

FACT SHEETS OSTRAVA 2018

City of Ostrava: facts and figures

September 2018

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1. Geography and climatic conditions

1.1. Geography

Located at the confluence of four rivers (Odra, Opava, Ostravice and Lučina), Ostrava is one of the most important residential, industrial and intellectual centres of the Czech Republic. In terms of its population and area, it is the third largest city in the Czech Republic and the largest city of the Moravian-Silesian region. It is situated at 49° 50'31" N and 18°17'34" E in the rugged terrain of the Ostrava basin. Ostrava has a very advantageous strategic location – it is situated 360 km east of the capital city of Prague, 310 km north of Vienna, it is close to the border with Poland, which runs just 10 km north of the city centre, and the Slovakian border being just 50 km to the east.

Types of land in Ostrava

Total area of the city (km²)	214.23
of which:	
Farmland:	82.3
<i>arable land</i>	<i>50.5</i>
<i>hop fields</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>vineyards</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>gardens</i>	<i>17.4</i>
<i>orchards</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>grassland</i>	<i>13.8</i>
non-farmland	131.9
forest land	24.8
water surfaces	9.5
built-up areas and courtyards	18.4
other area	79

Source: CSO, 2017

1.2. Climatic conditions

Ostrava is located within the temperate zone; however the city's climate has certain specific features caused by the dense concentration of industry and population and due to local geographical conditions in the Ostrava basin. The figures given below are based on long-term measurements at the given location and represent long-term mean values for the individual meteorological indicators.

Annual rainfall	755.9 mm
Average annual temperature	9.7°C
Average temperature, January	-4.6°C
Average temperature, July	19.5°C

Source: CHMI (Ostrava, 2017)

Long-term characteristics (normals) allow readers to compare data of a particular year with the long-term average.

Meteorological data for Ostrava – long-term characteristics for the period 1981–2010

Annual rainfall	693.4 mm
Average annual temperature	9.0 °
Average temperature, January	-1.3 °
Average temperature, July	19.1 °

Source: CHMI

2. Historical Milestones of the city: 2016 - 2018

2016

- Completion of the Ostrava City Strategic Development Plan 2017–2023. This unique project was specific in the high level of communication with and the involvement of the public in the creation of the plan under the name “fajnOVA”.
- New city strategy: participation/involvement of professionals and the general public in the city administration. City districts use participatory budgets.
- Administration of the Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI) has been transferred to the City of Ostrava. ITI is an EU tool to support highly urbanized areas, naturally united by common issues. These territories have the strongest potential to increase economic growth and the quality of life of the population in line with the sustainable environmental development.
- Opening of the transfer terminal Ostrava–Hranečník.
- Start of a unique project to pay fare by contactless payment cards in public transport vehicles.

2017

- Fajnový proctor/Cool space/: 1st year of subsidy programme for the revitalization of public spaces in the city.
- Launch of production of the Korean company Hyundai Mobis in the Mošnov Industrial Zone
- The Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre was established on 1 July 2017 by transforming the Ostrava Science and Technology Park.
- Greening of the vehicle fleet of the city, city districts, municipal police and public transport
- Ostrava took part in organization of the 6th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health of the World Health Organization in Lower Vítkovice Area
- The city of Ostrava participated in the contest for the 2020 European Green Capital award.

2018

- Start of Stage I of the Multimodal Logistics Centre built by Concens Investments in the Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone.
- Ostrava is again improving its rating: A1 positive (Moody's).
- Bikesharing system was launched.

- Ostrava as the first city in Central Europe hosted TBEX Europe Ostrava Conference, the world's largest gathering of bloggers, vloggers, content creators and travel professionals active in the social media.
- Announcement of architectural competition for the Ostrava Concert Hall.
- Sale of 35 ha in Hrušov: Contera Management will develop the land into an industrial zone and create over 700 jobs

3. Population

The period 1869 – 1980 saw the Ostrava population grow. The first wave of industrialization took place from 1869 to 1950, resulting in the most rapid population growth in the City. The deindustrialisation process currently leads to population decrease; however, Ostrava is still the third largest city in the Czech Republic, the second largest city in Moravia, the largest city in Czech Silesia and a natural centre of the Moravian-Silesian Region. Created by merging the municipalities of Hrabůvka, Zábřeh nad Odrou, Výškovice and Dubina, Ostrava-Jih is the most populous City District.

3.1. Basic information

Population of City of Ostrava	299,483
Czech Republic Citizens	288,882
- of which men	139,604
- of which women	149,278
Foreigners	10,601
Population of Municipalities within the administrative district of Ostrava	32,177
Czech Republic Citizens	31,957
- of which men	15,692
- of which women	16,265
Foreigners	220
Population density per km²	1,548

Source: OCA (as at 1 January 2018)

Population of the Moravian-Silesian Region	1,205,886
- of which men	591,343
- of which women	614,543
Population density per km²	222

Source: CSO (1Q 2018)

Foreigners in the Moravian-Silesian Region	25,547
Index 2016/2015	1.04%
Foreigners in the Czech Republic	493,441

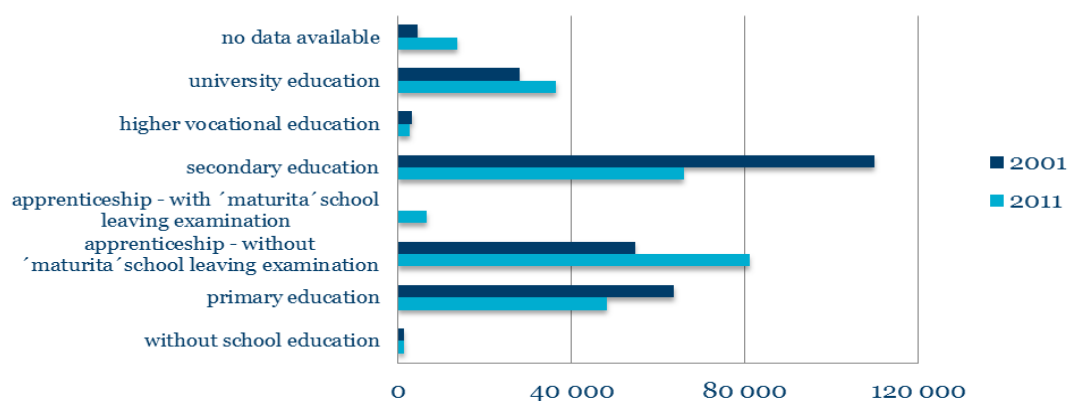
Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2016)

3.2. Overview of inhabitants by age

Age	Number of inhabitants	% of population
Total	290,450	100.0
Pre-working age (0 – 14 years)	43,317	14.9
Working age (15 – 64 years)	190,484	65.6
Retired (65 +)	56,649	19.5
0 - 9	29,294	10.1
10 - 19	26,456	9.1
20 - 29	34,891	12.0
30 - 39	41,677	14.3
40 - 49	44,240	15.2
50 - 59	38,311	13.2
60 - 69	37,228	12.8
70 - 79	26,901	9.3
80 +	11,452	3.9

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2017)

3.3. Overview of inhabitants by education



Source: National Census (2001, 2011)

3.4. Number of inhabitants in individual Municipal Districts including foreign citizens

Number of inhabitants officially registered as resident in the city of Ostrava as at 1 January 2018					
Municipal District	Czech citizens up to age 15	Czech citizens age 15 +	Czech citizens total	Foreign citizens	Resident total
Hošťálkovice	229	1,421	1,650	23	1,673
Hrabová	527	3,247	3,774	87	3,861
Krásné Pole	413	2,267	2,680	31	2,711
Lhotka	223	1,130	1,353	4	1,357
Mariánské Hory a Hulváky	1,685	10,168	11,853	541	12,394
Martinov	136	1,015	1,151	11	1,162
Michálkovice	561	2,834	3,395	85	3,480
Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz	5,315	31,561	36,876	2,122	38,998
Nová Bělá	319	1,739	2,085	45	2,103
Nová Ves	116	598	714	17	731
Ostrava-Jih	13,291	88,541	101,832	3,585	105,417
Petřkovice	460	2,701	3,161	39	3,200
Plesná	194	1,254	1,448	23	1,471
Polanka nad Odrou	706	4,284	4,990	44	5,034
Poruba	8,228	56,148	64,376	1,532	65,908
Proskovice	166	1,061	1,227	7	1,234
Pustkovec	155	1,128	1,283	20	1,303
Radvanice a Bartovice	924	5,373	6,297	248	6,545
Slezská Ostrava	3,440	17,272	20,712	1,017	21,729
Stará Bělá	661	3,434	4,095	52	4,147
Svinov	582	3,770	4,352	130	4,482
Třebovice	250	1,649	1,899	23	1,922
Vítkovice	1,569	6,137	7,706	915	8,621
Total	40,150	248,732	288,882	10,601	299,483

Source: OCA (as at 1 January 2018)

4. Education

According to the Education Act, the education system comprises of schools and school facilities. Ostrava offers a wide range of schools and school facilities.

Pre-school education is a phase of education in which the child primarily acquires social experience, basic knowledge about life and first impulses for continuing education and lifelong learning. This phase is supported by educational impact of the family, which provides and develops specific stimuli. Pre-school education is typically provided for children aged three to six. The aim of **primary education** is to create a foundation for lifelong learning. Primary education is also the only level in the educational system which is mandatory for all children in the Czech Republic. It entitles them to advance into secondary education. **Secondary education** develops the knowledge, skills, abilities, attitudes and values obtained in primary education, which are important for the personal development of the individual. It provides pupils with a broad general education content and professional training associated with general education, and consolidates their values. Secondary education also lays the groundwork for a full personal and civic life, independent acquisition of information and lifelong learning, follow-up education and vocational training. By successfully completing an educational programme within secondary education, pupils achieve one of the following levels of education: secondary education, secondary education with an apprenticeship certificate, secondary education with the *maturita* (school-leaving) examination. **Tertiary vocational education** develops and deepens the knowledge and skills acquired in secondary education and provide general and vocational education and practical training for demanding professions. It is intended for graduates of all types of secondary schools with the *maturita* examination; it is completed by passing a graduation exam. **Higher education** is divided into three programmes – Bachelor's, Master's and PhD. They focus on vocational training. The study is completed by passing the final state examination, which usually includes the defence of a Bachelor's / Master's / PhD. thesis. After passing the examination, graduates earn an academic degree.

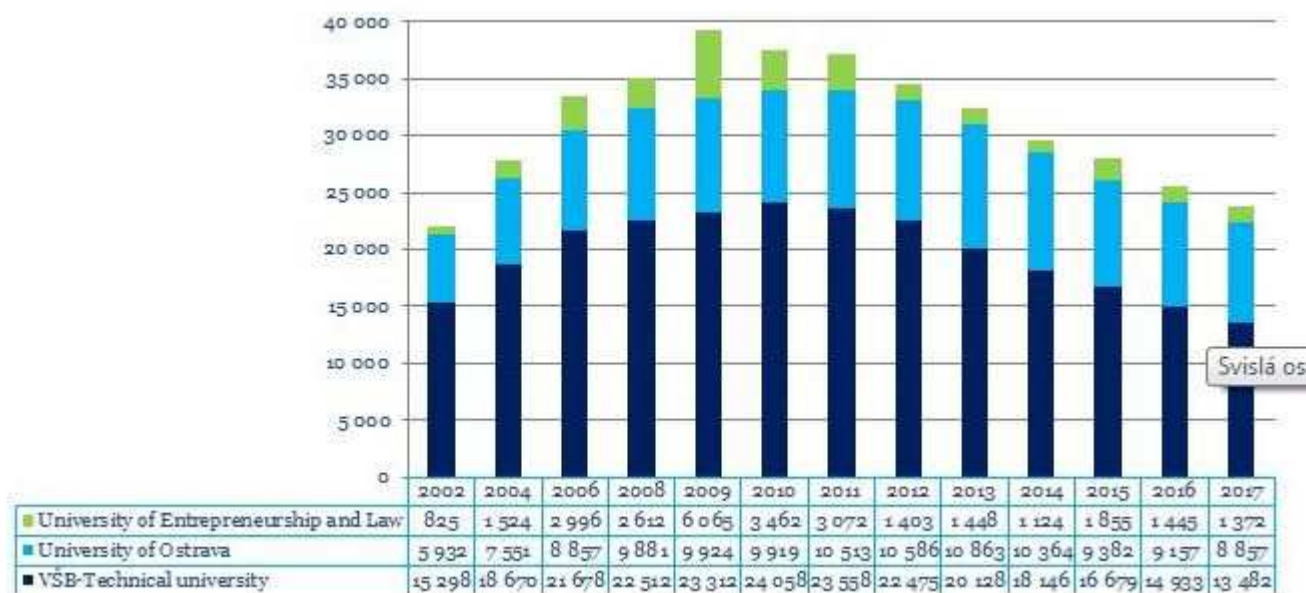
4.1. Schools in Ostrava – academic year 2017/2018

Type of school	Number of	
	Schools in category	Children/pupils/students as of 30 September 2016
Nursery schools / kindergartens	99	10,204
- of which private	16	442
Primary schools	86	27,260
- of which private	10	710
Primary art schools	14	7,071
- of which private	1	16
Secondary schools	43	16,593
- of which private	18	3,995
secondary education	1	54
- of which private	0	0
secondary education with vocational qualification	12	2,769
- of which private	4	704
secondary education with "maturita"	43	13,770
- of which private	17	3,004
- grammar school education	16	5,402
- of which private	7	855
Conservatories	1	346
- of which private	0	0
Higher vocational schools	6	1,651
- of which private	4	723
Universities	4	25,083
- of which private	1	1,372

Source: MSR (as at 30 September 2017), universities

4.2. Universities

4.2.1. University student numbers



Source: individual universities

4.2.2. VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava

Faculty	Number of students in academic year 2017/2018	Number of graduates in 2017
Economics	3,113	883
Civil Engineering	2,063	587
Mechanical Engineering	2,450	501
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science	1,986	438
Mining and Geology	1,396	343
Metallurgy and Materials Engineering	1,238	352
Safety Engineering	1,075	248
University degree programmes	161	28
Total	13,482	3,380

Source: VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava (2017)

4.2.3. University of Ostrava

Faculty	number of students in academic year 2017/2018	Number of graduates in 2017
Arts	2,036	407
Education	2,381	741
Science	1,640	332
Medicine	1,699	385
Social Studies	637	184
Fine Arts	464	108
Total	8,857	2,157

Source: University of Ostrava (2017)

4.2.4. University of Entrepreneurship and Law (Vysoká škola podnikání a práva, a. s.)

The College of Entrepreneurship and Law	number of students in academic year 2017/2018	Number of graduates in 2017
applied informatics	172	45
law in business	168	39
law in public administration	136	42
entrepreneurship	628	126
business and management in business and services	268	79
Total	1,372	331

Source: University of Entrepreneurship and Law (2017)

4.3. Foreign-language schools and foreigner-friendly schools

4.3.1. First International School (1st ISO) and The Ostrava International School (TOIS)

1st ISO and TOIS are partner schools located in the centre of Ostrava, offering their students unique educational programmes. Thanks to their partnership, they are able to meet the often demanding requirements of foreign as well as local students and their parents.

4.3.1.1. 1st International School of Ostrava (1st ISO)

The 1st ISO International Gymnasium offers two courses: eight-year and four-year gymnasium, with most of the classes in both programmes being taught in English. The school has received the “Parents welcome” and “World school” certificates. The school combines the best of the Czech educational system with an international mindset and a multicultural approach. Pupils end their studies at a maturita examination in the language in which they studied the chosen subject. Pupils of the eight-year programme can graduate not only by taking the Czech maturita, but thanks to their close cooperation with Ostrava International School international also by taking **the IB Diploma**. www.is-ostrava.cz

4.3.1.2. The Ostrava International School

TOIS is the prestigious international school that offers the only education in the Czech Republic from nursery through primary school to graduation from secondary school **with International Baccalaureate accreditation**. TOIS students graduate by taking the IB Diploma, which is acknowledged by all universities worldwide, thus facilitating the admission to any university in the world. TOIS is made up of a diverse range of nationalities of students and teachers from 25 countries around the world. Teaching is conducted exclusively in English, although the knowledge of English is not a condition for admission. TOIS is also a founding **member of the Association of Central European Schools (ACES)**, which today brings together over 30 international IB schools in Europe. www.tois.world

4.3.2. Primary School and Nursery School Ostrava, Ostrčilova 10, publicly co-funded organisation

The bilingual section is part of the Primary School and Nursery School Ostrava, Ostrčilova 10, which provides comprehensive education for children aged 3 to 15. The school was founded in 1960 and is situated in the very centre of the city.

In 2005, with the permission of the Ministry of Education, bilingual classes have become an integral part of the school. Through both Czech and English, the school offers comprehensive education. It aims to create a stimulating environment for the comprehensive development of children and to maintain a pleasant atmosphere among pupils. Czech and English study materials and aids are used in classes. Emphasis is placed on the development of communication skills in both languages. www.zsostrcilova.cz/cs/bilingual-school

4.3.3. Hello s.r.o – Primary school and nursery school

The nursery school is attended by children aged 2 to 6, regardless of nationality and knowledge of English. All children are offered superb preschool education in Czech and English. In the course of the study, the children will learn a foreign language in a natural and fun way. The primary school is focused on bilingual (Czech-English) education in mathematics, physics, biology, geography and all subjects with an educational focus. English conversation is taught by a native speaker. Each class is attended by a maximum of 16 children. There is also a number of interest groups available to the children. Gifted children enrol in Gifted Children's Club organised in cooperation with the Mensa Czech Republic, which can also be attended by pupils from other schools in Ostrava.

<https://www.helloskola.cz/>

4.3.4. Monty School, Ostrava – Poruba, Primary and Nursery School

The school applies an exceptional educational model called Integrated Thematic Teaching. Its essence is the integration of educational content into meaningful units across educational and training areas. It is based on the progressive methodology used in school systems and the best schools in Scandinavia, the Netherlands and the UK.

Pupils attending this type of primary school anywhere in the world are among the best students in high school and later in university. They learn in context, in small groups, they work

experimentally, creatively, create their own projects. The school is bilingual, in selected subjects the lessons are taught in both in Czech and English. www.montyskola.cz

4.3.5. Hladnov Gymnasium and Language School

Hladnov Gymnasium and Language School is a public secondary school. At present, it offers three study programmes, four-year general study, four-year study with extended teaching of English and six-year bilingual Czech-Spanish study, the only one in the Moravian-Silesian Region. This type of study is characterized by intense Spanish teaching in the first two years. From the third year, mathematics, physics, chemistry, history and geography are also taught in Spanish.

Since 2011, the school has been a State language school with accreditation for State language examination which offers language courses and preparatory courses for language exams and state exams.

The gymnasium has been involved in a number of European projects, such as Comenius, eTwinning, European Schoolnet, Eurogymnesia, NatTech, Erasmus plus, etc. In 2011 and 2015, it was awarded the European Label Award for innovative methods in foreign language teaching.

www.hladnov.info

4.3.6. Pavel Tigrid Language Gymnasium in Ostrava – Poruba

The educational programme primarily focuses on teaching foreign languages. The gymnasium's language focus is also linked to a wide variety of international activities, participation in international projects and competitions and cooperation with foreign schools and institutions. Teaching of foreign languages takes up almost a third of the teaching time, both in the four-year and six-year programme, where some subjects are taught bilingually. During language education, pupils are systematically prepared for the B2 and C1 Common European Framework of Reference for Languages from English (FCE and CAE), French (DALF and DELF), German (DSD II) and possibly Spanish (DELE). In the area of international co-operation, the school organizes exchanges of Czech and French pupils from partner schools. <http://jazgym.cz/>

4.3.7. PORG kindergarten, primary school and gymnasium

PORG GYMNASIUM teaches some subjects in English. Students can graduate by taking maturita or the International Baccalaureate (IB). The school offers a variety of out-of-school activities, foreign programmes. PORG is certified by the American College Board and offers AP examinations (cooperation with the Centre for Gifted Youth), PSAT/NMSQT, PSAT 10 or PSAT 8/9. Students take standardized Cambridge examinations under the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). Most students at the end of their studies easily reach C1 (advanced), with many reaching C2 (proficient).

PORG Five-year primary school with extended foreign language teaching. English is taught as a subject from the first grade, but pupils are also exposed to English in music, art and drama classes. PORG regularly achieves excellent results in benchmarking by SCIO, NIQES and Kalibro. English is measured using standard Cambridge tests (KET to CPE).

PORG Nursery School provides bilingual education.

PORG International School – since 2017, an international school has been opened, with all subjects taught in English.

www.porg.cz

5. Economy

The structure of industrial production in Ostrava was historically based on mining and processing of black coal and related industries - iron and steelmaking, coke, chemical, heavy engineering, power generation and construction. In 1994 coal mining in Ostrava ended. However, metallurgy and heavy engineering continue to dominate the industry, which was later accompanied by the manufacture of motor vehicle and other means of transport and equipment. However, these industries are undergoing major transformation and restructuring changes, compensated by new acquisitions in the manufacturing and services sectors, as well as by the development of new technologies.

Prior to 2008, Ostrava experienced a huge economic boom and investment in industrial zones, development, and hotel building. In 2008, the **global economy** underwent a dramatic crisis, which also affected the Czech Republic. While the first phase of the crisis affecting the financial sector did not leave any significant impacts in Central Europe, the situation quickly changed in late 2008. 2009 was the year of a global economic recession, which also hit the Czech economy. After a ten-year period of continuous growth, its gross domestic product declined by 4.1% year-on-year, the deepest decline in the modern history of the Czech Republic. The decline in foreign demand hit all sectors of our open economy. Heavily export-oriented manufacturing industries were affected the most. The speed of recovery of the domestic economy depended on a recovery abroad, especially on the economic situation of our main trading partners.

In 2010, the GDP of the Czech Republic reached 2.2%. This was due to an improved external environment, benefiting from increased manufacturing output and a higher turnover in foreign trade. However, **the Czech economy** continued to see structural dependencies, which made it highly sensitive to the development of the economic cycle abroad and influenced its overall international competitiveness.

Global economic developments were significantly affected by the effects of the euro-area debt crisis in **2011**. The original optimistic expectations of further acceleration of economic growth remained unfulfilled. However, the performance of our major business partners grew at a good pace. The slowdown in growth was mainly driven by a decline in domestic demand. Economic growth was driven exclusively by foreign trade.

The state of the Czech economy worsened in **2012** year-on-year. While growing slightly in 2011, it contracted in 2012. This was markedly manifested in unemployment, which increased much more than in the previous years. The sectoral structure of the past still brought considerable problems to the region. On the one hand, there were efforts not to lay off at least core employees; on the other hand, unclear future development in our country and in Europe did not lead to a dramatic increase in production and thus to the creation of new jobs. Given that companies in particular industries were forced to keep the level of production low for a long period of time, it often impacted their subcontractors.

The year 2014 marked the end of the economic recession; the unemployment stopped rising, the number of job seekers registered with the Labour Office peaking at 625,000. The economic recovery was also reflected in the year-on-year decline in unemployment and an increase in nominal wages in the following years.

In 2016, the economy continued to grow (by 2.3%), although the growth was slower than in 2015. The growth rate of total employment had increased for the third consecutive year. More than 40% of the increase in employment was due to the manufacturing industry, with an increasing contribution of services throughout the year. The general unemployment rate continued to decline throughout the year and reached 3.6% in December 2016. The number of job vacancies continued to rise, with specialists and skilled manual workers being in highest demand. The good financial situation of businesses and the increasing difficulties in finding new workers put an upward pressure on nominal wages.

In 2017, the Czech economy was in the phase of economic growth and a number of economic indicators were growing dynamically. Nevertheless, even last year, traditional and crucial metallurgical production in Ostrava (with the highest employment) saw a decline in employment. Although the economic situation has improved and the number of vacancies is relatively robust, it remains to be seen how long this positive trend will last. The main reason for the above situation is the great interdependence of our economy with other economies, which allows us to offer our products and services to a wide range of customers, but also carries the risk of potential threats.

The overall economic situation can be characterized as follows:

- In 2017, the economy continued to grow and, according to the Ministry of Finance estimates, GDP should grow by 4.3%. The GDP was most affected mainly by higher consumption of households, and foreign trade was also positive.

- In 2017, the average inflation rate was 2.5% and was the highest in the last five years. The accelerated inflation was mostly due to rising oil prices and rising wages.
- During the last year, industrial production grew, which was influenced by both domestic and foreign demand. Thanks to the favourable development of export markets, both exports and imports of goods and services grew.

The 2017 statistics in the Moravian-Silesian Region show continued growth in the Czech labour market. There was a significant increase in the registered number of employees, which was accompanied by the rising average wage growth as the shortage of labour is becoming more pressing in some areas. In the Moravian-Silesian Region, however, the year-on-year growth rate of wages (6.6%) is the second lowest in comparison with other regions. In 2017, the average wage in the region was CZK 26,735. Compared to the same period of the previous year, it grew by 8.1%, so it grew by 5.5% in real terms. In Q4 2017, the number of employees was up 4,200 quarter-on-quarter in the Moravian-Silesian Region, an increase of 1.0 %.

Many renowned world companies have become established in Ostrava over the years, and many have already used advantageous offers to invest in and around the city (e.g. Hyundai, Multi Czech Republic, CTP Invest, PEGATRON Czech, SungWoo Hitech, Tieto Czech). For example, near Ostrava Airport Job Air has built the largest air service and repair centre in Central and Eastern Europe. There are top clusters in IT, engineering, automotive, etc.

Source: Analysis of economic development in the Czech Republic – www.mpo.cz; CZSO – <https://www.czso.cz/csu/xt/prumerna-mzda-v-moravskoslezskem-kraji-v-1-az-4-ctvrtleti-2017>

5.1. Business entities by main economic activity (CZ-NACE Classification) in 2017

Sector	MS Region	Ostrava
Total	254,525	78,107
<i>of which:</i>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,790	1,256
Industry (total)	32,059	8,775
Construction	28,170	7,301
Wholesale and retail, vehicle repair and maintenance	56,176	18,162
Transport and warehousing	6,042	1,812
Catering and hospitality	12,731	3,537
Information and communication services	3,046	1,218
Banking and insurance	6,262	2,005
Real-estate services	12,997	5,931
Professional, scientific and technical activities	32,261	10,752
Administrative and support activities	4,615	1,783
Public administration and defence, mandatory social insurance	824	68
Education	4,316	1,349
Health and social care	3,440	1,088
Culture, entertainment and recreation	6,454	1,971
Other	21,883	6,632
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0
Uncategorized	12,458	4,467

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2017)

5.2. Business entities by legal status in 2017

Legal status	
State-owned companies	6
Trade Companies	16,485
Cooperatives	1,066
Sole-traders	53,348
Other (budgetary organizations, contributory organizations, foundations, schools, foreign citizens, associations, church organizations, etc.)	7,203
Total	78,108

Source: CSO (as at 31 December 2017)

5.3. Trends in the structure of business entities by legal status, 2010–2017

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
State-owned companies	9	9	9	7	6	6	5	5
Trade Companies	11,028	11,584	12,048	12,561	13,746	14,659	15,605	16,485
Cooperatives	1,042	1,046	1,080	1,069	1,083	1,082	1,071	1,066
Sole-traders	48,562	49,002	47,520	44,768	49,972	48,595	53,300	53,348
Other	10,303	10,112	10,288	12,451	12,565	12,090	7,103	7,203

Source: CSO (as at 31 December)

5.4. Largest employers in Ostrava (number of employees)

Name of employer	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	sector
ArcelorMittal Ostrava, a. s.	3,998	4,126	4,089	4,096	3,961	Metallurgy
Fakultní nemocnice Ostrava	3,200	3,245	3,270	3,288	3,348	Health care
VŠB-TU Ostrava	2,746	2,806	2,555	2,571	2,604	Education
Tieto Czech s. r. o.	2,011	2,081	2,035	2,198	2,065	Trade
Městská nemocnice Ostrava	1,898	1,954	1,976	2,006	2,004	Health care
Dopravní podnik Ostrava, a. s.	1,890	1,875	1,889	1,899	1,961	Transport and communication
SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o.	717	820	1,150	1,384	1,621	Automotive
Česká pošta, s. p., Severní Morava	1,460	1,481	1,510	1,490	1,586	Transport and communication
KES - kabelové a elektronické systémy, s. r. o.	1,399	1,401	1,400	1,400	1,400	Automotive
VÍTKOVICE HEAVY MACHINERY, a. s.	1,036	1,124	1,171	1,184	1,232	Engineering
Ostravská univerzita v Ostravě	1,178	1,185	1,203	1,176	1,197	Education
H R U Š K A, spol. s r. o.	1,446	1,279	1,301	1,198	1,030	Trade
VÍTKOVICE STEEL, a. s.	520	610	784	882	980	Metallurgy
ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Ostrava, a. s.	1,080	1,098	899	926	939	Metallurgy
BREMBO Czech, s. r. o.	1,022	1,019	962	901	867	Automotive
VÍTKOVICE POWER ENGINEERING, a.s.	805	807	799	814	822	Engineering
Vítkovická nemocnice, a. s.	677	644	680	762	801	Health care
Maxion Wheels Czech s.r.o.	572	585	586	608	726	Automotive
ArcelorMittal Engineering Products Ostrava, a. s.	713	699	676	671	661	Metallurgy
Třinecké železářny, a. s., provoz VT	654	648	691	680	642	Metallurgy
ITT Holdings Czech Republic, s.r.o.	485	481	511	549	540	Automotive
VÍTKOVICE MECHANIKA, a. s.	726	604	578	563	531	Engineering
OKK Koksovny, a. s.	517	492	541	522	461	Processing of solid and gaseous fuels
Hutní montáže, a. s.	801	745	685	597	376	Metal products and structures (except machinery)
PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o.	1,568	1,364	1,203	831	25	Electrical engineering

Source: Labour Office Ostrava (as at 31 December)

5.5. Largest foreign-owned companies in Ostrava (number of employees)

Name of employer	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	sector	home country / foreign participation
ArcelorMittal Ostrava, a. s.	3,998	4,126	4,089	4,096	3,961	Metallurgy	Switzerland
Tieto Czech s. r. o.	2,011	2,081	2,035	2,198	2,065	Trade	Finland
KES - kabelové a elektronické systémy, s. r. o.	717	820	1,150	1,384	1,621	Automotive	Austria
SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o.	1,460	1,481	1,510	1,490	1,586	Automotive	South Korea
BREMBO Czech, s. r. o.	520	610	784	882	980	Metallurgy	Italy
VÍTKOVICE STEEL, a. s.	1,080	1,098	899	926	939	Automotive	Russia
Maxion Wheels Czech s.r.o.	677	644	680	762	801	Banking	USA
ITT Holdings Czech Republic, s. r. o.	572	585	586	608	726	Automotive	Italy
Veolia Energie ČR, a.s.	717	718	729	686	679	Energy	Czech/France
MONETA Money Bank, a. s.	751	759	794	815	621	Automotive	USA
AHOLD Czech Republic, a. s.	398	418	621	540	533	Trade	The Netherlands
Telefónica O2 Czech Republic, a. s.	391	375	309	528	510	Transport and communication	Spain
PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o.	517	492	541	522	461	Electrical engineering	The Netherlands
Tesco Stores ČR, a. s.	435	415	391	378	387	Trade	United Kingdom
Ostravské vodárny a kanalizace, a. s.	379	385	386	382	386	Services	Czech/France
BorsodChem MCHZ, s. r. o.	352	358	360	360	375	Trade	China
GLOBUS ČR, k. s.	388	376	380	375	365	Trade	Germany
Kaufland ČR, v. o. s.	447	406	396	395	340	Chemistry	Germany

Source: Labour Office Ostrava (as at 31 December)

5.6. Largest civil engineering / building companies in Ostrava (number of employees)

Name of employer	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	home country / foreign participation
ALPINE Bau CZ, s. r. o.	155	156	159	146	127	Austria
EUROVIA CS, a. s.	170	141	134	130	131	France
STRABAG, a. s., odštěpný závod Ostrava	75	73	75	115	94	Austria / Germany

Source: Labour Office Ostrava (as at 31 December)

6. Labour force

Since 1990, the region has seen massive restructuring of the economic base that has not only changed the face of the city but has been regularly accompanied by the lay-offs of thousands of employees. **The Ostrava region has consistently been one of the structurally most affected areas in the Czech Republic, characterized by a severe downturn in heavy industry and high structural unemployment.**

The intensity of the increase in unemployment and the rate of lay-offs was the highest between 1997 and 1999, which saw sharp rise in unemployment and decline in employment – the number of job seekers in these three years increased by 16,261 (+175.6%) and overall, while Ostrava's companies laid off 18,992 (-11.7%) employees.

Since February 2004, when the number of registered job seekers (30,396) was highest since the beginning of the monitoring in the Ostrava district, the number of job applicants was gradually decreasing until October 2008 (14,654 persons). Then the situation started to deteriorate as a result of the impact of the global economic crisis, which again led to redundancies and increases in unemployment (02/2014 –27,181 persons). It was only after March 2014 that Ostrava saw gradual reduction of unemployment, but the situation on the labour market did not see major improvement until 2017.

At the end of December 2017, there were **15,944 job seekers** in Ostrava. However, the pre-crisis 2008 levels of job seekers have not yet been achieved. **The number of registered persons who could apply for one job vacancy in the district of Ostrava** at the end of 2017 stabilized at **3**, while the **average for the Czech Republic is 1.7 persons per job vacancy.**

The share of unemployed persons in Ostrava in December 2017 was 6.9%, which means a year-on-year decline of 2.0 percentage points. In terms of the share of unemployed persons in all districts of the Czech Republic, in 2017 Ostrava was 3rd (April to November) to 6th (January to February). In the total number of registered job seekers, the **district of Ostrava placed second of all districts of the Czech Republic throughout 2017.**

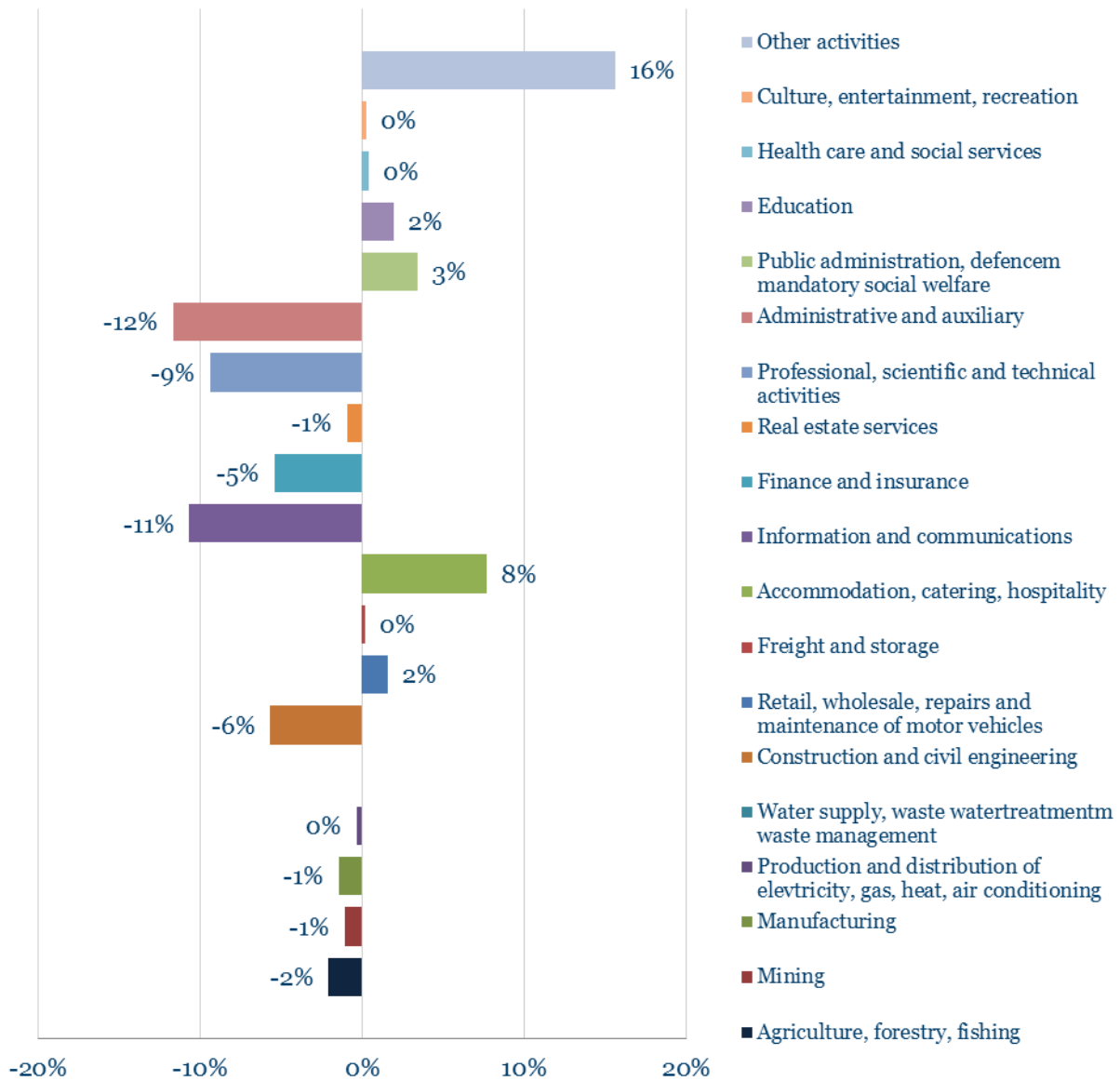
Source: Analysis of the state and development of the labour market in the Ostrava district in 2017 and the expected development in 2018

**6.1. Labour force in Ostrava by sector in 2013 – 2017:
number of employees, (in companies with 26 or more
employees)**

Sector	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	204	265	258	242	237
Mining	308	292	297	281	278
Manufacturing	30,618	30,140	30,262	30,153	29,723
Production and distribution of electricity, gas, heat, air conditioning	1,565	1,719	1,719	1,718	1,712
Water supply, waste water treatment waste management	1,900	1,954	1,928	2,076	2,076
Construction and civil engineering	3,678	3,434	3,197	2,978	2,809
Retail, wholesale, repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles	6,368	6,209	6,276	6,361	6,463
Freight and storage	7,173	7,098	7,115	7,265	7,280
Accommodation, catering, hospitality	706	675	708	689	742
Information and communications	4,410	4,623	4,711	5,466	4,884
Finance and insurance	2,508	2,619	2,586	2,571	2,432
Real estate services	792	791	783	779	772
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,154	1,975	1,962	2,019	1,830
Administrative and auxiliary	3,755	5,112	4,952	5,100	4,505
Public administration, defence, mandatory social welfare	7,696	7,969	8,026	8,344	8,627
Education	10,680	10,989	10,807	10,925	11,136
Health care and social services	9,584	9,808	9,887	10,012	10,054
Culture, entertainment, recreation	1,609	1,686	1,704	1,751	1,756
Other activities	902	974	943	933	1,079
Total	95,610	98,332	98,121	99,663	98,395

Source: Labour Office Ostrava (as at 31 December)

Year-on-year changes in unemployment in individual sectors (comparing 2017 and 2016)



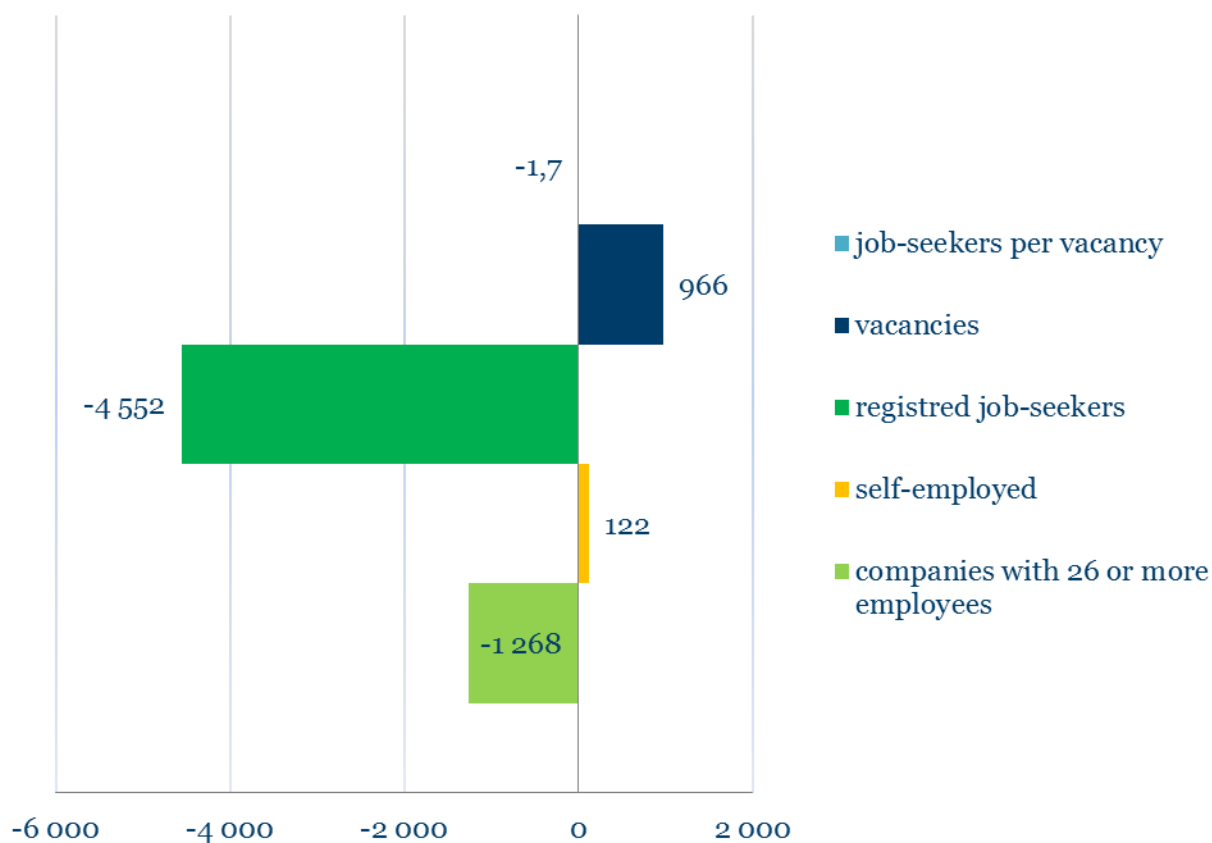
Source: Labour Office Ostrava (2016, 2017); own processing

6.2. Development of the labour market in the district of Ostrava in 2013 – 2017

total number	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
companies with 26 or more employees	95,610	98,332	98,121	99,663	98,395
self-employed	25,343	24,452	24,246	24,137	24,259
registered job-seekers	26,193	25,110	22,754	20,496	15,944
vacancies	629	2,155	3,939	4,389	5,355
job-seekers per vacancy	41.6	11.7	5.8	4.7	3.0

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

Year on year changes in workforce (comparing 2017 and 2016)

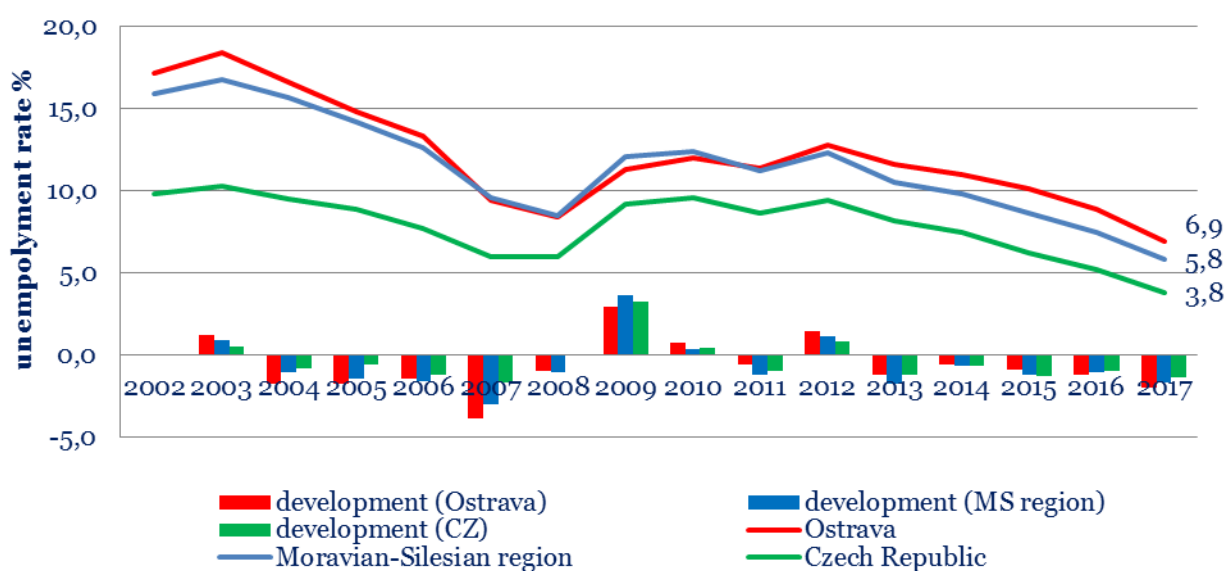


Source: Labour Office Ostrava (2016, 2017), own processing

6.3. Unemployment rate in 2002–2017 and year-on-year development of the unemployment rate (%), as at 31 December

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ostrava	17.2	18.4	16.6	14.8	13.3	9.4	8.4	11.3	12.0	11.4	12.8	11.6	11.0	10.1	8.9	6.9
MS Region	15.9	16.8	15.7	14.2	12.6	9.6	8.5	12.1	12.4	11.2	12.3	10.5	9.8	8.6	7.5	5.8
Čzech Republic	9.8	10.3	9.5	8.9	7.7	6.0	6.0	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.4	8.2	7.5	6.2	5.2	3.8

Source: Integrated portal of Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, own processing



6.4. Job applicants in Ostrava by age, 2013 – 2017

age	31.12.2013		31.12.2014		31.12.2015		31.12.2016		31.12.2017	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
up to 19	1,015	3.88	906	3.61	846	3.72	818	3.99	598	3.75
20 - 24	2,991	11.42	2,495	9.94	1,974	8.68	1,620	7.90	1,071	6.72
25 - 29	2,959	11.30	2,787	11.10	2,477	10.89	2,099	10.24	1,429	8.96
30 - 34	2,933	11.20	2,671	10.64	2,397	10.53	2,071	10.10	1,499	9.40
35 - 39	3,253	12.42	3,227	12.85	2,779	12.21	2,426	11.84	1,717	10.77
40 - 44	2,855	10.90	2,952	11.76	2,719	11.95	2,436	11.89	1,900	11.92
45 - 49	2,908	11.10	2,783	11.08	2,565	11.27	2,271	11.08	1,779	11.16
50 - 54	2,853	10.89	2,879	11.47	2,696	11.85	2,537	12.38	2,111	13.24
55 - 59	3,263	12.46	3,133	12.48	2,885	12.68	2,691	13.13	2,284	14.33
60 - 64	1,119	4.27	1,237	4.93	1,355	5.95	1,439	7.02	1,454	9.12
65 +	44	0.17	40	0.16	61	0.27	88	0.43	102	0.64
total	26,193	100	25,110	100	22,754	100	20,496	100	15,944	100

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6.5. Job applicants in Ostrava by education, 2013 – 2017

level of education (according to ISCED 97)	31.12.2013		31.12.2014		31.12.2015		31.12.2016		31.12.2017	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
No education	268	1.0	307	1.2	330	1.5	399	1.9	454	2.8
Basic education	9,027	34.5	8,853	35.3	8,218	36.1	7,739	37.8	5,930	37.2
Secondary vocational	10,591	40.4	9,923	39.5	8,682	38.2	7,549	36.8	5,944	37.3
Secondary vocational with "maturita" school leaving examination	4,323	16.5	3,938	15.7	3,550	15.6	3,066	15.0	2,302	14.4
Secondary general	499	1.9	655	2.6	559	2.5	516	2.5	371	2.3
Tertiary	1,485	5.7	1,434	5.7	1,415	6.2	1,227	6.0	943	5.9
Total	26,193	100	25,110	100	22,754	100	20,496	100	15,944	100

Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6.6. Foreigners in the labour market in the district of Ostrava

Despite the **excellent labour market situation, in 2017**, too, the registered unemployment exceeded the number of vacancies several times. **Still, it is hard to find the required job seekers for some professions. As a result, recruiters must keep hiring foreign nationals.**

As of 31 December 2017, a total of 8,305 EU/EEA and Swiss citizens were registered **in the Moravian-Silesian Region**, of which **4,976 were citizens of Slovakia**. The number of these citizens who do not need a work permit and are only subject to the reporting obligation increased by 928 at the end of last year (especially Polish citizens, +826).

The increase in the number of EU citizens has primarily been due to the year-on-year economic growth and the lack of domestic workforce for high-skill jobs. **A larger number of EU citizens is also associated with an increase in the work for investors in the Ostrava-Hrabová and Vratimov industrial zones.**

In terms of **professions**, the majority of workers are auxiliary workers in manufacturing, assembly workers, welders, building construction workers, tool makers, system administrators and computer network administrators, physicians, bricklayers, customer contact centre staff, adjusting workers, metal working machine operators, office workers, truck drivers, university and higher vocational school teachers, vendors, data entry workers, cleaners, foundry workers, and computer programmers.

In late 2017, a total of 166 foreign nationals were also legally employed **in the district of Ostrava** (most of them being of Ukrainian and Korean nationality). Foreign nationals from countries outside the European Union, with the exception of two manufacturing companies, mostly work on a temporary work permit for companies which primarily provide services in the field of construction products.

Since the end of 2016, there has been an increase of 141 foreigners in the category of foreign nationals registered under Section 98(a) to (e), (j) to (r) of the Employment Act. The most common professions were chefs, construction workers, manicurists and pedicurists, waiters and waitresses, welders, accountants, scientists, research and development staff at universities, retail and

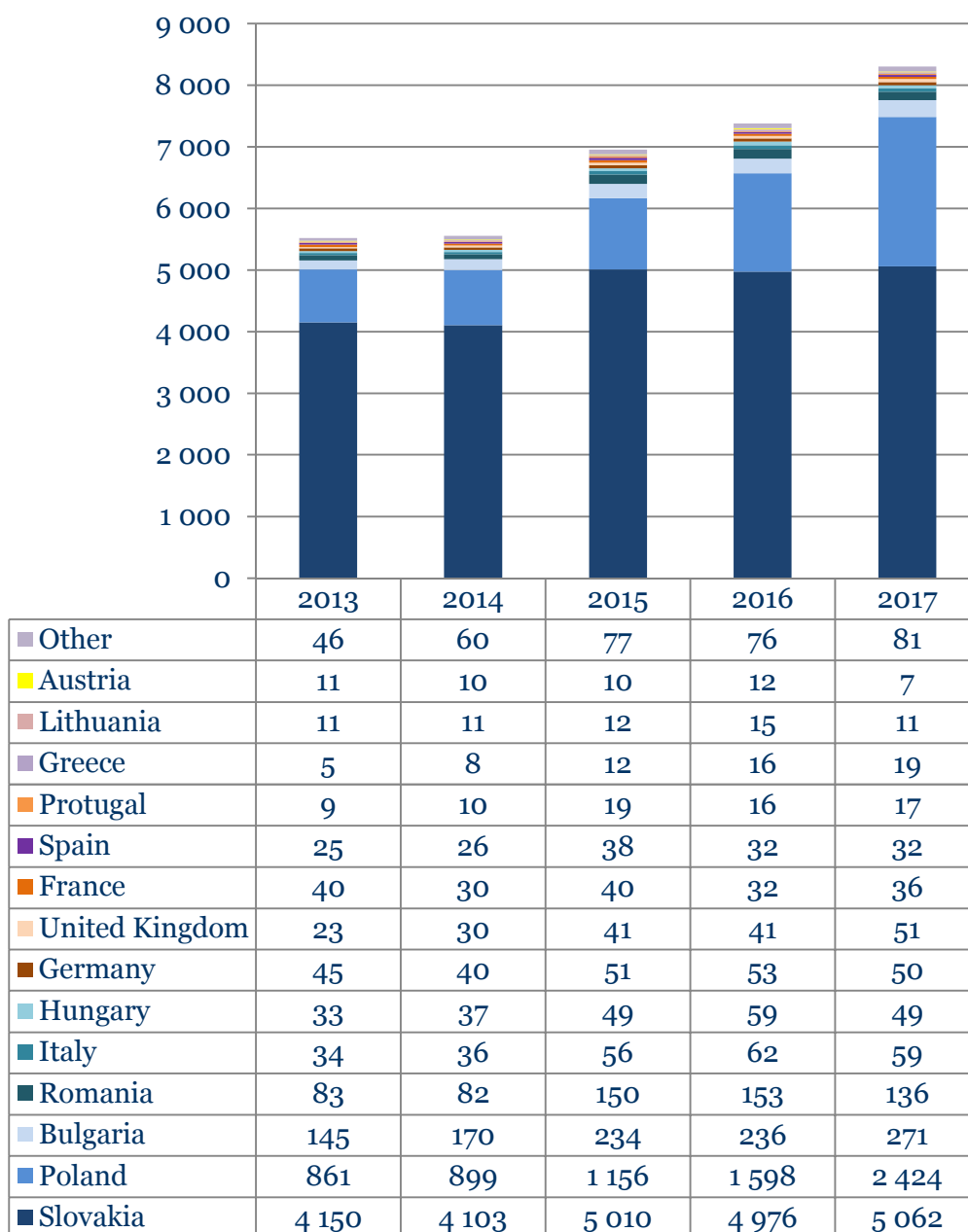
wholesale outlet operators, assistant workers in manufacturing and system administrators, and computer network administrators.

6.6.1. Foreign employees from EU/EEA member states and Switzerland, 2013 - 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Valid work permit	171	202	196	177	166
Registered employed citizens from EU/EEA member states and Switzerland	5,521	5,552	6,955	7,377	8,305
Foreign citizens registered in accordance with Section 98 a) - e), j) - r). Labour Code	554	475	628	773	914
"Green and Blue card" system	6	19	8	10	16
Employee cards	-	8	93	187	279
Total	6,252	6,256	7,880	8,524	9,680

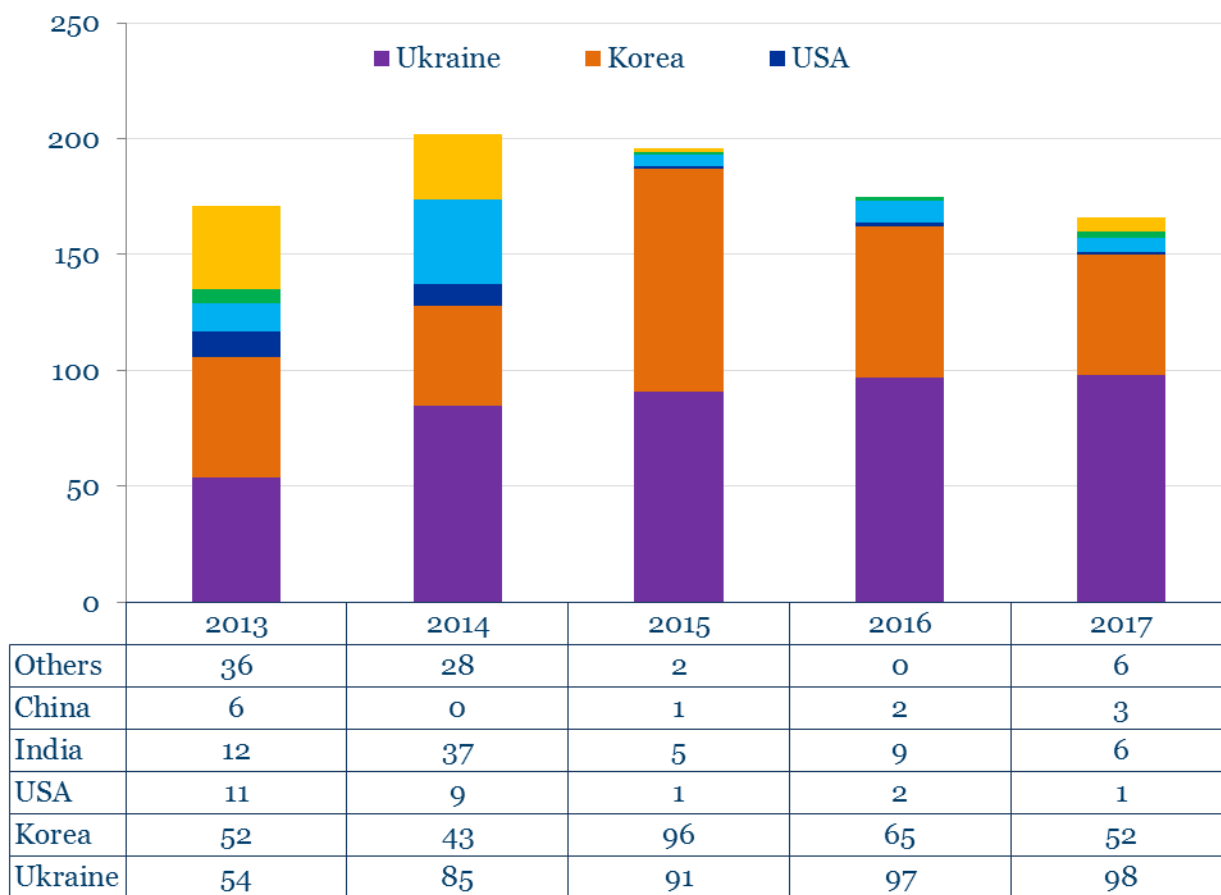
Source: Labour Office Ostrava

6.6.2. Number of registered employees from EU/EEA and Switzerland, by nationality, 2013 - 2017



Source: Labour Office Ostrava

**6.6.3. Number of valid work permits issued to foreign citizens
(not citizens of EU / EEA and Switzerland), 2013 – 2017**



Source: Labour Office Ostrava

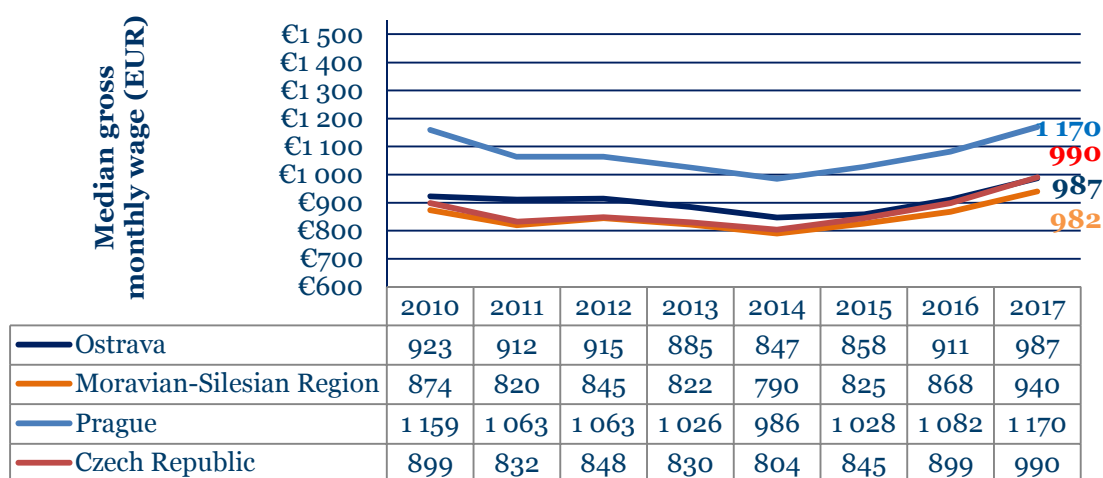
7. Average wages, taxes

Average gross monthly wages include all incomes accounted as employees' pay and present the amount per employee per month. They do not include any wage compensation for the duration of sick leave paid by the employer. Gross wages are subsequently subject to deductions made by the employer on behalf of the employee for the payment of health insurance, social security and advances on income tax. After the deductions, the employee is paid net wages.

Median represents the value of employee wages in the middle of wage distribution; that is, half the wages are lower and the other half is higher than the median. The median is more descriptive of the wage of an “average” employee, as the average gross wage is skewed by the incomes of the best - paid employees.

Taxes are defined as compulsory state-mandated and enforceable non-refundable payment to the state budget. **Direct taxes** are those which target a specific and identifiable person (the taxpayer) to pay the tax. The tax is then payable from the person's income or property. **Indirect taxes** are those that mostly do not allow the identification of the person that will eventually pay the tax, but rather the person (the taxpayer) that transfers the tax.

7.1. Median gross monthly wage in 2010–2017



7.1.1. Gross monthly wage in the Moravian-Silesian Region by the main classes and employment classes (CZ-ISCO) in 2017

	Private sector	State sector
	median gross monthly wage	
Executive and management employees	44,819	48,497
Executives	49,363	57,254
Managers of business administration, commerce, marketing	51,539	45,045
Managers of production, IT, education and related fields	49,978	48,806
Management in wholesale and retail, in services	26,271	37,311
Specialists	36,120	31,807
Science and Technology Specialists	36,938	34,329
Health Specialists	36,120	41,675
Education Specialists	29,409	30,714
The business community and public sector specialists	35,673	33,522
ICT Specialists	39,375	35,391
Specialists in legal, social, cultural and related fields	*	29,419
Technicians and professionals	29,389	31,016
Science and Technology technicians and professionals	33,005	30,328
Health professionals	25,367	33,487
Business and public administration professionals	27,916	30,720
Professionals in legal, social, cultural and related fields	15,826	26,720
ICT technicians	30,970	29,731
Officials	20,639	24,446
General administrative staff, secretaries	17,511	23,512
Information services staff, counters and related fields	22,624	22,120
Logistics officials	23,178	26,033
Other qualified administrative employees	20,307	25,632
Employees in services and sales	16,291	21,642
Employees in the personal services sector	12,279	17,524
Sales employees	16,996	21,919
Personal care employees in education, health	19,603	21,535
The protection and surveillance employees	14,109	32,340

Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishery	*	19,116
Skilled workers in agriculture	*	19,116
Skilled workers in forestry, fishing and gamekeeping	*	*
Craftsmen and repairmen	25,120	22,522
Craftsmen, skilled workers at construction sites	18,940	22,438
Metal, machinery workers	26,121	22,334
Employees in the field of traditional arts and crafts, printing	*	23,569
Electronics and electrical engineering employees	28,867	24,890
Food processors, wood, textiles workers	23,183	21,053
Operators of lathes, Production line workers	25,214	23,514
Operators of lathes, Production line workers	27,175	17,478
Production line workers	24,567	*
Drivers and mobile plant operators	23,813	24,686
Auxiliary and non-qualified staff	17,170	14,356
Auxiliary and cleaning staff	12,795	14,418
Auxiliary and non-qualified construction site workers	19,235	16,984
Auxiliary while preparing food	13,008	15,786
Waste Management and other auxiliary	*	13,246
Manual workers	22,790	18,388
Non-manual workers	28,316	30,992
Total	24,723	28,899

Source: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (2017)

7.2. Taxes

Ostrava is subject to the same conditions as the entire Czech Republic.

7.2.1. Direct Taxes

Taxes which target a specific and identifiable person to pay the tax.

Income taxes:

- **personal income tax:** 15 %
 - solidarity tax: 7 % (in the case of monthly income over CZK 112 928)
- **corporate income tax:** 19 %

Property taxes:

- **Road tax:**
 - Passenger cars used for business: CZK 1,200 to CZK 4,200
 - Lorries used for business: CZK 1,800 to CZK 50,400
- **Tax on the acquisition of immovable property:** 4%
- **Immovable property tax:** consists of land tax and tax on buildings and units (*see the table below*)

land tax rate

arable land, hop fields, vineyards, gardens, orchards	0.75 %
permanent grassland, forests for logging, ponds with intensive and industrial fish farming	0.25 %
<i>rate of tax on other land used for:</i>	
agricultural primary production, forestry and water management	1 CZK/m ²
industry, construction, transport, power engineering, other agricultural production, other business activities	5 CZK/m ²
construction plots	2 CZK/m ²
other area	0.20 CZK/m ²
built-up areas and courtyards	0.20 CZK/m ²

tax rate on buildings and units

residential houses	2 CZK/m ² of built-up area
other buildings constituting accessories to residential buildings	2 CZK/m ² from the area exceeding 16/m ² of built-up area
<i>rate of tax on other buildings used for:</i>	
family recreation and family homes used for family recreation	6 CZK/m ² of built-up area
buildings used for complementary functions to these buildings, except garages	2 CZK/m ² of built-up area
garages built separately from residential buildings and used as a garage in separate non-residential premises	8 CZK/m ² of built-up or adjusted floor area
<i>buildings used for business activities and separate non-residential premises used for business activities:</i>	
for agricultural primary production, forestry and water management	2 CZK/m ² of built-up or adjusted floor area
for industry, construction, transport, power engineering and other agricultural production	10 CZK/m ² of built-up or adjusted floor area
for other business activities	10 CZK/m ² of built-up or adjusted floor area
other structures	6 CZK/m ² of built-up area
apartments and other independent non-residential premises	2 CZK/m ² of adjusted floor area

Property tax coefficient for Ostrava: 3.5

Gift tax: repealed from 1 January 2014 (merged into income tax)

Inheritance tax: repealed from 1 January 2014

7.2.2. Indirect Taxes

These taxes do not allow the determination of the taxpayer in advance.

Excise tax

Excise duty is levied on “selected products” such as mineral oils, alcohol, beer, wine, intermediate products and tobacco products.

Value added tax

- **Base rate:** 21%.
- **Reduced rate:** 15% levied in particular on food, non-alcoholic beverages, water and sewage, heat, urban transport, magazines and newspapers, accommodation services, tickets for cultural events and generally also housing construction works.
- **Reduced rate:** 10% levied on medicines, books and infant nutrition

Eco tax: tax on electricity, natural gas and solid fuels.

8. Information for investors

8.1. Investment incentives

Investors who place or expand their investment in the Czech Republic can receive support in the form of investment incentives. Foreign companies may apply for incentives, but the beneficiary must be a legal person established in the Czech Republic. Investment incentives are governed by Act No 72/2000, on investment incentives, the most recent of which came into effect on 10 November 2017.

Forms of investment incentives:

- corporate income tax credit for a period of 10 years
- financial support for a job to be created, up to CZK 300 thousand:
 - Ostrava: CZK 200 thousand
- financial support for training and retraining, up to 50% of training costs:
 - Ostrava: 50%
- financial support for the purchase of fixed assets up to 10% of the eligible costs. Only for strategic investment projects:
 - Manufacturing industry:
 - 500 (minimum number of new jobs)
 - 500 (amount of investment in property, CZK millions)
 - Technology centres:
 - 100 (minimum number of new jobs)
 - 200 (amount of investment in property, CZK millions)

Subsidised industrial zones (Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone):

- highest support under the most advantageous conditions
- CZK 300 thousand for a new job
- it is enough to invest CZK 50 million in property

Current information:

- <http://www.czechinvest.org/Slides-for-investors/Investment-prices>
- pobidky@czechinvest.org or +420 296 342 512

8.2. Operational Programmes (OP) 2014 – 2020

Nearly EUR 24 billion were earmarked for the Czech Republic. European Union funds include a wide range of financial aid instruments. Government Resolution No 650 of 31 August 2011 entrusted the coordination of the preparation of programming documents at both Czech and EU levels to the Ministry for Regional Development.

8.2.1. Selected operational programmes where private companies may apply

- Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness, managed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, focusing on technology transfer and cooperation between the R&D and innovation sectors, the shift from the building of innovative infrastructure to its development and efficient use, the strengthening of the role of financial instruments, and greater emphasis on the use of applied industrial research and development.
- Operational Programme Research, Development and Education, managed by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, focuses on strengthening research, university and human resource development capacities for R&D and equal access to quality pre-school, primary and secondary education.
- Operational Programme Employment, managed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; the aim is to promote employment and adaptability of the workforce, social inclusion and the fight against poverty, social innovation and international cooperation and effective public administration
- Operational Programme Transport, managed by the Ministry of Transport, focused on road and rail transport, road infrastructure.
- Operational Programme Environment, managed by the Ministry of the Environment;
- Integrated Regional Operational Programme, managed by the Ministry of Regional Development;

8.2.2. Cross-border cooperation programmes

- Interreg V-A Slovak Republic – Czech Republic, coordinated in the Czech territory by the Ministry for Regional Development;

8.2.3. Programmes of transnational and interregional cooperation

- Programme of transnational cooperation Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE, coordinated within the territory of the Czech Republic by the Ministry of Regional Development;
- Programme of transnational cooperation Interreg DANUBE, co-ordinated in the Czech Republic by the Ministry of Regional Development (adopted subsequently by Government Resolution No 447 of 12 June 2013);
- Programme of transnational cooperation INTERREG EUROPE, coordinated by the Ministry of Regional Development in the Czech Republic.
- Programme of transnational cooperation ESPON 2020
- Interregional Cooperation Programme INTERACT III
- Programme URBACT III

8.3. Credit ratings, macroeconomic indicators

8.3.1. Credit Rating of the City of Ostrava

On 25 June 2018, Moody's assigned the rating of **A1 – positive** to the city of Ostrava. Last June, the City of Ostrava was awarded the A1 – stable credit rating. This April, Moody's changed the outlook of Ostrava from stable to positive. It took this step after raising the rating outlook for the Czech government bonds from stable to positive, taking into account the strong institutional, macroeconomic and financial links between the self-government and the national government. The City of Ostrava thus achieved the same Moody's rating as the Czech Republic, Prague and Brno.

The confirmation of Ostrava's A1 rating is the reflection of:

- sound operating income supported by tax revenue growth and rigorous expenditure control, determined by the ratio of gross operating balance to operating income,
- high financial surpluses over the last two years that have strengthened the city's cash reserves,
- declining debt trend thanks to a conservative capital spending plan.
- As of 31 December 2017, Ostrava's debt fell to 25.2% of current income, which is below the average for cities in the Czech Republic and is relatively low even in international comparison.

Ostrava has been rated by Moody's since 1997. In 1997–2001, the agency first rated debt securities; since 2002 it started rating the issuer. Over the years, the rating assigned to Ostrava has been steadily rising, going from Baa1 to the highest rating of A1.

Development of Ostrava's credit rating:

	2002	2003- 2005	2006- 2015	2016	2017	2018
rating	Baa1	A3	A2	A2	A1	A1
outlook	-	stable	stable	positive	stable	positive

8.3.2. Macroeconomic Indicators

Gross Domestic Product (in current prices) in CZK millions

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Czech Republic Total	3 507 131	3 831 819	4 015 346	3 921 827	3 953 651	4 033 755	4 059 912	4 098 128	4 313 789	4 554 615	4 773 240
Regions - NUTS2											
Prague	864 789	966 414	1 027 527	1 001 432	1 016 179	1 000 864	999 382	1 005 128	1 037 351	1 112 788	1 193 240
Central Bohemian Region	376 518	414 893	439 322	419 852	419 500	439 972	447 887	450 361	483 511	527 868	552 470
Southwest	373 103	390 928	392 446	396 854	400 435	405 296	405 062	418 041	439 452	463 402	482 528
Northwest	304 914	327 051	339 608	340 839	332 402	332 521	331 546	330 064	338 374	362 170	363 715
Northeast	422 994	457 386	470 057	458 984	467 258	476 958	472 163	477 041	503 805	535 936	562 285
Southeast	489 793	540 269	569 245	558 784	561 852	582 183	597 527	617 154	635 881	678 912	703 807
Central Moravia	324 889	352 053	374 364	366 089	368 167	379 967	381 098	383 883	410 562	438 568	448 493
Moravia-Silesia	350 131	382 825	402 777	378 993	387 858	404 750	406 945	395 437	411 950	434 971	466 702
Regions - NUTS3											
Prague	864 789	966 414	1 027 527	1 001 432	1 016 179	1 000 864	999 382	1 005 128	1 037 351	1 112 788	1 193 240
Central Bohemian Region	376 518	414 893	439 322	419 852	419 500	439 972	447 887	450 361	483 511	527 868	552 470
South Bohemian Region	191 540	200 653	203 332	203 518	202 252	203 245	207 502	210 964	218 981	230 508	238 620
Plzeň Region	181 563	190 275	189 114	193 336	198 183	202 051	197 560	207 077	220 471	232 894	243 908
Karlovy Vary Region	76 540	83 137	84 114	84 468	82 811	82 807	81 959	81 547	83 049	86 956	89 461
Ústí nad Labem Region	228 374	243 914	255 494	256 371	249 591	249 714	249 587	248 517	255 325	275 214	274 254
Liberec Region	120 553	125 101	127 616	123 138	126 195	128 644	130 995	131 822	138 318	147 208	155 081
Hradec Králové Region	158 007	173 565	180 543	179 315	181 499	183 001	183 621	184 197	196 438	208 560	221 053
Pardubice Region	144 434	158 720	161 898	156 531	159 564	165 313	157 547	161 022	169 049	180 168	186 151

Vysočina Region	143 355	157 330	156 970	155 747	154 713	161 677	165 060	166 525	170 849	180 155	190 141
South Moravian Region	346 438	382 939	412 275	403 037	407 139	420 506	432 467	450 629	465 032	498 757	513 666
Olomouc Region	160 528	174 709	183 300	179 233	183 272	189 162	190 927	190 689	200 042	215 650	219 892
Zlín Region	164 361	177 344	191 064	186 856	184 895	190 805	190 171	193 194	210 520	222 918	228 601
 Moravian-Silesian Region	350 131	382 825	402 777	378 993	387 858	404 750	406 945	395 437	411 950	434 971	466 702

 Moravian-Silesian Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gross Domestic Product (million CZK)	350 131	382 825	402 777	378 993	387 858	405 476	408 612	398 954	411 950	434 971	466 702
GDP per head of population (CZK)	280 125	306 426	322 178	303 351	311 598	329 361	332 781	324 580	344 328	357 939	385 247
Czech Rep. average = 100 (%)	82.0	82.5	83.7	81.2	82.9	85.7	86.1	83.2	84.0	82.9	85.3

Source: Czech Statistical Office (07/2018)

8.4. Building permitting process

The building permitting process is similar to the other EU countries and is as follows:

1. Compliance with land-use planning documentation
2. Environmental Impact Assessment – EIA (min. 5 to 6 months), of which:
 - a. the inquiry procedure;
 - b. assessment of the project's impact on the environment;
3. Special permits (e.g. exemptions from building prohibitions, the law on the protection of nature and landscape; water-law permit etc. – it always depends on local conditions and the nature of the building under consideration)
4. Land-use permit decisions (land-use permit proceedings); potentially a joint permit to place and permit the building (2-3 months);
5. Integrated permit (2-5 months);
6. Building permit (1-2 months) unless a joint permit is issued;
7. Use permit, final building approval (1 month).

8.5. Land pricing

The price of land owned by the City of Ostrava and equipped with technical and utilities infrastructure is open to negotiation and generally depends on the proposed use of the land. The final price must be approved by the Ostrava City Assembly. The City of Ostrava has produced a **Land Pricing Map** based on cadastral maps and available in a digital version via the City's GISMO information system, which displays the boundaries of plots and cadastral divisions.

Original pricing maps of building plots are available to view free of charge at the Finance and Budget Department of the Ostrava City Authority, Prokešovo náměstí 8, Ostrava, during opening hours. A digital version of the Land Pricing Map is available at the Projects, IT Services and Outsourcing Department of the Ostrava City Authority, Prokešovo náměstí 8, Ostrava. It is also available free of charge on the City of Ostrava's website at <http://gisova.ostrava.cz>.

8.6. Utilities pricing

2018			
CZK/m ³	price excl. VAT	VAT (15%)	price incl. VAT
Water	32.74	4.91	37.65
Sewerage	34.48	5.17	39.65
Total			77.30

Source: the Ostrava Water and Sewerage Company, www.ovak.cz

Heat	Individual pricing – www.veolia.cz
Low voltage electricity (high – volume customers)	Individual pricing
High voltage electricity (high – volume customers)	Individual pricing
Natural gas (mid, high – volume customers)	Individual pricing

*) Commercial customers are supplied on the basis of individual contracts agreed with the supplier.

8.7. Industrial zones

8.7.1. Ostrava-Hrabová

The Ostrava-Hrabová industrial zone is a strategic development site of CTP Invest, spol. s r.o. The projects situated in the zone are of fundamental importance for increasing the economic attractiveness of the City and creating jobs in Ostrava. The total area of the industrial zone equipped with underground utilities is more than **115 ha**.

As to 31 December 2017 the total amount of investment invested in the zone was 17.14 billion CZK and 8,149 new jobs were created. The Ostrava-Hrabová industrial zone has become one of the most successful industrial properties throughout the Czech Republic for which it has won a number of awards. The zone is situated on the southern outskirts of the city, close to the Ostrava – Frýdek-Místek motorway with connections to Prague and Brno, Poland, Slovakia and Austria.

Benefiting from its position in a regional metropolis with a developed infrastructure and advanced educational base, it provides investors with the necessary security of steady labour supply and future development.

Investors at the Ostrava-Hrabová Industrial Zone

Investors	Amount of the investment as at 31 December 2017 (millions of CZK)	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2016	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2017	Expected number of jobs as at 31 December 2018
PEGATRON Czech, s. r. o.	1,117	1,099	1,022	1,700
SUNGWOO HITECH, s. r. o.	9,723	1,489	1,527	1,540
CTP Invest, s. r. o.	6,300	5,200	5,600	6,200
Total	17,140	7,788	8,149	9,440

Source: data supplied by investors

8.7.2. Ostrava-Mošnov

Areas in the zone:

• Ostrava - Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone (SIZ):	200 ha
• Multimodal Logistics Centre:	80 ha
○ <i>Ostrava Airport Multimodal Park (part of SIZ):</i>	<i>50 ha</i>
○ <i>Mošnov Multimodal Logistics Centre:</i>	<i>30 ha</i>
• Small Development zone:	32 ha
• Small and Medium sized Enterprises:	10 ha
• Administrative Centre:	20 ha

The Ostrava-Mošnov Industrial Zone, situated 25 km south of the city centre, is a unique investment opportunity for investors looking to benefit primarily from its strategic location near the international airport with connection to the motorway and railway network.

The zone is fully open to a variety of business activities characteristic for modernity, export orientation and technical progress. Working with local manufacturers and suppliers is particularly welcome. Part of the zone (SIZ) is accredited by CzechInvest, a foreign investment agency, and is supported by the State.

The amount invested in SIZ has already reached CZK 12,12 billion (31.12.2017) and 3,428 new jobs were created.

Investors at the Ostrava-Mošnov Strategic Industrial Zone

Investors	Amount of the investment as at 31 December 2017 (millions of CZK)	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2016	Number of jobs as at 31 December 2017	Expected number of jobs as at 31 December 2018
MAHLE Behr Ostrava, s. r. o.	3,001	1,250	1,538	1,595
PLAKOR CZECH, s. r. o.	3,256	1,125	1,088	1,199
CROMODORA WHEELS, s. r. o.	2,470	408	404	465

ENES Cargo, a. s.	25	9	9	9
Ostrava Airport Multimodal Park	48	0	0	50
Mobis Automotive Systém Czech, s.r.o.	3,288	166	385	790
Vítkovice – výzkum a vývoj – technické aplikace a.s.	35	1	4	10
Total	12,123	2,959	3,428	4,118

Source: data supplied by investors

8.8. Real Estate

At the end of 2017, the total area of modern office space in Ostrava was 213,400 m². Class A buildings represented 73% of the total area. At present, there are 2 projects under development – Smart Innovation Center ostrava (9,600m²) and the Amsterdam Office Centre (11,500m²), at different stages of development.

The net area leased (less renegotiation) reached 9,800m² at the end of 2017, up 69% from the first half of 2017. The total area leased was 14,200m².

By the end of 2017, there were 28,400m² in Ostrava ready for immediate lease, i.e. 13.3% vacancy rate. The vacancy rate for Class A office space dropped from 18.8% (1st half of 2017) to 12.9% (2nd half of 2017). For class B office space, the vacancy rate declined from 14.6% (1st half of 2017) to 14.4 % (2nd half of 2017).

	modern office space in m ²		vacancy rate in %	rent m ² /month in EUR
	total	of which class A in %		
Ostrava	213,400	73	13.3	13.5
Brno	551,800	81	7.3	15
Praha	3,342,000	72	7.5	20

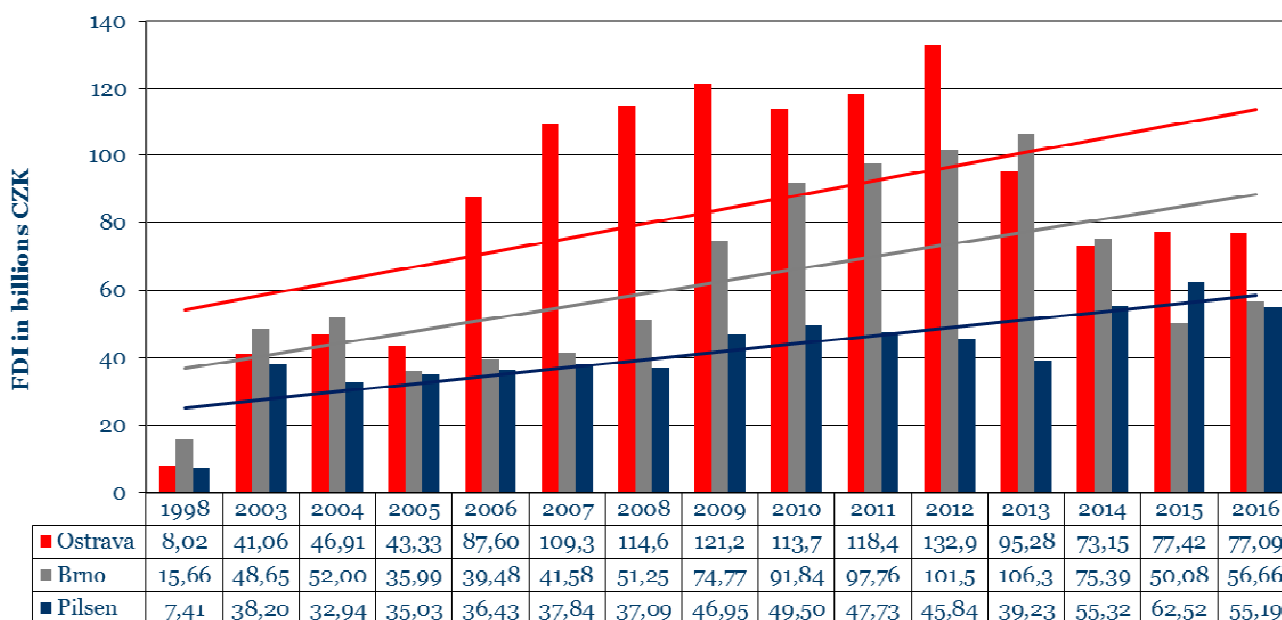
Source: Brno and Ostrava Office MarketView H2 2017, www.cbre.cz; www.pragueoffice.com

8.9. Development sites

The City of Ostrava has produced and launched a database of development sites. The database forms an integral part of the City's marketing activities aiming to attract new investors to Ostrava. The database contains a complete listing of all development sites owned by the City of Ostrava. The information can be viewed via real estate web servers, making it much easier for potential investors to access essential information for their business plans. The current version is available on the city's website in Investor Section.

8.10. Level of foreign direct investment (FDI)

Level of FDI in Ostrava, Brno and Pilsen (CZK billions) – figures for each year as at 31 December



Source: Czech National Bank, own processing

9. Transport

Ostrava is a major road and railway hub of the Moravian-Silesian Region, and the Ostrava Leoš Janáček International Airport is only 25 kilometres from the city centre. The Moravian-Silesian Region is the first region in the Czech Republic with an international airport connected to the railway network. The new train terminal was built right next to the Mošnov airport and can be reached from the airport terminal building via a covered walkway.

Ostrava also has the potential to become an important centre for river transport. The city is situated on route VI of the TEN European Multimodal Corridor leading north-south across the Czech Republic from Poland through Moravia to the Austrian border.

The City has developed **the Sustainable mobility plan**, a strategic document designed to meet the mobility needs of people and businesses in and around cities in order to ensure a better quality of life. Based on existing planning procedures, it focuses on the integration, participation and evaluation principles. Link: <http://mobilita-ostrava.cz/>

9.1. Basic indicators in transport

Statistical information on traffic since 2010 are available on **the City's website - in the City Authority Section.**

Total length of motorways (within the City)	17.5 km
Total length of roads	194.2 km
Total length of local roads for motor transport	827.1 km
Total length of marked bicycle paths and routes	244 km
Operational length of the tram network (on the territory of Ostrava)	55.8 km
Operational length of the trolleybus network (on the territory of Ostrava)	33.6 km
Operational length of the bus network (on the territory of Ostrava)	275.4 km
Number of passenger cars	140,335*

* Data for the City of Ostrava including administratively connected municipalities

9.2. Public transport

Public transport in Ostrava is part of the integrated transport system, (the ODIS), which guarantees a coordinated transport of 13 carriers in Ostrava and its surroundings. Currently, a total of 311 cities and municipalities of the Moravian-Silesian Region are directly or indirectly involved in the ODIS. Several carriers also offer long-distance and international connections. Within ODIS, we distinguish tariff zones “MĚSTO Ostrava”, “XXL”, which includes municipalities and towns in the immediate vicinity of Ostrava, and “MĚSTO Ostrava XXL”.

Ostrava is directly serviced by the Ostrava Transport Company (DPO) with 286 buses, 260 trams and 65 trolleybuses and with an annual transport of up to 91 million people. Soft measures to increase and improve passenger services include **the new card payment system directly in public transport vehicles**. This system is quite unique and especially advantageous. Passengers buy individual tickets during the day according to their needs, and at the end of the day the system calculates the most advantageous fare. The options associated with paying a fare using a bank card are further expanded. Other measures include in-vehicle assistants and extended **Wi-Fi coverage at stops**. For more information see www.dpo.cz.

The central bus station is located near the City centre and the Ostrava–Střed railway station.

9.3. Road transport

Ostrava is an important transport hub and the main intersection of the Moravian-Silesian Region. It is connected to a dense high-quality network of 1st category roads linking the cities of this agglomeration and neighbouring regions, many of these roads being multi-lane roads with central reservation. The City road network is more than a thousand kilometres long.

The already dense road network is further complemented by the D1 motorway traced in the direction from the connection to the existing European motorway network in Brno, via Ostrava which will pass through border crossing Věřňovice - Gorzyczki connecting to the Polish A1 motorway leading from Katowice to Gdansk (Helsinki).

Major roads connecting Ostrava with neighbouring towns, cities and regions

I/11	Ostrava – Havířov – Český Těšín (Žilina)
I/11	Ostrava – Hrabyně – Opava – Hradec Králové
I/47 (II/647)	Ostrava – Přerov – Vyškov
I/56	Ostrava – Hlučín – Opava
I/58	Ostrava – Frýdek-Místek – Beskydy
I/59	Ostrava – Orlová – Karviná

Distances by road from Ostrava to major Czech and European cities

Berlin	540 km	Brno	170 km
Bratislava	300 km	České Budějovice	346 km
London	1 590 km	Hradec Králové	240 km
Moscow	1 700 km	Karlovy Vary	495 km
Paris	1 500 km	Olomouc	93 km
Rome	1 430 km	Plzeň	456 km
Warsaw	390 km	Prague	360 km
Vienna	310 km	Ústí nad Labem	454 km

Transport information about the area, including current information on traffic conditions, road closures and parking in Ostrava is available on the **Single Information System website**: <http://portal.dopravniinfo.cz/>.

9.4. Rail transport

Through its organization Railway Infrastructure Administration, the State is the current owner of the majority of railway tracks in the Czech Republic. The joint stock company Czech Railways is the largest national carrier.

Ostrava is an important railway hub for both passenger and freight transport and lies on the 2nd railway corridor (Břeclav - Přerov - Bohumín). There are ten railway stations, the most important being Ostrava-Svinov. Located in Přívoz, Ostrava Hlavní nádraží (Ostrava Main Station), is the other important station. Other stations include Ostrava-střed, Ostrava-Vítkovice, Ostrava-Kunčice, Ostrava-Stodolní, Ostrava-Mariánské Hory, Ostrava-Bartovice, Ostrava-Třebovice and Ostrava-Kunčičky.

Ostrava and Prague are also connected with six to seven daily Supercity "Pendolino" trains, which offer great comfort and speed and connect to Czech Airlines flights. The current travel time is about 3 hours. In addition to České dráhy, RegioJet and Leo Express, two competing carriers, operate on the Ostrava – Prague route.

9.5. Air transport

Modern history of the then Ostrava-Mošnov airport starts by commencing construction work in 1956 and civil air traffic in 1959. In 2004, the airport was transferred from the Czech Airports Authority to the ownership of the Moravian-Silesian Region. Since 2006, the airport has been renamed from Ostrava-Mošnov to Leoš Janáček Airport Ostrava.

The Leoš Janáček International Airport, situated 25 km from Ostrava city centre, is the largest regional airport in the Czech Republic with regular domestic and international air traffic. With its 3,500m long and 63m wide runway and no noise restrictions, the airport is suitable for both scheduled and charter flights as well as cargo transport.

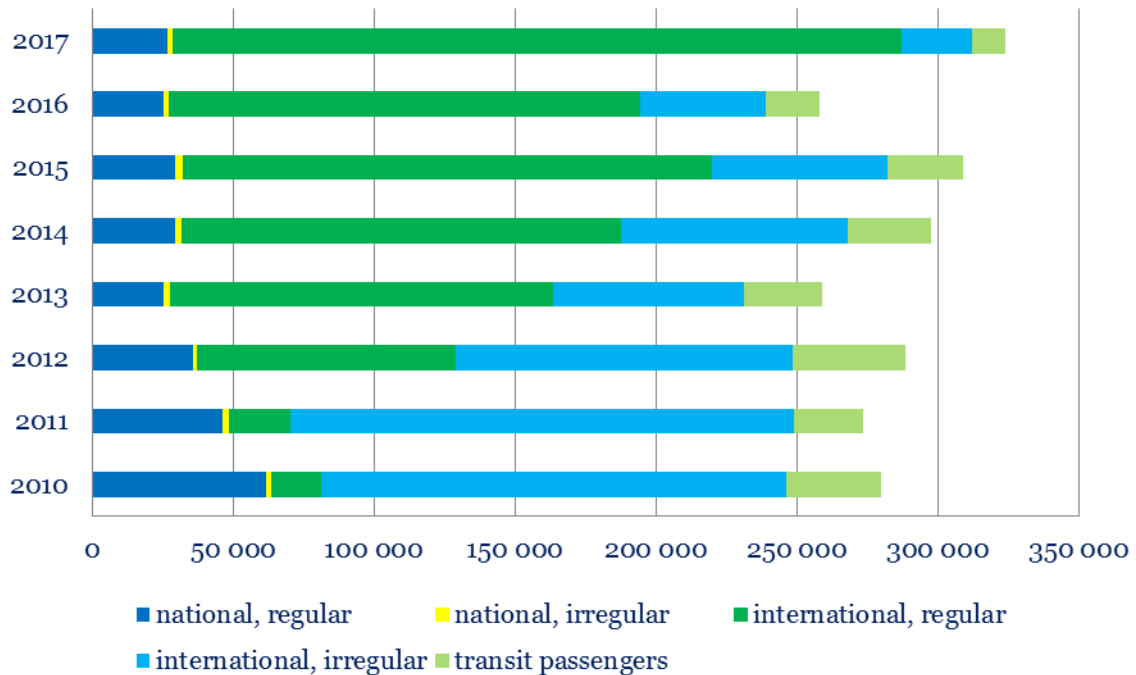
It provides national and international service (including regular flights to Prague, London, Milan and Dubai, including chartered flights), scheduled and unscheduled, and it is fully equipped to handle air cargo, including storage facilities.

A modern departure terminal was built in 2006. A business and commercial zone can also be found in the close vicinity to the airport. The airport is easily accessible by car or by bus. There are several bus lines running between Ostrava and the airport, and the bus stop is situated right in front of the airport terminal. At the end of 2014, the construction of rail line to Leoš Janáček Airport officially began; it includes a train terminal connected to the airport via a covered walkway.

Number of passengers

mode of flight	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
national, regular	61,432	46,007	35,508	25,272	29,411	29,453	25,013	26,687
national, irregular	1,844	2,304	1,778	2,017	2,101	2,614	2,030	1,852
international, regular	17,786	22,091	91,602	136,265	155,924	187,886	167,269	258,555
international, irregular	165,003	178,441	119,391	67,753	80,604	62,248	44,512	25,050
transit passengers	33,908	24,720	40,114	27,860	29,651	26,732	19,399	11,972
total	279,973	273,563	288,393	259,167	297,691	308,933	258,223	324,116

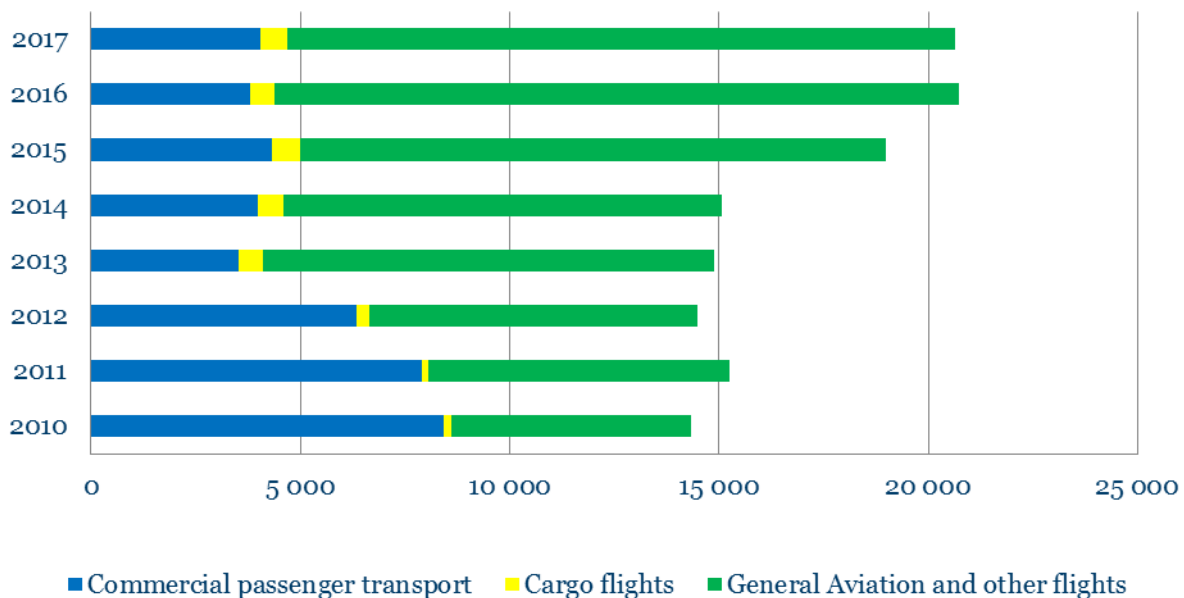
Source: Annual report of Ostrava airport (Letiště Ostrava, a. s.)



Volume of air traffic

mode of transport	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
commercial passenger transport	8,418	7,904	6,348	3,514	3,998	4,328	3,812	4,047
cargo flights	187	167	291	600	583	677	583	646
general aviation and other flights	5,714	7,172	7,846	10,775	10,488	13,997	16,351	15,946
total	14,319	15,243	14,485	14,889	15,069	19,002	20,746	20,639

Source: Annual report of Ostrava airport (Letiště Ostrava, a. s.)



Freight/Cargo (tonnes)

mode of transport	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
international freight transport	190	235	498	755	1,268	1,728	414	1,035
national freight transport	34	32	56	17	21	18	14	103
total freight transport	224	267	554	772	1,289	1,746	428	1,138
mail	1,703	1,501	2,030	3,112	3,891	4,723	3,724	4,225
total cargo	1,927	1,768	2,584	3,884	5,180	6,469	4,152	5,363

Source: Annual report of Ostrava airport (Letiště Ostrava, a. s.)

9.6. Bicycle transport

Bicycle transport in Ostrava started to develop after 1989 in connection with the development of trade and services in the region and with the global boom in cycling as a recreational activity. Previously, bicycle was used as a means of transport to get to work, get around or go on a trip, but cyclists lacked appropriate conditions (paths, marked or recommended routes). At the beginning of the 1990s, the first isolated paths for pedestrians and cyclists were created in Hrabová, Vítkovice and Kunčice and a project of a complete route Vyškovice – Kunčice is being prepared. Every year, since the mid-1990s, the City allocates funds for the construction of stretches of cycling paths from both the city budget and the budget of city districts.

At present, there are about **244 km** of cycling routes or lanes in the city, of which more than 97 km are separated from vehicular traffic. **Under the current strategy** of cycling transport development, more than **416 km** of cycling paths, lanes and routes are yet to be built in the city.

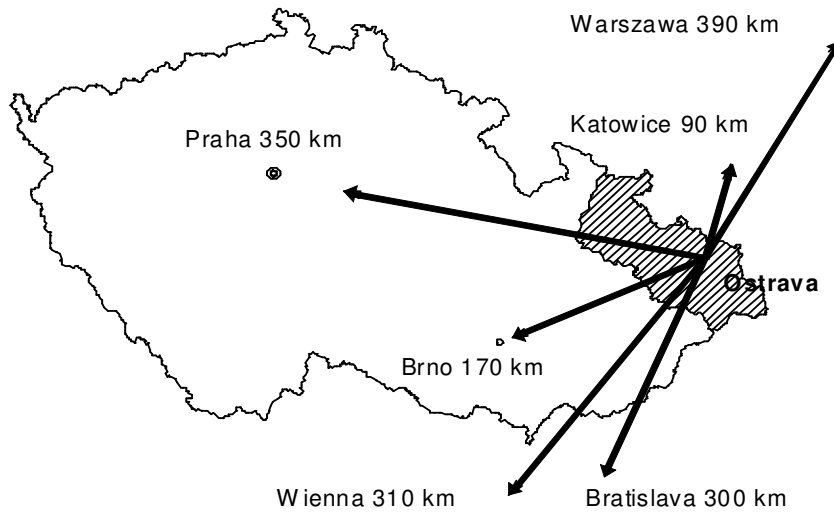
Overview of cycling routes in Ostrava

	Route
Route A	Stará Bělá - Výškovice - Zábřeh - Bělský Les - Dubina - Hrabůvka - Hrabová - Kunčice; Jistebník - Polanka nad Odrou; Moravská Ostrava - Slezská Ostrava
Route B	Krmelín - Stará Bělá - Zábřeh - Vítkovice - sídliště Fifejdy; Přívoz - Muglinov
Route C	Hrabová - Hrabůvka - Vítkovice; Mar. Hory, Kaufland - Mar. Hory, radnice
Route D	Poruba-Ves - Poruba - Pustkovec - Martinov
Route E	Centrum - Muglinov - Hrušov; Vratimov - Hrabová
Route F	Centrum - Slezská Ostrava - sídliště Muglinov - Heřmanice; Nová Ves - Hulváky - Mar. Hory
Route G	Třebovice - Hošťálkovice - Lhotka - Petřkovice - Koblov - Antošovice
Route H	Hrabová - Nová Bělá - Stará Bělá - Krmelín
Route CH	Martinov - Poruba - Plesná
Route I	Polanka nad Odrou - Stará Bělá; Bělský Les - Hrabůvka - nádraží Vítkovice
Route J	Slezská Ostrava - Radvanice - Bartovice - Šenov
Route K	Bartovice - Radvanice - Petřvald
Route L	Hošťálkovice - Mar.Hory - Nová Ves; Proskovice
Route M	Centrum - Mariánské Hory; Poruba - Plesná; Poruba - Svinov - Dubí - Nová Ves; Michálkovice - Rychvald
Route N	Zábřeh - Hrabůvka; Shopping Park - Dubí - Svinov

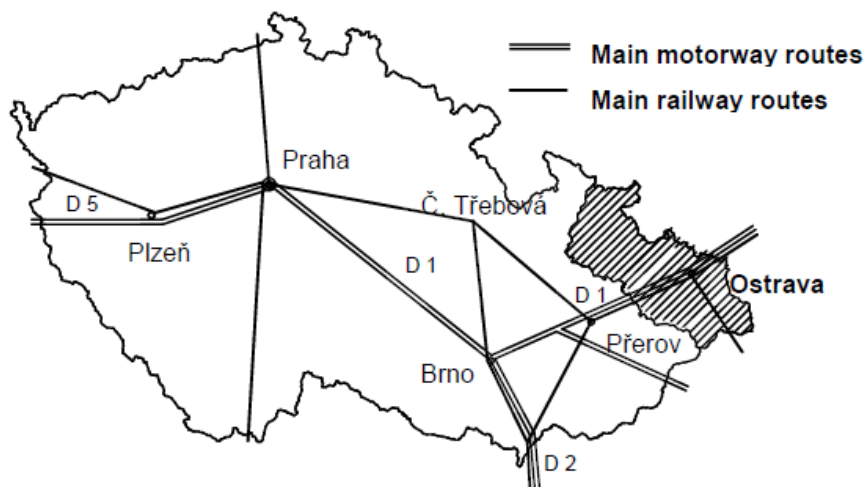
Route O	Přívoz
Route P	Hrabová - Hrabová, statek; Vítkovice - Moravská Ostrava; Lhotka - Bobrovníky; Hrabová, průmyslová zóna
Route Q	Krásné Pole - Poruba; Poruba - Martinov; Petřkovice - Nordpól
Route R	Polanka nad Odrou - Jistebník
Route S	Nová Ves
Route T	Martinov - Poruba - Třebovice
Route U	Dubina - Interspar; Zábřeh, vodárna - Odra; Krmelín - Nová Bělá; Hrabová, průmyslová zóna
Route V	Heřmanice - Michálkovice
Route W	Krásné Pole - Poruba-Ves; Poruba - Svinov; nádraží Vítkovice - Vítkovice
Route X	Poruba - Pustkovec
Route Y	Zábřeh - Bělský les
Route Z	Hošťálkovice; Třebovice - Poruba
Route 5	Jantarová stezka
Route 6064	Vratimov - Bartovice - Šenov - Havířov
Route 6109	Antošovice - Bohumín
Route 6185	Hlučín - Petřkovice
Route 6200	Velká Polom - Plesná - Dobroslavice

9.7. Access to the region

9.7.1. Road access to the region – distances to / from Ostrava



9.7.2. Access to the region – main transport arteries



10. Technical Infrastructure

10.1. Water

Approximately 65% of the supply of drinking water in the city is provided by the Ostrava regional water supply system, which uses surface water from water reservoirs built on rivers in the Ostrava hinterland, while the remaining 35% of water comes from underground sources.

The main sources are water reservoirs Šance on the Ostravice River, Morávka on the Morávka River and Kružberk on the Moravice River. Raw water from these tanks is fed into the treatment plants and is delivered to consumers after treatment. The drinking water supplied to the Ostrava water supply network is of high quality, hygienically safe and meets all the requirements set by the applicable legislation.

The public water supply network in Ostrava is run by the network administrator, Ostravské vodárny a kanalizace, a.s. (OVAK), which is co-owned by the City (the Mayor of Ostrava is the Chairman of the Board of Directors). The length of the water supply system without connections is 1,068 kilometers.

In the operation of the water supply network, emphasis is placed on reducing water losses and maintaining and gradually reducing the cost of operating the water supply system. In 2017, water losses in the pipeline network were 12.4% of the total volume of processed water. www.ovak.cz

10.2. Sewer system

A sewerage network of 898 km without sewer connections discharges waste water from both the population and industrial companies. The bulk of the public sewer is a single system. The construction of separate sewerage systems occurred in some newly built housing estates.

In addition to 7 waste water treatment plants, there are 35 waste water pumping stations and two retention tanks in the territory of the city. 98.7% of waste water from Ostrava is treated at the mechanical and biological central waste water treatment plant in Ostrava – Přívoz, which is the destination of waste water from the majority of the city.

Ostravské vodárny a kanalizace, a.s. (OVAK) is also the sewerage network administrator. www.ovak.cz

10.3. Heat, Electricity, Gas

Ostrava has a dense distribution network to provide heat, electricity and natural gas. The supply and distribution are provided by several operators.

10.4. Waste

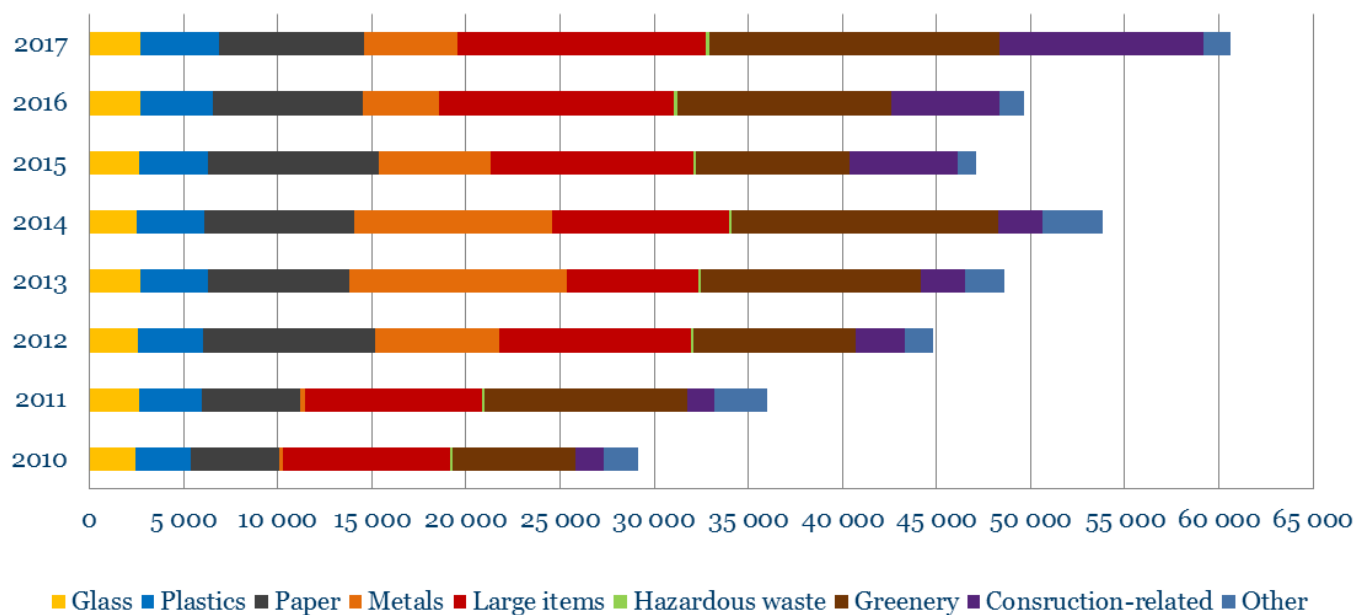
Solid waste is processed by OZO Ostrava, s. r. o. within the integrated system for an area of 400,000 residents. Other waste processors include Van Gansewinkel, a. s. and FCC Česká republika, s. r. o.

Waste production in Ostrava in 2010–2017

Type of waste	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mixed waste	58,518	58,164	56,064	53,450	52,847	52,138	53,286	51,977
Glass	2,410	2,630	2,591	2,688	2,521	2,655	2,715	2,712
Plastics	2,982	3,334	3,445	3,602	3,569	3,614	3,840	4,174
Paper	4,714	5,196	9,138	7,482	7,996	9,082	7,957	7,674
Metals	164	317	6,608	11,561	10,489	5,934	4,037	4,974
Large items	8,905	9,354	10,172	7,000	9,408	10,785	12,498	13,194
Hazardous waste	131	133	135	150	150	164	203	190
Greenery	6,494	10,785	8,639	11,682	14,122	8,163	11,316	15,441
Construction-related	1,505	1,474	2,611	2,359	2,387	5,706	5,760	10,833
Other	1,811	2,767	1,493	2,094	3,159	1,017	1,349	1,401
Total	87,634	94,154	100,896	102,068	106,648	99,258	102,961	112,570

Source: Ostrava City Authority, Environmental Protection Department, 2018

Waste production in Ostrava in 2010–2017, excluding mixed municipal waste



Economic stability and raising the standard of living of Ostrava’s population is also reflected in the increasing volume of waste. Last year, one citizen of Ostrava produced 376 kg of municipal waste, while in 2016 it was 343 kg and in 2010 only 282 kg.

There is a positive trend of reduced amount of mixed municipal waste that is deposited on a landfill and increased volume of separated waste. The increase in the amount of green waste is related to the introduction of BIO containers for family houses. The growth of construction waste is influenced by the increasing living standards of citizens and hence more frequent building alterations in their homes.

In addition to the separation of waste, its further use is essential. OZO owns waste sorting and processing technologies that allow sorting of plastics and glass, processing of greenery, and producing solid alternative fuel from residual plastic and other sorted combustible waste. Its production increased from 9,925 tonnes in 2013 to 26,807 tonnes in 2017.

Waste production in Ostrava (2010–2017) per capita

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
number of inhabitants	310,464	306,128	301,406	304,136	302,969	301,485	300,569	299,483
waste production per capita (kg)	282	308	335	336	352	329	343	376

Source: Ostrava City Authority, Environmental Protection Department, 2018

10.5. Information about IT

Selected data for the Moravian-Silesian Region – PC, internet

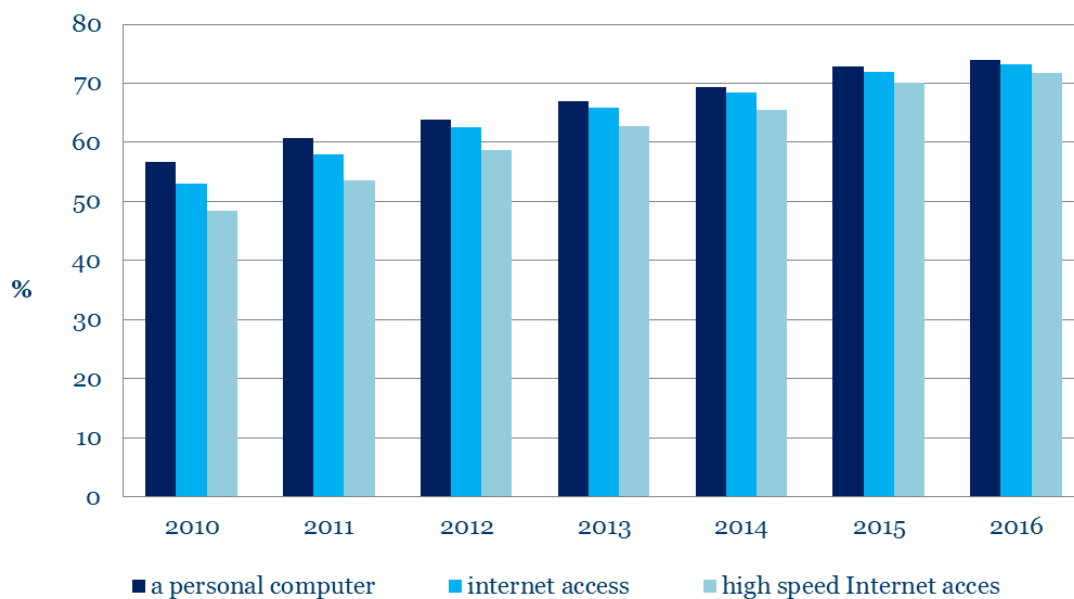
Moravian-Silesian Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
share of households with (%)*:							
a personal computer	56.7	60.8	63.9	66.9	69.4	72.9	73.9
internet access	53.1	58.0	62.5	65.9	68.4	72.0	73.3
high speed Internet acces	48.4	53.6	58.7	62.8	65.5	70.1	71.7
share of individuals in the population (%)**:							
Internet users	60.3	63.6	67.0	70.0	71.9	75.1	75.2
persons shopping on-line	23.9	26.6	29.6	31.2	34.8	39.1	43.9
in the field of information technology:							
experts (thousands of individuals)	14.5	13.7	11.5	14.9	14.8	12.5	18.1
average gross monthly salary of IT experts, total (CZK)	30,674	0	31,817	32,510	33,513	35,550	37,182

* share in the total number of households in the given region

** share of the total number of 16+ persons in the region

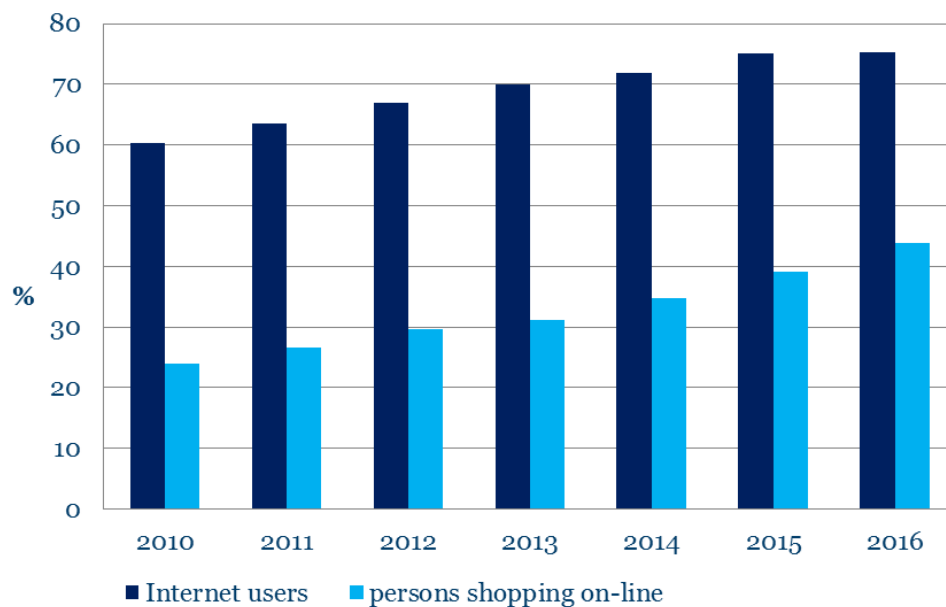
Source: CSO (July 2018)

Share of households in the Moravian-Silesian Region with a personal computer



Source: CSO (July 2018), own processing

Share of individuals in the Moravian-Silesian Region population using internet



Source: CSO (July 2018), own processing

11. Research, development and innovation

The Regional Innovation Strategy (RIS) is the basic document for the support of innovation in the region, which primarily includes activities to promote the use of results of research and development in the business sector, training of existing and new researchers and the promotion of international cooperation in research and development. The priority is to increase the competitiveness of the region by focusing on selected areas where the region has natural competitive advantages. The Moravian-Silesian Region coordinates activities and supervises progress towards the RIS MSK through the company Moravskoslezské Investice a Development, a.s. Its Managing Authority is the Innovation Council.

In addition to the Innovation Council, the innovation system of the Moravian-Silesian Region also includes professional innovation platforms. These platforms are in the form of expert groups dealing with the solution and discussion of specific issues related to RIS3. For more information go to www.rismsk.cz.

The Moravian-Silesian Region and its natural centre Ostrava are especially known for their importance in heavy industry – engineering, metallurgy, and mining industry – which still significantly affect the nature of both the region and the City. In turn, most of the research and development capacities are logically associated with large companies in these sectors.

Ostrava has a good infrastructure of research, development and educational institutions, offering sufficient potential for the development of innovative entrepreneurship. According to data from the Technological Profile of the Czech Republic there are approximately 151 entities in Ostrava for cooperation in innovation business. Contacts are available on the following website: <http://www.techprofil.cz>

The city itself places great emphasis on the development of infrastructure in this sector. Therefore, it builds and develops technology centres such as the Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre Ostrava (the “MSIC”). Created by transformation from the Science and Technology Park Ostrava, the MSIC commenced in July 2017. The city also supports the development activities of universities.

11.1. Research and Development

Detailed reviews and research are being prepared by the **Government Council for Science, Research and Innovation**.

Moravian-Silesian Region in 2016:

- there were 4,254 people (FTEs) employed in R&D, of which 2,556 were researchers;
- a total of CZK 5.1 billion was spent on research and development, of which less than three quarters in the business sector;
- the share of R&D spending in the regional GDP was 1.1%, which is 0.6 percentage point below the national average;
- 82 patent applications were filed by national applicants (10.3% of the national total).

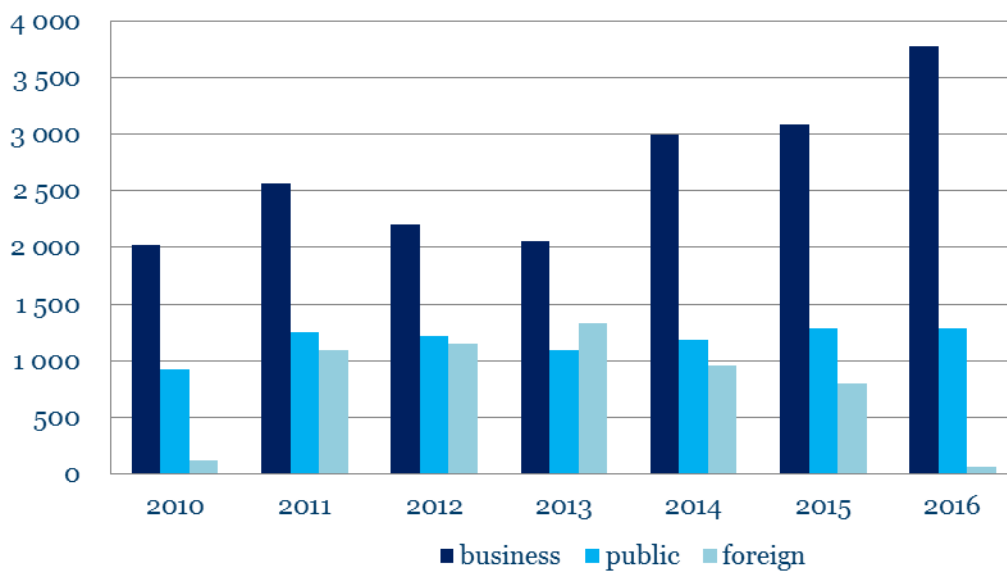
Source: www.czso.cz/csu/xt/vyzkum-vyvoj-a-informacni-technologie-v-mezikrajsem-srovnani

Selected data for the Moravian–Silesian Region – research and development, 2010–2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of research and development sites	228	257	266	253	264	268	253
Number of R&D employees (individuals)	5,670	6,268	6,590	6,303	7,273	7,335	7,321
Number of R&D employees (equivalent)	3,412	3,925	4,754	3,708	4,261	4,267	4,254
Researchers (equivalent)	1 811	2,048	2,621	1,947	2,135	2,444	2,556
<i>of which by R&D sectors:</i>							
business	716	914	1,032	1,005	1,096	1,335	1,470
government	83	51	49	56	66	71	76
university	1,012	1,077	1,524	881	957	1,031	1,007
R&D expenditures (CZK million)	3,099.7	4,924.5	4,584.5	4,500.0	5,154.9	5,194.4	5,149.4
<i>of which by R&D funding source:</i>							
business	2,019.0	2,562.0	2,200.5	2,061.9	3,000.4	3,088.7	3,778.7
public	921.4	1,253.0	1,218.0	1,096.3	1,189.1	1,284.1	1,286.7
foreign	119.2	1,091.3	1,150.6	1,333.1	951.2	800.5	62.1
Non-investment R&D expenditures (CZK million)	2,846.5	3,610.4	3,335.2	3,354.5	4,200.3	3,970.9	4,738.3
Patents granted in the Czech Republic to applicants from the Czech	14	24	34	30	52	54	80

Source: CSO (July 2018)

R&D expenditure in the Moravian-Silesian Region (CZK million), 2010 - 2016



Source: CSO (July 2018), own processing

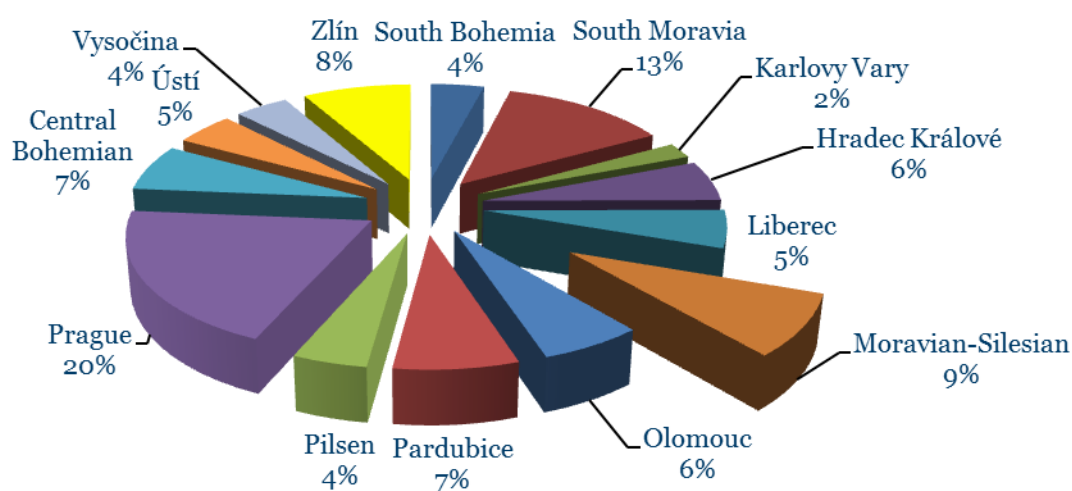
11.2. Innovation

Innovation companies in the Czech Republic by region, 2018

Region	Innovation companies
South Bohemia	105
South Moravia	331
Karlovy Vary	56
Hradec Králové	147
Liberec	137
Moravian-Silesian	219
Olomouc	156
Pardubice	188
Pilsen	113
Prague	507
Central Bohemian	169
Ústí	119
Vysočina	106
Zlín	213
Total	2,566

Source: Techprofil (July 2018)

Share of innovation companies in the Czech Republic by region, 2018, in %



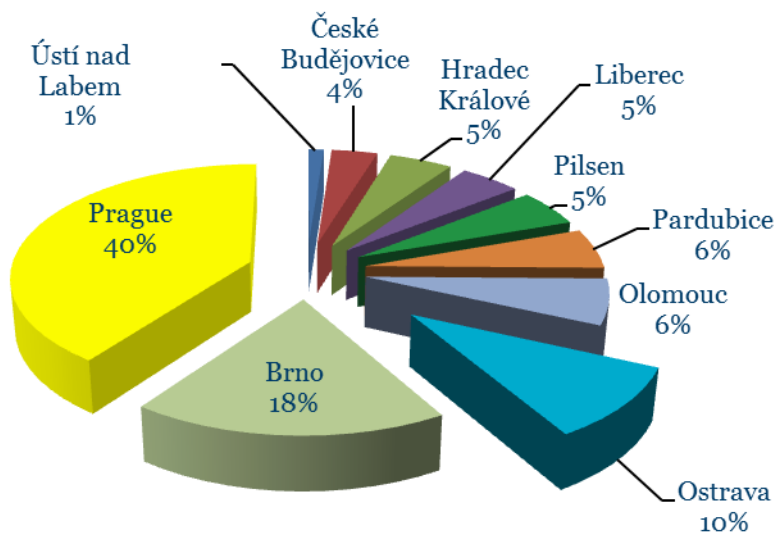
Source: Techprofil (July 2018), own processing

Innovation companies in the Czech Republic by district, 2018

District	Innovation companies
Ústí nad Labem	15
České Budějovice	45
Hradec Králové	62
Liberec	60
Pilsen	66
Pardubice	72
Olomouc	82
Ostrava	126
Brno	233
Prague	507
Total	1,268

Source: Techprofil (July 2018)

Share of innovation companies in the Czech Republic by district, 2018



Source: Techprofil (July 2018), own processing

11.2.1. Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre

In December 2016, the Governor of the Moravian-Silesian Region and the Mayor of the City of Ostrava signed a **memorandum on cooperation related to support and innovation**, where they expressed a common interest in coordinating the innovation environment in the Moravian-Silesian Region. The strategy is based on the establishment of the Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre (MSIC). **The Moravian-Silesian Innovation Centre was established on 1 July 2017** by transforming the Ostrava Science and Technology Park, founded by the City of Ostrava in 1997. With the capital investment of the Moravian-Silesian Region, the shareholders include the City of Ostrava, VŠB–Technical University of Ostrava, the Ostrava University and the Silesian University in Opava.

The aim of MSIC is to provide start-up entrepreneurs and companies in the region with effective support and bring more growing and export-oriented companies to the region, invest in innovation, industrial research and development, and ensure a more intimate link between the business environment and the academic sector.

MSIC offers support to entrepreneurs in multifunctional buildings located on its compound, which provide technical and office facilities with **leasable areas of nearly 11,000 m²**. The Centre is already home to 70 entities. Some companies are expanding (for example, CGI, Hella), others are new (e.g. IdeaHub, Brose). In 2017 there was an increase of 155 additional jobs, bringing the total in the Centre to 831. www.ms-ic.cz

11.2.1. IT4INNOVATIONS

The IT4Innovations National Supercomputing Centre (IT4Innovations) is part of the VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava (VŠB-TU Ostrava). The Centre was created mainly thanks to support from the European funds, namely from the Operational Programme Research and Development for Innovation (OP RDI). The amount of the subsidy was approximately CZK 1.8 billion. The IT4Innovations Excellence Centre project was jointly implemented in 2011–2015 by five partners: VŠB - Technical University of Ostrava, University of Ostrava, Silesian University in Opava, Brno University of Technology and the Institute of Geonics AS CR.

Anselm, the first supercomputer, was installed in May 2013. Another supercomputer, Salomon, was commissioned in July 2015 and was the 40th most powerful supercomputer in the world. Both supercomputers have been located in a new building in the Science and Technology Park since the

summer of 2015, creating a universal research laboratory for modelling and simulation of problem solving in various scientific disciplines.

In addition to operating supercomputers, IT4Innovations is the provider of excellent IT research, specifically in the field of High Performance Computing. IT4Innovations is a research centre with strong international links. Since its foundation in 2011, IT4Innovations has been a member of the prestigious PRACE (Partnership for Advanced Computing in Europe) research infrastructure, where it represents the Czech Republic. In 2016, it also became involved in the European Technology Platform for High-Performance Computing, which focuses on defining research priorities in high performance computing in Europe. www.it4i.cz

11.2.3. BIC Ostrava, s. r. o.

Established in 1993, Business Innovation Centre's mission is to support, help and advice in various areas of activity in the market. It offers comprehensive services to new and growing businesses.

In addition to consulting and training, it provides services in its own **research centre for industrial applications**. Its aim is to create conditions for research and development activities, especially for small and medium-sized companies which are interested in innovating their products and technologies, but which do not have the necessary facilities and equipment. It focuses on the fields of hydraulics, pneumatics, tribotechnics and proactive diagnostics.

The Centre offers comprehensive service for technology transfer, innovation, investment projects, project management and R & D. www.bicova.cz

11.2.4. Business Incubator VŠB-TU Ostrava

The business incubator was established in 2008 on the VŠB–Technical University of Ostrava. In addition to modern facilities, the incubator offers a range of services to help those starting their business as well as experienced entrepreneurs to achieve success and prosperity. www.cpi.vsb.cz

11.2.5. Nanotechnology Centre

The Nanotechnology Centre was established on 1 February 2007. It is a research institute at the VŠB-Technical University of Ostrava – the first such institute in the Czech Republic to have the word ‘nanotechnology’ in its title – and it grew out of the former Materials Chemistry Institute. The

Centre researches, prepares and analyzes nanomaterials (materials smaller than 10^{-9} m). Internationally renowned experts are involved in a wide range of research activities involving nanocomposites, nanomaterials with photofunctional and antibacterial properties, friction composites and sorption materials. Other work at the Centre includes the study of toxicity and the influence of nanoparticles on the environment and living organisms. www.cnt.vsb.cz

11.2.6. Business incubator of University of Entrepreneurship and Law

Founded in 2011, the incubator aims to develop and promote entrepreneurship in the general public, primarily in students and graduates of the Business School Ostrava, by means of facilities, support and common services (counselling, lease of conference rooms). <http://pi.vsp.cz/>

11.2.7. ENET centre

The aim of the ENET Centre is research and development of renewable energy sources without harmful effects on the environment, including new technologies of transport and processing of energy raw materials, their efficient energy transformation and modern solutions of the so-called microgrids of electric and thermal energy using accumulation.

ENET also focuses on the priorities outlined in Horizon 2020 and prepares projects under calls focusing on new renewable source and energy storage technologies, Smart Grids and Smart Cities. <http://cenet.vsb.cz/cz/>

11.2.8. 4Medical Innovations

4Medical Innovations is a technologically advanced biomedical centre. It focuses on the most effective use of basic research results in clinical practice. Specific fields include cell manipulation, biotechnology, biopharmaceutics and human cell and genetics diagnostics.

The centre offers a broad portfolio of flexible ready-to-use laboratory development and manufacturing facilities according to GMP standards, direct access to international cooperation with innovative commercial entities and investors, close interconnection and collaboration with clinical centres of the University Hospital in clinical trials, etc. www.4medi.cz

11.3. Clusters

The key industrial sectors in Ostrava and the Moravian-Silesian Region are organized within clusters, providing the Region with a clear profile and simplifying the relationship between potential investors and suppliers. In terms of clusters, the Moravian-Silesian Region is a leader in the Czech Republic. There is **the Klasternet platform**, one of the innovation platforms of the Moravian-Silesian Region, which focuses on supporting inter-sectoral research collaboration between companies and universities (through cluster organizations).

Overview of clusters in Ostrava

name	specialisation	website
Security and Technology Cluster	security technologies	www.btklastr.cz
Czech Technology Platform of Industrial Security	technology in industry	www.cztpis.cz
Czech Telecommunications Cluster	mobile networks	www.projekt-mvno.cz
Czech Beekeeping Cluster	beekeeping	
ENVICRACK, cooperative	alternative energy sources	
IT Cluster	information technology	http://itcluster.cz
Additive manufacturing cluster	3D printing in engineering	www.3dklastr.cz
Social Innovations and Enterprises Cluster (SINEC)	social entrepreneurship	www.klastr-socialnich-podniku.cz
MoPharmaC - Moravian Pharma Cluster	pharmaceutical preparations	
Moravian-Silesian Automobile Cluster	automotive	http://autoklastr.cz
Moravian-Silesian Forest Cluster	forestry and logging	www.lesnickyklastr.cz/cs
Moravian-Silesian Wood Cluster	woodworking industry	www.msdk.cz/#
Moravian-Silesian Energy Cluster	power engineering	www.msek.cz/cz
National Mechanical Engineering Cluster	mechanical engineering	www.nskova.cz

12. Quality of life

12.1. Environment

Since 1990, Ostrava, as a major industrial centre, has experienced severe industrial decline and extensive restructuring, as well as positive environmental impacts. Concerning air quality, current dust emissions from industrial sources have fallen to five percent of the levels 30 years ago. While the position of the city and emissions from Poland cannot be influenced, the other impacts are gradually reduced. Specifically, Ostrava focuses on frequent road cleaning, planting of trees and shrubs, replacing boilers or strengthening the Fund for children at risk of air pollution. It also ensures that the car fleet of the city, the city district and the city police is increasingly environmentally-friendly, which also goes to public transport.

More green areas help not only to improve the overall appearance of the city, but also increases its recreational potential and reduces the negative effects of air pollution, including noise. The importance of green areas is growing especially in the context of the necessary adaptation to climate change. They also contribute to increasing biodiversity.

For current information on environmental situation in Ostrava, its activities in this area and other news, please visit <https://egc.ostrava.cz/>.

12.2. Health care and social services

The quality of life of Ostrava's citizens is significantly affected by the availability of medical and social care. The City of Ostrava offers both outpatient and inpatient health care and in many cases high-quality specialized health care. The City also provides its citizens with the help and support of the Department of Health and Social Affairs of the City Authority and of the contributory organizations specialising in social and health care. When providing social and health services, the City works with individual city districts and also with non-governmental organizations and individuals.

12.2.1. Health care

2016	MS Region	Ostrava
Hospitals	19	3
Specialized medical centres	14	3
Other independent healthcare facilities	544	175
Pharmaceutical care facilities	310	99
Doctors, total	5,153	1,958
Doctors per 1,000	4.3	6.0

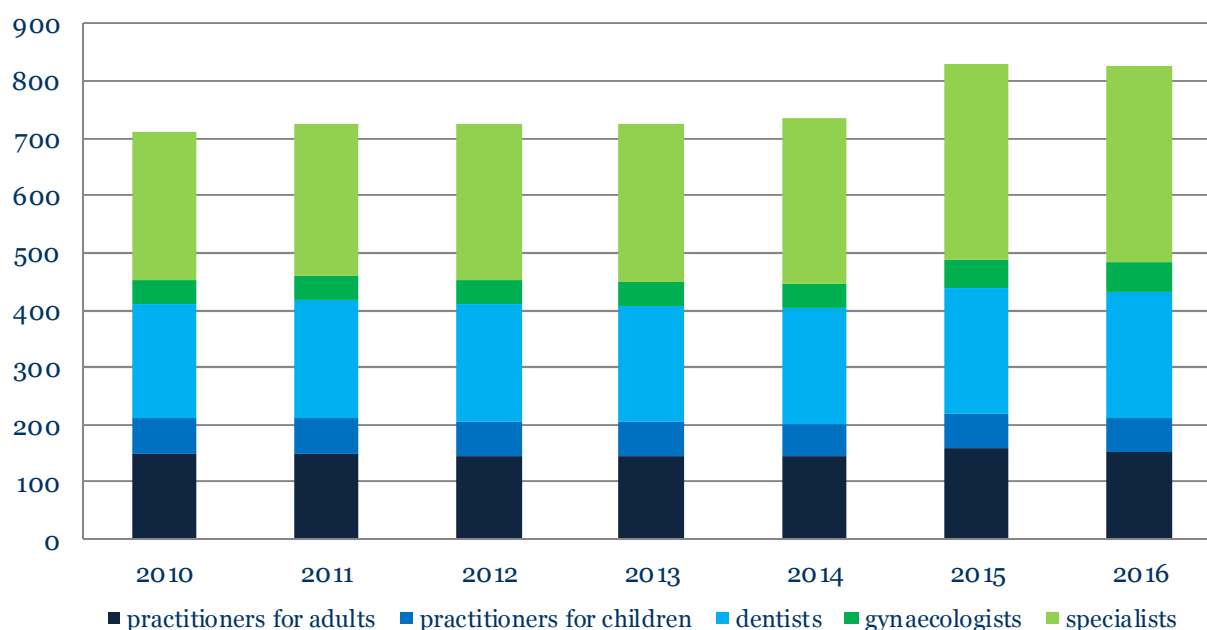
Source: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic, 2018

Selected data for the district Ostrava, 2010–2016

Ostrava	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hospitals	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
doctor, total, of which:	1,856	1,872	1,897	1,899	1,913	1,978	1,958
<i>practitioners for adults</i>	148	149	146	147	147	159	154
<i>practitioners for children</i>	63	62	59	56	54	58	56
<i>dentists</i>	201	208	205	205	203	221	223
<i>gynaecologists</i>	39	39	41	41	41	51	51
<i>specialists</i>	260	268	273	277	289	340	341

Source: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic, 2018

Doctors in the district Ostrava, 2010 - 2016



Source: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic, 2018, own processing

12.2.2. Social services

Social services are provided to individual citizens or their families if they find themselves in an unfavourable social situation and need help in overcoming it. Social services may be provided to citizens in their home environment as “field” services, in outpatient centres, or in inpatient social care facilities. The founder is the city of Ostrava, city districts, NGOs and individuals.

All forms of social services (field, outpatient and inpatient) are provided in Ostrava. Providers also offer combinations of these services. Individual forms of social services are represented relatively well in Ostrava.

There are 72 organizations in the city providing social services.

The Catalog of Social Services and Related Activities was issued for the easier orientation in the area of social services provided in the city of Ostrava and it is available in electronic version at www.ostrava.cz or www.kpostrava.cz.

The public website <http://socialnisluzby.ostrava.cz> provides an updated overview of social services and related activities of organizations financially supported from the budget of the city of Ostrava.

12.3. Housing and non-residential premises

The housing stock of the City of Ostrava was entrusted into administration of the individual City Districts. As of 31 December 2017 the City Districts administered a housing stock of 12,803 apartments in 1,028 residential buildings.

The largest housing stocks are administered by the City Districts of Ostrava-Jih (5,254 apartments), Mariánské Hory (1,944 apartments), Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz (1,569 apartments), Slezská Ostrava (1,258 apartments) and Ostrava-Poruba (836 apartments).

Types of municipal apartments

Municipal apartments as at 31 December 2017	Number	%
	12,803	100%
<i>of which:</i>		
standard apartments	12,462	97.34%
reduced-quality apartments	341	2.66%
apartments in nursing home	956	7.47%
wheelchair-friendly apartments	105	0.82%

Source: OCA (2017)

Social housing

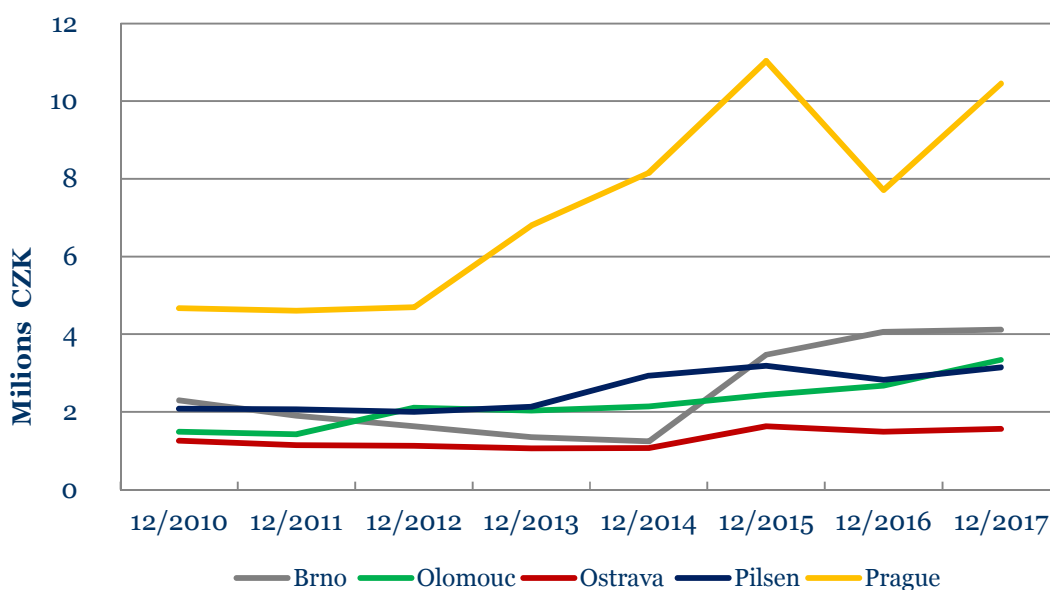
There is no universal legal definition of this term. Ostrava maintains certain apartments and apartment blocks which are rented out to citizens on low incomes. These were mostly small apartments and low-quality apartments outside the centres of city districts. In addition to social housing in municipal apartments provided by municipal districts, different types of social housing are provided primarily by non-profit organizations supported by the city of Ostrava or the company RESIDOMO. These are not standard apartments; they are facilities providing accommodation specially targeted at citizens who are in serious difficulties due to age, poor health, social situation or personal crisis. Social housing and rehabilitation programs are provided by non-profit organizations mostly with the support of the city.

In November 2017, Ostrava approved the strategic document “**Social Housing Strategy of the City of Ostrava**”, which puts the minimum number of municipal apartments owned by the city at 12,284. At the same time, the Strategy also lays down the minimum number of municipal apartments to be maintained in individual city districts.

House prices

The prices of houses and apartments depend on a wide variety of factors. In comparison with other locations in the Moravian-Silesian Region and the Czech Republic as a whole, house prices in Ostrava are relatively low. The following **table shows the price development of 3 + 1 apartments in selected locations.**

city	12/2010	12/2011	12/2012	12/2013	12/2014	12/2015	12/2016	12/2017
Brno	2,301,062	1,905,576	1,630,124	1,351,566	1,244,013	3,469,483	4,059,607	4,114,494
Olomouc	1,489,083	1,419,946	2,105,424	2,035,078	2,140,839	2,441,262	2,682,704	3,338,709
Ostrava	1,257,336	1,144,987	1,128,315	1,060,821	1,065,987	1,627,334	1,488,107	1,560,664
Pilsen	2,080,915	2,068,795	1,999,738	2,129,970	2,931,618	3,192,507	2,824,162	3,151,949
Prague	4,672,035	4,601,674	4,697,123	6,801,016	8,153,070	11,031,642	7,707,267	10,450,667



Source: www.realtycechy.cz, own processing

Rents in Ostrava

- the rent for a standard apartment ranges from CZK 70 to 180 per m²
- standard rent for a municipal apartment ranges from CZK 40 to 120 CZK per m²
- rent in reduced quality municipal apartments ranges from CZK 30 to 50 per m²

12.4. Culture

Ostrava attracts visitors for a variety of reasons, including a number of cultural events taking place throughout the year. Ostrava is also home to many cultural institutions, most of which have extra-regional reach. Among them are the **Moravian-Silesian National Theatre** with four artistic ensembles – opera, drama, ballet and operetta/musical, which perform on two permanent scenes – Antonín Dvořák Theatre and Jiří Myron Theatre. The **Puppet Theatre** brings a varied repertoire of productions, satisfying the demands of a wide range of theatregoers – from the smallest children to their parents. The Puppet Theatre also holds Spectaculo Interesse, an international puppet festival held every odd year, and Theatre Days without Barriers, a festival held every even year. The dramaturgy of the **Petr Bezruč Theatre** focuses especially on younger audiences and those who seek non-traditional adaptations and contemporary themes. **The Arena Chamber Theatre** is one of the smallest theatre scenes. In addition to its own productions, the theatre offers music programmes, discussion evenings and educational programmes for children and youth. In early 2017, two more theatres opened – **the Odvaz Theatre** focusing on improvisation shows and **the Mír Theatre**, which does not have its own acting ensemble, and cooperates with various theatres, both from Ostrava and from abroad. The **White Theatre** is an independent artistic group composed solely of amateurs which specialises in paratheatrical experiments. In July and August, the Silesian Ostrava Castle hosts **Shakespeare Festival**, featuring the plays of the famous English playwright.

Movie lovers can visit several cinemas, such as the Cinestar multiplex in the Futurum shopping centre, CINEMA CITY multiplex in the New Karolina shopping centre; more artistic audiences will enjoy the Minikino Cafe in the historical centre of the city. Other cinemas include: Luna, Vesmír, Art in the Ostrava Culture Centre, Hvězda in Vratimov, Panorama in Klimkovice or Kíno Polanka in Polanka nad Odrou.

During the year, Ostrava hosts a number of musical events of various genres. These events include **Leoš Janáček International Music Festival** and **St. Wenceslas Music Festival**, annual international festivals of classical music, and the **Ostrava Days**, a bi-annual festival focused on contemporary classical music. In the summer, there are several well-attended festivals such as the **Festival in the Streets, Beats for Love**, an electronic music festival, and the **Colours of Ostrava**, a multi-genre festival. The musical scene in Ostrava is complemented by the **Janáček Philharmonic Orchestra**, a leading Czech symphonic ensemble named after Leoš Janáček, a composer born in Hukvaldy.

A number of exceptional cultural events also take place thanks to numerous clubs and folklore groups, e.g. those organizing the **Folklore without Borders** and **Třebovice cake** festivals.

A wide range of cultural activities is complemented by many local galleries and museums with exhibitions of diverse areas of human life. The most prominent ones are the Ostrava Art Gallery, the Ostrava Museum, the Plato Gallery and the World of Technology in the Lower Vítkovice.

The importance of **Lower Vítkovice, a national cultural monument**, far exceeds the city, region and the Czech Republic. By reconstructing the original gas holder, the “Gong”, a multifunctional congress centre with a capacity of 1,509 seats and its own gallery space was created (currently home to Milan Dobeš Museum). The reconstruction of the original historical energy distribution station (U6) gave rise to the Small World of Technology, an industrial museum with educative elements. In September 2014, the “Big World of Technology” was opened in a completely new building. On an area of 14,000 square meters, visitors can discover four worlds – Children’s World, the World of Science and Discovery, the World of Civilization and the World of Nature. Since May 2015, Lower Vítkovice has had a new landmark – the Bolt Tower. Standing almost seventy-eight meters high, the glazed superstructure of the Blast Furnace No 1 serves as a lookout tower with multifunctional areas and a café.

12.5. Sport and recreation

Ostrava is a traditional sports city, hosting prominent sporting events of national as well as European or world-wide importance. In June 2013 Ostrava won the prestigious title of European City of Sport 2014 and joined cities such as Madrid, Valencia or Barcelona. This project aims to involve citizens in sports activities and thus contribute to the improvement of their physical and mental health. The award of this title also had an economic dimension, as it was strengthen sports and recreational infrastructure and especially increased the attractiveness of the City for visitors from mainly the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland and increase the visibility of Ostrava within the European Union.

Ostrava has **a wide range of sports facilities** – athletics stadiums, ice rinks, multi-purpose sports halls, tennis courts, squash clubs, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, and many more. The most significant facilities are operated by Sportovní a rekreační zařízení města Ostravy, s. r. o. Its outdoor swimming pool Ostrava-Poruba is the largest natural swimming pool in Central Europe. Keen **cyclists** will enjoy the dense network of cycle routes crossing the entire city. This network is constantly being expanded and passes through many places of natural beauty or historical interest – an ideal choice for a day trip.

The area around the city also provides plenty of opportunities for leisure and recreation. **The Beskydy and Jeseníky mountains** (30 km and 60 km away from Ostrava respectively) offer excellent skiing and winter sports facilities. From spring through to autumn, the mountain ranges

are a paradise for hikers, cyclists and anglers. Between May and September a 'CycleBus' service is in operation, carrying cyclists (and their bikes), hikers and other passengers between Ostrava and the Beskydy mountains. In the winter sports season, the SkiBus performs the same service.

Golfers will love the region's courses – ranging from the Šilheřovice course (close to the city, in the grounds of the local chateau) to the courses in Čeladná, Ropice and Ostravice. Just 30 km from Ostrava there is also the popular 9-hole course in Kravaře.

Ostrava is the host city for a wide range of **top national, European or world sporting events** and championships (ice hockey, handball, weightlifting, volleyball, figure skating, tennis – the Davis Cup, bodybuilding and much more). Each year the city showcases the world's top athletes at the Golden Spike international athletics meeting. In 2015, Ostrava became the co-host of the Ice Hockey World Championship; some matches were held in the Ostrava Arena – one of the largest and most modern multi-purpose arenas in Czech Republic. The Ice Hockey World Championship attracted a total of 741,690 spectators to Prague and Ostrava, the largest number in history. In January 2017 Ostrava hosted **the European Figure Skating Championship**, which was attended by over 58,000 spectators. The sporting event of 2018 is the athletic Continental Cup.

12.6. Tourist attractions

Ostrava's industrial heritage is one of the most popular tourist destinations. Among all the technical sights, let us mention the following three attractions:

- **Michal Mine** – a valuable authentic industrial complex. Its expositions are created as if the miners left yesterday and left everything in their place.
- **Lower Vítkovice** – a former industrial complex which is unique in that the whole technological process took place here – from coal mining to the production of pig iron.
- **Landek Park** – the largest museum of mining in the Czech Republic. In 1953, the world-famous Landek Venus was also found here. A 46mm statuette of a woman is the proof of the ancient settlement of the Ostrava area by mammoth hunters.

Other tourist destinations include the **Ostrava Zoo** with more than 400 species of animals, the **Silesian Ostrava Castle**, which regularly attracts various cultural events, **Miniuni – the World of Miniatures** with models of buildings of major European cities and the 7 Wonders of the World, and the **Ostrava Museum** with the unique interior astronomic clock made by Jan Mašek in 1930s. Other sights worth mentioning include the **Museum of Fire-Fighting**, the newly renovated **Cathedral of the Divine Saviour** (the second largest cathedral in Moravia and Silesia after the Velehrad basilica) and the **Ostrava Planetarium**.

CzechTourism, a publicly co-funded organization founded by the Ministry of Regional Development, publishes an annual ranking of the most visited tourist destinations in the Czech Republic.

The most visited destinations in Ostrava in 2017 were:

- The Lower Vitkovice – Landek Park with a visit of 1,558 thousand. visitors (the most visited combined destination in the Czech Republic)
- ZOO Ostrava – 507 thousand visitors (10th most visited destination in the Czech Republic)
- Černá Louka – 302 thousand visitors (29th place)
- Silesian Ostrava castle – 125 thousand visitors (not in TOP50)
- Gallery of Fine Arts in Ostrava – 104 thousand visitors (not in TOP50)

For more tourist information, download mobile guides (from the Android Market and App Store) and see Ostrava's website or see the website www.ostrava.cz or www.ostravainfo.cz. When getting around the city, tourists can also use the network of branches of the Ostrava Information Service and a series of information leaflets which the city regularly publishes and updates. Another way to get to know the city from a different perspective is through the **Salomon Code**, a tourist game for smart phones. The game is based on the story of the Rothschild family, taking the players around interesting places of Ostrava, while the players have to perform various tasks, look for on-site clues and information and solve logic puzzles that lead to decoding the cipher of the mysterious talisman.

13. Accommodation

Information on accommodation facilities can be found at web page www.ostravainfo.cz or can be personally provided at individual branches of the Ostrava Information Service.

Ostrava tourist region, 2017	Mass accommodation facilities	Rooms	Beds	Guests	Overnight stays	Average overnight stays (nights)
total	64	2,594	5,324	250,137	639,272	2.6
<i>of which:</i>						
Hotel, motel, hotel ****	9	836	1,605	116,618	214,600	1.8
Hotel, motel, hotel ***	22	606	1,148	75,810	127,375	1.7
Hotel, motel, hotel *	4	204	418	13,793	35,124	2.5
Guesthouse	17	157	325	1,370	24,957	1.8
Tourist hostel	6	140	467	13,344	32,318	2.4
Other MAFs	6	649	1,361	16,832	204,898	12.2

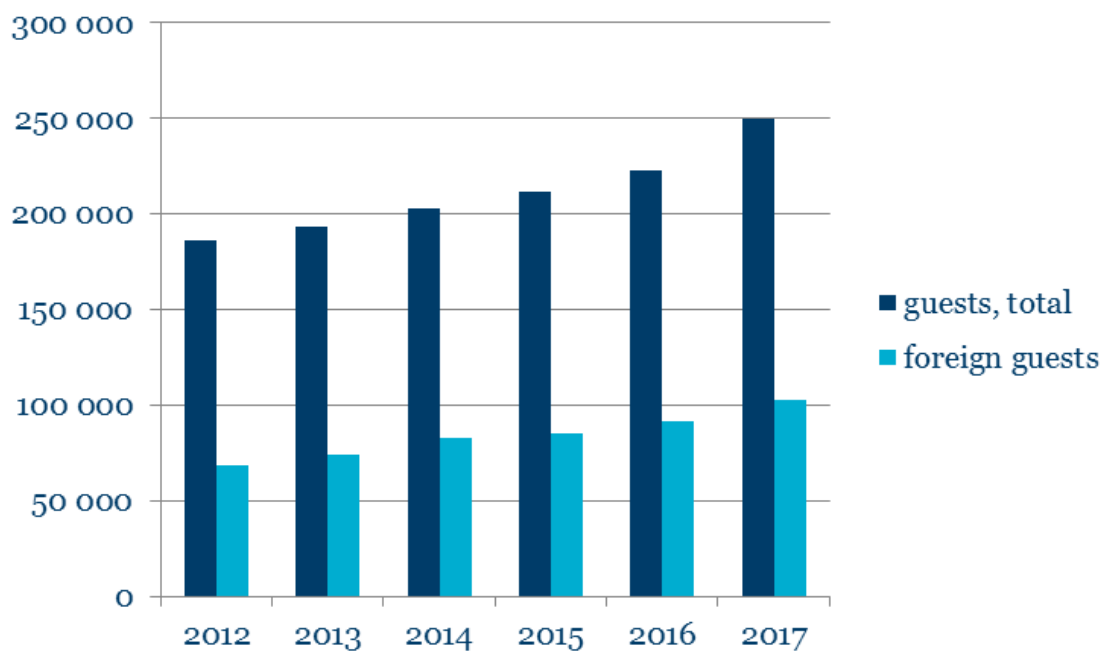
Note: Ostrava tourist region = Ostrava, Klimkovice, Vřesina, Dolní Lhota, Horní Lhota, Čavisov, Velká Polom

Source: CSO (2018)

Number of guests in collective accommodation establishments in Ostrava tourist region, 2012–2017

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
guests, total	186,546	193,723	203,167	211,264	222,507	250,137
<i>of which:</i>						
residents	117,861	119,691	120,395	126,037	131,060	147,593
foreign guests	68,685	74,032	82,772	85,227	91,447	102,544

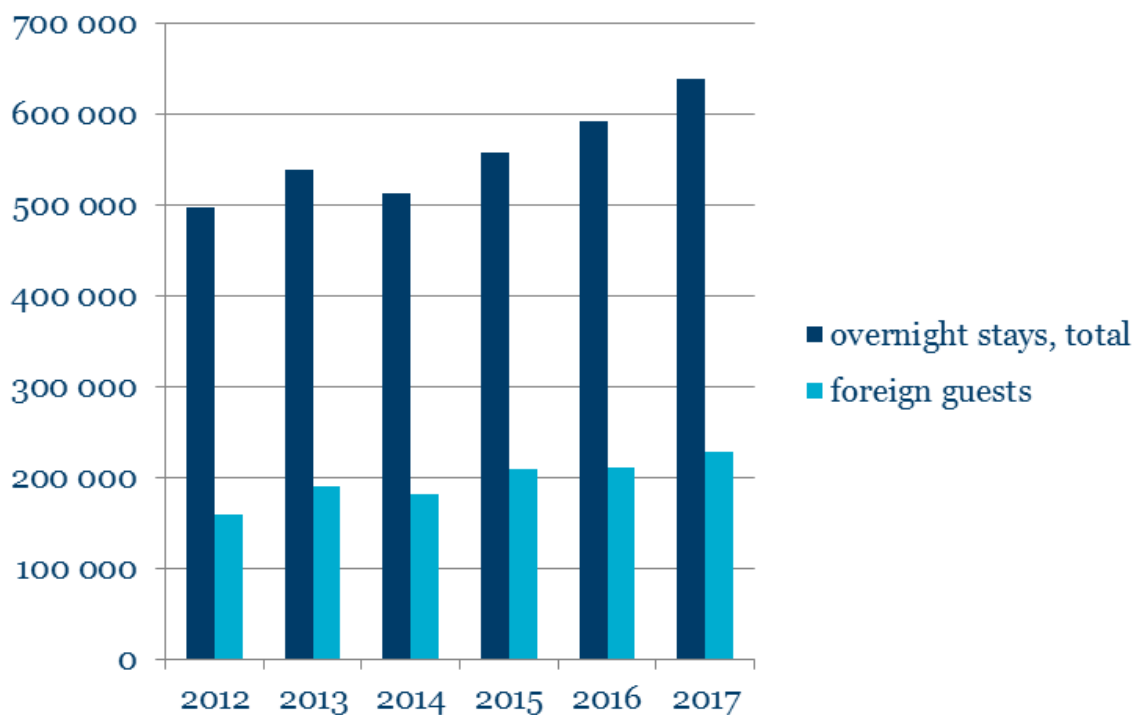
Source: CSO



Number of overnight stays in collective accommodation establishments in Ostrava tourist region, 2012–2017

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
overnight stays, total	497,746	539,268	512,612	557,857	592,177	639,272
<i>of which:</i>						
residents	338,638	348,597	330,476	348,306	380,482	410,482
foreign guests	159,108	190,671	182,136	209,551	211,695	228,790
average overnight stays (nights)	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
<i>of which:</i>						
residents	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
foreign guests	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.2

Source: CSO



13.1. Student halls of residence

name	web page
Koleje VŠB – TU Ostrava	www.hotelvsb.cz
Studentská Residence Slezská	www.koleje-slezska.cz
Studentské koleje Vista	www.ubytovani-studentske-koleje-vista-ostlava.az-ubytovani.info/
Kampus Palace	www.kampuspalace.cz

13.2. Conference and exhibition spaces

Lower Vítkovice offer a unique backdrop for events of this type right in the heart of the city. The Gong, a multifunctional congress centre converted from a gas holder, offers over 1,500 seats and its own gallery space. Accommodation facilities in Ostrava also provide space to organize seminars, workshops and other similar events. There are also non-traditional sites such as museums, theaters, etc. See: www.conventionostrava.cz

Conference in accommodation facilities in MS Region

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
number of events	710	1,008	1,078	613	744	620	614	620
number of participants	98,337	135,478	189,059	85,675	105,047	72,895	78,601	79,509

Source: CSO (2017)

The statistics is based on the methodology of the Czech Statistical Office only using data from entities which provide accommodation services. As a result, this methodology provides distorted information, as it **does not include the number of large congresses and conferences in facilities such as Gong, Černá Louka exposition grounds, Landek Park and many others.** Currently there are efforts to eliminate this trend and create a model allowing the acquisition of quality statistical data.

Interest in organizing congresses in Ostrava is growing, especially after the opening of Gong and the Lower Vítkovice compound. In June 2017, for example, it hosted the WHO's “6th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health”.

14. Bodies of the City, City Districts and Municipal Organizations

In accordance with the Act No. 128/2000 Sb. on Municipalities (on municipal constitution), as amended, Ostrava is a "statutory city" (*in Czech: statutární město, i.e. one with special self-governing privileges*). The territory of the City is divided into **23 city districts**. At the same time, the City is a municipality with extended competence. In terms of its size, the largest city district is Silesian Ostrava (4,174 ha) and the smallest city district is Pustkovec (108 ha). In terms of population as of 1 January 2018, the largest city district is Ostrava-Jih (population of 105,417), followed by Ostrava-Poruba (population of 65,908), Moravská Ostrava a Přívoz (population of 38,998). The internal administrative arrangement of the City is laid down in a generally binding decree No 14/2013, the Statute of the City of Ostrava, as amended.

The City has a **two-tier system of management**. The City Assembly, City Council, the Mayor, Ostrava City Authority and Ostrava Municipal Police constitute the first tier. The second tier, i.e. the tier of city districts, is represented by city district assemblies, councils, mayors and city district authorities.

14.1. City administration

The City Assembly is the highest-ranking decision-making body of the City. Members are elected by citizens for a four-year electoral period. The Assembly has 55 members and its sessions are open to the public. The City Assembly sets up committees as its advisory and controlling bodies.

The City Council, as an executive body of municipal self-government, has 11 members and consists of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, and other council members. The Council is accountable to the City Assembly. Mayor, Deputy Mayor and other City Council Members are elected by the Assembly from among its members; council meetings are not public. The City Council establishes committees as its own initiative and advisory bodies.

The Mayor of the City is elected by the Assembly and represents the City in public. It convenes and usually guides the council meetings and assembly meetings. He is responsible to the Assembly of the City.

The **City Authority** consists of the Mayor – who is the head of the Authority – plus the Deputy Mayors, the City Authority Secretary and the employees of the City Authority. It carries out tasks assigned to it by the Assembly and the Council as well as standard local government duties. The Authority carries out these duties on the basis of current legal regulations.

The activities of the employees of the Ostrava City Authority are managed and supervised by **the Secretary**, who is appointed and dismissed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Director of the Regional Authority. The Secretary is appointed and dismissed by the Mayor after approval by the Director of the Regional Authority. The City Authority is divided into departments set up by the City Council.

Special city bodies: Flood Committee of the Ostrava Municipality, Social and Legal Protection of Children Committee.

City Police Force

Act No 367/1990 Sb., on municipalities (the municipal system) entrusted the issues of local public order to the autonomous powers of municipalities, thus giving the municipal assembly the right to establish a municipal (city) police. Subsequently, on 6 December 1991, the Czech National Council adopted Act No 553/1991, on municipal police, which came into effect on 1 January 1992. The City Assembly issued a generally binding Decree No 1/1992, on municipal police, effective from 1 March 1992. The Mayor is the commander-in-chief of the Municipal Police of Ostrava.

14.2. Municipal District administration

- Municipal District Assemblies
- Municipal District Councils
- Mayors
- Municipal District Authorities
- Special Municipal District bodies

14.3. City organizations

- Contributory organizations
- Commercial companies
- Public service organizations

15. Contacts

15.1. Selected business sector institutions

name	web pages
Business Development Institute Ltd	www.irp.cz
Business Innovation Center	www.bicova.cz
CzechInvest – Ostrava Office	www.czechinvest.org
Czech-Polish Business Chamber	www.opolsku.cz
Innovation Support Center	http://cpi.vsb.cz
Moravian-Silesian Development Association	www.msunion.cz
Moravian-Silesian Chamber of Commerce	www.khkmsk.cz
Moravian-Silesian Innovation Center	https://www.ms-ic.cz/
Moravian-Silesian Investment and Development	www.msid.cz
Moravian-Silesian Regional Authority	www.kr-moravskoslezsky.cz
Ostrava City Authority	www.ostrava.cz
Regional Council Office of the Moravian-Silesian Region	www.rr-moravskoslezsko.cz
RPIC-ViP s.r.o.	www.rpic-vip.cz

15.2. Selected public administration bodies and courts

name	web pages
County Court	http://portal.justice.cz/justice2/soud/soud.aspx?o=19&j=29&k=337
District Court	http://portal.justice.cz/justice2/soud/soud.aspx?o=157&j=167&k=1610
District Prosecutor's Office in Ostrava	http://portal.justice.cz/justice2/soud/soud.aspx?o=71&j=81&k=836&d=104475
District Social Security Administration	www.cssz.cz
Fire Rescue Service of the Moravian-Silesian Region	www.hzsmsk.cz
Labor Inspection Authority, Regional Office	http://www.suip.cz/oip10/
National Heritage Institute, Ostrava Office	https://www.npu.cz/cs/uop-ostrava
Office for Government Representation in Property Affairs, Ostrava Office	www.uzsvm.cz/ostava-317-177-85
Ostrava Labour Office	http://portal.mpsv.cz/upcr/kp/msk/kop/ostava
Ostrava Mining Office	http://www.cbusbs.cz/index.php/obu-v-ostave.html
Police of the Czech Republic,	http://www.policie.cz/krajske-reditelstvi-policie-

Regional Headquarters	msk.aspx
Police of the Czech Republic, City Headquarters	<a href="http://www.policie.cz/clanek/mestske-reditelstvi-policie-
ostrava-mestske-reditelstvi-policie-ostrava.aspx">http://www.policie.cz/clanek/mestske-reditelstvi-policie- ostrava-mestske-reditelstvi-policie-ostrava.aspx
Regional Administration of Land Surveying and Cadastre, Ostrava Office	www.cuzk.cz
Public Health Institute in Ostrava	www.zuova.cz
Regional Public Health Authority of the Moravian-Silesian Region	http://www.khsova.cz/english/?lang=en
Regional Prosecutor's Office in Ostrava	<a href="http://portal.justice.cz/justice2/soud/soud.aspx?o=12&j=22&k
=274">portal.justice.cz/justice2/soud/soud.aspx?o=12&j=22&k =274
State Land Office	www.spucr.cz
Tax Office	<a href="http://www.financnisprava.cz/cs/financi-
sprava/organy-financi-spravy/financi-
urady/app/urad-kontakt/3200">http://www.financnisprava.cz/cs/financi- sprava/organy-financi-spravy/financi- urady/app/urad-kontakt/3200

List of Abbreviations

CHMI	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
CSO	Czech Statistical Office
ISAE	Information System on Average Earnings
JLL	Jones Lang LaSalle
OCA	Ostrava City Authority
MLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic
MS Region	Moravian-Silesian Region
PHC	Population and Housing Census
LO	Labour Office
VŠB-TU	VŠB - Technical University

Fact Sheets Ostrava 2018

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Published by the City of Ostrava
Prokešovo náměstí 8, 729 30 Ostrava, Czech Republic
Date of publication: September 2018