

DODATEK Č. 4 KE SMLouvĚ O VÝVOJI, IMPLEMENTACI PORTÁLU PRAHA.EU VČETNĚ PODPORY

Číslo smlouvy Objednatele: INO/40/04/003716/2022

uzavřený níže uvedeného dne, měsíce a roku podle ustanovení § 1746 odst. 2 zákona č. 89/2012 Sb., občanský zákoník, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (dále jen „**občanský zákoník**“) (dále jen „**Dodatek č. 4**“), mezi níže uvedenými smluvními stranami:

Hlavní město Praha

se sídlem: Praha 1, Mariánské nám. 2, PSČ: 110 01
zastoupené: Mgr. Jiřím Károly, ředitel odboru informatických činností Magistrátu hl. m. Prahy
IČO: 00064581
DIČ: CZ00064581
(dále jen „**Objednatel**“)

a

OR-NEXT spol. s r.o.

se sídlem: Hlinky 40/102, Pisárky, 603 00 Brno
Zastoupena: Ing. Petrem Moravcem, jednatelem
IČO: 26284146
DIČ: CZ26284146
Zapsaná v obchodním rejstříku vedeném Krajským soudem v Brně, sp. zn. C 41856
(dále jen „**Dodavatel**“)

(Objednatel a Poskytovatel společně dále jen „**Smluvní strany**“ nebo též jednotlivě jen „**Smluvní strana**“)

MEZI SMLUVNÍMI STRANAMI BYLO DOHODNUTO NÁSLEDUJÍCÍ:

PREAMBULE

- A. Smluvní strany spolu uzavřely dne 14. 10. 2022 smlouvu o vývoji, implementaci portálu praha.eu včetně podpory (dále jen „**Smlouva**“), kterou se Dodavatel zavázal k vývoji nového portálu praha.eu (dále jen „**Portál**“) a dále k následné podpoře Portálu. Ke Smlouvě byly uzavřeny dodatky č. 1, 2 a 3.
- B. Smlouva byla uzavřena na základě veřejné zakázky zadávané v otevřeném řízení ve smyslu § 56 zákona č. 134/2016 Sb., o zadávání veřejných zakázek, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (dále jen „**ZZVZ**“).
- C. V průběhu trvání Smlouvy vyvstala na straně Objednatele potřeba k rozšíření a úpravě funkcionalit Portálu. Jde především o nezbytné architektonické úpravy aplikací pro správné zobrazování povinně zveřejňovaných informací v souladu s požadavky elektronizace a integrace informačních systémů, a dále implementaci dalších bezpečnostních opatření za účelem zvýšení kybernetické bezpečnosti a odolnosti portálu s cílem snížit zranitelnost Portálu. Dále dojde k úpravě databázového úložiště, rozšíření a vylepšení vyhledávacího mechanismu ve stávajícím i migrovaném Portálu. Veškeré dodatečné služby povedou mj. ke zvýšení uživatelského komfortu koncových uživatelů a zajištění potřebné kompatibility s dalšími aplikacemi Objednatele. S ohledem na uvedené uzavírají Smluvní strany tento Dodatek č. 4 ve smyslu čl. 5 a 22.2 Smlouvy.
- D. Smluvní strany konstatují, že podmínky Dodatku č. 4 jsou v souladu se zákonnou změnou

závazku dle ust. § 222 odst. 5 ZZVZ.

1. PŘEDMĚT DODATKU Č. 4

1.1. Předmětem tohoto Dodatku č. 4 je rozšíření a úprava funkcionalit Portálu vymezených podrobně v Příloze č. 1 Smlouvy v následujícím rozsahu popisu víceprací (funkčních celků):

- a) Úprava vyhledávání a konsolidace dat portálu praha.eu,
- b) Galerie – přidání možnosti parametru
- c) Změna řazení vyhlášek a nařízení
- d) Analýza CR1 – Zastupitelstvo
- e) Analýza CR2 – Organizační struktura

1.2. Smluvní strany se dohodly na následujících změnách Smlouvy.

Specifikace Dodávky uvedená v Příloze č. 1 Smlouvy – Technická specifikace Dodávky se tímto rozšiřuje o specifikaci nových funkcionalit a o úpravu stávajících funkcionalit v rozsahu popsáném podrobněji v Příloze č. 1 tohoto Dodatku č. 4.

Příloha č. 1 Smlouvy se tímto rozšiřuje o přílohu č. 1 tohoto Dodatku č. 4.

Cena za rozšíření, resp. úpravu funkcionalit Portálu činí 1.503.000,- Kč bez DPH. Celková cena za část Dodávky dle čl. 2.1.2 Smlouvy se tak navyšuje na částku 11 305 000,- Kč bez DPH a celková cena Smlouvy se navyšuje na částku 18 569 000,- Kč bez DPH.

1.3. Dodavatel provede rozšíření a úpravu funkcionalit Portálu dle tohoto Dodatku č. 4 dle následujícího harmonogramu:

Č.	Název požadavku/funkcionality	Termín dodání v týdnech od účinnosti dodatku č. 4	Cena v Kč bez PH
a	Úprava vyhledávání a konsolidace dat portálu	28	306 000,-
b	Galerie – přidání možnosti - parametru	27	6000,-
c	Změna řazení vyhlášek a nařízení	27	12 000,-
d	Analýza CR1 – Zastupitelstvo	14	591 000,-
e	Analýza CR2 – Organizační struktura	16	588 000,-
			1 503 000,-

1.4. Akceptace nových funkcionalit bude probíhat v souladu s akceptační procedurou vymezenou v čl. 6 Smlouvy. Ve zbývajícím rozsahu se pro realizaci Dodatku č. 4 uplatní obdobně příslušná ustanovení Smlouvy týkající se Dodávky, pokud výslovně není specifikováno jinak.

1.5. Úhrada ceny za nové funkcionality dle tohoto Dodatku č. 4 může probíhat po akceptaci každého funkčního celku samostatně.

2. ZÁVĚREČNÁ USTANOVENÍ

2.1. Ostatní ustanovení Smlouvy se nemění a zůstávají v platnosti v původním znění.

2.2. Tento Dodatek č. 4 nabývá platnosti dnem jeho podpisu oběma smluvními stranami a účinnosti dnem uveřejnění v registru smluv dle zákona č. 340/2015 Sb., o registru smluv, ve znění pozdějších předpisů. Splnění povinnosti uveřejnit tento Dodatek č. 4 v registru smluv se zavazuje zajistit Objednatel.

2.3. Smluvní strany výslovně souhlasí s tím, aby byl tento Dodatek č. 4 uveden v Centrální evidenci smluv (CES) vedené Objednatelem, která je veřejně přístupná a která obsahuje údaje o smluvních stranách, předmětu smlouvy, číselné označení této smlouvy a datum jejího

podpisu a její text. Smluvní strany prohlašují, že uvedené skutečnosti nepovažují za obchodní tajemství ve smyslu ustanovení § 504 občanského zákoníku a udělují svolení k jejich užití a zveřejnění bez jakýchkoliv dalších podmínek.

- 2.4. Nedílnou součástí tohoto Dodatku č. 4 je neveřejná Příloha č. 1 – Specifikace funkcionalit dle Dodatku č. 4.

S ohledem na skutečnost, že Portál je významným informačním systémem ve smyslu § 2 písm. b) zákona č. 365/2000 Sb., o informačních systémech veřejné správy, a současně je zařazen mezi systémy spadající do oblasti kybernetické bezpečnosti podle zákona č. 181/2014 Sb., o kybernetické bezpečnosti, a vyhlášky č. 82/2018 Sb., o kybernetické bezpečnosti, nebude z bezpečnostních důvodů docházet k uveřejňování příloh této smlouvy ve veřejně přístupných informačních systémech nebo na jiných veřejných místech. Tento postup má za cíl minimalizovat rizika spojená s neoprávněným přístupem k citlivým informacím, a je v souladu s platnými právními předpisy v oblasti kybernetické bezpečnosti a ochrany informačních systémů veřejné správy.

- 2.5. Tento Dodatek č. 4 se uzavírá elektronicky prostřednictvím elektronických podpisů dle zákona č. 297/2016 Sb., o službách vytvářejících důvěru pro elektronické transakce, v platném znění.

V Praze dne *dle elektronického podpisu*

V Brně dne *dle elektronického podpisu*

Objednatel:
Hlavní město Praha

Podpis: _____
Jméno: Mgr. Jiří Károly
Funkce: ředitel OIC MHMP

Poskytovatel:
OR-NEXT spol. s r.o.

Ing. Petr Moravec
Podpis: _____
Jméno: Ing. Petr Moravec
Funkce: jednatel

Digitálně podepsal
Ing. Petr Moravec
Datum: 2025.04.24
10:00:27 +02'00'

v z.
Ing. Markéta Horská
vedoucí oddělení rozvoje IS/ICT a řízení projektů

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 for National Statistics, 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for 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 published a strategy for the ageing population, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and well-being of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to improve the health and well-being of older people; (2) to ensure that older people are able to live independently; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in society.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 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 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 50 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 60 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 60 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 65 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 70 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 70 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 75 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 80 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 80 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 85 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 90 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 90 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 95 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 100 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 100 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 105 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 110 years of age, with 1.5 million people over 110 years of age employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 55% 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. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a growing need for services such as health care, social care, and education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is the need to reduce costs and improve efficiency. Another challenge is the need to attract and retain staff. A third challenge is the need to provide high-quality services. These challenges will require the public sector to continue to evolve and adapt to the needs of the population.

The public sector has a long history of employing women, and it is likely to continue to do so in the future. As the population continues to age and the demand for public services continues to grow, the public sector will need to continue to evolve and adapt to the needs of the population. This will require the public sector to continue to attract and retain staff, and to provide high-quality services.

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The public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. This is a positive trend, as it allows women to balance their work and family commitments. However, it is also a challenge, as it can lead to lower pay and less job security for part-time and flexible workers.

The public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women. This is a positive trend, as it allows women to work in a sector that is traditionally held by women. However, it is also a challenge, as it can lead to lower pay and less job security for service sector workers.

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

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched to improve the lives of older people. The Department of Health has launched the 'Age Friendly' initiative, which aims to make the UK a more age-friendly country. The initiative is based on the World Health Organization's (WHO) 'Age Friendly' framework, which identifies six key areas for action: physical environment, social environment, health services, employment, housing, and transport.

The 'Age Friendly' initiative is a cross-departmental effort, involving the Department of Health, the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, the Department of Social Security, and the Department of Education. The initiative is based on the principle that older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes and communities. The initiative aims to improve the lives of older people by addressing the needs of older people in all areas of life.

The 'Age Friendly' initiative is a long-term effort, and it will take time to see the full benefits of the initiative. However, it is a positive step towards making the UK a more age-friendly country. The initiative is based on the principle that older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes and communities. The initiative aims to improve the lives of older people by addressing the needs of older people in all areas of life.

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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 55% 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.

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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.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

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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.

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

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