

SMLOUVA O SPOLUPRÁCI NA ŘEŠENÍ PROJEKTU

(uzavřená podle § 1746 odst. 2 zákona č. 89/2012 Sb., občanský zákoník)

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zapsána v obchodním rejstříku vedený u Krajského soudu v Ostravě pod C 21247

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(dále jen „příjemce“)

a

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(dále jen „partner“)

Společně také jako „smluvní strany“

uzavírají tuto smlouvu o spolupráci na řešení projektu **„Pokročilý fotonický systém s prvky AI na bázi inteligentní nositelné textilie pro komplexní zdravotní monitoring pacientů v intenzivní péči“** (dále jen „Smlouva“), v rámci programu podpory APLIKACE – výzva III – Deep Tech. Tento program je součástí Operační program Technologie a aplikace pro konkurenceschopnost (OPTAK) a dle zákona č. 130/2002 Sb., o podpoře výzkumu, experimentálního vývoje a inovací z veřejných prostředků a o změně některých souvisejících zákonů (zákon o podpoře výzkumu, experimentálního vývoje a inovací).

I.

Předmět smlouvy

1. Smluvní strany se dohodly na společném řešení projektu **„Pokročilý fotonický systém s prvky AI na bázi inteligentní nositelné textilie pro komplexní zdravotní monitoring pacientů v intenzivní péči“** (dále jen „Projekt“), v rámci konsorcia. Tento projekt bude zahrnovat dvě podporované aktivity: realizace průmyslového výzkumu a realizace experimentálního vývoje. Touto smlouvou Členové konsorcia upravují své vzájemné vztahy při spolupráci na řešení Projektu a zásady pro využití výstupů Projektu.

II. Práva a povinnosti smluvních stran

1. Příjemce je odpovědný za podání projektové žádosti, řízení Projektu v souladu s Rozhodnutím o poskytnutí dotace, podmínkami Výzvy a Pravidly pro žadatele a příjemce – obecná i zvláštní část, včetně Pravidel pro způsobilost výdajů a publicitu a Pravidel pro výběr dodavatelů nebo podle zákona č. 134/2016 Sb., o zadávání veřejných zakázek, které definují povinnosti Příjemce vůči Poskytovateli, a dalšími souvisejícími vnitřními předpisy Poskytovatele. Příjemce koordinuje Projekt a zajišťuje komunikaci s Poskytovatelem plynoucí z podané žádosti o podporu. Partner je odpovědný za realizaci odpovídající části Projektu dle Podnikatelského záměru Projektu. Ten je dostupný v evidenci projektů VŠB-TUO na webových stránkách projekty.vsb.cz, Projekt č. CZ.01.01.01/01/24_0 63/0006667. Partner je odpovědný za realizaci odpovídající části projektu dle návrhu projektu Příjemce. Partner je povinen poskytovat Příjemci při řešení projektu součinnost.
1. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že se budou spolupodílet na podporovaných aktivitách projektu
 - a) **Podporovaná aktivita: Průmyslový výzkum – 40,28 % Příjemce a 34,23 % Partner**
 - b) **Podporovaná aktivita: Experimentální vývoj – 39,38 % Příjemce a 33,86 % Partner**Smluvní strany shodně konstatují, že ve zbývajících procentech se na podporovaných aktivitách bude podílet další subjekt – VUT, a to na základě samostatné smlouvy.
2. Za zajištění realizace jednotlivých podporovaných jsou odpovědní řešitelé Příjemce a Partnera. Na straně Příjemce odpovídá za realizaci projektu řešitel [REDACTED] straně Partnera odpovídá za řešení části projektu řešitel [REDACTED] odborný garant partnera. Řešitelé projektu za Příjemce a partnera jsou odpovědní za sestavení výzkumného týmu, organizaci setkání a pracovních schůzek osob účastnících se na realizaci projektu a zajištění administrativy projektu.
3. Každý Člen konsorcia je povinen jednat způsobem, který neohrožuje realizaci projektu a zájmy Příjemce a Partnera.
4. Majetek financovaný z finanční podpory je ve vlastnictví té smluvní strany, která jej financovala (uhradila), nedohodnou-li se smluvní strany jinak.
5. Partner má právo na veškeré informace týkající se projektu, zejména jeho finančního řízení, dosažených výsledků Projektu a související dokumentace.
6. Partner se dále zavazuje:
 - vést účetnictví v souladu se zákonem č. 563/1991 Sb., o účetnictví, ve znění pozdějších předpisů, nebo daňovou evidenci podle zákona č. 586/1992 Sb., o daních z příjmů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů. Pokud Partner povede daňovou evidenci, je povinen zajistit, aby příslušné doklady prokazující výdaje související s projektem splňovaly předepsané náležitosti účetního dokladu dle § 11 zákona č. 563/1991 Sb., o účetnictví, ve znění pozdějších předpisů a aby tyto doklady byly správné, úplné, průkazné a srozumitelné. Dále je povinen uchovávat je způsobem uvedeným v zákoně č. 563/1991 Sb., o účetnictví, ve znění pozdějších předpisů a v zákoně č. 499/2004 Sb., o archivnictví a spisové službě a o změně některých zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů, a v souladu s dalšími platnými právními předpisy ČR,
 - vést oddělenou účetní evidenci všech účetních případů vztahujících se k projektu,
 - na žádost bezodkladně písemně poskytnout příjemci požadované doplňující informace související s realizací projektu,

- archivovat veškerou dokumentaci k Projektu po dobu deseti (10) let následujících po roce, v němž byla vyplacena poslední část dotace, zároveň však nejméně do doby uplynutí tří (3) let od uzávěrky Operačního programu Technologie a aplikace pro konkurenceschopnost, pokud nebude v Rozhodnutí o poskytnutí dotace uvedeno jinak. O uzávěrce programu bude Poskytovatel Příjemce informovat,
- v případě uzavírání dodavatelsko-odběratelských vztahů dodržovat pravidla účelovosti a způsobilosti výdajů,
- po celou dobu realizace a udržitelnosti Projektu dodržovat právní předpisy ČR a EU a politiky EU, zejména pak pravidla hospodářské soutěže, platné předpisy upravující veřejnou podporu, principy ochrany životního prostředí a prosazování rovných příležitostí,
- s finančními prostředky poskytnutými nakládat dle pravidel stanovených v Příručce pro příjemce a Podmínkami o poskytnutí dotace, zejména hospodárně, efektivně a účelně,
- po celou dobu realizace Projektu nakládat s veškerým majetkem, získaným, byť i jen částečně z finanční podpory, s péčí řádného hospodáře, zejména jej zabezpečit proti poškození, ztrátě nebo odcizení. Partner není oprávněn majetek spolufinancovaný z finanční podpory zatěžovat žádnými věcnými právy třetích osob, včetně práva zástavního, majetek prodat ani jinak zcizit. Příjemce je povinen v případě zničení, poškození, ztráty, odcizení nebo jiné škodné události na majetkových hodnotách spolufinancovaných z finanční podpory je opětovně pořídit nebo uvést tyto majetkové hodnoty do původního stavu, a to v nejbližším možném termínu, nejpozději však k datu ukončení realizace Projektu. Partner je povinen se při nakládání s majetkem pořízeným z finanční podpory dále řídit Příručkou pro příjemce a Rozhodnutím o poskytnutí dotace,
- při realizaci činností dle této Smlouvy uskutečňovat propagaci Projektu v souladu s pokyny Příjemce a s pravidly stanovenými v Příručce pro příjemce,
- během realizace Projektu poskytnout součinnost při naplňování indikátorů Projektu,
- předkládat Příjemci v pravidelných intervalech nebo vždy, kdy o to Příjemce požádá, podklady pro žádost o dotaci dle Příručky pro příjemce,
- umožnit provedení kontroly všech dokladů vztahujících se k činnostem, které Partner realizuje v rámci Projektu, umožnit průběžné ověřování provádění činností, k nimž se zavázal dle této Smlouvy a poskytnout součinnost všem osobám oprávněným k provádění kontroly, příp. jejich zmocněncům,
- neprodleně Příjemce informovat o veškerých změnách, které u něho nastaly ve vztahu k projektu nebo změnách souvisejících s činnostmi, které Příjemce realizuje dle této Smlouvy.

III. Financování projektu

1. Projekt dle článku I. Smlouvy bude částečně financován z prostředků, které budou poskytnuty Příjemci a Partnerovi formou finanční podpory z Operačního programu Technologie a aplikace pro konkurenceschopnost (OPTAK) a dále bude spolufinancován z vlastních zdrojů Příjemce a Partnera.
2. Způsobilé výdaje, jimiž se Příjemce a Partner podílejí na projektu, jsou podrobně rozepsány v rozpočtu projektu, který je součástí přílohy č. 1 Smlouvy.

Celkové způsobilé výdaje Příjemce a Partnera na projektu činí:

a) Příjemce:

- 9 716 213,45 Kč, tj. 39,71 % podíl způsobilých výdajů na celkových způsobilých výdajích

b) Partner:

- 8 318 817,65 Kč, tj. 34 % podíl způsobilých výdajů na celkových způsobilých výdajích

3. Míra podpory a spolufinancování projektu činí:
 - a) Příjemce:
Míra podpory (dotace) – 6 538 905,44 Kč
Míra spolufinancování - 3 177 308,01 Kč
 - b) Partner:
Míra podpory (dotace) – 7 070 995 Kč
Míra spolufinancování - 1 247 822,65 Kč
4. Prostředky získané na realizaci podporovaných aktivit dle článku II. Smlouvy jsou Příjemce i Partner oprávněni použít pouze na úhradu výdajů nezbytných k dosažení cílů Projektu a současně takových výdajů, které jsou považovány za způsobilé ve smyslu Příručky pro příjemce.
5. Skutečná výše dotace, která bude Poskytovatelem Smluvním stranám proplacena, bude určena na základě skutečně vynaložených, odůvodněných a řádně prokázaných způsobilých výdajů. Skutečná výše dotace nesmí přesáhnout maximální výši dotace stanovenou v Rozhodnutí o poskytnutí dotace. Dotace bude vyplácena zpětně na základě již realizovaných, způsobilých výdajů doložených příslušnými účetními a jinými doklady.
6. Příjemce se zavazuje převést ze svého bankovního účtu příslušnou část obdržené podpory na bankovní účet Partnera uvedený v záhlaví Smlouvy, a to ve lhůtě 14 dnů ode dne, kdy Příjemce obdržel plnění od Poskytovatele. Pro identifikaci platby je Partner povinen Příjemci oznámit variabilní symbol, a to nejpozději 3 dny před avizovanou platbou ze strany Příjemce.
7. Smluvní strany jsou povinny evidovat způsobilé výdaje v kategoriích průmyslového výzkumu a experimentálního vývoje a tento způsob evidence dodržovat po celou dobu trvání Projektu.
8. Smluvní strany jsou povinny zavázat dodavatele předkládat k proplacení pouze faktury, které obsahují registrační číslo Projektu.
9. Partner je povinen dodržovat strukturu výdajů v členění na Příjemce a Partnera a v členění na položky rozpočtu dle přílohy č. 1 této Smlouvy.

IV. Mlčenlivost

1. Smluvní strany se zavazují chránit obchodní tajemství. Za obchodní tajemství se považují rovněž veškeré dokumenty a know-how, s nimiž se smluvní strany seznámí v souvislosti s realizací projektu, pokud budou smluvní stranou, které se týkají nebo kterou byly poskytnuty či od níž byly získány, označeny za součást jeho obchodního tajemství.
2. Smluvní strany se dále zavazují chránit veškeré důvěrné informace týkající se druhé smluvní strany. Za důvěrnou informaci je považován především tvůrčí obsah veškerých poskytnutých dokladů týkajících se realizace projektu a dále obsah veškerých písemných a ústních ujednání učiněných v průběhu trvání této smlouvy a na jejím základě, zejména byl-li za důvěrný označen. Užití důvěrných informací či jejich sdělování nebo zpřístupnění třetí osobě je přípustné pouze se souhlasem smluvní strany, které se tyto informace týkají a která tyto informace poskytuje, a to pouze za účelem naplňování předmětu této smlouvy.

V. Duševní vlastnictví

1. Smluvní strany se dohodly, že po dobu realizace projektu si navzájem poskytují právo k užívání svého duševního vlastnictví, průmyslových práv, know-how a pracovních postupů, které jsou nezbytné pro řešení projektu, avšak pouze v rozsahu nezbytném k realizaci projektu a pouze po dobu realizace projektu. Využití práv duševního vlastnictví, průmyslových práv, know-how a pracovních postupů druhé smluvní strany k jiným účelům než výše popsáným, je možné pouze na základě písemné licenční smlouvy uzavřené za obvyklých tržních podmínek.
2. O dalším využití výsledků projektu rozhodují Příjemce a Partner společně po vzájemné dohodě.
3. Všechny smluvní strany mají právo nakládat s výsledky výzkumných a vývojových aktivit projektu a mají oprávnění užívat výsledky dosažené při realizaci projektu pro své potřeby, avšak pouze takovým způsobem, který nebude zasahovat do oprávněných zájmů druhé smluvní strany.
4. Smluvní strany se zavazují upravit zvláštní smlouvou způsob nakládání s výsledky projektu. Tato smlouva bude obsahovat především způsob užívání výsledků, způsob jejich právní ochrany a postup při jejich postupování třetím stranám i případné rozdělení výnosů z výsledků výzkumu.
5. V případě, že realizací projektu vznikne duševní vlastnictví, bude toto vlastnictví, resp. jim odpovídající práva duševního vlastnictví:
 - a) v podílovém spoluvlastnictví Příjemce a Partnera, v případě, že původci duševního vlastnictví budou zaměstnanci Příjemce a Partnera, a to v poměru, v jakém se na vytvoření výsledku smluvní strany podílely.
 - b) ve výlučném vlastnictví Příjemce nebo Partnera, pokud původci duševního vlastnictví budou pouze zaměstnanci Příjemce nebo Partnera.
6. Náklady na ochranu práv k duševnímu vlastnictví (např. podání patentové přihlášky) budou hrazeny smluvní stranou, která bude vlastníkem těchto práv. Konkrétní podmínky budou konkretizovány samostatnou smlouvou mezi smluvními stranami.

VI. Zveřejňování

1. Smluvní strany se zavazují, že nebudou zveřejňovat výsledky své činnosti při realizaci projektu způsobem, který by mohl zasáhnout do oprávněných zájmů druhé smluvní strany, zejména nebudou zveřejňovat informace, které partner označí za důvěrné. Navzájem si předem poskytnou kopie všech publikací, které by obsahovaly informace týkající se projektu.
2. Zveřejňováním se rozumí jakékoliv sdělování veřejnosti včetně výuky. Ustanovení tohoto článku platí přiměřeně i pro zveřejnění výsledků na internetových stránkách jednotlivých smluvních stran.

VII. Závěrečná ustanovení

1. Tato Smlouva se uzavírá na dobu určitou, a to na dobu schválenou poskytovatelem na řešení projektu. Platnost Smlouvy přežívají ta její ustanovení, z jejichž obsahu a smyslu je zřejmé, že bylo úmyslem smluvních stran, aby trvala i po skončení platnosti Smlouvy (např. úprava práv duševního vlastnictví, využití výsledků, ustanovení o archivaci a kontrole atp.).
2. Smlouva nabývá platnosti dnem jejího podpisu smluvními stranami. Smlouva nabývá účinnosti dnem jejího uveřejnění v registru smluv v souladu se zákonem č. 340/2015 Sb., o registru smluv, ve znění pozdějších předpisů. Uveřejnění smlouvy v registru smluv zajistí partner.
3. Pokud některá smluvní strana opakovaně neplní své povinnosti dané touto Smlouvou anebo se dopustí hrubého porušení této Smlouvy, druhá smluvní strana je oprávněna tuto Smlouvu vypovědět s okamžitou účinností. Smluvní strany berou na vědomí, že změna ve složení konsorcia projektu podléhá změnovému řízení u poskytovatele a zavazují se řídit v této souvislosti jeho pokyny. Smluvní strany se výslovně dohodly, že hrubým porušením smlouvy je výslovně míněno i porušení povinnosti příjemce dle čl. III odst. 6.
4. Pokud bude poskytovatelem či jiným k tomu oprávněným orgánem v souvislosti s porušením povinnosti při realizaci projektu některou ze smluvních stran uplatněna sankce v podobě odvodu za porušení rozpočtové kázně, neproplacení či odnětí dotace či její části, smluvní pokuty či jakékoli jiné finanční sankce, zavazuje se smluvní strana, v důsledku jejíhož porušení povinnosti k udělení příslušné sankce došlo, tuto sankci v plné výši uhradit poskytovateli (nebo jinému orgánu) či příjemci, pokud smluvní povinnost porušil partner a příjemce poskytovateli (či jinému orgánu) sankci uhradil za partnera. Sankce bude povinnou stranou uhrazena do 30 dnů od doručení písemné výzvy k její úhradě, resp. ve lhůtě stanovené poskytovatelem či jiným k tomu oprávněným orgánem. Smluvní strany výslovně sjednávají, že sankce nebude dopadat do majetkové sféry druhé smluvní strany, jež povinnost neporušila. Strana porušivší povinnost sankci uhradí přímou platbou finančních prostředků ve výši odpovídající udělené sankci; v případě neproplacení či odnětí dotace, které by dopadlo i do majetkové sféry (včetně poskytnuté dotace či nároku na její poskytnutí) druhé smluvní strany, jež povinnost neporušila, strana porušivší povinnost tuto majetkovou ztrátu druhé smluvní straně kompenzuje, avšak maximálně do výše odpovídající neproplacené či odňaté dotace dopadající do majetkové sféry druhé smluvní strany. V případě, že dojde k udělení sankce v důsledku porušení povinnosti oběma smluvními stranami, jsou tyto povinny k její úhradě dle poměru jejich způsobilých výdajů na řešení projektu. Příjemce je povinen prokázat partnerovi výši a důvody sankce uložené poskytovatelem či jiným orgánem, jejíž úhrady se domáhá.
5. Smluvní strany ujednávají, že se budou řídit Rozhodnutím o poskytnutí dotace na projekt včetně jeho příloh. Příjemce kopii Rozhodnutí o poskytnutí dotace doručí partnerovi do 5 kalendářních dnů od jeho vydání. V případě jakéhokoli rozporu mezi zněním této Smlouvy, jejích příloh či dodatků a zněním Rozhodnutí o poskytnutí dotace včetně jeho příloh má vždy přednost znění Rozhodnutí o poskytnutí dotace včetně jeho příloh. V případě dalších povinností stanovených pro realizaci Projektu Rozhodnutím o poskytnutí dotace včetně jeho příloh, které nejsou upraveny v této Smlouvě, se postupuje dle Rozhodnutí o poskytnutí dotace včetně jeho příloh.
6. Tuto smlouvu lze měnit pouze písemnými vzestupně číslovanými dodatky obsahujícími dohodu smluvních stran.

7. Veškeré spory, vzniklé z této smlouvy, budou stranami řešeny přednostně smírně jednáním stran. Nedojde-li k smírnému řešení sporu, předloží strany spor k rozhodnutí obecným soudům.
8. Nedílnou součástí této Smlouvy je příloha č. 1 Rozpočet projektu.
9. Smlouva se vyhotovuje v jediném elektronickém originále, podepsané smluvními stranami zaručeným elektronickým podpisem dle nařízení eIDAS.

V Ostravě, dne

VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.

Ing. David Vaněk, jednatel

.....

V Ostravě, dne

Vysoká škola báňská – Technická univerzita Ostrava

prof. RNDr. Václav Snášel, CSc., rektor

.....

OPERAČNÍ PROGRAM
TECHNOLOGIE A APLIKACE
PRO KONKURENCESCHOPNOST

ROZPOČET	
Celkové způsobilé výdaje	24 469 938,80 Kč
Externí služby - PV	250 000,00 Kč
VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.	250 000,00 Kč
Vysoká škola báňská - Technická univerzita Ostrava	0,00 Kč
Vysoké učení technické v Brně	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
Osobní náklady - PV	7 062 209,00 Kč
VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.	2 705 119,00 Kč
Vysoká škola báňská - Technická univerzita Ostrava	2 406 514,00 Kč
Vysoké učení technické v Brně	1 950 576,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
Materiál - PV	431 000,00 Kč
VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.	185 000,00 Kč
Vysoká škola báňská - Technická univerzita Ostrava	246 000,00 Kč
Vysoké učení technické v Brně	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
Ostatní režie - PV	1 059 331,35 Kč
VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.	405 767,85 Kč
Vysoká škola báňská - Technická univerzita Ostrava	360 977,10 Kč
Vysoké učení technické v Brně	292 586,40 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
Odpisy - PV	0,00 Kč
VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.	0,00 Kč
Vysoká škola báňská - Technická univerzita Ostrava	0,00 Kč
Vysoké učení technické v Brně	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
Externí služby - EV	250 000,00 Kč
VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.	250 000,00 Kč
Vysoká škola báňská - Technická univerzita Ostrava	0,00 Kč
Vysoké učení technické v Brně	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
Osobní náklady - EV	12 949 723,00 Kč
VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.	4 960 284,00 Kč
Vysoká škola báňská - Technická univerzita Ostrava	4 412 737,00 Kč
Vysoké učení technické v Brně	3 576 702,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
Materiál - EV	525 217,00 Kč
VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.	216 000,00 Kč
Vysoká škola báňská - Technická univerzita Ostrava	230 679,00 Kč
Vysoké učení technické v Brně	78 538,00 Kč

Kontrola		
Podíl PV/CZV (max. 50 %)		35,97%
Podíl externí služby/CZV (max. 30 %)		2,04%
Podíl odpisy/CZV (max. 20 %)		0,00%
Název subjektu	Celkové ZV	Podíl jednotlivých subjektů
VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.	Malý podnik s účinnou spoluprací	9 716 213,45 Kč39,71%
Vysoká škola báňská - Technická univerzita Ostrava	Výzkumná organizace	8 318 817,65 Kč34,00%
Vysoké učení technické v Brně	Výzkumná organizace	6 434 907,70 Kč26,30%
0		0,00 Kč0,00%
0		0,00 Kč0,00%

ROZPOČET - PŘEHLED		ZV	MÍRA PODPORY	VÝŠE DOTACE
VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.	PV	3 545 886,85 Kč	80%	2 836 709,48 Kč
	EV	6 170 326,60 Kč	60%	3 702 195,96 Kč
Vysoká škola báňská - Technická univerzita Ostrava	PV	3 013 491,10 Kč	85%	2 561 467,44 Kč
	EV	5 305 326,55 Kč	85%	4 509 527,57 Kč
Vysoké učení technické v Brně	PV	2 243 162,40 Kč	85%	1 906 688,04 Kč
	EV	4 191 745,30 Kč	85%	3 562 983,51 Kč
0	PV	0,00 Kč	0%	0,00 Kč
	EV	0,00 Kč	0%	0,00 Kč
0	PV	0,00 Kč	0%	0,00 Kč
	EV	0,00 Kč	0%	0,00 Kč
CELKEM		24 469 938,80 Kč		19 079 571,99 Kč

0	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
Ostatní režie - EV	1 942 458,45 Kč
VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.	744 042,60 Kč
Vysoká škola báňská - Technická univerzita Ostrava	661 910,55 Kč
Vysoké učení technické v Brně	536 505,30 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
Odpisy - EV	0,00 Kč
VAN-TEC MEDICAL s.r.o.	0,00 Kč
Vysoká škola báňská - Technická univerzita Ostrava	0,00 Kč
Vysoké učení technické v Brně	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč
0	0,00 Kč

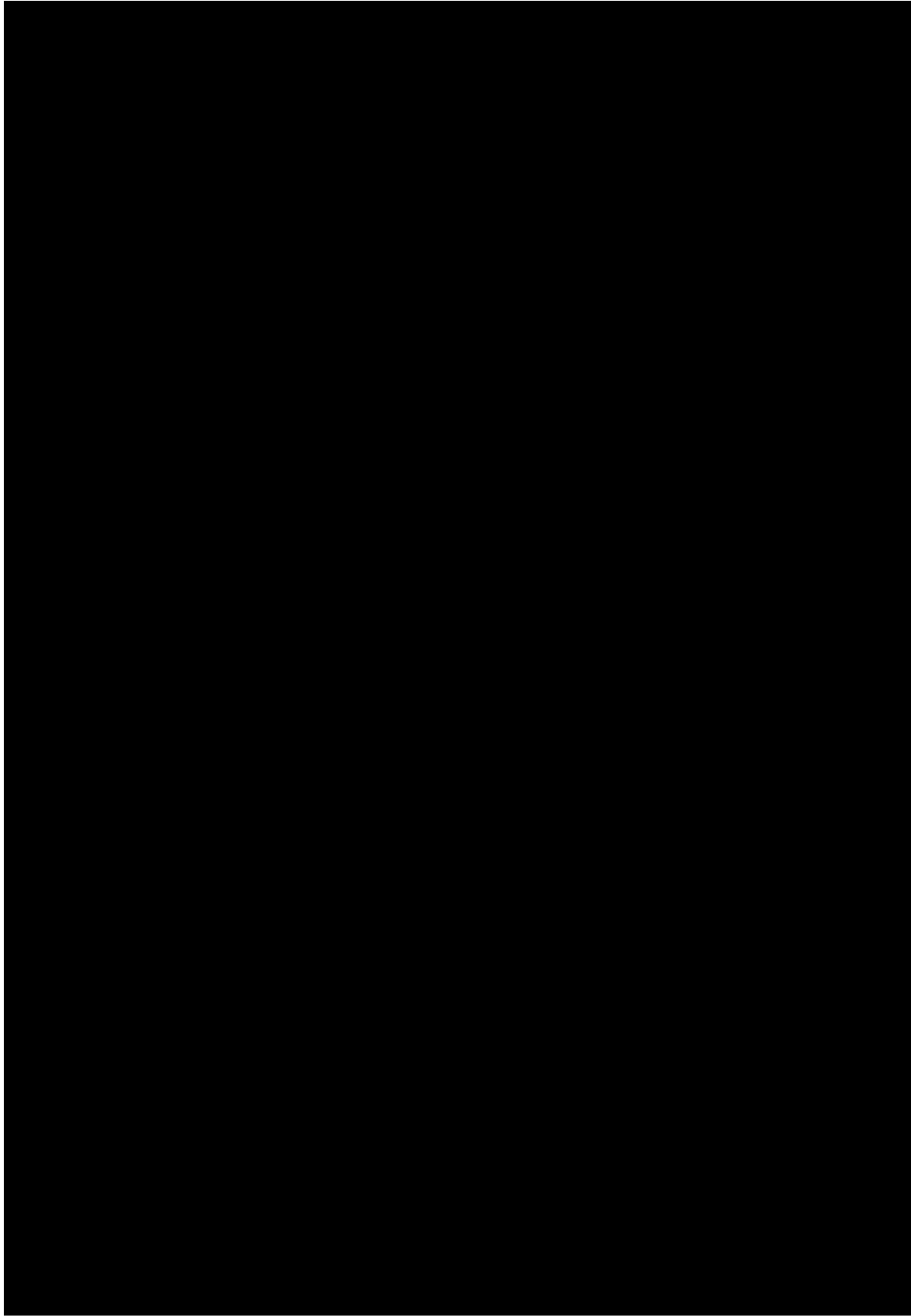
Celkové způsobilé výdaje za průmyslový výzkum (PV) mohou být max. 50 % z celkových způsobilých výdajů projektu. Schválený podíl výdajů kategorie PV na celkových způsobilých výdajích nelze následně měnit .
Max. výše rozpočtové položky Externí služby je 30 % z celkových způsobilých výdajů.
Max. výše rozpočtové položky Odpisy je 20 % z celkových způsobilých výdajů.

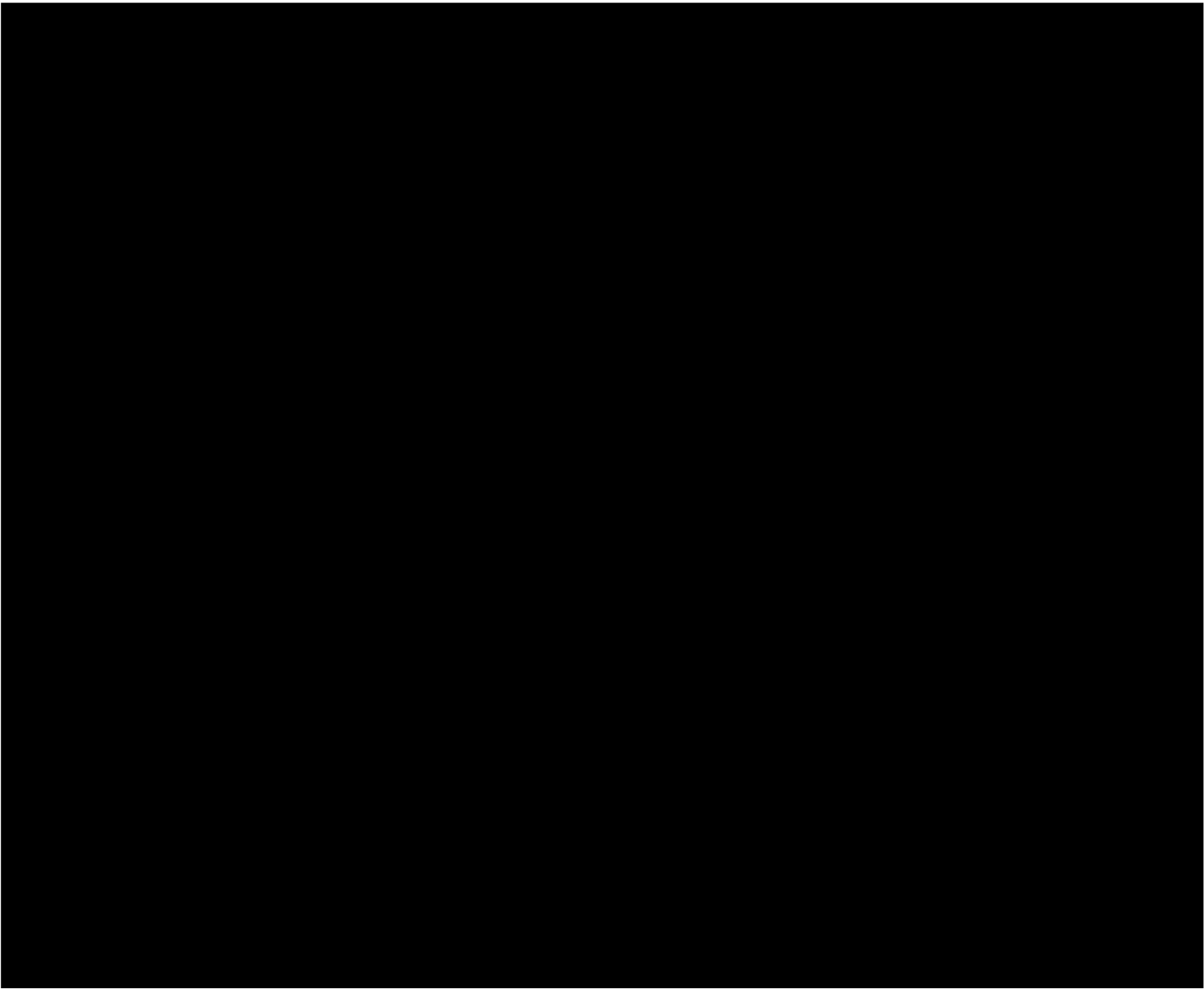
Hlavním žadatelem/příjemcem projektu musí být člen konsorcia s nejvyšším podílem způsobilých výdajů na celkovém rozpočtu projektu (celkových způsobilých výdajích).

Ve smyslu Nařízení Komise (EU) č. 651/2014 se musí jednat o účinnou spolupráci 1.) mezi podniky, z nichž alespoň jeden je malým nebo středním podnikem, nebo k této spolupráci dochází alespoň ve dvou členských státech nebo v členském státě a ve státě, který je smluvní stranou Dohody o EHP, a jednotlivý podnik nehradí více než 70 % způsobilých nákladů, nebo 2.) mezi podnikem a jednou nebo více organizacemi pro výzkum a šíření znalostí, jestliže tato organizace nese alespoň 10 % způsobilých nákladů a má právo zveřejňovat výsledky vlastního výzkumu.

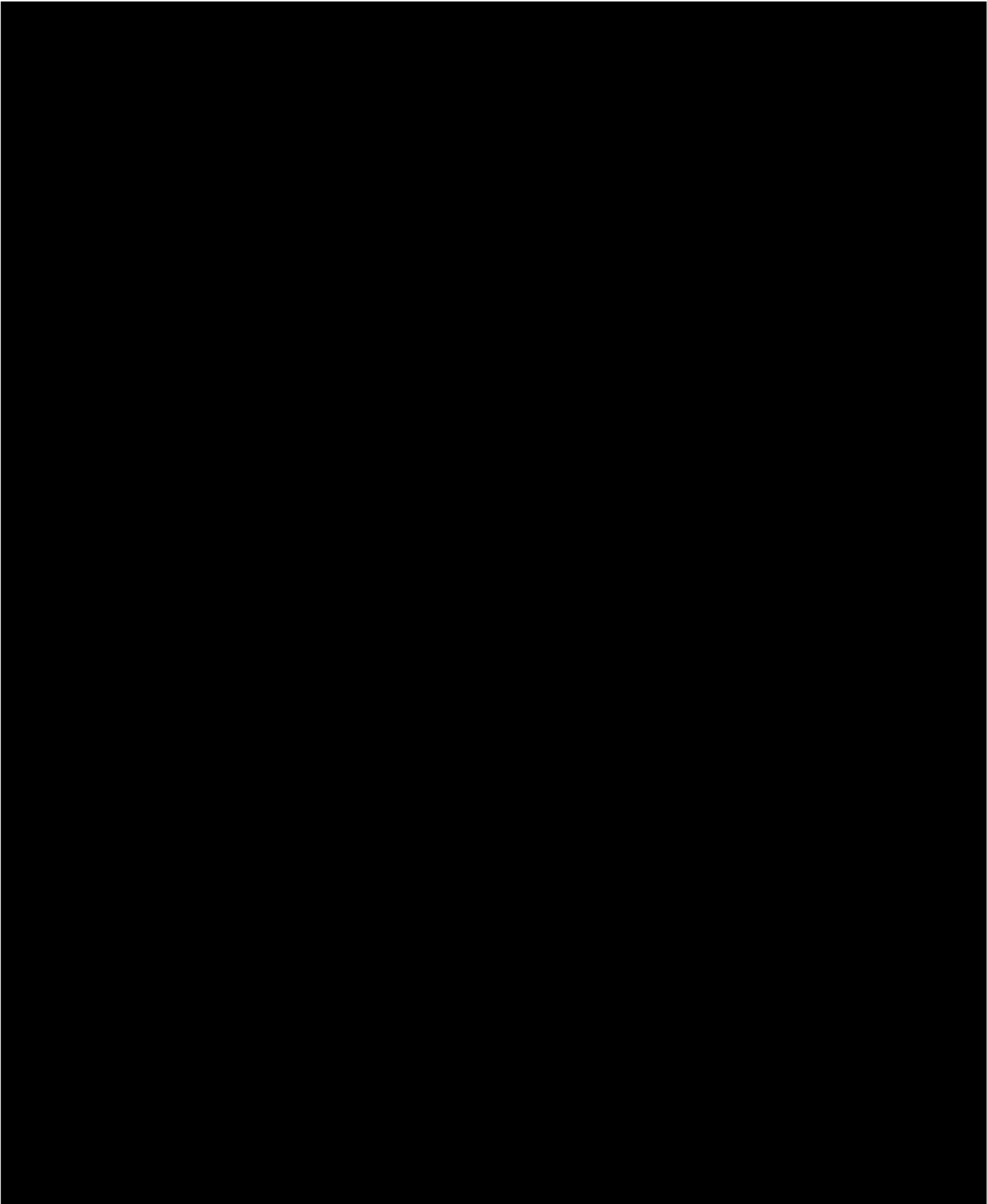
V případě splnění definice účinné spolupráce a všech požadovaných parametrů (tj. max. 70 % ZV na jeden subjekt, pokud se jedná o konsorcium, kde je alespoň jeden subjekt MSP, nebo min. 10 % ZV nese organizace pro výzkum a šíření znalostí) může být uplatněn bonus až 10% nebo 15% k mírám podpory jednotlivých účastníků za účinnou spolupráci.

V případě žadatele (a/či partnerů) z kategorie velkých podniků (nad 3000 zaměstnanců) je naplněna podmínka účinné spolupráce s MSP. V případě žadatele (a/či partnerů) z kategorie velkých podniků je projekt realizován velkými podniky v přímé spolupráci s malými a středními podniky s podmínkou minimální 30% účasti MSP na celkových způsobilých výdajích projektu, nebo s podmínkou 20 % MSP a 10 % výzkumné organizace.





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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 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.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. 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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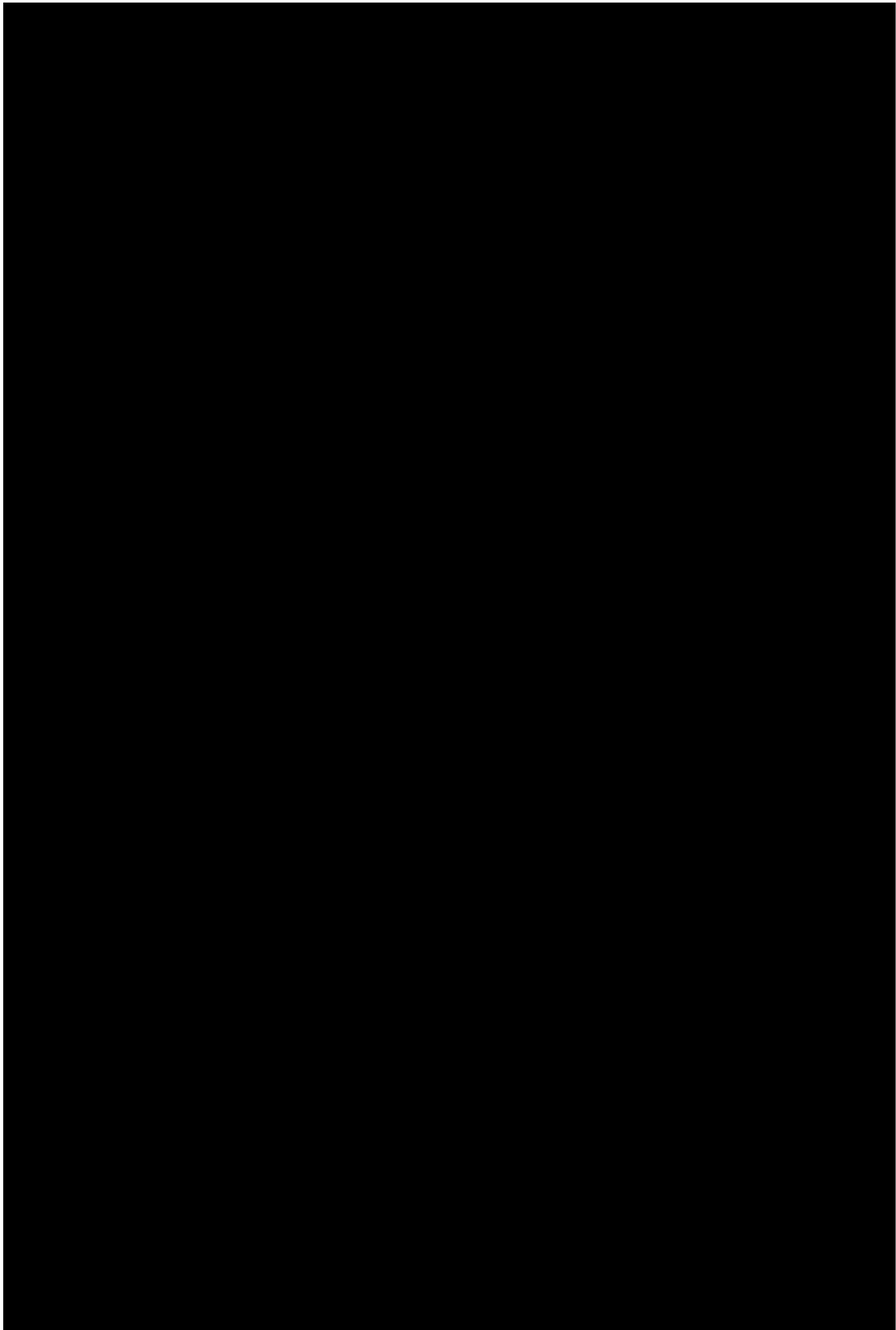
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from health care and education to transport and housing.

The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector is funded by a combination of taxes and government borrowing. The public sector is also subject to a variety of regulations and controls, and it is often the subject of public criticism.

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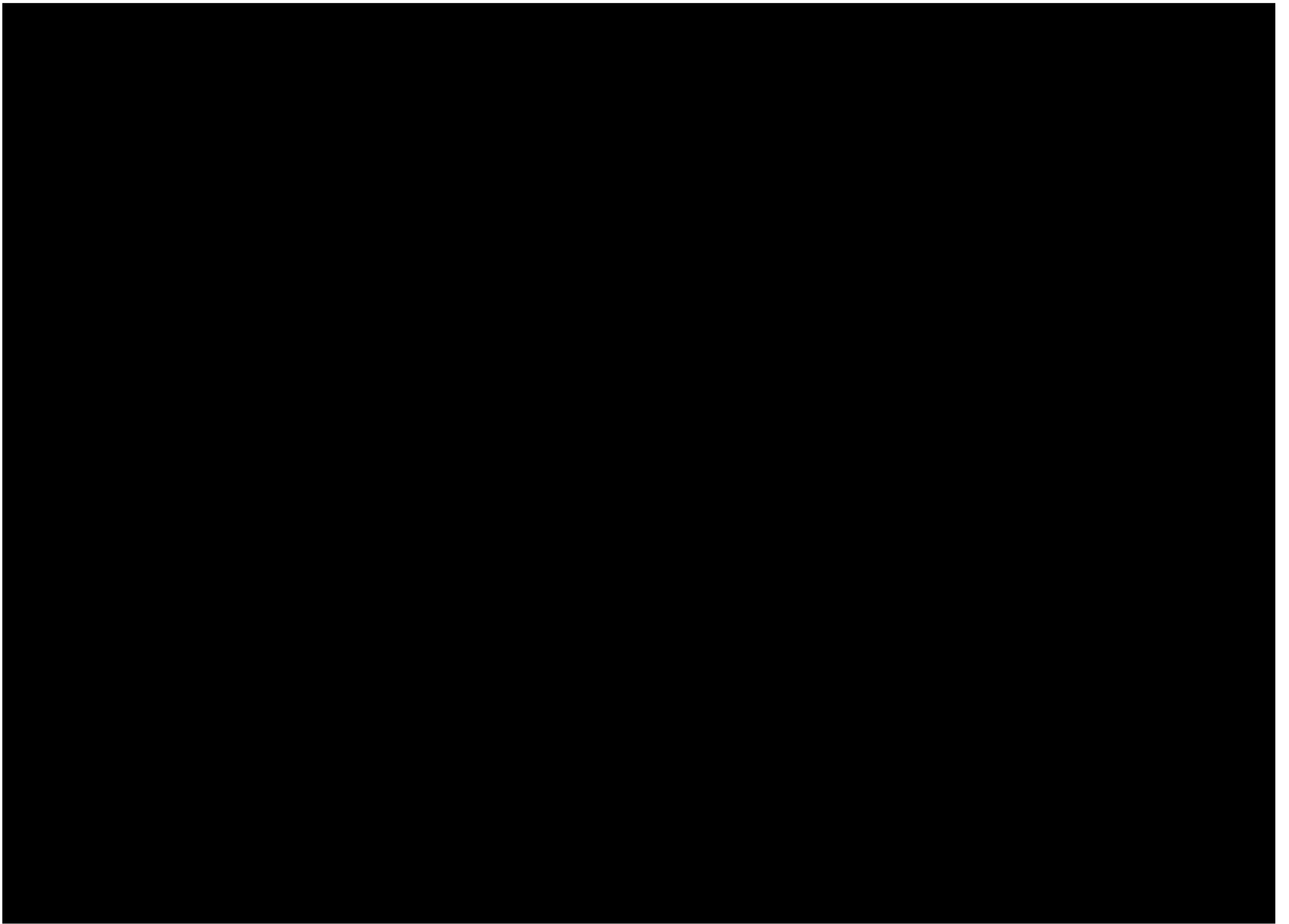
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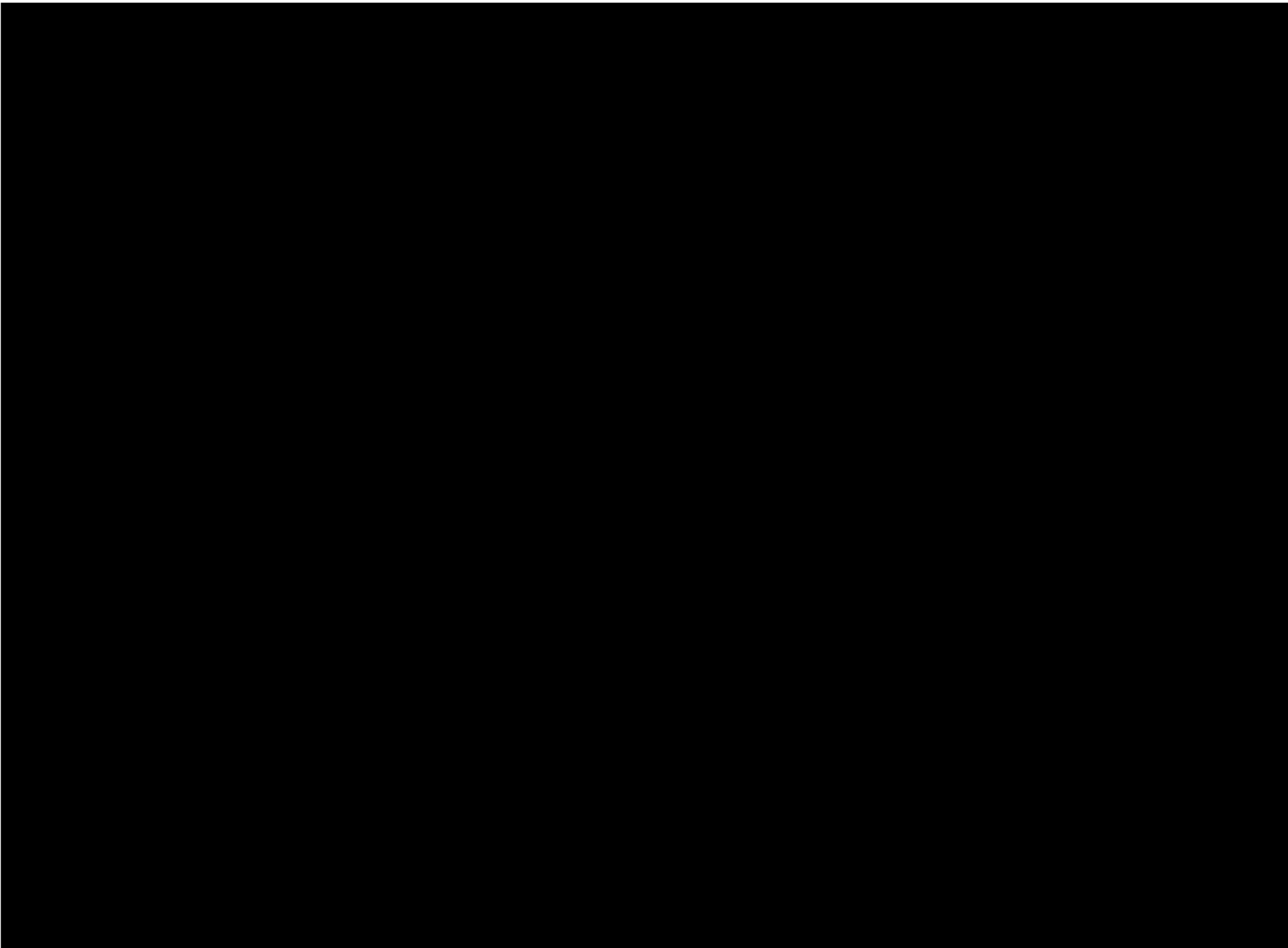
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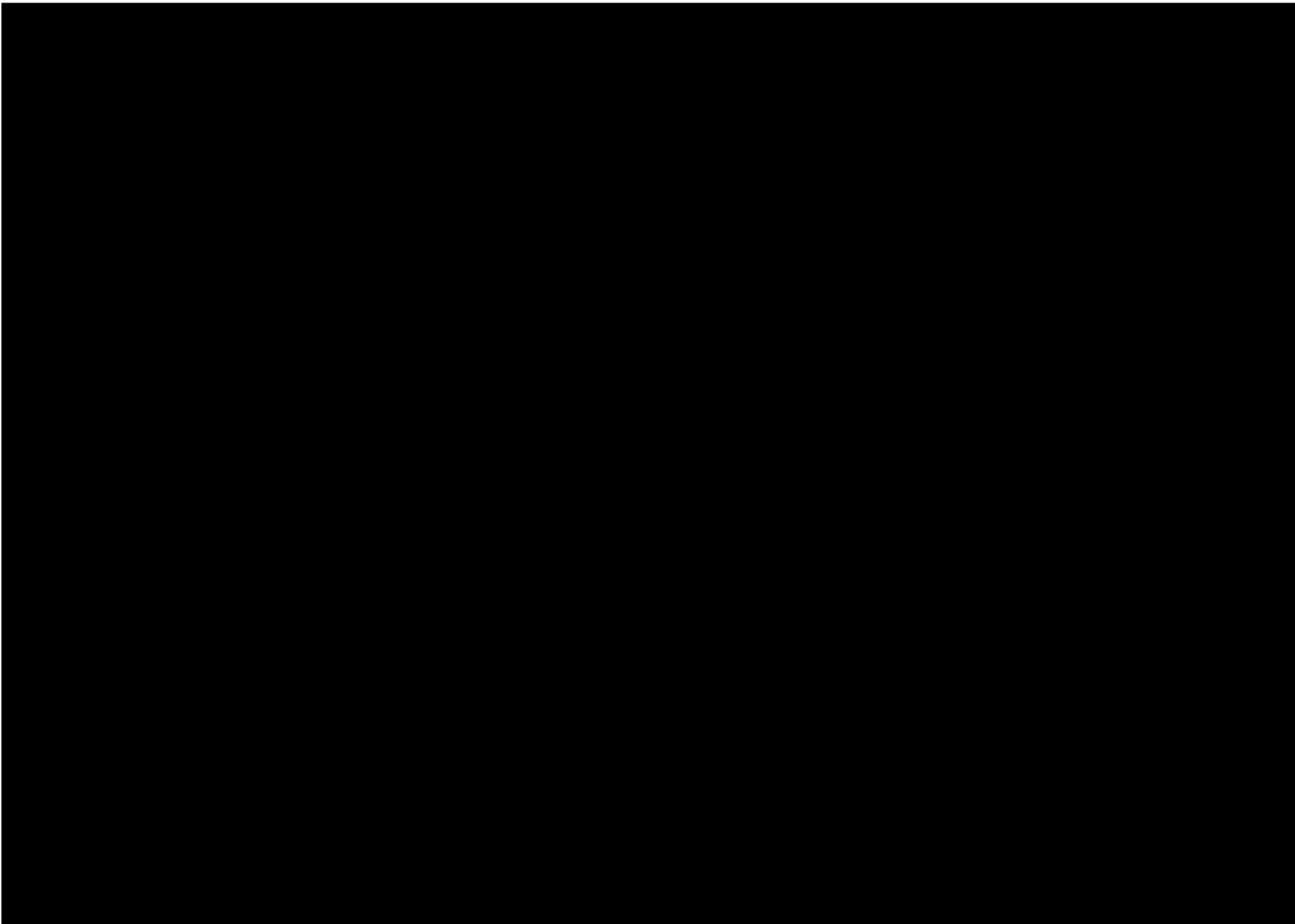
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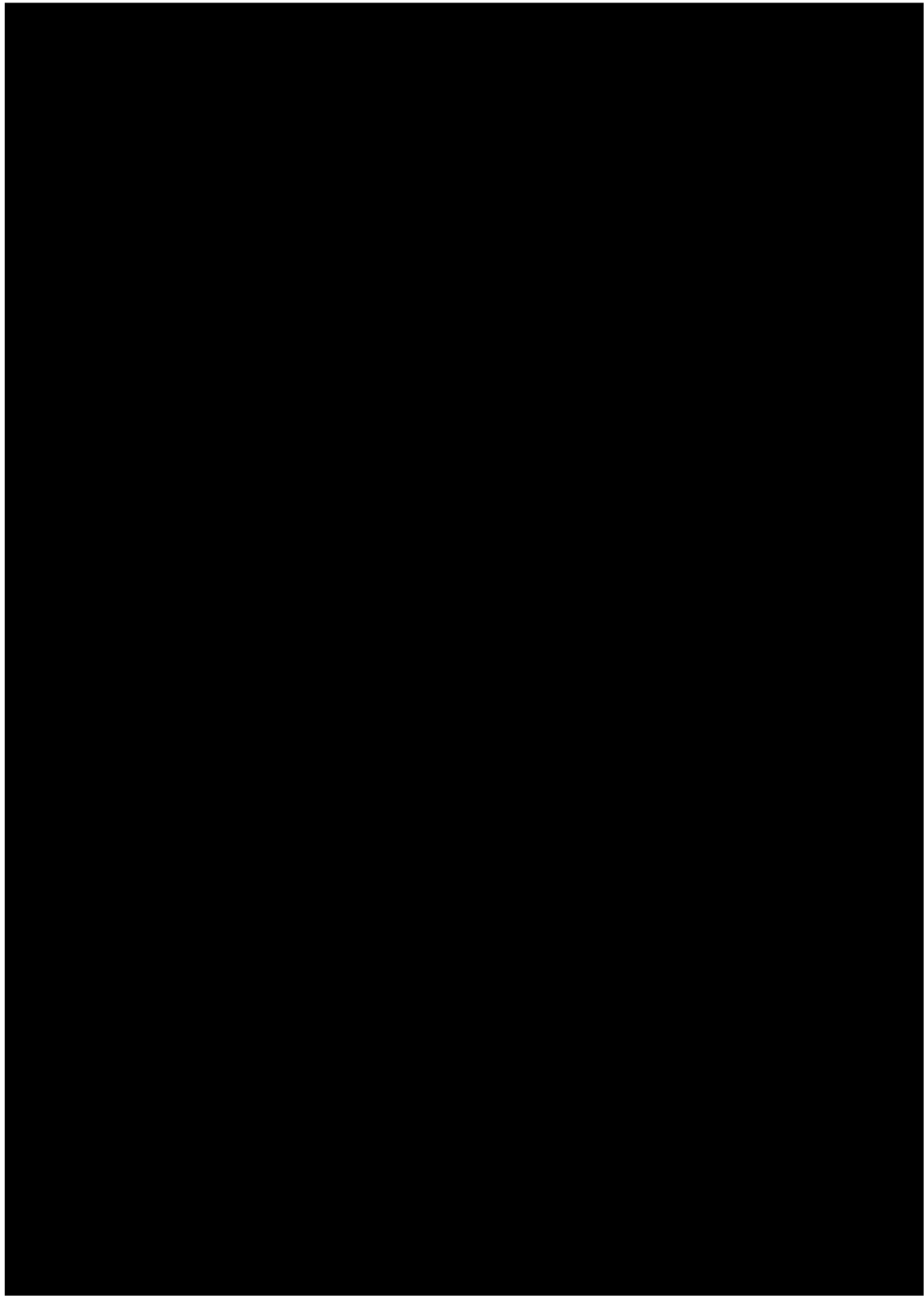
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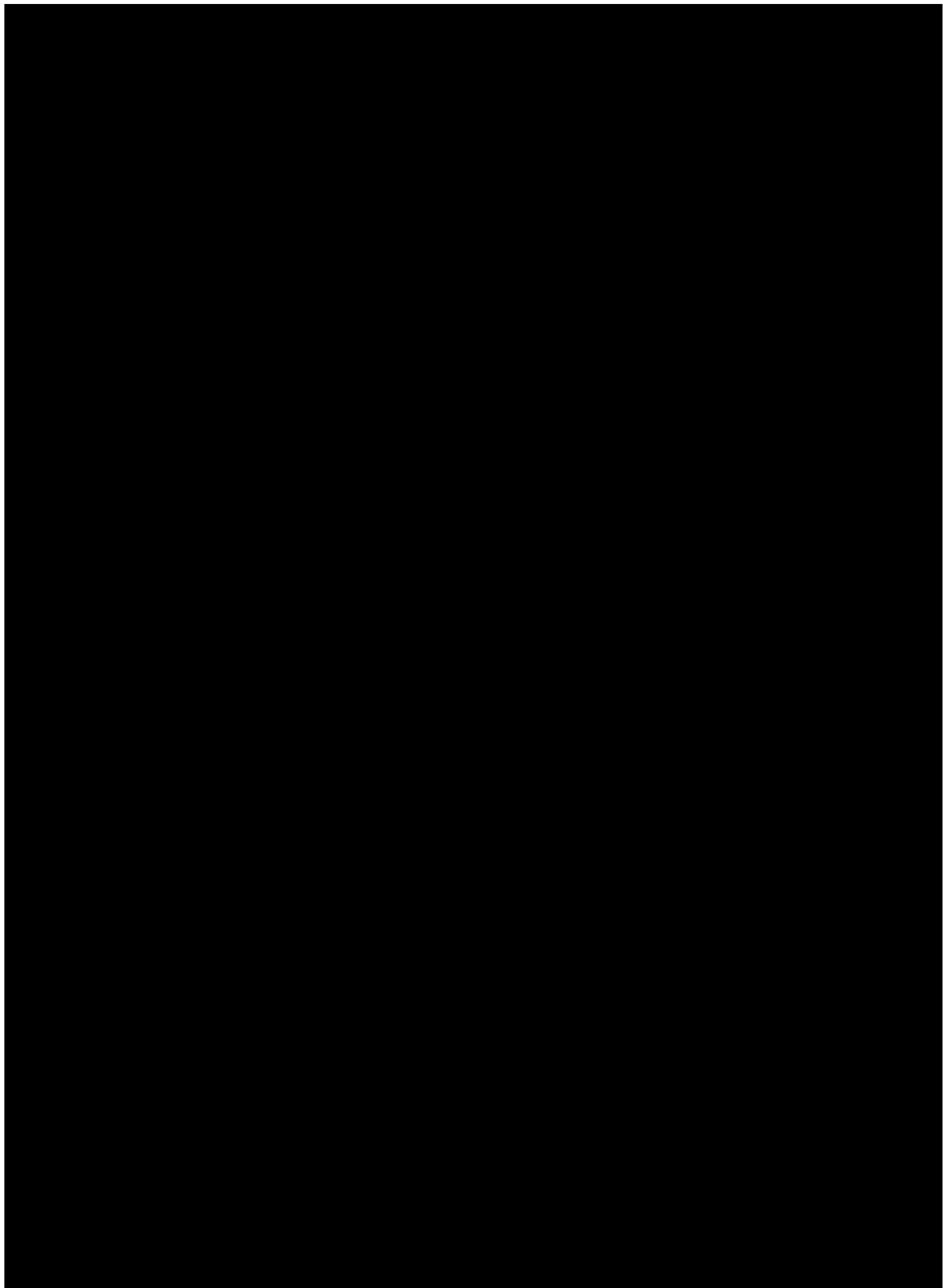
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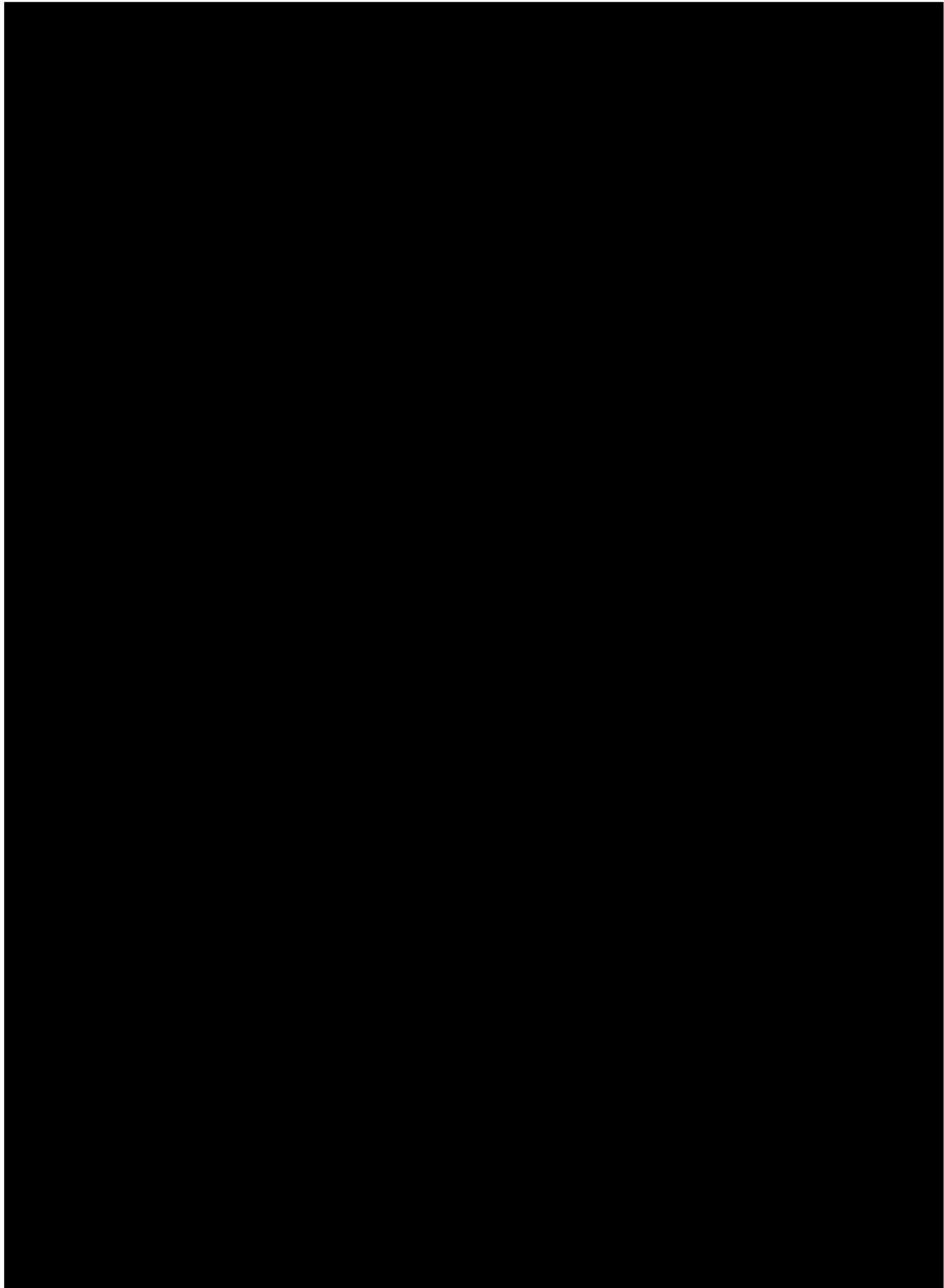
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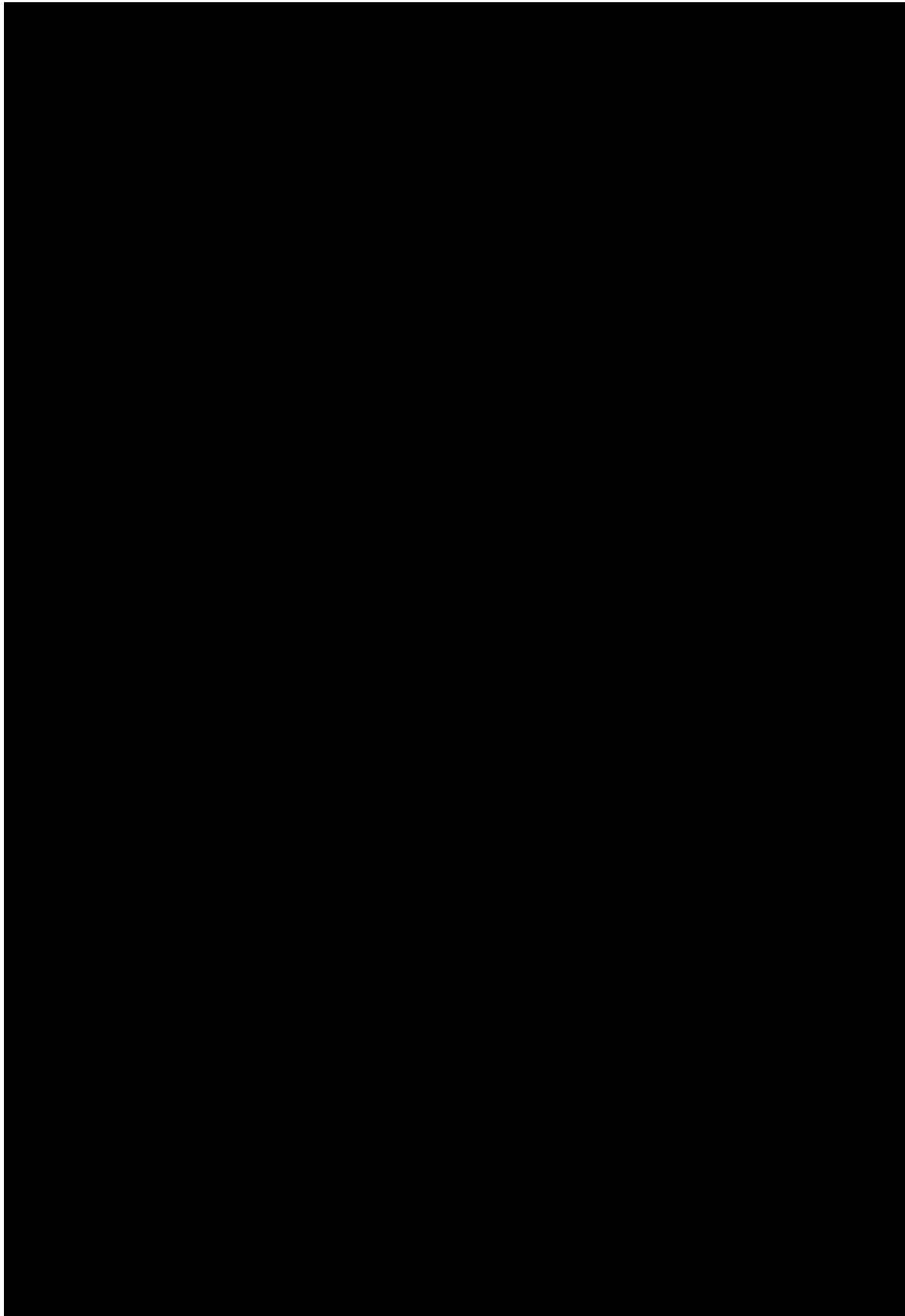
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The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and it is only by looking at the whole that we can understand it. This is the first principle of the system: the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

The second principle is that the system is dynamic. It is not a static system, and it is not a system that can be understood by looking at a single point in time. The system is a system that changes, and it is only by looking at the system over time that we can understand it. This is the second principle of the system: the system is dynamic.

The third principle is that the system is a system of systems. It is not a single system, and it is not a system that can be understood by looking at a single system. The system is a system of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems that we can understand it. This is the third principle of the system: the system is a system of systems.

The fourth principle is that the system is a system of systems of systems. It is not a single system of systems, and it is not a system of systems that can be understood by looking at a single system of systems. The system is a system of systems of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems of systems that we can understand it. This is the fourth principle of the system: the system is a system of systems of systems.

The fifth principle is that the system is a system of systems of systems of systems. It is not a single system of systems of systems, and it is not a system of systems of systems that can be understood by looking at a single system of systems of systems. The system is a system of systems of systems of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems of systems of systems that we can understand it. This is the fifth principle of the system: the system is a system of systems of systems of systems.

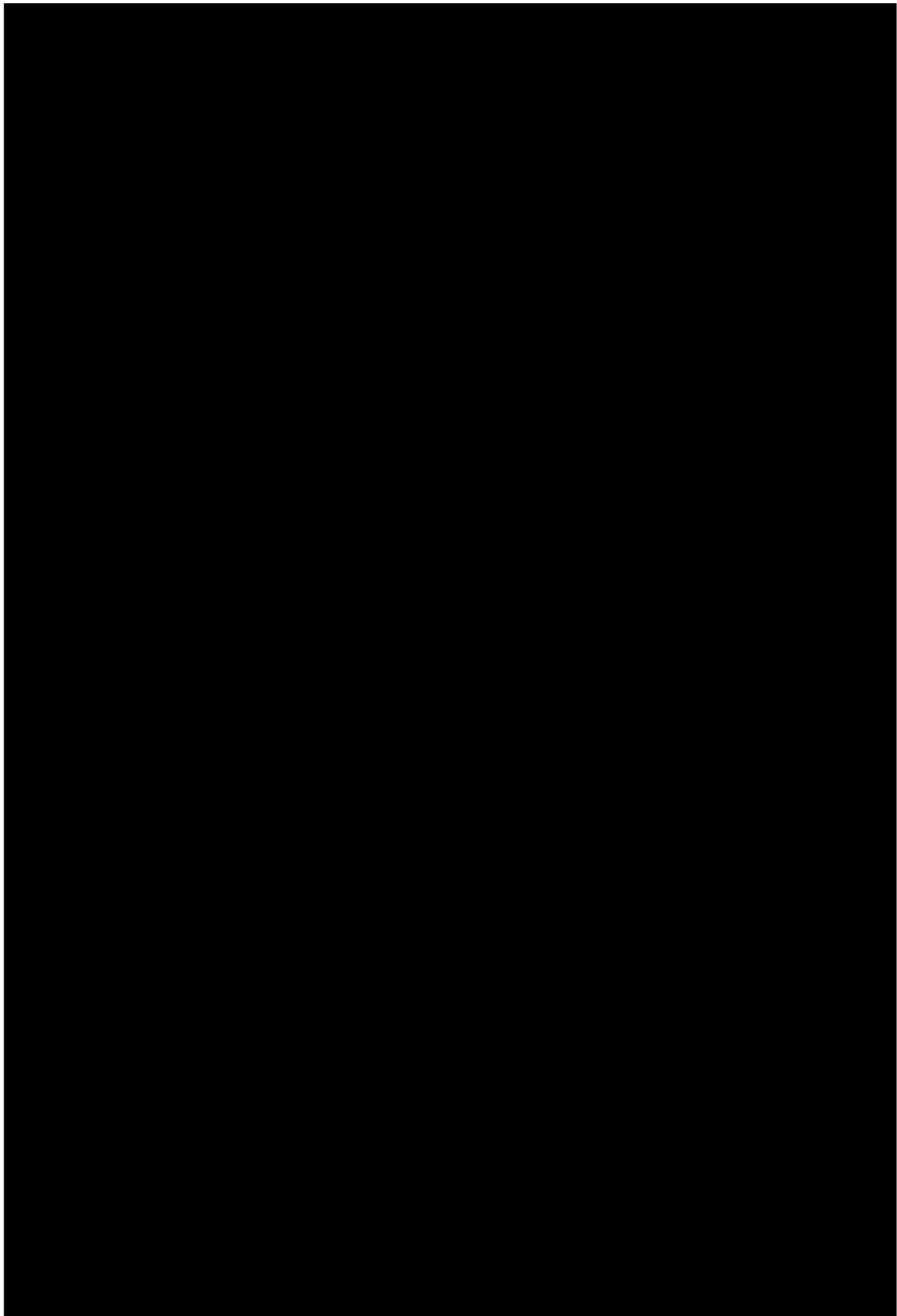
The sixth principle is that the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems. It is not a single system of systems of systems of systems, and it is not a system of systems of systems of systems that can be understood by looking at a single system of systems of systems of systems. The system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems of systems of systems of systems that we can understand it. This is the sixth principle of the system: the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems.

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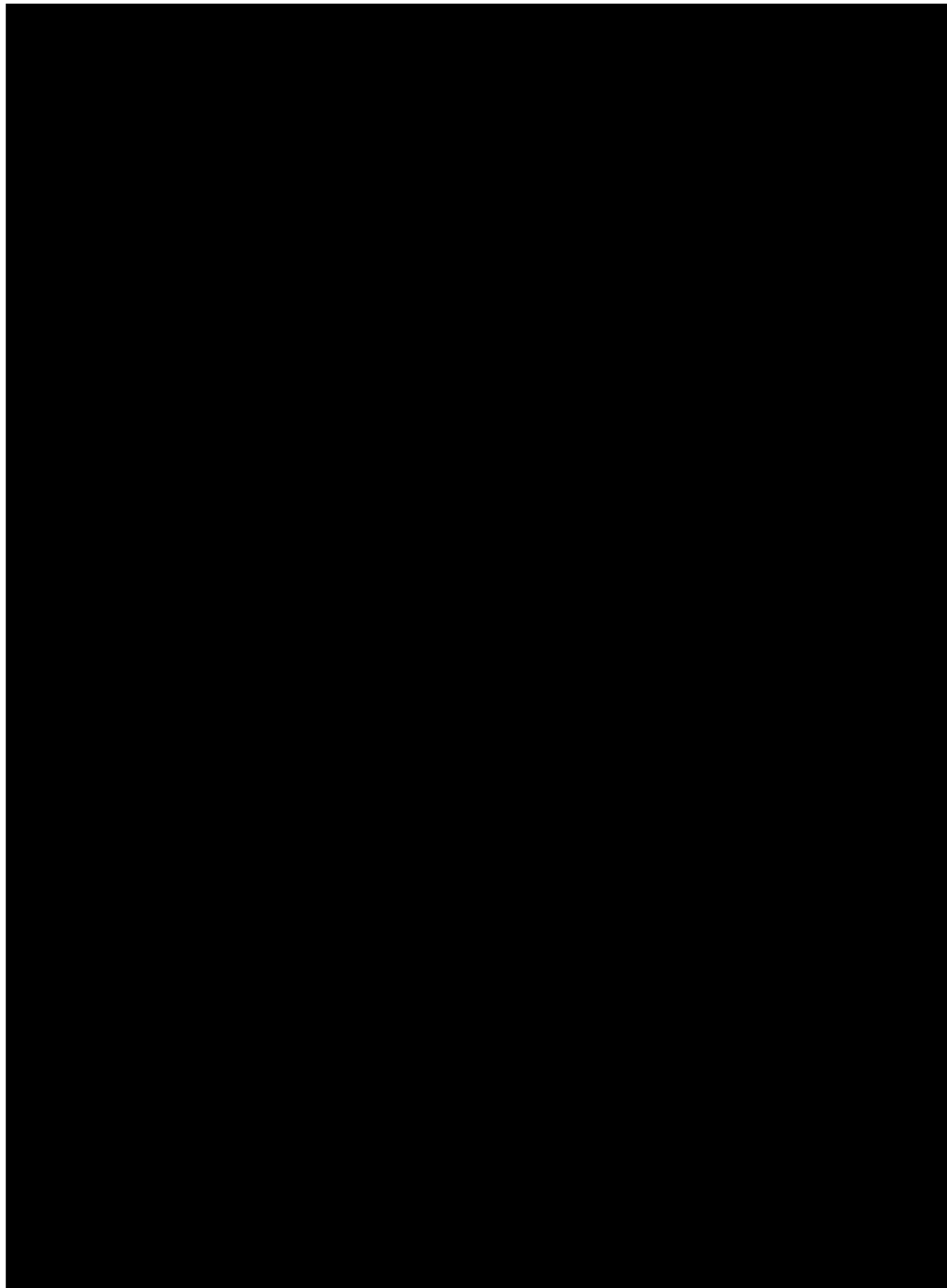
The ninth principle is that the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems. It is not a single system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems, and it is not a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems that can be understood by looking at a single system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems. The system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems, and it is only by looking at the system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems that we can understand it. This is the ninth principle of the system: the system is a system of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems of systems.

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

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information science, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information studies, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'information research' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information research, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'information practice' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information practice, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'information theory' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information theory, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

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The 'information systems' field is defined as:

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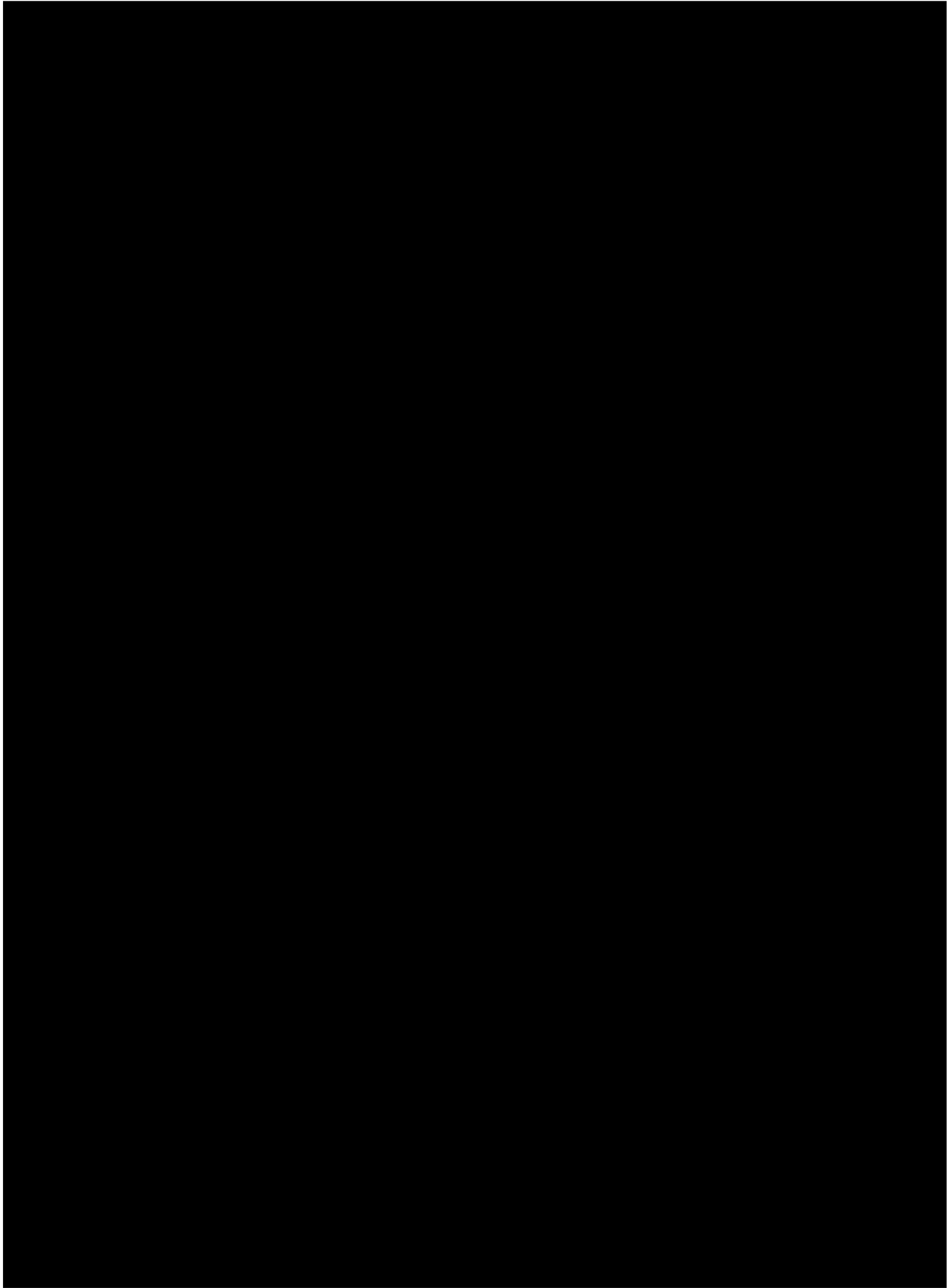
The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information management, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information policy, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

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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.]

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

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. They are also very similar to each other, which suggests that the two fields are closely related.

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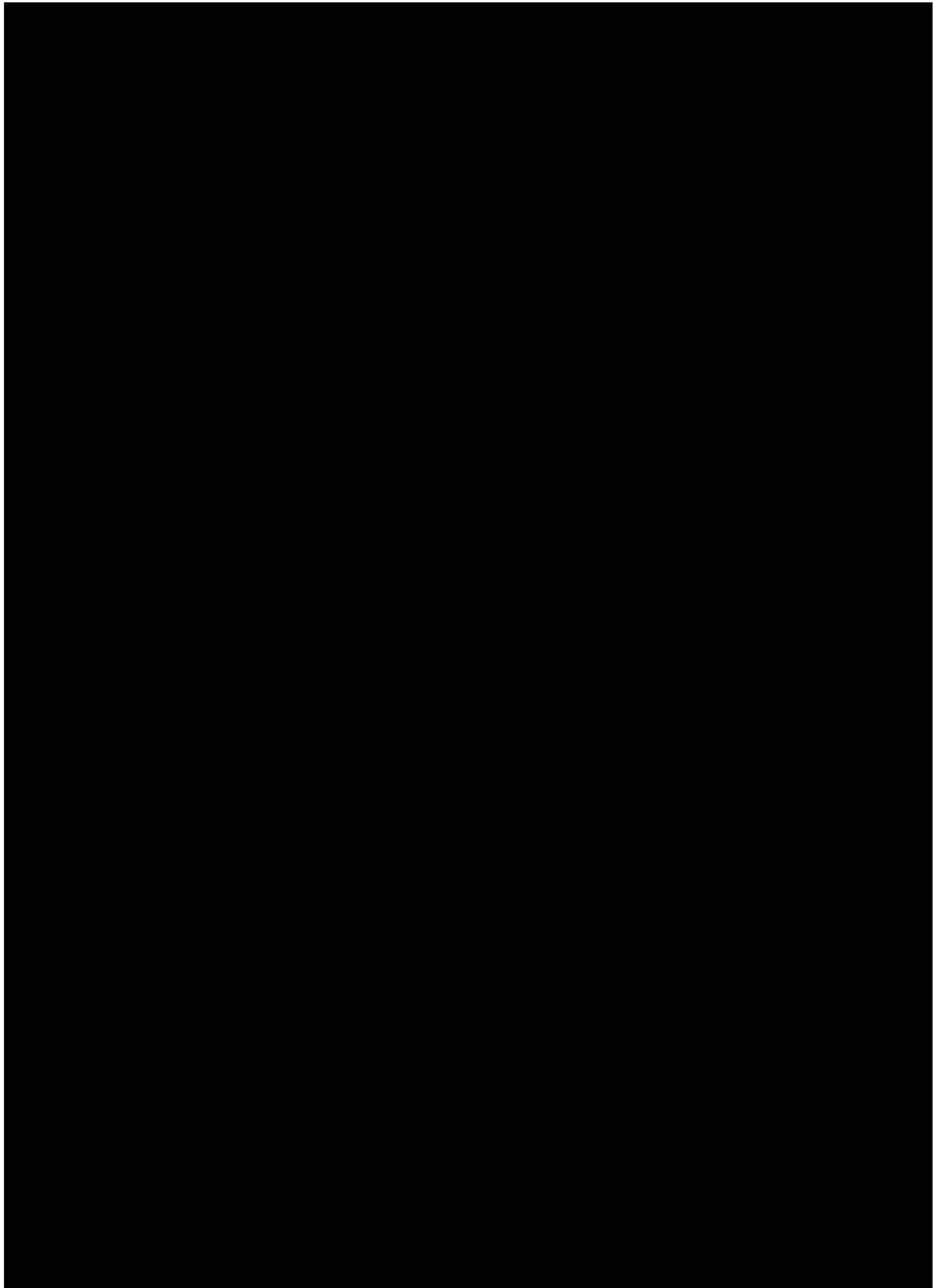
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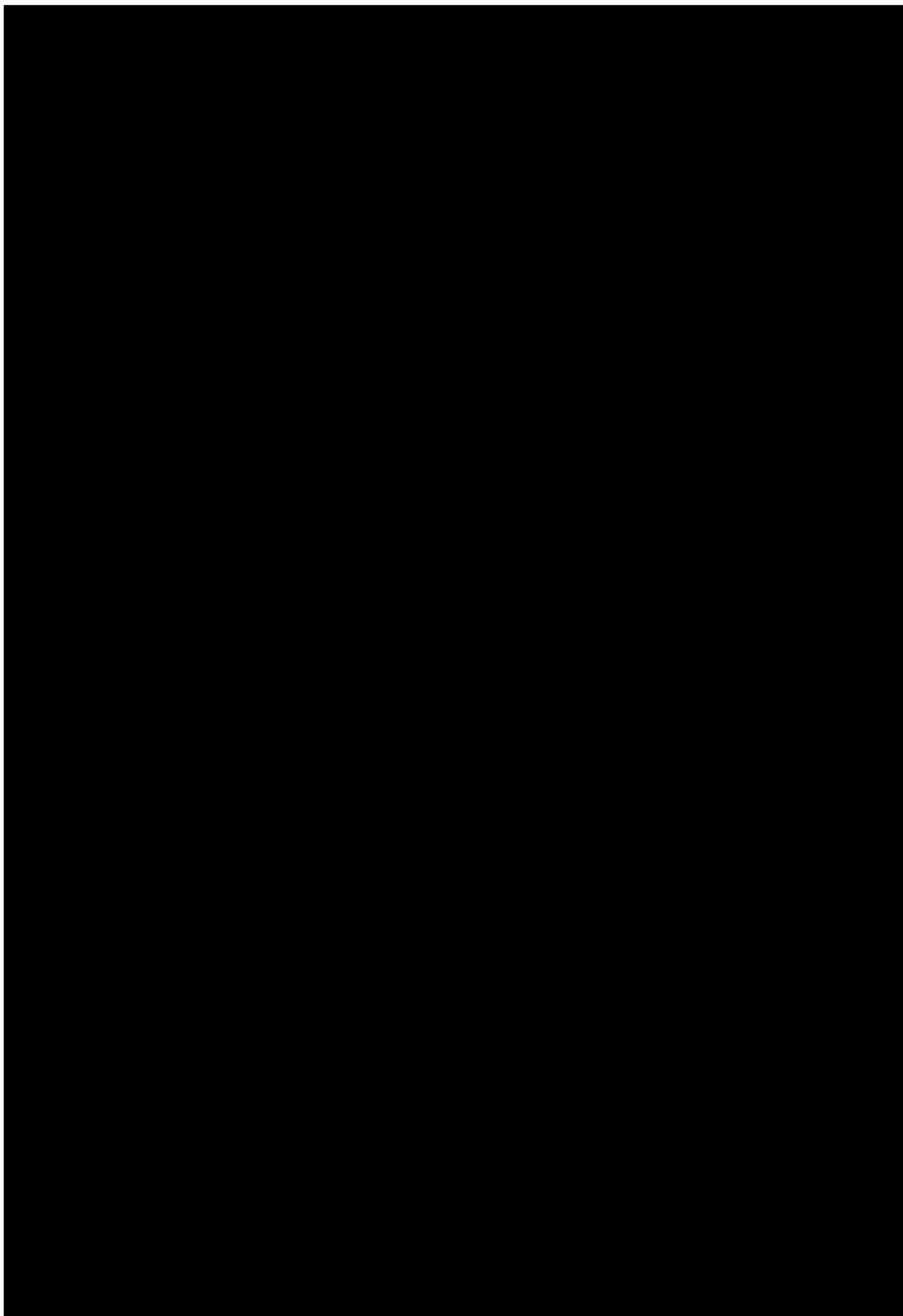
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, 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 research was conducted using a quantitative approach, and the data was collected from a sample of participants. The results of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. The findings suggest that the research has important implications for the field, and further research is needed to explore the topic in more detail.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the research topic, and the findings have important implications for the field. The research was conducted using a rigorous methodology, and the results are reliable and valid. The findings suggest that the research has important implications for the field, and further research is needed to explore the topic in more detail.



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.

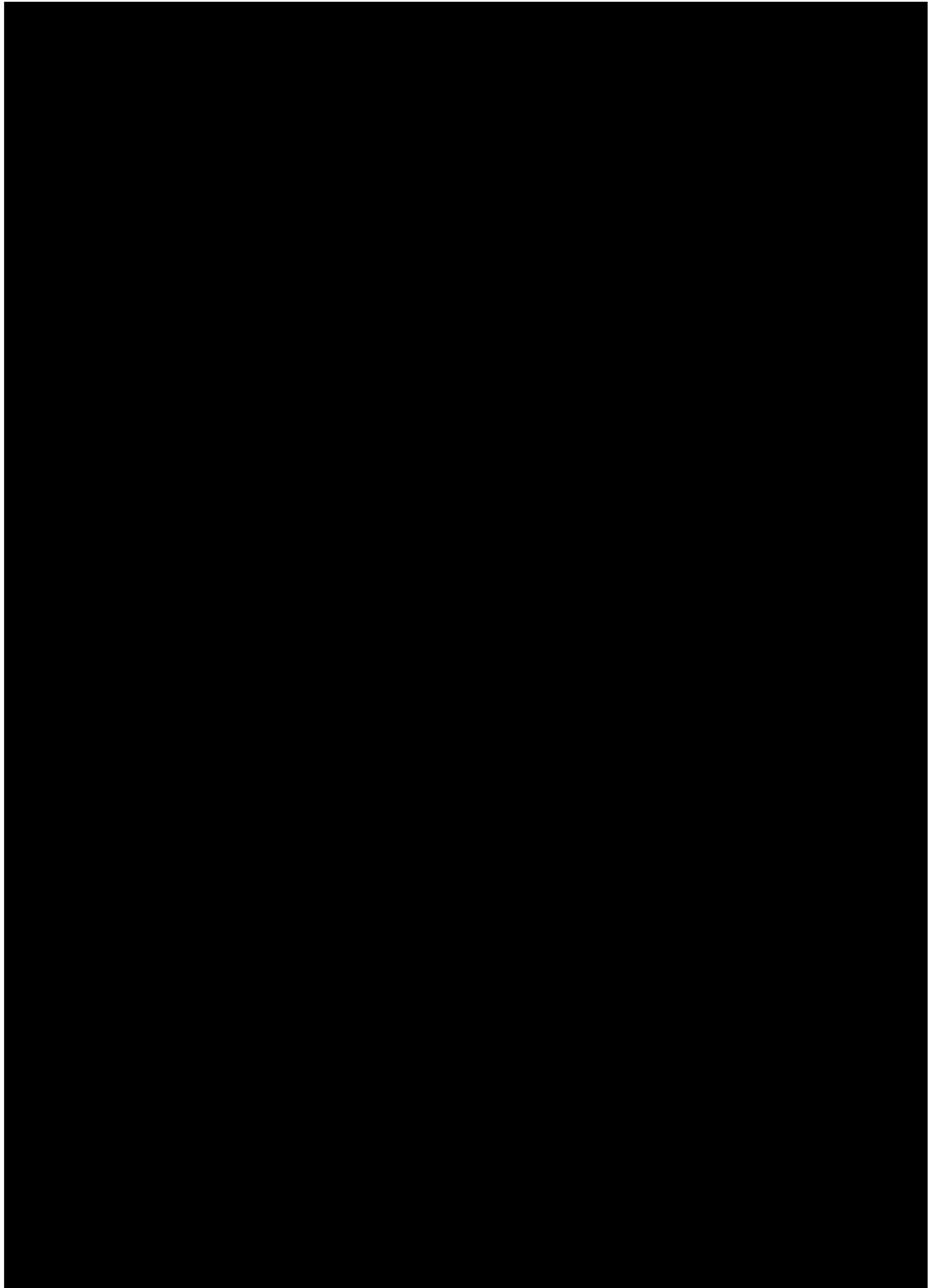
The seventh of these is the fact that the system is equitable. It is not a system that is unfair, and it is not a system that is biased. It is a system that is fair, and it is one that is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and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

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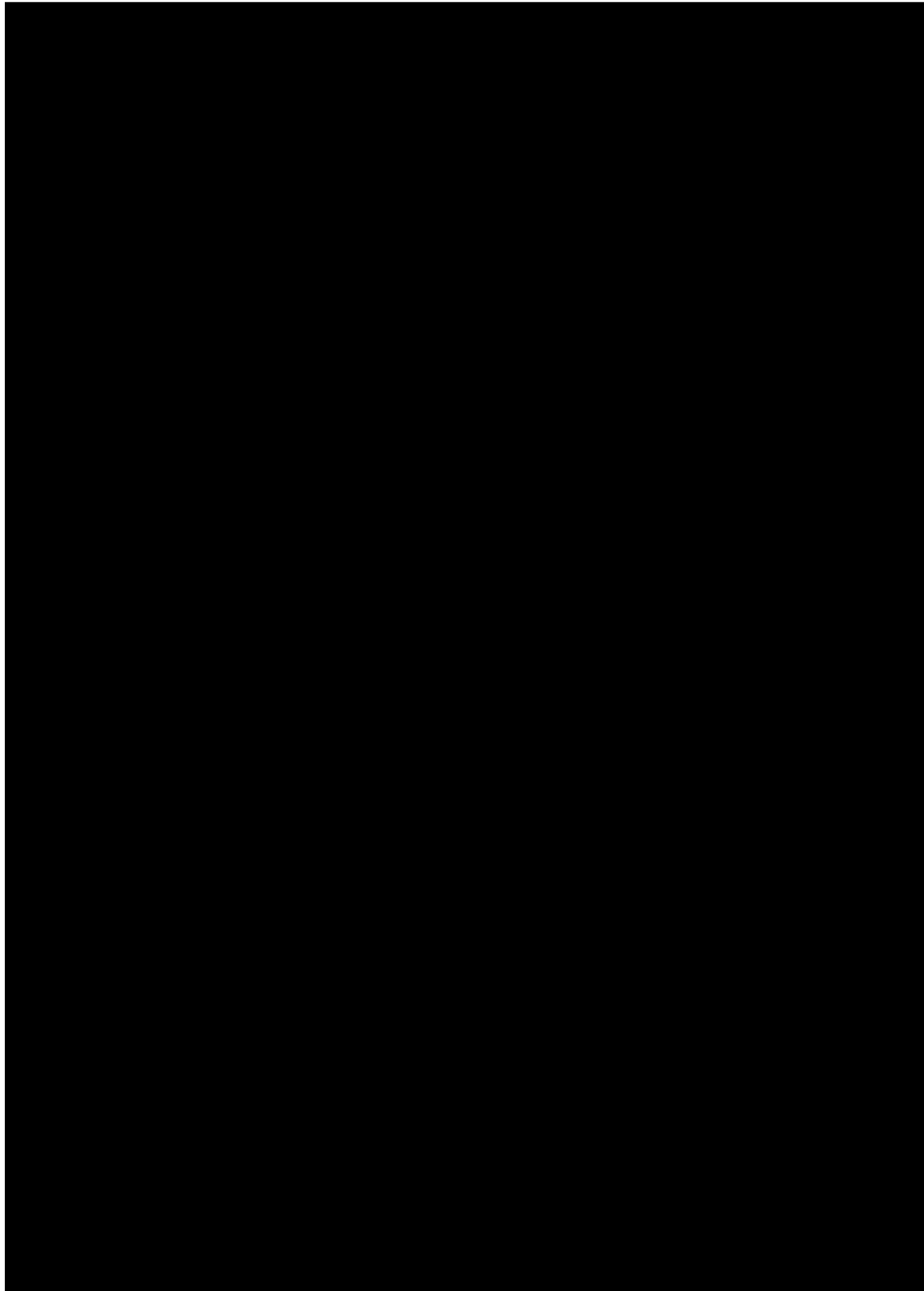
The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The next section describes the methodology used in the study, including the data sources and the statistical techniques employed. 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 large sample of participants. The results show a significant positive correlation between the variables studied, indicating that the hypothesis was supported. The findings have important implications for the field and suggest that further research is needed to explore the underlying mechanisms.

In conclusion, the study provides valuable insights into the relationship between the variables and highlights the need for continued research in this area. The results are consistent with previous findings and offer new perspectives on the topic.

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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 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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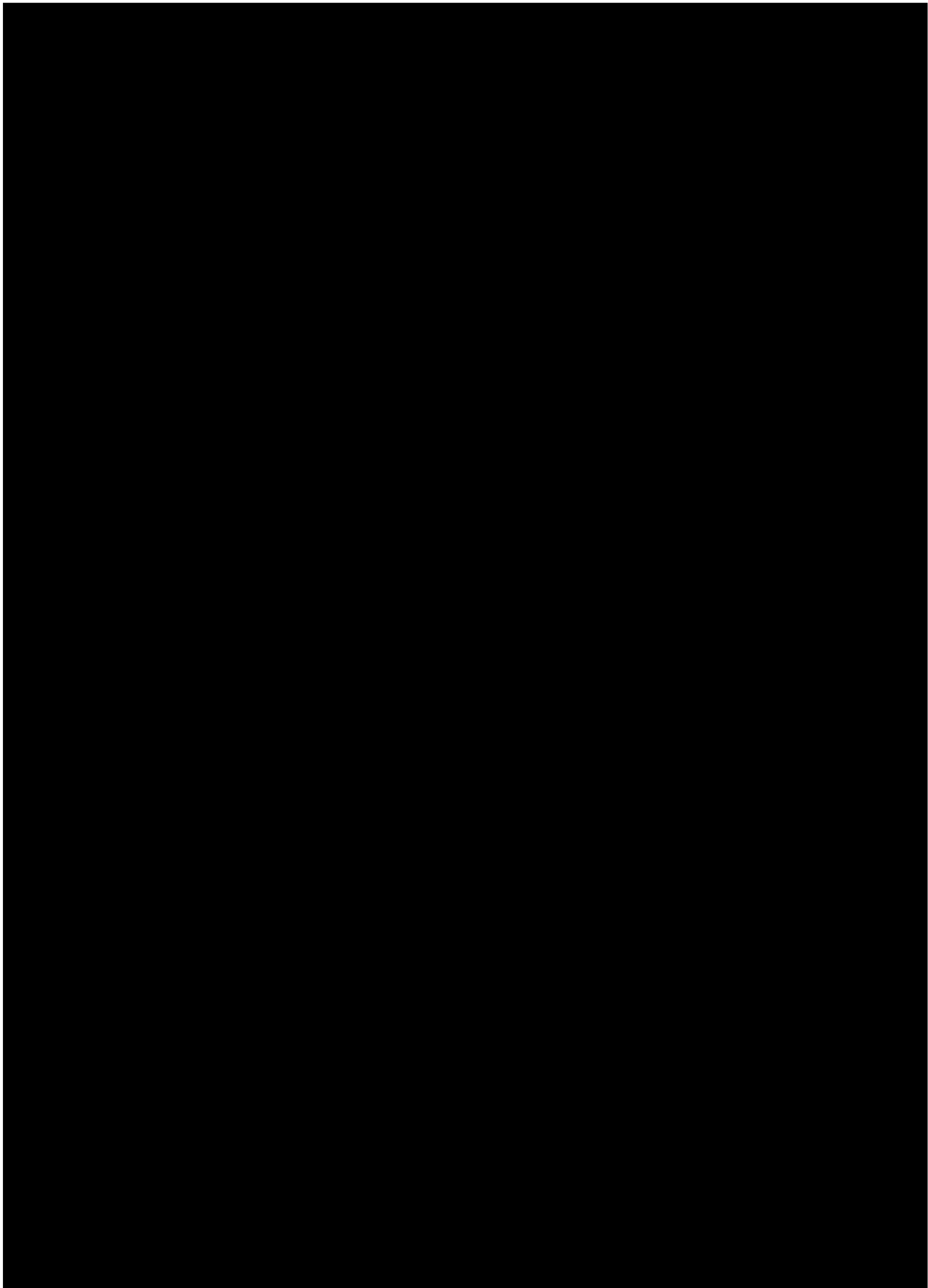
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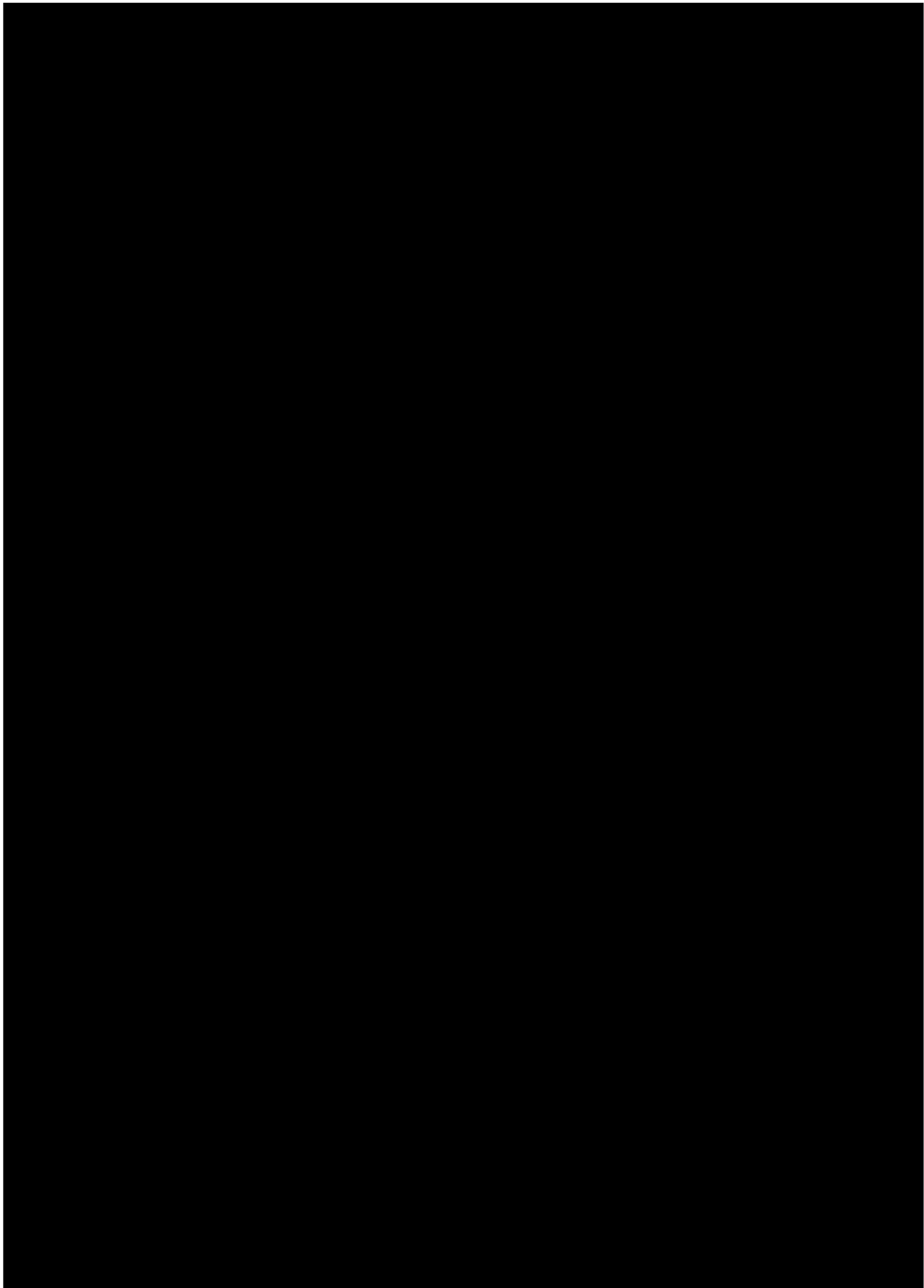
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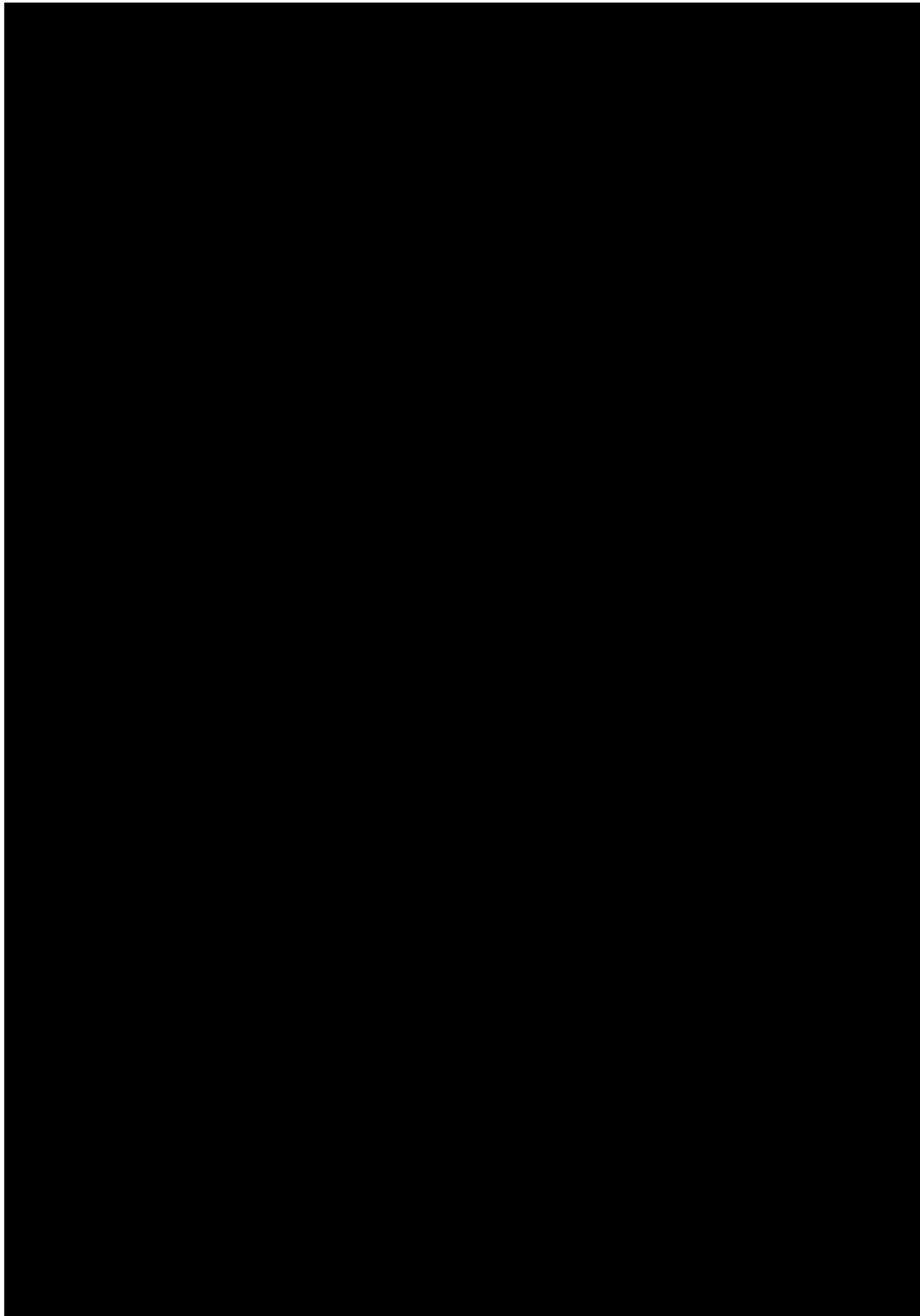
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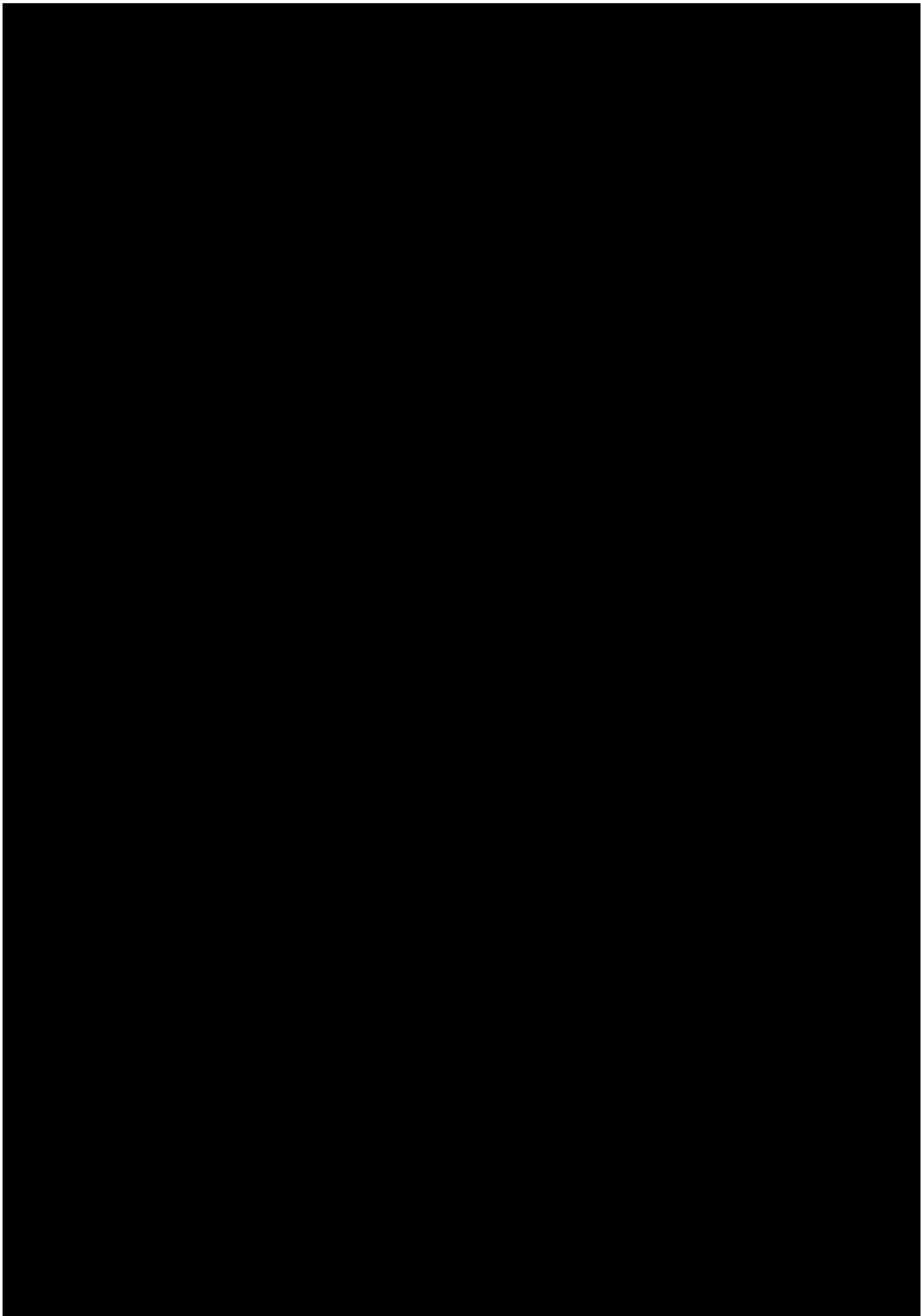


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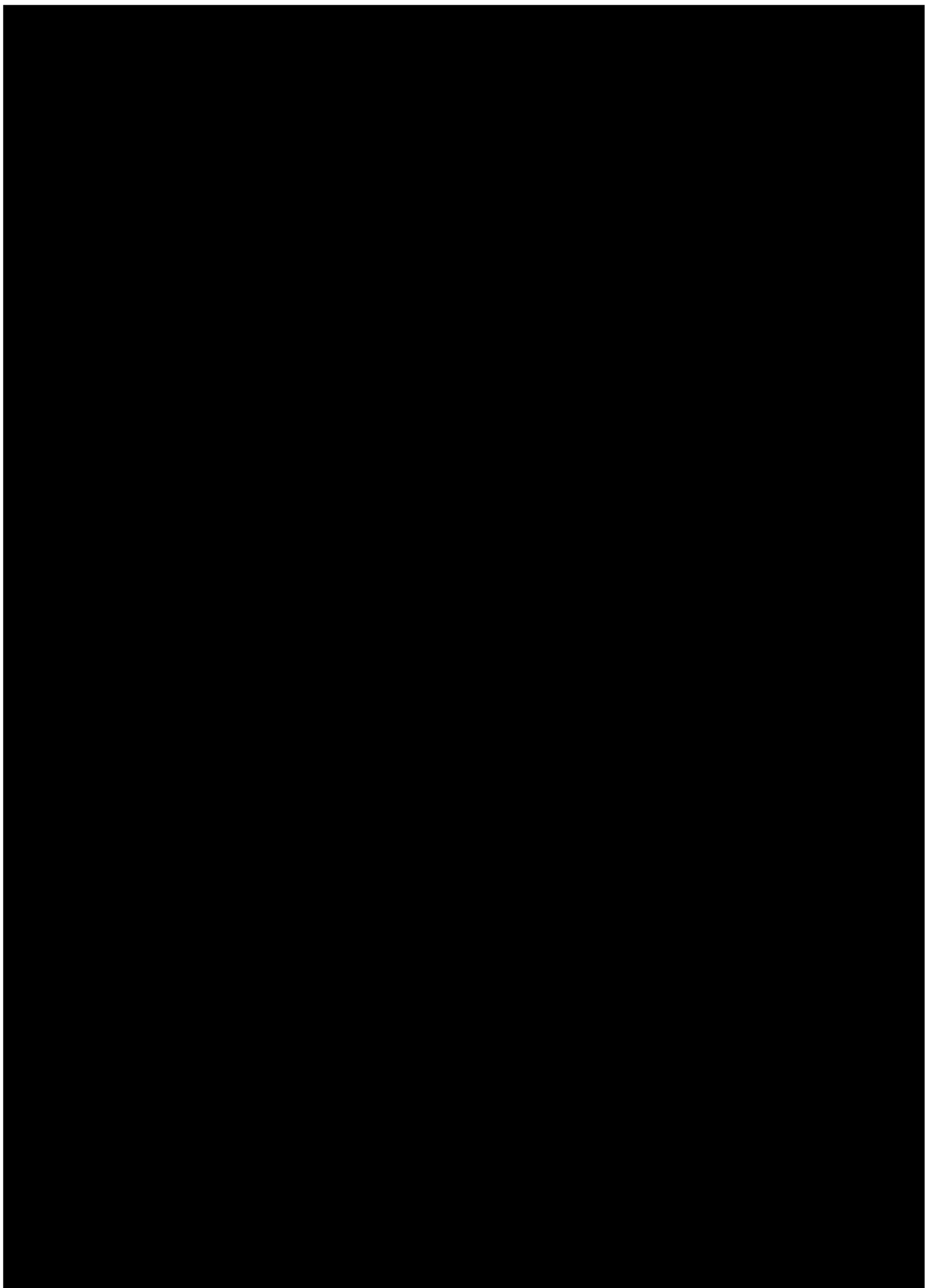
The study was conducted using a quantitative research design. Data was collected from a sample of 100 participants using a survey questionnaire. The data was then analyzed using statistical software to identify patterns and relationships.

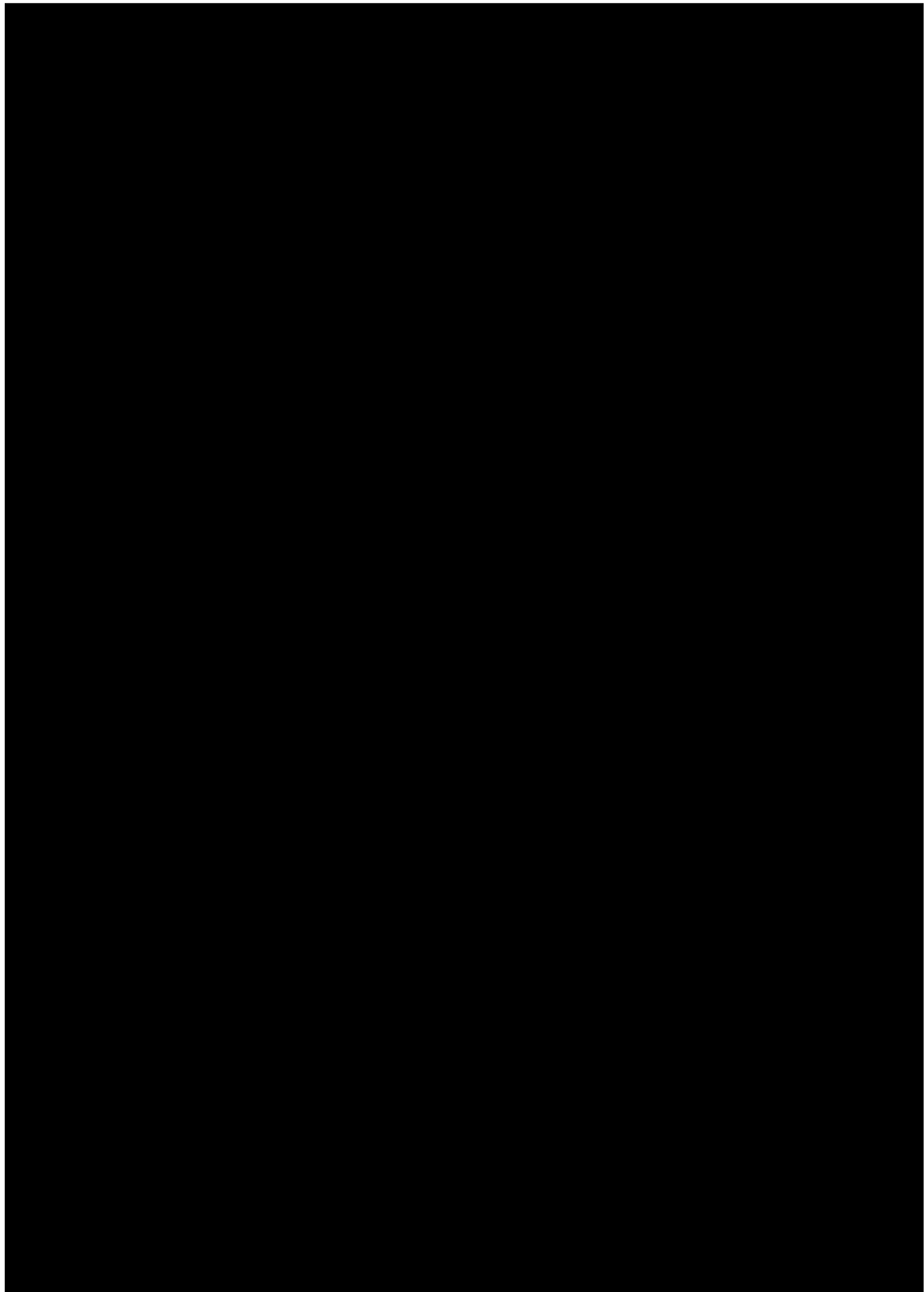
The results of the study indicate that there is a significant positive correlation between the variables studied. This finding is consistent with the previous research in the field.

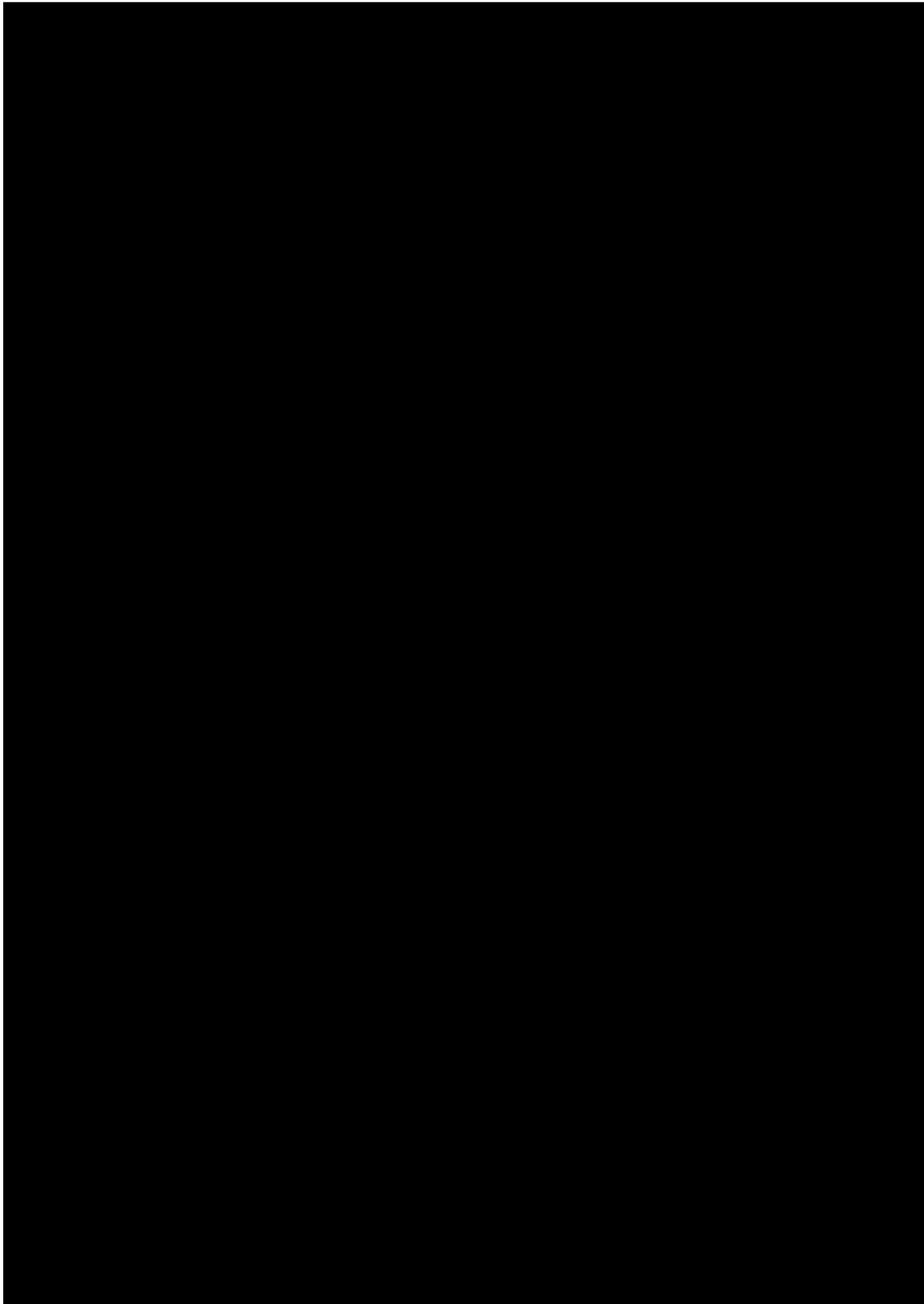
The implications of the findings suggest that the research has practical applications in the field. Further research is needed to explore the topic in more depth.

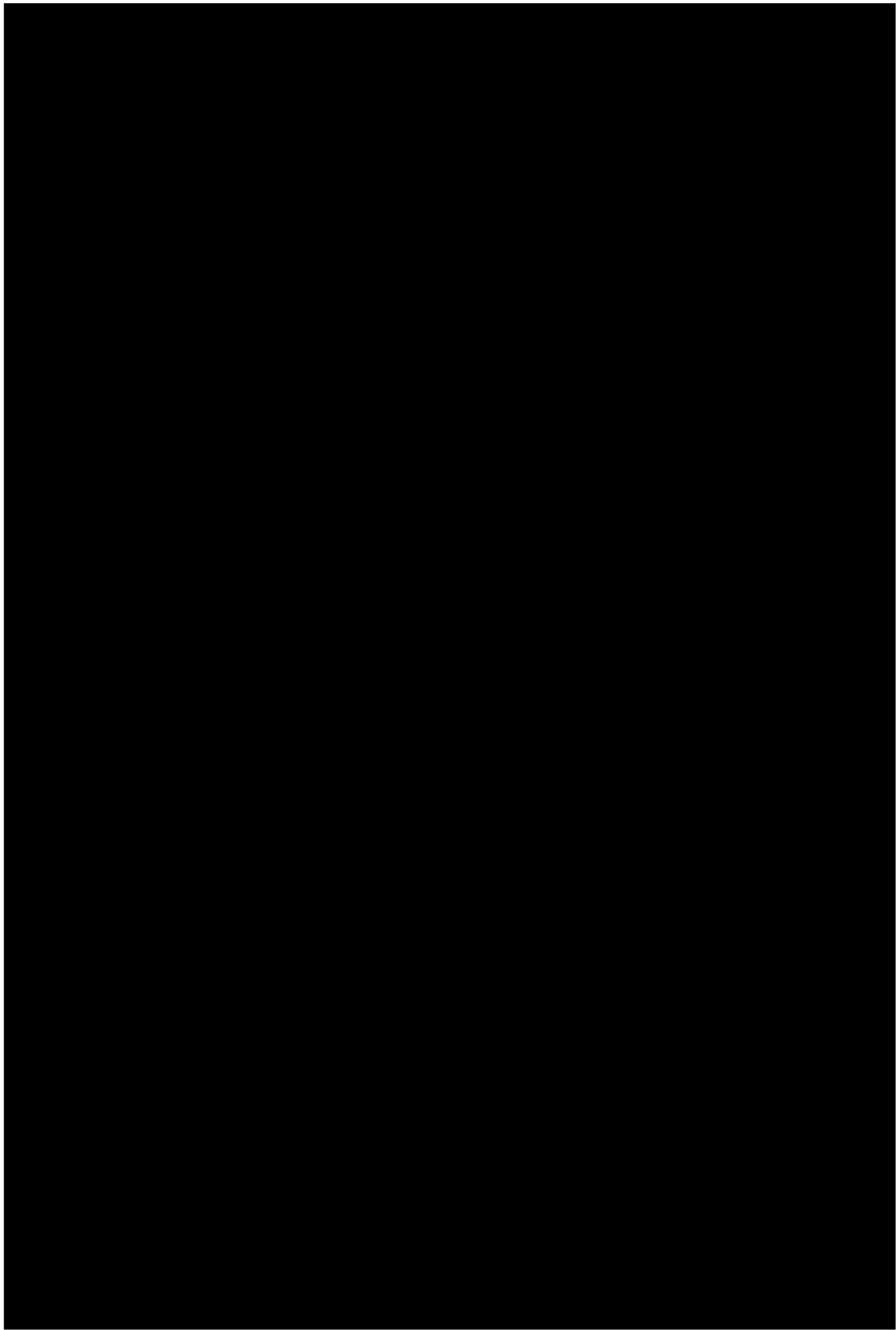


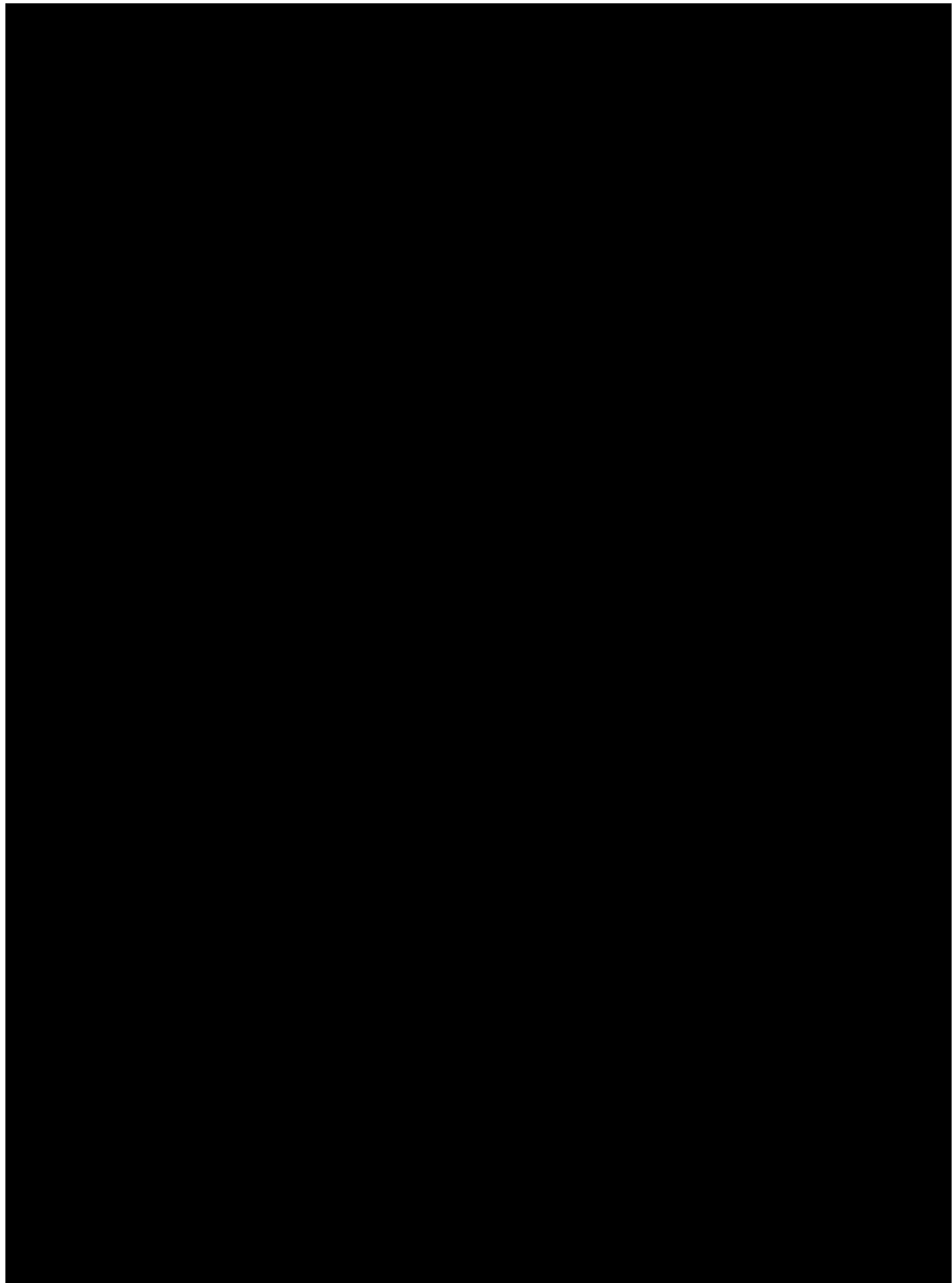
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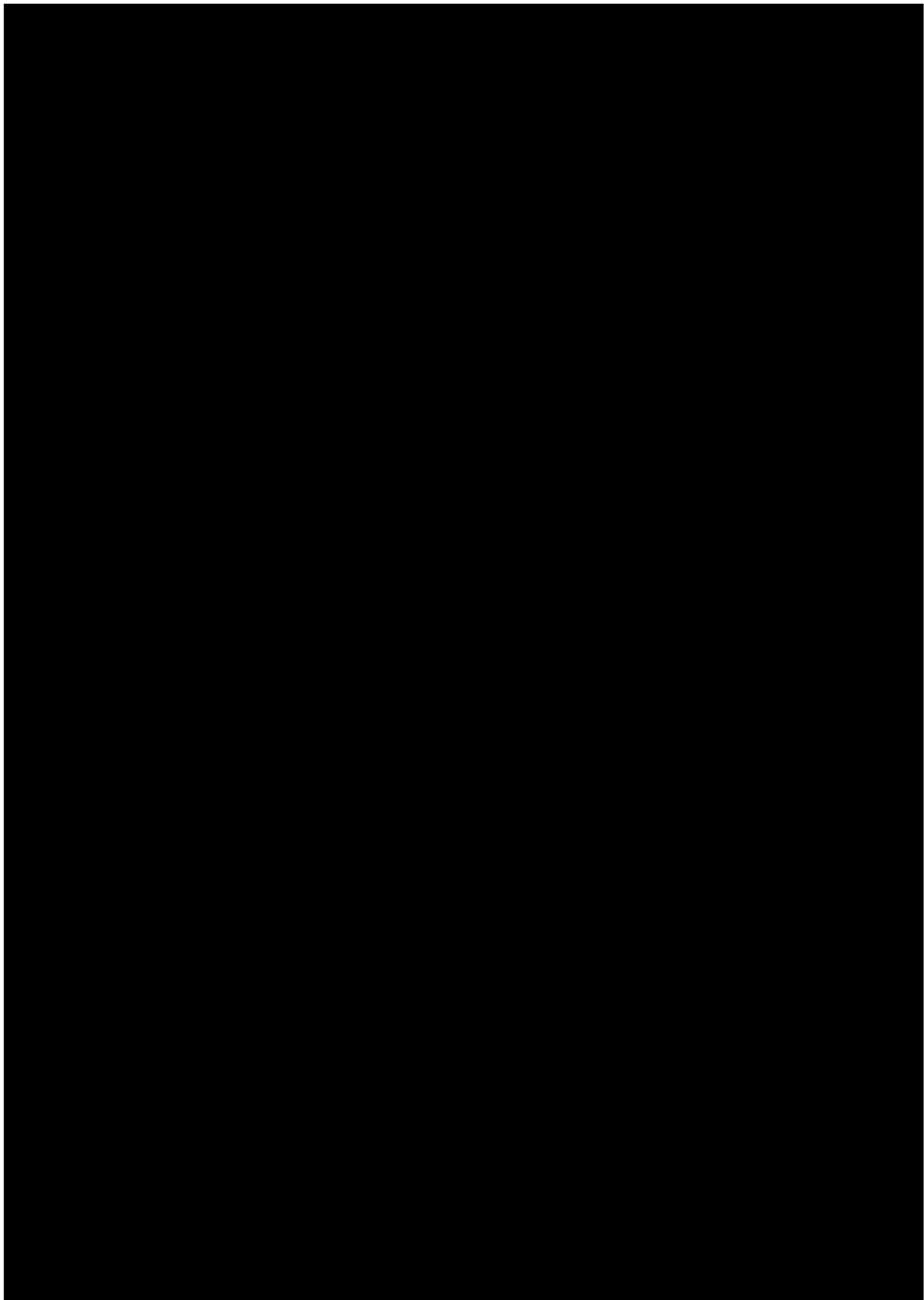
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected 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 develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (3) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (4) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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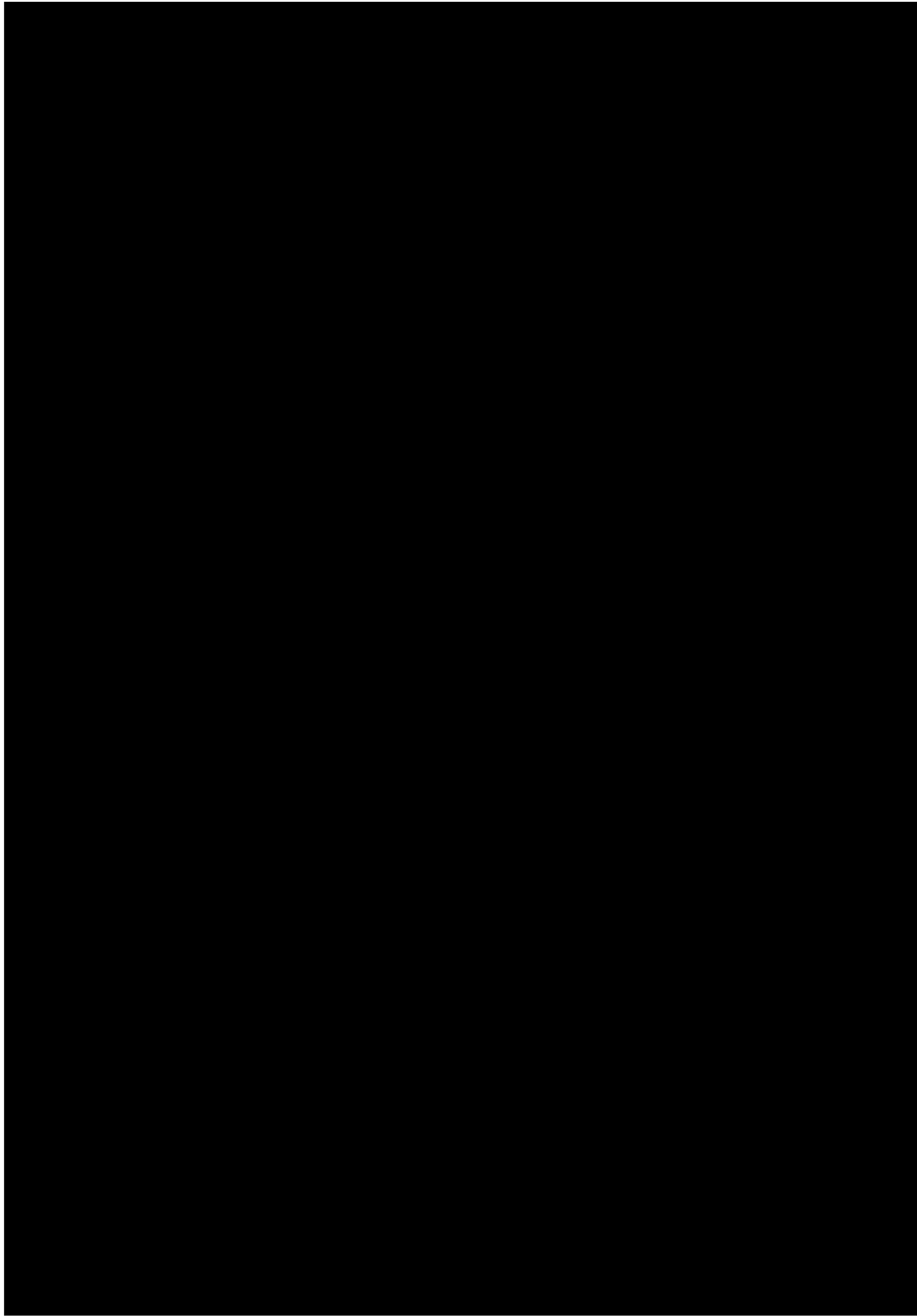
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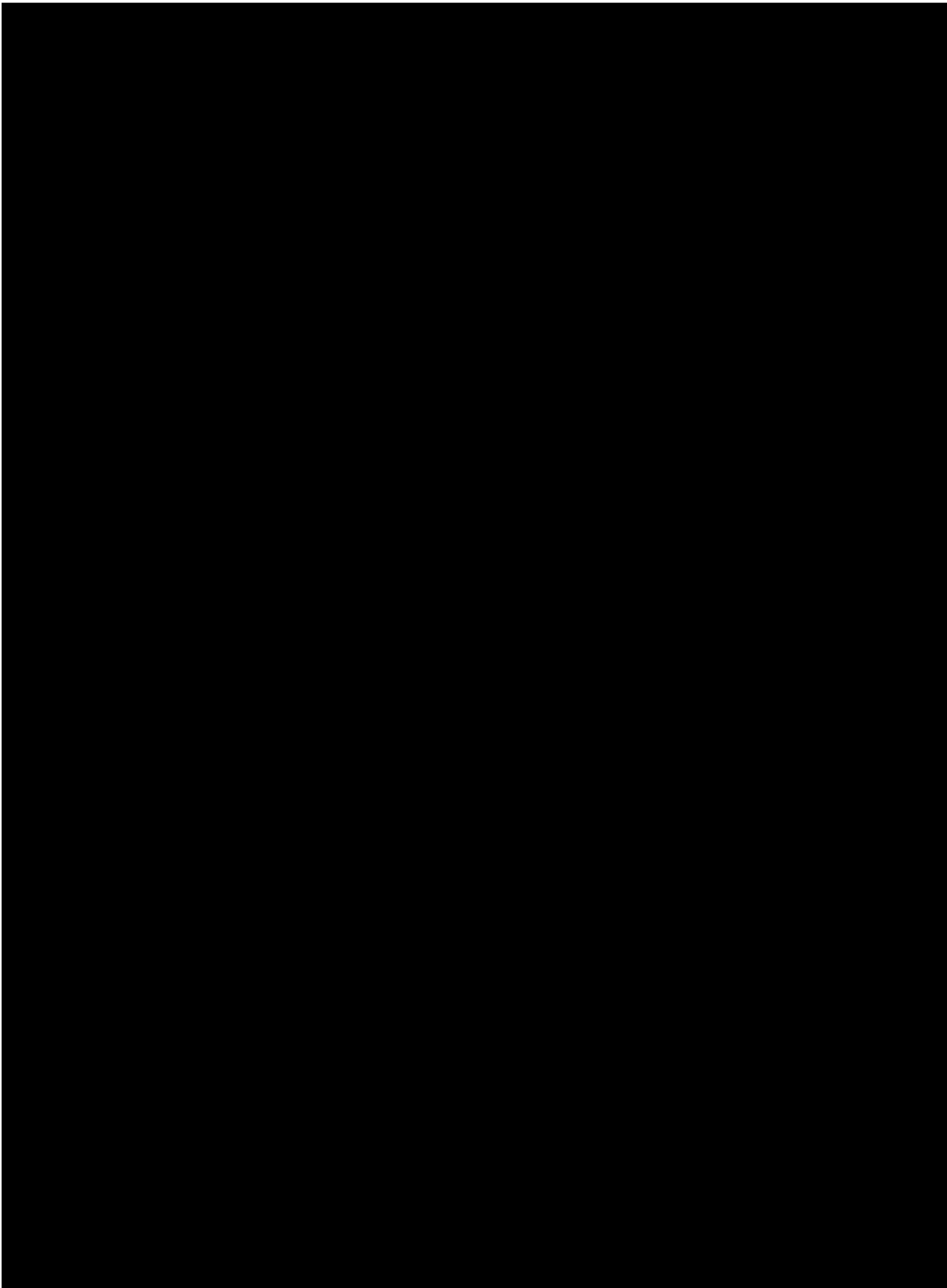
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This is a complex task, and it requires a number of different approaches. One of the most important approaches is the introduction of competition. This involves the introduction of new competitors into the public sector, and the restructuring of public services. This is done in order to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money.

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