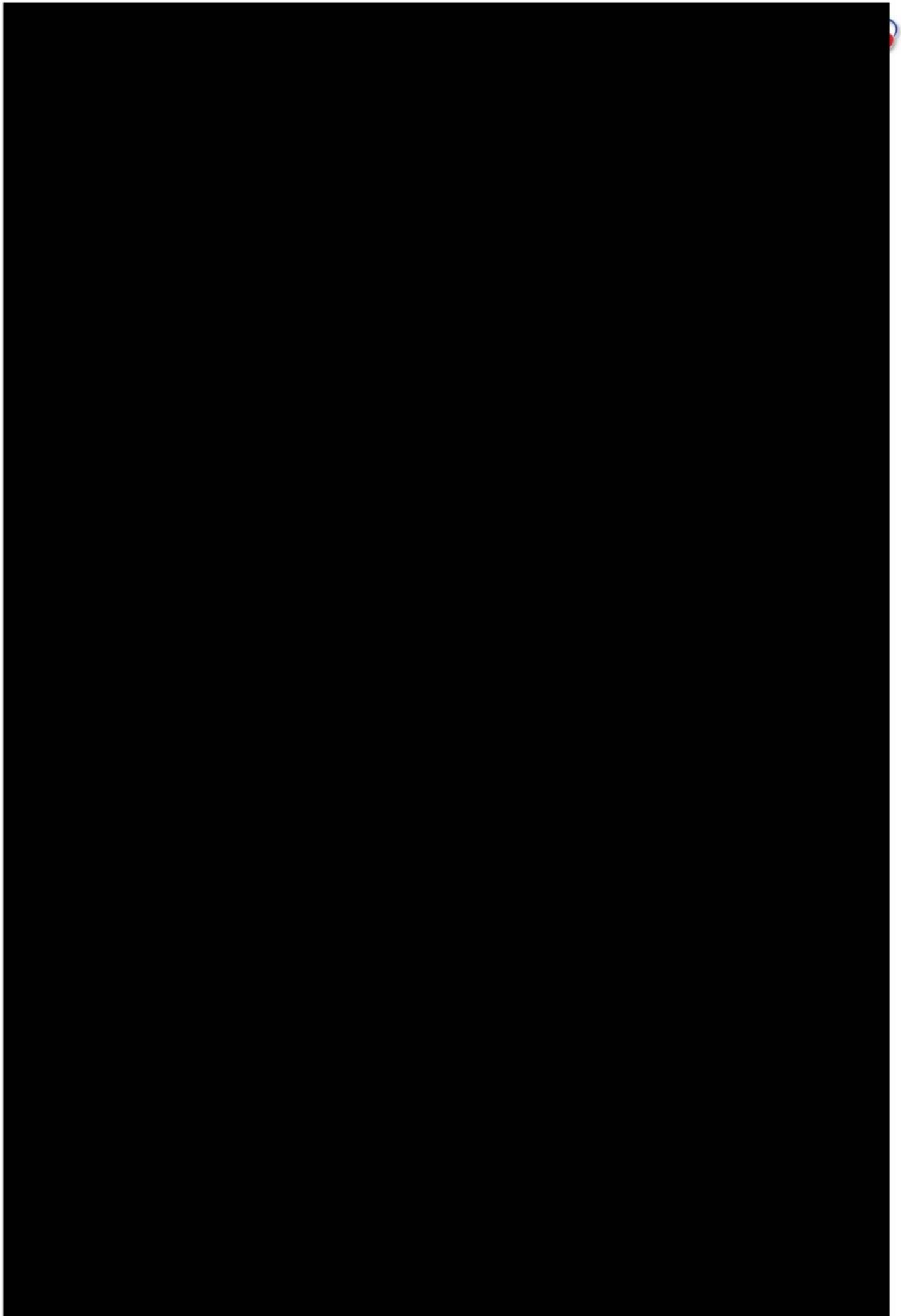
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[The following text is a dense, handwritten manuscript, likely a letter or a page from a book. It is written in a cursive script and covers the majority of the page. Due to the image quality and the nature of the handwriting, the specific words and sentences are largely illegible. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs, with some lines indented. There are some markings that could be interpreted as punctuation or section dividers, but they are not clear enough to transcribe accurately. The overall appearance is that of a historical document or a personal correspondence.]







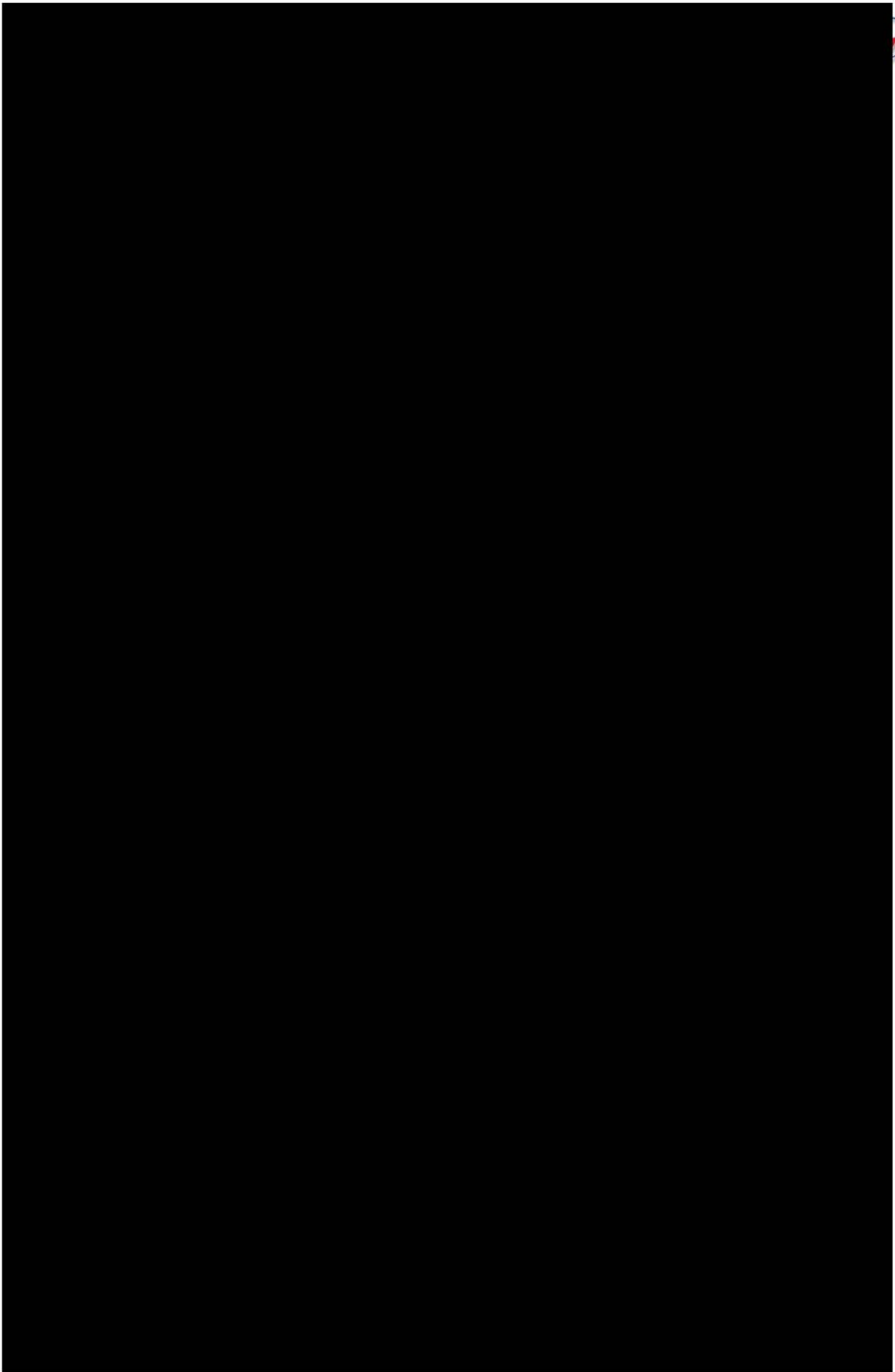


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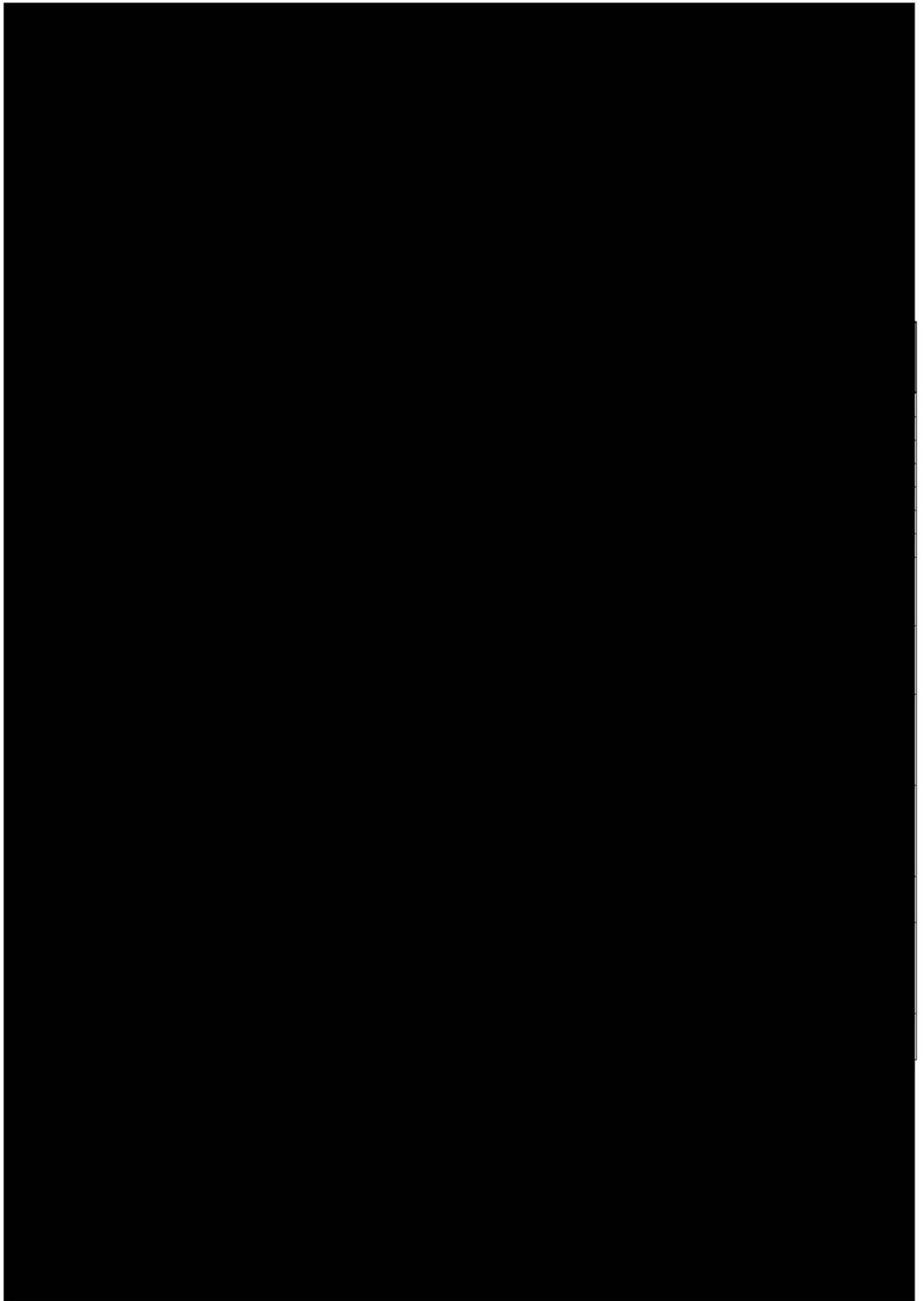


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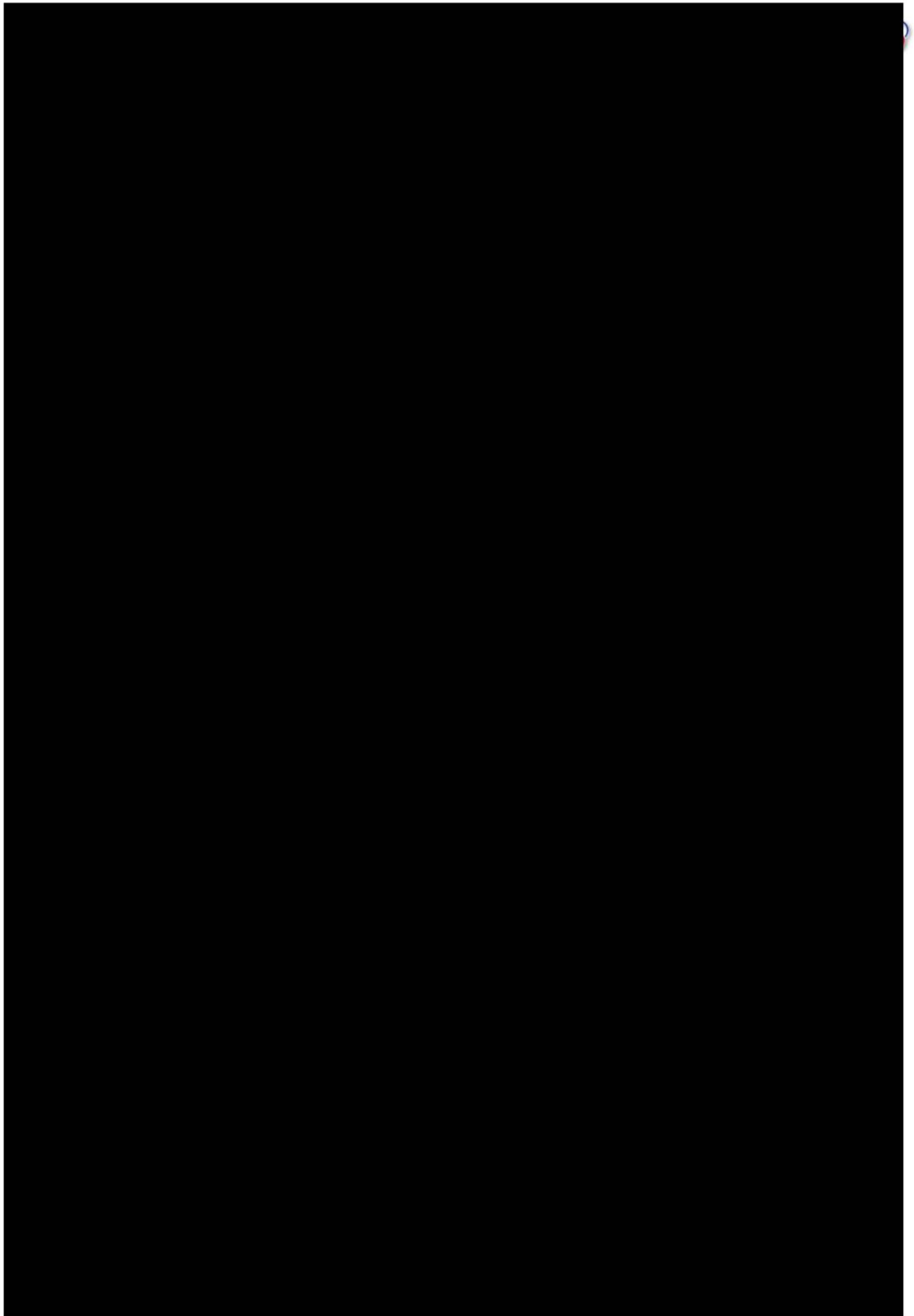




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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of communication, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)

These definitions are not mutually exclusive, and the two fields overlap. The 'information' field is defined as:

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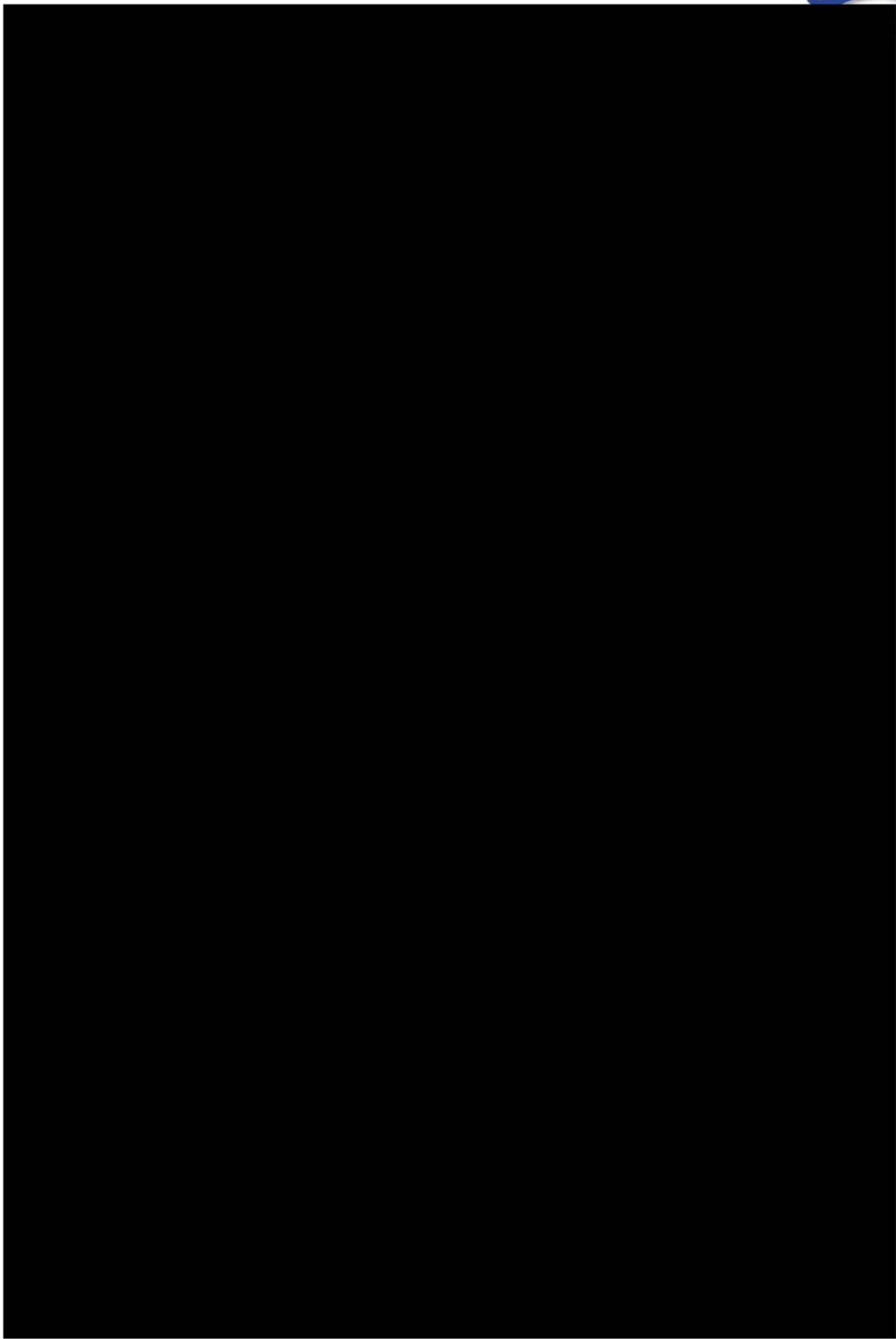
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The 'communication' field is defined as:

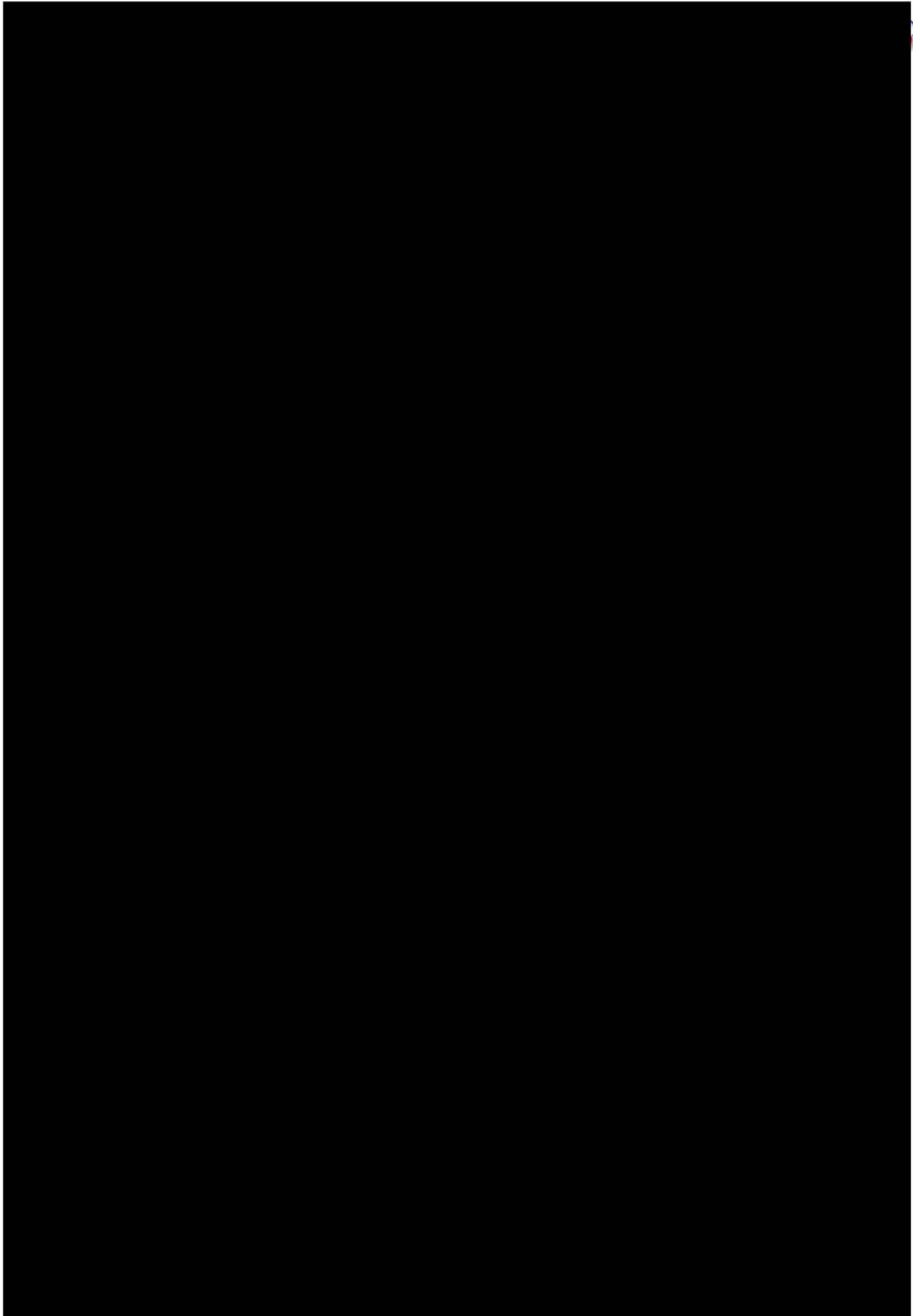
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...the study of the nature, sources, uses, and management of information, and the study of the communication of information. (p. 1)





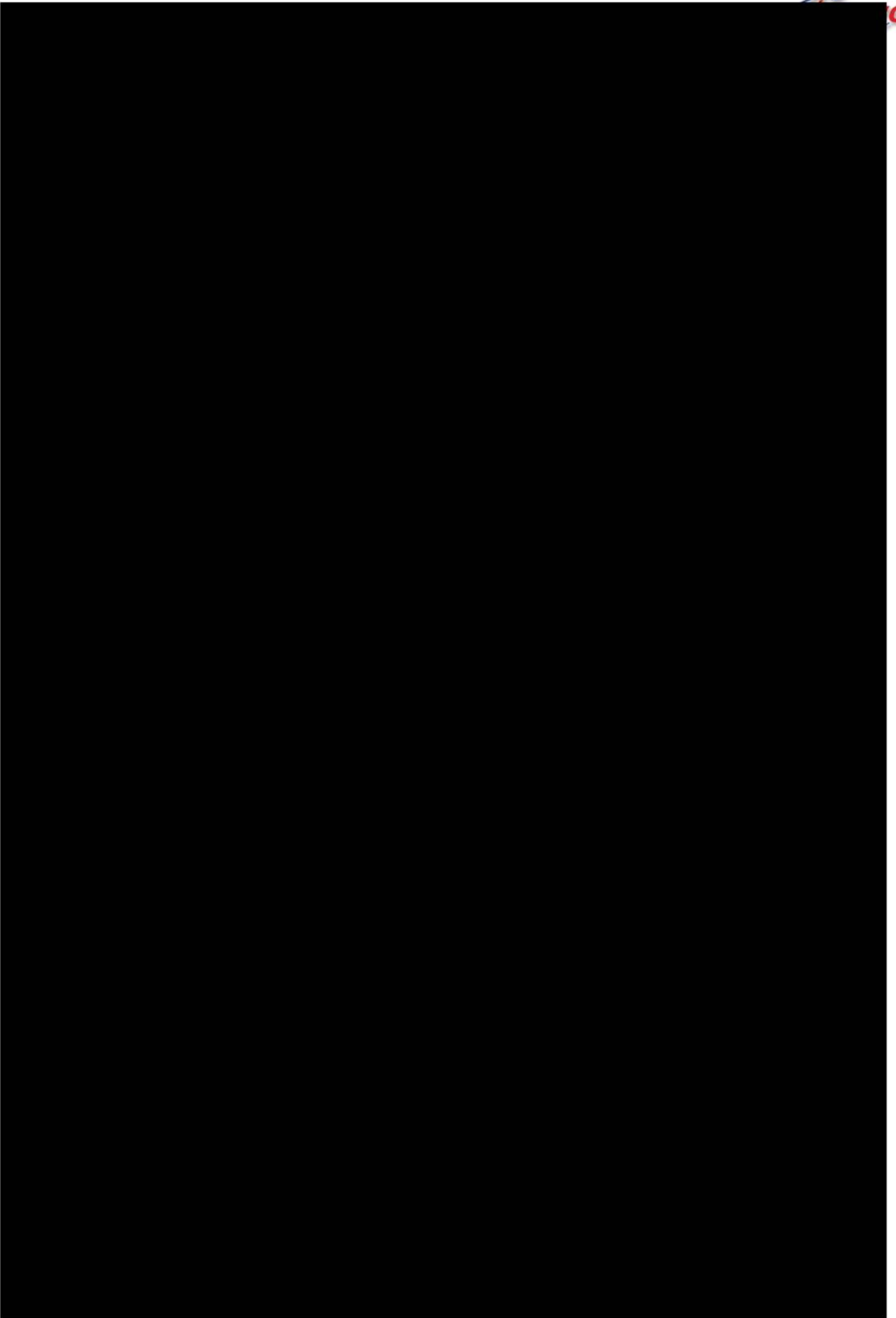










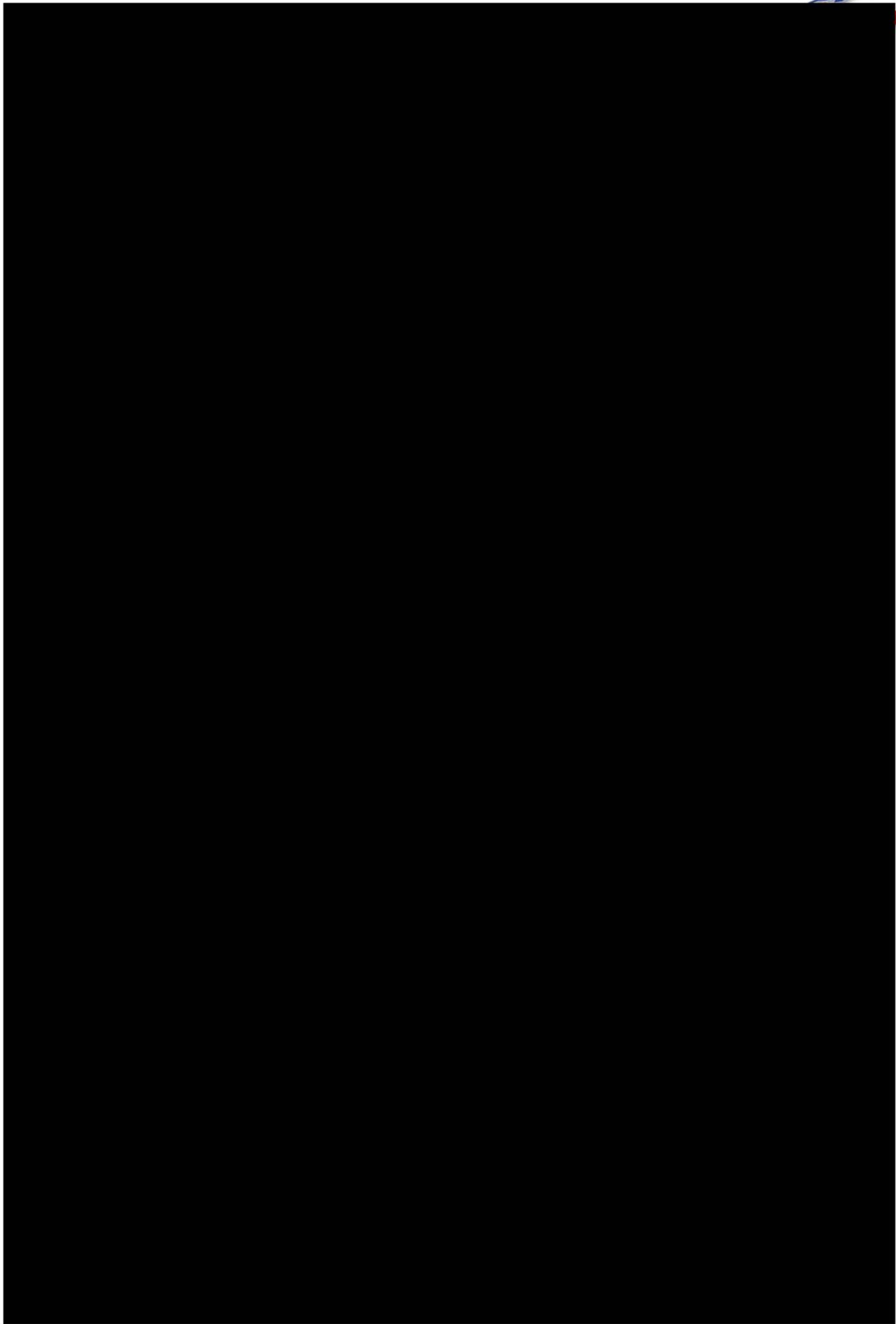


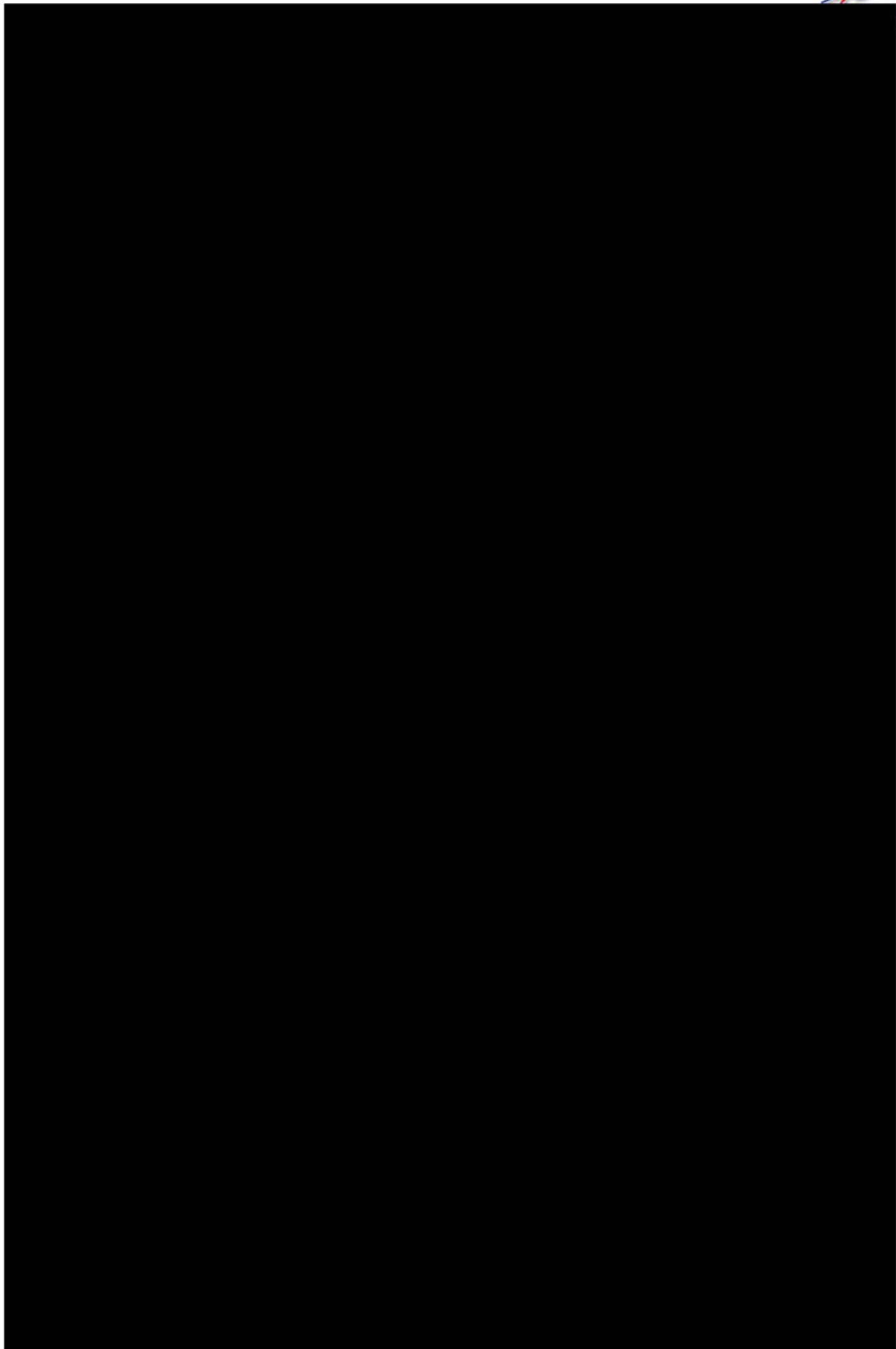


















the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

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 care, which includes a commitment to 'improving the lives of people with mental health problems'. This vision is based on the principles of recovery, which emphasizes the importance of helping people to lead meaningful and fulfilling lives, despite their mental health problems.

Recovery is a process, rather than a destination. It involves helping people to develop a sense of purpose and meaning in their lives, and to build a supportive network of relationships. Recovery is also about helping people to develop the skills and resources they need to manage their mental health problems, and to take control of their own lives.

There are a number of factors that can influence the recovery process, including the severity of the mental health problem, the availability of support, and the person's own beliefs and attitudes. However, there are a number of things that can be done to help people on their recovery journey, including providing them with information and advice, and helping them to develop a supportive network of relationships.

One of the most important things that can be done to help people on their recovery journey is to provide them with a sense of purpose and meaning in their lives. This can be achieved by helping people to develop a sense of identity, and by helping them to find a meaningful role in their community.

Another important thing that can be done to help people on their recovery journey is to help them to develop the skills and resources they need to manage their mental health problems. This can be achieved by providing them with information and advice, and by helping them to develop a supportive network of relationships.

Finally, it is important to help people to take control of their own lives. This can be achieved by helping them to develop a sense of responsibility, and by helping them to make decisions about their own lives.

There are a number of organizations that provide support and advice to people with mental health problems, including the Mental Health Foundation, the Royal Society for Mental Health, and the National Alliance for Mental Illness. These organizations can help people to find the resources they need to manage their mental health problems, and to take control of their own lives.















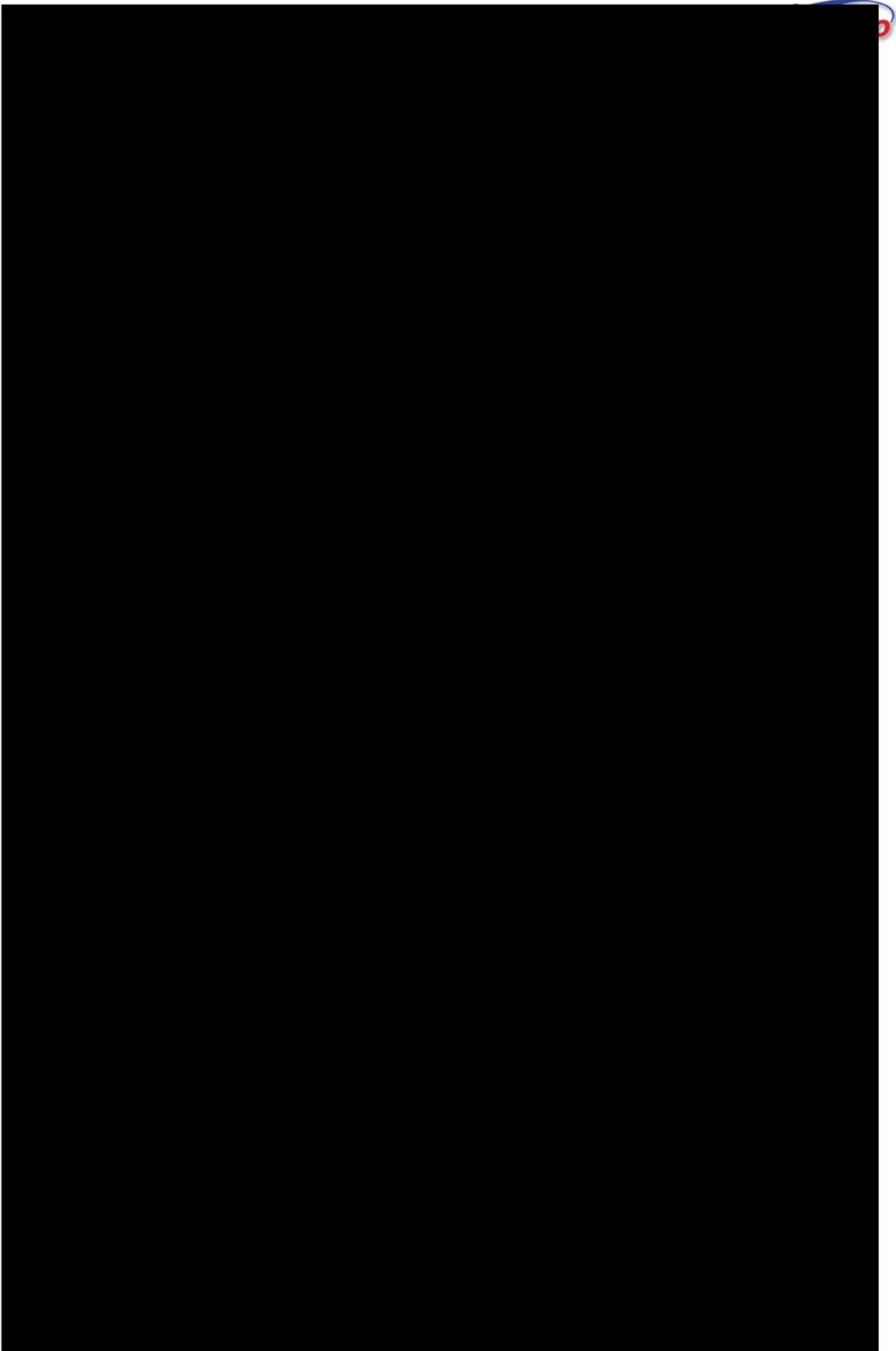


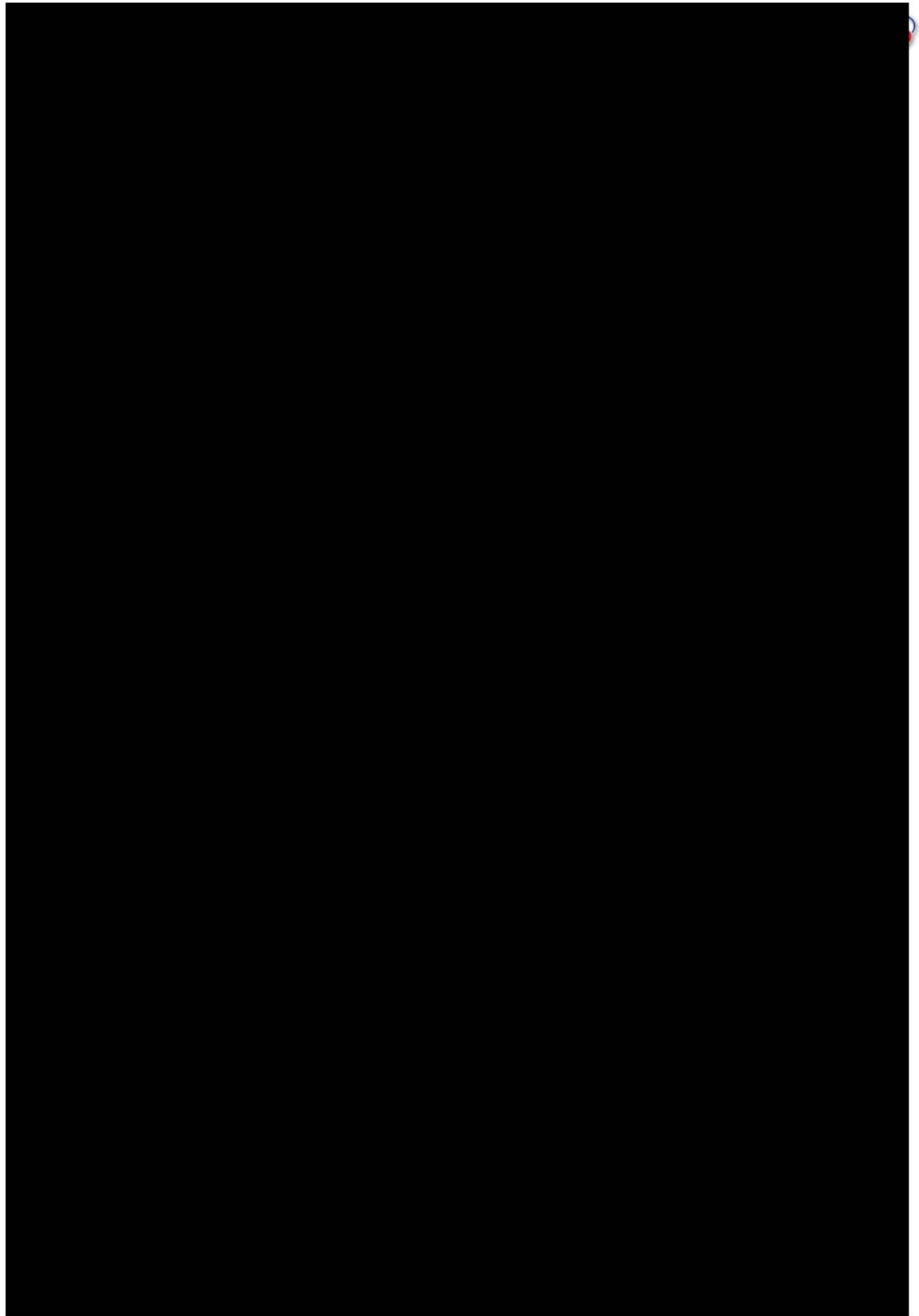












The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in culturally diverse settings. It notes that researchers often face difficulties in establishing rapport with participants and in interpreting their responses. To address these challenges, the paper suggests several strategies, including the use of local researchers and the development of culturally appropriate research instruments. The final part of the paper discusses the importance of ethical considerations in cross-cultural research. It emphasizes the need for researchers to obtain informed consent from participants and to ensure that their research does not cause harm to the communities they are studying.





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